

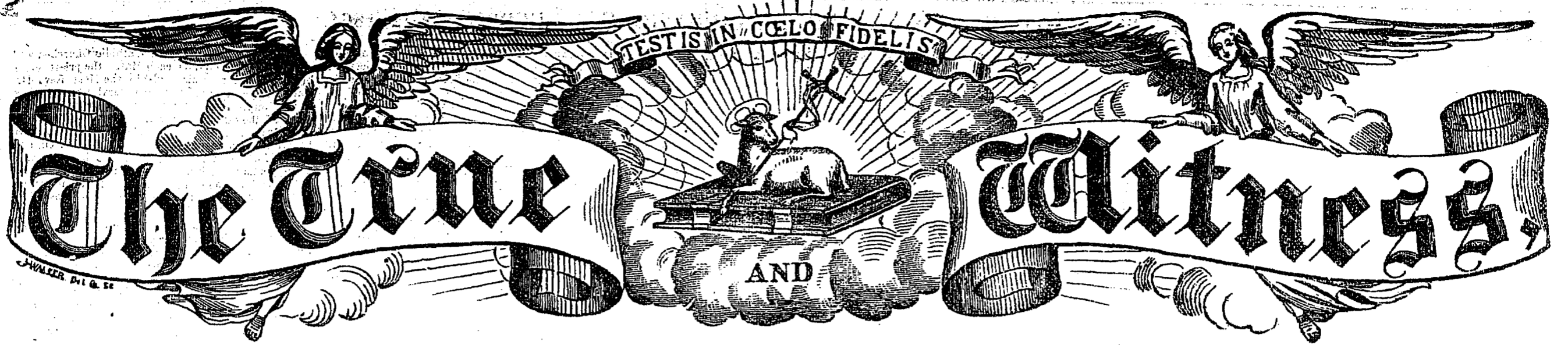
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No. 27.

TOM SAINT-AUBYN'S FREAK, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

A TALE OF MYSTERY.

(Concluded.)

In the month of August, in this same fourth year into which this narrative has suddenly advanced, Coleraine and Burgess, after a summer tour in Switzerland, were making a brief sojourn amidst the pleasures of Paris. In preference to taking up their quarters in a hotel in the city, they hired an appartement in a pleasantly situated house in the Champs Elysees, near the Barriere de l'Etoile. They had not been many days in these quarters before they discovered that a couple of English ladies rented the pre-

miere. One day, some time after their arrival, when a few casual meetings had made the parties acquainted, a neat little note, addressed to them in the pleasant freedom of Parisian etiquette, apprised them that the Misses Barratt would be at home in the evening to receive a few friends, and would be much pleased if Mr. Coleraine and Mr. Burgess would join them—especially as the latter were of their own country, dear old England. The invitation was readily accepted. In the evening they found themselves in the elegantly furnished salon of the premiere, in company with the Misses Barratt and six or eight French ladies and gentlemen. A couple of hours passed cheerfully away. Ladies sang and played; the piano and guitar were in almost constant requisition; one or two of the gentlemen sang also, and not the least successful effort was a rattling old English ballad chanted by Burgess; and there was, between whiles, an abundance of animated talking and gossip.—Tune proceeded very pleasantly until so very trifling a cause as the mention of a name threw the whole party into confusion. The sisters Barratt, let it be mentioned, appeared to be ladies of education and attainments, and to command the sincere regard and esteem of the acquaintances around him. The elder—upon whose not unhandsome face there seemed to reign an expression of anxiety and gloom, which, in thoughtful moments, gave her an air of brooding melancholy, but when she was cheerful and engaged in conversation, was half dispelled, or, a Lavater might have said, intensified or etherealized into a pleasant and warm smile—might have been some five or six and thirty years; while the younger appeared about twenty-eight or twenty-nine, was well-looking and lady-like, and bore something of the same peculiar expression as her sister when serious and thoughtful.

It happened that a young gentleman favored the company by singing, in studied imitation of Rubini, the famous 'Tu vedrai.' Naturally enough, Burgess and Coleraine involuntarily recalled a preceding occasion on which they had heard the same strains; and, thinking the anecdote worth telling, the latter proceeded to recount to Miss Barratt the freak of Saint-Aubyn on moralizing over a skull at the Opera just at the time when Rubini was singing his grand cavatina, and the whole house was rapt with ecstasy; the jerking it from his hand, its rolling to the feet of the gentleman, and the consternation of the whole party; the acquaintanceship which had sprung up entirely through the incident, ending in the marriage of his friend Vivian to the daughter of the gentleman who was alarmed in such a whimsical manner, Mr. Berrill. Miss Barratt listened to Coleraine with great attention as he related how the gentleman in front unsuspectingly picked up the skull, and swooned upon looking at it. She raised her hands, as if in sympathetic horror at so cruel a surprise; but when, at the end of his recital, he mentioned the name of Mr. Berrill, she shrank from him with undisguised affright—uttered, indeed, a slight shriek, and hurried, gasping and in disorder, from the room.

Coleraine was greatly shocked at the result of his innocent communicativeness, and his embarrassment was by no means diminished as the whole company, with the exception of Miss Louisa Barratt, who hastened after her sister, gathered round him, and questioned him as to the cause of the lady's agitation. All he could do was to relate the anecdote which had excited so vivid an exhibition of emotion, endeavoring to account for Miss Barratt's alarm by supposing she was extremely nervous and sensitive, and expressing much regret that he should unwittingly have disturbed her equanimity, and interrupted the enjoyment of the company.

It was many minutes before Miss Louisa returned to the salon. When she did so, her face was pale, and bore an anxious, perturbed expression extremely painful to Coleraine, and by no means reassuring to the rest of the guests. Her sister, she said, was habitually nervous, and had been so strongly and strangely affected by an incident Mr. Coleraine had narrated to her, that she begged her friends would excuse her for the

remainder of the evening, or for some time at least, for perhaps she might soon recover herself. Miss Louisa then, after receiving poor Coleraine's apology, and endeavoring to comfort him, tried to rally herself and her friends; to laugh, talk, play, and sing, as they had done during the early portion of the evening. For a time there was some show of a revival of animation, but there was something hollow about the sociability and enjoyment now; it had but a sort of unreal, galvanic life; the wreath of comfort, ease, and abandon had been broken, and there was no mending it for the present. Matters became duller and duller, the anxious shade settled down upon Louisa's brow, the friends began to talk in low tones and upon serious subjects, and one after the other they departed.—Presently, the two sisters were by themselves in their appartement, and Burgess and Coleraine by themselves in theirs. All this was very strange; our friends could not tell what to make of it. For the second time Saint-Aubyn's skull had placed a number of individuals, assembled for pleasure and enjoyment, in a most extraordinary predicament.

A couple of days after this, they were informed by the concierge that Monsieur Barratt had arrived early in the morning from Calais, having come from England to see his relatives—his sisters or daughters, he did not know how the relationship stood—and was at present in the house. He was in the habit of coming once or twice every year. Half an hour after this communication was made, however, they came into collision with the gentleman described as 'Monsieur Barratt.' He was inquiring for letters in the concierge's, and what was the amazement of the two friends at recognizing in their newly arrived fellow-countryman, their old acquaintance, Mr. Berrill.

'Ah,' exclaimed he, without any appearance of astonishment, as he advanced and shook hands with them; 'I have heard from the ladies up stairs that a couple of Englishmen were sojourning in the house, answering to your names, and I knew at once they must be yourselves.—Hearty glad to see you!'

'We were not aware you had relatives here,' said Burgess, with a laugh, their salutations and various inquiries being concluded; 'Monsieur Alexis has christened you 'Barratt,' and dubs you as either father or brother of the ladies of that name here.'

'Pooh!' ejaculated Mr. Berrill, quickly. 'He mistakes the name. There are a B and a couple of R's in both Barratt and Berrill, and he is not particular—does not stick to the text. Ah, ha! They are no relatives of mine; I am merely their man of business, having to superintend the administration of their property—a bare three hundred a year for each of them, poor girls—I wish it were more. Well, what do you mean to do with yourselves? I am off to Switzerland to-morrow. Will you come?'

The invitation was declined; they had already made their tour thither—in fact, they had not long returned from Chamouni.

'Ah, to be sure; I heard of it,' said Mr. Berrill. 'Sorry I was not with you. It is possible, however, I may meet Vivian and my daughter at Lausanne, so I shall not be altogether alone. How is it our crusty friend, Saint-Aubyn, is not here?—a fine place for a morast—plenty of food—all the vanities rampant—excellent pasture for the cynical rascal. Ah, ha! he is the queerest character I have ever met with.'

They walked out together; after spending an hour in the Bois de Boulogne, making a descent into the streets of Paris, which, however attractive as was the display of life, bustle, and gaiety there, they speedily left, at the request of Mr. Berrill, who did not wish to move about amongst the multitude, but preferred to be in the open country, where the air was fresh and free, and one felt oneself at liberty, as he said. It is to be observed that Mr. Berrill received his acquaintance with much the same boisterous good-humor and cordiality which he had displayed on a memorable occasion some years before; this gaiety, however, was soon exhausted on the present occasion; his laughter gradually became less hearty and less frequent, remarks and observations fell languidly from him, and at length ceased altogether; he grew abstracted and taciturn, and walked betwixt his friends with his head bowed down upon his breast like one absorbed in profound reverie. They had returned to the Bois de Boulogne, and were slowly pacing down one of the many verdant and shady allees there, when he suddenly broke from them, and grasping Coleraine roughly by the arm, said, in a low tone of concentrated ferocity—

'What made you tell my friend, Miss Barratt, that ridiculous story of the skull, the other night—mixing my name up with it, and holding me forth to ridicule and suspicion? Am I never to hear the last of that trick of the crazy Saint-Aubyn? Let me warn you, once for all, Master Coleraine, not to bandy that story about any

more. It is most insulting and annoying to me; and if I hear of its being further circulated by you, we shall quarrel in right earnest! Not one in a thousand would have borne the scurvy business in such good part as I did from the first;—but when I come here into France, some hundred miles from home, and find the tale already abroad before me, and in the very place at which I rest, and where I am known, and people wondering and pondering over it, my patience begins to give way. Mark me;—no more of it!'

The suddenness and vehemence of this outburst amazed his companions. The possible reasons of it, and Saint-Aubyn's old suspicions, broke darkly on their minds as they beheld the face of the speaker, white, even to the fiercely compressed lips, with inexplicable anger. Coleraine's blood rushed to his cheek at the threatening manner in which he was addressed. He replied haughtily and defiantly: he was quite able to regulate his conduct for himself—he saw no harm in relating the anecdote, and he should do so again, perhaps, if tempted by circumstances; it was quite innocent in itself, but if people choose to entertain extraordinary and unreasonable fancies about it, they ought—he couldn't help that.

'But I desire that you will not bandy my name about, sir!' cried Mr. Berrill, with still increased vehemence. 'You may talk what foolery you please, but you shall not mix my name up with it—preparing ridicule and insult for me wherever I go! Do you hear? I can prevent that, and I will. I will thrash you with my cane—I will thrash you with my hand—but—ha! ha! ha! he takes it all in earnest! I have carried the jest too far—he is ready to kill me. Ha! ha! ha! ha!'

The revulsion was as sudden, and almost as irritating, as had been the outburst. Still continuing to laugh loudly, he held out both his hands for Coleraine to take. But the latter was not so speedily mollified; standing aloof, he demanded an explanation of these vagaries—to be insulted and threatened one moment, and laughed at the next, as if he were a wayward child, was not to be endured.

'Forgive me,' returned Mr. Berrill. 'I dare say I have insulted you and given you just cause for offence; but—I am hardly my own master, and know not what I do half my time. Forgive me, or quarrel with me—which you will, I cannot help it.' His tone was now serious, and even melancholy, and he pressed his hand slowly across his brow. 'I know not what I do half my time, I say. I have fears, indeed, now and then, that all is not right with me. I am not the same man I was. At times I am quarrelsome knowing wherefore, at times lachrymose, at times apathetic, morbid, or extravagantly gay—as if I had lost my proper balance, and were coming to a sorry pass. I would not quarrel with you in this mad fashion—if you can, pray, forgive me!'

Burgess interposed, and a sort of reconciliation took place, though it was by no means cordial on Coleraine's part. The remainder of the walk, as may be imagined, did not afford any of their usual enjoyment.

In the evening, Mr. Berrill busied himself with his luggage, and despatched a commissionnaire into Paris on various errands connected with his preparations for the journey in Switzerland.

At about eight o'clock a couple of individuals alighted from a cabriolet in the Champs Elysees, walked directly to the house of M. Alexis Louiche, and inquired if Mr. Berrill were within.

'Berrill,' said the concierge, pondering on the name. 'There is no Monsieur Berrill in this house; there is a Monsieur Barratt, as also the Mademoiselles Barratt.'

'Barratt—ah! that is the name—it is Monsieur Barratt, we mean,' said the stranger, and he and his companion were thereupon shown to the room of Mr. Berrill, who, it appeared, had assumed the name of Barratt on leaving England.

They were well dressed, gentlemanly looking personages, and evidently Englishmen. On being introduced into the presence of Mr. Berrill, they requested a few moments' private conversation with him. The Misses Barratt, and Coleraine and Burgess, happened to be in the room at the time; they retired instantly, the two gentlemen observing, with surprise and indefinable expectations of calamity, that unmistakable signs of consternation were immediately betrayed by M. Berrill. What passed betwixt the latter and the strangers is not known. In half an hour, however, they all left the house together, and neither Coleraine nor Burgess ever saw their extraordinary acquaintance again.

For, while they were sleeping on their beds this same night, Mr. Berrill was being conducted rapidly to England by two emissaries of the London police. From London he was immediately conveyed to D—, in Gloucestershire,

where he was brought into the presence of the county magistrates, for examination, under the following circumstances:—

Some twenty-four years previously, a gentleman of property, a widower, residing at D—, had died, leaving two youthful daughters. The superintendence of the affairs of the orphans was intrusted to two guardians, who had been friends of their late father, one of whom was Thomas Duvall, Esq., a gentleman living in the neighborhood, and the other, Mr. Berrill, of London, then a solicitor. A year or two after this arrangement had been in operation, a great improvement became manifest in the position of Mr. Berrill. In place of the somewhat humble chambers he had hitherto occupied, he took a handsome set of offices in the best quarter of Lincoln's Inn, and, for a residence, a house in the vicinity of Hyde Park, which he had handsomely furnished. He pushed his practice with great assiduity, became well known as a bustling energetic, and skilful man of business, and appeared as one who had cautiously worked his way upwards, had prepared himself to assume a good position, had placed himself therein directly his circumstances were ripe for it, and was in a fair way of running a busy and prosperous career. He gained recognition as a promising practitioner moved in good society, married well, and, by-and-by, with a lady-like wife and a handsome daughter, seemed to present a very excellent example of worldly prosperity and felicity consequent upon the exercise of industry and prudence.

Meanwhile a warm intimacy had sprung up between Mr. Duvall and the eldest of his wards, Miss Barratt, which appeared likely to terminate in marriage; and that gentleman found reason for anxiety and complaint in the manner in which he was treated by his co-trustee, Mr. Berrill, who seemed determined to take upon himself the whole management of the property of the young ladies. All documents relating thereto had been placed in the custody of the latter, and he had been intrusted with the collection of rents and the legal management of their affairs, in consequence of the advantages offered by his profession and position. For a time, all went well; the rents were duly forwarded to Mr. Duvall, and concise returns made to him of the state of the property, &c., and that gentleman administered the receipts for the young ladies in the manner most agreeable to them and to his own comprehension of his office of guardian. By-and-by, however, he received an intimation from Mr. Berrill that that gentleman had found a remarkably favorable opportunity for investing a sum of money for the young ladies, and intended so to do. Mr. Duvall replied, desiring to know the nature of the investment, and trusting Mr. Berrill would not take any steps in the matter without consulting him. To this no answer was returned; and Mr. Duvall was much surprised to find that, at the ensuing quarter, Mr. Berrill, instead of remitting to him as formerly, came down himself to D—, paid the money he had received at once into the hands of the Misses Barratt, and, afterwards calling upon him, told him that the tone of his (Mr. Duvall's) letter had given him (Mr. Berrill) much offence—that he was constantly moving in the most busy circles of the metropolis, and knew well how to invest money in the most advantageous manner—and that he could not endure anything like dictation, especially from one who had never mingled in the world, and whose experience of business was of a very limited nature.

Suspicion arose in the mind of Duvall that all was not right, especially when he heard of Berrill's sudden prosperity. He cautiously set an inquiry on foot, and at length discovered that his co-trustee was a double dealer of the most subtle and accomplished character, and that he was trafficking with the property of his wards. He instantly wrote to him, intimating that he knew all, demanded a scrutiny of the affairs of the estate, and threatened, in case this were refused, to proceed by law, and compel concession. To this Mr. Berrill made no reply; but in a few days came down to D—, for the ostensible purpose of superintending the furnishing of a house there, which, in the course of his business, had come into his possession. As soon as the house was in order, he gave an entertainment, one evening, to several of the gentry of the neighborhood, and invited, amongst the rest, Duvall and the Misses Barratt. Duvall called upon him on the morning of this day, but what passed betwixt them is not known, for Duvall was never seen afterwards!

The evening was one of great enjoyment to the guests assembled. Mr. Berrill was the heartiest, blithest, and most convivial of hosts. Several times he inquired of the Misses Barratt whether they had seen Duvall, appearing surprised and vexed at his absence. In the midst of the festivity of the evening, Duvall's house-keeper came to inquire after her master, who had not been home all day, and received from

Mr. Berrill a message to deliver to her master as soon as she should see him—that he (Mr. Berrill) was very much hurt at Mr. Duvall's absence, and thought he was not treating him in a friendly way. As the days passed by, and the missing man was not found, much excitement ensued in the neighborhood; but no one appeared so amazed and grieved as Mr. Berrill. He had two or three interviews with the magistrates upon the subject, and issued bills, with his name and city address appended, offering a handsome reward to whosoever should bring tidings of the lost gentleman. On his return to London he closed his country house, and was never known to remain in it afterwards for more than a day at a time.

About twenty years after the above period, a friend of Saint-Aubyn's found some boys playing with a skull in a field at D—. He purchased it of them, and sent it, with a humorous note to the young cynic. A considerable time after, it was returned to him, with an account of the adventure at the Opera—no names, however, being mentioned. He searched out the boys and with some difficulty ascertained where they had found the skull. A portion of Berrill's garden wall had fallen to ruin; the skull was found in the darkest corner, where it had been scratched up by a dog. The spot was delved, and an entire skeleton was brought to light, together with a watch, chain, and seals, which were recognized by many as those worn by the late Mr. Duvall. A peculiar formation in the teeth of one of the legs also proved the identity of the skeleton.—

An inquest was held upon the remains, and Berrill's arrest was commuted by warrant. He had got tidings of the affair, and he sent his family to Switzerland, and proceeded himself to Paris, where, as we have seen, he was arrested. The Misses Barratt were also brought to England, and bore witness, at the inquest and before the magistrates, to the disagreement which had arisen betwixt Duvall and Berrill. It appeared they had all along strongly suspected the latter of foul play. A pistol was found in Berrill's house, hidden in the recesses of a secret closet; the maker's name was on it; he was sought, found, and was able to testify that the weapon was purchased by Mr. Berrill some four days previous to Mr. Duvall's disappearance. A friend of the deceased deposed to having, at his request, made inquiries respecting the proceedings of Berrill with the property of his wards, and discovering that all was not right; that he knew the deceased had threatened a scrutiny; that at first he himself had opinions of Berrill when his friend was missed, but that the behaviour and demeanor of the prisoner at that time had entirely disarmed them.

The scrutiny into the affairs of the young ladies, which poor Duvall had so long ago contemplated, was now entered into with a view to discovering whether the prisoner could have had any interest in suppressing it. By this means it was found that he had, by a course of misrepresentation and chicanery, defrauded his wards of seven or eight hundred pounds annually, ever since the term of the 'advantageous investment.' Day by day, the evidence against the suspected man accumulated and gathered strength. He never, however, underwent more than two preliminary examinations. At these his demeanor was tranquil and attentive. After the second, however, his hope and nerve forsook him. He contrived to swallow the contents of a phial, which he had managed to conceal about his person—and the justice of this world was defeated!

THE END.

THE DESTINY OF THE IRISH NATION.

Last Sunday evening the Rev. G. Porter, S. J., of St. Mary's College, delivered a lecture in St. Walburg's Catholic Church, Preston, on 'The Destiny of the Irish Nation.' There was an immense congregation, and large number were unable to obtain admission.

The Rev. G. Porter in commencing his lecture said:—The destinies of nations were usually considered from our view. They were formed in the secret designs of Almighty God, and concealed in the depths of eternal wisdom, were generally veiled from the consideration of men. Sometimes, however, a great result was made known to us, and from that result we might read a portion of the Almighty scheme of Divine Providence. When an important result was attained in consequence of a long series of causes, many of which were withdrawn from the power of man's will, then we might safely assert that such results were intended, by Almighty God, and in the result we might read, if not the complete destiny of a nation, as ordained by God, at least the destiny in a great part of the people. The destiny of the Irish nation was in his opinion to convey the Catholic religion wherever the English language was spoken. The effect could not be denied. The wonderful revival of Catholicity wherever the language was spoken, was an effect too plain for even prejudice to gainsay. The British Empire one hundred years ago, afforded a sad spectacle to those who escaped the teachings of the day. The cold Protestantism of England was colder than ever. The wealthy and educated could scarcely conceal their contempt for conventional Christianity. The middle classes and the poor, destitute of real Christian-

ity, of real worship, and buried in ignorance and licentiousness, heeded not its truths. Political life, was low, and it did not respect real virtue, real truth, real Christianity. Art was without enthusiasm and instruction. The generous impulses of our nature were undervalued and condemned; the just and the sneer were offered and accepted as a substitute for reasoning. In Wales, the Catholic religion had almost, if not entirely, died out, because the race of Priests was extinct, and the children of the Church were left devoid of instruction, buried in ignorance and immorality, and the soil was left for the poisonous plants of Methodism. In Scotland, here and there, on a few distant points, the ancient faith still lingered, but the immense majority of the kingdom bowed down in dogged submission to the tyranny of a fanatical, a gloomy, and an ignorant Presbyterianism. In Ireland the Orange faction reigned supreme. Persecution, fanaticism, and cruelty were universal, but the faith of St. Peter and St. Patrick still remained. In England three centuries of unrelenting tyranny and persecution had done their work but too well. In England whole districts were cleared of Catholicity, so that the name remained only as a term of ignominy and reproach. The small remnant left were subjected to much persecution.—Throughout England, throughout Scotland, throughout Wales, the fires of intolerance and bigotry had burned deeply, terribly, widely into the ranks of the Catholics. Events in Europe aroused England to a sense of duty. Tyranny, bloodshed, murder, rapacity, and violence prevailed abroad, and England, in the good providence of God, was the asylum for the oppressed and downtrodden. Allusion was then made to the great political events anterior and subsequent to the French Revolution, to the influence they had upon Catholicity, and to the great persons these events evoked in defence and propagation of religion; after which the Rev. Father said:—But for conversion of England, and for the re-establishment of Catholicity in the land, other and different Apostles such as the world had never seen were sent forth to spread faith. A whole nation—a whole people—was sent forth to do the work. No Pope, no Bishop, had sent them; but they went forth they knew not why nor whither. God sent them, and He had designed the accomplishment of the work they had to perform. They went forth into the world poor, without arms, without aid, without any material power; they had nothing with them but the faith of their fathers, and the religion of their Holy Church. Let them look at the result. During the past fifty years nearly three millions of Irish adults, or both adults and children, had left Ireland, and sowed the seed of Catholicity in England. Only the other day an American merchant, well able to give an opinion, had said that at the present not fewer than 18 millions of Irish emigrants, or the children of persons born in Ireland, were now dwelling in the United States of America. How had they done it? What was their Apostleship? They had not preached; they did not speak in market-places, nor on the road side, but God had put the faith of the Church in their hearts. They had not laid down their lives in testimony of their Faith. What had they done? They had gone here and there—to the north, the south, the east, and the west—they had mixed with every people in every state of society, in every phase of life, and had carried with them and spread the principles of their dear old Catholic religion. The finger of God is visible in the work.—If they had any misgivings, let them consider the circumstances under which this mighty exodus of people, this emigration of a population which would make an empire, had taken place. Consider the time. When did the children of Ireland abandon their homes? Was it when tyranny was the heaviest—was it when the oppressor's hand lay closest upon them—was it when religion, when property, when home, were least secure? No. Three centuries of such tyranny as the world has seldom witnessed; three centuries of a superiority, of a power, exercised with a cruelty history does not record, had passed away, and still the children of St. Patrick were true to their own soil, when the day arrived for the loosening of their chains, and the relaxing of the tyranny which had crushed them. They stood free before God and the world; and then, when it might be most expected that they would remain at home, God stirred up in a thousand hearts a strange yearning, and they looked earnestly, longingly, wistfully, to foreign lands. After years of suffering of cruelty, of oppression of agony, of unparalleled sufferings, they sought a fresh home in a fresh land, amongst a fresh people, in far distant lands, and under the glorious providence of God they had been instrumental in spreading, in upholding, in developing the magnificent principles of Catholicity. Reference was then made to the tyranny, educational, secular and spiritual, practised upon the Irish by the Governments of England, after which the Rev. Lecturer proceeded. But in spite of all these things, in spite of mis-government, oppression, cruelty, and dynastic tyranny, the Irish have accelerated the movements of a great Mission; they have spread the cause of Holy Church; they have extended and ritualised the religion of our fathers; they have spread the faith of St. Patrick, St. Peter, and of the Apostles. In all parts of the world they are present and in all parts of the world the goodly, the glorious cause of Catholicism is spreading. Irish emigrants are in England, in Wales, in Scotland, in America, in Australia—in all quarters of the world—and along with them is spreading, widening, increasing, the splendid influences of the most splendid religion the world has ever seen. The destiny of the people is a great one—the future of the nation a noble one. Their mission is silent yet potent; they are subject to the scoffs, the sneers of foreign people; but a mighty power is amalgamated in their movements. God is its author; religion—the ancient, the all-glorious religion of Catholicity—is its end. Reference was then made to the spread of the Catholic religion in recent times in all great nationalities of the world, after which the lecturer continued:—The Irish people, and the Irish emigrants in particular have come much—very much—to propagate the religion of Catholicity. But amongst these emigrants there have been some, very many, whose lives are in sad contrast with the duties of such an Apostleship as God has entrusted them with. There have been some who, by their wickedness, their drunkenness, by their adherence to secret societies, by their blasphemy, and wild lawless lives have been a reproach to St. Patrick, to the religion they have professed, and to society. I cannot deny the fact.—With shame upon my brow, I must allow that it is true. I must allow that in this vast tide of emigration there have been many who instead of extending the glory of God have violated the commission entrusted to them. But after all, and take it as you will, make the most of it, exaggerate if you like, what I give up and renounce the belief that God has destined the Irish people for the glorious destiny of establishing Catholicity in the wake of the English language. Wherever and wherever they have emigrated there has been a spread of religion. I cannot give up the belief I have named. God has ordained this great exodus—God has blessed this great exodus; and we owe unto those who have neglected its privileges. Let us be thankful for the operations of such a Mission; let us admire it; let us also pray that God may continue the work He has begun; and that He may cause to rise therein a structure noble, spacious, glorious, soaring spiritually high into the Heavens, to the honor of its founder, to the happiness of the people, and to the expansion and solidification of our own religion, surrounded as it is with all that is excellent and intrinsically connected as it ever has been with all that is greatest, and noblest, and most beautiful.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, LETTER FROM THE MOST REV. DR. CULLEN.

A letter from which we make some extracts has been addressed by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, to the clergy of the diocese on the subject of marriage:—

22nd December, 1863.  
 REV. AND DEAR SIR.—You are aware that an act of parliament was adopted last summer to provide for the registration, by public authority, of marriages in Ireland, and that it comes into operation with the new year. Being informed that copies of that act have been sent by the Registrar-General, Mr. Donnelly, to each parish priest, it is not necessary for me to refer to its various clauses, or to express any opinion on its merits. For the present, all I shall say is, that it does not seem to interfere with the doctrines or discipline of the Catholic Church, or disturb the practices connected with the celebration of marriage which prevail in this diocese. It is quite different from an act lately promulgated in Trinidad, which has excited the indignation of the inhabitants of that Catholic island. The Trinidad act appears to be at variance with the principles and precepts of our religion and the most sacred rights of conscience, inasmuch as it pretends to degrade a sacrament of our church to the level of a mere civil contract and to introduce into a Christian country a system which owes its origin to modern infidelity, and which, as it deprives marriages, the most sacred of contracts, of the sanction and blessing of heaven, has been productive of the greatest evils in the countries where it has been tried. To show how censurable legislation of the kind is, and how the doctrines on polygamy among converts from Paganism, set forth lately by two Protestant dignitaries—Dr. Colenso and Dr. Whately—and the recent proceedings of certain divorce courts, are hostile to the teaching of the Catholic Church, I transcribe some canons of the Council of Trent, from Sess. xxiv, ch. de Doctrina Sacramenti Matrimonii—

Canon I. If any one saith that matrimony is not truly and properly one of the seven sacraments of the evangelic law, instituted by Christ the Lord; but that it has been invented by men in the church, and that it does not confer grace, let him be anathema.

Canon II. If any one saith that it is lawful for Christians to have several wives at the same time, and that this is not prohibited by any divine law, let him be anathema.

Canon III. If any one saith that those degrees of consanguinity and affinity which are set down in Leviticus, can hinder matrimony from being contracted; and that the church cannot dispense in some of those degrees, or establish others that may hinder and dissolve it, let him be anathema.

Canon IV. If any one saith that the church could not establish impediments dissolving marriages, or that she has erred in establishing them, let him be anathema.

Canon V. If any one saith that an account of heresy or irksome combination, or the affected absence of one of the parties, the bond of matrimony may be dissolved, let him be anathema.

Canon VII. If any one saith that the church has erred in that she had taught and doth teach in accordance with the evangelic and apostolic doctrine that the bond of matrimony cannot be dissolved on account of the adultery of one of the married parties; and that both, or even the innocent one who gave not occasion to the adultery, cannot contract another marriage during the life time of the other; and that he is guilty of adultery who leaving put away the adulteress, shall take another wife, as also she, who having put away the adulterer, shall take another husband, let him be anathema.

Canon XII. If any one saith that matrimonial causes do not belong to ecclesiastical judges, let him be anathema.—Waterworth's Translation of the Council of Trent, 1548, p. 134.

Happily, there is nothing in the registration act now about to be put in operation, which comes in collision with those canons; that act, as I have said, does not interfere with the administration of the sacrament of marriage, and it leaves the rights and practices of the Catholic Church in their present position, only requiring of the contracting parties to get their marriage registered after its celebration. In regard to the civil effects of the marriage of two Protestants, or of a Protestant and a Catholic by a Catholic priest no change has been made by the late act. Such marriages are still prohibited by the civil law, and a priest assisting at them is still exposed to the serious penalties introduced by the penal code. As to mixed marriages, or marriages between Protestants and Catholics, you are to use all your influence to prevent them. Though when they take place they are valid, and notwithstanding civil enactments to the contrary, bind in conscience, yet the Church condemns them as detestable and abominable, and they are generally the occasion of the greatest evils, both as regards the happiness of the parties, and the practice of religion, as well as the Christian education of children. Such marriages cannot be allowed in any case unless by special authority, and even when a dispensation is granted, no sacred rite can be performed by the priest: when the contract is entered into.

Besides the new act referring to the mere registration of marriages already performed before a Catholic clergyman, there is another act, passed in 1844-5, under which certain registrars perform marriages between two Catholics, and pretend to give them validity in this country. It is well to admonish the faithful that all Catholics who attempt such sacrilegious marriages, and endeavor to reduce a sacrament of the Church to the level of a profane contract incur excommunication, and all the penalties enacted against those who contract clandestine marriages, and that such marriages are null and void. Lastly it appears that when two Catholics present themselves for marriage in the registrar's office, the registrar sends their names, indicating the place of their residence and other particulars to their respective clergymen. (Act of the 7th and 8th Queen Victoria, and act of last session amending former acts.) When such information is furnished to any of you, it will be most expedient that you should see the parties, and dissuade them from violating the law of God and the Church. If they do not listen to you, publish their names immediately in the Church, and make the necessary inquiries into their case. You will find that Catholics who attempt to act against the laws of the church are generally persons already married, whose wives or husbands are still living, or who are liable to some other dire impediment, and who wish to get a sanction for their invalid and sacrilegious nuptials by contracting clandestinely. Sometimes the contracting parties give a false address and make other false statements to the registrar; when you discover that the parties have acted in this manner, you will admonish them of the penalties to which they expose themselves, and do everything in your power to prevent them from violating the law of God and the church. If the registrar send the notice, just mentioned, to a parish to which the parties do not belong, or to any of the regular churches, the parish priest to whom such notices are wrongly addressed, or the superior of the regular church, will send them to the parish priest of the place mentioned as the residence of the parties about to marry. As soon as we shall more fully understand the operation of the new marriage registration act, I will communicate with you again, if necessary, on this subject. In the meantime, undoubtedly, with your accustomed zeal, you will do everything in your power to prevent abuses in regard to the sacrament of matrimony, which is great in Christ and the church, and to induce the faithful to prepare for receiving it by prayer, by works of charity, and by approaching the sacrament of penance to purify their souls.

Your devoted servant in Christ,

PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin.

To the Catholic Clergy of the Diocese of Dublin.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DEAN MEYLER, D.D., P.P. OF ST. ANDREW'S, WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.—This venerable ecclesiastic, who had reached the patriarchal age of 80, calmly expired on Tuesday morning, in the parochial house, having previously received all the Sacraments of the Church with the most edifying dispositions. The Very Rev. Dean Meyler was for many years a Curate in the Metropolitan church, Marlborough street, and for a short time Administrator. In the year 1833 he was promoted by the late venerable Archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, to the parish of St. Andrew, Westland-row. Shortly after his promotion to this extensive parish he was appointed, by the Holy See, Dean of the Chapter of the Diocese of Dublin.—Subsequently he was appointed Vicar-General of the Diocese, which office he held during the life of the late Archbishop. He was attached to Dr. Murray by the closest ties of friendship—a friendship that commenced with the beginning of his mission and continued with unabated ardor to the death of that illustrious prelate. There are few men living—but still there are some—who remember the youthful curate, full of zeal, full of piety, and full of kindness, particularly to the poor. From the time of his promotion to the parish of St. Andrew, his life was one of labor and zeal. The magnificent church which he completed, the schools which he erected in Cumberland street (affording accommodation to 1,000 boys and 1,000 girls) are inviting monuments on which are recorded in lasting characters the greatness of his zeal. He had just completed a Female and Infant School on the site of the old chapel, Townsend street, and was about building a boys' school when he was called to another and a better world, to receive the reward of his many labors. The Solemn Office and Mass for his soul's repose took place in the Church of St. Andrew on the 7th ult. His Grace the Archbishop presided, and the Canons attended in their robes.—Morning News.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES MCCABE, C. C.—We are called upon to-day to record the death of one of the youngest, but, at the same time, one of the most excellent priests of the archdiocese of Dublin. But a short time in the mission, Father McCabe had already distinguished himself by his piety and zeal.—Placed in a locality where the poor abounded, he was never found wanting in his ministrations. The poor had in him a wise counsellor, a true friend, and a holy priest of God. In the ministry he bore out the good promise given in his early years at college. He entered College in the year 1854, and graduated there with credit for his intellectual powers. There also he won for himself the respect of his superiors, and the esteem and affection of his fellow students. In the year 1861 he was ordained priest, and was shortly after sent as curate to the parish of St. Catherine's. In his ministry he labored assiduously. At early morning, or in the dark hours of night, he has been ever ready to minister to the wants of the sick, rich or poor. The inhabitants of the dark garrets of St. Catherine's parish will long regret his kindly manner, his unselfish bearing, and his tender, loving heart. The poor are proverbially grateful, and the name of the Rev. James McCabe will, we feel assured, be long cherished in the hearts of his late parishioners. His death, which was caused by bronchial affection, took place at the residence of his brother, 31 Manor street, on Tuesday, 12th ult.

The Very Rev. Dr. Moran, Vice-Rector of the Irish College, Rome, and Chaplain to His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, already has in the press a reply to Dr. Todd's "St. Patrick." From the high character of Dr. Moran as an Irish Church historian, deep interest is felt about the forthcoming publication.

MR. SERJEANT HOWLEY ON SECRET SOCIETIES.—DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—Mr. Serjeant Howley, in opening the quarter sessions for Cashel, recently, made some important remarks in his address to the grand jury. He began by pointing out the advantages of the new Registration Act; then, passing to the social state of Ireland, he expressed his great regret at the want of employment in the provinces, consequent upon the country having no manufactures to furnish work for the surplus agricultural population. In England and Scotland wealth was daily accumulating. This was the result of the employment of capital. "Here, however," continued the learned gentleman, "the only source of employment is land, and that commodity requires that more justice should be done it than is at present the case, for I have no doubt that if proper care and greater attention were given to its cultivation, the produce would be increased at least one-third. Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of crops being blighted, of failures of seed, of disasters of various natures in consequence of the wetness of our soil, and the want of proper drainage. Mr. Howley here showed what might be done to prevent this mischief if the landowners and farmers availed themselves of the Drainage Act, and then expressed his satisfaction at the good likely to result from the cultivation of flax, and the amount of employment its culture and manufacture would afford. He also observed that the farming societies which were formed throughout the country would be productive of much advantage, as they stirred the public mind, afforded information, and made people more inquiring. The formation of these societies would make still more undesired the imputations cast upon the people of Ireland by the press of another country. The learned chairman concluded his address with the following striking observations in reference to the existence of a secret organisation in this country, and the dangerous character of such associations:—

"I deeply regret to learn that throughout the country and even in the neighborhood of the present place, attempts have been made, and to a certain extent successfully, to entrap the young, the impulsive, and the unwary, and to involve them in the meshes of illegal associations. The origin of these associations is fully, or, worse, it has been imported from a country which at this moment presents the most lamentable instances of the horrors ever attendant on war. Devastation, bloodshed, and massacre are its concomitant characteristics. In the American strife we have held up to us a picture of its sad and awful results, and it should be a warning to the people abroad who are engaged in administering unlawful oaths to the people, and the project that they contemplate is the severance of this empire. No amalgamation of this kind can succeed, there is too much loyalty in the land to permit of it or to warrant the prevalence of fear that any dangerous consequences should result from it. There are too many allied to property and a love of order to think that a reckless band of conspirators can destroy with impunity the lives of men or the security of property. I am glad to say that the Roman Catholic clergy are alive to the danger that is abroad and have raised their voices against those evil associations. If in the administration of this country there be faults, if remedial measures be imperative for the salvation of her people, it is not by civil commotion or destructive warfare that they can be altered or the other accomplished. Those societies seek to instil into the minds of those people who join them delusive hopes and ideas which disturb and prevent men from settling down to calm and useful consideration; it prevents them from giving their energy and honest labour to the country by engaging them in the contemplation of events that will never occur; and, if they did, it would be most destructive to the best interests of our country, for it would, indeed, be unwise to seek to pluck the remedies we require from the ashes of a civil conflict."

Jan. 12.—The startling remarks of Mr. Serjeant Howley in opening the quarter sessions at Thurles, are re-echoed in a Clonmel paper. Agents are at work throughout the county of Tipperary, it declares, wearing-in and enrolling men as members of a secret society, which it designated as an 'American-

born' organisation. Not many weeks ago, continue this journal, a delegate from the parent association arrived in Clonmel from the States; but through the activity of those in authority, and the refusal of several inhabitants of the town whom he solicited to join the Fenians, to have anything to do with him or his designs, he had to depart for more congenial quarters. Many persons have endeavored to account for the great emigration that is still going on from this country to the Northern States of America; but here there is probably one clue to the cause. The agents of the Fenian Brotherhood are, in all likelihood, nothing more or less than recruiting officers for the Federal Army. By holding out hopes that, at the close of the war, Ireland will be wrested from the grasp of the Saxon and given back to the 'old race,' they are doubtless obtaining many victims among the more ignorant of the peasantry. Is it too much to believe, either, when the bounty for recruits is so high in New York, that the emigrants from Ireland receive pecuniary aid from these agents? The Federal Government must get recruits somewhere, and it is not so far-fetched an idea that this is one of the processes by which they obtain them. Several Roman Catholic priests, evidently placing reliance in the common rumor that Federal agents are enticing the peasantry away, are beginning to write strongly on the subject. The Cork Examiner is one of these:—"The Northern Irishman—the Irish-born American," it truly observes, "does a lawful and legitimate as well as a natural act in enlisting in the Northern army; but the Irishman who quits Ireland for the purpose of enlisting in the same ranks plays the part of a mere mercenary, who hires himself at so many dollars to kill and destroy so many innocent and unoffending people, or to conquer, subjugate and devastate a country whose citizens are fighting for their independence, and defending their homes and altars. Put this proposition in any light we may, what we state is the fact, and many will call the act of the Irishman who volunteers in such a cause by a harsher and juster term than we have any desire to employ. But there is a reason for this sympathy—this unnatural sympathy—discreditable volunteering—as well as this desire to identify Ireland with the Northern States. The Northern States have destroyed liberty in the South, are to give freedom to Ireland! For the sake of restoring national independence to Ireland, Federal America, which has been wasting its blood and treasure in striving to crush those who are battling for their independence, is to declare war against England! Was there ever such a wanton and willful delusion? How any man with brains in his head could hit upon such an idea—or could seriously entertain it—we cannot imagine."

It is utterly impossible for any country to prosper in which the law is set at defiance by a secret organisation. Such a society strikes at the root of all progress, and engenders discontent and the many evils that spring from it. How, then, can Ireland be happy or enterprising when she has her 'Phoenixites,' her 'Fenian Brotherhood,' and the atrocious 'Ribbon League? The county of Sligo, it seems, is afflicted with the latter terrible organisation. The chairman of the county, Mr. H. Robinson, made it the subject of special observation in opening the quarter sessions. "Your business at the present sessions is not heavy," he said to the grand jury, "but I was sorry to detect, as I thought, traces of Ribbonism among the informations, giving strength to my suspicions that this malignant evil has taken root among you. I know of nothing more calculated to impede the improvement of the country than such secret conspiracies against the law. No country can prosper where they exist, and one natural result will be that, after much demoralisation and suffering, it will become depopulated. The guilty will fly from dread of punishment, and the well-disposed and industrious will remove their capital and skill to other climes, where they will be permitted to follow their lawful callings in security. All those who desire to retain our hardy population among us ought surely to feel it their interest and duty to unite heart and hand in trampling out this foul Ribbon confederation, which must lead to disastrous consequences."—Dublin Cor. of Post.

The Conservative and Protestant journals, the Dublin Mail, Daily Express, Derry Standard, and Northern Whig, have been devoting their editorial brains to a discussion of the present rickety position of the so-called National system of education.—These journals allege that concessions dangerous to the safety of the system have been made to convent schools in connection with the Board, and that others are pending. The concession in question is this, and no more—there are two sets of schools, one in King's-Inn street, under the Sisters of Charity, the other in Baggot street, under the Sisters of Mercy, each set attended by 1,000 children, daily.—These establishments have, the one about 40, the other 80 young women, in training for the situation of governess or schoolmistress, and, under the ordinary rule, each institution has a staff of about 30 graded paid-mistresses, the number depending, as in all other cases, upon the attendance of pupils.—The transcendent merit of these establishments is such, as reported by the Inspectors, Protestant and Catholic, that the salaries of four of the senior paid-mistresses in each was raised, about a year since, to £20, the usual maximum to mistresses being £12. This was found to work so well, and there being 120 convent schools, many of them nearly a large and as efficient as those mentioned, throughout Ireland, the Board laid down a rule that one to four of these senior mistresses might be attached to each large convent school favorably reported on. Here is the 'mare's nest' discovered by the superior vigilance of the Derry Standard; this is the bagatelle that has roused all Orangemen, and set the Protestant press and their Prelates and Parsons in motion. To save the National System from its Ultramontane tendencies, to preserve from Popish prejudices the mixed system, Diocesan Defence Associations are being formed, two of which, one in Derry, the other in Down and Connor, the former under the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, one of the Commissioners of National Education, and the latter under the Right Rev. Dr. Knox, are already in operation. This is all a mere feint to cover the weakness of the position of the system at the present moment. The death of Dean Meyler places the system in open antagonism to a principle laid down by Lord Stanley—namely, that men eminent in, and possessing the confidence of, the leading churches, should take part in its administration. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Murray died while a Commissioner, the Right Rev. Dr. Denis, Bishop of Down and Connor, retired from the Commission in 1857, and in the death of Dean Meyler, the only Catholic clergyman remaining has left the Board, never to have a successor thereon.—The memorable letter of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen to the Attorney-General, the general overthrow of the Model Schools, and the refusal of Catholic patrons to send their teachers to the Central or any of the District Training Schools, have entirely altered the aspect of the Education question in Ireland. The able address to the people of Galway, delivered last week by the Most Rev. Dr. MacBilley, and the stirring action of the Bishops of Fenn, Waterford, Limerick, Ossory, Derry, as well as of the Archbishop of Dublin, against the Model Schools in their Diocese, have, at length, divided from the Protestant press that the working of the Model Schools once paralysed, the mixed system is no longer defensible. Here is the key to the present movement on the part of the Orangemen, who know full well that they might as well impute patriotism as Ultramontanism, to the Marlborough street Commission.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

The fellow who recently swindled various parties in Queenstown and elsewhere, under the title of 'Captain Fisher, Confederate Agent,' &c., was brought up yesterday, before the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.—Cork Herald.

On last Sunday, in all the Catholic Churches and chapels in this city, at each Mass, the priest-celebrant, by order of his lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. MacBilley, announced to their several congregations in very impressive terms, that the parents and guardians of the children as well as the children themselves who attend the model schools, would in future be cut off from communication with the Church, and deprived of the sacraments, so long as they continued to support an institution condemned by the Hierarchy of Ireland as dangerous to the faith and morals of the Catholic youth of this country.—Galway Vindicator.

An abstract of the meteorological observations made during the past year at the Ordnance Survey-office, Phoenix-park, Dublin, which has just been issued, contains, among other interesting matters, an elaborate statistical register of the atmospheric changes during each month. It affords a curious illustration of the character of the climate. Last year was considered favorable for agricultural pursuits as being unusually dry, yet rain fell on no less than 263 days, so that we had nearly seven months of wet weather. The total depth of rain during the 12 months, measured on the rain-gauge, was 26.413 inches, giving a mean of 2.200 each month, the quantity varying according to the season. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was 1.305 on the 26th of August, with wind S.W. The prevailing wind was S.W. 117 days, with an average pressure of 3.86 lb. to the square inch, and the strongest winds were on the 29th and 31st of October, when the pressure was 25.00 and the direction S.W. The highest temperature during the year was on the 11th of July, when it was 80.4 degrees, and the lowest 26 degrees, on the 12th of February.—Times Dublin Cor.

CAREER OF AN INFORMER.—A letter from the United States of America, dated November 30th, has been handed to us, and from which we take the following extract, in reference to a person charged with being an informer at the time Wild Goose Lodge troubles in this country. It will be seen that misfortune has attended his career, and that although once very wealthy, he is now a pauper in a poorhouse. The writer says—'I am getting along very well, considering the times. I am in office all the eight years, and at present I am superintendent of a poorhouse. You recollect, dear father, the burning of the Wild Goose Lodge, above Dundalk. The stag or informer who revealed the names of the poor men who were hung and gibbeted, is now under my care in the poorhouse. His name is James Brennan. He was a servant boy with the Fitzes at the time. In the spring of that year he came to New York, and bought up property, and got along pretty well until he had about 40,000 dollars worth; and thirty years ago, at the time of the great fire in New York, the devil came and swept all he possessed away in ashes. Now he is in the poorhouse, and you might as well go into a house where a man lay dead for twelve days as to his room, as his legs are rotting away under him. So the unfortunate man is receiving his reward!—Dundalk Democrat.

DUNDALK CUSTOMS.—The Customs receipts at this port for the last year amount to the sum of £39,397 1s 9d. The Dublin custom on the whole, must be an honest set of fellows, for during last year they surrendered to the police £265, the amount of sums found in their vehicles, or of sovereigns and half-sovereigns given in mistake for shillings and sixpences. They also surrendered a large quantity of valuable property, the owners of which demanded the articles in only 33 cases out of 847.—Times Cor.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—From what we have learned during the past week, we believe we may state that a large quantity of land will be sown with flax next spring. The farmers are convinced that sowing oats and barley is a losing game, and that till they have land at from 2s. 6d. to £1 an acre they cannot compete with America, France and other countries, in which the farmers pay no rent at all. They are, consequently, resolved to sow a large quantity of flax, as they find on all hands that it is an excellent crop, and pays well for the labour in attending it.

We are certain that there will be plenty of scutch mills erected before next September, so that the farmer will have no difficulty in getting the crop ready for market. Indeed Mr. Charles Kennedy is resolved to have portable threshing mills ready next autumn, which can be brought to the farmers' doors, and by which their flax can be scutched with great expedition. This is the right way to begin the good work. It must be plain to every man of common sense that an opportunity is given to Ireland at the present moment, which she should use for her advantage. Her people are poor because they have not sufficient employment, and what can give them more labour than the cultivation, dressing and spinning of flax. As we stated last week, the Irish have genius, ability and aptitude for work, and surely men of capital and enterprise should step forward and enable the country to improve its condition. Let us all then do our parts in the good work, and we shall soon witness the benefits to be derived from giving plenty of employment and fair wages to our idle people.—Dundalk Democrat.

SCUTCHING MILLS.—We understand it is the intention of the Bawn Steam Company, to supply two or three portable scutching Mills for flax as soon as one of the kind appears, which is likely to be an efficient and useful implement. This will be an immense acquisition to the public, and the Bawn Company deserve much credit for their enterprise, which is likely to encourage the growth of flax and will consequently be of considerable advantage to farmers and to the country.—Id.

It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction we perceive that the movement in favor of the extension of flax cultivation and manufactures so happily initiated at Cork, is daily assuming more imposing dimensions and spreading throughout the country. Galway is giving signs of a resolution to take up the matter in earnest. At Clonkeen, in Tipperary, a very influential meeting has been held in support of the movement. There is no reason in the world why the cultivation and manufacture of this useful fibre should be confined to the North of Ireland when it is so apparent that the greatest benefits would accrue to the entire country if these branches of industry were pursued as vigorously in other parts. The sooner all classes of Irishmen awake to the conviction that the function of 'mother of flocks and herds' is not the one which would suit their country best, the better will it be for the future of the country. Ireland must have all her resources properly developed. It would much better tally with the designs of our alien taskmasters that our wants and necessities—even the slightest, the least important—should be supplied from their own looms, and foundries, and warehouses, but the Irishman who would be content to see his native land remain in this degraded and dependent position must be a mean-spirited slave indeed. A feasible way of raising her above that condition just at present is by encouraging, even at sacrifices, the extension and introduction of manufactures.—Nation.

BURGLARIES AND THE POLICE.—A gang of burglars have evidently made Belfast the scene of their operations, but it is to be hoped that the extra activity of the police will soon put a stop to their depredations. Last night, the premises of Mr. Scott, a pawnbroker, Union-street, were broken open. The burglars had scaled a wall to the rear of the premises, and, having thus gained access to the yard, they forced open a back door and entered the shop, from which they abstracted some spoons, knives, and pistols. The burglary was discovered soon after the occurrence, but the burglars had then got away. Yesterday morning, the padlock of the premises of Mr. P. Johnston, tobacconist, Skipper-street, was forced off the iron bar protecting the door; but the burglars must have been disturbed, as access was not gained to the premises.—Northern Whig.

The Session of the College Historical Society commenced last night, Mr. Lawson, Solicitor-General, in the chair. The Society have resolved to retain some of their most distinguished members who have left the University, as honorary members, and the four speakers appointed to conduct the discussion last night were ex-members. The question to be debated was—

That the present emigration from Ireland affords just grounds for serious apprehension respecting the future prosperity of the country.

The speakers were:—On the affirmative, Mr. Gerald Fitzgibbon and Mr. George Saugg; on the negative, Mr. D. C. Plunkett and the Rev. Mr. Chadwick.

The question was treated with remarkable ability on both sides. There was a crowded attendance of students and some distinguished visitors. At the conclusion of the discussion the negative of the proposition was carried by a large majority. The Solicitor-General then reviewed the arguments of the speakers in an able and lucid speech, concurring in the decision arrived at. He said,—

When Ireland was in the zenith of her prosperity by reason of having eight millions of people, it was a universal opinion that no people in Europe were so badly clothed, so badly housed, and so badly fed as the Irish peasantry. I venture to affirm that the state of the peasantry of Ireland at present is much better than at that period. Now you see improvements in the style of furniture and the dresses of the people as they go to labour, to market and to places of worship. We also find that there is a greater consumption of bread and of corn food of all kinds among the peasantry of the country, although much less than we would wish it to be, than at that period when the wages were extremely scanty, and in some parts of the country not more than 4d. or 6d. a day, and when the staple food of the peasantry consisted of potatoes. So far as one can judge, comparing the present with the past, I think, it is evident from the present that we have arrived safely at this conclusion, that, so far as matters have gone at the present time, emigration has not deteriorated the condition of the country. Consider next its effect upon those who go abroad. It manifestly results in an improvement of their condition. In these countries to which they go, whether to the colonies or to the United States of America, or to England or Scotland,—to which there is a large emigration—there is no doubt that their condition is much better than their condition here has been, and the very strongest proof that can be adduced is the statistical reports of the large remittances from time to time by people who have emigrated from this country to their friends at home. What are its effects upon those who remain behind? Those who go abroad leave the land and the capital behind, and take with them, I admit, so much of the labour of the country; but, if you want to see whether the subtraction of that amount of labour diminishes the production of the resources of the country, you must apply this test—Has there been any difficulty found by the employers of labour in procuring labour at prices remunerative to the labourer, yet such as would leave the employer a fair profit in the transaction? Has any difficulty been found on the part of owners of land in procuring tenants for its occupation? I am not aware that there are any complaints in either of these two respects. I am not aware that the rate of wages has reached an undue height, or that there is any complaint of its having done so. I am aware that the competition for land has diminished, and it is necessary it should; and I think it may happen that, instead of the landlord having many tenants coming to him, as they did before, and willing to offer anything and everything, and intending to do nothing, it may happen that the landlord has looked carefully for suitable tenants.

GREAT FIRE IN DUBLIN.—On the most destructive fire that ever occurred in this city broke out on Tuesday night at a quarter to ten o'clock, in the extensive workshops of Mr. Beakey, cabinet maker and upholsterer. These workshops are situated in Jarvislane, and run at the rear of the houses facing Mary-street up to where they joined the warehouses of Mr. Beakey in Stafford-street. Shortly after the alarm was given the flames spread with fearful rapidity, and it would appear, from the peculiar position of the place where the fire originated, that nothing could save the entire block of houses extending from Jarvislane to Stafford-street. The house of Mr. Beakey, at the corner of Mary-street, was saved, and with the exception of the damage done to the rear of the houses between it and Jarvislane, they were also saved from the burning. The loss sustained is estimated at near £20,000 in house and property. The fire is supposed to have originated in Mr. Beakey's workshop by some shavings having accidentally ignited. It is stated that the premises were insured. The fire was got completely under at about one o'clock.—*Irishman.*

INQUEST.—A man named Patrick Knowledge, 60 years old, was found dead on the roadside at Bridge of Crin chapel, on Friday evening last, about six o'clock. He was employed at Crossmaglen Fair to drive twelve pigs to Dundalk, by Patrick Corrigan, a jobber, who was with him when he left there and was sober at the time. He was found at the above place lying on his back on the road, and the pigs beside and around him, so that he could not have been many minutes dead. An inquest was held on Saturday. There were no marks of violence on the body, and after hearing many witnesses examined the jury returned a verdict according to the medical evidence, that death resulted from the bursting of one of the large blood vessels connected with the heart. Deceased was from Dowdalahill, and has left a widow and three children, all young.

FISH CULTURE IN IRELAND.—A writer in the Times says:—But the best operation in salmon breeding are being carried on in Ireland. They are the best as regards their magnitude, and in the fact of their having introduced salmon into rivers which were formerly inaccessible to that fish. The fisheries we allude to are those of the Messrs. Ashworth, who take a great interest in all questions relating to pisciculture and the natural history of all kinds of fish, and who have, by means of artificial breeding, increased the money value of their fisheries twenty fold. One of the experiments, a most economical one it must be confessed, consisted in stocking a suite of breeding-boxes with nearly 800,000 eggs, at a cost of £18 sterling. But the great merit of these gentlemen consists in their having converted Lough Mask and Carris into salmon ponds—ponds embracing an area of 25,000 acres of water. A large cut has been made through a natural barrier of rocks which prevented the ascent of the salmon to a higher point than Lough Corrib, and Mr. Thomas Ashworth expects in a short time that the salmon will be abundant in this new field of water. The fish passage alluded to above is nearly two miles in length, and was constructed at an expense of about £7,000, but for its ample interest will in due time be returned, both for this outlay and for the yearly expenses of the whole fishery. Mr. Ashworth says himself that it is more profitable to breed salmon than sheep. Mr. Ashworth is still hard at work. In a recent communication he says:—“We are now artificially propagating salmon as usual by collecting the ova and placing it in rills and ponds above Lough Mask? These Galway fisheries extend over a large tract of country, the Loughs of Mask and Carris being fed by some very fine tributary streams so far as salmon culture is concerned; and among his other feats, and to make assurance doubly sure, Mr. Ashworth, in addition to sowing salmon eggs in barren rivers as he would sow wheat in a field, transports the live fish from stream to stream. Mr. Miller, the fishery superintendent, conveyed forty adult salmon to a tub a distance of twenty miles, in order to place them in the River Robe, a tributary to Lough Mask, a long which, by means of the cut connecting it with the Lough Corrib, has now a communication with the sea, an object that is highly essential to salmon life; and the success of Mr. Ashworth's experiments

was acknowledged to be complete when the smolts were seen migrating to the sea in April last. On the principle, then, of making a blade of corn grow where one never grew before, the proprietors of the Irish fisheries are certainly national benefactors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONFEDERATE ENLISTMENT IN LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool magistrates, we are informed, have issued summonses against three persons in this town on the charge of making enlistments for the naval service of the Confederate States, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The summonses have been granted on the information of Mr. William Gandy Bateson, local agent of the solicitors to the Treasury in London, and are returnable at noon on Friday next before the borough justices. Two of the defendants are gentlemen who carry on business as ship-stores dealers and chandlers, and the third is a clerk in their employment. The informations we believe charge the defendants in various forms with violations of the statute of the 53th of George III., cap. 69, and the case will most probably lead to interesting revelations as to the means by which the different Confederate cruisers have obtained their crews; but we will not at present publish any statements on the subject, lest they should prejudice the administration of justice. We will therefore merely add that the three defendants are charged with having, in March, 1863, in Liverpool and elsewhere, endeavored to procure John Stanley, Francis Glassbrook (or Francis Rivers), and Benjamin Conolly, or one or more of them, to be engaged in the sea service of the so-called Confederate States of America, contrary to the prohibition contained in the statute 59th George III., cap. 69. In another form the defendants are charged with having endeavored to procure the above men to go and embark from Liverpool for the purpose of being engaged or employed as aforesaid, contrary to the statute. A third information alleges that one of the defendants did in April, 1863, on board the British ship Japan, endeavour to procure John Stanley, Francis Glassbrook (or Rivers), and Benjamin Conolly, or one or more of them, to be engaged as aforesaid; and a fourth that the parties summoned had conspired to procure the men mentioned for the aforesaid service. The whole case will be heard at the police court on Friday next, and it is scarcely necessary to add that much public interest will attach to the investigation.—*Liverpool Courier.*

The following passage on the anomalous and critical position in London of the Transcatholics, is from the *Dublin Review*—The best that could be said of it was that it was a state of transition, and then the question would recur, of transition into what? And again, even as a state of transition, could it be justified? We were at cross purposes with our Ecclesiastical superiors, looked upon as the fomenters of division, an occasion rather of generous forbearance than of active sympathy even to most of those who might be said to be of our own party; cut off, upon a theory which bore every appearance of being got up to meet a difficulty, from Catholics of England and Ireland; and absolutely disowned by those “foreign churches,” as we called them, with which we regarded ourselves as in real, though invisible, communion. Many were the ways in which these various inconsistencies would be practically forced upon our unwilling attention. There were, perhaps, not more than two or three of the London Clergy, if so many, who we could invite to preach in our chapel, without almost a certainty of having the whole fabric of our religious teaching smashed in its very stronghold by some anti-Catholic protest. Again, there would come, from time to time, those official acts on the part of authorities, or tribunals, popularly, at any rate, identified with the “Church of England,” which, if not each one by itself, yet, at all events, in their cumulative force, seemed to strike at the root of her claims; and which sounded in our ears like minute gnaws subsiding in the funeral of our hopes. But, of all the trials to which we were exposed, none were harder to bear than those which came from the attitude taken in regard to us by foreign Catholics; an attitude, on the one hand, of kindness and sympathy towards us as individuals, but, on the other, of evident protest against our religious position. I remember, on one occasion, a French Catholic gentleman, I forget if he were a Priest, calling upon us at Margaret Chapel. After a short conversation, he requested to “see my church.” As it was close at hand, the request was easily granted. We walked across the street, and, on observing its exterior, my companion appeared to be somewhat surprised. He probably, however, remembered, or was reminded, that, even abroad beautiful churches have sometimes a poor outside (St. Paul's at Rome, for instance), that “omnis Regis gloria ab intus,” &c., &c. We entered the chapel. He put out his hand for holy water, which he did not find. He walked straight up to the communion table, and there, after surveying the cross and candlesticks, addressed the Minister of the chapel nearly as follows: “Maître, monsieur, quel est ce lieu? quelle espèce de religion? He was answered somewhat hesitatingly, “C'est l'Eglise nationale.” “Nationale et Protestante?” he asked. “Non, monsieur,” was the somewhat indignant rejoinder; “nationale et Catholique.” “Pardieu, monsieur,” he mildly responded; “c'est un sac Catholique ça; du tout, du tout.” About the same time an Oxford graduate was travelling in the North of Italy. It should be observed that although disciples of the Oxford school had a general sympathy with all “foreign churches,” it was much stronger with some than with others, accordingly as they supposed those “churches” to have retained more or less of the national or “primitive” element. As, therefore, many of them hoped, though in vain, to make common cause with France on the ground of the “Gallian liberties,” so Milan seemed to offer a point of contact with the early, against the existing Church, in the Ambrosian traditions. To Milan, accordingly, our travellers repaired, and there fell in with a Priest. As few Oxford men could speak Italian, whereas all Italian Priests can speak Latin, the conversation which ensued was carried on in that language. “Catholique es?” said the Priest to one of the travellers. “Utique, Domine, sum Catholicus; non tamen Romano Catholicus.” “Catholicus, non Romanus?” said the Priest, in evident surprise. Then, putting his hand to his chin, and looking as it were, into the air for a solution of the difficulty, he exclaimed, as if having hit the point, “Ah, Byzantinista forsam!”

DEATH OF A HERMIT.—The *Carlisle Journal* records the death, at the age of 87, of a man named Weales, who for the last twelve or fourteen years has lived the life of a hermit in the neighbourhood of Maryport, Cumberland. Some twelve or fourteen years ago he built a small open-roofed one-roomed cottage in the corner of one of the two fields he possessed, and there he lived up to his death, receiving the assistance of a servant to minister to his wants, though this would have been gladly provided for by his son. A dog, a cat, and himself were the sole occupants of this miserable hovel, which had not been scoured or even swept out since its creation. Weales never undressed and never washed himself. During the last two years he has been lame and obliged to use crutches, but even with their aid he never ventured beyond the threshold of his dwelling. Lately he was barely able to sit up in his bed, which was close to the fire, and was indebted to the kindness of stray passers by to make his fire, keep it alive, and bring him provision from Maryport. The dog and the cat ate from the same dish as himself, and he continued to cook his meat with a frying pan which was after every meal carefully cleaned out by his canine and feline companions. Weales was the owner of two fields rented respectively by Mr. Blain and Mr. Elliot, butchers, of Maryport, producing together £10 a year, and upon this he lived. He has left an only son, who immediately after his father's death ordered every article of furniture to be burnt.

On January 14, M. Mazzini writes to the Times to declare that he never instigated anybody to kill Louis Napoleon, and never gave anyone bombs, daggers, air guns, or revolvers for that purpose; that Trabuco, Imperatore, and Saglio are unknown to him; and that his photographs, with his autographs at the bottom, are to be purchased. M. Mazzini says:—“Greco I know. Greco is an enthusiastic patriot, who took an active part in the enterprise of 1860 and 1861 in the South of Italy, and he has had as such, contact with me. Any note of mine in his possession, if there be any, must at least belong to nine or ten months ago.” The Times thinks this statement “will be justly considered conclusive.” Mazzini, it says, “is well known to be a man of perfect truthfulness,” and the Times unhesitatingly accepts his denial. “Assassination is not an English crime, and any one who was only reasonably suspected of having plotted it against any one, whether a public or a private enemy, would be scouted even by the prizefighters in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square.” This is certainly a wondrous cool for a journal to which Signor Gallenga has been for years leading contributor after his own statement concerning a lapis lazuli dagger, and concealing an expedition to assassinate Charles Albert, alleged to have been undertaken at the expense and with the consent of Signor Mazzini. A reference to the back numbers of the Times, and to its quotations from, and denunciations of the writings of Signor Mazzini would reward the seeker's pains. But the Times has progressed with the times and says:—“If this crime had been truly charged on Mazzini some of the guilt would have been however unjustly reflected upon Italy.” “It would have been little short of a national calamity, if a man of Mazzini's name and influence had stooped to plot a cowardly assassination.” Certainly our own impression of the writings of Signor Mazzini, and of the Times had not prepared us to understand that assassination was condemned by Signor Mazzini, and we do not find anything in his letter of Jan. 14 to show that he wishes to be thought to condemn it. Perhaps the solicitations of dear English friends might induce Signor Mazzini to publish an express condemnation of the crime of assassination.—*Tablet.*

EMIGRATION FROM PLYMOUTH.—The total number of ships which left Plymouth under the operations of the Passenger and Emigration Acts during the year 1863 was 62, conveying 630 emigrants, and 1,102 steerage passengers—total 1,732. Of these, five ships with 150 passengers went to Canada, 15 to New South Wales, with 3,083 passengers; 24 to Victoria with 1,018, 7 to South Australia, with 1,790, 5 to Queensland with 781, and 6 to New Zealand with 556 passengers. The total emigration for 1863 was 3,964, and for 1862, 5,727, which shows an increase for 1863 of 2,101 over 1862, and of 1,058 over 1862.—This increase is owing in a great measure to the preference given by passengers to embarkation at a western port. The Government agent for South Australia also recommends the use of Plymouth as a port of departure for emigrants. The Colonial Governments of South Australia and Canterbury, New Zealand, have lately given more encouragement to emigration by increasing the number of their assisted passengers. Victoria requires 150 female domestic servants every month from England, but cannot obtain them, although free passages are given. It appears that the high rate of wages which this class of emigrants can command at home, prevents them from leaving. As a general rule few applications are making now for passages to Auckland, in the north island of New Zealand, which is the seat of war, or for any other settlement in the colony, excepting Canterbury, which is in the southern or middle island. The diminished emigration to Canada is noticeable. In 1857 no less than 2,400 persons embarked at Plymouth for Quebec and its vicinity; in 1858 the number fell to about 1,200; since then it has been gradually declining. In 1862 only 193 embarked, and last year 159. The emigration appears to be confined to those who have relatives or close connexions there already. Perhaps the unsettled condition of North America, and the superior attractions of the Australian colonies, may for the present decrease emigration to the Canadas. The expansive nature of recent gold mining operations near Quebec will probably attract emigrants in the approaching spring.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY.—The United States journals are discussing the Reciprocity Treaty, and the re-assembling of Congress after the Christmas adjournment if looked forward to as the occasion of deciding upon the course which it is to be adopted towards it. It appears there are two, if not three, divisions into parties among American politicians as respects this question. The New Englanders, forgetful of the codfisheries in British waters to which they have access under the treaty, and only mindful of the restrictions which our tariff put upon New England manufactured goods in common with like goods made in every part of the world, are desirous of abrogating the treaty, since, as they malignantly consider, it would prove an injury to Canada.—Another party composed of the would-be-considered smelter section of the people, hope to drive a better bargain with the colonies by holding out a threat of revoking the treaty. A third party, but it must be confessed by no means a numerous body, regard the operations of the treaty as mutually advantageous, and are anxious that the present regulations should be permitted to work out to the prosperity of both peoples. Which of the first two sections will triumph, it is not for us to say; it is sufficient for us to observe that Canadians have become almost indifferent to the fate of the instrument about which the Americans wrangle so much. Once broken by an American notice, it is all but impossible that the treaty will be renewed.

THE KEARSAKE AFFAIR.—The *Manchester Guardian* of Saturday contains the following intelligence, dated Queensland, Friday.—The agents of the Southern States are not disposed to rest satisfied with the arrest and commitment of the six Kearsake recruits. They now seek to connect other persons with the offence, and with this object a fresh set of informations have been laid before Earl Russell. It is stated by a person acting for the Confederate Government that measures are about to be taken to have bills of indictment sent up to the grand jury at the next Cork assizes against parties occupying a high social position in Queensland, charging them with being concerned in the Federal enlistments.

Monday being the first day of Hilary Term, the new judge, Mr. Justice Sher, took the oaths and his seat as one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. The court was densely crowded when the judges took their seats by persons anxious to see the new judge sworn in. They were disappointed; Mr. Justice Shee did not appear till late in the day when the crowd had dispersed.—*Standard.*

There is some talk of Lord Wodehouse succeeding the Duke of Newcastle at the Colonial-office.

THE STREET TRAFFIC OF LONDON.—Various expedients have been proposed for relieving the pressure of the street traffic of the city of London—among the more important of which are new railways, new police regulations, and new streets. The difficulty of satisfactorily solving this problem will be obvious from a mere statement of the facts of the case. On every business day in London upwards of 700,000 persons enter the city by its various approaches, and leave it again in the evening for their homes, at the West end in the suburbs, or in the country. 700,000 persons represent a population equal to the whole inhabitants of South Wales, or of the city of Manchester. Drawn up in a line, two deep, standing close together, they would occupy an extent of over 120 miles; and ranged six deep, they would take more than 12 hours to march past a spectator at the rate of 110 paces a minute. Of the 700,000 persons and upwards entering and leaving the city daily (exclusive of those entering the West end and other parts of London), it was ascertained by the officers of the city police, in the month of May, 1860, that an average of 535,000 proceeded on foot, 171,000 in vehicles, making a total of 706,000 persons. The number of vehicles ascertained at the same time to enter the city every 24 hours, was 57,705; which if drawn up close in line, would occupy a length of 260 miles, reaching from London to York, and extending more than 50 miles beyond the latter place. The closeness with which the vehicles follow each other in the streets may be inferred from the fact, that between 10 and 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 13th of November, 1862, it was ascertained that the total number passing Bow Church, in both directions, was 1,255; of which 318 were omnibuses, 58 cabs, and 282 carts, drays, vans, and waggons, besides 41 trucks and barrows. The numbers and proportions of vehicles passing the same place between 4 and 5 p.m. on the same day were ascertained to be as nearly as possible the same.—*Anthony News.*

UNITED STATES.

PASTORAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA AGAINST SECRET SOCIETIES.

James Frederick, by the Grace of God and the favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Philadelphia.

To the Venerable Clergy and beloved people of the City of Philadelphia, Greeting:

PEACE AND BLESSINGS.—For every one who doeth evil hateth the light, and cometh not to the light, his works may not be reformed.—St. John iii. chap. 20.

It is a fact too well known to need any proof at this day, that the Catholic Church, through her revered head, the Sovereign Pontiff, has again and again condemned and censured all secret societies, properly so called, as dangerous to civil society and injurious to the interests of religion;—that she has warned her children to beware of permitting themselves to be induced by the prospect of any real or imaginary advantage, to enter such societies—that she has, by the threat of excommunication to be incurred, ipso facto, striven to prevent their association with themselves; and that by the infliction of the severest ecclesiastical censures on those who have allowed themselves to be associated, she has endeavored to withdraw them from these influences, which, enlightened by the Spirit of God, and the sad admonitions of past experience, she knows to be fatal to sound faith, christian piety and good morals.

As we know from most reliable sources, and indeed of our own personal knowledge, that most insidious efforts have been, and are being made, in many parts of our Diocese, and probably throughout the whole country, to blind and deceive the faithful, and to entangle them in the meshes and shackles of these unlawful and forbidden societies, it becomes our duty to call to the minds of our people, the action of the Church in this matter to warn them to refrain from any alliance with them; and earnestly to exhort all who may have violated this prohibition of the Church, to leave these evil associations, and by a speedy and sincere penance, to seek reconciliation with the Church.

To say nothing of the ‘Masons,’ ‘Old Fellows,’ ‘Sons of Temperance,’ &c., about whose condemnation no doubt can exist, these societies are known by various other appellations; such, for example, as the ‘National Brotherhood,’ lately condemned by the Bishops of Ireland; ‘Fenian Brotherhood,’ whose efforts to aggregate members to their association in this country are unscrupulous and unceasing, and, in addition to these, the ‘Molly Maguires,’ ‘Buckshots,’ and others, whose spirit is equally objectionable, and whose names seem to be selected rather to conceal, than to indicate the object of their association.

We admonish also our Reverend Clergy affectionately to instruct and warn their flocks calling to their minds the spirit of docility and obedience, which should animate them, and the holy alacrity with which they should labour to conform themselves in all things to the commands and desire of the Church and to avoid, with the most scrupulous care, all that she disapproves and condemns—to place before them on the one hand, the rewards and blessings which will follow such a course, and on the other hand, the true character of the extreme ecclesiastical censures which a contrary mode of action will precipitate upon them.

Thus, by the harmonious action of Pastors and people, we shall neutralize the bad influences, which misguided, mistaken and perverse men attempt to force upon us, and shall preserve our faith unshaken, our piety active and vigorous, and our morals pure.

So let your light shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven.—St. Matthew v. chap. 16 v.

And the peace of God which surpasseth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus.—Amen.—Phil. iv. chap. 7 v.

JAMES FREDERICK, Bishop of Philadelphia.

FEAST OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS, 1864.

AMERICA IN THE MINDS OF WAR.—But how, the people of the North exultingly ask, is the proximity of war to be realized? The New Yorker takes you to Delmonico's, and bids you look around upon the people who are gorging French dishes and guzzling champagne there, and asks you, with a chuckle, whether you see any signs of war. He offers you a stall at the Italian Opera, and, as you gaze at the brilliant tiers of boxes full of beautiful women all covered with lace and diamonds, whispers to you that that does not look much like war. He drives you in his trotting wagon to the Central Park, and points out to you hundreds of splendid equipages. He requests you to remark how the palaces of marble and freestone and brown stone succeed one another in Fifth-avenue. He is anxious you should observe how much money is spent, how much squandered, how flush of greenbacks the meanest sort have become, how crammed are the theatres, how numerous the balls, how over-flowing with rich wares the stores. Does all this look like war? Well, to a stranger not utterly blind and besotted, there appears behind all this something awful, menacing, and fatal. I fear no collapse of stocks, no tightness of the Money Market, no repudiation of loans, no depreciation of greenbacks down to zero. Were each and every one of these eventualities to occur, I believe that the American people, with their untiring industry, their marvellous energy, with their more wonderful recuperative faculty, and with the inex-

haustible resources of their country, could and would surmount a score of evils worse than these. What is to be feared is, that the heart of the people, from long habitude to blood-spilling, and what is direr, speculating for dollars and cents in bloodshed, will become incurably hardened, that a nation's character will become brutalized, and that Oun in a kept and shoulder-straps—Cain all rebandaged and dripping with gore—shall have the smouldering brand with which he smote his brother turned into a baton of command, and be set in the high places. It is true that the Americans, when they had wrested their independence from a stupid oppressor, elected a soldier to rule over them; but who was he? He fought in bright fields, and his laurels will never fade; but if first in arms he was also first in peace, he was the father of his country, one of the noblest, purest, gentlest, wisest Christian gentlemen that ever lived: George Washington.—*Soldier's Letter in the Daily Telegraph.*

BLACK AND WHITE.—One William Still, in a letter to the *Philadelphia Press*, dated the 11th ult., writes as follows:—“I had occasion to-day to come into Philadelphia from Germantown, and entered one of the city passenger cars for that purpose. Quickly the conductor approached me, and rendered me the fare, but before he took time to hand me the change that was due to me, he invited me, to step out on the platform.” Why is this? I remarked. “It is against the rules,” he added. Who objects? I inquired. “It is the *aristocracy*,” he again added. “Well, it is a cruel rule!” and I believe this is the only city of note in the civilized world where a decent colored man cannot be allowed to ride in a city passenger car.” I told him that I paid taxes, &c., but, of course, it was all of no avail. Riding on the platform on a bitter cold day like this, I need not say, is almost intolerable, but to compel persons to pay the same as those who enjoy comfortable seats inside by a good fare seems quite atrocious.—Yet I felt, under the circumstances, compelled to submit to the wrong for the sake of arriving at my place of business in due time. But before I arrived at my destination it began to snow, which, as I was already thoroughly chilled with the cold, made the platform utterly intolerable; hence I concluded to walk the rest of the distance, and accordingly got off, feeling satisfied that nowhere in Christendom could be found a better illustration of Judge Taney's decision in the *Dred Scott* case, in which he declared that ‘black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect,’ than are demonstrated by the ‘rules’ of the passenger cars of the City of Brotherly Love. A venerable old minister of the Gospel, in going from here to his home at Frankford, one dark, cold, and rainy night last winter, while occupying the only place on the platform assigned for colored people, was killed. Who has forgotten this fact? One evening, in going home from a lecture, two elegantly dressed young women stepped into a car, and took seats. The conductor courteously brought the ‘rules’ forward, and one of them instantly stepped out, while the other remained. The car was stopped, and the conductor asked her, and actually, by physical force, thrust her out of the car. The father of this young woman pays several hundred dollars taxes annually; keeps his horse and carriage, and lives as nicely as most respectable citizens. But the God-given hue of the skin of his daughter rendered her obnoxious to the ‘rules’ of the railway company, and she had to submit to the outrage.

PROSECUTE A SUBSTITUTE.—Editors, like other shrewd men, must live with their eyes and ears open. A good story is told of one who started a paper in a western town. The town was infested with gamblers, whose presence was a source of annoyance to the citizens, who told the editor if he did not come out against them, they would not take the paper. He replied that he would give them a ‘smasher’ the next day. Sure enough his next issue contained the promised ‘smasher,’ and on the following morning the redoubtable editor, with scissors in hand, was seated in his sanctum when he walked a large man with a club in his hand, who demanded to know if the editor was in. “No, sir,” was the reply; he has stepped out. Take a seat, and read the papers; he will return in a minute.—Down sat the indignant man of cards, crossed his legs, and commenced reading a paper. In the mean time the editor quietly vanished down stairs, and at the landing he met another excited man with a cudgel in his hand, who asked if the editor was in. “Yes, sir,” was the prompt response, ‘you will find him seated up stairs, reading a newspaper.’ The latter, on entering the room with a furious outburst, commenced a furious assault upon the former, which was resisted with equal ferocity. The fight continued until both had rolled to the foot of the stairs, and had pounded each other to their hearts content.—*Yankee paper.*

THE SHOW BUSINESS AND POPULAR LECTURES.—I feel that the Show Business, which I've striven to uphold, is being usurped by Popular Lectures, as they are called, tho in my opinion they are popular humbugs. Individuals who get hard up, embark in the lecturing business. They cram themselves with his sound in frazz, frazzle up their bare, gut-trusted fore's soot of black cloce & cum out to lectur at 50 dollars a pop. They aint over stock with branes, but they brass evull to make sullishun kittles to bile all the sope that will be required by the enoacin sixteen generations. People flock to her um in crowds. The men go becawz its poplar & the wimin folks go to see what other wimin folks have on. When its over the lecturer goze and regales hisself with oysters and sich, while the peple say ‘What a charmin lecturer that air was’ estuery, estuery, when 9 out of 10 of um doot have no more idee of what the lecturer sed than my knugerous ho of the seventh speer of hevva. There's more informashun to be got out of a well conducted newspaper—price 2 cents—than there is out of ten poplar lectures at 25 or 50 dollars a pop, as the case may be. These same peple, bare in mind stick up to their nosis at moral wax hurns & sagasus beests. They say these things is low. Gents, it grevves my hart in my old age, when I'm in ‘the Shuer & yeller led’ (to quote from my Irish friend Mr. McBeth) to see that the show bizness is pretty much played out. Howsoever, I'll chunice it again in the spring.—*Artemus Ward.*

WIFE.—This good old Saxon word (*wif*) is, after all, the dearest and most sacred word in the whole vocabulary of love. Around its clusters all that is most beautiful, chaste, and permanent in the tender passion. Into whatever forbidden paths the heart of man may wander, still it must return at last to the hallowed name of wife for consolation and rest. Any other relation between the sexes, however alluring to the imagination, invariably ends in wretchedness, in shame and degradation.

A DAY TOO LATE.—La Fontaine was so absent-minded as to call and visit a friend whose funeral he had attended. He was much surprised at first; but, recollecting himself, said, “It is true enough for I was there.”

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is not difficult to distinguish the lady of delicate tastes and insistent, from the refined of her sex, by the quality of the perfume she uses. The fashionable dames and divines of South and Central America procure Murray & Lanman's Florida Water to every other odor for the haudkerchief, and have clung to it for twenty years to the utter neglect of Lubin's *essence* and other full bodied, but by no means refreshing perfumes of Europe. Our own *elegantes* are now factifying the Spanish verdict on this most flowery like of all floral essences.

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

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT IN THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

All days in Lent, with the exception of Sundays, are Fast Days of obligation.

By a special indulgent the use of flesh meat is allowed on every Sunday in Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday; as well as once a day on the Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, of the first five weeks in Lent; but its use is forbidden on Palm Sunday, and the six other days of Holy Week, as well as on Ash Wednesday and the three following days.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

If the Schleswig-Holstein question is a bore to diplomatists, it is so to editors especially, who find it difficult to catch and represent its ever varying phases. At one movement it is just about to be satisfactorily and amicably settled; anon, all is dark as ever, and appeal to sabre and bayonet seems inevitable.

The Polish question remains unchanged. In Italy the Government of the King of Piedmont is becoming alarmed at the progress of the revolutionary spirit which it evoked, and which it hoped to be able to lay, when the dirty work of spoliation and annexation had been accomplished.

No additional light has been thrown upon Mazzini's plot for the assassination of the French Emperor, but the trial of the conspirators arrested in Paris will soon come on.

There has been smart skirmishing in the U. States since the 1st inst., but the facts, as refracted through the medium of Yankee telegrams, are by no means well defined. On the 1st inst. the Confederates attacked the Federals in force, driving in their pickets—and making many prisoners: they seized also, and burned a Federal Gunboat, the Underwriter, and made themselves masters of Newport.

MR. FOTHERGILL'S LECTURE.—We would remind our city readers that it is on Monday evening next, and in the Bonaventure Hall, that Mr. Fothergill will deliver his lecture on "The Fidelity of the Irish Race."

RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS.—Every body must have by this time heard of this book; and indeed no Protestant work of modern times—not even that of "Essays and Reviews," not even "Colenso on the Pentateuch"—has been more widely circulated, or more generally commented upon than has this latest contribution to Protestant theological literature.

We are at a loss in what category to place this little work of fiction by M. Renan—whether to class it amongst bad works, or amongst good works. It certainly cannot be called a "good book," if we consider only the design of its writer; but if those books only are bad, whose effects upon the reader are bad; which tend to unsettle faith, to corrupt morals, to raise doubts, and to bring the Christian religion into contempt, we can hardly call M. Renan's "Life of Jesus" a bad book.

Are our readers, or any of them, acquainted with Thackeray's capital story of the "Newcomer"? If so they must remember the sketch therein given of Madame la Duchesse D'Ivry.—But for the dates of their respective works, we should suspect that M. Renan was the original of Thackeray's clever sketch. Like the author of the "Life of Jesus," Made. la Duchesse belonged to the French romantic, or sensational school of writers; like him she did not much trouble herself about facts when these militated against her preconceived theories; and like him she drew upon her imagination rather than upon her memory for her descriptions of events and persons.

Our readers will now understand why, and in what sense, we said of M. Renan's "Life of Jesus" that almost it might be called a "good book"—good if we consider not the intentions of the writer, but its probable effects upon the reader. M. Renan was born, and educated as a Catholic; and in his own person he is an instance how impossible it is for a Catholic to renounce his Church, without renouncing also the entire of Christianity.

L'Institut, that he in concert with his sisters, and perhaps of Jesus, who at all events connived at the trick—shamed death, in order to give the latter a chance of restoring his waning popularity amongst the citizens of Jerusalem; and as for the resurrection of Jesus himself—why that M. Renan scientifically, and of course most satisfactorily, explains by the theory of hallucination. The loving women, and disciples fancied that they saw Jesus after his death; they fondly imagined that they conversed with him, put their fingers into the wounds in his hands and his side; and if they laid down their lives afterwards in confirmation of this incredible story, they did so the victims of an excited imagination.

Happily, we say, its blasphemies are fully counterbalanced by its absurdities. It is too foolish to do much, if any harm, and its inconsistencies are so obtrusively prominent that the most ignorant can hardly fail to perceive them, and to be repelled by them. Indeed by all sections of the Protestant press—even by those the most advanced and deeply wallowing in rationalism, the book is admitted to be a failure; whilst by Catholics it may, in one sense, almost be hailed as a triumph to their cause, since it shows to what ridiculous straits he is reduced who, admitting an historical Christ, and the fact of an existing Church or Christian organisation, attempts to explain, and account for, these phenomena upon purely naturalistic principles.

Yet though it is supremely illogical on the part of M. Renan to admit, as he does, an historical Christ, and the existence of a Christian religion, whilst he at the same time rejects the theory of a supernatural factor in these phenomena, he is as a Protestant strictly logical, and thoroughly consistent throughout with his premises. That Christianity has been miraculous throughout its existence, is but the counterpart of, or necessary corollary from, the proposition that it was miraculous in its inception; that a thaumaturgic power presided over its birth, ushered it into the world, and set it a-going, as we may say, are facts only as credible as that the same power has all along controlled its destinies, directed its course, or in other words kept it always going; and if we eliminate the supernatural element from the history of Christianity, so also, to be logical, must we eliminate it from the history of Jesus, its founder.

Our readers will now understand why, and in what sense, we said of M. Renan's "Life of Jesus" that almost it might be called a "good book"—good if we consider not the intentions of the writer, but its probable effects upon the reader. M. Renan was born, and educated as a Catholic; and in his own person he is an instance how impossible it is for a Catholic to renounce his Church, without renouncing also the entire of Christianity. M. Renan is no doubt a scholar, and a man of education; and in his work before us he shows us the absurdities into which a man of genius and learning inevitably falls when he adopts the Protestant theory of the Christian religion; to wit—that it has not always been miraculously assisted by the divine presence, and therefore always miraculously preserved from error.

Him; and M. Renan has judged Him by His works, as seen from a Protestant standpoint.—The great work of Christ was Christianity; and as we deem that work, so also must we deem of him who wrought it. If therein we can perceive naught but man, so also in Jesus; if the work were but a perishable work, liable to decay and corruption, so also must it have been with its author; for it is impossible to depreciate, or think meanly of the one, without depreciating and thinking meanly of the other.—This has been the course of reasoning which, since his defection from the Church, and conversion to Protestantism, M. Renan has felt himself compelled to pursue. The result at which he has arrived is before us. He gives us a purely natural Jesus; a Christianity merely natural in its inception, and therefore in its subsequent career, naturally liable to corruption and decay.

In the Montreal Witness of the 3rd instant, appeared an editorial under the caption "Religious Orders and Schools in France," based professedly upon an Official document, set forth by the French Government, and styled "Exposition of the Situation of the Empire." To this official, or rather pretended official document, "the statistics of which," so boasts the Witness, "no French Canadian will question," our contemporary refers for proof of the gross immorality of the "Religious Orders" in France engaged in the work of education; and more especially of the "Jesuits, Priests," by which name we suppose that our contemporary intends to indicate the Christian Brothers.

Before we take any serious notice of the contents of the article in the Witness, or reply to its attacks upon the aforesaid "Jesuits" and "Priests," we must learn something about this mysterious official document—this "Exposition of the Situation of the Empire"—to which the Witness refers us so triumphantly, and on which he bases his savage attack upon the morality of the "Religious Orders." We do not say that our contemporary has himself forged the Official document in question—for we do not think that he has wit enough to accomplish so difficult a task; but we do think that he has allowed himself to be made a fool of, and to be egregiously duped by some wicked wag, who has taken advantage of the Witness' well known horror of Popery to make it the medium for circulating false and groundless accusations against the French Catholic Clergy, and "Religious Orders."

Without however committing ourselves upon this matter, we would for the present content ourselves with asking the Witness to inform us where a copy of the mysterious Official document which he cites is to be found; and by what means and through what channels he became possessed of the copy from which he quotes so many terrible stories against those wicked "Jesuits" and "Priests?" We have inquired diligently, and no one whom we have as yet encountered in Canada as either seen or heard of this extraordinary document—and some profane persons have gone so far as to insinuate, that it has no existence save in the diseased brain of the editor of the Witness. Upon these points we will however hazard no opinion: we knew nothing of the document referred to by the Witness; and we therefore content ourselves for the present by respectfully asking him—where a copy of it is to be procured? so that from a perusal of its contents we may be enabled either to verify, or to criticise the statements put forth by our contemporary. It is, certainly, strange to say the least, that the existence of a document so important, and containing such awful revelations as to the abominations of Romanism, should have been first made known to the world through the columns of a Montreal paper.

And there is another point to which we would respectfully direct the attention of our contemporary, lest he still continue the victim of a singular delusion. "No French Canadian," no honest and intelligent man of any creed or of any origin will receive without question—and indeed without grave suspicion of its mendacity, any document put forth by, or in the name of, the French government on the question of education—and on the comparative merits of State and Ecclesiastical education. In this question the French Government is an interested party, and therefore a most incompetent judge. For years, and under every system, it has been its steady object to make itself the sole teacher, and to bring all schools and colleges under its control. It has opposed violently every movement no matter from what quarter proceeding, for "Freedom of Education;" it has constantly persecuted and ma-

igned all who have ever dared to assert the natural rights of the Family, and the supernatural rights of the Church, against the unnatural and degrading claims of the State. If a Montalembert, if a Lacordaire raised his voice for an instant in behalf of "Freedom of Education," French "Jack-in-Office" was down upon him in a twinkling, and silenced the audacious champion of liberty; and from such an inveterate, unrelenting, and most unscrupulous opponent of free teaching, we expect neither truth nor justice when dealing with the rival whom it hates and dreads. On the Education question in France, the Church and the State are irreconcilably opposed to one another; and there are no means which the latter would not have recourse to, provided that thereby it could discredit its rival in the opinion of the public. The statements therefore of the French Government with regard to the respective merits of State and Ecclesiastical schools, are mere ex parte statements, the pleadings, almost the invectives of the lawyer; and by no means the calm and unimpassioned deliberance of the conscientious and competent judge.

We wait, however, with impatience for an answer from the Witness to our question respecting the document itself; and lest he should misunderstand us, or pretend to misunderstand us, we again ask him where did he find, where can others obtain a copy of, the pretended official document put forth by the French Government, which in his own words, "shows that there is fearful internal corruption in the religious Orders of Rome, in spite of their holy external professions?"—Witness, 3rd inst. We pause for a reply, and will return to the subject in our next.

In the meantime, we would remind the Witness that his appeal to the "Catholic Legislators of Canada" is irrelevant. The question—by whom shall the child be educated? by a lay or by an ecclesiastical teacher?—is a question with which the State has nothing to do, with which no legislator, be he Catholic, or be he Protestant, has the most remote right to interfere. It is a question which every individual parent must settle for himself. He, and he alone, has any rightful voice in the matter; and it is for him to determine, absolutely, how, with whom, and by whom, his child or children shall be educated. In this matter no Christian parent, knowing his rights as against the State, and his duties as towards God, will brook interference of any kind from any power upon earth.

We have requested by the Council of the Montreal Canadian Alliance for the total suppression of drunkenness, to publish a Resolution; by that body lately passed, strongly condemning the appointment of a person, said to be a tavern-keeper, to the office of jailer for the Montreal prison. As it is not the business of the TRUE WITNESS to engage in party politics, we must respectfully beg leave to decline compliance with this request, as only by so doing can we maintain that position of perfect neutrality which it is our ambition to occupy.

We must also decline publishing the "Appeal of the Montreal Temperance Society to the Voters of the City," because although we have the greatest respect for the members of the Society, and for the motives by which they are actuated, we do not adopt their views with respect to the influence of legislation upon the vice of intemperance. From long and intimate experience of the working of all prohibitive measures, we know that law is impotent to remedy an evil, which has its roots too deep, far too deep, to be reached by Acts of Parliament. It is not, as some people would seem to believe, the Legislature or the License system that created the traffic in intoxicating drinks—for the traffic existed before, for revenue purposes, restrictions were placed upon it by the Legislature; and if the License system were abolished to-morrow, the traffic would continue in undiminished vigor. There is no proposition in Euclid more certain than these. That the demand for intoxicating drinks continuing, the supply, no matter what the law, will still remain the same; and that the quantity of liquor sold in unlicensed houses, always varies inversely as that sold in licensed houses. To suppress the latter, which is indeed within the scope of legislation, would be but to give an impetus to the other, or the unlicensed houses, and we doubt whether society would thereby be a gainer.

Admitting the evil of many licensed liquor houses, we look upon them merely as the sign, as the effect, of wide-spread, and deep-seated moral depravity, but by no means as its cause. These houses are numerous, because the appetite for intoxicating drinks is strong and general; but they are no more the cause of the dire disease than are the pustules of small pox the cause of that loathsome malady; and it seems to us about as rational to attempt to suppress drunkenness, by suppressing licensed taverns, as it would be on the part of the sailor in a heavy gale of wind at sea, to expect to influence the weather in his favor by a mechanical effort to compel the mercury to rise in the tube of his barometer. As the gale breaks the mercury will go up of itself; when a moral improvement in the drinking habits

of the community shall have taken place, then, but not before, will the liquor traffic decline.

We regret that it should be so; for so great are the physical and moral evils of intemperance, that we would hail with joy any scheme that should hold out any reasonable prospects of suppressing it. But we know that this is impossible to the human legislator, and he has before him but a choice of evils. If he does away with, or greatly restricts the license system, which in reality is but a fiscal measure, he throws the trade open to the unlicensed dealers, whose custom and whose profits will increase as licensed taverns diminish. No law however stringent, not even military law with absolute right of domiciliary visits, and the death penalty enacted for every infringement of its clauses, can suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors, until the moral habits of the people be reformed. Intemperance, in short, is like incontinence. We may engrave excellent laws against both upon parchment; but against the one as against the other, those laws must still be inoperative, unless we first cleanse the heart, from whence intemperance and incontinence do proceed.

We believe however that, indirectly, the licensing system though purely fiscal in its design, may be made subsidiary to the cause of Temperance. Every licensed dealer has a direct personal interest in putting down the unlicensed shop, as thereby his profits are seriously diminished; and if licenses were granted, not indiscriminately, but only to men of good repute and upright conduct, we should have as it were a valuable auxiliary police force, whose interests would be enlisted on the side of order and temperance. What therefore we would seek from legislative action is this; a wise discrimination in the granting of licenses, and a careful scrutiny into the moral character of the applicant—but always bearing this in mind: that too great rigor will defeat its objects; and that just as an exorbitant tariff, offers a premium to the smuggler, and encourages a contraband trade, so a too close restriction of the license system, will but give an impetus to the unlicensed traffic in intoxicating drinks.

A CORRECTION.—In the letter of our Belleville correspondent "Justice" published in our last, an important error occurs, which we hasten to rectify. The name of the Rev. Mr. Lalor of Picton, was inadvertently omitted, and he should have been credited with the sum of \$50, which appears immediately after the word Picton.

Our contemporary L'Ordre bewails the infatuation of the French Canadians who, despite the warnings of their friends, and of their pastors still allow themselves to be decoyed into the ranks of the Federal army. In its issue of the 8th instant, L'Ordre mentions some cases which have been transmitted to its editor, illustrative of the treatment which the poor dupes receive from the hands of their Yankee captors. All the hard work, all the kicks in short, fall to the poor silly Canucks; the pence the Yankees very prudently reserve for themselves.

"We have at this instant before our eyes," says L'Ordre, "a letter from two young Canadians who, having enlisted upon the promise of a bounty of \$750, received only \$75, and who have succeeded in making their escape to Canada." The L'Ordre continues:—

"Having seduced strangers by the bait of high bounties, they—the Federals—rob them in a shameless manner, paying them one tenth only of the promised sum, and subjecting their dupes to hard labor. In support of this we cite a passage of a letter from our correspondents M.M. Alfred Lecuyer and Victor Brodeur dit Lavigne:—

"We were constantly obliged to mount guard whilst Messrs. Yankees went on guard only once or twice a month; and on return from guard if there was any work to do, it was always the Canadians who had to do it. As to liberty or furloughs, we never could obtain any, whilst twice or thrice a week this indulgence was granted to Americans."

Were the real facts of the case of Canadians in the Federal army more generally known, the critics would have but a poor chance of obtaining any recruits on this side of the Lines.

In striking and honorable contrast to the impertinent remarks of the Toronto Globe upon the late lamented Archbishop of New York, we find the subjoined notice of that illustrious Prelate's career and death in the special correspondence of the London Times. The latter's appreciation of Dr. Hughes will we suspect abundantly console his friends for the petty malice of the Toronto Globe:—

of last July took no pains to conceal either from the Government or the people that he considered the draught unwise and unjust, if not tyrannical. As befitted his soaring character, he was a friend of peace, and, soaring high above the madness of the crowd to those serene attitudes of thought whose passion has no foothold, he took occasion to impress upon the minds of the youthful students of the Ecclesiastical College of St. Xavier, and upon those of his flock, that the liberty of the Republic was to be prized as something far more estimable than extent of territory, and that the happiness of a State was to be considered better worth securing than its 'bigness.' The Americans were not then in a condition to profit by his teaching. Neither are they now. Neither does it appear that they ever will be. To be the 'biggest' and most powerful nation in the world is their highest ambition. For that darling object, which, notwithstanding all their hopes and all their wants, is no nearer than it was two years ago, they have already sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives, millions of treasure, and legal and constitutional rights more precious than all the gold of the earth; and, worse than all, they are ready, if we may believe the governing party, to incur double and treble sacrifices of the same kind in the future, rather than renounce the idea of a consolidated Empire. Though it would have to be maintained at the cost of a Southern Poland, to be a perpetual thorn in their sides, a chronic disease in the body politic, a standing peril to their liberty, a constant drain upon their pockets and their temper, and a never ceasing cause of anxiety and unhappiness, they crave it as the sum of all earthly desire. Empire was once considered the lust of kings only. The Americans, in their present temper, lust for it more ardently and unreasonably than any King or Emperor who ever troubled the world from Alexander to Napoleon.—London Times.

A WARNING TO CRIMINALS.—A man, John McMahon, has just been convicted of enticing soldiers to desert, and has been sentenced to be imprisoned for six months and to pay a fine of £40 sterling—the fine to be paid before he be discharged from prison.

THE "WESTERN NEW YORK CATHOLIC."—A very handsome sheet, printed at Buffalo, and recommended by His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese to the clergy and laity as his organ. The Western New York Catholic will be a non-political, and exclusively religious paper, and will no doubt prove a valuable accession to the Catholic press of the United States. We wish all manner of prosperity and a long life to our contemporary.

THE END OF THE COMEDY.—We see it announced in our city contemporaries that Chiniquy has completed the last act of the farce upon which he for some time past has been engaged. The denouement is just what might have been expected from the previous acts.—The hero of the piece has taken unto himself a wife in the person of a Miss Euphonia Allard, of Kaskakee, Co. Illinois, of whose antecedents we have no particulars. Still, in the nineteenth as in the sixteenth century when Erasmus with his caustic wit analysed the Reformation and its causes, the comedy always winds up with a marriage.

BLACKWOOD, January 1864. Dawson, Editor, Montreal.—A notice of Capt. Spoker's Journal, with which the January number commences, will be read with profit and pleasure. It is succeeded by Part IV. of Tony Butler, a tale which increases in interest with every succeeding number. Next we have a smart comico-metaphysical poem by Pisistratus Caxton, followed by Part VIII. of the Chronicles of Carlingford; a lengthy but interesting notice of Winchester College; a fourth Letter from Poland; the whole concluding with a labored article on the European Crisis. Of Blackwood and the Review whose reprints are published on this Continent by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, we find the following appropriate notice in the N. Y. World, which we transfer to our columns—with the remainder to our readers that all the aforesaid works can be procured through Dawson, Bros., Great St. James Street, Montreal:—

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of this city, to whom the world of American readers have been for years indebted for the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the best efforts of the English mind, as represented in its periodicals—Messrs. Scott & Co., we say, have sent us their Circular for the New Year, and we propose to give our readers the benefit of it, by telling them what it contains to their advantage. Supposing that they are, or may be desirous of taking some of the English periodicals, of which they have perhaps but a vague idea, the question of choice becomes a puzzle, which they will probably be glad (or ought to be at any rate) to have solved for them by those whose business it is to know all about the publications in question, their literary merits or demerits, the ground they occupy in politics, religion, etc. In this matter they may safely trust Messrs. Scott & Co., who have been and are familiar with it, having reprinted for years the best of the English periodicals, to the extent of five at least, which are as many as the majority can find or make time to read. The five in question are: Blackwood's Magazine, the London Quarterly, and the Edinburgh, Westminster, and North British Reviews, which represent—the first, the Tory element in English politics; the second, the Conservative; the third, the Whig; the fourth, the Liberal; and the fifth, the opinions of the Free Church. For these reprints, which are made, from proof-sheets of the original English editions, and which are not far behind them in point of time Messrs. Scott & Co. have a sliding scale of prices, which are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of periodicals and their price per annum.

increased price of paper, printing, &c., but, happily for us, are not, why, nothing that we could say would satisfy them or help to reward the enterprise of Messrs. Scott & Co. in giving us at such a trifling price the cream of the English periodicals. For the benefit of their old subscribers, as well as those who may think of becoming new ones, we will state that the postage to all parts of the United States is now only fifty-six cents a year for the whole five publications, viz.: twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood and only eight cents a year for a Review. Ten dollars and fifty-six cents for five periodicals and their postage for one year—truly, 'the forces of cheapness can no farther go.' Scott & Co.'s address is 38 Walker St., N. Y.—N. Y. World.

B. N. A. ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD.—For 1864. Edited by James Kirby, M. A.—F. C. L. Advocate. Printed and Published by John Lorel, Montreal.

A most valuable work indeed, creditable in the highest degree both to the editor, and to the publisher. It contains full and accurate information on all kinds of subjects; statistics, commercial, and meteorological, social and political. It is moreover a business Directory both for Canada and the Lower Provinces; and altogether it is by far the most complete and elegantly finished work of the kind that has as yet been published in Canada.

The Rev. Mr. Payette, of St. Sophie de Terrebonne, has kindly consented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS in that place.

A NEW YEAR CELEBRATION.

Among the many festivities of the season at which we had the good fortune to be present, none perhaps pleased us so much as the New Year Celebration at the Congregation Church of Villa Maria. The pupils had chosen one of their number as Queen of the Year, and the ceremony of her coronation, formed the most important part of their little fête.

We could scarcely repress an exclamation of surprise, upon entering, at the appearance of the apartment. Some kind fairy had surely conjured up the scene that met our gaze. Without the keen blast shook the leafless boughs, and the gems of the ice-king glittered in the moon-day sun; but within naught belokened that winter, stern winter reigned supreme. Clusters of roses gathered the draperies from before the throne erected for the occasion, while bouquets of the choicest and most beautiful flowers were tastefully displayed around; but the brightest of ornaments, youth and innocence, came to embellish the scene, for on turning, we beheld a band of young maidens, attired with graceful simplicity, entering the hall. One of their number informed the audience that the young lady for whom they designed the sceptre was in every respect worthy of their choice. The Coronation March was then played, and the Queen, led by her Maids of Honor, advanced to His Lordship our Venerated Bishop, who with kind words of approval placed the crown upon her bowed head. Many and appropriate were the gifts, which those loving subjects presented to their youthful Sovereign, who accepted all with visible emotion, while at the same time, she assured them that she would ever endeavor to edify them by her good conduct, and thus prove deserving of the dignity they had conferred upon her.

A very entertaining Drama illustrative of the career of Mary Magdalen previous to her conversion was then performed; the closing scenes were peculiarly beautiful and touching. A follower of Christ, and a dear friend of Magdalen's, surprises the latter in converse with some Jewish and Roman Ladies, who retire abashed, upon her entrance, when turning to Mary she implores her by all that she cherishes, by the sweet memory of her mother's love, by her innocent childhood, by her hope of salvation, to forsake the guilty shrine of pleasure—to love in humility and repentance before the Living God. Magdalen listens impatiently to the pleader who seems that her company is distasteful, sorrowfully withdraws; their ways are different; one has chosen the flowery, and the other the thorny path; one goes to pray for her erring sister, while the other drains the cup which pleasure offers, in the vain hope of finding that happiness, which conscience bids her seek elsewhere.

At length however virtue triumphs; she is converted by a Child, to whom she is much attached, and who relates to her in thrilling tones the parable of the Prodigal, which she has just heard from the lips of the Saviour. Magdalen interrupts her with an embrace, and implores to be taken to the feet of that Jesus that she too may learn some of the Divine Truths which He daily teaches.

Some very fine music on several instruments followed; and as the last hymn was about to be sung, the Queen of the New Year arose from her throne and proceeded to depose her crown and sceptre—the emblems of her gentle power,—at the shrine of our Blessed Lady, near which was already deposited some clothing destined as an offering for the poor; and we doubt not that many a heart will bless those pupils, who even in their most joyous hours were not forgetful of those suffering members of Christ.

We love to be present at those scenes, for they recall similar ones in our own lives—scenes that are now records of the past, but which not all the pleasures of life, not all the bright visions of youth can obliterate. No! naught can compare with the memories of our happy, guiltless school-days:

"Deep treasured through life in our hearts they shall stay, Like music whose chords on the soul linger yet, When its sounds from the ear have long melted away."

R. M. Montreal, Jan. 29th, 1864.

The United States authorities have prohibited the exportation of live-stock to the British Provinces by a rigid construction of an order issued last May, intended to stop the exportation of cattle to the West India Islands. The prohibition will partially exclude our Federal neighbors on the frontier from a profitable traffic with Canada, but it will do these Provinces no harm.

A WISE PROVISION.—The Legislature of New Brunswick recently passed a law providing for the inspection of Gas metres to guard the public against robbery by false measures; the result is that in the city of St. John last year, of 1337 metres inspected, only 500 were found correct, and it is a singular fact that the \$37 incorrect, all registered against the consumer!!! It would be very satisfactory to many of the citizens of Montreal, if some Statute of the kind was passed for Canada, so that the metres in this city, might be surely tested.

REMITTANCES IN OUR NEXT

THE UNION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.—The Nova Scotia Parliament was opened on Thursday. Among the measures proposed in the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor is one to prepare the way for the union of the Government and Legislature of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island. Though Canada will not be immediately connected with this movement, we must regard it with the greatest interest, as fraught with consequences of the utmost importance to the whole of British North America.—Canadian paper.

THE CHESAPEAKE.—It appears that the Admiralty Court at Halifax has ordered the restoration of this vessel to her owners, subject to the security which may be demanded by the Attorney-General, who asks a guarantee against latent claims—that is, we suppose, claims of mortgage, though we do not understand why any special protection is required for them. The decision, we presume, establishes the opinion of the Admiralty Judge that the capture of the steamer was an act of piracy. It remains to be seen if other courts will take same view.—Montreal Herald.

A Newfoundland paper, in speaking of the House of Assembly of that island, eulogizes it in the following unequivocal language:—"Take them for all in all, from their Speaker downwards, we do not suppose that a greater set of law-loving and lawless gentlemen, as public men, can be found under the canopy of heaven."

THE QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We announced yesterday the fall of the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara at Queenston, during the gale on Monday morning. Some few weeks since the large quantities of ice, combined with a rapid current, in the river, broke away a large number of the "guy" of the bridge, thus leaving it in a position to be swayed about by the wind, and ultimately destroyed, an event which the high wind of Monday morning caused to come about. The abutments and cables are left, but the St. Catharines Journal thinks that, as the bridge never paid high dividends, it is highly improbable the company will rebuild it. It was a good convenience, however, to the public. Its cost was 60,000 dollars. It fell at nine o'clock in the morning. No one was on the bridge at the time.—Globe.

BATTLES OR DISEMBARK.—On Tuesday morning 4 of the soldiers who escaped to Cape Vincent from the Kingston Garrison on Saturday night returned to their city and gave themselves up to the military authorities. These men went to the American side to enlist in the Federal service, but soon finding that they had jumped from the frying-pan only to fall in the fire, they very wisely determined to return to their allegiance. They no doubt saw sufficient during their brief stay in Yankee-land to satisfy them that the northern army was not the best treated in the world and their return will perhaps have a desirable effect upon their comrades.

THE CENSUS OF 1861.—The first volume of the Census of 1861, the receipt of which we acknowledge from the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, contains "information of the origins, religions, ages, trades and occupations" of the 1,110,684 souls who then resided in Lower, and of the 1,395,091 souls resided in Upper Canada. "The deaths and causes of death" are also enumerated. The second volume, which is rapidly being completed, will contain the agricultural census, mills and manufactures, houses, &c., and a report "of all information connected with this census."

The abstracts appended to the reports on the personal census give the following enumeration of the origins of the people of Lower Canada:—Natives of Canada of French origin, 847,320; natives of ditto not of French origin, 167,578; Ireland, 50,192; England and Wales, 13,139; Scotland, 13,160; United States, 13,641; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, 977; New Brunswick, 852; Newfoundland, 232; West Indies, 137; East Indies, 48; France, 949; Prussia, German States and Holland, 672; Italy and Greece, 114; Spain and Portugal, 56; Sweden and Norway, 329; Russia and Poland, 58; Switzerland, 81; Guernsey, Jersey and other British Islands, 628; other places, 128; colored persons, 190; Indians, 4,876. These figures have before been published, but they are worth repeating on the occasion of the appearance of this volume. This shews at a glance that the channels through which the stream of emigrants of Sweden, Norway and other hardy nurseries has passed has retained but a very small proportion of the whole. Quebec even, the port at which they landed had no attractions for them, despite its manufacturing advantages in the way of ships, timber coves and yards.

Let us take a look now at the census of the last 4 decades, 1831, 1844, and 1851. In the first year the census shewed that Lower Canada had a population of 511,920 souls. In the next period it contained 630,732 and in the next ending with 1851, 899,261. The last census shews that it then contained 1,110,684, so that in thirty years the population has more than doubled. The progress made is somewhat slow compared with the growth of the population of many of the Western States, but is on the whole satisfactory, when it is considered that the gain by emigration has been small, and that many young men have left the country. The census of 1831 contains no specific return of the population of Montreal in that year. It has generally been set down at 30,000. In the next census its population was 45,000; in 1851, 57,715; and 1861, 90,323; or increasing the village in the vicinity, which are in fact suburbs of the city, upwards of 100,000. The same census gives the following classification of the origin of its population: French Canadians, 43,569; British Canadians, 22,226; England and Wales, 4,293; Scotland, 3,196; Ireland, 14,179; United States, 1,679; Lower Provinces, 324; West Indies, 44; East Indies, 16; Prussia, German States and Holland, 433; France, 170; Italy and Greece, 61; Spain and Portugal, 21; Sweden and Norway, 25; Russia and Poland, 20; Switzerland, 35; Guernsey, Jersey and other British Islands, 50; other places, 32; Colored persons, 46; at sea, 16. We also append a classification of the religion of the inhabitants of the city:—Church of Rome, 65,896; Church of England, 9,739; Established Church of Scotland, 4,575; Free Church of Scotland, 1,749; United Presbyterians, 1,500; Wesleyan Methodists, 3,027; Episcopal Methodists, 475; New Connection Methodists and other Methodists, 272; Baptists, 604; Lutherans, 207; Congregationalists,

768; Quakers, 6; Bible Christians, 1; Christians, 46; Second Adventists, 1; Protestants, 420; Jews, 482; Unitarians, 55; Unitarians, 476; no creed given, 64; other creeds not classed, 65.—Montreal Gazette.

A BARRON OR DRIZZLER.—On Saturday night 42 men of the 47th left the city for the Cape, eleven of whom succeeded in reaching their destination in safety. One of the batch having inhaled too freely of whiskey before he started, probably to keep up his courage, became helplessly intoxicated, and falling on the ice was captured by some of the military, about three miles from the city. Another of the party lost his way somewhere near the Island, and was taken in custody by a farmer, who handed him over to the look-out party. Not less than fifty men have deserted from the 47th since it arrived in Kingston.—News of the 2nd.

STAMENS OF THE 47th.—The stampede of soldiers of the 47th Regiment continues almost nightly with increasing numbers, and unless specially rechecked from this post or decisive measures instituted to check the dissipated spirit prevailing, the reduction of the regiment will be complete. On Saturday night thirteen started in a body, and with the exception of two it is believed were successful in their effort to desert. The two intercepted remained upon Wolfe Island until Sunday morning, when the look-out parties were apprised of their place of concealment and effected their apprehension and return to quarters. It is reported that a sergeant of the look-out party on Wolfe Island is also among the missing, and the disaffection is evidently general among a certain portion of the regiment.—Kingston Gazette.

LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ABOVE CORPORATION, BY W. A. FOTHERGILL, ESQ., (Law of Oxford University, England), MONDAY EVENING, 16th INSTANT, 1864, ROYAL VENTURE HALL, "THE FIDELITY OF THE IRISH PEOPLE" Discus open at half past SEVEN; Lecture to commence at EIGHT. Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had of the Secretaries of the Corporation, and at the door. By Order, P. O'BRIEN, Secy. Feb. 4, 1864.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W. Under the immediate supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Huron, Bishop of Kingston.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the 1st Thursday of July July 21st, 1861.

JUST PUBLISHED, SADDLERS' CATHOLIC ALMANAC AND ORBIT. For the Year of Our Lord 1864. With full returns of the various Dioceses in the United States and British North America; and a List of the Archbishops, Bishops, and Priests in Ireland. Price—38 cents. Free, by post, 50 cents. D. & J. SADDLER & CO., Montreal. Feb. 4.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking purposes. JAMES MORISON & CO. WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, (The "Combination") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition. WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition. WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The plot, Mazzini, Greco, and his accomplices, with the shells, revolvers, pistols, &c., which at any other time would have caused intense interest—the possibility of war in the Duchies—Poland—Italy—the Congress, general and restricted—all are just now forgotten for M. Thiers's speech in the Legislative Corps on Monday, M. Rouher's reply, and the punishment of this last by Jules Favre. The *Moniteur*, which is usually posted up at the various Mairies, attracts groups of working men, who stand for hours perusing and commenting, and evidently taking great interest in the debate, and praising M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre in moderate, but still marked, language. They observe with surprise, in which pleasure is largely mingled, that some of the boldest passages of that fine oration, though calling forth murmurs and exclamations on one hand, were followed by applause, not only from the Opposition benches, but from those where the majority sit. The concluding words, which he uttered in a firm tone and with marked emphasis of voice and gesture, produced great sensation. He warned the Government to take care, for the country so ardent in its nature, and in which the exaggeration of desire is always so near its awakening, the country which now demands its liberties in a delirious tone will one day exact them. Among those who applauded the loudest and the longest was Prince Napoleon, who sat in the Senators' gallery.

The *Droit* has the following details concerning the four Italian Liberals lately arrested in Paris:—

From information received, and from the documents which have been seized, it appears that Mazzini has been the organizer and director of the plot, and that he was to pay the expenses of it. It is he who at Lugano paid the men to assassinate the Emperor. Greco seems to have been chosen by Mazzini to be the chief of the undertaking, and Imperatori and Saglio were adjoined to him. Trabucco, who has been condemned at Paris and at London as a thief and a swindler, solicited by a letter to Mazzini the honor of becoming one of Greco's lieutenants.—The request appears to have been favorably received, since the letter from him, addressed to Mazzini, was found at Greco's lodgings. The four left Lugano, bringing with them about 4,000*fr.*, handed by Mazzini to Greco; also pistols, revolvers, percussion caps, and explosive bombs of the kind used by Orsini. They are about the size of a man's hand, and have 12 fuse-holes, intended to receive as many caps.—Eight of these bombs were found at the time of the seizure. After passing through Switzerland and France the four arrived in Paris on the 25th December. They thought it best to separate, reside in different hotels, and frequently change their lodgings. Several days were passed by them in ascertaining the places to which the Emperor was likely to go, and the hour at which he would leave the Palace. They consequently repaired to the Tuileries, to the Champs-Elysees, and to the Bois de Boulogne, but fortunately their movements attracted attention, and allowed the police to arrest them before the execution of their odious project.

It was reported in Paris that several Italians had been arrested in Marseilles who were implicated in the conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor. The fact is that three Italians arrived a few days since at Marseilles, and were suspected of passing false money, and of swindling. They were arrested on Friday last, and, on a close examination, it was discovered that they had swindled some credulous people by the old trick of one of them passing for an American, who offered a large sum to his victim to act as a guide through the town, and then to deposit some money which was withdrawn by his confederates. This species of swindling is known in Paris by the name of *Vol a l'Americaine*.

When that great and good man, Dr. Titus Oates, met with contradiction or incredulity—that sound Protestant Whig did so occasionally—he cried out that men were "stiffing the plot." It was his triumphant refutation of his adversaries, because the existence of the plot was a fact which admitted of no dispute. If anybody now were to insinuate that the newly discovered plot in Paris is a work of the police under the direction of the Emperor, in a conspiracy with Victor Emmanuel against Austria, he would be answered with the same formula which was so efficacious in the mouth of Oates. Unsuccessful plots labor under one great disadvantage; they are always discovered when it is most convenient for the person or persons against whom they are laid. The plot of Oates was perfected at the time when the governing powers of the Whigs required it most: the Orsini plot enabled the Emperor to make war upon Austria, and to rob the Pope, and even now there is an opportuneness about this last plot which is unpleasantly suspicious.—*Tablet*.

A letter from Paris says:—The preliminary examination of the four Italians is nearly finished and the case will come on for trial at the Assizes of the Seine during the early days of February.

The following details of the arrest are authentic: As I told you, the four Italians were met at the station here, and never left afterwards. They were in the crowd, waiting to see the Emperor to the Grand Opera, on the first night of *Mozart*; the agents of police, however, contrived to feel their coats, and were sure they were unarmed, and so did not arrest them on the spot. The Emperor was warned of his danger, as he was again of a probable attack in the Bois; but he declined taking any precautions. The police did, however, cause an empty imperial carriage to go before that in which his Majesty went to the opera. Another curious fact in the annals of police history is, that at a dinner given in a restaurant by Greco to his colleagues the night before their arrest, no less than twenty-four police were in the room, and it is even said that the waiters were in the pay of that body.

*La France* of Jan. 18th says:—It is asserted that the Archduke Maximilian will

come to Paris in February with the title of Emperor, and will be received with the honours due to that rank.

The *Constitutionnel*, in reference to the rumour that a British squadron was to proceed to the Baltic to protect Denmark, remarks:—No despatch from London has confirmed the news. We may therefore suppose that the statement is unfounded, and that if the rumor of sending an English squadron into the Baltic has been current, the reason is that such a measure appeared to accord with the comminatory language made to Germany by the English cabinet. That aggressive policy of the British government has moreover met with but little beyond the Rhine. Far from intimidating, it has become the object of rillery on the part of the German press. The *Austrian Gazette* qualifies it as a "blustering policy," and advises Earl Russell "to go to school to the prudent Napoleon." The *Botschafter* only regards the English act delivered to the Diet "as a diplomatic curiosity of the present day," and declares that Germany will not allow herself to be frightened "by a gross threat." As to the "idea that the English ministry would lend assistance to King Christian, no German journal admits it." Much noise for no result, is the general opinion entertained in Germany of the present proceedings of England.

It is rumored that, to prevent any possible disappointments, Napoleon III. is already contemplating the possibility of an alliance for his only son, not yet eight years old. A semi-official Austrian paper, *l'Europe*, of Frankfurt, reported some months ago that serious negotiations to this effect had been entered into between the Court of the Tuileries and a sovereign family in the south of Germany, designated as nearly allied to the house of Hapsburg.—*Spectator*.

FRANCE'S WAR MATERIAL.—A return has just been presented to the senators and deputies concerning the number of guns and other weapons, and also the stores, at the disposal of the government in the year 1860. The number of cannon of all kinds, including mortars, was 21,065. The greater part of these were not mounted, but the means of mounting nearly the whole of them were in readiness. There was an enormous quantity of ammunition in store, and also of small arms, the total number being 2,141,373 percussion weapons, and 98,033 flint weapons of various kinds. Of sabres there were 1,338,915; of axes, pikes, &c., 44,176; lances, 55,719; and 34,577 cuirasses. The clothing stores were well filled, and 48 hours would have been sufficient notice to obtain all the clothing required for the 217,621 men forming the reserve; in fact, there was sufficient to clothe twice that number. On the last day of the year mentioned the number of animals at the disposal of the government was 41,643 troop horses, 29,576 draught horses, 645 used in the manures of the military schools, 5,260 officers' horses, and 2,452 mules; total 79,576. The estimated value of all this material of war was 642,911,277*fr.*, or, in English money, 225,720,000*l.*, the clothing figuring for rather more than 23,000,000*l.*—*Colburn's United Service Magazine*.

One of the recently published French works maintains that every ten thousand five hundred years, the waters of the sea, pass from one pole to the other, submerging and overwhelming in their passage the earth and all its inhabitants. According to the author of this theory, M. Paul de Jouvenel, the last of these deluges occurred 4,500 years ago; the next one is due in 6,000 more.

BELGIUM.

One of the most gratifying events that the electric telegraph has communicated to us for many a day is the triumph of the Catholic party at the recent Belgian elections and the resignation of the Freemason Ministry of that country. How Catholic Belgium ever tolerated such a Cabinet of infidels has been always a source of astonishment and perplexity to us. They came into office by flagrant revolutionary means, and in some measure by the timidity of their predecessors. It is to be hoped that the Catholics of Belgium are now sufficiently bold and firm to maintain the position which they have regained at the hustings.—*Weekly Register*.

Petitions to the Chamber of Deputies are now being—numerously signed in every part of Belgium against the gross injustices inflicted upon the Catholic body by the recent and unjustifiable case of violation of the cemeteries. All that the Belgian Catholics demand is, to have the same liberty accorded to them as to other religious bodies less numerous than themselves. What can be more reasonable or more just than that they who have worshipped in the same temple during life should be permitted to repose side by side in the same burial ground after death, and what can be more unreasonable than that Catholics should be compelled to admit into their own consecrated cemeteries the bodies of those who during life professed the greatest hatred and contempt for all Catholic opinions and practices.

SPAIN.

By the kindness of a Spanish friend, we are enabled to announce an occurrence which will afford real gratification to all who watch with anxiety the incessant efforts of English proselytisers to foist the germs of heresy into that ancient Catholic land. Don Nicolas Alonso Marselan, a Spaniard of distinction, has been vaunted of as one of those who in an evil hour were induced to renounce the religion of their fathers, and to join the miserable band of apostates located at Grenada. He has subsequently visited England, where he has enjoyed the opportunity of witnessing scriptural Protestantism in full practical operation and of studying its results as developed in the incomes of the Clergy and the morality of the masses. The effect on his own mind has been decisive: for we learn by intelligence on the exactness of which we can rely, that on his return to Spain, Don Nicolas Alonso abjured the errors of his new-found English religion, and was received by the Archbishop of Grenada back into the bosom of the Catholic Church.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received further information which apprises us that Don Marselan is not the only one of the so-called "Grenada Protestants" who have been reconciled to the Church. Martin Escalante has also made a public retraction of his errors.—*Weekly Register*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Italy is in a ferment from Messina to the Minico and the secession of Garibaldi from the Chambers though he will be no loss at a debate, will have considerable effect on the masses. Already the various liberal associations are calling on their Deputies to resign their seats and abstain from Parliament. The journals of the Left are refusing to report the sittings in consequence of the vote of confidence. With such a protest against the administration, with an enormous army eating its own head off, and with Naples in a perpetual ferment, Italy has enough to do to pay her way. The deficit is increasing and will go on increasing, for till Venice and Rome are won the Cabinet must appease the party of action by keeping up the immense standing army, and the conscription is proceeding in a more ruthless fashion than ever since the vote showed the military they had no one save La Marmora to account to.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Keeper of the Seals presented a Bill for the suppression of religious corporations and the abolition of tithes.

In the military circles of Florence, war is openly talked of as imminent in the early spring. The general in command of the district says to his officers, "The opportunity we have been expecting for the last two years is at hand; so prepare yourselves for action." The general, too, who says this Piedmontese—that is, official and well-informed—and so his words carry weight.—*Cor. of Daily Telegraph*.

THE CHURCH IN ITALY.—In no country is the state of the Church at this moment more deeply interesting than in Italy.—For whatever reason, men in the

Southern Catholic countries, who become Liberals in politics have generally become revolutionists in the State and enemies to religion. In England and Ireland, in France and Belgium, in Germany and Poland, this has not been seen. It is chiefly in the two Peninsulas of Spain and Portugal and Italy, and in Spanish and Portuguese America. The result is, that when (as in Italy in our day) revolutionary principles are the fashion, there is much to fear for religion. In fact, wherever Victor Emmanuel is in possession the Church is more or less under persecution. In those countries we see the worst form of that system which Montalembert denounces—"the Church under tyranny in a free civil Government." Sir George Bowyer's letter to the *Times* puts this beyond dispute. The Bishops of Italy are imprisoned or banished, not for "Brigandism," as has been impudently pretended, but for refusing to order the singing of a *Te Deum* in thanksgiving for events which, in their inmost consciences, they know to be sinful. What should we say of this in England? Things have been done here to which some of the Protestant Bishops have felt a conscientious objection. The Bishop of Oxford believes that no human authority can dissolve a valid marriage, and therefore that the Act of Parliament by which the Divorce Court was constituted, is a national sin. Still it is the law of the land. If Lord Palmerston should call upon him to order the singing of a *Te Deum* in every church in his diocese in thanksgiving for the institution of the Divorce Court and if he were thrown into prison or exiled for refusing, this would be a much less violent proceeding than what we have seen in Italy. For, after all, the Bishop of Oxford stands, we believe, alone among the Protestant Bishops in declaring, what is most true, that the Divorce Court is evil, while every Italian Bishop agrees in believing the usurpation of the Pope's dominions to be a sin. It is for refusing to identify themselves with this sin, that Bishops, willing to confine themselves to their spiritual functions and leave politics alone, are now in prison or in exile! Such is the liberty of Catholics under a Government supported and maintained by Her Majesty's Ministers.—*Weekly Register*.

ROME.—The Pope has received a deputation of 300 Catholics from different countries, presenting an address of fidelity and devotion to the Holy See, and protesting against usurpations and sacrileges. His Holiness replied that he desired to leave the patrimony of the Church intact to his successors. He would consequently not enter into any arrangement or treaty contrary to that end. He placed his confidence not in the strength of arms, but in a protecting Providence, and justice.

The Montebello affair seems to have been quietly arranged, thanks to the sensible and considerate tone of the Pontifical minister, and the eagerness to meet them in the same spirit evinced by M. de Sarriguet, who so far has shown every friendly disposition possible. The sojourn of his excellency at Turin seems to have had no very favorable influence on his affections for the Italian party, and on M. Minghetti saying on his departure, "Vous emportez avec vous plus vifs regrets," the ambassador is said to have answered, with more truth than politeness, "Soyez sur Monsieur que je ne les laisse pas." The probability is that the occupation will be very materially strengthened soon, it is said, by an increase of 4,000 men, and I think that those who deceive themselves by the idea that France has any idea of abandoning the protectorate of Rome, at any rate as long as she has another card to play, will find their mistake out ere long. Many of the Neapolitan officers in Rome have gone to enlist in the Austrian service, and a large body intend to demand the King's sanction for the formation of a Neapolitan battalion in the service of Austria the instant war breaks out.

THE STARS OF ROM.—An extract from the *Politica* of Turin this week is worth transcribing, as to the dispositions of the Romans themselves in regard to the government:—"Do not hope in the Romans; they will always be quiet and content with the temporal power until the day you enter and destroy it. The feast of the Immaculate Conception, at which I assisted, convinced me of this. They adore their Pius, and to believe that a day will ever come when, tired of this pestilent regime, they will rise against the French and the gendarmes, is a sick man's dream. There are some few of the 'good' (i buoni) here, I need not say, but the mass are content."

The Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet* gives an interesting account of the celebration of the Feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at the English College in Rome:—

The little chapel was crowded throughout the service as well as at Vespers by the many English Catholics resident this winter in Rome, and the accommodation was universally observed to be very far short of the requirements. The Delegate Protector, Monsignore Talbot, passed the day at the College saying the early community Mass and receiving the Cardinals and the Bishop of Osimo, who celebrated High Mass. The coincidence could scarcely escape notice that the Prelate chosen to officiate on this Festival of the especial Champion of Ecclesiastical rights, was one of those recently consecrated by Pius IX., to the no longer vacant See of Piedmont, and who may in a few weeks be waging a similar battle with the Secular Power, and with the same spirit of righteous resistance to the edicts of a King far more impious than Henry II, and the entire strength of the Revolutionary Sect in the annexed provinces. A crowned rebellion to the authority of the Church was a religious phenomenon then, it is the rule now, and in Italy, at least, every Bishop is called on to be a St. Thomas in spirit, in suffering, and in the strife with evil, if not in actual martyrdom. Already Italy can boast of her Mitred Confessors,—in Turin and Spoleto, from the prison of which latter city the saintly and heroic Archbishop has just issued a Pastoral; and the days are such that no one can count on the lengths the spirit of evil may carry its rulers and the mob who rule them—and certainly never has there been a time when the example of our Patron Saint should bear more fruit or when his spirit was more needed at home and abroad. The love of Rome, which was the leading feature in his sanctity—his zeal for the mother—rights which none can touch without evil coming on the most distant of the Church's sons, the grand and Catholic patriotism, which loved England much, but Peter's See more which knew how to render just Sovereignty to the House of Plantagenet, but which never wavered in fealty to the dynasty of the Apostles—when shall we see these, and the blood shed five hundred years since, bear the fruit it should in loyalty not on paper merely, but a strong personal feeling, which is sadly wanted among our ranks at home, and which must come in all fulness before we can ever hope to be the leaven to the mass of Protestant prejudice and infidel hatred to the mass of Protestant prejudice and infidel hatred of the Church. There is more devotion in France to the English Martyr than to almost any recognized Bishop, on account of this very sentiment, so prominent a one in the French Church; and it is certain that wherever Peter is honored and Rome loved, Thomas will hold a high place in the popular veneration as one of the noblest of the Noble Army of Martyrs dead in Christ for her cause.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

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In answer to an address from the town of Ralster, the King said: In the event of a war for the independence of Denmark, if all others forsake me, I hope for the support of the Danish people.

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The *Ost-See-Zeitung* publishes the following account of the preparations made by the Poles for the winter campaign, and of the organization which prevails in their camps:—"The detachments of insurgents occupying the Palatinate of Lubin set about building wooden huts in the forests when the cold weather approached, and have thus found means to protect themselves in some measure from the rigors of the season. In these huts they can make fires for the twofold purpose of cooking food and warming themselves. Their camps are surrounded by ramparts, mounds of earth, and barricades sufficient to protect them from any sudden attack. Patrols scour the neighboring country, and advanced posts have been established to give the alarm in case of danger. A surprise is next to impossible, because the chiefs of the insurgents are kept well informed of the movements of the enemy by the landowners and other persons in the neighborhood. The detachments in the palatinates of Lubin and of Podlacia are pretty well supplied with warm clothing and furs, a considerable convoy of the latter articles having recently arrived from Galicia."

THE VIENNA LLOYD.

The Vienna *Lloyd* gives the following review of the state of the insurrection of the year which has just concluded:—

Never were there so many bodies of insurgents in the government of Lubin as now. Since the battle of Chelms, in the middle of November, the corps of Walligorski, Wierzbicki, Krzysinski, Owick, Marecki, Szydlowski, Lejnowski, Ejtmanowicz, and many others numbering 5,000 men in all have been placed under the chief command of General Kruk, who himself is at the head of a body of horse. These numerous little bands do much damage to the Russian garrisons, which, including those of Zamosc and Iwanograd, number upwards of 18,000 men. In the neighboring palatinate of Sandomir, in which General Bosak is the chief commandant, the insurgent corps under Rembajlo, Rudowski, and Eminowicz, number 3,000 men. The brilliant assault on the town of Opatow, and Kruk's victories at Ocosienko and Dziadowy, prove that the insurgents are in this palatinate more than a match for the Russians, although the latter are 8,000 strong. In the other palatinates the military forces of the insurrection have to a great extent been absorbed by the civil organization. There

student. Your residence?—65, Via del Tritone. When did you arrive?—Six weeks ago. How many times have you been in Rome? Twice. How long did you stay each time? 2 months the first and 3 weeks the last. How long do you intend to remain this time?—Till April. Have you a fixed residence in France?—No. How many books have you written?—One. How many copies have been sold?—As I am not my own publisher, it would be impossible to say. After you became a Catholic did you exercise your power as a medium?—Neither before nor after did I exercise my power as medium, inasmuch as it is not a power dependent on my will; I could not use it. How do you make these things?—I think the reply, I have just given is sufficient for this. Do you consider your power a gift of nature?—No; I consider it a gift of God. What constitutes a trance?—A study of physiology will explain this better than I can. Do you see the spirits asleep and awake?—Both. Why do the spirits come you?—As a consolation and to convince those who do not believe in the after-existence of the soul. What religion do they teach?—That depends. What do you do to make them come?—I was about to reply that I did nothing, when on the table where he was writing there came clear and distinct raps. He then said, "But the table also moves!" Just as he was saying it the table did more. What is the age of your child? Four and a half. Where is he? At Malvern. With whom? Dr. Gully. Is Dr. Gully a Catholic? No. When did you last see your child? Two months ago. When do you expect to see him again? In April. He then said, without assigning any reason, that I must leave Rome in three days. "Do you consent?"—No, most decidedly not, inasmuch as I have done nothing to infringe the laws of this or any other country. I will consult with the English Consul, and be guided by him."

On Monday morning the British Consul saw Monsignore Matteucci, the Governor of Rome, and complained that any British subject should be interfered with in consequence of his opinions. He stated that Mr. Home had conducted himself during his residence in Rome in a strictly legal and gentlemanly manner, and demanded that the obnoxious order should be rescinded. Monsignore spoke of dangerous powers of fascination, of the prohibition by the Government of all the practices of the black art, and finally assented to Mr. Home's remaining on condition of his entering into an engagement, through Mr. Severn, that he would desist from all communications with the spiritual world during his stay in Rome. An agreement to that effect was drawn up and signed by Mr. Home, who will henceforward abstain from all communication with the upper or lower world, as the case may be, during his residence in Rome.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A similar case to Cappelletta's has just taken place in Naples itself. Torture was used to a poor imbecile. He has in consequence entirely lost the use of his senses and has been restored to his father a hopeless idiot, the father being also forced to provide a substitute at the expense of about £30. All the young conscript prisoners in the Carmine were put in irons for eight days on Christmas Day for the horrible crime of meeting on Christmas Eve in their dungeon to sing a hymn before a little altar they had erected to the Infant Saviour, as is the universal custom in Naples and Rome at this season. Galdini is said to take a very gloomy view of the military prospects of Italy and to have said when some one congratulated him on the certain triumph of the arms of Savoy in Venetia, "Heaven send that the Tedschi may not rather be in Turin." The article of *La France* last night is conclusive as to the opinion entertained in high quarters of the impossibility of retaining Naples in case of war, an opinion which must be endorsed by one who knows the expectant attitude of Two Sicilies.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Reichsrath has voted a large sum for the navy, as a precaution rendered necessary by the present aspect of continental affairs. We are glad to find that Kossuth's abominable proclamation has had no other effect in Hungary than to excite horror against its author and his programme.

Kossuth is said to have had an interview at Turin with the Minister of Finance, who strongly counselled him to drop his agitation for a revolution, as it would clash with the intended operations of Italy.—*Sun*.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—Persistent rumours of approaching Ministerial changes are again current. It is expected that the Austrian press law will very shortly be introduced in Hungary, and that the military tribunals will be abolished in that country. Even more important changes in Hungary than these are spoken of.

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are, however, still the little bands of Okniewski Nowicki, Kogonowski, Korytowski, Putt-Kammer, Scomlanski, Szwajc, Zychliński, Gleba, and many others, which harass the Russians by constant skirmishings. In Samogitia the insurgents are again increasing in numbers. They are led by Kolyzko, Wy-siouch, and Kusleyko. The little bands amount in all to about 10,000 men, besides 10,000 in Samogitia, Sandomir, and Lublin.

Private letters from Lithuania to the 25th of December are lamentable. One of the latest acts of General Mouravieff was to order the General commanding the district of Jezoroy not to appear before him until he had suppressed the insurrection in that quarter. The General came to the conclusion that it was useless to make any distinction in a country where the entire population is favourable to the insurrection, and he determined to strike a great blow. Having selected a colonel and two other superior officers notorious for their cruelty as his assistants, he arrived at Dasiaty, a *chateau* belonging to the Counts Ledizias and Cesar Plater, which had been confiscated by Mouravieff, and there, established his headquarters. He commenced by transporting all the farmers on the estate en masse without any trial and with them the Abbe Viotwaricz, the parish priest of Dasiaty—a man beloved by his parishioners. The Canon Macewicz was the next victim. Having got rid of all the clergy, the General proceeded to the village of Aulozes, consisting of ten farmhouses. Determined, if possible, to discover the chiefs of the national organization, he ordered ten peasants to be brought before him, the greater number of them being fathers of families, and having selected two, the bastinado was applied to them during the night. The following day he ordered ten victims to be led to the market-place of Dasiaty, and in the presence of the peasants of the neighboring communes the General ordered that from 200 to 500 blows with a stick should be inflicted on each. He nevertheless failed to extort any confession from them. Their mutilated bodies were then removed, and the General ordered Norbert Urbanus, 50 years of age, and possessing great influence in the country, to be brought forward. He first spoke to his prisoner with great mildness, in order to induce him to give information, but he could obtain nothing from him. He then ordered that he should be beaten without mercy, and that his wife and two children should be committed to prison. Finding that all was in vain, the General endeavoured to terrify Urbanus by commanding that he should be shot. All the preparations were made and he was led to the place of execution. He there exclaimed with a firm voice, "You have commanded that I shall be shot, but that is nothing new here. It is not two months since we witnessed in this little town the death of one of our brothers. If it be necessary that I should die for the advantage of my country and of my religion, I do not fear death." He was then released.

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand war is making no progress towards a termination. The Moaris lately gave General Cameron the slip just as he was about to attack their stronghold at Mere-Mere with an overwhelming force.

We, (*Weekly Register*) translate from the *Correspondance de Rome*, a French Catholic journal published in the Eternal City, the following retrospect of events affecting the interests of religion in the eventful year that has just elapsed:—

Two principles (says the *Correspondance*) are before us: one fatal and destructive, the dissolvent action of which compromises the political existence, both moral and religious, of nations; the other, life-giving and conservative, which tends to repair the ravages of the former. But, sooner or later, life will gain the victory over death.

Never was drama so moving, so instructive, displayed before the eyes of mankind.

In Poland we see the implacable warfare of a population rising for its faith and its nationality against a colossal empire. Europe is stirred, diplomacy exhausts all its expedients, public opinion protests, but blood flows on. In Prussia dissension between the Government and the national representation bursts forth; the King closes Parliament, and suspends the liberty of the press; payment of taxes is refused; the strain is becoming more and more severe. Always ready to fly to the rescue where great interests, Catholic interests, are at stake, France sends a *corps d'armee* to Mexico, grapples single-handed with Juarez, and makes herself master of Puebla, and of the town of Mexico; Catholicism, persecuted by the Mexican revolution, recovers liberty and peace, and the Bishops preconized by Pius the Ninth, and under the foresight of what God was going to effect by the arm of France, go to take possession of their See. The Emperor Napoleon, concerned for the state of Europe, proposes a Congress of all the Powers without attaining the result which he had in view.

At Vienna, the Parliament draws upon itself the animadversion of the Liberals; obstacles are raised to the execution of the Concordat, and the populations protest, especially in the Tyrol where the Bishops publish a petition relating to the decree of liberty of conscience. The anniversary of the Council of Trent is celebrated with a faith and enthusiasm which reminds us of the best ages of the Church. The Venetian Episcopate publish a collective pastoral against bad publications and hold the Synod of Vicenza. The Emperor Francis Joseph invites all German Sovereigns to a Congress, but the opposition of the King of Prussia causes this attempt to fail.

In Belgium, great events are taking place. The Conservatives are triumphant in the elections of Louvain, and a Catholic Congress held at Malines fixes the attention of the whole world. The Ministry of Justice and of Worship shows itself more and more hostile to the Clergy; secret societies hold meetings to sharpen their arms again.

In Holland the Ministry acts against the Church, and seems to detach her from Rome, and to deprive her of State recognition; the Chamber rejects the proposal to suppress the Dutch legation at the Holy See.

England, which abandons France in Mexico, exerts her whole moral force to bring about the evacuation of Rome, and firmly refuses her assent to the European solution proposed by Napoleon the Third. The Catholic cause, nevertheless, gains ground there day by day, and numerous conversions take place.

Spain shows herself worthy of her past. The Queen raises her voice in favor of the Head of the Church, and the Catholic deputations to Rome give striking marks of sympathy. The Government sends no soldiers, but missionaries to repair the scandal of the heresy at Logis; and to protest against this attempt on the part of error, 12,000 of the faithful, with Marshal Narraez at their head, approach the Lord's Table. At Lisbon the attempts on the liberty of the Church call forth an address to the King, and the Episcopate, who were forbidden to go to Rome in 1862, at the time of the Canonization of the Martyrs of Japan, now display an energy which is quite apostolic. The persecution and spoliation of the Clergy mark the year 1863 as infamous in the annals of Italy; the Mazzinian party increases day by day in number and in boldness by the neglect or complicity of those in power, and threatens to become all powerful; in the south, and threatens to become all powerful; in the south, is still a prey to civil war, which the Draconian severity of the Pisan law is impotent to suppress; and disorder reigns everywhere in the administration, in the army, and in courts of justice; the extreme parties are about to force the hand of Government and drag it into a rupture with Austria; this will be the breaking of the ice.

**Who is N. H. Downs?**—He is, or rather, was a public benefactor, a philanthropist. He is now dead, but he has left behind him a monument more lasting than brass or marble. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, and his Balsamic Elixir is or ought to be a household treasure in every family. It is a certain cure for coughs and colds. See advertisement in another column.

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

Jan. 22.

**TIME WILL TELL.**—Yes, that is the sure test. That which does not appear plain to-day, may be thoroughly cleared up in a short time. Our certainties and uncertainties are all to be decided by time, which never fails to bring out the truth or falsity of any matter. For five years the Vermont Liniment has been before the public and their verdict has always been steadily in its favor. Use it for pains both internally and externally. It is warranted.

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

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**A REVOLUTION IN CATHARTIC TREATMENT.**—Thousands of persons regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first, there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, however, are a grand exception—the only one—to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The effect they produce is permanent, and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colic, and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure. This may be received as a rule to which there are no exceptions. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

**THAT ENEMY OF MANKIND,** Consumption! can be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy, such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

**COMPLEXION.**—It is an impossibility for any person afflicted with a diseased liver, or with any disorder of the digestive organs, to have a good or clear complexion. "HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" will remove all disease from the liver and digestive organs, and, by this giving health and strength to the skin, will in so many. These Bitters are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.

**HOPSTETTER'S BITTERS**—If the stomach is wrong all is wrong. It is the balance wheel of body and mind. The dyspeptic is the most miserable of human beings. The first thing necessary to cheerfulness, to healthful sleep, to bodily strength, to clearness of intellect, to the enjoyment of life, is a sound digestion. If the stomach does not perform its duty, discipline it into regular and healthy action by the use of HOPSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the greatest digestive stimulant ever administered. It is mild and pleasant; it cheers, invigorates, and gives elasticity and energy to the whole system. Its action upon the coats of the stomach is renovating in a wonderful degree. Use it for a week and you will find the sense of oppression after eating, and emptiness and faintness between meals, which are the distinguishing features of dyspepsia, entirely relieved, the bowels regular, the appetite good and the pulse firm and even.

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

**BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA**

IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



**The Great Purifier of the Blood,**  
And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, OLD SORES, BOILS, TUMORS, ABSCESSSES, ULCERS, AND EVERY KIND OF SCROFULOUS AND SCABIOUS ERUPTIONS. It is also a sore and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, FETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only cure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of calomel.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

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**N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.**

**A CERTIFICATE WORTH A MILLION.**  
An Old Physician's Testimony.

READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1859.

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

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

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

J. B. WOODWARD, M.D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.)

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada.

PRICE—25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors.

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

**HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.**

READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 27th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful.

T. QUESNEL.

South Grassy, C. W. Mr. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal. Sir—I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes.

Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON.

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

W. BALDWIN.

Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1862. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, and have found great relief from it.

SMITH.

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada.

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This old, time-tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others have proved inefficient, the Elixir alone continues to give satisfaction. Use it for COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, CROUP, Incipient Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Chest & Lungs.

Thirty-one Years Ago

This Elixir made its appearance; and even then, in its primitive and imperfect state, produced such extraordinary results that it became, at once, a general favorite. Many have made it, what it really is a FAMILY MEDICINE.

For as more than half the diseases to which flesh is heir, originate from colds, so this may be considered a general preventive of all diseases, by removing the primal cause.

ADULTS Should always keep this Family Physician at hand; and by its timely use save hundreds of dollars that would otherwise be swallowed up in discharging Doctors' fees.

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

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**REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!**

Messrs. PICAULT & SON, Chemists and Druggists, No. 42 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:

MONTREAL, C. E., July 31, 1863.

Messrs. Doctors Picault & Son: Sirs,—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried every thing—sought medical advice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit as I have.

(Signed) ANGLE DANIEL, Wife of CELESTIN CORCORAN, 95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth. CELESTIN CORCORAN. Sworn before me this thirty-first day of July, 1863. J. BOULANGER, Justice of the Peace.

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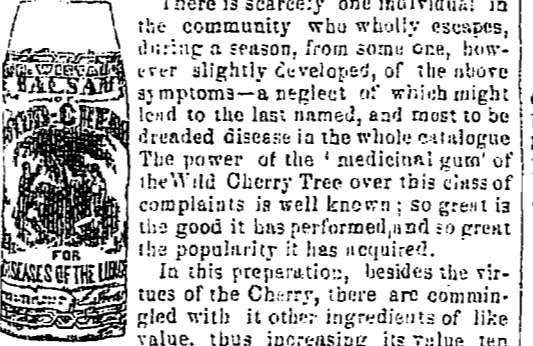
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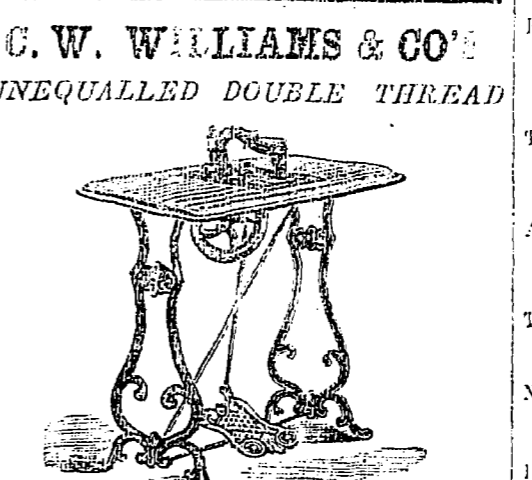
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And Can't make Drunkards,
But is the Best Tonic in the World.
READ WHO SAYS SO:
From the Rev. L. G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist
Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North
Baptist Church, Philadelphia:
I have known Hoffland's German Bitters favor-
ably for a number of years. I have used them in
my own family, and have been so pleased with their
effects that I was induced to recommend them to
many others, and know that they have operated in
a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure
in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling
the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for
which they are recommended to these Bitters, know-
ing from experience that my recommendations will
be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoff-
land's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and
is not a rum drink. - Yours truly,
L. G. BECK.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
No. 43 St. Bonaventure Street.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at
moderate charges.
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
Montreal, May 28, 1863. 13m.

O. J. DEVLIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE:
32 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN,
ADVOCATE,
Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St.
James Street.

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

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
No. 6, Little St. James Street.
Montreal, June 12.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,
ADVOCATES, &c.,
Office - No. 125 Notre Dame Street,
(Opposite the Court House,)
MONTREAL.

H. J. CLARKE, N. DRISCOLL.
HUDON & CURRAN,
ADVOCATES
No. 40 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
54 St. Antoine Street.
Jobbing punctually attended to.
Oct. 9.

A CARD.
A VERY handsomely executed LITHOGRAPH
PORTRAIT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF
MONTREAL, and a STRIKING LIKENESS, is now
for Sale at MESSRS. ROLLAND, CHAPELEAU,
& PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENCE CON-
VENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. The
Catholic public will, we are sure, be delighted to
possess such a memorial of their well-beloved
Bishop.

THE PERFUME
OF THE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE!
FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



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

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

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

COUNTERFEITS.
Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-
RAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and orna-
mented label.
Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House)
Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold
at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton, Lam-
pough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell &
Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R.
Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists
and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.
Feb. 26, 1863. 12m.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
[Established in 1826.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and
have constantly for sale at their old
established Foundry, their superior
Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-
tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-
tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-
proved and substantial manner with
their new Patented Yoke and other
improved Mountings, and warranted in every par-
ticular. For information regard to Keys, Dimen-
sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir-
cular. Address
B. A. & G. R. MENRELY, West Troy, N. Y.

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

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



HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.
READ AND REFLECT.

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

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.
Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863.

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

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Stomach Bitters.
Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C.,
April 2, 1863.

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

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.
New Conventual Camp,
Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863.

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

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,
TIN SMITHS,
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
LITTLE WILLIAM STREET,
(Ours Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the
Recollet Church)
MONTREAL,
Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand:
Baths, Beer Pumps, Shower Baths, Hot Air Fur-
Hydrants, Water Closets, Refrigerators, Tinware (saws
Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Voice Pipe, Sinks, all sizes
Jobbing punctually attended to.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 1st of JAN.,
TRAINS will leave
BONAVENTURE STREET STATION
as follows:
EASTERN TRAINS.
Passenger for Island Pond, Portland
and Boston, (stopping over night } 3.15 P.M.
at Island Pond,) at
Night Passenger to Quebec (with Sleep-
ing Car) at 8.00 P.M.
Mixed for Sherbrooke and Local Sta-
tions at 8.00 A.M.
WESTERN TRAINS.
Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston,
Toronto, London, Detroit and the } 7.45 A.M.
West, at
Night ditto (with Sleeping Car) ..... 6.30 P.M.
Mixed for Kingston and Local Stations 10.05 A.M.
Mail Trains will not stop at Stations marked thus
on the Time-bills, unless signalled.
O. J. BRYDGES
Managing Director
Montreal, Nov. 19, 1863.

NOTICE.
CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting
Orders for
M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.
Parties wishing to procure the above, who may
not have been called upon, can have it by leaving
their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montreal.
Wm. PALMER,
General Agent, Quebec.
Montreal, July 1, 1863.

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

A Neglected Cough, Cold, An
Irritated or Sore Throat, if al-
lowed to progress results in seri-
ous Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthma-
tic Diseases, oftentimes incurable.
Brown's Bronchial Troches reach di-
rectly to the affected parts, and give al-
most immediate relief. For Bron-
chitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consump-
tive Coughs, the Troches are useful.
Public Speakers and Singers should
have the Troches to clear and strength-
en the Voice. Military Officers and Soldiers who
overtax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes
should use them. Obtain only the genuine. Brown's
Bronchial Troches having proved their efficacy by a
test of many years, are highly recommended and
prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army,
and have received testimonials from many eminent
men.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in
the United States and Canada, &c., at 25 cts. a box.
Feb. 5, 1864. 3m.

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of
the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this
branch.
1st. Security unquestionable.
2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.
3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-
derate rates.
4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.
5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances ef-
fectuated for a term of years.
The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advan-
tages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers: -
1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and
Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-
ship.
2nd. Moderate Premiums.
3rd. Small Charge for Management
4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
5th. Dvs. of Grace allowed with the most liberal
interpretation.
6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured
amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net annual
every five years, to Politics then two entire years to
existence.
H. L. ROUTH,
Agent, Montreal.
February 1, 1864. 12m.

HAVE YOU GOT A COUGH?

THE present changeable weather having given rise
to numerous COUGHS and COLDS, we would re-
commend parties so afflicted to immediately purchase
a box of McPHERSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
as there is nothing more dangerous than a neglected
COUGH. How often do we see and hear of fine heal-
thy young people of both sexes, who gave promise
of living to a good old age, cut down in their prime
and carried to an untimely grave by such neglect.
Take warning in time. These Lozenges are prepared
solely by the proprietor, J. A. HARTIE, without whose
sanction none are genuine.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal
December 5, 1863.

L. DEVANY,
AUCTIONEER,
(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years
three large and commodious three-story out-stone
buildings - fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three
floors and cellar, each 100 feet - No. 159, Notre Dame
Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and
picturesque part of the city, purposes to carry on the
GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-
NESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve
years, and having sold in every city and town in
Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he
feels confident himself that he knows how to treat consignees
and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a
share of public patronage.

He will hold THREE SALES weekly,
on Tuesday and Saturday Mornings.
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.,
AND
THURSDAYS
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
&c., &c., &c.,
Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will
be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale.
Returns will be made immediately after each sale
and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling
will be one-half what has been usually charged by
other auctioneers in this city - five per cent. commis-
sion on all goods sold either by auction or private
sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any
part of the city where required. Cash advanced on
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware,
Diamond or other precious stones.
L. DEVANY,
Auctioneer.
March 27, 1864.