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KATE ASHWOOD.

CHAPTER XVII.

One day as Fitz-James O'Brien and a valued friend of his, Sir Thomas Clinton, were walking together on Fitz-James's property, Sir Thomas slipped, and would have fallen, but for O'Brien's strong arm, which saved him from coming to the ground. He looked about for the cause of the accident, and discovered close to his feet a small lump of shining substance. He picked it up, and after deep consideration for some moments exclaimed :

"Why, O'Brien, my boy, here is lead ! Were you aware of there being any on your property ? This is a freshly-ploughed field, and it seems to me as if this piece were turned up by the plough. You ought to investigate the matter as quickly as possible. You may make a fortune, and yet be able to marry that pretty English girl. You should employ some men immediately to dig down very deep to discover if any more pieces of this ore are to be found. I understand something of mining myself, and can perhaps be of use to you.'

This kindled a new hope in Fitz-James's bosom. What if these mines turned out profitably, and that he could present himself at War renstown as the wealthy Mr. O'Brien? No fear then of being rejected. He replied to Sir Thomas Clinton that he had never imagined any thing of the kind; but as it was well known that there was lead in the neighborhood, his possessing a mine was not an impossibility.

It was, however, now becoming late, and the two friends separated, fixing however an early hour in the morning for a rendezvous. Fitz-James slept not all night, his excitement was so great; visions of gold came before him-gold, the produce of his lead-mines. If he closed his eyes for a moment, he thought he saw a tower of lead before him, and that it gradually assumed Kate's figure, and she and the metal got mixed together, and she appeared clothed in a bright shiping gold-and-lead garment; and be tried to grasp the gown, and then the vesion faded away. In the evening, when he sat by the fire, he thought he saw heaps of money in it, and then the coals shifted their places, and the money disappeared. He became absorbed in the one idea. He had a chance of becoming rich. What if it should become a mockery? He seemed like a man who had a set firm purpose in life; his countenance assumed a look of energy and determinaliog gist, and pronounced to be of good quality. He had however no capital; but some of his triends were very wealthy, and they agreed to join in to carry you over to Shanganahah, but he insiston the few remaining hundreds a year he had to spend. He was resolved to spare no pains, to you feel ?' encounter every risk and danger in this object ; and as the mines prospered or failed, so would he become rich or lose everything. The very feeling of excitement pleased him, that his all was fout the doctor says quiet and occasional fomentafloat in the enterprise. Mr. Merriman, Sir Thomas Clinton, Mr. M'Loughlin, and Mr. O'-Reilly were his co-partners ; all these gentlemen. except Fuz-James, were men of capital. Fitz-James worked laboriously ; his manner became at times nervous and restless; his all depended on the success of the mines, and no wonder he was uneasy. When the workmen's bell tolled in the morning, Fitz James found himself at the mines, working as bard as many of his workmen. They only worked for their shilling a day, and if they succeeded in obtaining that, they were satisfied; while with Fitz James the two pictures were out me.' ever before him ; his love, riches, honor, happiness, on the one hand ; and on the other, a lonely life, poverty, misery, and disapporatment. He you need not be afraid; but you must promise labored and worked as a modern Hercules ; aud as day after day he returned from his labors, and lay down to rest, he feit his hours of sleep were well earned. In the morning he rose before five o'clock, dressed, and after his frugal repast, walked to the scene of his labors ; sometimes he was there long before the men, working in his shirt-sleeves, with the sweat pouring down his veral nights last year when I was ill ; quite wonface. Aud his spirits revived by degrees, as the works progressed, and it seemed as if he now And now you are to stay in bed as long as I dehad a chauce of happiness. Hope was uppermost, and he felt joyful and sanguine. One day a very large piece of the ore was picked up; it was mixed with a good deal of comfortable in the room, stirring the fire; and attending on his mother, become smitten with silver, and it shone brightly. He took it up, and finally she left the room. to his eyes it shone very brightly, and he thought Kate's image was reflected in it ; and he worked dren ; they were excessively kind-hearted, and harder that day than he had ever done before ; lavished the affection they would have bestowed the hours seemed to fly as he labored and worked on till sunset; and when it became quite dark | within their reach. he left it. But he thought then that his mines were mexhaustible, so he rejoiced; oh, so much ! pily. Sir Thomas went to the mines every day mentally counting the money almost in his grasp, bankruptcy case, and that I was thereby unable and he carried home the piece of metal, and he and brought home intelligence of the work done. never let it be taken from him, and he feasted his | Lady Clinton would sit with the invalid, and fying the rapacity of Mr. Goodale and various | blow to Sir George, who, I have since heard. eyes upon it. He could neither eat nor drink, such converse on every subject of interest; and she other creditors, when an unforeseen difficulty was in urgent want of your forlune to pay some was his excitement; and when he knelt to pray, drew from him by degrees a confession of the arose. he had it beside him; it seemed to form a part whole love-affair between him and Kate. A Sir George had not pursued the career of a but particularly by a Mr. Goodale, whom he

remained; and he again saw Kate in his sleep as a shining figure ; and gold, gold, gold rung in his ears-and he loved the wealth his mines would bring. But Kate, not the gold, was the real goal of his ambition; and visions of Kate seemed to rise befere him, and he began to think of how nice a little child would look playing on the rug, and lovely little baby-faces seemed to smile upon him. But he looked up ; the vision was gone, and in its place stood his old housekeeper, inquiring if he would wish a turkey killed, or his steward inquiring if the cows should not be turned

into another field. He wrote to Charles, telling him of the good fortune which had happened to him, of his bright and cheering hopes, of happiness, and his sauguine expectations that the day was not far distant when he might call Kate his wife. But we are not destined to have everything smooth here in this their mortal state, and when every thing strength. seems to go well, sorrows arise unbidden to destroy the bright illusion. Not after the time when the lump of metal was found, he was working one morning early at the mines, when he fell. He remained insensible for some time; when he at last came to his senses, he found himself lying in a strange bed. The windows were closed, but by the light which found its way through them, he perceived that the room was unknown to hum. He did not know how long he had been there; how he got there. He jumped up; but a feeling of intense pain caused him to fall beck again.

But soon by dull degrees came back His senses to their wonted track.'

The mines came to his recollection, and the remembered how he had fallen while laboring .---Now he lay helpless; the anguish he felt was quite dreadful, when he contemplated he position. I: might be a trivial hurt, but it might also be a more serious one. What if the were seriously injured ? God grant it might act be so ! But where was he ! The room he was in was large and handsomely turnished. He tried again to raise bimself, but found the exertion more than he could bear; he could not stir; it was impossible.

In a few moments he heard a step, and Lady Clinton approached the bedside.

'Now, Mr. O'Brien,' she said, "you must compose yourseif; you have burt your foot; the The ore was examined by an eminent geolo- desired; and I mean to nurse you and take care e., and thank food that in her time such converof you. Sir Thomas went over to the mines a sation as Miss Norton delighted in was not perfew minutes after you fell ; the men were going mitted for young ladies ; and she fervently hoped the speculation. Fitz James then raised money ad on your being breught here ; and I won't let such company, &c. Scandals, elopements, and you go home till you are quite well. How do

he suffered when first he stirred his leg. One morning, however, he rang the bell for the everattentive James, who appeared shortly after, looking the picture of woe and consternation.

'Oh, sir,' he exclaimed, ' did you hear the terrible news ?- the water has poured in ! the mines are flooded ! The master is in a terrible way. He is not like humself at all."

Fitz James said nothing, but fell back in his nothing !?

The effect of this intelligence upon Fitz James was to throw him into a state of feverish excitement, which, in his debilitated condition, operated most injuriously upon his constitution ; and weeks passed over before he was again rebelow; suffering is the lot of the children of Adam stored to the possession of even moderate which of course would now become a matter of

CHAPTER XVIII.

We left Charles on his road to Shepstone in company with Miss Norton and her respected pa. Some hours' travelling brought them to their destination, which they reached without further adventure; and ere they parted Miss Norton mentally pronounced him not so very perfectly impervious to all her entreaties, and slow, and she had expressed a wish to be better acquainted with him in future. Charles did not at all reciprocate the feeling. The young lady's fl ppancy and forward magner had produced upon his mind as impression by no means favorable to ber.

He proceeded at once to Warrenstown, which he found full of company. The different country-houses in the neighborhood had been crowded with visitors; and parties of pleasure, balls, &c., had been more numerous than usual. Kate had been much admired by several strangers;and houss were entertained by her femily that the might become sensible, and marry some one worth having. But Kate thought otherwise.

There were so many visitors at Warrenstown. that it was impossible to speak on the subject which lay next 'Charles's heart; so he was obliged to remain silent. People remarked that he was changed, that he was reserved; and wondered what could be the cause.

Miss Norton visited occasionally at Warrenstown, and also at the Hermitage; and Aunt urt will be nothing serious if you do as you are | Sarah would oftentimes raise her eyes to Heavher nieces would not be perverted by mixing in such-like matters were with her constant on Miss Brimfull's sixty thousand pounds for setthemes. Soon after Charles's return a ball took place at a Mrs. Stewart's, not far from Warrenstown. Miss Norton was of course there; and who should appear also on the scene but. Sir George Festen ? Henever ceased his attentions to Miss Norton, and danced her nearly the whole evenicg. He was evidently bent on matrimony :-and what about Miss Brimfull-she with the re. quisite number of thousands-what had become of her? He had been introduced to her, had paid her attentions, and aroused old Brinfull's hopes in theserst instance, but subsequently his fears.

cidents of which occasions like the one contem- might proceed to extreme measures. Sir George plated are ever so fruitful, Mr. Brimfull got an instructive glimpse into the worthy baronet's self quiet for a while in the country. I suspect life, which was by no means calculated to impress him favorably in his regard. Mr. Brimful was a wealthy man, and like most men of his class he was possessed of abundant ambition; but he was to sensible and too affectionate a father to allow the happiness of his child to be frittered away on a heartless mercenary, and so arm-chair, moaning loudly. 'I am ruined,' he he determined not to allow the false ghitter of an thought-'I am ruined ! all my hopes are dashed empty title to fascinate either himself or any of to pieces, and all my toil and anxiety gone for his family. Perhaps this required a greater amount of moral courage than one would suppose; for Mrs. Brimfull was revelling in the idea of calling her daughter Emily 'my lady,' and had even already in her own mind begun to disparage the dreadful plain manners of her better half. How ever could he go into society !

> imperative necessity. Fancy poor Mrs. Brimfull's feelings when Mr. Brimfull announced that for reasons which were unnecessary to mention, he had settled that the match could not go on. She was miserable that night, and shed bitter tears, and tried every means in her power to induce hun to relent; but to no purpose; he was still calmly, but resolutely, insisted that it could not be. In order to bring the matter to a termization he had recourse to an expedient which he knew must prove emmently successful. He commissioned a friend his to go to Sir George and inform him that the sudden bankruptcy of a house of business in the City Lad so far affected his affairs, that he was no longer able to pay the £60,000.

Mr. Brown announced this fact in the most business-like serious manner, as if he was telling truth; and Sir George Faster believed st. -"Do you think,' he answered, stamping his fool angrily; 'I would ever marry into that family but for the prospect of money? Do you imagine I would have connected myself with them, degraded myself by proposing for a salesmaster's daughter, but that I wanted ther tin.'

He was becoming perfectly maddened, for he had kept several creditors quiet on the faith of Miss Brimfull's money. Mis vexation and rage were, to Mr. Brown, inexpressibly ludicrous.— He was furious; he applied every maginable opproprious term to the Brimfulls, and at last begged of Mr. Brown to keep the matter as quiet as possible, and told him he would leave London that night to stay for a while in the country .; his intention being, if he found himself pursued, to sly to the Continent, for now the game was becoming desperate. He had relied thing matters with Mr. Goodale unmediately, besides paying his other debts and leaving a handsome surplus. He was at his wit's end. Miss Brimfall waited long and apriously this very day for her intended; she was sitting by the drawing-room window looking out for her foctur :: but no futur arrived. The wedding cards lay on the table is pretty little bundles and true-lover's knots, and orange-blossoms; all in expectation of the ceremony to take place on the morrow. He had promised to take her out with him to buy her a ring. What could be the cause of the delay? She tired of looking out of the window, and commenced for the twentieth time, to try on her bridal wreath. She was thus engaged when her father rushed into the room.

heaps of money in the fire; but this time they able to move without feeling the intense agony deserved. By one of these mysterious little ac- might hold over, but he feared Mir. Goodale Fasten left London that very night to keep binhe will go pretty well laughed at when the trach comes out, which I suppose it will, some time or another.

This intelligence was indeed a terrible blow for Emily Brimfall. Where now was Sir George's affection, his devotion to her, his disin- terestedness? It was a sad trial; but she con- soled hersel', very sensibly, with the reflectineous that she might, in due time, meet with some more eligible metch ; she also felt happy in the thought that the villany had been discovered before she was irrevocably bound to to him. She quietly put up the wreath and orange-blossorms as ber father had desired her to do, and deposited the wedding-cards in the fire. Thus endered the matrimonial speculation between the Doctor of Fasten and Brimfull.

Having made this rather long digression to show how it was that Sir George felt himself no liberty to contract a new alliance, we must proceed with the story. Miss Norton was, as we have seen, staying with Mrs. Verner. Sic George had an old aunt who lived in Shepstone. It occurred to him when he found hunself in rather an awkward predicament, that the very best thing he could was to pay this old aunt a visit .---He met Miss Norton at some of the parties m the neighborhood, and had become quiet intimate with her before Mrs. Stewari's ball took plaze. Faint heart never won fair lady,' thought Sas George; or a fair fortune, which was more to the point. Miss Norton possessed actually twenty thousand pounds in right of her mother. beside which she was to inherit her father's property, two thousand a year. Till the last fare months she had lived in a very pechaded manner. Her mother was religious even to austerity, and she dreaded the contamination of the world for her adored only child. She allowed her the epjoyment of every luxury wealth could provide g but the society seen at Edendale was confined to her nearest relatives, to the parson and his wife, and a few extremely righteous young lades Georgina Norton, thus confined within a very narrow atmosphere, knew nothing of the world outside, and never imagined that happiness consisted in anything beyond gardening, riding, working, and reading good books. Poor thing ! well would it have been for her had she never sought it elsewhere, in things which cannot cop-

" My foot is rather painful,' answered Fitz. James.

"It is a bad sprasn." returned Lady Clinton ; ing are the only requisites. Sarah my maid will prepare all the fomentations, and James will do every thing you require. Here are some amusing books and papers; and mind you ask for every thing you require ;. Sir Thomas and 1 always wish our friends to make themselves at home when with us, and have everything they wish for.'

. Lady Clinton,' answered Fitz-James, ' can I ever sufficiently thank you for your kindness? It exceeds every thing I ever met or heard of. But what about the mines ? they won't do with-

Sir Thomas has been there all day,' answered Ladu Clinton ; ' he will look after everything ; me you won't fret about them or anything else at present. Let me settle the pillow comfortably. There: now you are more easy. Sarab. make | Lady Fasten were to call on Mrs. Beimfull. up that fementation for Mr. O'Brien's foot .-Sarah does every thing so well,' continued Lady Clinton to Fitz James ; 'she is the kindest creature you can conceive. She sat up with me sederful of her, really ; I never met her egual .-sire-no resistance, I am the lady-doctor, and must be obeyed.'

Sir Thomas and Lady Clinton had no chilon their own offspring on all those who came

O'Brien's days now passed calmly, if not hap-

The manuer of the introduction was as follows:---

Sir George would not demean bimself by becouring acquainted with the Brimfull family in the usual way that people come to know each was to be had; but he was puzzled what to do. not to compromise the bonor of the family, which he considered would be the result if

Her ladyship thought for a long time, and the result of her reflections was to the effect that she would suppose an imaginary servant, who had come with an imaginary recommendation from Mrs. Brim ull.; that she would, in her auxiety to know more particulars of this servant, drive to Mrs. Brimfull's residence ; that on finding Mrs. Brimfull had never written the recommendation, she should declare herself very much astonished. Here she occupied herself, making every thing He son should-dutiful child that he was-while only wanted your money and not yourself.' Miss Brimfull, and prosecute the acquaintance : his ma of course not quite approving.

This piece of diplomacy, worthy the skill of a state minister, had its effect so far as becoming | acquainted with Brinkfull was concerned. Sir be would have made you very unhappy. 1 com George eventually proposed, and was accepted ; missioned Mr. Brown to go to Sir George and the wedding-day was fixed; and Sir George was tell him that I had suffered heavy losses from a calculating how much would remain after saus-

' Well, child,' he said, ' put up the wreath .--Sir George won't come here, I'll be bound. You be wapted.

'But, napa,' shrieked the young lady, 'what do you mean? what have you done? have you refused him? He promised to be so kind to me. He loved me so devotedly; he often told

Brimfull good-naturedly : ' sit down here on the Sir George «id. I was anxious to put his affec- unaware that his daughter was becoming extion to the test. I had my suspicions that he

don't know his generous disinterestedness; you don't believe in his affection for me.'

'Listen, Emily, to me,' said her father, while I explain to you my reasons for knowing to pay your fortune. This news was a terrible debts. He was pressed by creditors on all sides quaintance with Sir George Fasten, as he heard

fer it. Her mother had been dead nearly two years at the time we first made Miss Nortow's acquaintance. Georgina had earnestly solicited her father, less than a year after she lost her mother, to take her to see the world; and he, good, easy man, who always imagined his wife was too strict with his darling child, unraediately yielded to her wishes. The girl was deligated bewitched, fascinated ; thought the world as she then saw it a paradise.

Miss Norton had been taken by her father #100 London and Paris, and to visit several friends in the country parts of England. Edendate ware situated in the south of England; and at 15m. time Charles met Miss Norton she had been paying a few visits m Ireland, and was on her " way back to her native country, though she way not to return to her home for some time. She had been, ever since her 'entree' into the workd growing more and more fond of it; and certainly never did a couple of years make a greatur. change in an individual than it did in Georgina Norton. She first was astonished when abe learned how many girls flirt and coquet ; but she was not long in becoming a complete adept in other. He told his mother that the young lady may put the orange blossoms up also; they won't such arts. She soon learned to take delight me. ail manly exercises-hunting, skating, &c. ; and in fact became one of the most exaggerated specimens of the genus denominated ' fast young lady.'

> Sir George was the first person who presented me so; and on the very eve of the completion of himself actually in the position of a lover, though our happiness? Oh, my father, how could you she had had numerous flirtations already. Miss. do this?' Here she burst into a flood of tears. Norton was at first amused, then flattered and " Come. Emily, don't be a fool," said old pleased, by his attention ; finally captivated.

Poor old Mr. Norton was a heavy, stupier sofa by your old father, and 1'll tell you what kind-hearted, and good-natured man, and guitetremely 'fast.' His wite's sister, who remonstrated with him at different times on his-over-'Oh, papa, how could you think so. You indulgence, was always met by the reply, that the girl had high spirits, and it was a sin to check them. In the present instance he was totally blind to the fact of Sir George's attentions. He never, in fact, perceived these attentions on his part, nor the response to them one her side, till every one else was thoroughly convinced that he simed at nothing less than a woion with one of the greatest heuresses in the country. When once awakened to a perception of the truth, he became desperately alarmed. forbade his daughter to have any further acreports very disadvantageous to his character,---of him. He thought of the gold it would bring; week passed, and he was better. Lady Clin-he dreamt of the gold, and he again saw the ton's careful nursing was succeeding, and he was earning for himself the reputation which his acts state for money; the other creditors, he said, her father, and indeed every one else, since her

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parental authority rather pleased her than other-Miss Norton was one of these, and Sir George ing thas ever.

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Mr. Norton soon found that naught-but mmediate flight would bave the least effect in putting a stop to the unpleasant courtship. . 'He ac-. cordingly desired his daughter to make preparations for returning home. Miss Norton saw ber father was resolved on this, so did not venture on further opposition, at least openly.

CHAPTER XIX.

On her return home, she never alluded to her attachment to Sir George; but corresponded secretly with him. To accomplish this purpose she gave all her letters to Miss Danver, a young lady of her own age, whose father's demesne adjoined Edendale.

Miss Norton really possessed a very fine voice ; Miss Durver also sang very well. Georgina Norton professed to be most anxious to sing duets with her friend; and quiet, unsuspecting papa never for a moment thought of the plans and plots which lay concealed under this devo tion to Polyhymnia. One day, however, he was undeceived. Miss Norton bad made up a parcel of music to be sent to her dear friend; it was already in the hands of the servant, who was to take it to Fortington, Mrs. Danver's place, when there lell out of it on to the ground a letter directed to Sir George Fasten. Mr. Norton happened to pass at the moment, and saw it .---He was speechless with astonishment. Was he to be thus contradicted by his daughter? to be deceived; to be played upon in this manner?-He could not bear the thought. He was very angry; and Georgina, who had never known him out of temper in her life, was almost terrified at the wrath she had excited. She did not write to Sir George for some days, but soon devised a new manner of correspondence. She desired Miss Danver to write to him, and tell him the cruel persecutions she suffered for his sake. In return Miss Danver received, a l'intention of her friend, the most affectionate effusions. These were detailed to Miss Norton, who told her father that she had not received and letters from Sir George for a long time .-Then the kind-hearted father repented of his anger; kissed her, and told her she was a good girl. Little did he suspect the double- dealing. Georgina Norton was so much affected by these demonstrations on the part of her father, that she was oftentimes inclined to give up the affair entirely.; but then she thought of Sir George and the fascination was too powerful. Sir George in one of his letters implored the girl to run away with him, if her father was so unreasonable as to refuse permission for her to marry in the usual manner. He declared that he could not live without her; that her absence made him feel completely desolate; that her sweet face was ever present to him, &c. Georgina believed it all, and thought her father unkind and suspicious. She, however, demurred a long time before actually promising an elopement; but at length was overcome by the gentleman's eloquence, and desired her friend to tell him that have been well received, and many an Irish noble, she agreed to his wishes. He wrote such a re- of the later race, has found himself almost a clan ply, thanking her in the most earnest terms for chief is his own despite. her kindness; protessing that the devotion of his whole life would be insufficent to prove his gratitude and his love. In short, he deceived Georgina fully as much as she deceived her father. 'The day was at length fixed for the elopement. Georgina asked Miss Danver to spend the day at Edendale, in order that she (Miss Norton) might the better pass unnoticed, while making preparations for departure. She implored her friend to keep Mr. Norton amused and interested with her conversation. On this memorable winter's night Georgina ment to her room to dress for the journey .--She looked round the comfortable chamber. where every thing wealth could procure was lav. ished with no sparing hand. She looked at her mother's picture, which seemed to cast a reproachful glance upon her; her jewel-case even seemed to change its character, and turn monitor as her eye fell upon it, and she remembered the numerous presents it contained from that father whose only fault was over-indulgence. She saw with remorse the pretty writing-desk, the work-box which stood on her table,---all were were gifts from that parent ; and the idea of her old father deserted in his gray hairs did occur to her, and she thought how he would ween and cry. She remembered how miserable he was when he had no one to read to him or pick up his spectacles; and she thought of her mother's words on her deathbed, 'be a comfort to your father when I am gone.' She trembled when she thought how different her conduct was now; and she paused. The battle raged fiercely within her, and at one time it seemed as if the good spirit had conquered. The prayers of her child. hood hovered on her lips, and one tear unconsciously fell on her hand; she started, for she was of late unaccustomed to feeling softened by any thing. She felt half impulse to rush down to her father, beg his forgiveness, and promise never to leave him. But she tarried, and gave the bad spirit within her bosom time to recover somewhat its influence ; and the words recurred to her which Sir George had used in one of his lete letters, 'I know you are a girl of spirit and no coward;' and she exclaimed, ' I am no coward ?' She put on a warm cloak, and even the cloak made her shudder. Her father had : bought it for her one day as they were driving -out; she had complained of feeling cold, having forgotten to bring wraps sufficient. Even at that moment she was inclined to draw back; which the right working of all other remedial mean » but the words, 'you are no coward,' rang in her » but the words, 'you are no coward,' rang in her of the country. Of that settlement the Church es-eeurs." She put on 'a' warm velvet bonnet, and tablishment is the positive side; but it has a negathed over it a thick lace yell. She went noise. Lite side likewice. a she tong and the parts that the

there are innumerable young ladies whose ' dear | words ; he had been put off with promises too | the simple fact of a cruel parent's opposition - in one hour's time, and to seize Sir George, should Mr. Allen, the creditor, find him still unwas now to ber more beautiful and more fascinat- able or unwilling to pay him. Sir George, made his escape out of the hotel by a back door, had, said one of the waiters, driven off in a postchaise in the direction of London.

Georgina Norton had hurried down the venue as quickly as possible, reached the gate, gently lifted the latch, and found herself on the high road. She soon arrived at the four roads which had been agreed upon as the place of rendezvous, and as she came to the spot she heard the sound of carriage wheels. The noise ments of Ireland were, and are, taken from a nation startled her, and yet why should it do so? she and given to a small minurity-taken from the poor knew well her lover was in the vehicle. The and given to the rich. To the latter no blame. They carriage stopped, and Sir George descended; he hastily assisted her in, and desired the postil-

lion to burry as quickly as possible. (To be continued)

FENIANISM.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir,-A period of difficulty is often a special opportunity. Fenianism has been for some time occupying public attention. We may easily make too much of it or make too little. If we understand it aright we shall disarm it of its dangers, and may convert evil to good.

As an attempt at revolt, it is contemptible. Its adherents are not, as yet, numerous; the Catholic clergy have from the first denounced it, as they de nounced the attempted rising in 1848, and as they always denounce secret societies; and the farming class, with good reason, hate and fear it. The sect consists, in the main, of very poor and ignorant persons, though with a considerable mixture of young men who hang loose on the skirts of society and whose education has been an irreligious one. It includes, doubtless, honest enthusiasts, who, if the movement gained a temporary success, would fall early in their attempts to check its excesses As for foreign assistance, Ireland has long since learnt what that means. It always came too late and ended in desertion.

But Fenianism has another side to it. It proves that long-continued discontent, taken in conjunc tion with the circumstances of our day, can, to a considerable extent, alter even a national character. There are daugers worse than those of a revolt, be cause more insidious and less remediable. 'Fast politicians exclaim, ' Ireland was always disloyal. This is a random reading of history. Fentanism is a new and Jacobinical movement. It is out of harmony with the Irish character and annals. There is no other country in which, for so many centuries and under such repeated rebuffs, the instinct of loyalty survived so long. Professor Goldwin Smith well remarks in his excellent work, Irish History and Irish Character :---

'So far as willingness to submit to governors is concerned, they are only too easily governed.-Loyalty is the great feature of their political character; its great defect is want of independence, and of that strong sense of right by which law and personal liberty are upheld."

The great and successful straggle of this century, that for Catholic emancipation, was a constitutional onc. Mr. U'Connell never endangered his popularity when he asserted his loyalty to the Crown, and denounced the shedding of 'one drop of blood. The few Sovereigns who have visited this country

the worship of his heart, and she fell decidedly Rugon not more than a mile from Edendale, disposed to favor him. Besides, the excitement of har a mile from Edendale, of haring a love-affair on hand which was against parental authority rather pleased her than other-parental authority rather pleased her than other-ber a contrast of the band. Elections and the suffrage, the por Law system, Maynooth, the convents, schools, damaged by the resolution from the responsibilities is date the from the responsibilities is date the from the resolution from the resolutio marental authority rather pleased her than ouer-wise, Eydia Languish is but a moral type: * and to satisfy him. But the creditor doubted his colleges, from the appointment of a Minister to the appointment of a turnkey, under all alike the same Beverleys'shave grown heroic in their eyes by long. The bailiffs were to be down at Rugton statister subauditur' lurks. Above all, this question alienates those true loyalists who cannot support injustice, which they know to be, however prescrip-tive, not order and civilization, but chronic anarchy Oatholics without loyalty to their faith may be setwhile leaving Mr. Allen in the drawing room, vile to the State, but are never loyal to it At war with the religion of a people, authority saws off the he, Mr. Allen thinking he had only gone to his branch on which it is sitting. The bad musician bed-room; and great was his dismay when the in Ireland with his instrument, but there are harmonies missing gentleman did not return. The bailifs have also to produce, that respect for law which can had arrived ; but where was the defaulter ? He not exist until the primary laws are all of them respectable.

But the Fenians, we are told, do not quarrel with the Ecclesiastical Settlement. Of course not. Bit-terly would they quarrel with any one who set ' this frame of things the right side up.' It is while states. men show their wit by keeping the social pyramid standing on its aper, not its base, that the Fenians see their chance of overturning it. What is the Ecclesisstical Settlement? It is one by which the whole of the ancient religious endowbave inherited their position, and suffer from it, as some of them know, scarcely less than the rest of the community. This is no landlord question.-From the land a sacred reserve was set apart. Ita purpose was to provide religious ministrations for the people on the land. It is alienated, and the people have to provide their religious ministrations at their own cost, imperfectly, and with the note of inferiority. This is a question not of theology, but of morals. Let it be conceded that the new teachers came with a message of peace and truth. But they took possession of the Church property. Their voice was the voice of Jacob; but their band was the hand of Esau. The nation at large refused to change. Its Ohurch - let us speak plainly -- stands disinherited by ancient laws, and, legally at least, proscribed by recent. This the Ecclesiastical Set tlement of ireland. Whenever the Irish people are contented with it, expect soon to find that the spirit of Jacobmism has eaten through its very heart. Do they muse over the past? The present 'Ecclesiestical Settlement is the past embodied and monumental; and the popular recollections of ancient sorrows are but the weeds which grow in its shade." 'What, then,' it will be asked, 'does Ireland require ?' I answer, . Religious equality.' I use this term advisedly, and in contradistinction to a more formidable one. The abolition of the ascendant Establishment would be but one means out of many for effecting equality. If no botter be permitted, to this it must come at last. But there is such a thing as levelling up as well as levelling down. The principle of equality once heartily accepted, men of sense will not be long in finding both just and gentle means of applying it. If the wound of the nation can be healed without inflicting a wound upon any section of the nation, surely this must be the wises: and best course? No Oatholic need neels for more. Religious communities do not flourish; es-is too often assumed, at each other's expense. More often each one beachts indirectly by that which benefits an honorable competitor. But the objection comes from another quarter. 'The State,' we are reminded, has a conscience, and must therefore make a confession of the truth.' The truth it has to confess is, that the nation has ceased to possess unity of faith, but that it preserves crlove of justice and a respect for social order and political security. In times not wholly-unlike our own there lived a

man who was at once the master foe of Jacobinism, against which he ever bent a Pythian bow, and the foremost friend of the Irish Oatholics - Mr. Burke. In 1780, addressing bis constituents at Bristol, who were discontented with his conduct on Irish affairs, he said fearlessly :-

'It is proper to inform you that our measures must be healing. Such a degree of strength must be communicated to all the members of the State as may enable them to defond themselves and co-operate for the defence of the whole. Their temper, too, must be managed, and their good affections calti-both. Let it be our care not to make ourselves toe little for it.'

mother sileath; and the idea that, she was going lessly down the back stairs, and was on the lawn to give up her lover so quielly was too preposed in a moment. The evil spirit had conquered. terous. He was the first who, had offered her. Meanwhile Sir. George was at the hotel at the botel at the more freeded by degrees. The more reason, prisoners would have been dealt with more favour. of citizens. There is substance in this grievance extrinsic as well as intrinsic. It seems to us that the barthen of excouting the criminal law, ought not rival, but it reached them too late to be useful. to be taken off Roman Catholic, or arbit arily thrown upon Protestant Irishmen. In the protest and in different part of the country, it is apparent that comment of the Cork Examiner we have a statement the authorities place no reliance on the statement that this has been done, and we know ourselves that many highly respectable Roman Outbolics were or dered to 'stand by' on the Dublin trials. We believe very few of them, or of their Protestant fellows who, made for him in the neighbourhood of Kanturk, were challenged, felt the exclusion to be either an insult or an injury ; but now that the matter has been stirred, we must say that we think Protestant jurymen have a very serious grievance to complain of in being constantly called upon to undertake more than their share of the labor and popular disfavor which attends upon the performance of this part of a citizen's duty, especially in political trials. Govern ments which have systematically disowned Protestantism in all other matters have been ever ready to use it in the execution of the law, and have sometimes not shrunk from turning the loyal willingness of Protestants to do their duty into an element of the discord by which they govern. - Dublin Evening Mail.

It cannot be regarded otherwise than eingularly unfortunate that an opportunity should, through any mischance, have been afforded for cavilling at the shape in which the Oork panel presents itself. Of course the panel was not packed-there is not a shadow of pretence for saying that it was : but by one of those unlucky chances, which those skilled in the dostrine of probabilities may calculate at their leisure, the result turns out pretty much as if the Oatholics had been told to stand aside. By some curious freak, which nobody can account for, it has happened that in the great Catholic county of Cork, this startling fact is presented that but forty Catholics have been returned on the panel out of three hundred and ten. As Mr. Butt puts it -- ' There are 3,000 names on the jurors' book. Of these 2,000 names certainly not a third are Protestants, and selecting from that jurors' book, in which there are three Roman Catholics for every one Protestant a panel is arrayed or which there are only 40 Oatholics out of 310 - in other words, in which the proportion of Protestants to Roman Oatbolics is as 8 to 11 This is the curious result arrived at. Nubody is of course, to blame for it. We are fully convinced of the perfect innocence in the matter of the High Sheriff, his subordinates-all in fact to whom the slightest culpability could be attached. But still the inscrutable result remains as a mystery, a puzzle of which the country, in the eternal interests of justice, demands the solution. - Drogheda Argus.

LANDLORD PERSECUTION IN MONAGHAN. - We have barely space to advert to Mr. Shirley's shuffling letter, which admits and denies everything alleged against him, and which is completely disposed of by the few words which we publish from Dean McMahon's pen. The Dean convicts Mr Shirley of one faise statement; the circumstances of the case settle all the others. Mr. Shirley's character as a landlord will not sustain him in his effort to cushion facts under a vague denial of their existence. He has avowedly noticed some of his tenauts because of the part they took at the election. All the tenants noticed-even the non-electors-took the same side, and the conclusion is inevitable. We should be glad to bear what Mr. Hoey has to say to Mr. Shirley's assertion; and we venture to predict that, if that gentleman tells all he knows, even the effrontery of the Farney proprietor will not enable him to face the chapter of revelations.

BURNING DISBASED MEAT AT MALTON. - A very nusual scene took place at Malton on Wednesday, in the public burning in the cattle market of the curcases of a cow and sheep, both of which are supposed to have the rinderpest when slaughtered. The cow, it seems, had been removed (by certificate) from a farm in the neighborhood on Saturday last, apparently healthy, but upon being slaughtered upmista kable signs of disease were apparent, and the result was that on Christmas day the carcass was condemned as unfit for food, and ordered by a magistrate on Tuesday to be burned on the following day, A sheep appeared somewhat stupid was sent in from the Wolds at the same time, and being dressed was like

Mat Stephens Successor, Head Constable O'Neil the Searly part of Tuesday, Head Constable O'Neil called sat the Victoria Hotel to make inquiries respeoting two gentlemen who had passed the night phene, the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, The police received private information of their a--From the continuance of the searches for Stepheus the authorities place no reliance; on the statement that he has escaped to the Continent, and it will be remembered that a few days since our readers , were informed by a correspondent that a close search was showing that he was believed to have been recently in the country. How far the information on which the inquiries and the search were made may be reliable we are unable to say .- Cork Examiner.

The correspondent of a Dublin paper says that recently a funeral party entered a church-yard situated in a solitary part of the county of Wicklow lowered a coffin into the grave, covered it and went their way. The police of the district went to the cemetery in question, and disinterring the coffin found it to contain a quantity of pikes.

PRECAUTIONS IN CORE .- Or Friday three steamers arrived at Queenstown from America, and forty person disembarked, about whom the civil authorities felt some concern, they were tracked by detectives from place to place, until they finally left this city for their respective, destinations. Previous to the an order was transmitted from the civil to the military authorities, which caused one to be issued by the latter confining the troops to quarters ; but, ou the arrival of Major-General Bates at the barrackd, half the men constituting the garrison were deemed sufficient to meet any emergency that might arian the others being allowed to leave barracks for recreation as usual. The order was cancelled on Ba. turday morning. A party of men who landed from the steamer went at once to Ballincollig. They were followed by a detective, who did not locse sight of them until they returned to this city and left by the Great Southern and Western Railway .- Cor-Constitution.

The Cork Herald reports that telegraphic instructions were received by the military authorities here on Friday to keep all the troops of the garrison within barracks, and the cavalry with horses suddled ready to mount at a moment's notice. The immediate grounds for this precantionary measure are only to be surmised.

The same paper announces that great excitement was caused at Kanturk on Thursday, by the arrest on a charge of Fenianism of a person named O'Keeffe who resides near that town. The prisoner is in good position, and his arrest has naturally occasioned a considerable sensation in the peaceable locality to which he belongs. We learn, also, that the Mitchelstown constabulary have been on the alert during the past two or three days, in searchisg for the members of the Fenian Fraternity. Their pursuit up to Friday was profitless. It appeared that the constabulary in the different county districts are com plaining of the severe duties to which they are now exposed, in consequence of these repeated Fenian alarms, and their discontent is increased by the fac: that their pay is less than the wages of ordinary la. bourers. It is expected that the pay of the force must be doubled to prevent the occurrence of the wholesale resignations with which the authorities are threatened.

The Munster News states that in the course of last week a party of police, under Sub-Inspector John Monaghan, accompanied by two other pickets of police, under their respective officers, proceeded to Lower Ballingarry, county Tipperary, and made a most minute search about the bill of Farrenrory, for the escaped ' Head Centre.' The fact of this being the memorable spot where Stephens stood in '48 with his associates may account in part for the movement The police searched every where, with the utmost closeness, within the memorable scene of '48. They searched the couse of a person named Sulivan, in Interfere, and the tract of country lying between that and the county Kilkenny, without discovery of the object of their pursuit.

REMOVAL OF FENIAN PRISONERS. - Ten of the Fenian p.isoners who had been convicted at the Dublin and Cork special commissions on a charge of treason felony, were removed on Tuesday morning

the rebellion of 1798. s one exception 1.0626 That rebellion was produced by protracted wrong, and it bequeathed to a country then on its way to better things 31 years more of oppression and ignominy. But its root was in Ulster; its leaders were not Catholics; and it was quickened by that French Revolution which had at that time scattered widely over England, as well as over Ireland, the contagion of Jacobinism.

The danger now comes to us not from France, but from America, and comes by no fault of hers, but by necessity. S avery abolished, she stands with her face to the light. But how is the Irish peasant in America to discriminate between a prosperity coincident with Republican institutions and one derived from such ? How is he to learn that the only institutions which could exist in America might work ruin in an old country like Ireland ? He is not an impartial critic. Since the beginning of the famine years about one-third of Ireland's sons have been driven from Ireland by stress of poverty. What if such a state of things existed in England or France ? Emigration is better than the workhouse; it often leads to wealth; but the poor as well as the rich love their homes - woe to the land if they do not! and when emigration becomes colossal, the emigrant sometimes thinks, whether rightly or wrongly, that the laws are at fault, either by enactment or cmission. On landing in a new world be hears exaggerated statements, mixes natural feelings with erroneous impressions, and becomes at once a valuable American citizen, and an Irish Jacobia. Such is Fenia ism. It comes from without, though with a roady response from within; and therefore, however checked at any particular time, the disease is renewed with every westerly wind. England has two irelands to deal with, and one of them out of her reach. In time she may have a third in Australia. Here is the true danger. In the noble old times obedience might, indeed, sometimes be challenged by the wrong claimant; but in itself it was deemed thing to be proud of, not a thing to be conceded with a sense of degradation-that is, assuming, of course, that the authority obeyed was itself a loyal authority, the true exponent and virtual representative of the subject-his interests, his feelings, and his honor. A moral basis was thus supplied for political stability. It is otherwise now. Ireland is surrounded by what is calculated to perplex if not to seduce. She still has her anomalies. She often hears a revolution spoken of as if it had been the first foundation of the constitution ; and with Continental revolutions the most elocuent writers have commonly been in almost indiscriminate aympathy. All these things work dangerously under the pecu liar circumstances of Ireland. Loyalty goes; and the respect for law has not come. Nations are dis affected till their affections have been gained. With the American part of the difficulty we can-

not deal. What remains is this-to leave no fuel at home for a foreign fiame to play with. It is one of those periods which require large action, and create an opportunity for it. How begin ? Ireland is full of hard problems, made harder by her transitional condition; but there is one on the solution of sures mainly depends - the ecclesia tical settlement and a second and stands

As the revolutionary principle asserted itself more and more the more plainly did Burke indicate where safety was to be found. In 1795 he insisted upon it, -

'That in Ireland particularly the Roman Catholic religion should be upheld in high respect and weneration, and should be, in its place, provided with all the means of making it a blessing to the people who profess it.'

Agais, he said, -

"Let them (the Irish) grow lax, sceptical, careless, and indiffurent with regard to religion, and so sure as we have an existence, it is not a zealous Anglican or Scottish Church principle, but cirect Jecobinism which will enter into that breach. Two hundred years dreadfully spent in experiments to force that people to change the form of their religion have proved fruitless. You have now your choice for full four-fifths of your people of the Catholic religion or Lacobinism.'

He lifted a warning and reproving voice. 'The worst of the matter is this : you are partly leading, partly driving, into Jacobinism that description of your people whose religious principles, church polity, and habitual discipline might make an invincible dike against that inundation. What in that day was called Jacobinism is now called 'Fenianism.'-How would it have fared in Ireland to-day if the exbortations of Mr. Burke, from his earliest tract to his latest political letter. (dictated in 1737 from his death.bed), had been attended to ?

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, AUBRET. DE VERE.

Ireland, Jan. 10.

· The Church Establishment in Ireland, illustrated exclusively by Protestant Authorities. (Warren, Thomas street, Dublin.) In this pamphlet the opinions of the chief leaders of Liberal public opiaion in England between 1830 and 1845 will be found carefully digested, with an explanatory preface.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DEATH OF THE REV. D. HAYDEN, S.J. - With very great sorrow indeed we record the death in his early prime of years, but in his maturity of virtue, piety and sanctity, of the Rev. Daniel Hayden, S. J. a native of Carrick-on Suir, County Waterford, and a gentleman whose great amiability of disposition, generosity of beart, and truly noble characteristics. won the regard and love of every one who was acquainted with him. He had not been as yet called to the priesthood before he was summoned to receive his eternal reward at the hands of the Just Judge : but he had not been long a candidate for hely orders in the great Society of Jesus, and, if life had been spared him, he promised at no distant day to become distinguished member of the illustrions order which has given to the church some of its more brilliant ornaments. - Limerick Reporter.

JURY PACKING .- A remarkable protost from Roman Ostholic rate payers in the county of Cork; suggests | Finianism will meet its death blow ; if not, it may a new view of the evils of jury packing. Hitterto, be looked on as an institution firmly fixed in the when this subject has been made the theme of de- country. - Drogheda Argus.

wise condemned. The two carcases were smeared with tar and publicly burned on Wednesday. From these cases it appears that disease may lurk in the flesh and cannot be detected during life.

STILL DEORBASING. - The quarterly return of the

marriages, births, and deaths in Iroland, just issued

by the very active and attentive Registrar-General. Mr. Doncelly, again proclaims an alarmingly steady decrease of the Celtic race. Hear what the inexorable figures of the Registrar-General announce : -The estimated decrease of population in the first quarter of the year was 6,864; during the second quarter it was 12,305; and in the past quarter as siready stated, it was 12,357; making a total decrease for the nine months of 42,024 persons? In the face of this statement the anti Irish press is still repeating the grees falsehood that Ireland is bourly grow-ing more contented and happy, and that the country is in a most thriving condition. What I the country thriving while the people are being trampled out. It is blasphomy to say that the country is prosperous while the population is decreasing. While the pro-cess of voluntary and forcible ejectment thins the population, it is mockery to say that the country is growing healthy. Nothing can be more appalling than the quarterly returns of the Registrar General. The terrible reality, that death and emigration still keep increasing over the, births, must surely prove even to the veriest blockhead or bypocrite, that the downward course of the country is incontrovertible. A system that encourages such a state of thingsthat enables one man out of every thousand to be come enormously rich out of the produce of the land, while those who labour and toil to cultivate and improve-the soil live in downright destitution, or are forced to emigrate to procure a livelihood for themselves and children-surely should be execrated by every lover of good government. Well, this is exactly the system which forces the Registrar General every quarter to print, in black and white, the fearful words, 'decrease in the population.' Surely, some of the Irish members will note and bring before parliament this evidence of the decline and fall of the Irish Nation the first week of its meeting. The government press is engaged in propagating the gross falsehood, that Ireland is becoming prosperous. Let but the quarterly return now before us be exhibited in the House of Commons, and no more will be

There is scarcely a doubt that within a couple of years this country will undergo a change that no one, even a few months ago, could have contem-plated. Many broad acres destined -as was thought - to fatten for ages sheep and oxen will again be turned up by the bard hands of the husbandman, and all the government need do is to give security to the occupying tenant that his industry will not be interfered with ; the small farmer being once secured in his home, a class now hostile to England are made firm friends, and as work for idle hands must by this means be trebled, the labouring man will find unhoped for comforts in the change from his present poverty to high wages and constant occupation. If justice be done to all by the incoming parliament,

necessary in the way of confutation .- Mayo Tele-

graph.

from the Mountjoy Prison for transmission to an English convict prison. They were conveyed to Ringstown by the special passenger train, in charge of a body of the B Division of the Metropolitan Police and prison officials, and on their arrival at the Oarlisle Pier were given in charge to a detachment of marines, under Captain Norse, from the Boyal George, who acted as a convict guard to Holybead, per the mail steamer Uister, Captain Triphook. The prisoners were handcuffed. On their arrival at Holyhead they were transferred to another convictguard, which conducted them to prison.

FENIAN PRIVATBERS .- We have seen a private letter from California, which mentions that two smart iron clad screw vessels are about to be launched from the ship-building yard of an Irish settlet, in St. Francisco Bay. It is generally believed in St. Francisco that these vassels are intended for privateering purposes by the Californian Fenian Circles. The brotherhood, it seems, is every powerful in this district of the Pacific coast-so much that they have always sent the largest contributions of any received at the Head Office in New York .- Cork Herald.

FENIANISM IN MONAGUAN-FIVE MEN ARRESTED .--On Monday morning, at an early hour, from information that was given to the authorities, Sub Inspector M Kelvery, of Monaghan, with a strong party of constabulary from this town and from Castle-shane, proceeded to the townland of Tybolland, and there took possession of five houses within a short distance of each other. In these bouses the police arrested five men, the charges preferred against them, it is said, being that they were members of an illegal society called the Fenian Brotherhood. The names of the men, who are all farmers, with the exception of one, are Patrick Conlas, Peter Du-gan, James Agnew, Edward Roche, and John Lennon. Roche is a National schoolmaster. The arrests, which took place about five o'clock, were made simultaneously, and two or three of the men were taken from their beds. The sub-inspector afterwards searched the house in which the prisoners resided, and it is stated that several weapons were found concealed. The prisoners were marched to Castleshane, the residence of E. W. Lucas, Eeq., J.P., who, upon an information that was made before him, committed them to Monaghan juil on remand for a week. Great excitement prevailed in the town when the prisoners were being escorted to the prison, and many exaggerated rumours were circulated. It is expected that the prisoners will be brought before the magistrates at the petty sessions on Monday next. No information can yet be obtained as to the grounds for the warrant upon which the men were arrested. It is said that a person who belonged to the neighbourhood has turned approver. Belfast News Letter.

FRNIANISM IN ARMAGE -A correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Markethill on January 15, says :- I have just received information from reliable authority that the police have succeeded in arresting at Killalea, in this county, furteen men on the charge of being members of the Fenian Brotherbood. The arrest has caused great excitement in this part of the county, and it is to be feared the excitement is not likely, soon, to subside, as it, is generally believed that other arrests will shortly be made.

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52.52

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -FEBRUARY 15, 1865

Since the proclamation of, the city and county some. excitement seems to prevail amongst a certain class of Dubtion 11. It is staled that large quantities of fire: atma and; other weapons have ebern either : destroyed or concealed, or in some manner got rid of for the present. An acknowledgment will be given for any arms surrendered; and persons will be appointed in tificates will be given to the parties receiving such licenses, and their frames will be stamped or brand-

ed.-Irish Times. The Cork Reporter of Tuesday understands that the Royal Victoria Hotel, in that city, was searched about eleven o'clock on Monday, night for Stephens, but without effect ; and the Skibbereen Eagle of Sa. turday publishes a telegram from Cork, stating that manners and prepossessing aspect arrived in Liver-the Head Centre was esen within four miles of that pool by one of the steamers from New York. The city. The Constitution throws doubt on the accuracy of this latter statement.

The result of the proclamation of the city of Dab lin has given rise to a multitude of ramours, the large majority of which are of the wildest and most improbable character ; but, at the same time, it is only right to state that the authorities are in possession of information which points to the residence, in the city and its neighbourhood, of a very considerable number of strangers having no ostensible occupation, yet still well supplied with money, which they spend liberally. Those parties appear to be men who have re-ceived a military training, as their bearing indicates A watch is kept upon their movements, but up to the present nothing has been discovered to justify the police in interfering with them. It is said that so far from recent proceedings having abated the exertions of the agents of the Fenian conspiracy, judging by appearances, they are as active and as energetic as ever, and that even of late a numerous body of misguided young men have been drawn into the brotherhood by specious statements that the 'day of deliverance' is rapidly approaching-that large quantities of arms are prepared and ready for the occasion, and that arrangements have been made with distinguished American officers to head the movement. There is a confident belief amongst the police authorities that there are secreted in Dublin quantities of arms, and they feel certain that as soon as the proclamation can be acted upon they will be anabled to reach them.

FURTHER DISCOVERS OF PIKES AND FENIAN UNI-FORMS. - It was generally rumoured on Saturday evening through the city that Dublin would be proclaimed on that night, and this rumour caused much uneasiness amongst a large number of persons who had been known to be at least sympathisers in ' the Fenian movement,' and who were known or suspec ted to have arms in their possession. Soon after the proclamation had been published anxious groups were to be seen collected reading it on all the places where it was posted, and the police received information that pikes, pistols, swords, ammunition, drillbooks, &c , were being made away with as quickly as possible by concealing them in most ingenious places, or by throwing them into the river and ca-Many who had not read the proclamation atnals. testively, or who had been misintormed concerning it, thought that the search for arms, ammunition, &c would commence on Sunday; and for that reason the greatest vigilance was exercised by those who were afraid of the police visiting their houses, to make an 'overbaul' for pikes, revolvers, rifles, &c. Yesterday ovening some constables of the E division proceeded to a field in the neighbourhood of Harold's cr ss, where in a haystack they found twenty pikes, ready for immediate service. In the same locality on the road a bundle was found, which, on being opened. was discovered to consist of s military clak, composan of superfine green cloth, with red facings, and secured at the collar with a solid gold chain and clasps; also two green tunics with red facinge bearing the initials of 'The frish Republic.' All this uniform was elegently finished, and was evidently the property of some person who had recently re turned from America, as the cloth and style of workmanship are foreign. In the Grand Caual uni-form coats of a similar kind were found. It is supposed that large quantities of arms will be delivered to the police this day and to morrow. - Freeman.

The proclamation having come into operation yestorday, the police instituted searches in different parts of the city for arms of all descriptions A large number of persons sent in arms yesterday to the several police stations to procure the necessary certificate of registration. Between 200 and 300 arms of various kinds have been deposited at Sackville place Police station, about 100 at College street

11 25 d 1.12151 A. FERIAN AMBASSADRESS IN LIVERPOOL AND DUB ment has been crushed out in the British isles by the vigorous efforts made by the 'Imperial 'government' but'the stubborn logic of facts emphatically contrasoch district to grant licenses to retain arms, Oer- dict that pleasing belief. In Liverpool it is an ascertained fact that a gentleman of considerable at tainments acts as a kind of charge des offaires to the body, receiving and despatching property to accre-dited agents to and fro between this town and New York. A new phase of this guise diplomatic arrangement has just made itself known here. In the course of last week a ladylike person of engaging lady was unaccompanied, had but a moderate amount of luggage for a 'lady traveller ' her baggage consisting of two neat but not large trunks, and a glazed satchel. She wore no crinoline, and on the voyage, while evincing great general intelligence and good breeding, spoke in disparaging terms of it and those who were its slaves. On arriving in Liverpool she was conveyed to a first-class hotel, where she spent the remainder of the day of her arrival and the succeeding night. On the following day she left this town for Dublio, travelling via Holyhead. Soon after her arrival the lady placed herself in communication with the resident diplomatic gen-Sleman already referred to, with whom she had an interview of about a quarter of an hour's duration. She also gave audience to another gentleman not so refined, but well known for his Fanian partialities. -The lady, it is said, was none other than the somewhat notorious Ellen A. O'Mahony, who recently issued an address to the Fenian Sisterhood of New York, calling on them to contribute to the very ut-most of their power the means requisite to aid in equipping a fleet and raising an army for the political regeneration of Ireland. The history and antecedents of this lady are also said to be both singular and interesting. She is stated to be the only living representative of an ancient and much respected Irish family, but consequent on the social and political partialities of her ancestry, the patrimonial property which she should have inherited has passed into alien hands. For this the lady holds the British government resconsible, and has taken strange means, at different times, to demonstrate her wrongs as well as her claims. Some years ago she

GREAT BRITAIN.

was well known in Dublin, where, on account of accomplishments, presumed sufferings, and the srmpathy which her family connections created, she was received into the best society of the Irish motropolis. The proceeded to London after leaving Dublin, and there her family prestige and engaging manners secured for her catre to good society. Sub sequently she went to America, and eventually sailed to New York. When the Fenian movement was commenced in that city, instigated by her al leged wrongs, she warmly espensed it, and being known to, and respected by mony of her countrymen there, she was able to render the Fernan cause great service in the way of obtaining recruits, and procuring pecuniary contributions to the funds .--This made her extremely popular with the leaders. and one of the last acts of the Fenian executive in New York was to accredit Ellen A. O'Mahony, which, it is needless to say, is not her name-as ambassadress from the American Fenian Irish Republic to the Brotherhood in Ireland. To enable her to discharge the duties of that effice it is said she has been endowed with full discretionary power to aid the movement by say means which in her judgment appears best suited to promote it. The lady is now understood to be in Beblin ; how or when she may m ke any public appearance it is at present impossible to say, but these esquainted with her antece dents consider she will have considerable influence with her countrymen and countrymomen.-Liverpool Post.

The London correspondent of the Irish Times, writing on Saturday last, says :--

A very alarming rumour got abroad yesterday afternoon, and, in osciain quarters, continued to create something rather like a panic through the course of this morning. It emounted to a declaration that Fenianism had not only extended to a most dangerous height in London, but that on attempt would be made to day to durn down some of the princip l buildings in the metropolis, and to pillage the rest in the confusion The Bank, the Custom-house, and Somerset House were the edifions named as chose most likely to be the first attacked, and the most exaggerated but circumstantial statements of the likelihood of the attempt, and the reliable sources whence the information concersing it was derived, found their way into circulation. Strange to say, they found credulous listeners, and I understand that fears were so far aroused that extra precautions were taken throughout the day at the establishments named, and at many other important institutions. whereby the slightest demonstration on the part of any person of suspicious appearance or actions would speedily have consigned them to durance rile. Of course it is quite right that such precautions should never be neglected in such localities, but it seems that there was not the slightest need for them in the present instance. The successive steps which the Government thes been forced to take in dealing with the Feniens, are enough to show that the movement is a serious and a dangerous one. It may he very foolish that Irishmen should think that, by casting bullets in cellars and hiding pikes in haystacks, they will overcome the whole strength of the British Empire; but as they are foolish enough to think this, and to risk, if not their lives, certainly their comfort and personal freedom in carrying out their opinion, their folly hurts us as well as themselves. The theory that this is a mere frenzy of the mob, anxious to pull everything down, to spoil the rich, and feed on the fat of the land, is evidently untrue. There are no: educated Fenians, or rich Fenians, or wise Fenians; but the ignorant, poor, silly Fenlans, who do exist are manifestly not actuated by a wish for plunder. Their main motion is that they are fighting, or ready to fight, for their country; and the tie of patriotism, or what they regard as patriotism, is found to be with them as it is with other nations or sections, in the present day, the strongest and most operative of buman ties-stronger than the tie of religion, and even stronger than the tie of self interest. Fenianism is a protect against us and our illusion. The poor wretches who aid in working out the plane which their ignorant and uncalculating leaders suggest to them have none but the very faintest notion how Fenianism is to prosper, or how they are to contribute to its prosperity. But they are deeply penetrated with the conviction that Iceland is their country, and that their country is, and ought to be very dear to them -so dear, that they will risk any. thing for her sake, and will blindly obey the orders of those who profess to speak in her name. It is difficult to say what vein of popular thought could have been more unwelcome with us. We could easily deal with an insurrection like that of Smith O'Brien. But to deal with enthusiasts who think that their nation has been down-trodden, and has now a hope of rising again to her proper glory, and who are ready to brave the law for her sake, and to disregard in her cause the threatenings of their spiritual guides, is by no means a light and easy matter. The city and county of Dublin have been proclaimed, and placed under a peculiar kind of tume of the kilt. And so it was in religion. When limited martial law, which permits the agents of Eugland fell from the faith, she retained some of the the government to search where they please for arms; and arms have been found, not in any very great quantities, but in quantities sofficient to indirate that those who superintended the macufacture are in no want of money, and that those who make and distributed the arms are zualous and industrious. In every part of Ireland, too, there is apprehension, and signs are obvious to watchful eyes that the minds of a large portion of the peasantry are have at length recognized that the Bational religion 'escaping.

wrapped up in the one absorbing thought of the spprosching triumph of Fanjanism. Arrests have been made at the same time 'in Longford' and in Clare, and a panic reigns at once in Tipperary and Ar-magh. If this panic grows, and provokes, as it is almost sure to do; the outbreak it dreads; then there will be an agrarian civil war, and the furious pent up passions of the Oracgemen will seek with delight a welcome relief in trampling out of existence the miserable creatures who are at least by birth Catholics, who shout the old cry of 'Ireland for the Irish,' and who, if not mere plunderers or socialisis, are very willing that their richer neighbors should be made exceedingly uncomfortable .- Saturday Review, Jan 30.

The old solution of the question as to the treatment of the poor was Slavery. When the Church succeded in abolishing this simple but harsh Poor Law, other ways were found for maintaining the poor. Christian charity set them free, and the same charity was their support in their distresses.-Pro salute anime mee was the consideration which procured the poor man freedom, and the same consideration found him daily bread. In those days the poor were bonoured, the devout poor man was thought the most perfect image of our Bleesed Saviour upon earth, poverty was considered a blessed state. The devout rich embraced poverty as the fullest garment of holiness. Charity to the poor for the love of God, for the amendment of life, for the atonement for sin, for the power to resist temptation, was the universal practice: there was no need of a Poor Law.

Self-renunciation is the staff out of which the heroes of charity are constituted, and to perform properly such duties as our workhouses require would require heroes and heroines of charity. It is not by wages that they are to be bought, but by the rejection of wages that they live and have their being. We say nothing against Poor Law Guardians or workhouse masters, warders, porters, and the rest. We believe them, as a class, to be as good, if not better, than most of us, their neighbors. But they are set to a task which they have no chance of performing properly because they have not got and they do not know, they are not required or supposed either to have or to know the principles, the motives the objects, and the rewards which alone would enable them to deal with the poor as the poor ought to be dealt with .- Tablel.

FENIANISM IN LIVERPOOL - Curious Revelations -Our Liverpool correspondents have received from a gentleman, whose previous communications relative to Fenianism in Liverpool have proved that he was a trustworthy informant, and capable of getting at the secrets of the soi disant brotherbood, some information which he assures them is strictly true, however absurd and improbable the facts may appear to any one outside of a lunatic asylum. The purport of the communication is that in Liverpool, which has always been one of the great centres of Fenianism. and where the chi f members have bad active means of communication with other towns in England, Ireland, Scotland, and America, the movement is as as vigorous as ever. Of course the proceedings of the brotherhood are now conducted with much mare caution than before the recent trials and arrects. Delegate meetings coestantly held in Liverpool, and attended by persons from different parts of the United Kingdom, and North America, but these meetings are never held twice in the same place, in order to baffle the police, to prevent the auspicion of outsiders, and to put the spies and informers, who seem to be inseparable from an Irish conspiracy, on the wrong scent. The communication with America is now more source than ever, but it is not car-ried on by writing at all. What may be ryled Fenian ambassaders now arrive at, and leave Liver. pool, to and from American ports weekly, and as many of them are persons of good address, and even education, and es they always travel ' first class" no suspicion whatever is excited. So far as our informant has been able to le ra, the latesprove of the Fenian body is to appoint the netorious Keagher, ! of the eword, as Birector who, it will be remembered. was the leader of the Irish Brigade in the recent American civil war. Bis place are said to be to diwide the ' Fenian army' into two immense bodies. and with one to invade Caneda, and with the other to join the Emperor Napoleon in sustaining the throne of Maximilian in Mezico? By this stroke of policy, it is stated, that Meagher hopes to secure the eternal good will of the Emperor (Napoleon), and to gain his support. to the scheme of establishing an frish Republic. Though all this may sound the wild. est and most improbable nonsense, we are positive. ly assured that such is the bona fils present palicy;

is no less cold and uncomfortable than the national

costume. > There has been a row royal in Scotland on religi, cus matters; and no less than four points are now in dispute They are fighting about Sabbath Observance, the Westminster Confession, the innovations in the Kirk, and the Ritual of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

Irish like, we begin at the end, and merely state that the last subject is raised by the works and ac. tions of Dr. Les, of Edinburg, who has composed a ritual, (mainly extracted from our ritual) for the Episcopal Oburch in Scotland. The question of innovation concerns the use of organs, and the all-important questions of sitting, standing, and kneeling. Scottish Protestants may sit and stand ab libitum, but they may not kneel. But a very sharp controversy has been going on, not as to whether they may kneel or not, but as to when they are to stand. and when they are to sit. And these are the men who accuse the Oatholic Church of mere formalism. Letting them fight out between themselves the ques-tion of 'Westminster Confession' we will pass on to the 'Sabbatarian Observances.'

And here we have them regularly up in a corner. What do they say? 'Trains must not run on the Sabbath. Your Eabbath journey must be merely from home to 'kirk,' and from 'kirk' to home.-Whilst you are at home, do as you please in the way of eating and drinking; but amile not nor utter a thoughtless word.' And so they lay down a law of the most absolute and complete slavery for those who are subject to their authority but not to the law of God. Ask them their authority for imposing such restraints upon men, and making Sunday not a day of rest but of slavery ; and they meekly and demurely answer :- 'Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath.' But we reply, 'Sunday is not Sabbath.' Saturday is the Sabbath day. Whence, then, have you any authority for imposing your detestable and puritanical obligations upon the poor people of Scotland? By whose authority was the day of rest changed from Saturday to Sunday?

They cannot cell, but we can. It was by the authority and power of the Catholic Church, and every Protestant in England and Scotland who observes the Sanday instead of the Saturday as a day of rest. obeys not the command of the Bible, but the command of the Catholic Church. And so when on Sundays, we see the crowds of Protestants wending their way, each one to his own chu ch or meeting house, or zoar, or Bethesda, or Tabernacle, or New Jerusalem, we quietly say to ourselves -' My good people, you think that to day you are obeying the Bible (the Bible only), and you little know that you are only obeying the precepts of the Catholic Church.

But the true faith has never died out in Scotland. In spite of John Knox and his successors, in spite of bitter and unceasing persecution - a faithful remnant ever remained; and through the long years that have elapsed since first the sword of persecution hung over their heads, they have preserved intact and transmitted, as a sacred beir-loom, from generation to generation, the faith-the Catholic faith of their ancestors. We are not speaking of those who from Ireland or England have recently settled in Scotland and carried the faith with them. We speak of the Catholic Scot, who traces his ancestry from the pure GaeL and whe can look back through the record of the last three hundred years without counting a single apostate amongst his ancestors. -That any such should have remained, considering the circuzestances, is a proof of the Divine vitality of the Church. That so many should have remained faithful shows that the Scottish nation did once appreciate thoroughly the beauty of the Church, and that the persevering and persistent constancy of he: children has been manifested in their adhesion to the Catholic fuith.

A bright dawn is breaking upon the land of mists. The Scottish Catholics and the drish Catholics in Scotland may well congratulate themselves upon the dissensions of the 'Scuttish Sabbatarians.' for it is a sign that the ice is being broken up, and that there will soon come, in Cod's good time, an end to that cold dreary winter that has so long frozen op the religious instincts and feelings of the Protester's in Scotland.- London Universe.

THE ESLIGIOUS WOULD OF LONDON .- The yea itso has opened with an extracidinary effort of the anti-Popery faction to create a sensation. They are profilic in prophecy, tracts, and pamphleto, and, what is equally comarkable, wonderfully like al of their gifts in this line to the more Irish For our scientific body, the State Legislature, and, next, our own part, we must say that to us they are lavish in their New Year's gifts of tracts, pamphlets, and partment. Thus every year we have new thoroughly anti-Popery productions We cannot gested, whereby it is proposed to violate do less than thank them for their kind attentions ; and, when we assure them that we are kept rather busy just now in the political department to attend to prophecies, we doubt not they will overlook our omission to notice them individually. We must say, however, that it is no joke to be a sound Souper these days, if the requirements he as the tracts before us set forth. The 'scarlet lady' must not be coquetted with in any sense; the idea of toleration of error must be dispensed with in public and private ; and, to clap the climax, the Emancipation Act must be repealed; and all this by the generated alone.-Some of these 1866 prophete gravely tell us that England must fall this very year, in order that the elect may rise and regenerate the world. It would appear, by the seers of the 'Armourer,' not to mention ' the Churchman's Dilemma,' that Pepery cannot be extirpated while the power of England exist -for Jesuits are at the helm of the State, and the big Church itself is turned into a buge School for the education of Romanists. We mention these things for the information of the natives of the wilds of Connaught, who, in their ignorance, thought that the Protestant Oburch was engaged in a very different pursuit ; and it was about the last thing, we are-sure, they would imagine, that the government of the empire was under the direct control of the lesuits. This is a rather awkward disclosure for the modern Soupers. They must change their vocabulary in this year of grace ; for if it becomes generally known that the Protestant Church is the nursing mother of Popery, she will at once become a favourite, and the occupation of Sumpers will become a sinsours. - Mayo Telegraph, Biohop Suther, of Aberdeen, has another situalistic difficulty upon his bauds. He demands that Mr. Comper, of St. John's, shall abandon the use of vestments and altar lights. Mr. Comper gives up the vestments, but maintains the candles. - Church and State Kevicw.

MRS. YELVEBION AND THE 'SATURDAY REVIEW. --The Caledonian Mercury says : 'The British public, who were so much shocked by the recent verdict in the case of the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton against the Safurday Review, and who had so much difficulty in comprehending how that verdict was arrived at, will be greatly gratified to learn that the decision has already been virtually overturned six of the jarors who voted the Ssturday Review setticle to be no libel, with the three who were for giving a verdict in favour of the pursuer, having made solemn declarations, in the presence of magistrates and justices of the peace in their respective localities, that they gave their verdict under an erroneous impression of the law of the case, and that since they read the judgement of Lord Jerviswoode in the public papers-a judgment which some of them say they did not hear at all when delivered, and others aver they herd only very indistinctly - they have felt convinced that they would now give a verdict in hor favour. The nine jurors severally ask for a trial, on the ground that without it injury would continue to be wrongfully inflicted on Mrs. Yelverton, and that they thomselves would suffer under the conviction that in ignorance or misapprehension they had done her that injury.

The inevitable Dr. Cumming has just issued his 'Last Warning cry.' It is dedicated to the Duchess of Sutherland. He fixes the end of all things in 1867, as the prophecies, according to his theory, ruc out in that year.

UNITED STATES.

At New York, a man accused of passing a counterfeit \$50 greenback, was discharged after two months imprisonment, because experts were unable to determine whether the bill was genuine or counterfeit. Nice kind of currency that. We wonder the Americans in their conditions for Reciprocity did not stipulate that we should abolish our currency, and make greenbacks a legal tender.

There are three Heraldry offices in New York whose trade is to furnish couts of arms to the aristocatic democracy. Of late these offices have been very busy in providing magnificent shields for successful shoddy, but some wags among them have taken a professional revenge in many cases by the insertion of the bar sinister into the arms ordered by aspiring persons suddenly become rich.

A GOOD EXAMPLE, AND ONE TO BE FOLLOWED -The New York Herald says : 'The Board of Health' of Brooklyn, assisted by a large committee of physicians and citizens, are about taking some precautionary measures against the cholera, should we have the misfortune to be visited by that pestilence in the coming summer. They propose to make a thorough examination of every house, street, lane and alley in the city, with a view to removing everything that is calculated to impair the public health, before the warm days of spring are upon us. Some forty eminent physicians have volunteered their services in this good work. This is an important sanitary movement, which might be adopted in . the metropolis with great advantage to the public health. Brooklyn has, perhaps, less svils to remedy in the way of dirty streets and alleys than New York ; and if such measures be deemed advisible in that city, how much more necessary no they here? Many weeks will not elapse before the winter will begin to break up, and all the disease breeding ma-terial in our narrow streets will be released from itepresent icy bondage. We should therefore follow the example of the Brooklyn authorities and 'take time by the forelock.'

FURTHER AGGREESION .- In the annual report of the Superintegent of Common Schools, for our State we find the following remarks under the head of Colleges Seminaries and Academies.' 'It is sug gested for these obsideration of the Legislature, whether it would not promote the cause of general education in our State to have all of our educational interest brought under the scope of legislative nuthority, and all of our chartered institutions placed, to a certain extent, within the control of the School Department.' 'It is believed that, if they were made subject to some State authority, and liable to official' visitations by some State officer, and the recipient of State beneficence to some extent, and under cortain prescribed conditions, it would greatly increase their efficiency and usefulness."

The italics in this cocl passage are out own. Here we have a proposition, first, to place all the educational interest of the State under that learned and chartered institutions directly under the School do. gested, whereby it is proposed to violate the rights of the individual, in order to increase the power of the State. It is not enough that all taxables are obliged to pay for the support of the present School system, though many object to it, some because of the inferior quality of the education given, others on moral, and others on religious grounds. Now, it is proposed that if a private school be established at private expense, it be put under State control. Would any one tolerate such interference in any other private undertaking gotten up by citizens of Pennsylvania? That, however, it should be even. mooted in the matter of education, shows how the. official mind has gone wrong .- Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Police station, and similar quantities at the other stations through the city and suburbs. - Irish Times.

Died at his residence. Kilespenan, near Newtownbutler, County Fermanagh, on the 30th ult. Mr John Donegan, father of the Rev. P. Donegan, Adm. Clogher, and the Rev. James Bonegan C. C., Maguiresbridge, at the silvanced age of eighty years -He was interred in the old parish cemetery, Donagh, on Tuesday, the 2ad ult. His funeral was one of the largest and most respectable witnessed in this part of the country for many years, being attended by a great mapy of the clergy of the dioceses of Clougher and Kilmere, and the laity of all classes and denominations from a very large district of the surrounding neighborhood. Rarely has it fallea to our lot to chronicle the death of one who, in life, deserved and enjoyed the esteem of so many, and for whom, in death, this esteem was universally testified.

The Killarney correspondent of the Cork Herald says :- ' Success still attends the exertions of The O'Donoghue Tenant Fund Committee. The people of Kenmare have taken the initiative in the South of Kerry; and the first instalment of £25 has been hand. ed in to the Treasurer, Mr. Patrick Hayes. The utmost enthusiasm was manifeseed by the peasantry of Ardfert, Lerrig, and C'Dorney, when the committze visited them to solicit subscriptions, and whereever they passed, many long and hearty cheers great-The Killarney committee also is not idle, ed them. The Killarney committee also is not idle, and it is daily increasing its subscription list. Mr. J. O. O'Riordan, solicitor, has been most indefatigable since that committee was formed, and his expectations for its success are very sanguine. The total amount collected in the town of Trales alone is up wards of £220."

A late tourist to the islands in Lough Ecne writes of them as follows :- The islands are said to number 366 - Innishmere, in the Upper Lake, containing over 2,000 acres, and Boa, in the Lower Lake, rearly as much, the others varying from some hundreds of scres to a perch, some covered with woods and others with the richest grass and crop lands. On Paris the oldest man in Ireland lives, 114 years of age, with a wife over 100, the lady being the fourth spouse and the gentleman the fourth husband. On the banks of the Lower Lake, and in the islands are said to bo 50 verging on 100 years, proving the salubrity of the climate-from Devenish to Castle Caldwell and Roscor, the shores boing gravelly. The Upper Lake, on the contrary, is subject to floods.

ORANGE OUTRAGES .- A fight took place between soms Oatholics and Orangemen a few nights ago, in Newry, in which two men named Daniel Boyle and Francis Pedan received some severe stabs of a sharp instrument in the back and head from the Orangemen, inflicting daugerous wounds. Seven of the tatter were arrested and brought before the resident mar The injured persons not being able to atgistrate. tend, the magistrate proceeded to their house and took their informations, and remanded the case for hearing. Tais outrage is supposed to have originated in consequence of some evidence given in 1864 by one of the injured party relative to a murder case which took place July 1864:

William, Carleton'is suffering un ler severe physical infirmity, which precludes the fur her exercise of his 5.88 M literarr powers.

of the Feniar Brotherhood, and the events will probably happen in a short period to demonstrate the truth of the greater portion of these remarks. In conclusion, our correspondent's informant states that the authorities will find it advisable to keep for some time a most active watch. Money is plentiful in aid of the cause, and recruits also. - Stor.

The Pall Mall Gazette contains the ominous reminder :---

"When it comes to watching Somerset House like e menaced fortress, the time for leniency has very nearly passed away, and the Irishmen in England will do well to remember that their own prejudioes against the Sazon are reflected back from the lower classes of Englishmen with very little abatement" But worse still, and more threatening to all who wish well to Iseland, are the symptoms of an Orange Protestant re action against Feninaism. The Ulcier Observer telle was that large consiguments of arms are reaching the Orangemen of the North; and the T mat of Tuesday, after saying traly, "it is not between Ireland and England after all so much as between the upper and lower clusses of Irishmen that the struggle has to take place," adds :-

"There are other elements of difficulty at this moment in Ireland. The Orangemen profess to believe that the British Government is muchble to protect. them in the possession of their lives and properties against the Roman Catholics, and that it is necessary for them 'to Ecep their powder dry' and hold thamselves ever ready to take the field at the shortest notice. We have eften had to deplore the readiness of this society to provoke a collision with the Roman Cetholics Now, Fonianism is in stself not a Roman Oatholic movement. It is denounced by the clergy, and is levelled just as much at the Roman Catholic

as at the Protestant possessors of property. But, no doubt, Fenianism being a movement of the lower Irish, most of the Fenians who have any religion at all are of the Roman Catholic faith. How long will the Grangemen, ever ready for the conflict in time of peace, endure the spectacle of the arming and drilling of a race the traditionary object of their batred and supplicion? If the Fenians forbear to draw the sword, who will assure us that the Grangemen will not ?

THE SCOTTISE RELIGIOUSTS. - Since the days of Knox-the infamous John Knox-Scotland has been celebrated for her religious dissensions. When once the Scot rejected the Catholic Church, he rejected wholly and entirely everything approximating to Catholicity, and contented himself with the very barest semblance of Christianity that could possibly be invented. There was a wonderful simi larity hetween his raiment and his religion. Whilst other men clothed their nether extremities in comfortable but nameless garments, the Scot preferred, even in his cold northern climate, the comfortlees,

and to modern ideas, inexplicable, semi savage coswarmth and consolation of Catholic; but it was not so in Scotland. When Oatholicity was rejected it was rejected in its entirety. No vestige of the only perfect Obristianity was allowed to remain ; and to worship under a roof even would have been considered a sin by the old Covenanters. But modern fashions have broken in upon them as

LIBERALISM IN SCOTLAND .- ID a recent discussion on Sabbath Observance in Glasgow Presbytery, Dr. Jamieson lamented 'with deep grief' that 'the wave was beginning to roll over the Church of Scotland, which had already produced such disastrous results in the Church of England, and that an uneasy feeling of being fettered by the standards of the Ohurch' WAS prising. FORTH VESSELS WRECKED - One Hundred Laves

Lost in Torbay. - The effects of the gale in Torbay were most fearful, many vessels have been driven ashore, and it is reported that about 100 lives have been lost. An eye witn'ss describes the furious breaking of the waves on the beach as most appalling. The surf rendered it extremely difficult to give assistance to the wrecks. Many of the vessels attempted to work out of the bay, but were unable to do so. One schooner was blown ashore at Goodrington, ten are ashore at Broadsands, five of which are totally destroyed. There are two ashare Spain, at Churston Dove, and at Brixton the scene is awful | Switzerland, 2,512 Russia, Amongst the vessels wrecked are - The Wild Rose, of Whitby, a barque laden with wheat from Odessa, and bound for Dublin, put in here from Falmouth. The vessel was entirely wrecked, but the crow, numbering seven, were saved. The Princess Beatrice, another barque laden with wheat from Odessa, and well in attire as in religion ; and men in Scotland also bound for Dublia, sank ; all the crew, however,

General Sweeney has hit upon a notable scheme trovade the Federal neutrality laws and invade Canada, as shewn in the following remarks made by General McGrourty at the recent demonstrution in Buffalo:

' General Sweeney does not ask your money, but if you give him a dollar he will give you a rifle-a riffe, I tell you, and you can take it without going outside the bounds of American law | (Applause.). Let me tell you that with our rifles on our shoulders we can go out target shooting ; we can roam all over this fair land of our adoption unquestioned, and if some very fine morning we should find ourselves on the other side of a certain boundary, is it Unclo Sam's business? Not a bit of it.'

A return submitted to the Federal War Office shows that the war expenditure of the loyal States . during the late was amounted to a total of about \$500.000,000, and this it is now proposed to add to the Federal debt, the States being of course proviously re-imbursed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7th .- Dennis O'Sullivan was arrested to day for driving a team containing six large boxes, which he confessed were military (quipments for Fenians. They were claimed by Ool. O'Mabony, and the prisoner was discharged, it being proved be was not a thief.

NEW YORK, 7th .- There was a large amount of immunition and accoutrements of war discovered in this city last night belonging to the Fenians, who are rapidly arming.

During the year 1865, 195,075 emigrants arrived at New York from foreign countries- 13,000 more than in 1864. One of the most interesting features of the report of the Commissioners of Emigration is the nationality of this large body of people. Germany heads the list, but Ireland closely follows her foutsteps , and the whole statement is of deep interest : Germany, 82,454 West Indies, 281 Ireland, 70,338 Nova Scotia 76 England. 27.144 South America, 169 3,961 Canada, Scotland. Wales, 505 China, 36 2,054 Sicily, France, 3 222 · Mexico, 69 93 729 East Indics, Holland. 7 Norway, 157 Turkey, ··· 5. 2,737 Greece, Sweden, 5 Denmark, 727 Poland. 423 591 Africa, Italy, • • • • 37 Portugal. 42 Australia; • • • • 18 -Belgium. 97 -London Times' Cor. · • ;

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .--FEBRUARY 16, 1866

The True Witness. CATHOLIC CHRONICLA CHINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FLIDAY A No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J GILLIES.

Stephen and the second

G. E. CLBRK, Editor.

ABBRS, ABVBPA IN VDAVANCE:

The all country aubscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by darriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance ; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue seading the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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

We beg to remind our Correspondents that n letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unles pre-paid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY-1866. Friday, 16-Of the Grown of Thorns. Saturday, 17-Of the Feria. Sunday, 18-First of Lent. Monday, 19-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 20 - Of the Feria. Weanesday, 21 - Ember Day - Of the Peria. Thursday, 24-Ohair of St. Peter rt Antioch.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT. - All days of Lent, Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday - zo Holy Saturday included, are days of fasting and abstinence.

The use of flesh meat at every meal is per mitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgence allowed at the one repast on the Mondays, "Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the first Sunday after Lent, to Palm Sunday .day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prosibiled.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Police, we are told, had seized a number of awords and bayonets in an Orange Lodge. This is cheering, as indicating the intention to admifirst step and a great step will have been gained are willing to oppress others, deserve and can society, and the government of the United Now this was actually the case in the late terrimeet with no sympathy when they themselves States of North America in particular. It is in ble American war, which in many of its features towards the pacification of Ireland. Orangemen at the present moment. Many of with disinterested lave of justice for Ireland, betwirt State Rights and Centralisation-which the Cavaliers and Roundheads. There were in them seem to wait but for the slightest semblances when they approve themselves ready to inflict having been submitted to the arbitration of the the territory called the United States two rival the strocities of the Yeomanry in '98; and it people Irishinen have ever met with the most the former, and in favor of the latter. will need great prudence, and great firmness, on Huospitable and generous treatment. But what the part of the Government to check, or keep shall we say of the neutrality of the Washington the victorious cause, is too intelligent a man, and say that, south of the Potomac "State Right" the 9th inst.-R.I.P. within bounds, the zeal of their very dangerous government, which allows these hostile demonstice honest a man to describe the case as one below as de fuclo sovereign, and claimed to be so The reverend decen the part of the Government to check, or keep shall we say of the neutrality of the Washington allies. To day there would be no semblance of strations to be made under its eyes ? which made ac excuse for the arming of Protestants against such an outery against the conduct of our Cana-knows, as does eve y man not an idiot, and as "Federal Right" was sovereign de facto ; and Satbolics in Ireland; for whatever may have dian authorities in the St. Alban's business; and every honest man admits, as Mr. Lincoln him ait also claimed to be sovereign de jure south of been the case in that country in former days, the which sanctions the presence of its own officers, self repeatedly and emphatically asserted, that the the Potomac. The titles which these two rival two religious denominations do not now coincide wearing the national uniform, at meetings where An any manner with the two political parties into at the invasion of a friendly power is openly dis-a Federal Government with any idea of enfranchis-aleast, as intricate as those urged by the adcussed and advocated ? which its population may be divided. If on the The Reciprocity Treaty negotiations are at an age hand, the Protestant minority are opposed to end. Better that it sholud be so than that our Fentanism, the Catholic majority are none the less hostile to it; and the plainly pronounced Government should have made unworthy conopinion of the Catholic clergy of Ireland upon cessions. His Excellency the Governor General arrived that point has elicited the acknowledgment even in town from England, on Tuesday evening. · of the London Times, which goes so far as to suggest that the sum of half a million would be THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, ITS CONSTITUTION. well applied in endowing them. This may be well intended, but we doubt much if it will be TENDENCIES AND DESTINY. - By O. A. Brownson, L.L.D.; New York, P. O'Shea. bitherto have always found in the religious fer to be a misnomer, since it professes to treat not second and an antiaccepted by the Catholic clergy of Ireland, who vor, and liberality of the Irish heart, a compen- couly of the old Constitution of the United States, rowed from Buropean speculators on government, sation for the endowments of which their Church but of its teadencies, and its destiny. Now their have and any have no locitized and Revolutionists, which was stripked at the Reformation.

the rebuked the vices of tyraot Kings and Em. thas passed over the land; a terrible cataclysm, perors, launching against the crowned and purple. Ithat has for ever swept away every trace of the Fenian. She truckles neither to Casar, por to aot-for the fact remains unalterable," and can the mob. In the Middle Ages she stood be-neever be undone. The old Constitution of the people; to day when the danger to liberty and not the Republic, an experiment. It has been social order proceeds not from aristocracy nor tried, and has failed signally; not because it was from monarchy, but from democracy, she confronts the latter with as undismayed a countenance as that which in the days of a Hildebrand she presented towards an Emperor at Canossa.

From the Continent of Europe we learn that the Spanish insurrection is for the present at an has been, can never again be. Out of the preend, its chief, Prim, having been compelled to sent chaos some form of a constitution will in seek safety in Portugal. The news from Italy is process of time, must no doubt, evolve itself cheering, as showing that the collapse of the so-but of what pattern we know not, except that it called Italian Kingdom is at hand. The Times' will in principle, and in every important particu-Florence correspondent complains that "things ar, be the contradictory or direct opposite of do not look bright in Italy." The annual de the pre existing. Constitution of which Dr. ficit, about eight millions sterling, cannot be Brownson treats.

burthened people of Italy, especially the Nea politans and Sicilians, will not submit. The obber King has, therefore, but to make his election betwixt bankruptcy and insurrection. But

a short time, and we may hope that this tyranny stern retribution shall have visited Victor Em Rand of Conservatism. He has indeed changed incontestable right."-p. 198.

minanuel and his accomplices.

democratic, but because democracy could not bear the restraints that it imposed upon it.-Never, however, can it be restored, or brough to life again; for in politics every thing is possi

ble except the past, and only that which once

sensibly reduced without increased taxation, and Yet is his last work, as is everything which to an increased taxation the already over comes from his pen, interesting, instructive, worthy of careful study, and marked with the stamp of a keen and powerful mind. Even when we differ from Dr. Brownson, we do so without loss of our respect and affection for the man, for him who for so many years, so bravely, shall have passed away, or at all events that and so effectually fought the battle of Catholicity

many of his views, as he himself tells us, since So that, according to Dr. Brownson, the ques- Texas, "an incontestable right." . The Femans in the U. States still keep up then-honestly and in all sincerity we doubt ation of the right of any one of the Southern their threats against Canada. A meeting was not; and thus it has come to pass that there is States-say of Virginia-to secede, is incontest-On the first four days of Lent, as well as every held the other day in Chicago at which General often a great discrepancy betwirt the author, able, if at any one moment prior to her ac. United States; and Dr. Brownson's book is as Sweeney of the U. States army, appeared in and some of those who some years ago were his sceptance and ratification of the constitution of the French would say but as "mustard after uniform, and spoke out pretty strongly, hinting most ardent admirers, and it may be said his dis \$1787, she were de jure or de facto, a sovereign dinner." A clever book no doubt, and valuable

that with 50,000 men, he would soon be master ciples, content to sit at the feet of this new and independent State. Surely it is scarcely The burden of all the English journals in their of this country. It certainly seems a strange Gamaliel. But great as these discrepancies are sjust to brand as "rebels," as guilty therefore of columns of Irish news is to the effect that the way to right the wrongs of Ireland, this of com- they are no greater than are the discrepancies in moral offence, men who upon such a nice or in-sit bears in great profusion. For all these it m Fenian trials still continue. One ray of light mencing by an attempt to inflict on Canada, a which we find betwirt the views and opinions tricate point of law, and obscure historical quesforwars in upon the darkness, in the shape of an country from which Irishmen have ever received expressed by the author of Brosonson's Review ation, erred-even admitting that they erred-in announcement that the proclamation against the most bospitable treatment, all the wrongs of of some nine or ten years ago, and those which company with great statesmen like Jefferton, All that we can say is this. The tendency of keeping arms without a license is extended to which Ireland can pretend to complain-that of the learned Doctor has advocated of late years, Calhoun and Webster, and we may add with Dr. the United States long has been towards "cenkeeping arms without a license is extended to which Ireland can pretend to complain-that organic plearned Doctor has auvocated or have years pleathoun and we use used with Dr. and we use used with Dr. and the democracy," as Dr. Brownson himself Orangemen as well as Fenians. The Dublin conquest. A raid upon Canada is however be prove that the draws his inspiration from Pierre Brownson himself, who, but a few years ago, tralised democracy," as Dr. Brownson himself Orangemen as well as Fenians. The Dublin conquest. A raid upon Canada is however be prove that the draws his inspiration from Pierre Brownson himself, who, but a few years ago, tralised democracy," as Dr. Brownson himself or an and the transfer of the deformation of the second democracy and the transfer of the deformation of the second democracy and the transfer of the deformation of the second democracy and the transfer of the deformation of the second democracy and the transfer of the deformation of the second democracy and the transfer of the second democracy and the transfer of the deformation of the second democracy and the transfer of the second democracy and the second democracy and the transfer of the second democracy and th lieved to be less dangerous to the prime agents Leroux and the Abbate Gioberti, as well as held and powerfully defended the same error .therein, than an attempt to invade Ireland ; and girom Suarez, St. Thomas, and St. Augustine. the Fedians, if patriots, are prudent men, who But this is to be last of the Doctor's contribu-Lan error as to the person to whom allegiance is forward impetus; and without any affectation. aster justice in Ireland impartially; and even feeling the necessity of doing something for the stions to the literature of North America. It is due, but in resistance to authority whose "legal stherefore, of the possession of prophetic gifts, we nister justice in Ireland imparitally; and even releasing the decession of prophetic gives, we their enemies must admit that Irishmen are al-money that they have extorted, prefer the course the last song of the swan, to which we listen title" is not, and cannot be contested. In the may logically conclude from the experience of ways warm admirers of impartial justice. What which to them seems to be the least dangerous, with attention; and it is also the last recantation case of two rival claimants for the throne, the "the proceed with an ever accelerating velocity, until they have complained of hitherto, and too often all is a wonder, however, that they do not perceive for palmode with which a powerful though some-faubject who sides conscientiously even with him is legitimate consummation in unbridled with good reason, is this: not so much that they that their manifest contempt for the rights and what versatile thinker and writer intends to whose title is defective, provided the latter be in despotism. Unless indeed it so happen, in the taws by which they are governed are bad, as interests of others, can but have the effect of favor us. It contains as it were his last dying prossession of power, and of the symbols of au interests of liberty, and of progress in the right they law by which they are governed are bad, as interests of liberty, and of progress in the right that they are badly administered — that there has quenching any sympathy which unprejudiced mendspeech and political confession of faith, his last schoring is, by the law of England, (c. II., Henry Mirection, that the old battle flig of "State that they are badly administered — that there has quenching any sympathy which unprejudiced mendspeech and political confession of faith, his last schoring is, by the law of England, (c. II., Henry Mirection, that the old battle flig of "State that they are badly administered — that there has quenching any sympathy which unprejudiced mendspeech and political confession of faith, his last schoring is, by the law of England, (c. II., Henry Mirection, that the old battle flig of "State too often been one law for the Orangeman, and might be inclined to entertain for their pretended thoughts, his last views on politics, on society, and VII) wisely declared to be no rebet or traitor, the dust though it be be again reared triumphone for the Catholic. This abuse abolished, a pobject, that of liberating Ireland. They who no government in general, but on the politics, and exempt from all the penalties of treason .--

Church never yields to the current. She is as past, and irrevocable, than is the Constitution of to which the Doctor at once assumes in his For, it prior to their acceptance, and ratification stern, stubborn, and uncompromising towards the United States under which the learned au fizvor, though as he himself shows, its solution popular errors, as towards the errors of the thor of the work before as lived in the days of depends upon the solution of some very intricate great. With the same voice as that with which this youth, and early manhood. A great deluge thistorical problems. The question in short revolves itself into this. Were the several States, or any of them, of which the political agglomerarobed offenders the thunders of excommunication, antedeluvian world, and left to the existing tion now known as the United States was subdoes she to-day, when democracy is in the as- generation only the tradition that such an order sequently formed, ever, for one moment, either cendant, and menaces liberty, rebuke and excom- for system really once existed. We may rejoice de jure, or de facto, sovereign and independent municate, the demagogue, the Socialist and the ever this, or we may mourn over this, it matters States? If they were, then their sovereignty is inherent in them still; after, as well before their political contract, or Union with the other twixt the tyrants then in power, and the oppressed United States was, in the words of the founders. States ; therefore they had the right to secede, or withdraw from that alliance or Union; and right were to them lawful, and therefore not " re-Brownson admits :--

"The question, then, whether the United States are a single sovereign State or nation, or a confederacy of independent sovereign States, depends on the question, whether the American people originally States."-p. 195.

ster, Dr. Brownson tells us, names of no mean and independence; unless indeed it be pretended, authority, all held and asserted, that originally, and before ratifying in 1787 the late constitution, have had the right to impose it upon a single rethe several States which voluntarily accepted galatitrant State; or that because of the refusal

independent; and our author adds:---

" If the several States of the Union were severally oversign States when they met in the convention, they are so now."-p. 196.

severally, any State, saving its faith, may, whenever a sovereign and independent State? and yet seit chooses to do so, withdraw from the Union, absolve its subjects from all obligation to the Federal goording to Dr. Bowason, if once sovereign and authorities, and make it treason in them to adhere to independent, the State of Texas is so still, ever the Federal Government. Secession is, then, an

Rebellion, or the sin of rebellion, consists, not in §

of the constitution or Faion of 1787, the States were not, severally, independent and sovereign. why was it submitted to their several acceptance and ratification, instead of being imposed upon them by their common sovereign, the peoale of the Unned States collectively ? What, we would ask, would have been the result, if one of the States had absolutely and finally refused to accept or ratify the constitution which all the other States had accepted 1 Would the recalcitrant State have been coerced into acceptance ? or would it not rather have been allowed to remain out in the cold, sovereign and indetherefore any means necessary to enforce that pendent? But if sovereign and independent then, therefore sovereign and independent bebellion" which never can be lawful. This Dr. fore; since its simple refusal to accept or ratify the terms of the Union proposed to it, could not have conferred on it, that to which it had no inberent right. The very act of submitting the Constitution of 1787, to the States severally, for acexisted as one people, or as several independent ceptance, implied the right of any one of them to reject it absolutely; and was therefore a felt Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Calboun, and Mr. Web-though implicit recognition of State sovereignty either that the States accepting the Union would

and ratified that constitution, were sovereign and sof one, all the other States would have had to forego a Union for which they were strongly in favor. Besides, historically, what shall we say of Texas? Was not Texas once recognised "But if the sovereignty persists in the States even by the Government of the United States as must be ; and "secession" is, and ever will be to

But it is idle to talk of "right" now, in connection with the Government and policy of the to the student for the erudition which it displays, gand the fruits of deep and earnest thinking, which valuable; but as any index to the future, what-Never may be its value as to the past, it is naught. All that we can say is this. The tendency of democracy have not operated as a check to that tendency, but have rather given to it a violent direction, that the old battle flig of "State Santly aloft by some bold and vigorous hands.

* At page 289 the author shirks the question, for he dare not face it.

One great danger that menaces the peace of complain of being oppressed : and it is idle for fact a judicial summing up of the case as betwixt more closely resembled the "Wars of the that country proceeds from the temper of the Femans to expect that they will be credited North and South-or to speak more correctly, Roses" in England, than the later wars betwist

But in whatever spirit the suggestion of the the past. It is defunct: and as dead, can have portion the last thirty or forty years, has been within the Times may have been made, or in whatsuever neither tendencies nor a destiny before it, since tralised democracy."-p.p. 9, 10. spurit it may be accepted by the Irish Catholic these, properly speaking, belong only to the Clergy, the fact of the strenuous opposition by Eliving, and to the present, not to the dead and to

the latter offered to Fenisnism cannot be denied in the past.

and even Protestants, prejudiced by early educa. What the Constitution of the United States Oentral, and Western States."-p. 11. tion and false traditions, though they may be, are was before Northern democracy destroyed it, On this point we are, we always have been, at plied to the cruel war betwixt the Lancastrians by the force of events compelled to admit that matters little now, except to the historian, and sone with the Doctor; and we differ with hum and Yorkists, which from the field of St. Albans the Catholic Church is the uncompromising op- to the archaelogist. To them it may long afford conly as to the right of the Southern States to that of Bosworth, made of all England for ponent of Jacobinism in every guise, and the matter for interesting study; just as we may resist this tendency "to a centralised de i firm, consistent supporter of the cause of social study with curiosity and interest the ancient mocracy" by force, and to assert with arms in solood. As we understand the word "rebellion" order. No interested motives can be imputed constitution of France. The name of the coun-stheir citizens' hands, their " Rights," autonomy, to her, or rather to her clergy, either in Ireland try, is geographical limits remain the same, or for sovereignty. This was the question at is u :; or on this Continent, for the hostile attitude that pretty nearly the same as they were in the days and this question the Doctor, so it seems to us, ply it to the armed followers of either the White parts of the Province the ecclesiatical dignitaries

they have adopted towards Fenianism; for, not when periwigged courtiers, and noble dames, unfairly begs, by applying to that resistance, and Rose, or of the Red Rose. doub:, as the Times admits, if they had sacri- gorgeous in hoops and powder, disputed eagerly that armed assertion of the "State Rights" And certainly it does not seem to us that Dr. certainly in this City of Montreal, where the fixed their principles to expediency, if they had the right to assist at the morning toilet of the Ribeory, the epithet of "rebellion." Of course, Brownson has clearly made out the title of Rev. M. Granet so long labored, where he was feed their principles to expediency, if they bad the right to assist at the morning toilet of the subeory, the epineer of "rebellion" be one and the that party whose cause be to-day espouses there will be offered many a hearty prayer to the ourrent, they would have vastly improved their of the France of Louis XIV, even the ancient same thing, there is no room for further dispute ; with a versatility, if not with a success, re-Ghrone of Grace for the spiritual repose of its popularity, and their material condution. But the regime is not more completely a thing of the but this is the very question at issue, an answer markable as that of the old Earl of Warsick. respected and lamented Pastor.

twixt "Slave Labor" and "Free Libor." He de jure as well. North of the Potomac, late war was not undertaken on the part of the claimants to sovereign power urged were, at

very true; but in its inception, or formally, the sed upon the right solution of the very intricate war was a war betwixt "State Rights," and legal and historical problem above enuntiated.-Centralisation as represented by the Federal How then were men dwelling south of the Poto-Government. This is frankly admitted by our mac to act? Whose banner were they to follearned author : --

"There is no doubt that the question of Slavery had much to do with the rebellion but it was not its sole cause. The real cause must be sought in the progress that had been made, especially in the States In some respects the title of this book seems themselves, in forming and administering their re-Constitution of the United States is a thing of United States. The tendency of American politics Again :---

more to do with prevoking secession and rebellion

than the anti-slavery sentiments of the Northern

of encouragement from the authorities to renew injustice upon Canada, a country from whose sword, has unforturately been decided against claimants to sovereign power, both challenging supported with Christian heroism, the late Supethe former, and in favor of the latter. Dr. Brownson, though a strong advocate of precise in geographical details, it may suffice to Some Granet expired on the efformation of Reverent R. Domini-

ng the negioes. That slavery was one of the therents of the Houses of York and Lancaster, side issues raised at a late stage of the conflict is grespectively, since their interpretation depend low? That of the sovereign actually in posses-

sion, and who claimed also to be sovereign de sure? or that of him who claimed their allegi ance only as sovereign by right, and who was not in possession ? According to the wise and humane dispositions of the famrus Statute of Henry the Seventh, still the law of England, the Southerners were perfectly justified, legally and morally, in giving their allegiance to the sovereign actually in possession, irrespective of the validity of his title; they were not therefore rebels, or amenable to the laws against rebels and "This tendency to a centralised democracy had givaitors; and the term "rebellion" applied to their gigantic struggle, for King "State Rights" is as much a misnomer as it would be were it ap. upwards of thirty years, an Aceldama, or field of it seems to us as silly and unjust to apply it to instant, by a Solemn Requiem Mass in the the "State Rights" men, as it would be to ap-Parish Church. It is expected that from all

DEATH OF THE REV. M. GRANET, SUPP-RIOR OF THE SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE. MONTRBAL - After a long and painful illness.

The reverend deceased was born in France at Esnalen. in the year 1810. Raised to the Priesthood in 1835, he arrived in Canada the 4th of September 1843, where he filled the nost of Professor of Dogmatic Theology for about thirteen years, when upon the retirement, on account of failing health, of the Reverend M. Billaudele, he was elected to the important charge of Superior of the Seminary, the arduous duties of which he discharged to nearly the day of his death. As our readers are aware, the post, if highly honorable, is also most responsible. and taxes to the utmost the energies and the administrative abilities of him who fills it.— Struggling, however, with ill health, nobly and faithfully did the deceased for long years discharge all its duties, and now like the good steward, has goue to give an account of his stewardship to His Lord and Master.

To the City of Moutresl, as well as to the Seminary of St Sulpice the loss of the late Superior is a great calamity. He was universally beloved and respected ; a theologian of the highest order, hu advice was eagerly sought for in all occasions of difficulty, and in him the poor and afflicted ever found the friend, and spiritual comforter. Yet he delighted in doing good in secret ; and the treasures therefore which he accumulated on earth, he has carried with him to that world where even the cup of cold water given in the name of Christ hall by no means fail in its reward.

The last obsequies of the reverend deceased were to he celebrated on Thursday the 15th

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--FEBRUARY 76, 1866

DURLIN REVIEW - January, 1856 .- The object to the use in the Catholic schools of current number has been received, and is on hand for sale by Messrs. Sadher of this City. The contents are as usual excellent and interestingand at the present moment the articles on Anglicanism, and the anomalous position of Dr. Puser in the Established Church, possess a peculisr interest. We subjoin a list of the contents -1. California and the Church. 2. The Viceroys of Ireland. 3. The Foundress of the Faithful Companions of Jesus. 4. Catholic Instincts. 5. The Cromwellian Conquest and Settlement of Ireland. 6. The Papal Allocution on Freemasonry. 7. The New Parliament. 8. Dr. Pasey's Apology for Anglicanism. 9. Letter of T. W. Ailies, Esq. to Dr. Pasey. 10. Appendix to the October article on Galileo. 11. Notices of Books.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-January, 1866. Dawson Bros. Montreal.-For the lighter reading matter in this number we have the continuation of the new tale, Sir Brook Fossbrooke, and Cornelius O'Dowde's smart notes, in which however, we are sorry to see that the writer seems to think that smartness means encoring at Catholics. This is a pity, for it greatly takes away from the pleasure that we derive from the really good things of the writer.

We have been challenged to point out anything in the English History used and taught, we believe by authority (hough on this point we are open to correction if in error) in the schools of Lower Canada, to which reasonable objection can be taken. The work in question is Pinnock's History of England, American edition, and issued as one of Mr. Lovell's school books-and in it. were we disposed to be captions, we could point out much not only offensive to Catholics, but false in fact, and mischievous in design. Often the error, or falsity is insiduated rather than explicitly asserted, yet none the less for that will rt pervert the intelligence, deprave the reason, and corrupt the heart of the youthful and unsuspicious pupil. For an instance of our meaning take the following on which our eyes fall, as we open the book at random. The subject matter of the lesson is William Prince of Orange :---"William was a Calvialat, and consequently average to perstoution "-p. 278.

That William was averse, personally, to per secution we admit : he was not a cruel man, ex scommon place to pay them compliments in the cept when his policy-to which all considerations present instance. of justice and humanity were by him held subor dinate, compelled hun to cruelty : he was no bigot in religion, for in his religion he was most thoroughly a latitudianrian, and profoundly inditferent to all forms of creeds and ceremonies. Hellirue and exact indication of those ends. had but one object, and that in many respects a very legitimate one; that of humbling Louis XIV, and of establishing in Europe a balance, or counterpoise to the colossal power of France. Had he used only legitimate means for the attainment of this object, he would have been a good King. as well as a great statesman or diplomatist. But to say that William was "averse to per accution" b cause he was a Calvinist, is absurd, and mischievous; it is an underhand attempt to coavey to the tender minds of the readers of this sully assertion, a most false impression; to wit, that Protestants must be averse to persecution of Catholics, since Calvinists, the very Protestanis of Protestants, the very cream of the cream, are averse to persecution, as the natural consequence of their peculiar theological principles. Now we believe that there is no intelligent and canded reader of history but will admit that, of all Protestant sects, the Calvinists, the very extreme class of Protestants in one direction, have ever when in power approved themselves the most cruel and releatless of persecutors-aot of Papists only, but of Anglicans, and of Quakers, and in short of all who would not repeat their parti fing sound of . . . imprecations and blas-cular shibboleth, and swear by the Westminster phemies. "It is he," says she, "druck again. Confession of Faith. Confession of Faith. Let us pass over Calvin himself, the cold blooded Robespierre of Geneva, compared with whom the livid, peagreen Terrorist of '93 appear- reproach, he grows furious. He enters with a genial, and warm-hearted, a jolly, amable and rollicking sort of dog ; let us pass over Knox, the Marat of the Reformation, and turn our eyes only on what was done in the way of persecution on this Continent by the Puritans or Pilgrim Fathers. Calvinists of Calvinists these men were ; brave no doubt, sincere in their opinions, and in flexible in their logic, but of persecutors the most bitter and ruthless. They persecuted Papists, they persecuted Episcopalians, they per secuted Quakers; they flogged, hung or burnt all who differed from them on a point of metaphysical divinity; and in their eyes the wholesals slaughter of the red man was a meritorious act and of pleasant odor to the Lord. Their entire code was based upon the right and duty of persecution; and for this they are the more to be blamed, since none louder than the Puritans had cried out against the iniquity of persecution when practised against themselves by a Laud, or the Star Chamber. The truth is that what Hallam says of Protestantism, is in a particular manner true of Calvinism; love of persecution is its in berent original sin, of which no bantism will ever purge it.

Lower Canada of a book wherein the Catholic religion is spoken of as eminently favorable to civilisation, and the effects of Protestantism are represented as noxious to it, surely Catholics with as much show of reason on their side, may complain of the employment of a book in the Protestant dissentiest schools wherein such passages as these occur :----

" The vices and impositions of the Church of Rome were now almost orms to a head,"-p. 153. The increase of arts and learning among the laity propagated by means of printing, which had been tely invented, began to make them resist that power which was originally founded on decait,"-Ib. Other passages of a similar import might we

cite, but the general spirit of the work is sufficiently clear from the above; and we put it to the candid reader whether the Catholic has not

as much to complain of in the above cited passages, as the Protestant can have to complain of in those extracted by Mr. Graham from the Catholic Reading Book which we commented upon last week.

On Thursday last, the Union Catholique favored the public with another of their pleasant and highly interesting seances at the Academical Hall of St. Mary's College. We can only say a few words as we have very little room to spare. Mr. Joseph Royal, one of the officers of the

Society, explained in a few well chosen eloquent words the end and tendensies of the Society: good solid historical and philosophical studies to counteract the evil erroneous doctrines of the age, which tend to say the very foundations of religion and society; and union of its members in the promotion of its principles in the cause of religion and country.

The musical part of the seance was very creditably.executed, and deserves all praise. We can only meation briefly some parts of the programme. A piano duo, "Norma," by Messre. Fouldhe and Mazaretta; a trio, "Joseph," was very nicely sung by Messrs. Lavrie, Beaudry and Hudon. The "Adjoint du Maire" was all that could be desired. The trio Guillaume Tell was beautifully sung by Messre. Beaudry, Lavrie, and Lomoth. The Concert ended by the operetta "Les Deux Richards," and was performed and sung by Messrs. Trothier and Boucher. These two gentlemen are so well known for the able and spirited manager in which

they always perform their parts, that it would be

The Reverend Father Rector of the College addressed a few words to the audience, to explain the ends for which the Hall had been established. The words "Religioni, Scientic, Artilnus," in scribed on the frontispiece of the stage, were the

The Hall was exclusively appropriated to the use of the College pupils and members of the Union; and it is to be hoped the public will lend their entire encouragement to such highly deserving ends.

The Union Catholique deserve the greatest credit for their inusical source. We wish the Society full success on all its future undertak. nøs.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. GARNEAU .-The funeral of the late Mr. Garneau took place on Tuesday morning. Among those present in the French Cathedral at the funeral service, were -His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec; Very Revd. Grand Vicar Cazeau, the Rector of the University; the Archbishop's Secretary, the Principal of the Normal School, and many other clergymen. High Mass was celebrated by the cure of Quebec, and the funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Casgrain. Tue pall bearers were : Hon. Sir Narcisse Belleau, Hon. Mr. Langevin, Hon. Mr. Cauchon, Mr. A. B. Sirois, Mr. P. Legare, and Mr. J. M. LeMoine. The remains were interred in Belmont Cemetery, Quebec. The Chronicle says a movement is projected to erect by national subscription a monument to his memory.-Quebec paper.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held on the 28th ult, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Officecearers for the year 1866 and proclaimed as such at he Monthly Meeting of the Society, held last Sunday

n St. Patrick's Church. We are pleased to learn from the Annual Report that the Society is rapidly increasing and numbers 9760 members; 1251 new members joined the Society during the past year. It is also a pleasing feature to notice a donation to the Society by Owe , McGarvey, Bsqr., of ten shares in the proposed St. Patrick's Hall.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Revd. James Hogan-President and Director, exofficio

Edward Murphy-1st Vice President. Edward Skiddy-2nd Vice do. Edward U'Connor-Treasurer. Michael Soarlan-Secretary.

Branch.

BARGUTIVE COMMITTER.

Obristopher McCormack, Owan MoGarvay, James Howley, Daniel McSnuyre, Peter H wkin, Patrick Donnelly, James Consughton, Edward Burns, Arthur Hamall, Henry Gallagher, Richard O'Connell, James Ragainst Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at New McDermott.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

Centre Ward-Thom & M ckay; West Ward-John against him. - Transcript. Firm; East Ward-William Donnelly; St. Anos Vard - Jam is Nary and Ubarles Moffati ; Et. Antoine Ward-Timothy U'Connor; St. Lawrence Ward-Thowas Unison; St. Lewis Ward-Birtholomew Howley; St. James' Ward - Andrew Emerson; St Mary's Ward - Michael Ouddy. Grand Marshall - Michael Kennedy.

D legated to St. Bridgets Branch-P Biley and A Emerson

ST. ANN'S TOTAL ABSTINENOB SOCIETY. At the Annual Meeting of the St. Anne's Temperance Society, be d on Sand 1y, 11th of February, the full wing gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year. President and Treasurer - Ray, M. J. C'Parrell.

Vice President-M. Farmer and James Sherlian. Secretary-T. M. thews. Executive Committee - P. Dosmond, J. Lynch, C.

Ourran, E. Flansgin, J Gorman, P. Curran, T. Sex ton, T. Sullivan, M. Tolon, P. Duggan, J. McCarthy, and J Foley.

Vigilance Committee-T. Price, P. Murray, J. Har ding, M. Kelly, M MaGurren, J. Kennady, J. McCar by and J. Orow.

This Society is flourishing rapidly under the inde atigable care of the President, the Hev. Mr. O'Farrel.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The nomination for the office of Mayor of this city, or the next civic year, took place yesterday morning t ten o'clock, at the west end of the Bonsecours Marhet. The attendance at the opening of the proceed with the single view to promote efficiency, and we ing: was small, but increased, though at no time was be leve they will be successful to that end. - Gazette it targe, an i, uwing to the absence of any very tangi-

SACRILIES AT SAULT AU-RECOLLET, - The medical students of our city are becoming an object of terror and perhaps of vindictive hatred to the people of the French pa ishes of the neighborhod, and several recent incidents are creating great indignation. One occurred on the night of Sunday or Monday last, when some students from Montreal arrived before the Church of Sault-su R-collet and entered it, as is thought, by means of false keys. Once inside, in order to reach the vault, they out an opening through the floor. Then they lighted their way down with tapers taken from the sliers, and, after committing several excesses, they doparted win two dead bodies leaving traces of blood in the church. The above details are supplied by a correspondence in L'Union Nationale. These outrages show the necessity of better legislation for supplying the outdidates of science with those mortal remains indispensible to their proper training. The present state of things is not only a subjace of constant alarm to the rural pogulation, but is also extremely injurious to the character of those young men concerned in this unballowe robbing af the grave. The students of the McGill College and French Oanadian School waited apon Ubarles Glackmeyer, E:q, Oity Olerk, for the pur-pose of calling his attention, as inspector of Anatomy to the evasions of the law which continually take place in the Nunnery and other Hospitals, whereby they are defrauded of their right to the possession of the persons who dis unglaimed in those establishments.

Dr. GUBTAFF. - This individual, for whose extradition an order had been given by the American Government, has been brought to Toronto and delivered over to the authorities. He will be brought up for trial at the Assizes next month, on a charge of having, in company with another quack, administered a poison us drug to Mr. McKinnon of Toronto for which offence the grand juy have already brought in a true bill. He gives, says the Spectator, a most pleasing account of the way in which the prisoners in the States are treated. He says that a billiard table is provided for their amusement, for which 20 cents a game is charged, and when tired there are luxurious smoking rooms in which to wile way the weary hours. A sumptuous table is provided at trifing cost, at which the best ohser is set T. J. Donovan-Asst. Secretary to St. Bridget's before the captives, who, in the flowing bowl, suc ceed in driving away dull care. The prisoner Gus taff vehemently asserts his innocence and feels confident he will regain his liberty by the verdict of a jury. He has detormined, immediately on his escape from the clutches of the law, to commence an action York, for the wrongs he has sustained by what he

calls the malicious prosecution which is being made

MELANOHOLY DEATH .- It is with very great pain that we record the sad death of a young advocate of this city, Mr. Eli Auclaire; who was found on Wed nesday last buried in the snow in the road to St Vincent de Paul. It appears that he left town of toot on Monday, for the purpose of proceeding to St Vincent de Paul, where his family and wife reside, and that about haif past 8 p. m. the inhabitants of a house in that village heard a person sufficienting on the road. They went out, and seeing a man lying on out extending him any savistance. Half an hour afterwards they plucked up courage and came out ugain, but the man was gone. Mr. Auclaire's to search for him, and ultimately found him, as Supon payment of a BONUS of \$300 to the make stated dead in a snow bank. A jory was summon d, when the medical men stated that he had died com apoplexy, caused by exposure to the cold .- Ib.

We accidentally omitted to mention some days ago that Mr Henry Kavan igh bid bien appointed fuspeotor of Ports in the place of Mr. Brun-1, who contin ues his duties as Laspector of Excise. Mr. Kavauagh was previously Collestor of Oustoms for five years at New Cariisie, Bay des Chaleurs ; tuen ou he was promoted to Gaspe, a d served five years there doing not only the Imperial but the Provincial duty slao. It was then a Port of Registry. He was subs qually emoved te Montreal, as Assistant Comptroller of Unstoms and Navigation Laws. He had thus had an opportualty of acquiring extensive information both beoretical and practical, and during Mr. Hamilton's absence in S gland, ac'el as sols controller of the mportant post. These arrangemints have been mide,

ale opposition, no particlar interest was manifested most daring r berries which has ever committed in by the crowd. Mr. Cassidy, the returning officer, Porouto, tatk ulace at Vicker's Northern Returning A DARING BURGLIRY AT TORNATO -One of the MONTREAL WHOLESALS MARKETS Montreal, Feb. 14, 1965.

Flour-PoHards, \$3,00 to \$3,25; Middlings, \$3,25 \$4,00; Fine, \$4,25 to \$4,45; Super., No. 2 \$4,00 to \$5,95; Superfine \$5,40 to \$5,80; Fancy \$6,00 to \$7,09 Extra, \$7,50 to \$7,75; Superior Extra \$8,00 to \$8,25; Bag Flour, \$3,00 to \$3,19 per LLE lbs. Eggs per dos, 200 to 250. Tallow per lb, 00s to 60s. Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$23,50 to \$24,60; Frime Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,40 to \$5,60:

Wheat-U. O. Spring ex cars \$1.16. Ashes per 100 lbs; First Pots, at \$5,65 to \$5,65 becouds, \$0,00 to \$7,75; First Pearls, \$7 75 to \$9,97 Dressed Hogs, per 199 bs. Boef, live, per 100 lbs 500 to 1.00 Sheep, each, -- 54 00 to \$1,50 0 amb 3 50 to 4.50 .. \$2,00 to \$10,90 Calves. each. q.

MONTREAL BETALL MARKET PRICES.

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ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE DIRECTORS of the ST PATRICK'S HALL Building Fund are prepared to receive competisive the road became frightened, and went in again with designs for a NEW HALL to be erected in this city_ The Directors do not pledge themselves to employ the successful competitor in the execution of the work, and they reserve to themselves the right of family becoming alarmed at his absence proceeded akcepting and using any of the designs sent to them. chereof.

If however a competing Architect whose plan is adopted is employed to carry out the work, no premium will be allowed for the design, but he will be paid the usual professional commission allowed en auch works.

The Ducctors desire that the makers of the plane. may not be known until after a decision is come te. and therefore request competitors to attach a motio only to their design and to hand in a scaled envelope containing said motto and the name of the architect. Printed instructions, containing particulars of the proposed Building, &c, muy be had on application to the Secretary, at the Office of the Directors, No. 40 Little St. James Street, from 2 to 4 P. M. Plans (addressed to the undersigned) to be seat in on or before the 10th MAROH next. By order of the Directors.

R. MOSHANE. Secretarr.

JUST PUBLISHED,

TRAGICAL END OF A DRUNKARD. (COMMUNICATED.)

Did you ever enter the habitation of a drunk ard? a bleak, cheerless but down an isolated laue? It is the abode of poveriy, misery and woe. Therein are joung children, destitute of Wards :-the commonest necessaries of life, weeping in company with their heart broken mother, over exhausted with grief, excessive labor, want of food and ill-treatment. They are hungry, cold and naked, while their heartless father is in the tavern, brutalizing himself with drink.

But it is late in the night and he has not yet returned. His distressed wife has been waiting, watching for him for long hours, and she now stands on the threshold, listening with anxiety to every noise. "I trust to God nothing has befallen bim."

At length she can hear a sound-the approach It is he indeed, beastly drunk. "Unfortunate tran, you have brought no bread, and your poor children are dying of hunger." Enraged at this volley of curses, and seizing his trembling wile by her hair, he brutally drags her along; strikes her repeatedly, and ba-barously; tramples upon per breast, until be leaves her liteless; and (O) horror !) covered with blood, the murderer lies unconscious by the corpse of her whom he has slain. He is not aware of the atrocity be has perpetrated, otherwise he would not have done t, for he was when sober a humane, generous and good-hearted man; fondly attached to his wife, and always kind to her and the children when not drant, And she truly deserved a better fate, for she also was always an affectionate mother, a pious woman and a faithful wife.

The next day he is in the hands of justice, and few weeks after he explates by an infamous death, his horrid crime.

The mother, we trust, is in heaven, but what will become of the orphans?

No FICTION.

Mr. Justice Coursol.-It is reported that this rentleman it about to be reinstated in the office

vhose duties he has long discharged in a manner honorable to himself, and most satisfactory to high ellow-citizens.

Xuvier Gullege, Autigouish N.S., has kindly one- inge at Uhatham. For is another instance of the name an Assignce. sented to act as Agent for the Tuws Wirsses in An- hared af the friends of the slavabilier for the Afil- Persh, 22nd Jun Again, if the Protostant critic can reasonably "tigonish and vicinity.

said they had mat to nominate a candidate or candidates for the office of Mayor. Mr. 8. Atwater then a reposed, and Mr. Andre Lepierre and Mr. P. Latkin seconded the nomination of Ar. Henry Staraes. Mr Ionobim Dubrule proposed and Mr. Francois Ledoux seconded the nomination of the present Mayor, Mr. Beaudry, but Mc Beaudry bimself was not pres at-The following is a list of candidates for the

WARD NOMINATIONS.

MAST WAND. - Proposed by Messre Jos Beaudry and Patrick Jordan, that Mr. Alexis Dubord be elec-

Proposed by Messrs J O Mercier and J A Lapie:re, hat Mr Mederic Lanctot be elected. Poll granted.

CANTRE WARD. - Proposed by Mr R Sharply second ded by Mr John Monk, that Dr Aldis Bernard be elected. There being no other candidate, Dr Bernard was declared elected.

West Ward .- Proposed by Messrs T. O'Brien, Thos. Healy and W. Watt, that Mr. Mullin be elected .-There being no other cludidate presentat the place of nomination. Mr. Mul in was declared duly elected. St. Ant's Ward-Proposed by Mr. Patrick Breacan and Mr. Wm Weaver, that Mr. William Rodden be elected. Mr. Kodden was declared re-elected. St Autoine Ward. - Pr posed by Measra John Mc. Arthur, Miles Murphy, Walter Maclatiane and Jean Decarie, that Mr. Thos. Mo ready be re-elected. Proposed by Mr. O. S. Rodier, that Mr. Narcisse Valois be elected.

Poil granted. St Lawrence Ward,-Proposed by Messes S. C. Bagg and Nicholss K-arne that Mr B. Devlin be releated. Mr. Devlin was declared to elacted. St. Louis Ward. - Proposed by Messrs Mirbel Lau cent and Claude Melancon, that Mr. Juel Leius b. e-elected. Mr. Leduc was declared re elected. St. James Ward .- Proposed by Massra Alfred Truteau, Jomes Thomas, Jr., Joseph Robert and Joseph Lorange, that Mr. F. X St. Charles be elected. Proposed by Mesara. Gottleib R-johardt and Cesire Lariviere, that Mr. Guillaume Lamothe be elected. Poll granted.

St. Mary's Ward. - Proposed by Messes James G. Davie, Am.ble Marion, Francois X D-laurier and John Murray that Mr. L belle be re-elected.

Proposed by Mes rs Patrick Lynch and Antoine In hamel that Mr. Calixte Duprat be elected. Poli granted.

SUPDER DEATH IN HAMILTON-At an early hour on Thurldsy morning, a widow soman named Rannago Powers, residiog on Maria street, in St. Patrick's ward expired v ry enddonly. As we are informed, the was angaged in 1 gbling a fire, heving just got up from bed, when she tell over and died instantly. De

ceased was aged about fifty years, and the mother of a grown up family .- Humilton Times.

One U'Banyan, a colored preacher, of the Methodut Bpiscopal Oburch at Otatham, O. W., and THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified Bachel Palmer, his mustress, have been arrested for to MEEF at the ALBION AOFEL, in the Ory of the marder of heir Megitimate child, the body of Montreal, on THURDAY, the FIFTRENTH day

goan, and the gospol.- Beening Tolegraph.

Office, Yonge street. All money packages intended to be sent to the north, on Monday morning, are kept loosed up in a large a fe in Mr. Vickers' o Bc .. To his safe none but Mr. Vickers and Mr. Fraser, the spress messenger, have access. Oo Saturday afternoon, all the moneys received at the office for delivery at different stations on the Northern Halway, after the last ex stess for that day had gone - in all amount-

ng to over \$1 200 - was placed in the stfo; and yesterday morning Mr. Frasscheft the office, everything United States and Bittish North Amirica, and a List being in order. He went to the country with Mr. of the Wilkie, book keeper in the Provincial Telegraph Com.

pany's Uffice, vert door South of the Northern Express Uffice, and shortly before ten d'clock both gentlemen -turned. On app'ying his key to the Express (fite loor, Mr. Fraser was startled at finding that it would bot turn, and on moving the handle of the door, found it had been opened. On entering the office, a package of m ney, in an express envelope, was disovered on the flor, along with a number of letters, while the door of the safe, which stood in a corner was sjir; a view of the sate lock showed the hand of the burglar had been at work The money pack.

iges in the safe were examined, and a number of them were missiog, as also a few bags of silver. It was accortained that about \$800 or \$1000 had been taken Thromoney envelopes were left untouched by the thieves in their hurry, and a large package of silver in a lower compartment of the safe The thieves las took with them other express envelopes, contain. I tion in the fallest sense of the word. The healthing drafts, &, which they, of course, suspected con-morals, and manners of the pupils will be an objet tained measure. In the meantime, Mr Wilkie had at of constant attention. The Course of instruction tempted to open the door of the telegraph office, but found that that duty had been performed for him by the thieves, who, however, slthough there was a safe ia the place, with money inside, made no attempt to open it, or if they did, their efforts were fatile.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Little Ridran, J Brennan, \$2; Toronto, Rev. J P Rooney, \$2 30; St Theodore, Rev J B Marcotts, \$2; Perth, G Northgrave, \$3; Carconbrook, Rev J Mur-thy, \$2; Uasti-bellingnam, On. Louth, Ireland, Rev P McCullagb, \$5; VanLieek Hill, D Flood, \$3; St Andrews, D McMillan, \$2; d O'Moill, \$2; Valoartier, Bay, J Kelly, \$3; (elleville, J O'B Scally, \$1; La-

torna, T Reddy, \$2 Per J MeCormick, Peterborn,-J Dingnan, \$3; A Kain, \$2 ; J H If, \$1; J Oarew, \$1 ; Ashbaraham, R Wall. \$3 : Duoro, M Scally, \$5.

Per W M Harry, Licolle, -M Lyons, \$2 Per F Ford, Prescott, -J Sarage, \$3; P Moran,

In this city, on the S:h instant, Aifred Hector Patrick, son of James Ford, aged 5 years and 4 months.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

which was found in a privy. At the time of the ar- of FBBRUARY A.D 1818, at ELEVEN c'ulnek IF Mr. Adchibild McGillivray, St. Francia Frest, Udioyau was holding protracted relizions meet forenoon, to receive statements of his Wars, and to

> Perib, 2201 Junary, A.D. 1866. WILLIAN WALSEL

PRICE, 75 CENTE SADLIERS' CATHOLIC ALMANAC AND ORDO, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1866.

With full Returns of the various Dioceses in the

ABCHBISHOPS, BIJHOPS, AND PRIESTS, IN IRBLAND.

For Sale at J. & D Sadlier & Co.'s Bonkstore, Corner of Notre Damp and St. Francis X wier Streets Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re-E. J. Horan, Biskop of Kingston.

FHE above Institution, situated in one of the mos greeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro vided for the various departments. The object the Institution is to impart a good and solid educe of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Olassical and Commercia Education. Particular attention will be given tota French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half early in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sev. mher, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and It. Lawrence Streets .- W. D. Iton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps contantly for sale the following Publications :-

Frank Leslie's Newspaper. Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Oanadian, Comic Monti-ty, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nar, N.Y. Tablet, Strats-Zeitung, Orimical Zeitung, Ocurrier des Etats Gais-Franco-Americain, N.Y. Heraid, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illubirated Papeis. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorests Faskion Book Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady: Buo, and Harper's Magazine. - Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit gess, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquei; La Sois and Le Defricheur - The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Bloks, Join Books, Almanauk, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Mosie Paper, Drawing Books, and every description . Writing Paper, Envelopes, and Sanool Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptionssoosives for Nowspapers sails Lagasines]

Died.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE FEBRUARY : 6. 1866.

FOR BIGN T'N'T'R L'L'IG BN C'B

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FRANCE. S. 18 91 2

The French Legislature was opened by the Empe ror on the 22nd ult., We give some of the most im. portant passages of His Majesty's speech. It will be noticed that the portion relating to the recall of the French troops from Mexico, is very ambiguone. It -may mean anything, since it means nothing :---

· Messieurs les Binaleurs-Messieurs les Deputes,-The opening of the legislative season permits of a periodical exposition of the situation of the Empire, and the expression to you of my views. As in preceding years, I will examine with you, the questions which interest us abroad Peace seems assured everywhere, for everywhere the means are sought for amicability settling difficulties in place of ending them with the sword. The meeting of the English and the French fleets in the same ports has shown that the relations formed upon the field of battle, have not been weakened. Time bes only cemented the agreement of the two countries. In regard to Germany, my intention is to continue to observe a pelicy of neutrality, which without preventing us at times from being displeased or dissatisfied, leaves us, nevertheless, strangers to questions in which our interests are not directly engaged. -- Italy recognised by almost all the powers of Europe has strengthened its unity by inaugurating its capital in the centre of the peninsula. We may count upon the scrupulous execution of the treaty of the 15th of September and upon the indispensable maintenance of the power of the Holy Pather. The bonds which attach us to Spain and Portugal are still more strengthened by my late interviews with the sovereigns of these two kingdoms. You have shared with me the general indignation produced by the assassination of President Lincoln, and recently the death of the King of the Belgians has caused unanimous regret. In

Mexico, the Government, founded upon the will of the people, is being consolidated. The opposition, conquered and dispersed, have no longer a chief. -The national troops have displayed valor, and the country has found guarantees of order and security which have developed its resources and raised its commerce with France alone from twenty one to seventy-seven millions. As I expressed the hope last year that one expedition was approaching its termination, I am coming to an understanding with the Empeeor Maximilian, to fix an epoch for the re. call of our tro ps, before their return, without com-promising the French interests in Mexico, which we have been defending in that remote country North

America, issuing victoriously from a formidable struggie, has re-established the Union and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery. France which forgets no noble page of her history, offers her sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great American Republic, and for the maintenance of the amicable relations, which will soon have had a century's duration. The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our troops on the Mexican soil will be pacified by the frankness of our declarations. "The American people will comprehend that our expedition, to which we invited them, was not opposed to their interests. Unquiet spirits, under the pretext of discussing the Liberal progress of Government, would hinder it from marching by taking from it all force and initiation. The constitution of 1853 submitted to the acceptance of the people, un dertook to establish a sbatem rational and nicely based upon the just equilibrium between the different powers of the State. It is at an (qual distance from two extreme situatious With a chamber mistrees of the fate of ministers, the Executive is withont authority and without spirit. In the same way, it is with mt control, if the elective Chamber is not independent, and in possession of the legitimate pre-Fogalive. Our constitutional forms which have a certain analogy with those of the United States are not deficient because they differ from these of England. Each people should have institutions conformable to its genius and traditions. Assuradly , Napoleon .- Tublet. every Government has its defects but casting a look at the past I rejoice in seeing, after a period of four. teen years, France respected abroad, tranquil within, without political prisoners, without exiles beyond its frontiers. The nation for four score years had am-ply discussed theories of Government. It is now no longer useful to seek the political means of improving the moral and material conditions of the people; let us employ ourselves in spreading everywhere in-

have, bells on her toes if the prejudices of society, were not against such a fashion. The shoddy maidene are not as refulgent as the mother. The whole court yard so they enter orightens up as they which he had shewn himself so noble a contessor. The Unita Ilatianasof Januarys11; publishes the

descend, which they do somewhat heavily, from the carriage, there is a prolonged motallic tattle, as thor carriage, there is a prolonged motallin rattle, as thou the set of the bologue, and the bologue and the b overitheir soltes. Shoddy himself, cigar in mouth, it is never out except to eat drink or spit-lounges over to them, consults his watch, a costly affair, a size smaller than the hotel clock above his head, and binting that it is lunch time, states his intention of putting himself outside of something right off.' The ladies replying through their noses, that they have no "objection," the whole party shine and rattle up the steps, and are soon engaged in 'taking stock' the phrase is shoddy-of's light and 'elegant 'repast, consisting of Strasbourg pie, pickled salmon,

lobster salad, cucumber and cheese, washed down by two bottles of clicquot, and concluded with what the ladies denominate a 'freshener up' and the gentlemen a 'corpse reviver !' This glorious vision had scarcely vanished from my view, when my attention was called by their very high voices, to a meeting of shoddy ladies who were waiting, as they termed it, to be hauled up to their rooms by the diving bell. They were yellower in every way than the party I have just mentioned, as brassy and more bilious, keeping op a high pressure conversation in voices pitched to the keynote of a railway whistle.

Forced by circumstances to become a listener, I was favored in less than five minutes with much domestic information which, wiser than they, I shall keep to myself, merely recording the fact that Jane, the daughter of one of the ladies, was at that moment fixing herself up' for a drive in the Bois, and that Stephen had gone out with his father to 'liquor.'-Do I exaggerate? Certainly not. Paris, as I have before said, is flooded by les nouvcaux riches of the new world, men who more than realise Ben Johnson's comical conception, and are face, subtle and epicure mammon combined.

BELGIUM.

The following subscriptions are enumerated by the Bien Public :- Bien Public, 38,485 trancs ; the other journals of the Diocese of Gheat, 50 765f., the remaining journals of Belgium 165,500 frs. Nor are the Belgians assisting the Holy Falber with pece-niary contributions alone. Twenty five fresh volumteers quitted Ghent on Tuesday last for Rome, and the sermon which was preached for their intention on Sunday last in the Church of the Redemptorists, had a powerful effect in kindling the enthusiasm of the audience, many of whom are about to follow the example of their gallant couptrymen.

HOLLAND.

We read in n letter from Amsterdam that the Journal de Tyd has already collected towards its New Year's gift for the Pope 80,000 floring, (about 170,000 francs) When we remember that the Catholics form scarcely two-fifths of the whole population of the kingdom; that there are no people of great wealth among them; and that they belong, for the most part, to the working classes, it will be seen how unanimous and enthusiastic their feelings must be, to produce such a result.

SPAIN.

The national seutiment of Spain, the population and the clergy, are, of course, on the Queen's side; but the rebels have chosen their time well, for O'Donnell has deeply wounded the national and religious feelings of the Spaniards by his desertion of the Pope's cause, and bis anti Catholic policy. But it is neither with the people nor the clergy that the immediate success or defeat of a political movement rests, it is with the army, and, so far, the army has remained faithful. As for General Prim, the new claims to patriotism of this unprincipled adventurer. The notion of Iberian Unity has been repudiated in France as well as in Spain and Portugal. Its patrons were the Italian revolutionary party and Prince

ÍTALY.

PIEDMONT.-Jan. 13 -From Paris reports reach us ot possible couns detat and dictatorships in Italy, and there are always persons bere ready to accept and make the most of such rumors, no matter whence they come. To those now alluded to no weight need be attached. The most has been made of certain hastily spoken words of General Della Martelligent and healthy economic doctrines, the love of mora, but nobody seriously believes either him or his colleagues capable of overstepping constitutional boundaries, and the character of the King is an additonal guarantee. Few persons here will venture to predict what awaits us when this new and undisciplined Chymber shall again come together. It is not even known what changes in the strength of the different sections of the House will have been caused by the 80 elections that have taken place in the recess, and which are not yet at an end. Many new men have come in, and the Italian provincial papers do not generally take much trouble to ascertain and declare the political views of candidates. The ge-neral belief is that the Government will not have been strengthened by thesy latter elections, - imes' Florence Cor. It does not seem as if the change of capital had improved the morality of Florence. At lesst, we will hope, for the credit of Tuscany, that robberies of all kinds were not al days so frequent as they are at present. The Papers teem with accounts of of-fences against property. The Florentine pickpockets do great credit to the Italian Fagins, who educated them in the art of relieving their neighbors of purses, watches, and handkerchiefs. Lately, there was a razzia upon staircase lamps; things of no great value, tin stars with bis of looking glasses in the centre, which people suspend on their landing-places at nightfall, and which not unfrequently disappear in the course of the evening. Few houses here have porters, and the majority of house doors remain open until any hour, because it is nobody's business in particular to shut them. As to the police, in their glazed hats and long black coats, their value is quite nominal, and you were lately told of their aversion to bad weather and their babit of disappearing at sundown. So there is great scope for all those rogues who like pursuits more adventurous than keeping shops or acting as servants to foreigners. There are a few ploces where it is necessary to keep a brighter look-out than in Florence, if you do not wish to be despoiled of some part of your property. That thieves in this city are not particular as to what they take, and have a talent for turning the most aspromising booty to account, is proved by the fact that the night before last they stole the handle of the pump of the barrack-yard of the regiment of Lancers quartered ne.r the Piazza dell Independenza, much to the confusion of the morning watering purade. . PROTESTANT PERSECUTION .- We read in the Armonia of Turin :- ' Some months ago the Protestants at Parma had managed by quite an artifice to draw different members of a poor Catholic family into beresy, one after another; the father, the mother, and the daughter, a girl of fifteen years of age. There remained only a little boy eight years old, whom they thought they could easily prevert. But nothing upon two chairs, one arm thrown over the back of is impossible to God's grace; the child had faith, the third, his boot heel resting, at an elevation and that was sufficient for him. To all that they higher than his head upon the rim of one of the said to him he simply replied. I will not commit so great a sin.' Neither advice nor exhortation, nor threats nor harsh treatment shook his resolution. The most violent means were adopted, he was deprived of food ; he was shut up in a dark room and fed for a whole day upon nothing but bread and forty, the matron shouldy sits bolt upright, for if she water; he was beaten, mocked, and hardly used. Nothing, however, could move him or induce him to go even once either to the Temple or to the Protest-Sha has diamonds in her ears; she has pearls ant schools. The persecution lasted long; but in around her neck; and a Niagara of pearle flowing the end God rewarded the faithfulnets of the child, who had the joy of seeing his parents and his sister lets on her arms, rings upon her fingers, and would 'sincerely repeat, and return to the 'Gatholic faith of

AH , SUP HA ! "Bologue, January 1, 1868.

undersigned to procure sure and speedy information concerning the precious health of the greatest citizen of Italy, Joseph Mazzini, guardet and adarding A. 91 "Sir, the world knows your generous friendship for the exile. It is grateful, to you for it. We are so bold as to beg you to send us the information which we await with anxiety. Should you be so

kind as to grant uo the favour we ask, be pleaced direct your reply to the second of the undersigned, "QUIBICO FILOPANTI, 1.11.1

" Pres. di. turno. D. SANGIORGI,

"Al Signor Domenico Sangiorgi in Bologna. "Bir,-I am happy to tell you that our common friend is slowly improving. I transmit your inquiry to him. It will cheer him. I am with sympathy, 4 Tours,

" J. STANEFELD, "London, January 4."

This is interesting. Saust as the Radicals are irging the Ministry to repair the wrong done to Mr. Stansfeld by his compulsory retirement from office, and are arguing that his reinstallation in the Ministry would be a great proof of strength, of courage, and of wisdom on Earl Russell's part, comes the cerrespondence. One would have thought that the Democratic Association of Belogna could have easily satisfied themselves as to the state of Signor Mazzini's health by a letter addressed to that worthy gentleman himself; but no. So complete is the domestication of the Italian patriot, that he is treated as Mr. Stausfeld's pupil, infant, ward, and it is to the ex " Minister of the Marice" that the Democratic Association of Bologas addresses its enquiries after Signor Mazzini's health, in order to publish both en quiry and answer in the " Unita Italiana."- Tablet.

Rous.-The Roman correspondent of the Union says: 'In certain circles they are talking about a curious fact, which may as well be published, that the truth or falsehood of the assertion may be ascertained. Among the various methods that have been proposed with a view to erect a proper adjustment of the Pontifical debt there is one, according to which the Piedmontese Government is to ray into the hands of Meesrs. Rothschild of Paris, so much of that debt as attaches to itself, in order that the abovementioned firm may pay off the holders of Roman scrip, without having recourse to the money furnished by the Holy See. It is reported that the Florentine Government reliabed the proposal, and offered to hand over to Messrs Rothschild a sum sufficient to pay the half-yearly dividends which fall due in 1866. But the firm are said to have replied that, although they were willing to receive the funds, and to apply them to the proposed object, the receipt could be made out only in the name of the Pontifical Government; that they did not intend to do anything, or to create any precedent from which it might be inferred that they had consented to change their security, and to accept the Florentine Government as their security instead of the Roman Government.' Perhaps the millionaires themselves have more confidence in the permanency of the temporal power of the Papacy than in that of Italian unity,

The assumption of a part of the Pontifical debt by the French Government is the principle fact I have to notice this week. The Postifical Government has all through its misfortunes refused to treat with Italy on the matter, and does so still; but the debt on the annexed provinces to the amount of 20,000,number of the Revue des Deux Mondes contains a 000 tr. will be paid by Italy to France, and returned biographical sketch which completely disposes of the to the Holy See by the same power. This is, I believe, a settled matter, and so far as the offer is concerned. is in the incorporation of a certain portion of French troops into the Papil service. It may, however, be hoped that the great number of volunteers, who are daily arriving for the Zouaves and other branches of the s'rvice, may prevent the necessity of relying on such a support. It is very doubtful with what mo tives the offer is made, and how far prudence would dictate its acceptance .- Tablet.

THE POPE AND RUSSIA .- The Times Vienza correspondent has the following :- 'On New Year's Day a most unpleasant scene was enacted in the Vatican. -After having offered his congratulations to the Popp, Baron Meyendorff, the Russian Minister began to talk ditics to his Holiness, and at last he roundly assert. I till at last my voice failed me, and I could only ed that in Poland Roman Catholicism and revolution | speak in the lowest whisper, as at last I lay stretched were synonymous. To this insult the Pope calmly replied 'Though I respect the Emperor of Russia as a Monarch, I am necessitated to request his Envoy to withdraw from my presence.' Baron Meyendorff quitted the room, and Cardinal Antonelli jost no time

The St. Pe-Poland sacrificed everything for theirs. teraburg suttocrat has decided that they shall no longer stand in his way, if he can help it. By a re-centidecree the entire property of the Church in Po-land has been' confiscated. 'The landed'estates and houses, the, ready capital, stocks, claims, are to be swept at one huge haul into the coffers of the Imperial exchequer. We are inform d'that the funds accumulated before the late, rising amounted to more than two and a half millions of roubles, and that the value of the land now annexed to the state property may be counted at six times that figure.) What is to become of the priests ? The Osar, with unexampled generosity, provides for them by making them pensioners on his bounty. A bishop will get so much, an archbishop so much more ; a parish prist will be entitled to this sun, and a curate to that. If, after discharging these claims a surplus should remain, it. is to be divided amongst the ecclesiastics who shall have best seconded and supported the action of the government. As for the laity they may pay tithes if they like; but litkes will not be recoverable by any of the ordinary processes of law. The only defect in this plan is its total want of feasibility. Instead of attaching the clergy to the state, it can only deepen the gulf that already separates them from it. Something more solid than an artificial arrangement will be requisite to convince the Polish nation that the nower which overawes their nationality, and conspires for the corruption of their priests, is the form of Government which Providence intends they shall oboy.- Tablet.

A BRIGAND'S CAMP. - The first week we were supplied at intervals of two or three days with a small quantity of meat half cooked. I came for the underdone portions, for nothing an Italian dislikes so much as crudely cooked meat. No bread was procurable, with the exception of a very small piece of rye bread This tasted to re most delicious, for, with the ex-ception of two mouthfuls of maize bread, we had had none for a fortnight. There was great grumbling .t the diet for we only had enough just to keep us from starving. I thought that here I might manage to wash a little, and commenced by taking off my boots in order to begin with my feet. I had washed one and was doing the same to the other, when that wretched Scope rushed at me and began hitting me with a stick he picked up, because I did not immediately put my sock on my wet foot. I did not pay the slightest attention to him, and wiped my foot dry and then put on my sock and boot, he continuing to strike me all the time. I told him that it did not burt me, and I supposed it amused him (remembering an anecdote told me once by a noble earl in the. House of Lords with excellent effect), and I recom mended him to take care what he did or I should complain to the captain. The others took my part and though he did not repeat the offence he often threatened me, and I really was frequently in fear of my life by reason of his brutal disposition. One blow raised the skin on my forefinger, and I suppose the stick must have been in contact with some decayed matter. The wound became troublesome, and did not heal for three weeks, when I had got some bread and made a poulties for it. The captain did not retorn at the end of the week, as he had promised ; all the money was gone, and no food came for three days. I was so hungry that I begged for some of the raw fa', three weeks old, that they had kept for the purpose of greasing their boots. This I forced down my throat, after masticating for a quarter of an hour, but at the end of that time it was just as clammy as the first. I three times ate a little of this fearful rancid stuff. At last one night, half a sheep was sent up to me, which four of the men took down again to cook for Pavone, who stopped with me, would not kave, a fire made where we were. The greedy wretches cooked and ate nearly all of it, putting a quantity away in their pockets, and brought up a little to Pavone, but only gave me a scraped legbone which Scope threw is my face, hurting me a good deal ; it was perfectly raw, and had but very few signs of meat about it. I gnawed at this in the dark like a dog, eating as much of the sinewy appendages as I could manage to find and to bite; I then put it by also after the manner of dogs, till the morning, being too famished to lose so precious a morsel; but that dear brute Scope seeing it, took it away to see if he could make anything of it, though he had plenty of meat in his pocket, and finding nothing on it threw it at my head again, Not a morsel would the others g,ve me; for two more duys I had to go without food, or to take the raw and sticking fat again. Each day I had been getting weaker and weaker,

be swfully angry 'm afraid. Baunday Its all up. Anonyma came down to the bank, and demanded) that thousand from me. President saw her. Devil of a row. Borrowed \$34,-000; and took passage per Arabia.

The second design of the second se

MAR MEO'IS MRS. WINSLOW! As this question is frequently asked, we will sim. ply say, that she is a lady who, for apwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents at. a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It. operates like magic-giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race : chils. drea certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used "here." We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. -Try'it, mothers-try it now .- Ladies Visitor, New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. January, 1866.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA,

And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using ' Brown's Bronchial Troches.'

'I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no selief until I found your Bronchial Troches.''

C. H. GABDNER,

2m

Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, N.Y. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma.'

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"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchia! Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing .--They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.'

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HENRY WILKES, D.D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. January, 1866. 2m

DINNA YE EFAR THE SLOGAN ?- When the last lir. gering ray of light seems goue, and some almost impossiole, though long wished for event transpires that brings back both hope and life, it is a circumstance not easily furgotten. Not more juyful was the sound of the elogan to the ears of the Scotch girl, Jessie at Lucknow than the assurance to a sick and dying man that you have a medicine that will cure him. Down's Elixir has caused n any a heart to feel glad by restoring the sick, to health when all other medicines. had proved worthless. See advertisement in another column.

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

February, 1866.

what is good, and religious principles. Let us solve by the freedom of our transactions the difficult problem of the just distribution of our productive forces, and let us attempt to ameliorate the condition of labor in the fields as well as in the work When all Frenchmen, invested with politishops. cal rights, shall have been enlightened by education. they will discern truth without difficuty, and will not suffer themselves to be seduced by pussible theories, when all those who live by daily wages shall have soon incurred the benefits which assiduous toil procures, they will be firm supporters of a society, which guarantees their welfare and their dignity. Finally, when all shall have received from infaccy those principles of faith and morality, which elevates man in his own eyes, they will know that above human intelligence, above the efforts of science and reason, there exists a Supreme will. which rules the destinies of individuals, as well as of Lations.

The medical journals state that no case of cholera has been noticed in the hospitals or private houses in Paris for some days past. It may consequently be considered that the disease has guitted us.

Accounts from Brest state that the choiera, which prevailed in the neighborhood, has appeared in the town, and several soldiers of the garrison have Tallen victims to it. The cholers, which prevailed at Oaen for some days, but where the mortality has not been great, is at present decreasing.

The Emperor of the French has received no less than seventy petitions signed by Italian nuns and monks against the abolition of the convents in Italy. A meeting of the priors and generals of the different orders has taken place in Rome for the purpose of waiding off the common danger .- Pall Mall Gazelte.

There is in Paris living in the very heart of the Faubourg St. Germain, a countess who won her coronet by her legs; she was a danseuse. She recently invited M'me de Lagrange (a Countess too) to sing at one of her receptions; the price agreed un 1000f. M'me de Lagrange found she could not leave the theatre until after midnight and wrote to the exdanseuse. The latter replied by offering half price for half the night. Mime de Lagrange answered that she could not accept these terms. 'Had I engaged you to dance at my house (so abe concluded her note) I should have paid you double.'

SHODDY IN PARIS .- Shoddy is here at last, and the month of Paris waters, and the ears of Paris tingle at the sound of well-filled pockets. I have just returned from half an hour's lounge in the court yard of the hotel, Shoddy's headquarters. Behold him in his magnificence as he reclines gracefully upon two chairs, one arm thrown over the back of higher than his head upon the rim of one of the wooden tubes that contain the fan-like palmiers He is smoking his seventh cigar, while he waits the return of his wife and daughters from the drive-be it recorded an passant that female shoddy never walks -and here they come! Fat, sullow and long past reclined the world would lose half her attractions, and while seeing, she drives to be seen.

over her mountainous bosom. She has heavy brace-

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has conferred one of his grand crosses upon Victor Emmanuel. This, we suppose, is meant as an intimidation to the Emperor of Austria, of the feeling with which they view at Berlin his recent token of the amiable and friendly feeling that prevails between France and Austria in the inves iture of the Prince Imperial with the order of Maria Theresa. As Austria and France approach each other in amity, Prussia advances to Italy. The selfish and dishonest appropriator of Schleswig sympathises naturally with the Piedmontese robber. As the Ducal House of Brandenburg has become the head of a great kingdom by the plunder of neighbours right and left, it is but natural that its chief should fraternise with the chief of the Ducal House of Savoy, who has become the head also of a great kingdom of similar profligate and reprehensible means. We preseme the compliment will be reciprocated, and that the Cross of Savoy will decorate the breast of the Hohenzollern, as it does that of Gallenga, the assassinating agent of Mazzini Apro pos to the matter, it is stated that Count Carolyi, the Austrian Minister at the Court of Prussia, has recently returned to Berlin; and that the instructions he received before his departure from Vienna, were to the effect that he is not to do anything in the Duchies question unless the Prussian Government shall make new and 'acceptable propositions for the settlement of the several points at issue between the two Governments, and between Prussis and the Confederation, on this subject. In the speech from the Throne, with which Count Biamarck opened the Piussian Chambers on Monday, the plunderer has annunced, what we fully believe, his fixed purpose to stick to his booty . - Weekly Register.

RUSSIA.

There can be no difficulty in pointing with unquest tionable (xactness to the country from which Russia derives her notion of the sort of reform which she considers good for Polish Oatholics. Italy has set the example which the Czar is sedulously carrying out, with this qualification, that his measures, though not less despour, are infinitely less round-about and hypocritical. The Russia Government believing, and not without reason, that the mainspring of Poliah nationality is the national faith, seem determined, at all hazards, and in the teeth of all opprobrium, to subjugate the Church. Some years ago the revenues of the latter were partially appropriated for the benefit of the Staty. As a set off to the plunder, the gavernment agreed to pay one third of the ecclesiastical expenditure. Notwithstanding this splendid lib. rality, the priests did not shrink from participation in the late struggle, which they urged forward by act and exhipitation. Hundreds of them were , captured, exe cuied, flang into prison, or exiled; but no penalty, however severe, could deter them from doing that which was not merely politic but confessedly right. 'Tae good shepherd lays down his life for his flock ;' and it is no exaggeration to say that the pricets of

on the ground praying for death. On the morning of the 30th of July, Malone and Nicenzo were sent to get food at all hazards, for they saw I was in a bad state, and they all (particularly Pavone) were getting very queer for want of something to eat, but no in requesting Count Mensdorff to make known what one was so ill as I was. At about 10 o'clock we had occurred to the Russian Court. - Vienna Times. heard a low whistle above us, and I saw Antonio coming down with something in his handkerchief slung on his gun. When he came to where Pavone was sitting he turned two loaves and a number of pears out of his pocket. I was so excited at the sight of this that I burst into tears at the goodness of God in sending food when I had quite given up hopes of life. I tried to say ' pane,' but I could not manage it, so pointed at the bread, which they gave me immediately; and by eating a small quantity at the time I soon felt better, and by the evening re-covered my voice.—Mr. Moen's English Travellers and Italian Brigands.

A MODEL BANK CLERK. -One of the reporters of a New York paper a few days ago, picked up, on board of a Brooklyn ferry boat, a few closely written pag-s, torn from a memorandum book. Un examination they were found to constitute part of a diary of a New York bank clerk. Thinking that they may be of interest to our readers we have concluded to publish a few extracts from them :--

Sunday, Aug. 20.- Went to church and Sabbath school all day. In the evening went to M.'s place and lost \$900 at faro. Afterwards went to supper with Anonyma. Ularet punch, as usual.

Monday-Was at the bank early although suffering from a confounded headache. Why was I such a fool as to mix claret and lager. Told the President that [had been occupied since one o'clock in going over some of my books. He seemed much pleased at devotion to business.

Borrowed \$50 from the bank to pay last night's BUDDBr.

Tuesday-Saw one of our messengers drop a five cent stamp. Complained of him, and had him dismissed for carelessness. Was thanked by the officers for my fidelity. Had to take another \$50 to pay for a ring to Anonyma.

Went to Olympic with A, afterwards to the -Louvre.

Wednosday-Dropped in for a few moments at the Falton street prayer meeting, knowing that two of the Directors were to be there. They saw me.-Made a few feeling remarks about the bideous prevalence of Sabbath breaking among young men. Directors were visibly affected. Borrowed \$75 from bank, and paid livery stable bill.

Thursday-Druck again last night-Anonyma's fault though this time, and not minc. Told the Pre-sident that I had a sit up all night with a dying triend. Salary was raised to "1,500 for my general faithfulness and good conduct. Borrowed \$100. In the evening went to the Gayeries and the Broadway Garden. Gave Mand a bracelet. Kate got angry and threw a glass of heer at me. Not to go to that saloon again.

Left saloon at 7:30 and went weekly prayer meet-

ing. Friday-Io the evening saw Anonyma, and we had a little difficulty. She wants too much money. Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Oan't and won't give her \$1,000 to morrow. Drank Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in rather too much and smashed the furniture. She will Medicine,

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No deduction made for occasional absence.	pears, bald spots are cov-	Accommodation Train for Island Pond 7	lack of appetite, distress after eating tornid liver	lie Schools. 18mo, 81 pages, Paper, 50 cents,
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ST. ANNS SEWING ROOM.		Mail for ditto and Portland, stopping)	through these Bitters.	By Mrs J Sadlier 12mo, 32 pages, Paper,: 50.
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The Sisters of the Congregation take this oppor-	sult. Ladies and Children	Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec,)	United States has a metal cap and green label around	THE LIVES AND TIMES OF the ROVAN DEN
tunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sawing Room, in the St. Ann's Schools, on Thurs-	will appreciate the delight-	River du Loup, Portland and Boston, 20. 14P.M.		TIFFS, ITOM SL. Peter to Pine IX. Translated
day, September 5 1865.		with sleeping oar atttabed at	Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has	from the French and Matted by Rey. Dr. Matters
The object of this establishment is to instruct	ful fragrance and rich,	Express Trains to St. Johns con-	not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell	To be published in parts: each part to he in.
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all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them	ed to the hair, and no fear	Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.30 A.M.	Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable	DISAPPOINTED AMBITION. By Agnes M. Stews
from the dangers they are exposed to in public		and an praces in the Assiera States at 8.30 A.A.		art. Ulota, to ceats.
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Obaritable Ladies are, therefore, requested to	most elegant head-dress.	C. J. BRYDGES	New York.	M. Stewart. Glota, ou cents.
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to the benefit of the girls employed in it. Sept. 7, 1865.	Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.	Dec. 4, 1885.	515) Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Oanada:	Montreal
the second s			March 1, 1865	Montreal Dec. 7, 1865.

	where a second s	ng tangkat malang tangkat na pangkat na pang Pangkat na pangkat na pa		
	THE TRUE WITNESS	AND CATHOLIC CHRONIC	LE.—FEBRUARY 16, 1866.	
WILLIAM H. HODSON,	DYSPEPSIA.	S. MATTHEWS,	BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,	CHEAP AND GOOD GROOKEIES, 40.
ARCHITECT,	AND	MERCHANT TAILOR,	HELD ST	THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Cus tomers and the Public that he has just received, a
No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.	DISBASES RESULTING FROM	BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Publi generally that he will for the present manage th		a consider the states considering the part of
Tians of Buildings prepared and Superintendence a moderate charges.	DISORDERS OF THE LIVER	business for his brother, at		YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER
Montreal, May 29, 1863. 12m		130 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, (Next Door to Hill's Book Store)	UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. GUIGUES.	Colored and Uncolored JAPANS.
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Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters	, GERMAN BITTERS , THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIO.	A select Stock of English and French Goods con stantly on hand.	French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete knowledge of the French and English lan.	PORK.
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DOLLARD STREET,	GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,	J. J. CURRAN, Advocate	to attain this double end ; and the ample and nonor-	
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Recollet Church) MONTREAL,	Have more respectable people to Vouch fo them.	MONTREAL.	Among many means employed to develope the in- cellect and cultivate a literary tasts, are a well re-	
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PREMIUN GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.	We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000	ADVOCATE, 10 little st. James Treet,	In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which	
It pesitively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to	To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.	MONTREAL.	business is transacted in both languages. It is a particular point of the rule that some of	
Der cent with an equal amount of light.	HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS	JOSEPH J. MURPHY,	 the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who 	IT An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.
1 Jobbing punctually attended to.	Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the	Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,	are capable of speaking both languages. Those who study Music will find everything that	OARS MADE TO ORDER.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Kidneys, and Diseases arising from	CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, C.W.	could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teach-	JUF SHIP'S BUATS UARS FOR SALT
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DIRECTORS : BRH. COMTE, Esq., President.	Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the	HEYDEN & DEFOE,	Painting, and the different kinds of drawings, Em- broidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The	COFFIN STORE,
Hubert Pare, Esq. Louis Comte, Esq. Alaxis Dubord, " Michel Lefebvre, "	Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart- burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight	BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.	Ornamental is not permitted to appeareds the use-	Control of Charge and Not Addition College
L. A. H. Latour, " Joseph Larammee, "	in the Stomach, Sour E. uctations, Sink-	Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO	ful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.	M. J. respectfully here the public to call at his as
	ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimmug of the Head,	AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank	sion of Pupils. Children of different denominations.	I ISDIISDIIADI Where he will constant he have a
The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this Gity is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE	Breathing	No 74 OHTROH STREET	, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious	
Thalf less than those of other Companies with all de-	Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficient Sen- sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-	TORONTO. L. S. BETDEN. D. M. DEFOR	exercises of the community. Oirculars containing particulars can be obtained	
sizable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insur-	sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency	Augast 25, 1864. 12m.	by addressing the Lady Superior. The Classes will re open on the First September.	BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
ance on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citizens	of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side,	C. F. FRASER,	Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865. 3-m.	IN LARGE BOTTLES.
should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing formpany.	Sudden Flushes of the	Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solicitor	A. & D. SHANNON,	
OFFICE No. 2 ST. SACRAMENT STREET. A. COMTE,	Head, Burning in the Flesh,	in Chancery,	GROCERS,	
Secretary. Montreal, May 4, 1865. 12m	Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.	NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W.	Wine and Spirit Merchants,	
	REMEMBER	Collections made in all parts of Western		
ROYAL	THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT	Canada. RIVERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal	38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET,	THE STORES
SNSURANCE_ COMPANY.	ALCOHOLIC,	M. P. Ryan, Esq., 4 James O'Brien, Esq., "	MONTREAL, HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of	The Child Party and a star
FIRE AND LIFE.	CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY. And Can't make Drunkards,	LUMBER.	Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other	
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.	But is the Best Tonic in the World.	JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS,	Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Ja- maica Spirits, Syraps, &c., &c.	Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER,
FIRE DEPARTMENT.	READ WHO SAYS SO :	corner of C aig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF	37 Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them	when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the boly rendered unhealthy by the
Advantages to Fire Insurers.	From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.	in Rear of Bonseccurs Church, MontrealThe un- dersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of	on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1865. 12m.	I HEAVY ALL PICART SPOTALIANS OF the
The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of	Rrom the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.	PINE DEALS - 3-in 1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and OULLS good and common. 2-in 1st, 2nd, 3rd	G. & J. MOORE,	This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily ap
the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this	TABUTTATION DIVISA TA ADIADITA IA TATA	and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS-	IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS	A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness It is the oplus statistic
branck: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2zd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.	have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I expe-	various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -all of which		is in the only genuine and original preparation for
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4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.	me. A kind friend suggested the use of the prepa- ration I have named. I took his advice, and the	Feet of CEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD,	MONTREAL.	OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES
bid for a term of years.	result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and ob-	35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.	STOVES,	07
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Sth. Days of Glace allowed with the most mostal	cellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to	Henry James Coleridge, D.D Very Rev. Dr. Russell,	KULER COAL COOKING STOVE.	erinl Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,
Elerpresanue.	obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and hervous system	Aubry de Vere, Barry Cornwall,	ROYAL COOK (wood) " STANDARD " " MRILLEUR & CO.	and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI- LIS, even in its worst forms.
amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount.	Con Con Con	Denis MacCarthy.		,

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Seb. 10 1864.

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