

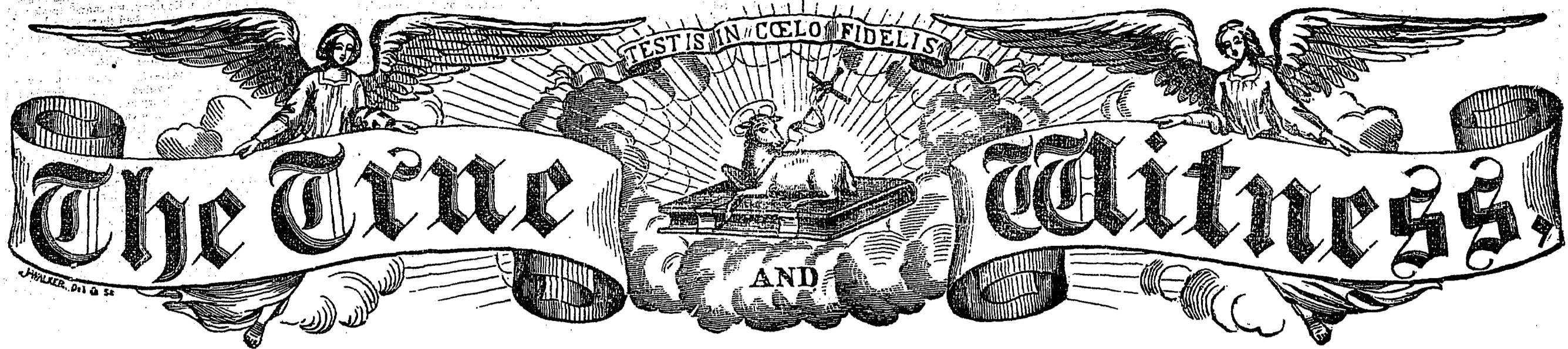
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

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



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864.

No. 37

TENESTINA;

A TALE OF THE SIXTH CENTURY.

CHAPTER I.—THE MIRACULOUS CURE.

On the gently sloping side of a verdant hill in the suburbs of Cenomanum, stood a charming villa built in the Gallo-Roman style, a style which many wealthy noblemen in the sixth century much affected.

In an apartment on the first story, the floor of which was inlaid with brilliant colored mosaics, there stood near the window a young girl, whose eyes inflamed with crying, wandered over the surrounding country in vain search for some one whose arrival was eagerly expected.

'No one yet,' she said, sorrowfully, to a middle-aged woman beside her, whose coarse woollen tunic proclaimed her inferior condition.

'Have a little patience, dear Tenestina,' replied her follower, 'remember it is too far away to the country of the Sounois where the venerable Rigomer resides, for your messenger to be back already.'

'I so earnestly begged of him to hasten,' replied Tenestina. 'Oh, if this holy priest wished he could restore her to our prayers. They tell such wonderful things of him that I believe, nurse, if he visited my poor mother and administered to her the last sacrament, he could restore her to health.'

'Everything is possible to God,' said the nurse, with a profound sigh; 'but you ought retire to your chamber, my child, and take some repose, or you also will fall sick.'

'Oh! no, no, it is useless; I feel that I could not sleep. But look! what is that in the plain? Are they not a troop of cavaliers burying towards us? Rigomer and his followers, without doubt.'

The nurse gazed in the direction which she pointed out.

'You deceive yourself,' she said, 'the man of God does not travel with such pomp. He who now approaches us must be Lord Severus, your noble fiance, who has not been here for many weeks. Permit me to arrange your toilet, which you have entirely neglected this morning.'

'What matter about my toilet, what matter about Severus himself, when my mother is in danger of death?' cried the young girl, flinging herself on a couch, and weeping bitterly.

'You cannot refuse to receive him without displeasing your parents, who have destined him for your husband. Go then and meet him, and let not the trampling of the horses in the courtyard disturb your mother.'

Tenestina and her nurse, Julienne, descended the stone stairs, traversed the grand courtyard, and entered a long, pleasant pathway cut through a dense forest of oaks, whose thick branches formed an impenetrable shade overhead. Julienne was not mistaken, it was indeed Severus coming to visit the inhabitants of the villa. As soon as he perceived the two women he dismounted, threw the bridle to one of his followers and advancing toward the young girl, saluted her gracefully.

'What propitious divinity led you my way, beautiful Tenestina?' said he.

The speaker was tall, handsome and young, with brilliant eyes, hair black as the raven's wing, and a haughty and almost disdainful cast of countenance; for though baptized, he was still at heart a pagan.

'We have been very unhappy since we saw you,' said Tenestina, passing over without notice the compliments of her betrothed; 'my dear mother has taken the fever, and I fear she must be getting rapidly worse, for to-day I have not been permitted to approach her bedside.'

'Oh, I doubt not you exaggerate the danger,' replied Severus, in a careless, indifferent manner. 'Come dry your tears, my dear Tenestina, they dim the lustre of those beautiful eyes.'

'Can I see Heregarius?' asked the young man after a pause, seeing that his attempts at consolation were fruitless.

'My father is in my mother's room, where no one is now permitted to enter; but it will be a great consolation to him to know that you are here, for he loves you dearly. Come, then, and rest after your fatiguing journey.'

'No,' replied Severus, after a moment's hesitation, 'I cannot delay, for King Childebert has arrived at Matoval, where he intends passing some weeks, and I must hasten to present myself at court, particularly as there is to be a grand hunting party in the forest to-morrow to which I hope to be invited. So, adieu. I will soon return to hear tidings of the noble Truda.'

'May God protect you, Severus,' said the young girl, sadly, 'and give me the grace to be more resigned before you return.'

But Severus was already in the saddle and galloping rapidly away.

The Romans called Sundinum the city of the Cenomans. Under the reign of Julian the Apostle it took the name of the Gaulish tribe that conquered it and was called Cenomanum, which by abbreviation became Mans.

'And he leaves us in such a moment—he whom my mother chose for her son,' said Tenestina, bitterly.

As she gazed after her lover and his brilliant cortege, three men, mounted upon miserable horses, turned suddenly from a bye-path into the open road.

'It is Rigomer,' exclaimed the nurse, joyfully.

At the sight of this anxiously expected visitor, Tenestina bounded forward with irrepressible emotion, fell on her knees and cried in accents of earnest entreaty: 'Father, come and heal my mother, who is sick unto death.'

'God alone can give health to the sick,' replied Rigomer, with gentle seriousness; but observing her deep grief he felt moved with compassion, and added, 'have confidence, my dear daughter, he who has given his children an express command to honor their father and their mother, is sometimes pleased to reward their filial piety even in this life.'

The venerable man who thus spoke enjoyed, though still young, a high reputation for sanctity throughout all Maine.

He was born in Sounois, near the forest of Perseigne, in the very spot where now stands the village of Saint-Rigomer-des-Bois. His parents, who were noble and wealthy, had confided the care of his education to a holy priest named Sauxillus, with whom he made rapid progress in science and belles-lettres, and still more in the practice of every Christian virtue. Raised to the dignity of the priesthood by the holy bishop, Innocent, he preached Jesus Christ throughout the diocese, but particularly in Sounois, his native place, where he still found many worshippers of Odin, and a great number who were attached to Druidical customs, honoring with a superstitious worship fountains and trees, and offering up sacrifices to false divinities. The indefatigable zeal of Rigomer, his virtues and his eloquence, brought many to the knowledge of the pure truths of Christianity; and as if to give more force to the preaching of this holy priest, God worked several miracles through his intercession.

The sick were brought to him in crowds, the friends of the dying earnestly besought him to come and administer to them the last sacraments, for he had received from on high an especial grace to dispose them worthily for that last moment.

When the man of God was introduced by Tenestina into her mother's chamber, he found that noble lady in a high fever, and seated near her couch was Heregarius, her husband, in deep affliction.

'It is too late,' said the latter, in a low voice, pointing with his finger to the sick woman, who neither saw nor comprehended what was passing around her; but Rigomer, approaching, made the sign of the cross, and took from the hand of his acolyte a small silver box containing the holy oil, and opening it, recited with tears a long and fervent prayer. Meantime Tenestina, kneeling at the foot of the bed, prayed with unspeakable ardor. Never had she been so agitated before; she was inflamed with a celestial fire; her heart was dissolved with divine love; she felt that something great, mysterious, superhuman, was about to take place in that narrow space.

Rigomer having concluded his prayers, anointed the hands and feet of the sick woman with blessed oil, who immediately recovered her senses, sat up in bed, embraced her husband and child, and exclaimed in a tone of reverential awe—'I am healed!'

It is not in the power of words to express all that passed in the hearts of those three so tenderly united. Tenestina blessed the Lord, while tears of gratitude streamed from her overflowing eyes, and all present shared her emotion.

'How can we ever pay the debt of gratitude we owe you, father,' said Heregarius, falling at the feet of the holy man; 'you, who have restored a wife to her husband, a mother to her child?'

'Return thanks to God alone,' replied Rigomer, 'for every good and perfect gift comes from him,' and profiting by the favorable occasion, he exhorted the assistants to live in the practice of piety and good works, in order that they might preserve the health of the soul—more precious by far than the health of the body.

Then taking leave of the family to which he had restored joy and happiness, he mounted his horse, and without waiting to partake of the repast which they had hastened to prepare for him, he was soon lost sight of in the woods, and returned to his cell.

CHAPTER II.—THE CONVENT.

Three years after the miraculous cure we have described, Truda, accompanied by the nurse, and attended by a train of servants, passed through the forest of Perseigne in a chariot drawn by two oxen, who with slow and uniform step marched along. She looked the very picture of health, but her mind was evidently preoccupied with thoughts that cast a gloom over a

countenance usually calm and serene. After journeying for several hours, the little caravan reached a spot where the trees were so dense that pedestrians could with difficulty force their way through. The two women descended from the chariot, and preceded by their guide, strove to penetrate the dense thicket.

'Mon Dieu! how profound is this solitude! How could Tenestina endure it so long?' said the noble lady, who till that moment had been completely buried in thought.

As she spoke a burst of harmony swelled on the air.

'I recognise my daughter's voice,' said Truda, with emotion. Walking as rapidly as the condition of the ground permitted, she soon arrived at a verdant glade watered by a limpid stream, and scarcely had she taken a few steps on the grassy turf when a girl, bounding like a gazelle from a leafy arbor which served her as a retreat, fell into her arms in a state of joyous palpitation.

'You here, my dear mother!' said Tenestina, 'I can scarcely believe my eyes, for I did not expect to see you before the festival of Easter.'

Tenestina was no longer the fragile girl that we saw in such deep sorrow at the beginning of this story. She was now tall and handsome, with a clear, rosy complexion, and eyes sparkling with joy and happiness. Her costume also was changed. She no longer wore a robe of fine wool, embroidered in purple or azure, nor ornaments of gold and pearls befitting ladies of her condition, but a garment of coarse cloth enveloped her slight and delicate form, a hempen cord around her waist replaced the rich girdle formerly worn, and her beautiful hair was hidden under a simple linen cap.

'My daughter, said Truda, releasing her at length from her encircling arms, 'I wish to speak to you on a very important matter; listen to me with attention. Before the reapers have cut down the corn in the fields you will have attained your twentieth year. Severus, your betrothed husband, claims you, and will not wait longer.'

'Mother,' replied Tenestina, with gentle firmness, 'I will never have any other spouse than Jesus Christ, my Saviour, who preserved you from death, and whom the venerable Rigomer has taught me to serve in silence and in solitude.'

'And, my dear child, do you really wish to pass your youth in this frightful desert, this place in which we only permitted you to dwell for a time, in compliance with your earnest desire?'

'Ah! if you knew, my dear mother, how sweet and light is the service of Christ, and how pleasant the peaceful life my companions and I lead here, occupying all the day in working for the poor or making ornaments for the altar; in praying to God, or hymning His praises under the blue vault of heaven, face to face with the wonders of creation, you would not wish to tear me from this happy retreat.'

'But have you forgotten, my dear child, the day of your betrothal, and that your word is pledged to Severus, the only son of your father's ancient companion in arms?'

'I was scarcely six years old when that promise was made,' said Tenestina, 'and if you had not spoken of it frequently since, I would have lost all remembrance of the ceremony. It never bound my heart nor my faith, for the Sacrament of marriage alone has power to bind a woman to her husband indissolubly. How different this from the vow I made to God. I made it in the fullness of reason and liberty, and I renew it each day in all the joy of my soul. Oh! my mother, you who first taught me when I was a little child on your knee to know and love the Divine Saviour, you cannot desire to tear me from his service, to which I have vowed myself especially that very day when you were miraculously restored to health; for it will secure my happiness in this world and the next.'

Truda bent her head without replying, for she was between two feelings—the fear of offending the Lord by opposing her daughter's vocation, and the terror she felt in anticipation of the rage and reproaches of Severus.

In the heart of that pious matron, however, grace soon triumphed over nature. She looked upon her kneeling daughter with deep affection, kissed her again and again, and drying her tears, said, 'Then follow your vocation, my beloved daughter, and may the Almighty deign to accept my part of the sacrifice. Yes, you will accept it, my God,' she added in a low voice, 'it is not an offering like that of Cain, from which you turned away your face, for never was a purer dove offered up as a holocaust, never did a fairer creature hide her attractions under the consecrated veil.'

The mother and daughter then prostrated themselves on the earth, and prayed together, and afterwards Truda and the nurse shared with the little community the black bread and cheese which that day made their noontide meal. They quenched their thirst in the clear waters of the brook, and having visited the venerable Rigomer

whose cell was contiguous, and under whose guidance the community advanced in the paths of perfection, Truda and her retinue returned homewards.

CHAPTER III.—THE WORLDLING AND HIS FRIEND.

The following morning Truda arrived at her own residence, and made known to her husband the result of her journey. Heregarius, who was a good man and feared God, adored unobtrusively the designs of Providence with regard to his only daughter; but whilst the father and mother opened their hearts in confidential communication, Severus, who waited with impatience the return of his future mother-in-law, descended from the chamber which he occupied during his frequent visits to the villa, and entered unexpectedly.

'Well,' said he in the imperious tone which had become habitual to him, 'well, when will the marriage take place?'

Truda looked at her husband, who bent his head without replying, then summoning all her courage she offered the young man a seat beside her, and pressing his hand affectionately, said:—'Severus, your affianced bride has not chosen another husband among the noble lords of France. Vainly would the kings of the earth offer to share their throne with her, but the King of Heaven has claimed her for His spouse, and who may dispute His will. You will easily find another wife among the highest and noblest families of the country; then submit cheerfully to the Divine will, as Heregarius and I have done, who cannot find another daughter.'

'What do I hear?' cried the young man, whom surprise and rage had for a moment deprived of speech. 'Is this all you think of your pledged faith. Learn, then, that you cannot sport with impunity with such a one as I. So it was for this purpose you banished your daughter, and concealed from me so carefully the place of her retreat? But I shall discover it, if it were in the bowels of the earth, and woe to you, and woe to Tenestina if she breaks faith with me.'

'You forget the respect that is due to our age, and the affection we have always testified towards you,' said Heregarius with dignity, 'nevertheless I excuse your anger since your affection for our beloved daughter seems to be the cause, and because I believe you will not be tardy in returning to more generous sentiments.'

But Severus heard him not, for, a prey to violent anger, he hastened from his presence, and taking from the stable the horse he usually rode, set off at a furious pace, revolving in his mind a thousand projects of revenge. He had ridden for a half an hour when he met on the highway a young libertine of his acquaintance, prodigal and irreligious like himself, who, seeing him gloomy and preoccupied, at once asked the cause of his unusual mood.

Severus, whose heart was filled with gall, told him his troubles, adding that it was not Tenestina's pretty face which he regretted, but her large fortune and her broad lands, in the hope of enjoying which soon he had spent his own fortune and contracted large debts without a thought. 'Look at the absurdity of this young girl; she is beautiful it must be confessed; she is noble, she is rich, and yet she wishes to bury herself in solitude. Can you understand it?'

'Yes,' replied his companion, 'and you are the only one within ten leagues ignorant of the true cause of this singular folly. Learn, then, that your promised bride has been seduced by a certain Rigomer, whom the ignorant herd look upon as a saint, and to whom many superstitious men attribute the gift of miracles. She assiduously attended all the preachings of his man, who has latterly excited the multitude to such a degree that they have pulled down the temple of Mars, the noble god of war, the only one which remained to us in the country, and the daughter of Heregarius, rather than live at a distance from this unworthy Priest, has shamelessly followed him.'

'Curses on you who, calling yourself my friend did not sooner unveil to me this mystery of iniquity,' cried Severus, passionately; 'but if the evil is beyond remedy, revenge at least remains to me, and revenge is the pleasure of the gods.' So saying, he struck the spurs into the coursers' flank and left far behind him the infamous calumniator, who, with a diabolical smile playing over his face, coolly regarded his flying friend.

CHAPTER IV.—THE ORDEAL.

Tenestina sat embroidering an altar-cloth for the Christian Church, newly erected on the ruins of the temple of Mars, when a strange and unusual noise alarmed her, and threw her into a sudden tremor.

'What can that noise mean, sisters?' said she to her companions, who were seated beside her under the shadow of a wide-spreading oak; 'does it not sound like the clash of arms, and the trampling of horses in the distance?'

'Perhaps 'tis huntsmen coming to chase the stag even in the depths of the forest,' replied the prioress with a sigh of compassion. 'Ah!

my dear sisters why do they thus torment God's inoffensive creatures?' As she spoke a troop of armed men suddenly burst through the thicket. The timid recluses were on the point of seeking shelter in their cells when the venerable Rigomer advanced from amid the armed band and stood alone and unaccompanied in the centre of the glade.

'My daughter,' said he to Tenestina, 'King Childebert has summoned you and I to appear before his council, and render an account of our conduct, and we must obey his orders, since the sovereign authority represents God.'

Tenestina regarded him at first with surprise mingled with sorrow; but without permitting herself to murmur or question she embraced her companions and followed her father in Christ with all the calm of a pure conscience. Rigomer remembering that etiquette did not permit him to appear before the king without a present, went to the sacristy, and took from thence two large waxen tapers, and strong in his innocence, fearlessly followed the messengers of the Frankish Prince.

At that time Childebert and all his court were in one of the royal domains, situated in the ancient Ile de France, in that portion of the department of Seine-et-Oise, where at present stands the village of Palaiseau. When the King heard of the arrival of the persons summoned to appear before his tribunal he convened his council, and ordered the accused to be brought before him.

Rigomer and Tenestina were conducted into his presence, each holding in the right hand the waxen taper which they had brought as an offering.

'Behold the culprits!' said the counsellor engaged by Severus to sustain the accusation.—'Can your Serene Highness permit a priest to divert the affections of a young maiden from her affianced lord, and break a solemn engagement?'

During this appeal Childebert attentively regarded the accused and, prepossessed in their favor by the extreme beauty of the young girl, and the venerable appearance of Rigomer, he asked them kindly, what reply they had to make to these accusations. They replied simply that they were innocent of all crime, that in their conduct and their spiritual affection they had no object but the glory of God, and the salvation of their souls.

The king reflected for a moment. 'If what you say be true,' said he 'give us a clear and unmistakable proof of it. By the virtue of your prayers alone light those tapers which you hold in your hands.'

The whole assembly were astonished when they heard this strange decree; but the servants of God did not despair, and earnestly besought the Almighty to grant them this favor. Some minutes passed, and a thin white smoke was seen above the wick, to the surprise and awe of the spectators. Then Rigomer standing erect, stretched his hand over the tapers and making the sign of the cross, said solemnly,

'In the name of Jesus Christ, I command you to give light.'

Scarcely were the words uttered when a dazzling light shone through the room, and the large hall was brilliantly illuminated by the supernatural light shed from the two tapers.

Struck with wonder and admiration, the King and all his counsellors left their seats, and, surrounding the two holy persons, asked pardon for their unjust suspicions and the insulting manner in which they had addressed them. Childebert did more. Not satisfied with word only, he offered Rigomer and Tenestina two estates which he possessed in Maine, that each might erect a hermitage. He ordered also that Tenestina should be left free to consecrate herself to God, and begged the prayers of both for his own welfare and that of his kingdom.

With hearts burning with gratitude to Him who had changed in their behalf the laws of nature, they returned to their native place.

Rigomer built a cell in a lonely wood, where now stands the town of Sordique sous-Vallon, dispensing in alms the great riches which he inherited from his family, and with all the zeal of his fervent spirit, devoting himself to penitence and prayer. Numerous disciples, attracted by his reputation for virtue and sanctity, placed themselves under his spiritual direction, and built their cells contiguous to his. Such was the origin of the parish of Sordique.

As for Tenestina, she repaired to Mans, where she received the veil from the hands of the holy prelate who then governed the diocese. Her father and mother, who were present at the ceremony, built an oratory and a convent for her which was dedicated to the Queen of Angels, in a place called Gourdaine, situated between the ancient Roman limits of the city of Mans and the river Sarthe. Other pious ladies joined her in this retreat, where she lived to a very advanced age, occupied like the ancient deaconess in the duties of her office.

• Saint Innocent, eighth bishop of Maine, governed the diocese from 615 to 660.

esses in distributing alms to the poor,—attending to the linen and ornaments of the altar, and affording hospitality to the strangers who came to the city to visit the churches and to pray at the tomb of Saint Julian.

God was pleased to make known the virtue of his servant by several miraculous cures wrought through her intercession; and when her angelic soul, freed from the bond of the flesh, took its flight towards Heaven, her body was buried in the church of SS. Peter and Paul, in the abbey of Pre. Here it remained till 836, when it was exhumed by the order of the bishop of St. Aldric, to be transported with that of St. Rigomer to the abbey of Maillezais.

The feast of St. Teneasia is celebrated throughout France on the 15th of April.

In this church, now the parochial church of Notre Dame de Pre, the ancient crypt in which the body of St. Teneasia was deposited can still be seen. This crypt was discovered in 1843, excavations having been made in the church for that purpose.

THE END.

BRIEF OF OUR HOLY FATHER THE POPE TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF MUNICH,

ON THE CONGRESS OF THE CATHOLIC SAVANS OF GERMANY, HELD AT MUNICH IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1863.

To our Venerable Father Gregory, Archbishop of Munich and of Freising.

Pius the Ninth, Pope.

Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction.—We have received with pleasure your letter dated the 7th of October last, a letter by which you inform us of what passed in the Congress held at Munich in the preceding month of September, by some Theologians and learned Catholics of Germany, who occupied themselves with divers questions relating principally to the teaching of theology and philosophy. The letter which, by our order, was written to you by our Venerable Brother Mathieu, Archbishop of Nuremberg, and Nuncio of the Apostolic See of the Court of Bavaria, has already apprised you, venerated brother, with what sentiments we had received the first news of the projected Congress, and afterwards learnt how the said theologians and other Catholics had been invited to and assembled at that Congress. We certainly did not wish to doubt the praiseworthy end which the authors and abettors of the assembly proposed to themselves. Doubtless, they expected from the Congress so many Catholics, remarkable for their science, from their common deliberations and their united forces, that a new impulse would be given to true science in the Catholic Church in Germany, and hoped that it would thus be avenged and defended against the opinions and the perverse and very pernicious efforts of so many adversaries. But placed, though unworthy, in the sublime Chair of the Prince of the Apostles, in times so difficult, when the authority of the Bishops is more necessary than ever to secure the unity and integrity of the Catholic doctrine, and when it is important to preserve it in all its force, we could not help being extraordinarily astonished at seeing the convocation of the above-mentioned Congress made and published in the name of some individuals, in such a manner that nothing was found in it which came from the impulsion, from the authority, and from the mission of the Ecclesiastical power, to which alone it belongs, by proper and natural right to watch over and direct doctrine, particularly in matters relating to theological questions. Certainly this is a thing, and you know it, quite new, and altogether unusual in the Church.

This is the reason, venerable brother, why we wished to make you acquainted with our sentiments, in order that you and your venerable Brothers, the Bishops of Germany, might exactly judge whether the objects indicated in the programme of the Congress was of a nature to prove useful to the Church. We were, at the same time, certain, venerable brother, that, in your Pastoral solicitude, you would employ all the counsels and the efforts of your zeal to prevent any damage from being occasioned in this Congress, whether to the integrity of the Faith and of the Catholic doctrine, or to the full obedience which Catholics of every order and of every condition owe to the authority of the Church, and to the Mission which she has received to teach.

For the rest, we cannot conceal that we suffered considerable uneasiness; for we feared lest the example of this Congress, assembled without Ecclesiastical authority, might serve by degrees to infringe on the right of spiritual government and of legitimate teaching, which, in virtue of the Divine Institution, belongs of right to the Roman Pontiff and to the Bishops who are in union and in accord with the successor of St. Peter; and lest by reason of this trouble thus introduced into the government of the Church, the principle of unity and of obedience in matters of Faith might one day be weakened among many. We feared also that in the Congress itself there might come to be uttered and sustained opinions and systems which, especially by the publicity which would be given to them, might place in peril the purity of Catholic doctrine and the duty of submission. For we recalled with profound grief, venerable brother, that the Apostolic See, in order to fulfil the heavy duty which is imposed on it, has been compelled in late times to censure and to interdict the works of some German writers, who, knowing not how to separate themselves from a certain principle or method of a false science, or from the deceitful philosophy of the day, have been led without wishing it, as we delight to think, so propound and teach doctrines which depart from the true sense and the legitimate interpretation of sundry dogmas of our holy Faith. It is thus that they have revived errors already condemned by the Church, and have explained in a sense entirely false, the nature and the proper character of Divine revelation and of the Faith. We knew also, venerable brother, that among the Catholics devoted to the study of the higher sciences there are some who, reckoning too much on the strength of the human mind, have not allowed themselves to be stopped by the fear of encountering error, and who, while wishing for science a deceitful and insincere liberty, have been carried beyond the limits which may not be crossed without renouncing the obedience due to the Divine authority which the Church has received to teach, and to preserve intact the whole deposit of revealed truth. Whence it has happened that these Catholics, dupes of unhappy illusions, often find themselves in agreement with those who declaim against the decrees of this Apostolic See, and of our Congregations, saying that those decrees are an obstacle to the free progress of science, and thus exposing themselves to break the sacred ties of obedience which, in the order of the Divine will, ought to attach them to the same Apostolic See, instituted by God himself to be the interpreter and defender of the truth. We were not ignorant either that in Germany had prevailed false prejudices against the ancient school, and against the doctrine of the great doctors whom the universal Church reveres for their admirable wisdom and for the holiness of their life. That false opinion has even, attacked the authority of the Church, since it is the Church herself which, during so many successive ages, not only permitted the cultivation of theological science according to the method of those doctors, and according to the principles consecrated by the unanimous accord of all the Catholic Schools, but has also, very often bestowed, the greatest praises upon their theological science, and has strongly recommended it as offering the best means of defending the Faith; and the most terrible weapons against its enemies.

The important duty of our Supreme Apostolic ministry, and the special love with which we embrace all the Catholics of Germany, a very dear part of the Lord's flock, solicited, and drew our mind towards all these thoughts, when it was preoccupied with so many cares: therefore, having received the intelligence of the projected Congress, we were careful that the matters explained above should be signified to you. When it had been briefly reported to us that, yielding to the entreaties of the brother, author of that Congress, you accorded, venerable brother, authority to hold it, that you had solemnly inaugurated it by the celebration of the Holy Mysteries, that consultations had there taken place in such a manner as not to deviate from the doctrine of the Catholic Church; when by the same missive the members of that Congress implored our Apostolic benediction we yielded without delay to their pious wishes. However, we waited with the greatest anxiety your letters, that we might learn from yourself, venerable brother, and in the greatest detail, all that could concern this Congress. Now that we have received from you what we desired so ardently, we hope that, with God's aid, this assembly, as you assure us, will be of great service in Germany for the Catholic Church. In fact, all the members of the Congress, you write, have proclaimed that the progress of the sciences, and the means of avoiding and refuting the unfortunate errors of our age, entirely depend on an intimate adhesion to the revealed truths taught by the Catholic Church; they have recognised and professed this truth, which true Catholics, devoted to the study and development of the sciences, have always kept and transmitted. Resting upon this truth, learned men and true Catholics have been able to cultivate the sciences without peril, to labor in their development, and to render them useful and certain. But this result could not be obtained if even in the truths which it can attain by its faculties and its own strength, the light of human reason, circumscribed in its limits, did not above all respect as it ought to do the infallible and uncreated light of the Divine intelligence which burns admirably on every side in the Christian revelation. Although, in fact, the natural sciences rest upon their own principles, ascertained by reason, it is necessary that Catholics who cultivate them should have always before their eyes Divine revelation, as a star which guides them, and whose light aids them in preserving themselves from dangers and errors when in their researches and studies they perceive that they might allow themselves to be led, as very often happens, to utter words more or less contrary to the infallible truth of things which have been revealed by God. We do not wish to doubt that the members of the Congress, knowing and professing the truth of which we have reminded them, desired at the same time to reject and fully reprobate that recent and false method of philosophy which, while admitting Divine revelation as an historical fact, submits to the investigations of human reason the ineffable truths taught by that same revelation, as if these truths depended on reason, or as if reason, by its own strength, and its natural principles, could acquire the knowledge and the science of all the supernatural truths of our holy Faith, and of mysteries which are so much above it, that it can never become capable of understanding them, of demonstrating them by its own forces and in virtue of its natural principles.

We address eulogies that are deserved to the members of this assembly, because, rejecting as we expected of them, that false distinction between philosophy and philosophy, of which we have spoken in our previous letters, they have recognised and affirmed that all Catholics, in their writings, are held in conscience to obey the dogmatic decrees of the Catholic Church, which is infallible. In giving them praises which are their due for having confessed a truth, which necessarily results from the obligation of professing the Catholic Faith, we wish to persuade ourselves that they have not intended to restrict this duty of submission, by which Catholic professors and writers are strictly bound, to the sole points defined by the infallible judgment of the Church as dogmas of Faith which all must believe. And we persuade ourselves that they have not wished to declare that this perfect adhesion to revealed truths which they have recognised as altogether necessary to the progress of the sciences and the refutation of errors could be obtained if Faith and obedience were only granted to the dogmas expressly defined by the Church. Even if the submission due to the Divine Faith were the only question, they could not restrict it to the sole points defined by express decrees of Ecumenical Councils or Roman Pontiffs and of this Apostolic See; it would be necessary further to extend it to all which is transmitted as divinely revealed by the ordinary teaching body of the whole Church dispersed over the universe, and which, for this reason, Catholic Theologians, with universal and constant consent, regard as belonging to Faith. But as the question is of the submission which is due in conscience from all those Catholics who give themselves to the study of speculative sciences in order to procure to the Church new advantages by their writings, the members of the Congress must recognise that it is not sufficient for Catholic savants to accept and respect the dogmas of the Church of which we have just spoken, and that they must also submit themselves both to the doctrinal decisions which emanate from Pontifical Congregations, and to the points of doctrine which by common and constant consent are held in the Church as truths, and as theological conclusions so certain that the opposite opinions, although they cannot be qualified as heretical, merit nevertheless, some other theological censure. We do not think that those who took part in the Congress of Munich wished in any way to contradict the doctrine above stated, a doctrine which proceeds from true principles, and which is that of the Church; we prefer, on the contrary, to hope that in devoting themselves to the culture of the most elevated sciences they had at heart to conform to this doctrine and will take it for their guide. That which especially causes our confidence, venerable brother, are the letters which came to us through you, for we have seen in them with extreme consolation the assurance that in calling the Congress together they never had the intention of attributing to themselves the least part of the authority which belongs entirely to the Church; and at the same time they tell us that they could not dissolve the Congress without having previously protested the respect, obedience and filial piety which they have for us and for the See of Peter, the centre of the Catholic unity. Since these are the sentiments with which they recognise our supreme authority, and the power of the Apostolic See—since at the same time they understand the gravity of the charge which our Lord Jesus Christ himself imposed upon us of governing and directing His whole Church, of feeding His whole flock in the pastures of holy doctrine, and of continually watching lest the holy Faith and His doctrine should receive the slightest injury—we cannot doubt that in devoting themselves to the study and to the teaching of the higher sciences and to the defence of sound doctrine, they also recognise that it is a duty for them to religiously follow the rules constantly observed in the Church, and to obey all the decrees which are given on matters of doctrine by our supreme Pontifical authority.

We make all these communications to you, strongly desiring that you should bring them to the knowledge of all those who assisted at this Congress; but nevertheless, if it appears to us that there is cause for it, we shall not fail to give more ample instructions upon the subject to you and to our venerable Brothers the Bishops of Germany, when we know your views and theirs upon the fitness of these kinds of congresses. Finally, we once more very urgently appeal to you, solicitude and Pastoral vigilance, that in concert with our venerable Brothers the other Bishops of Germany, you cease not to concentrate all your care and thoughts to the defence and propagation of sound doctrine. Do not fail to impress

upon all the necessity of carefully avoiding profane novelties and of not allowing themselves to be seduced by those who unceasingly want the false liberty of science, and who extol not only its progress, but all the errors which they impudently please to decorate with that name. Do not cease with zeal and ardor to address to all your exhortations that they use their energies and efforts in acquiring true Christian and Catholic wisdom, and that they hold in great esteem, as is right, the true and solid progress of science which has been realized in Catholic schools in following the directions and teachings of our holy and divine Faith; that in the study of the theological sciences, especially, they attach themselves to the principles and constant doctrines upon which the wise and learned teachers, who have acquired immortal glory in rendering brilliant and real services to the Church and science, unanimously relied. It is in this way, assuredly, that, in cultivating the sciences, Catholics can, with the aid of God, know, develop, and make known more, day by day, as much as it is given to man to do, the treasure of the truths which God has put in the works of Nature and of Grace, so that man, after having known them by the light of reason and of Faith, and having carefully conformed his life to them, may contemplate unveiled, and in the clearness of the eternal glory, the sovereign truth, that is to say, God, and enjoy Him forever in the plenitude of eternal happiness.

It is with much joy that we avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew the assurance of our peculiar affection for you. Receive the pledge of it in the Apostolic Benediction which we give with effusion to you, Venerable Brother, and to the flock confided to your care.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, Dec. 21, of the year 1863, the 18th of our Pontificate.

Pius IX., Pope.

This important document was published in the original Latin, and with a French translation, by the *Monde* of March 18. An English translation of it appeared in the *Express* of Tuesday evening, which we have given above, after comparing it with the original, and correcting many errors.—*London Tablet*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ORANGE RULE IN ULSTER.—No man more than the Irishman loves equal and impartial justice, says an ancient writer, and English official, too. There is no doubt of the truth of his statement, but it should be added that since the English Invasion, the Irishman has been reduced to worship equal and impartial justice in the abstract; as a commodity, it has never been meted out to him. Nothing could better illustrate this than the present state and past history of Ulster—Ulster the model province, the prosperous, Ulster the model province, according to all who follow the trail of English journalism. To understand the causes of the anomalies which the Ulster of to-day presents, and the failure of justice, which, in certain cases, is her so marked characteristic, it is necessary to bear her past history in mind. Long an impregnable stronghold of Irish independence the mountains of Ulster were the last refuge where Liberty lingered and poised ere she took flight from the island. Many wars against the invader indelibly impressed on the Irish of Ulster those soldierly qualities which still characterise them. Previously eminent for the support they gave to letters, they had been superabundantly warlike, but clannish. The necessity of common self-defence linked them together in an indissoluble union: there is no jealousy between the inhabitants of the various counties. Their character, influenced by the cause mentioned, grew strongly marked by fortitude and bravery, enterprise, self-dependence and taciturnity, with which were mingled frank-heartedness and generosity. Gallant was their fight for Faith, Freedom, and Fatherland; the asbes of their heroes moulder not in the passes of Ulster only, but on every field where, in the last days of Ireland's fortune, there freely flowed the blood of brave men and insatiate foes—in Leinster, in Connaught, and in Munster. Tyranny, however, triumphed, not for the first time in history. Defeat was ours; for we knew not then that England rules by broken treaties, Ulster was planted. The Ulster Irish were driven to Connaught, or took refuge in inaccessible woods, morasses, and mountains, where they worshipped God and Freedom, and kept the watch-fires of nationality alive in their hearts. The Scotch and English Colonists, Presbyterian and Protestant, were located in the towns, cities, and bays, by the fish-fair rivers, fertile plains, and loamy valleys. Their land was theirs, and is now their descendants, at a merely nominal rent—one of the secrets of their prosperity. They were given the lands of the Irish, fostered at their expense, and their churches are still supported by them; no wonder they prospered! They were bound to give the more Irish no encouragement whatever, not to admit such a one into their towns, or take him as a servant on their farms. It was hoped that they would overspread the land, like locusts, abolishing everything green thereon. Now, Catholics exceed Protestants in the province! Then, every time that, in the lapse of years, presuming on a growth of kindlier feeling, through neighbourly acts, a Catholic or native (then convertible terms) presumed to lift his head, bands of malignant ruffians swooped down upon him and his to exterminate them. The Orange Society started into life for such diabolical ends; and significant fact! The Orange Society still exists. The existence of such a Society is symptomatic of Ulster's long disease. An offspring of barbaric hatred, marked by all the malignant features of atrocious ascendancy and cruelty, its exertions have been devoted to perpetuate hatred, preserve ascendancy, to foster and to shield outrages and atrocities. Gradually eliminated from industrious society, restricted within narrow bounds, it is the scum of intolerant ruffianism in the lower classes, kept in a blasted life, for self motives, by ruffianism in higher quarters, blacker, because less ignorant. Striving against the more or less passive distrust and prepossessions of the settlers who enjoyed their confiscated lands, and battling against the exterminating hostility of the Orangemen, the Catholics have had to fight a longer, more exhausting, more unequal fight than that of their fathers against the open enemy; but with a different destiny. The road has been long and rugged, but the march has been to victory. Despite of Orange Societies, Orange Judges, Juries, and Magistrates, the Catholics have sent from the mountain glens which they made fertile, and the fields which they purchased back, men of enterprise and industry into the cities. Fighting all foes, with untiring courage, they have risen like a sea, overcoming all obstacles, and can now boast of possessing men of the highest standing in all commercial undertakings, and of the deepest learning in a priesthood unexcelled, as well as in other professions. It requires not great age in Ulster to have witnessed sweeping changes. But penal trammels still hang round the Catholic's limbs, in the very place which should have been a sanctuary against them, the Courts of Justice. Orange ascendancy still tenaciously clings to its old weapons, imbues official life, and packs the juries which are to set free its own, and persecute the Catholic, to the death. Murder by jury has been of too common occurrence in Ulster. Guilt has sat on the bench and judged Innocence at the Bar. Guilt has stalked free from the dock, and stepped over the corpse of one victim to strike down another, secure of immunity, whilst the stricken one was summarily condemned to heavy penalties, and death itself. By the jury system of Ulster the lives of Catholics hang upon the greater or less degree of fanaticism, prevalent at the moment; the Catholic in the dock was almost invariably presumed guilty. In the system, as it at present stands, there is little essential difference, though now the Catholic has public opinion to support him against gross outrages. The Catho-

lic, in the eye of the law, is only tolerated, he has no rights, which an Orangeman need respect. The jury panels, through the North, are uninquently partial; they refuse to note the advances of Catholics in education and property, and when Catholics force their way on them, they are placed at the foot of the list. Look at Donegal, for instance. Catholics who can read and write are to Protestants as 19 to 15; on the jury-panel as 15 to 1491. This is simply an outrage—an atrocity—in which Donegal is singular. This subject, we gladly perceive, has been taken up with spirit by our able contemporary, the *Ulster Observer*, and we would urge on it to persevere, and on the Catholics of the North to beat themselves, and by bold, general, and united action, shake down the hideous remnant of a barbaric ascendancy before which they are not equal, their property is not safe, nor their very lives secure.—*Dublin Irishman*.

There has never been a time since the Reformation at which the Catholics in Ireland did not vastly outnumber all other religious denominations, and the Census of 1861 showed, that out of every thousand inhabitants 777 were Catholics 223 of all other religions. And yet a hundred years ago Ireland was a Protestant country. As M. De Beaumont tells us, the Catholics had been robbed of their lands, had been driven from the towns, and had been condemned to a state of Heilism. By force of arms and by act of law they had been deprived of citizenship. In the social and religious and political edifice of the country no room was provided for them. For a hundred years, says De Beaumont, Catholic Ireland was as if it did not exist. Eighty-six years ago the work of liberation and regeneration was commenced, and the gradual repeal of the penal laws in 1778, 1782, 1783, and 1793, warranted the hope that the complete legal emancipation of the Irish Catholics was near at hand. But the reaction produced by the French Revolution and the Rebellion of 1798 interposed a delay of thirty years, and the abandonment of the system of legal proscription was reserved for the year 1829. But the repeal of the penal laws and the emancipation of the Catholics were only the unbolting of the prison doors and the release of the captive from his fetters. They conferred nothing on the liberated bondsman except the right of working for himself, and of finding his own place in the community of which he was now allowed to be a member. They were only the removal of a disqualification. They amounted to no more than this, that any Catholic was in future to be free to enter himself for the race, to join in the running, and to keep all that he could win either by outpacing or outlasting his competitors. The census returns of 1861 afford us some means of judging to what extent the Catholics of Ireland have availed themselves of their recovered rights. And the more they are studied the stronger will be the feeling of wonder at the irrepressible vigour and energy which they have displayed. For the disadvantages with which they started were incalculable. The law that excluded them was repealed, but the seats at the table were filled. Their fetters were removed and they were told to enter the ring and wrestle for the prize,—without training and without practice, though their eyes were unaccustomed to the strange light of freedom, and though their strength was wasted and their spirits cowed by a life spent in the gloom of slavery. Under all these disadvantages the results which they have accomplished within the last forty years almost surpass belief. They have risen like the tide, and they are rising still. Eighty years ago the Irish Catholics could scarcely be said to count as a part of the people of Ireland,—using the word people, not as a mere crowd counted by noses, but as an organised community, a constituted society, a legitimate State. They still of course compose the bulk of the lower orders but they have made their way into every rank and into every class. In all the higher trades and professions and pursuits Catholics are now powerfully represented: in many they are the majority. It is wonderful that in so short a time and against such obstacles they should have achieved so much. We are surprised that these invaluable returns of the Census Commissioners should have been so little noticed in the Irish Catholic Press. They appear to us to be the most interesting documents respecting Ireland that have ever been published, and for Catholics they have a special value. They are the authentic and incontrovertible record of the results of the first thirty-two years of Emancipation. There was a time when, as M. de Beaumont tells us, the Protestants owned eleven-twelfths of the soil of Ireland; when nearly all the trade, commerce, and practice of the mechanical arts were confined to Protestants; when not one house of eight houses having one chimney and upwards, in all Ireland, and not one house out of ten, in walled and corporate towns, belonged to Roman Catholics; when, as Sir Wm. Petty tells us, only 75,000 Catholics in Ireland were beyond the necessity of corporal labor; and when twenty-seven twenty-eighths of the remainder lived in "nasty wretched cabins, without chimney or door-shut, and worse than those of the savage Americans." And now?—We find by the occupation return of the census commissioners that, out of the 110 divisions of the population, containing more than 100 persons each, the Catholics are in the majority in 99. And that out of the eight hundred heads under which the total population is divided, in the occupation returns the Catholics are in a majority in five hundred and eighty. Undoubtedly it is still true that the numerical preponderance of Catholics is greatest in the lowest ranks and occupations; but when every deduction has been made on this score they preponderate still. The total population of Ireland being 5,798,967, of whom 4,505,265 were Catholics, and 1,293,702 non-Catholics, the census tables show us that the unoccupied children and relatives, pupils, wives, widows, visitors and others were 3,092,899, of whom 2,401,728 were Catholics, and 691,171, were non-Catholics. Let us now, in order to meet the objections of a Protestant disputant, deduct six classes in which in Ireland the numerical preponderance of Catholics is greatest, and which in all countries have least political power and least voice in the affairs of the nation: viz., the farm labourers; labourers, domestic servants, ploughmen, herds and drovers, and beggars, of whom in 1861 there were in Ireland 1,238,661, of whom 1,084,770 were Catholics, and 153,891 were non-Catholics. Let us have deducted these we still have left a population of 1,467,407, of whom 1,012,713 were Catholics, and 454,694 were non-Catholics which gives a population of more than two Catholics to one non-Catholic, and, indeed, of eleven Catholics to five non-Catholics. Nor, if we take education as our test instead of occupation, is the result very different. Out of the total population of 5,798,967 let us deduct 2,667,090, who can neither read nor write, and 1,022,787 who can read only. There remain 2,109,968 who can read and write, and of these 1,393,588 are Catholics, and 712,370 are non-Catholics. So that, of those who can read and write, the proportion is very nearly two Catholics to one non-Catholic, or about 66 Catholics to 34 non-Catholics. What remains then for any Protestant, even the most bigoted, but to submit to facts and to own that with the evidence of the census return before him, it would be absurd for him to persist in speaking or acting as if Ireland were a Protestant country. What remains for any Protestant but to admit that the Catholics constitute so important an element in the body corporate, that unless their reasonable rights, wishes, and feelings, be duly recognised, as objects of the common care of all, it is impossible that anything like harmony, prosperity, or progress can exist in the country? And so, when a man like Lord Clancarty refuses to allow the Sisters of Mercy within the workhouse at Ballinacree, and when a man like the Earl of Donoughmore, instead of trying to extend to Ireland the beneficial provisions of the English poor law, actually succeeds in striking out a clause to allow coffins for the destitute poor to be paid for out of the

rates in Ireland as in England, we cannot think that these noblemen have yet worked themselves into the spirit of the Emancipation Act, and recognised as fit objects of their care the rights and feelings of their Irish Catholic countrymen.—*Tablet*.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—*Extraordinary Charge*.—At the Katurk Petty Sessions, on Saturday last, a case of a very extraordinary and unusual character was investigated. Two men (named William Doherty and Daniel Doherty, tenant farmers, residing in the district) were charged with having retained unlawful possession of land held by them, under Mr. Daniel O'Connell, a solicitor practising in Dublin, and William Doherty was further charged with having fired a loaded gun at his landlord, and at the persons who had come to assist the landlord in obtaining possession. There were also summonses for assault against the men, and their wives, and mothers. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, the complainant in the first case, with his two brothers, (John and Robert O'Connell), and sixteen men employed by him, was summoned, at the suit of the police, for an unlawful assembly and riot on the same occasion, and for having burned down three houses.

Mr. W. M. Johnstone, B.L., with Messrs. J. Barry and C. J. Daly, appeared for the Messrs. O'Connell and the people employed by them. Mr. C. O'Callaghan appeared for the Dohertys.

The circumstances of the case were very peculiar. Briefly stated, they were as follows:—The Messrs. O'Connell are the owners of some lands in the district of Katurk, which they have lately recovered after considerable litigation. The Dohertys were tenants on these lands. On coming into possession they, Messrs. O'Connell, served ejectments on all the occupying tenants, many of whom held under leases granted by the former proprietor, which leases the Messrs. O'Connell did not recognise. All the tenants, with the exception of the Dohertys, were, according to the statement made by counsel for the Messrs. O'Connell, considerably settled with, and put back into possession of their lands. The Doherty, three in number, namely, Daniel, the father, and Daniel and Wm., the sons, were settled with on these terms—that they were to be forgiven £57 rent due, on their giving up their farm, consisting of 34 acres; and that they were to get £16 to assist to take them out of the country. In accordance with this arrangement they surrendered the farm on the 13th of February, and were put back as caretakers at 1d a week, until the 17th of March.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell was examined, and deposed to the surrender of the farm made by the defendants on the 13th of February, on which occasion they were put back as caretakers at 1d a week. He also deposed to the demand for possession made upon the 18th March, and to the proceedings taken to enforce the demand. He stated that he had given special directions to the men who accompanied him that they were to use no violence, and not to break or injure a single article belonging to the defendants. He further deposed to the firing of the gun by William Doherty, as described above, and to the subsequent setting fire to the houses. Before the houses were set fire to every one was out of them, and he gave a full opportunity for every person to come out; the furniture in the houses belonging to the defendants had also been taken out; he did not see the assault committed on his brother; he was advised as to his right to take the proceedings he had done by the best lawyer in Ireland, and he was ready to take the responsibility on himself.

Jeremiah Hartnett and John Sullivan were examined to corroborate the evidence given by Mr. D. O'Connell.

Robert O'Connell deposed that Wm. Doherty presented the gun at him through the window after the first shot was fired; the gun was at full cock at the time, and being in fear for his life he hit Doherty in the head with a poker, cutting him. Mary Doherty wife of Daniel Doherty, sen., Mary Doherty, wife of Daniel Doherty, jun., and Catherine Doherty, wife of William Doherty, jun., struck him with stones.

Matthew Fitzpatrick deposed to having fired off the gun which was taken from Wm. Doherty.

Matthew McAuliffe, a shomaker, and another of the persons taken to the place by Mr. O'Connell, corroborated the evidence already given.

This closed the evidence in the case of the Messrs. O'Connell against the Dohertys, and the bench decided on taking informations against all the members of the family implicated—against Wm. Doherty for firing with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and against Daniel Doherty and the women for assault. The case of the police against the Messrs. O'Connell for an unlawful assembly riot, and the burning of three houses, was then taken up.

The information of William Doherty was read. It declared that on the 18th March, when he and his family were in his house, the Messrs. O'Connell, with fifteen or sixteen men, whose names were given, came into his yard. Robert O'Connell came up and asked was any one inside? The defendant replied that he was. Robert O'Connell told him to come out; he said he would not, and thereupon Daniel O'Connell said to the men "what are you idling about—why don't you break in the door?" or words to that effect. The men then commenced pelting the door with stones. He told them to stop, but they would not do so, and he fired a gun loaded with powder only through the door. The men again tried to force the door, and then broke in the window. He went to the window, when his mother cried out to him that Robert O'Connell was setting fire to the thatch. He put his wife and children out through the window, as the smoke was then penetrating the thatch; he attempted to get out himself; Robert O'Connell struck him on the head with a poker, cutting him. When outside he went to a pool of water to wash the wound, and Daniel O'Connell presented a double-barrelled gun at him and said he would shoot him like a dog. His furniture was got out of the house, but was much injured. The other two houses were burned with his own. The persons about conducted themselves most riotously.

William Doherty was sworn, and deposed to the truth of the above information.

This closed the evidence, and the bench decided on sending the defendants in these cases to the assizes for trial. They allowed the defendants to remain out on bail, which was fixed at personal security in £20 and two sureties of £10 each for Daniel O'Connell, Robert O'Connell, John O'Connell, J. Houlihan, William Doherty, and Daniel Doherty. The rest of the defendants were allowed to stand out on their own recognisances until the termination of the case.

Mr. D. O'Connell said he would accept the whole responsibility of the proceedings taken to obtain possession, for he had the advice of able counsel to warrant him.

RAILWAY TO CAPE CLEAR.—Mr. Forsyth, engineer to the Board of Works, has been for the past few days inspecting Cape Clear, where it is the intention of the board to erect a pier and breakwater in the south harbour. The work is estimated at £6,000, of which sum Sir H. W. Beecher has contributed £500. We are also informed on good authority that Mr. Forsyth inspected the adjacent islands, with a view to the extension of the West Cork Railway to Cape Clear, via Baltimore. He considers the project can be easily carried out, and that Cape Clear will yet become an important part of Her Majesty's dominions.—*In fact, a second Holyhead*.

The number of emigrants who have left this district for America last week has been larger than ever we recollect to have observed in the same period. A large proportion of the emigrants come from the county Roscommon, and every morning an immense concourse, something like a procession, may be seen passing along our streets to the railway station. Most of the emigrants are the sons and daughters of small farmers, and present a very creditable appearance. From the county Galway a number of small farmers themselves are preparing to leave, and many are receiving assisted passages from their landlords. Where is this all to end?—*Western Star*.

THE DEPOPULATION OF KERRY.—What will become of this forlorn country of ours at all, sir? The tide of emigration from this already landruined district is something frightful to contemplate. Bait is held out to them by this... of an agent, Trencho, to emigrate at Lord Lansdowne's expense by surrendering their holding. Those that are already crushed down are gladly availing themselves of the offer. Districts about this town that only very lately possessed a dense population are now all but depopulated; houses that I recollect as being congregated together in serried rows wherein resided the pride and flower of our flock, are now alas! like angels' visits, few and far between. They have fallen beneath a few bad rats as rapidly as their once happy occupants have been hunted. It pains my very heart to behold as I do every day here, the landlord laws that are driving our poor people to destruction. What will become of this poor country? I ask again.

STILL GOING.—The streets of Sligo on Friday showed unmistakeable signs of the prevalence of the opinion in favour of 'Westward, ho!' The long ranges of carts, heavily laden with trunks and their own effects of the intending emigrants, told their own tale. We have heard it stated by a party well informed on the subject that for many seasons past emigration has not set in so early and so numerously as at the present period of 1864.—Sligo Champion.

As the day of our patron has ever been associated with our fortunes, so did Thursday present a scene of wholesale emigration we did not witness before in our town.—A funeral after 'funeral' passed through the streets on their way to the railway station, and twenty-five people left from this neighborhood. On one day last week as many as seventy-one emigrants took the train at the Ballymoe station. The country will certainly be depopulated, but this is a result we long anticipated. It was difficult to witness without being moved the scenes taking place on the streets as the hour of departure approached—one moment a cheer was given for 'ould Ireland' then 'high for America,' was the cry. As the moment for starting arrived their feelings intensified, and we noticed one stalwart man, of Herculean proportions, filling up the open window, and while those around were crying, waving his hat, and calling on some one not to 'forget the two little girls.' Cattle trucks had to be pressed into the service of the emigrants on yesterday.—Roscommon Messenger.

The Mayo Constitution reports a large and steadily increasing emigration from that county. The Dublin Evening Post says it is difficult to obtain labourers in parts of the County Tipperary, and that from 2s to 2s 4d per day is being paid—a sum hitherto realised by labourers only on the rarest occasions during the greatest pressure of harvest labor.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED PENMAN.—From intelligence which has reached us from Mullinahone, we subjoin a few facts relative to the arrest of Rody Kickham in that town, on St. Patrick's morning. It having been apprehended that a riot would take place in that neighborhood—which, it would appear from the late demonstration on Slieveanamon, is not very remarkable for its loyalty to the British Crown—a large number of the constabulary were moved on Wednesday last, by the village, which had already become disorderly. The presence of the constabulary had a composing effect upon the rustics, many of whom, it is believed, are members of that sacred organisation or 'Brotherhood' which, unfortunately, has a very wide-spread existence in this very county. Before dawn, on the morning of St. Patrick's Day, as Acting Constable Hayes and two sub-constables were patrolling through Mullinahone, they heard the almost indistinct sound of voices engaged in controversy inside a public house belonging to one of the Kickhams—a rather numerous family in that locality—and, on listening, Hayes overheard certain expressions which induced him to surround the place and demand admittance. The lights were at once put out, and there was the sound of a number of persons rushing from the room, so that when the door was opened there was nothing but an empty room. However, the police 'doubled' round the back of the house, and there saw several persons hastily making their escape. The constables succeeded in arresting Rody Kickham, a young man who lives at Clonogeese, about a mile distant, from Mullinahone, just as he was on the point of getting over a wall. He was taken to the police barracks, and immediately searched, when a number of documents of a certain nature were found in his pockets. They were at once taken possession of by sub-inspector Heard, and a mounted constable was dispatched for Mr. Hanna, who arrived before six a.m. The greatest excitement was manifested when it became known that the police had in custody Mr. Rody Kickham, one of the heroes of Slieveanamon, who had the honor of moving his cousin Charles J. Kickham, to be chairman of Slieveanamon meeting in August last.

Mr. Hanna, R.M., and Mr. Heard, S.I., by a judicious manoeuvre, kept this excitement in check, and, after a preliminary examination, the prisoner was committed to Clonmel Jail, and handed over to Mr. Heard for conveyance thence. This was no easy matter in the face of an infuriated mob on St. Patrick's Day. However, that officer got thirty of his men, who, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, surrounded the side-car upon which Kickham, Mr. Heard, and two of the police took their seats. The car drove off slowly, because the crowd blocked up the way, and expressed their determination that the prisoner should not be allowed to leave Mullinahone. The constabulary and the people soon became engaged in a very serious struggle, but, to the credit of the former, we find that the police acted with considerable forbearance while clearing a passage for the car. As soon as the road became sufficiently unobstructed the driver hastened his pace toward Clonmel, but a large number of the more violent took a short-cut across the fields, evidently with the intention of intercepting the further progress, and, if possible, of rescuing the prisoner.

When the car reached the turn of a bye-road branching off towards Carrick-on-Suir, the sub-inspector suddenly changed his route, and made for Carrick, leaving the crowd far behind, and thus avoiding what might have resulted in another 'Carrickshock' affair, as the lonely mountain road leading towards Glenbowser offered every opportunity for violence. The prisoner was brought safely into Carrick-on-Suir, and there kept till yesterday, when he was transmitted to Clonmel Jail, where he is now in custody, awaiting further examination. The thirty police were left behind to restore order amongst the disappointed rabble. We should have mentioned that whilst passing through Mullinahone several of the crowd actually seized both the sub-inspector and Kickham, and attempted to drag them off the car, and the prisoner repeatedly called upon them to desist from their violence. The papers found on the prisoner are now before government; for obvious reasons we desist from stating the exact nature of these documents, or of the language which the police man overheard, and which led to the arrest. The prisoner, we suppose, will be kept in close custody; should he be finally committed for trial, there may be an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench to admit him to bail. The crown will, no doubt, see the necessity of refusing such an application. It is quite time that the government should adopt stringent measures to prevent the spread of a system that is doing an incalculable amount of mischief in the country.—Clonmel Chronicle.

THE CORIC CONSTITUTION.—Protests against the charge made against Sir Robert Peel in the London Examiner, of wishing that another half million of the Irish people should be 'driven' from their homes across the Atlantic, he expressed neither a wish nor a hope on the subject, but an opinion—in which he is not singular—that emigration is 'of calamity to Ireland, and that till another half million go to better their condition elsewhere wages will not be

sufficiently high to make the labourers who remain as comfortable as they ought to be. Such an attack in so influential a paper as the Examiner will be quoted with mischievous effect by the 'national' journalists in this country.

Rody Kirkham, of Mullinahone, arrested a few days ago by the constabulary at a public-house, was brought up on the 24th of March before the magistrates at Carrick-on-Suir, where certain documents of a reasonable character were found on his person, among which were six copies printed on cards of the following oath:—

'In presence of Almighty, God, I—solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish republic, now virtually established; that I shall take up arms at a moment's warning to defend its honour and integrity, in all things serve it faithfully; that I shall yield implicit (sic) obedience to the commands of my superior officers. Finally, I take this oath in the spirit of a soldier of liberty. So help me God.'

These cards were produced in court, along with other papers, including doggerel verses. Some witnesses were examined, and the admission of the prisoner that the cards and papers were his, but that he found them on the road, was also read by the resident magistrate. The magistrates fully committed the prisoner for trial, stating that this was the course the Solicitor-General advised to be pursued.

SONS IN COURT.—The Dublin correspondent of the Post writes, March 19:—

'The City of Cork is afflicted with an eccentric named Bernard Sheehan, who, until recently, actually held a seat in its town council, and caused no little delay to the business, as well as irritation to the members by making most absurd speeches on all manner of subjects. The other morning, on Mr. Justice Keogh taking his seat in the Crown Court at Cork, Mr. Sheehan presented himself, when his lordship saluted him with the peremptory question, 'Who are you, sir?' Mr. Sheehan, rather taken aback replied, 'I am only Bernard Sheehan,' on which his lordship said, 'Don't attempt to speak, sir. If you do I shall send you to jail. You are one of those trading fellows that go about disturbing courts of justice, and I will not allow it. I shall send you to the county jail for contempt of court if you open your mouth. There has been too much forbearance shown to those fellows, who merely want to see their names figuring in the newspapers. If they wish for notoriety, the true way to make them notorious is to send them to prison.' Mr. Sheehan made no further observations. The manner in which Mr. Justice Keogh treated this individual has given considerable satisfaction to the local public.'

'The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Ball, acting in the same spirit, committed a man at Belfast for answering questions flippantly. After the examination had proceeded for some time, his lordship asked the witness, whose name was Liddy, 'Are you a publican?' when he replied 'No sir, but I am a sinner.' His lordship immediately reprimanded the witness, and desired him to conduct himself properly in the box, and answer the questions put to him as a witness should. The witness sharply retorted that he could not and would not be brought to answer questions he did not understand.

His Lordship: 'Sir, I will send you to jail if you do not conduct yourself properly. Witness (with determination, and in a loud voice) My lord, I will say one word before you do. His Lordship (firmly): I request you to keep quiet. Answer such questions as may be put to you.

The witness here made some observations in explanation of his evidence, when his lordship said, 'I must send you to jail.' Some of the jury here interfered, and a brief discussion took place, one of them asking that the witness might be allowed to apologise: but his lordship said—[handing the committal warrant to the sub-sheriff]—You will be kind enough to see that executed. Witness [implovingly]—My lord, excuse me, I—His lordship—No more, now. Witness [loudly]—You must be—His lordship [writing]—I must just increase the term of your imprisonment beyond 24 hours. Mr. Liddy was then removed in custody, and while being removed he made considerable noise.'

CORIC.—At the sitting of the court on Thursday morning the trial of criminals was proceeded with. Charles Field, Daniel Ford, Michael Ryan, Edw. Horrihan, Edward Riely, Patrick Neill, Jeremiah Mahony, William Hogan, John Reilly, Wm. Walsh, and John Cahill, were indicted for assembling, on the 26th December last, at Ballincollig, for the purpose of practising military exercise, and for being present at a meeting for the training and drilling of persons to the practice of military evolutions, and for assisting in the training and drilling of persons for the practice of military evolutions.

Cahill was not amenable. Sergeant Sullivan stated the case for the Crown. Constable Coe, of the Iniscarra station, deposed that he saw a number of men on the 26th December, on the road leading to Blarney; they were four deep; from 200 to 300 were present; they were walking in quick step, in military order; they walked in the centre of the road; some of them had sticks in their hands, and some of those sticks were colored with green; the party had a band with them; followed them from Iniscarra to Blarney; as witness was passing the term 'black sheep' was called out; took it to himself; recognises Jer Mahony, William Walsh, Edward Horrihan, John Reilly, Edward Riely, Daniel Ford, and Wm. Hogan as among the procession that day.

Constable Andrew Slattery, of Blarney, gave similar testimony. Some other witnesses were examined, and the jury found a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

CORIC.—At the sitting of the court on Friday morning the ten men convicted of having illegally practiced military exercises and evolutions at Blarney, on the 26th December last, were put forward to receive sentence.

Mr. M. J. Barry, counsel for the prisoners, submitted to the counsel for the crown that the ends of justice would be satisfied if the prisoners were allowed to stand out on their own recognisances, grounding his suggestion upon the opinion expressed by the jury that the prisoners were not aware that they were violating the law, and upon the fact that for forty years a conviction had not been had under the statute on which the ten prisoners were prosecuted.

Sir Colman O'Loghlin, upon behalf of the Crown, declined to accede to the suggestion. Mr. Justice Keogh then sentenced nine of the ten prisoners to 12 months' imprisonment each, and the tenth, a pensioner, named Wall, to 15 months' imprisonment. He pointed out to them the folly of the proceedings in which they had taken part, and said that the decision by application to the Executive for mitigation of their sentence, would depend upon the state the country was in, and the continuance of the demonstration which had been made.—Cork Examiner.

ANECDOTE OF FATHER MATHEW.—He had arrived in the dusk of the evening at the house of a parish priest in a remote part of the county Galway, where he was to preach in aid of the funds of a school, convent or chapel, and afterwards administer the pledge. The best room in the house was prepared for the honored guest, who was conducted to it by his host. The room was on the ground floor, and was lighted by a large bay window, which was without blinds or curtains of any kind. Father Mathew, whose bedroom in Cove-street was as plain as this apartment, only thought of preparing himself, by a good night's rest, for the labours of the following day; and turning his face to the wall, and his back to the window he soon fell into a deep slumber. A waking—as was usual with him; at an early hour in the morning he opened his eyes, blessed himself; repeated a prayer, and turned towards the window. But imagine his dismay, when he beheld a crowd of people—men, women and children—in front of the blindless and curtainless bay window, and at least a score of roses

fattened against the glass, the better to enable their respective proprietors to obtain a peep at his reverence. A more modest man did not exist than Father Mathew; and great was his embarrassment at this indication of his popularity. He glanced at the head of the bed, and at the table near him, to see if a bell were in reach; but such a luxury in the house of a priest, in a mountain parish of Galway, was not to be thought of. No help, therefore from that quarter. There was something resembling a bell-pull on one side of the fire-place; but if it were a real bell-pull, and not a mockery—and a delusion it might as well have been twenty miles away, for any practical advantage at that moment; for it would be difficult to say what would induce Father Mathew to quit the shelter of the bed-clothes and walk across the room to grasp that tantalizing cord. The crowd outside was momentarily on the increase, and the deepening murmur of their voices testified to the animation of the conversation carried on. Occasionally might be heard such as the following:—'Do ye see him, Mary, astore?'—'Danny, agra, lave me take a look, an' God bless your child!'—'Where are you pushing with yourself?'—'ould off or my foot, will ye?'—'Honest man, would ye be pleased to lift or your back one 'ud tink 'tis a horse I was.'—'Tis a shame for ye to be there—what curiosity is in ye all?'—'Mammy, mammy! there he is!'—'I see his poll!'—'Whist, ye'dont be after wakin' him!' Father Mathew ventured another peep; but the slightest movement on his part on y evoked increased anxiety outside; and it seemed to him as if the window panes were every moment accommodating a larger number of flattened noses. The poor man felt himself a prisoner, and listened with eagerness for any sound which gave hope or the promise of deliverance; but it was not till after three mortal hours of his guests' comical captivity that the considerate host, who would not 'disturb' his guest too early, entered the apartment, and thus became aware of the presence of the admiring crowd, who, it need scarcely be said, were quickly dispersed, to Father Mathew's ineffable relief.—Maguire's Life of Father Mathew.

The celebrated Libburn bribery case came on for trial at the assizes for Belfast on Friday week. It will be remembered that Mr. John D. Barbour, who was returned as the representative for Libburn in February, 1863, was unseated by a decision of a committee of the House of Commons, and a prosecution directed against him and his brother Robert, for bribery and treating. Mr. Robert Barbour was indicted for these offences, and after a lengthened hearing of the case the jury found a verdict of 'Not Guilty,' which was received in court with great applause.—Standard.

DEBILIS, March 23.—Well-informed gentlemen who have been travelling in the province of Ulster give the most glowing accounts of its industrial progress. The linen manufacturers are making fortunes with astonishing rapidity. The profits of some of the mills are counted by hundreds a day, and the owner of one mill is said to be clearing £1,000 a day. Factories have been enlarged, new ones have been built, and in Belfast within a few months whole streets have sprung into existence for the accommodation of the increasing population which the demand for labor draws to this busy capital. But it is not in Belfast only that such rapid progress is visible. It is to be seen in Newry, Armagh, Portadown, Ballymena, and in all the seats of the linen trade throughout the province. Nor is agriculture neglected; on the contrary, it is stimulated by manufacturing industry. Along the whole line from Dublin to Belfast the farmers are busy putting in their crops. The land is in excellent condition, and the spring work is forward. It is true that in remote districts of Connaught, where there are no manufacturers, and where a miserable population endeavor to subsist on the produce of poor, cold, wet, bog land, in a bleak desolate country, the inhabitants are shutting up their huts and emigrating. In Erisk and such places, from which the wail of distress has annually come, whole villages are said to be deserted. But this is not a proof of despair, but of hope and energy. Instead of lying down and waiting for charity the people have gone off to seek employment and food where they are to be got. The land meantime will lapse back into the original condition of bog, out of which it should never have been forced. It can supply food for sheep and young cattle, but not for human beings.—Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MAZZINI'S MORAL DAGGER.—What M. Mazzini's 'moral dagger' may be, we know not. It is proved from his writings that he advocated the use of the physical dagger, and eulogised the men who slew tyrants such as Caesar, and Rossi as an exemplar to those who might ease the life of obstacles to republican liberty like Carlo Alberto or Louis Napoleon. It is at least unfortunate for a Minister of the Crown in a constitutional country to have been associated in his ante-official period so very closely with the arch enemy of monarchy and constitutions, and to have very recently had, according to his own admission, relations with a man lately convicted, on the clearest evidence to our minds, of having been in communication with a person engaged in conspiring with other Italian desperadoes to assassinate the Emperor of the French, M. Mazzini's most detested and formidable enemy. Let us reverse the case.—Suppose John Mitchell were in Paris, bent on illustrating his peculiar modes of making war on the Saxon enemy; that a band of conspirators were arrested in London previous to an attack on the Queen or even Lord Palmerston, among whom were Mr. Mitchell's intimates; and that it was proved that Mr. Mitchell was a constant visitor and personal friend of one of the Emperor's ministers—let us consider for one moment whether public opinion in this country would be satisfied by the repetition of the process in Parliament and out of it, which is considered sufficient to satisfy France. Mr. Stansfeld has done good service since he has been in office, but he should not have been restrained by any sense of personal dignity from giving such ample explanations as shall satisfy national honor.—Army and Navy Gazette.

General Garibaldi is on his way and the fit of respicence into which the reproduction of Mazzini's infamous avowals had led some of our newspapers, is likely to be short-lived. For the Times has already made amends for the tribute paid by it to decency in its condemnation of Mazzini, and its censure of Mr. Stansfeld, by declaring General Garibaldi 'worthy of all the admiration which this country can bestow upon him.' The Times says, that when Garibaldi comes to England, he will find himself among the sincere friends of Italy, and the warm admirers of himself. The Times says—The retribution which has fallen on the Neapolitan Bourbons by the loss of their throne, and on the Pope by the loss of the greater part of his territories, has been in no small degree aided by the denunciations of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone. Under the influence of these statements and others of like opinions the English people have made the restoration of Italy one of their dreams of the future. Already it is nearly accomplished; in what has been done Garibaldi has played almost the first part; and the regions which are still under foreign domination are those which are most closely connected with his own exploits and misfortunes. It was at Rome that he won his brilliant victories; it was in endeavoring to reach Venice afterwards that his little band was destroyed, and himself hunted across the Peninsula from the shores of the Adriatic to Leghorn. Everything prompts us to look upon Garibaldi as fully representing the cause of Italian liberty; and therefore, without entering into any personal controversies which may exist between him and the King of Italy's Government, and without judging his grievances against our ally, the Emperor of the French, we may cordially bid him welcome. There will certainly be one feeling of respect for this brave man. Nay the

Times goes further, and on the part of the English people actually expresses a jealous feeling lest a certain set of people should thrust themselves forward, and lest Garibaldi should be monopolised by those who only wish to make themselves notorious by clinging to his skirts. And the Times hopes 'that the general may be received and welcomed in this country by men with whom the public for its own credit and for his comfort would be glad to see him associated.' Certainly we too could wish that Garibaldi might be received in this country by men with whom the public for its own credit ought to see him associated—in which case he would speed his time in a pleasing alternation between the company of detective policemen and the society of mountebanks and Merry Andrews. Why the British public have read in their newspapers the published letters of this wretched maniac which equal the most monstrous specimens of the Sans Culotte literature of the French Revolution. The hideous mixtures of blasphemy, idiocy, and incendiarism that have been published in the name of Garibaldi within the last few years, have fitted him for a Lunatic Asylum rather than for a House of Correction. And knowing this, and being well acquainted with the fact, and having the evidence of it in their hands and under their eyes, the writers of the 'Leading Journal' become the pangeyrist of this madman, and invite all England to join in doing him honor as her guest.—London Tablet.

THIS INSH IN DUNDEE.—From bustling Glasgow to 'Bonnie Dundee' the transition is rapid, but bewick and between both many a kind face, and roguish leer, and open sesame will see their reflex anon. Dundee is a brisk and business-like town, the public and private buildings like the majority of all Scotch towns, are built of stone. The town is not built on any particular plan, it has grown up from a small seaport once to a very opulent place now, year by year extending itself to suit the growing emergencies of manufactures and commerce. The Irish population is very numerous in Dundee, and are mostly, if not all, employed in the weaving trade. The species of manufactures consist of carpets and sacking, and coarse diaper manufactured from jute imported from the continent. There are some iron foundries, and one or two flour mills. Ship-building and ship-repairing is carried on to some extent here, but the docking accommodation is not sufficient for the growing business of the town. The Irish population employed in the weaving trade are wretchedly paid, they could earn a great deal more on the hand-looms if they were kept going, but when the piece is done they have to wait a day or two for a fresh order. Many of the married could not support life outside the workhouse if they were depending alone on the labour of their own hands, were it not that their wives and children are also employed in the factory as well as themselves. It is a pitiable state to see poor, tender, and thimble-clad children, from seven to nine years old, obliged to toil through the live-long hours of the day amidst the thick poison-impregnated atmosphere of an over-crowded and misery-crammed factory shop. The Irish contingent in Dundee, that laird direct from Ireland, gets the least encouragement, no matter what their capacity may be. Hand-loom weaving in Dundee for the Irish was much better fifteen or twenty years ago than now. Steam power is fast superseding hand labor in the weaving trade, both in distant seaports of the island as well as the great internal manufacturing depots of England. Young women and girls alone are employed on the steam looms, and they are able to earn double what the men earn on the hand looms. The employers do not let men work any of the steam looms, so far as I could see, for more than one reason, the most obvious and selfish reason might be that they would fear that if men got the working of them into their hands at any stated time they might 'strike,' and put them to trouble. They, therefore, consider girls better suited and more manageable.

The female population of Dundee is thrice the number of the male. Many of the young men laconically laughed at me and doubted my seriousness when I asked them did they think that the girls were three to one. 'Musha, thin, are ye joking?' said a witty countryman of mine; 'by this blessed and holy Sabbath, if they are not seven to one! Eh, three to one, inagh!' I was floored. The factory girls are very fond of dress, and turn out on a Sunday with more silk and satin and piccheek about their persons than eowms of our would-be aristocracy in Dublin. The Scotch are very fond of dress, and without wronging them in the least, they would stent their stomach for their back. Factory girls in general do not make good housekeepers for a working man; but working men must take their chance, where no other can be had, for necessity, not choice, often leads in their case to the preference in this respect. The sanitary condition of Dundee is not all that could be desired. Mortality is more prevalent than what it should be. The homes of the poorer classes in the Hilltown and Rosebank side, and those about the Scouringburn in the Westport end, are wretched and dilapidated looking. The rents for rooms or flats, as they are called—are exorbitant for the poor accommodation given. Every thing must be paid for by the poor; saving the light of heaven, everything is taxed. There should be a remission of some of those taxes from off the backs of the working population. In candour, and with conscious rectitude, I must assert that there is hypocritical Sabbatarianism preached and practised in Dundee and other Scotch towns which I have visited—a system rotten to the core; it is not religion—it is not Christianity—it is not morality—it is a gigantic swindle. The gin shop and the beer shop is a grand institution in Scotia. They shine apart in places where plants and shrubs and flowers perish in its shade. The fabled Uvas is not more deadly to the fruiting germs of spring than the contiguity of the public house to the workman's residence.—Glasgow Free Press.

The Poles in London are completely on the qui vive, and seem to know more about what's going on than any of the newspapers. An influential man among them states that 80,000 stand of Enfield rifles are now being shipped on board of four vessels, in which from four to five thousand men will also be sent out, and that at the proper time Prince Napoleon will be proclaimed King of Poland. They say that it has all been 'squared' with Austria, who in her usual loyal manner, is to leave Prussia in the lurch, and has expressed her willingness to give up Galicia for a consideration.

Her Majesty has signified her intention to Mr. Roebuck, M.P., of contributing £200 towards the relief of the sufferers by the fearful calamity at Sheffield. The subscription now amounts to over £19,000.

Some of our newspapers seem to be mightily puzzled by the connection of M. Mazzini with M. Flower, a correspondent terrible in the imagination of the French police. A little knowledge of street Italian—such as you hear daily on the Lung' Arno or in the Ohajia—would set their doubts at rest. 'Flower' is a sort of idiomatic English for 'Mazzini'; 'Mazza di fiori'—in the street idiom cut down to 'Mazza,' meaning a bunch of flowers, a nosegay; and 'Mazzini' a little nosegay or single flower. M. Mazzini is unquestionably the personage addressed as M. Flower.—Athenaeum.

SCOTTISH PRISONS.—The Annual Report of the Managers of Prisons in Scotland just issued supplies the first statement of criminal statistics for 1863. The reports, from the prisons in the several counties of Scotland had until 1861 been for some 12 years leading to the satisfactory conclusion that crime, so far as it was represented by imprisonment, was steadily falling year by year from the high return of 1849. This tendency turned suddenly in the year 1861. In the early part of that year the average daily number of prisoners, which in 1849 exceeded 3,000, had sunk below 2,000; but there was a distinct and rapid increase towards the end of 1861; and that increase has since made steady progress.—Times.

A PLEASANT ALTERNATIVE.—A letter from Melbourne gives the following pleasant alternative:—'Professor Newmarg, on a three years' scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth, and should it not attach itself to us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train.'

ROCK SYMBOLS.—At the late meeting of the Archaeological Institute, Mr. Purnell, read a paper by Mr. Albert Way, on further discoveries of rock symbols in Ireland and in Scotland. These symbols—the latest problem that has presented itself to archaeologists for solution—were first brought under public notice at the meeting of the institute at Newcastle in 1852; and since that time many inquirers, stimulated in a great measure by that noble patron of all researches into the early history and antiquities of this country, the Duke of Northumberland, have been engaged in investigating the origin and meaning of these strange glyphs of a remote period and unknown race. From rubbings, drawings, and gutta-percha impressions that were exhibited at a former meeting, it appeared that these curious incised markings, which seem to have been produced by a metal implement, consist of concentric circles, varying in number and size, traversed by lines which most frequently proceed from a central cavity. They abound on the flanks of the Cheviots, where, we believe, they were first noticed; and now, as it was stated by Mr. Albert Way, their existence in great numbers in Argyleshire and in the south of Ireland gives a fresh interest to the subject of their uses and origin. With slight exceptions, the Scottish and Irish figures are precisely similar to those examples which have been found in Northumberland.

The following is from the London Correspondence of the Irish Times:—There are subjects about which an invertebrate contributor to the press feels delicate to write. I cannot, however, in the discharge of my duty, conceal from you that the state of her Majesty's health is such as causes anxiety to those in immediate attendance upon her. For some time past it was hoped that the Queen would have in some degree come forth from the retirement of the past two years and appear among her subjects once a year, and the hope was especially cherished by those who sought to put judicious pressure on her believing that they were therein best consulting her Majesty's mental health. This pressure had for a time its effect and a formal Drawing-room before Easter was to have been the happy occasion of her Majesty coming among her subjects; but no sooner had the necessary consent been obtained, than it was again withdrawn. This is the cause of the dull state of party politics, and this is the drag-chain which hangs about the neck of the Conservative party. In the present state of the Queen's health there is an unwillingness to bring about any state of thing; which would call for a strain on her Majesty. Night after night the Prince of Wales has been seeing company, and been taking the position of the Sovereign; but it is said that these parties and receptions are given out of his limited income, and the grumblers ask if he must not the part of the Regent why is he not allowed the income of the Regent? And this leads me to the most serious statement of all. It is mooted among the Ministerial supporters that Lord Palmerston or the Chancellor of the Exchequer may surprise England some evening by inquiry into the state of the nation. Members of Parliament do not whisper such topics with bated breath until they dread that the time of action has come near. I venture, then, to repeat the rumour with some hesitation, but with a feeling that there can be no good in shrinking from the truth.

The world seems to be subjected of late to calamities of more than ordinary occurrence, one of the saddest of which formed a theme for an ignorant ranter in the Concert Hall in this town, on Monday evening last—namely, the late conflagration at Santiago, in Chili. This mountebank was favoured with the presence of two clergymen—the Rev. J. Coghlan and the Rev. J. Wayman, Methodist. The object of the lecture was 'to raise funds to send out special missionaries to Chili,' who would establish true Christianity without having any respect to creed or articles of faith. The lecturer declared that the priests of Santiago ought to be convicted of wilful murder, and that 'Hell was visible in the Church of the Jesuits on that evening at Santiago.' He next fell proud of Mr. Whitty, T. O., of Vauxhall Ward, for his endeavours to procure religious liberty for the poor inmates of the workhouse. Mr. Sullivan, of Dublin, was next abused for his daring presumption in coming to lecture in that Hall before the people of England: 'What with the abuse of Penans, Orangemen, National Brothers, & hoc genus omne, Mr. Sullivan bids fair to be the best abused man of the present day.—Liverpool Correspondence of the Drogheda Argus.

The London Times has recommended the publication of letters from its secession correspondent 'S,' of Liverpool, who paints in as strong colors as ever the prospects of the rebels. He thinks that really the decisive struggle has come now, and that it is beyond the reach of gunboats.

UNITED STATES.

In the U. S. Senate on Thursday, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, offered the following resolution, but no action was taken upon it:—

Resolved,—That the Chaplain of the Senate be respectfully requested hereafter to pray and supplicate Almighty God in our behalf, and not to lecture Him, informing Him, under pretence of prayer, his [said Chaplain's] opinion in reference to His duty as the Almighty; and that the said Chaplain be further requested, as aforesaid, not under the form of prayer to lecture the Senate in relation to questions before the body.

The decay of the trade of the United States in the export of Domestic Goods is shown by the following figures. In 1860, from January 1st to April 7th there was exported from New York to foreign countries 29,082 packages, and from Boston 14,862, in all 43,944 packages; in the same term of 1864, the export from New York was 127 packages, and from Boston 54, in all 191 packages.

LOSS OF LIFE IN BATTLES.—Wonder is often expressed that the loss of life in large battles is so small. The condition of the 28,000 muskets captured at Gettysburg may explain partly. Of these 24,000 were found to be loaded; 12,000 contained two loads each. In numerous instances half a dozen balls were driven in on a single charge of powder. In some cases the former possessor had reversed the usual order, placing the ball at the bottom of the barrel and the powder at the top. Not unfrequently several paper cartridges were packed above each other without being torn or broken.—New York Daily News.

PROVERB SPECULATIONS.—The feeling of indignation against the heartless produce speculators is fast spreading in this city, and is taking a shape likely to be felt by these domestic hyenas. The general plan is, when an article reaches a price clearly exorbitant, to cut it off partially or altogether and employ a substitute. Thus our reporter, yesterday, in a number of visits paid to families, all being in decent circumstances, found many of them using molasses and syrup in place of butter at fifty cents a pound. In four families, sweet lard, properly prepared with salt, was found in use, the children eating bread spread with it, without remarking the difference. It is far more pleasant to the taste than second or third rate butter; and one dinner-table, on very palatable gray was found composed of lard and flour, seasoned to the taste. This, pure upon bread, meat, or potatoes, answers very well. At all events, it is better to sacrifice, for a time, some of the most expensive table comforts, than to feel that by indulging in them encouragement is given to their poor man's enemies to persevere in their wicked work.—New York Sun.

## The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Prussians keep blazing away at Duppel, which the Danes still hold possession of. Negotiations for an amicable settlement are being actively carried on. Denmark has consented to the Conference, which was to have opened in London on the 12th inst., and at which representatives of the Powers parties to the Treaty of May 1852—that is to say of Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain and Denmark were expected to attend. The Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 1st instant, in an editorial, which we suppose is intended to express the sentiments of the French Government on the questions at issue, contends that it is not for a Conference to determine upon the future of the Duchies, or to elect their sovereign; but that the only solution, equitable, and in conformity with the views of the Imperial Government would be to ask the people what form of Government and what sovereign they would have.

The health of the Sovereign Pontiff continues to improve. The rumors of an outbreak betwixt Piedmont and Austria continue to circulate; and the Roman correspondent of the London *Tab'et*, writing on the 19th ult., tells us that numbers of families from Ferrara and Bologna are rushing to Rome for shelter, expecting that in a few days hostilities will have commenced, and an Austrian army will be across the Po and Mincio. We are again assured by the Parisian journals that the difficulties relative to the departure of the Archduke Maximilian for Mexico will not fail to be shortly arranged.—There have been skirmishes betwixt the Poles and the Russians, but the insurrection may be looked upon as virtually at an end. Nevertheless the cruelties of the Russians towards their victims do not slacken, and we read in the *Times* of the customary floggings and deportations of the unhappy Poles. In Galicia they seem to have a "Beast Buller" of their own, worthy of his namesake in America; for in the *Times* correspondence we read how one young girl was flogged for behaving disrespectfully to a policeman.

Our latest dates are by the steamer *Saxonia*. We learn that the Palmerston Cabinet is in a very precarious condition, and that that precious Liberal—Mr. Stansfeld—has been compelled to resign. Mazzini publishes in the *Times* a letter highly eulogistic of his fellow-conspirator. Garibaldi had landed at Southampton on the 3rd instant, and all the rabble and rascaldom of the place went forth to meet him. That his visit is political rather than personal, and connected with some anticipated revolutionary outbreak on the Continent is the general opinion. The House of Lords had finally disposed of the *Alexandra* case, and had dismissed the appeal against the judgment of the Courts below. The Prussian attack upon Duppel still continued.

The long expected Spring campaign in the United States has not yet commenced, but cannot much longer be delayed. Everything seems to indicate that it will be bloody and decisive.—The Confederate army is represented as being full of confidence, and eager for action.

It must not be supposed that because the TRUE WITNESS professes to be a non-political paper—and we think that we may boast that in this particular it is faithful to its position—it endorses the Liberal principle that religion should not meddle with politics; or that it believes that there are no great political questions in which the Church is deeply interested, and upon which it behoves all Catholics to act intelligently and conscientiously, with determination and in concert. We have always contended that all political power, or privileges, which the existing order places in our hands should be used as a trust for which we are responsible to God, and should be exercised for the interests of the Church; and—we are not ashamed to avow it, or afraid of the epithet "priest-ridden" which our avowal may call forth—exercised under her direction. The Catholic voter may make it his boast, if he likes, that his vote is his own, that he will cast it as he pleases; and that he will not be dictated to by any man, priest or Bishop;—but the boast is a vain one, and shows that he is but imperfectly acquainted with his Catechism, and his duties towards God. To Him we all owe allegiance in the political order, as well as in the purely religious and moral orders. For Him, and for His service we are bound to exercise every faculty, natural or acquired, that we may possess; and we are as much obliged to obey Him speaking to us through His Church, in our capacity of voters and members of the body politic, as in that of Christians and members of His mystic body the Church. We, altogether, eschew therefore the modern Liberal doctrine that the Church has no right to inter-

ferre in politics, or to instruct her children how they should exercise their privileges as citizens.

And we are far from believing that the Church in Canada is not interested, and deeply interested in the great political questions of the day; or that these are questions upon which neutrality even is permissible to any of her loyal children. Not only, therefore, do we feel ourselves at liberty to discuss them, but we recognise that, as Catholics as well as citizens, it is our bounden duty to do so—but from a different point of view from that from which our secular correspondents discuss them. It is in this sense, and in this sense only, that we profess to be non-political. We are neutral indeed as betwixt parties, but we should scorn to be neutral or otherwise than keenly sensitive, upon those great political questions which agitate the political community, and call loudly for prompt and final solution. We look with placid indifference upon the sordid struggles of *Ins* and *Outs* for the spoils of office. We care not whether this man, or that man, have the fingering of the public plunder; we pause not to ask ourselves how will the success or failure of such or such a measure affect the chances of this man's advent to power, that man's return to Parliament, the distribution of official patronage, or the division of fat Government contracts? These things delight not, interest not, us. But we ask ourselves—how will the adoption or the rejection of a particular policy affect the Church? what influence will it have upon her affairs, her autonomy, and the moral and social welfare of her children? Will it be beneficial or prejudicial to our religious liberties? For instance:—

There is one question which more than any other, attracts public attention, and is day by day, becoming of more pressing importance:—That of the relative situations of Upper and Lower Canada, and indeed of all the Provinces of British North America. Several solutions of this great question have been presented to us by men of different parties:—

1. Representation by Population.
2. The Union of all the British North American Provinces.
3. Repeal of the Union betwixt Upper and Lower Canada, forced upon the latter at the point of the bayonet.
4. Maintenance of the "Constitution of Canada as it is," that is to say, of the Union with Equality of Representation.

Now it is impossible for the Catholic to be indifferent upon such a question as this, or neutral as to which of the four possible solutions given above, shall be ultimately adopted; because on the manner in which the question shall be solved depends the future status of the Catholic Church in Canada, the religious liberties and moral well being of her children. We eliminate the national element entirely, though this is of no slight importance, and is worthy of the serious consideration of the legislator; and we confine ourselves strictly to the consideration of the consequences to the Church, to morality, and the religious liberties of Her Majesty's Catholic subjects in Canada, which are dependent upon the solution of a political question that at first sight appears purely secular.

So far however from being purely secular, it is a question that cannot be fairly discussed without the introduction of religious topics; and it is silly therefore to blame either Catholic or Protestant for his dragging of the "sectarian" element into its discussion, or in this particular instance to censure George Brown as a provoker to religious strife. The question as to the relative political positions of Upper and Lower Canada is more than a political question; it is a national question; it is above all and essentially a religious and Catholic question.

We of Lower Canada, whether Protestant or Catholic, enjoy all the blessings of religious freedom in the highest degree, and in full perfection; our Catholic brethren of Upper Canada to a less perfect, though still to a high degree, enjoy the same blessings. But for what of religious liberty Catholics, whether in Upper or Lower Canada enjoy, they owe no thanks to the enlightened or equitable sentiments of their non-Catholic fellow-citizens; and are, humanly speaking, indebted to the political equality which under our actual system obtains as betwixt the Catholic section and the Protestant section of the Province. Disturb this political equality; give to Upper Canada the least preponderance in the common Legislature of the Province, and for us Catholics, religious liberty would be a thing of the past. Only because of the existing "Equality of Representation" in the political order, is it that Canada has since the Union been delivered from the curse of Protestant Ascendancy. This is what exasperates the people of the West; it is this that stimulates them in their agitation for "Representation by Population"—a measure which would ensure to them a preponderance in the Legislature. This change effected, our ecclesiastical properties, tithes, the endowments of all our religious corporations, of our charitable and educational institutions, founded by the piety of the first Catholic settlers, and sustained by the liberality, and many sacrifices of their children, would fall a swift and inevitable

prey to the spoiler. The conduct of Victor Emmanuel towards the Church and her institutions in Italy, would be followed in Canada; and indeed the Canadian Protestant press by its unqualified and incessant laudations of every act of tyranny exercised towards the Church by the infidels of Europe and South America, makes no effort even to conceal the real designs of Protestants upon the Church in our own country.—Nor would this be all. Our educational system would, were Protestants in the ascendancy in the Legislature, be shortly remodelled upon the Yankee system. The rights of the Family would be ignored in the matter of education; and the sanctity of the Family, the basis of Christian society, would be destroyed by the introduction of a filthy code of divorce laws, such as that which already has produced most deplorable effects in the United States, in England, and in those of her Colonies that have already followed her example, and copied her anti-Christian matrimonial legislation.—These—the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property, State-Schoolism in its most odious form—and the legalisation of Divorce, would be amongst the first measures which Protestant preponderance in the Legislature, through Representation by Population, would impose upon us.

And still more abject would be our fate, still more galling would be our servitude, were the talk of Union of all the British North American Provinces to become *un fait accompli*. In such a Legislature as such a Union would give us, the voice of Catholic Lower Canada would be drowned, her influence swamped—for it must be remembered that in low bigotry, in disregard of truth and justice, and in their hatred of Popery, the great mass of the population of the Lower Provinces fully equal, perhaps surpass even, the Liberals or Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada. The most rancorous enemy of the Catholic Church, could not devise a more speedy and effectual method for her spoliation and degradation, than that which comes to us in the form of a proposal for a Union of the British North American Provinces.

Our only chance of salvation, humanly speaking, lies in our ability to preserve intact "Equality of Representation;" or, failing in that, in the Repeal *par et simple* of the Legislative Union betwixt Upper and Lower Canada. To one or the other of these two plans should the undivided attention of every Catholic in the Province be given. All other questions are of but very secondary importance to this; and at every election the one test question which by Catholic voters should be proposed to every candidate for their suffrages is this—"Will you ever, no matter what the consequences, oppose, so help you God, every effort that upon any pretence whatsoever may be made to disturb the existing Equality of Representation, or to give to Protestant Upper Canada any the slightest preponderance in the Legislature?" He who answers this question boldly in the affirmative is, no matter what his colors, our friend; he who answers it in the negative is our enemy, our open enemy with whom we should, if we respect ourselves, hold no terms: whilst he who evades a plain direct straightforward answer to the question, who hesitates to give a manly "Yes" or "No," should in like manner be treated as our enemy—but as a mean, cowardly, sneaking enemy, doubly redoubtable, doubly odious, with whom no man of any party should hold converse, and from whom all true Catholics, and honest men should shrink with loathing and contempt.

These are the politics of the TRUE WITNESS: for with us all political problems resolve themselves into this—That of resistance, no matter at what cost, to every attempt that may be made to give preponderance to Protestants in a Legislature which shall have any voice in the affairs of Catholic Lower Canada. This is the great, the urgent political question of the day; the political question *par excellence*, which cannot be stayed off, or even much longer postponed. Timid and silly statesmen may shut their eyes, as children do in the dark when afraid of ghosts, and so flatter themselves that it is not there before them. But it is there, and will not be charmed away either by fools or cowards.—Only by brave men, by honest and intelligent men, can it be encountered and set at rest; and to this task, if there be aught of intelligence, aught of manhood, aught of honesty, aught of Catholic feeling amongst our Catholic publicists will they at once and with their whole energies address themselves! Alas! we fear that they are all too intent upon their ignoble struggles for place and pelf, to give heed to the calls of duty, and the voice of their country and of their Church invoking their help in the hour of need. We have men with talent enough, but what we want are honest men, and plucky men, for it is only by honesty and by pluck that Lower Canada can be delivered from Anglo-Saxon, and Protestant Ascendancy; and honesty and pluck are the very qualities in which all our public men are the most sadly and glaringly deficient. Oh that amongst them there were one, but one, with the spirit of a Danton for good—to shout in the ears of his too timid compatriots and his trembling co-religionists the heart-thrilling words

which taught France how she in her darkest hour might yet repel the invader of her soil.—*Laudace, et encore l'audace, et toujours l'audace. Pluck, pluck, always pluck, and "No Surrender."* This is all that is needed to make men invincible, and to save Lower Canada; for Protestant Anglo-Saxons believe that it is their mission to "improve the Romish Lower Canadians off the face of the earth," only because the latter are too apt to believe in it themselves, and thus encourage their insulting foe in that belief.

The Montreal *Witness* has for some time been doing his best to persuade the Protestants of Lower Canada that, in the matter of education, they are a much abused, and "put upon" class of the community. Somehow or other the cry of the evangelical journalist has met with little or no response from those most deeply interested: and we are not aware that a single petition from any body of Protestants in the Lower Province has as yet been sent up to the Legislature, setting forth their grievances, and praying for redress. From this we should feel inclined to conclude, that the grievances are not very great: and that upon the whole the Protestants of Eastern Canada are well satisfied with the law as it stands.

Not that we deem it perfect, or that, if in any single instance it can be shown that a Protestant has been unjustly dealt with—we would refuse immediate and ample redress. All that we ask for our co-religionists in the West, we should be prepared to concede, not as a favor but as a right, and at a minute's notice, to our separated brethren in the East. As citizens, as parents their duties and their rights are the same, as sacred as ours; and—it cannot be repeated too often—if Catholics desire to obtain justice for themselves where they are the weaker party, they must show themselves prompt in meting out justice to Protestants, when the latter are in the minority.

The *Witness* insists much upon the injustice of compelling Protestants, proprietors in, but not residents of, school districts in which a Protestant Separate school is established, to pay their school tax to the Commissioners of the Common school; and he cites the case of a Dr. Godfrey of this City, who has thus been dealt with; and who, by a judgment of Judge Short, a Protestant, has been obliged to hand over the amount of the school tax upon property held by him at Drummondville, to the Commissioners of the Common school of that district, instead of to the Commissioners of the Protestant Dissident school. Here apparently is a case of hardship; but the law itself, not the administration of the law, is in fault. But the law itself appears to be doubtful; for in an analogous case, Judge Coursol—a Catholic—decided in the very contrary sense, and in favor of Mr. John Young, when the latter was sued by the Common School Commissioners at the Tanneries. Thus in one case a Protestant Judge interpreted the law in a sense hostile to Protestant claims; whilst a Catholic Judge interpreted it in favor of those same claims. The law evidently is not well worked, and is open to Reform. So far the *Witness* has for once sense and justice in his favor.

And indeed the Superintendent of Education is, we think, of the same opinion; having, when Judge Sicotte was Attorney-General, given his approbation to a clause expressly authorising non-resident proprietors in any school district to pay over the amount of their respective school tax for that district, to the Dissident school, should there be such a school in existence. So when the *Witness* complains, not only that the existing law is defective, but that the Superintendent of Education is the person to whom the defects of that law are attributable, he is neither reasonable nor honest, but rather shows himself in his true and natural colors—those of a bigot and a calumniator.

If Protestants feel themselves aggrieved by the existing School Law, and are anxious for redress, it is for them to take the initiative; it is for them to set forth in petitions to the Legislature the nature of the Reforms which their case demands, and to instruct their representatives in Parliament to support the prayer of those petitions. And on our part we hesitate not to say that it would be highly impolitic—(to take the very lowest grounds)—for Catholics in Lower Canada to refuse redress; or for the sake of the greater efficacy of their schools to compel Protestants to contribute to the support of those institutions upon the plea of "non-residence." We would leave both Catholic and Protestant proprietors, resident or non-resident, at liberty to determine, in every particular instance, whether their school taxes should be paid over to the Commissioners of the Common, or of the Dissident, school; and thus by approving ourselves just and liberal towards our Protestant fellow-citizens in the Lower Province, we should be able with the better grace to demand just and liberal treatment for our Catholic brethren in the West. Whatsoever, in short, that we would that men should do unto us, that should we be prompt to do unto them.

Two officers of the 16th Regiment, Ensigns Acres and Browning, were drowned in Toronto Bay on Saturday last while on a shooting excursion. The skiff in which they embarked was found adrift, bottom up in the Bay, but the bodies of the young officers have not yet been recovered.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—A writer in a recent issue of the Montreal *Gazette* puts the following question to the several Missionary Societies of Montreal:—

"It will not be deemed out of place to enquire how it is that your Societies inflict on us in the character of 'agents,' and 'missionaries' men who are notorious in their own localities for their want of personal religion; more than one conspicuous for a 'crack' in the cranium; others whose speciality it is to abuse all who do not chant their own 'Thou saith the Lord?'"

Thus it will be seen that the correspondent of the *Gazette* distinguishes three characters in the "agents" and "missionaries" when the Montreal evangelical Societies "inflict" upon the rural districts—that of hypocritical knaves; that of crazy fanatics; and thirdly and lastly that of narrow-minded and illiterate bigots. How is it, he asks, that such men are inflicted on us?

The answer to this question, as it seems to us, is not far to seek. With respect to the "agents" or "missionaries of the first class," men who are notorious in their own localities for their want of personal religion—the answer is to be found in the fact with which every student of human nature is well acquainted—that it is much easier to affect a lively interest for others, than to reform one's own conduct. "Home Missions" those to Romanists especially, present an easy method of acquiring a reputation for Godliness, without imposing any onerous conditions upon the candidates for this kind of reputation. The wealthy fraudulent bankrupt, for instance, would find it a very hard thing were he called upon to make restitution of his ill-gotten gains, to give back to the widows and orphans the sums of which he had plundered them. But evangelicalism calls upon him to do none of these things; indeed rather discourages them—as savoring of "self-righteousness"—as a seeking after justification by the works of the flesh, instead of by "faith alone"—as filthy rags unbecoming those who profess to "have put on Christ and His righteousness." Not in the works of the law, in which Papists trust but from which the elect have been delivered, are we to look for the signs of a regenerate heart, and the working of the Holy Spirit of God; but rather in the contempt for those things, in loud professions of piety, in a "full assurance" of salvation, and above all, in an ostentatious anxiety about the spiritual condition of all the rest of the world. In inflicting upon the rural districts of Canada as "agents" and "missionaries," men who in their own localities are "notorious for their want of personal religion," the evangelising societies of Montreal act in strict conformity with their fundamental principles, and assert the doctrine of "justification by faith alone." If these societies availed themselves of the services of honest men, of "worldlings" in short as the elect style them, it would imply that integrity and purity of life were expected from their converts, as a condition of acceptance with God, and of the inheritance of the Saints.

Besides, let us consider how many and great are the inducements to adopt the career of the "Home Missionary" to the lazy and illiterate loafer. He cannot dig, to beg he is ashamed; and yet withal his back craves clothes, and his belly is clamorous for its victuals. To such a man, we say, the life of a "Home Missionary" presents great attractions. He dons a dingy suit of black, wraps an ill-starved white cloth around his neck, composes his naturally sensual features to an air of sanctified contempt for all the rest of mankind, get up the traditional or orthodox snuffle, commits to heart some "texts," interlards even his most familiar conversation with the common places of the conventicle, dubs himself the Reverend Mr. So and so, and his election and calling are complete. Thus armed at all points, thus fortified, he acts as if he were divinely commissioned to be insolent, and to set up as the teacher and the guide of better and wiser men than himself; and though his pretensions are absurd, his manners those of an illiterate boor, his person provocative of disgust, and his life and conduct a proof that he utterly disregards what the writer in the *Gazette* terms "personal religion," he is sure to find amongst the inhabitants of the remote rural districts, some upon whom his pretensions impose, to whom his manners appear as those of an Apostle; whom his person, his coat, his white coker and title of Reverend strike with awe; and with whom a form of sound words, and vociferous protestations of piety, abundantly atone for the want of the mere carnal virtues of chastity, and temperance.—Godwards the Home Missionaries are vpright enough, but manwards they are generally a little "twistical."

And so the "Home Missionary" as becometh a "man of God," goes from house to house eating and drinking of the best. He toils not, neither does he spin. He only preaches and "pounds;" but this preaching and this "pounding" stand him instead of intelligence, of industry, of honesty, and all those painful processes which other men are compelled to have recourse to for a livelihood. To earn his bread with the sweat of his brow is a curse from which, alone of all the sons of Adam, your evangelical missionary is exempt. Verily his lines have fallen in pleasant places: and though sometimes an un-

godly generation may openly jeer at him, nay, may sometimes be provoked by his insolence to call in question his authority to preach and to "pound"—these little and exceptional trials are abundantly made up to him, by the consolations, and the sweetenings, with which his career is more often accompanied. For an easy going life commend us to that of your "Home Missionary." It is the only calling that we know of, that requires from those who follow it neither capital nor education; no single qualification in short of head, heart, or body, save a good stock in trade of impudence, a tolerable fund of self-conceit, and a brazen face.

WARNING TO SECRET SOCIETIES.—Members of these foolish and wicked organisations fancy that they can keep their proceedings secret from the Government, but they are mistaken.—Always are there traitors in their ranks, Ghouls or Gouls, who sell their fellow members, and drive their most lucrative trade as informers in times of civil discord. Often your most ardent patriot, your most eloquent and fervent denouncer of the alien oppressor of his native land, is the medium of communication betwixt the Police and the Secret Society. This point was strongly urged on the attention of his fellow-countrymen during a late trial at Cork, by Judge Keogh; who, when passing sentence upon ten young men convicted of illegal drilling, made the following remarks with regard to the "traitor patriots" of '48, who mouthed poetical sedition at the Clubs, and within five minutes, and in stolid English prose, betrayed for a consideration, the secrets with which they had been entrusted by their fellow-members, to the Castle officials. Mr. Justice Keogh said:—

He was perfectly certain that there were men making lucre and gain out of this sort of work, but who, like Cahill, were determined to keep their own four bones out of danger. It was known to every law officer who had any experience in such matters that there was a class of fellows who always handed information to the Government when any secret or rebellious proceeding was taking place in the country—men who made gain of it. It was done sixty years ago. It was done several times since then. It was done fifteen years ago, and if there were men weak enough to be entrapped by those fellows, it was desirable that the Government should step forward and protect them, for really it was more for the protection of those dupes that prosecutions like the present were instituted than for the protection of the throne. It was simply ridiculous that the prisoners could do any harm; but if they were allowed to practise military evolutions, it might in the end lead them into serious trouble. Some time since the Party Procession Act was passed, and at present in the North it was put in force. Processions and parties taken there, such as the 'Boyne Water,' were not allowed, and he thought the same rule ought to prevail in the South. Seven processions had taken place in the space of a month, and one of them—that at Farrer—was a very large one. All he could say was, that it was no wonder the people were poor; although, if you spoke to some of them, they would ascribe their poverty to the abominable British laws. He could tell those men who were engaged in secret societies and clubs that in '48, within five minutes after the meeting of every club, everything that passed in them was conveyed by members of each club to Dublin Castle. Perhaps that might make some of the men engaged in that sort of work tremble.

Judge Keogh was himself for a time, first Law Officer of the Crown in Ireland, and therefore speaks with certain knowledge of the facts.—From prudential reasons, and because many of the recipients of "blood money" in '48 may yet be living, and still trading upon their patriotism, he mentions no names; but there can be no doubt as to the facts, and these should suffice to expose the absurdity of supposing that the secrets of a political society are any secrets to the Government against which it conspires.

We learn from the London Times' Malta correspondent that Garibaldi arrived there on Wednesday, 23rd ult. The filibuster who expected a reception or oration took up his quarters in one of the chief hotels, but he met with but a very cold reception. Malta contains a number of Italians from the mainland and from Sicily, who have been driven into exile by the tyranny of the Piedmontese. These men naturally recognised in Garibaldi one of the chief agents in their own misery, and the degradation and captivity of their native land. They met therefore in large numbers in the street of the hotel wherein Garibaldi was lodged, and gave very striking outward demonstrations of the sentiments entertained towards the notorious filibuster by a large number of Italians. The Times' correspondent was surprised at these signs of Garibaldi's unpopularity amongst Italians, and thus expresses his surprise:—

"It was Garibaldi's reception—was, on the whole, very different from what might have been expected, bearing in mind the strong feelings concerning the Italian revolution which the majority of the population are known to entertain."

Bearing in mind the misery, the degradation, and servitude that the conquest of Naples by the Piedmontese has inflicted upon the loyal subjects of the King of the Two Sicilies, Garibaldi's reception by the latter was just what might have been expected by all who are acquainted with the real facts of the case.

The Gazette of Monday alludes to a report current in the streets respecting extensive forgeries perpetrated by a former Member of the House of Assembly, and the efforts of certain political persons to buy up the forged notes, so as to have the matter hushed up. "We are afraid" says the Gazette, "the former part of the report is true. We hope the latter is not."

Amongst the many addresses, and remonstrances which the late decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Essays and Reviews has provoked, there is none more worthy of notice than the one given to the world by Her Majesty's Archbishop of Canterbury, and published in the London Times as a "Pastoral Letter."

We read the heading with no little excitement; "A Pastoral Letter" from a Protestant Archbishop! This was indeed a novelty, and we were curious to see what it was all about, in what terms it was couched, and to whom it was addressed. A Catholic Bishop addresses his Clergy and his flock in the accents of a father, and of authority; as one placed over them by God, and to whom they are, at their soul's peril, bound to submit themselves. But in what character would a gentleman deriving his spiritual authority from the Queen, or rather from Lord Palmerston, present himself to his audience? and how would he reconcile his acknowledged duties as an official of the Government Worshipping Department, with his pretensions as a teacher of Christian truth? These things were what we were curious to learn.

Well! we have read the Pastoral Letter, and considering its author, the circumstances under which it was written, and the relative positions of the writer and those to whom it is addressed, it is a very pretty Letter indeed—quite a model "Protestant Pastoral," and written in a very proper spirit, as if C. T. Cantuar were quite aware of his own very subordinate position in the Department, and of his duty towards his immediate ecclesiastical superiors. He has the good sense to avoid all allusion to any spiritual power or authority vested in him by his late Government appointment; nor does he address his readers in the name of God, or of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, as would a real or Catholic Bishop. In this respect he writes as he ought to write—as a kind of under Secretary in the Worshipping or Ecclesiastical Department, whose duty it is to obey and humbly carry out the orders of his superiors, and those to whom he is indebted for his very lucrative office.

The cause of his writing is thus explained.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council having, as the Supreme Tribunal of the Church of England and Ireland as By Law Established, decided that, in the language of the Times the ministers and members of that Church are released from all legal obligation to "maintain a higher authority for the Scriptures than that claimed for them in the Essays and Reviews;" and that the words eternal punishment mean anything or nothing—"many members" of the Establishment wrote to the so-called Archbishop of Canterbury to know what he thought about the matter. Thus appealed to, the official replies; admitting that "the Church"—so he fondly calls the branch of the administration to which he belongs—"has a right to know his mind on matters of such solemn interest;" and that if it be asked why he did not announce his sentiments sooner, and when judgment was delivered, the answer is "that an ancient order of the Privy Council and the precedents of the Judicial Committee seemed to forbid such a course!" C. T. Cantuar, it will be seen, is a most discreet and docile official; quite a treasure in any public department.

He then continues that he feels that "it would be entirely unbecoming in him as a member of the Court to presume to criticise the terms of a judgment concurred in by the able and distinguished persons who assented to it." He hopes that he knows his place better than to criticise the conduct of his superiors, or not to submit to them in spiritual matters. So, carefully avoiding anything, or any expression of opinion, that might bring him into collision with those superiors, or provoke their censure; he tells us that he nevertheless feels himself at liberty "to give" expression to opinions formed prior to the delivery of the judgment—and this is what he proceeds to do in the remainder of his Pastoral Letter.

He tells us that, until the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had declared to the contrary, he had believed in the Inspiration of the whole Bible, and that the teachings of the Essays and Reviews were incompatible with the Articles of the Church, and the fundamental principles of Christianity. In the same way he admits that, until the same august tribunal had decided against him, he had believed, in the simplicity of his heart, that "eternal" meant "eternal;" and that "everlasting" meant "everlasting;" and he insinuates that such is his opinion still, though he feels that one in his subordinate position has no right to impugn the judgment of his betters. After a good deal of this kind of stuff, he concludes with the expression of his hope that all will yet go on well and smoothly in his department; and terminates with a series of devout aspirations—some four or five in number—"May God forbid. . . . May that blessed Book. . . . May we find and feel. . . . May it be our privilege," &c. These only are expressed, of course; understood, and most important of all, there is the aspiration—"May God preserve to us our Government situations, and teach us to eat the bread and butter with which the State provides us—somewhat dirty

though it be—with humble hearts, and cheerful countenances."—C. T. Cantuar.

Altogether it is a very pretty though somewhat mawkish Pastoral; and the only thing remarkable about it is:—That it professes to be written by one who calls himself a successor of the Apostles; who professes to have received the Holy Ghost for the office of Bishop in Christ's Church; and who has solemnly pledged himself before God and man to "banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine, contrary to God's Word; and both privately and openly to call upon and encourage others to do the same."—Book of Common Prayer. We wish the good man had attempted to show in his Pastoral Letter how he reconciled this last clause of his Ordination Oath, with his acquiescence in the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council!

LECTURE BY THE REV. MR. O'FARRELL.—On Tuesday evening 26th instant, at Bonaventure Hall, the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell will deliver a lecture on the subject "IRELAND AND POLAND." Price of admittance 25 cents. The proceeds to be applied in behalf of St. Anne's Church. The Lecture will commence at eight o'clock.

MR. FOTHERGILL.—The Montreal Herald pays the following well-merited compliment to this gentleman as a lecturer:—

MR. FOTHERGILL.—We are sorry we cannot furnish, as we had wished, a synopsis of Mr. Fothergill's very able and interesting lecture of Friday; but a synopsis, or even a full report, of a lecture does not always afford a fair criterion by which judgment of the lecture itself may be formed. The unreportable things are all in Mr. Fothergill's favor. His respectable exterior; his bearing—that of a well-bred English gentleman—his chaste and elegant language and his voice, so full of pathos—bespeak for him a large measure of success should he purpose devoting himself to public lecturing.

"LA REVUE CANADIENNE."—We hail with much pleasure the appearance of the second and third numbers of this periodical. It reckons amongst its contributors some of the most eminent of our French Canadian fellow-citizens; gentlemen whose well known antecedents, and social position are a guarantee to the reader that in La Revue Canadienne he will find nothing to shock his feelings as a Canadian, or as a Christian. The maternal execution of this work reflects the highest credit upon the printers M. E. Senecal; and we sincerely bespeak for it a warm reception, and widely extended circulation throughout the Province.

The Church in Montreal, and the Seminary especially, have sustained a serious loss in the death of the Rev. Joseph Comte on Saturday 16th inst. The deceased was in his 71st year, having been born in Montreal in 1793. In 1817 he received Priest's Orders, and for many years was the Procureur of the Seminary, during which time he acquired the respect of all with whom his position brought him into contact.

Carroonbrook Correspondence will appear in our next.

DUNDAS HIBERNIA CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sir—At the Annual Meeting of the Hibernia Catholic Literary Society of Dundas, C.W., the following gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the current year:— Mr. J. B. Looney—President. " M. J. Haylow—Vice do. " Patrick Fahy—Secretary. " Patrick Cosgriff—Assistant do. " John Cosgriff—Treasurer. " Timothy Sullivan—Marshal. " Edward Cummins—Banner Bearer. " James Dundas—Ass. do. " John Benson—Flag Bearer. Managing Committee.—Messrs. James Hourigan, James Fahy, sen., James Watson, John M. Cummins, Patrick Aylward, T. Sullivan, James Fahy, jun., John Brady, and John Devlin. By publishing the above list in your valuable journal, you will confer a favor upon the Society. P. FAHEY, Secretary.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—We understand that nothing has yet been made known as to the movements of the troops this Spring. So far as we can learn, however, we think the following programme will be found to be correct:— The 63rd will remain in London. The 47th will probably leave Kingston to be quartered also in London. The R. O. Rifles will leave London for Kingston. The P. C. O. Rifle Brigade will probably leave Hamilton for Halifax. The 62nd [at Quebec] may be expected to leave for England, to be replaced by a line regiment, the 26th, to arrive from Malta. A regiment may be expected to arrive from the Lower Provinces to replace the Rifle Brigade at Hamilton. Capt. Balfour's Field Battery will probably exchange with Major Penn's Battery, now stationed at Montreal.

If this programme be carried out, as we expect it will be, London will have stationed here two full regiments and a field battery.—London Eye Press. A woman by the name of Macanay, in Picton, was beaten by her son a few days ago, and on Wednesday she died. She was a sickly woman, and it is not improbable that the beating she received from her son, hastened her death. The son has left the country. A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A few days since a farmer residing not a great distance from this city lost his wife by the dread visitant of mortality. At the appointed hour for performing the funeral rites, the neighbors assembled; but were astonished by a determination on the part of the bereaved husband to postpone the services. Several sympathetic friends, who endeavored to reconcile him to a final leave of the loved remains, elicited from the distracted man the fact that he had been disappointed in the attendance of a professional gentleman, to extract several teeth containing gold filling, which had cost him some \$12 some years previous. Such lamentable economy under trying circumstances is deserving of public note.—Kingston British American.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Montreal Witness publishes the following editorial paragraph with reference to the anti-Canadian feeling which prevails at Washington, and which has been so strongly exemplified by the legislation to impose tonnage dues on Canadian vessels, for the maintenance of the American civil war:—

"We understand from gentlemen recently returned from Washington that a very deep feeling of dissatisfaction with Canada is entertained there, which will be likely to tell against us materially in negotiations concerning reciprocity or anything else. This feeling is entertained not only by young and excitable politicians, but by old, calm, reflecting men, who are specially indignant at the vexatious treatment to which their Consul-General was subjected here. The nature of the prosecution against him, and the kind of characters who promoted it, are pretty well known there; and the prosecution itself would have been rated at its true importance but for the action of our judges in granting, upon the application of an unknown individual, not even alleging any certain cause of complaint, or showing any positive damage, an extraordinary writ of arrest on Sunday against an aged and infirm gentleman in the high position of American Consul-General, and holding him to the excessive bail of thirty thousand dollars. This, we presume, was the most extraordinary course ever adopted by a Canadian Judge; and it may, in one way and another, cost Canada a thousand times the amount of that bail. We may, of course, say, 'Who cares?' 'Canada is not dependent on any other country,' &c. &c. But reflecting men know the value of good neighborhood and friendly relations between adjoining countries."

The reason assigned by the Witness is not the only one which animates the American politicians at Washington to hostility against Canada. Our lack of sympathy with the Northern cause in the civil war the admiration which Canadians have not failed to yield for the gallantry of the Southerners, our prompt alliance with the English view as to the outrage committed on the mail steamer 'Trent,' the failure of the American ideas on Canadian soil, an utter indifference to and contempt for their proposals for annexation, are all matters which have irritated the Republican politicians at Washington. As to the action of the Lower Canadian Judge referred to by the Witness, we hold the Judge a better arbiter of the propriety and legality of his course than the Witness which presumes to call it in question.—The charge preferred against the American Consul-General, Mr. Giddings, and which now hangs unrefuted over his head, was a grave one, and the Judge, no doubt, did his whole duty in seriously entertaining it and acting upon the information in the way he did. We cannot alter our laws to screen an American consul from the penalties attached to the crime of kidnapping, nor would it be right in any judge to refuse an examination or overlook the suspicious circumstances which contributed to give strength to the charge preferred against the American consul, simply because he was the consul of a neighboring power. Let Mr. Giddings come back and prove his innocence. Justice surely will not be denied to him in a Canadian Court. Though he cannot expect an acquittal in the face of convincing testimony, yet he may be confident of re-establishing himself in the good opinion of the people here should he be successful in proving his non-complicity in the crime which had redpath for its victim. Our wily wintners, it is said, drove Mr. Giddings, just before the trial was to come on, to his home in Ashland, Ohio, where, by the way, the wintners are not much better than in Canada; but it is to be hoped that our summery summers will not deter the Consul General from making a re-appearance amongst us. Let him come back without further enlarging the period of his bail and settle the question, whether we must consider the part he played in the Redpath abduction, as one of criminal intent, criminal negligence, or an spotted innocence. Such a course it seems would be a better one than the course Mr. Giddings has adopted, of representing himself at Washington as a martyr to Canadian hostility, and animating his brother politicians of the Republican order with a spirit of unjust retaliation against this country.—Kingston News.

A BADGE FOR THE DETECTIVES.—The necessity for a badge to be worn by detectives in plain clothes has induced Captain Lamothe to have prepared half a dozen badges for the purpose. The badge is very appropriate. It consists of the shield of the City Arms surmounted by a crown, and is plated on durable metal. It bears the words 'Montreal detective.' In future Detectives O'Leary and Coallier will each wear a badge on the vest or where it can readily be exposed when necessary.—Montreal Herald.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Norwich, J. Cain, \$1; Leeds, T. Scallon, \$1; Martintown, D. McDonald, \$3; Ottawa, Kearns & Ryan, \$2.50; St. Malachie, James O'Brien, \$1; Marysville, D. M. Henry, \$2; Malbaie, E. Angers, \$4; Hawkesbury Mills, P. Rogers, \$1; Kirkora, Rev. Mr. Boutat, \$2; Johnson's Corners, S. Brown, \$2; Valcartier, Rev. P. Kelly, \$3; Dover South, Rev. P. Andrieux, \$2; St. Jacques, Rev. J. O. Remillard, \$2; Drummondville, Rev. J. O. Prince, \$2; St. Anicet, P. Barret, \$2; Melbourne, T. Doyle, \$2; Hawkesbury Mills, John Carr, \$1; Leinster, M. Jordan, \$2; Oakville, P. McLaughlin, \$1; Anton Vale, Rev. Mr. Ricard, \$2; St. Vincent du Paul, Rev. J. Sauré, \$2; Penetanguishene, Sergeant Richard O'Donnell, \$1; do. M. Quinn, \$2; Newbury, H. M. Lear, \$3; River Beaudette, M. Darragh, \$2; Stratford, Rev. P. F. O'Riordan, \$2; Lennoxville, Alex. M. Curdy, \$1; St. Alphonse, Rev. Mr. Otis, \$10; Perce, Rev. E. Gilmet, \$10; Credit, M. Murphy, \$2.50; Norton Creek, Alex. McCallum, \$1; Hamburg, W. F. Gannon, \$4; Onslow, J. Dehan, \$2; Sherrington, T. Whelan, \$2; North Lancaster, Angus McMillan, \$2; Oatseau Landing, J. Birmingham, \$2; Perth, Very Rev. J. H. McDonough, \$2; Alexandria, G. O'Brien, \$2; Port Lewis, J. Fian, \$1. Per J. Carroll, Rawdon, —J. D. Daly, jr., \$1. Per J. McCormick, Buckingham, —J. M. O'Neil, \$2. Per Rev. Jos. Pelletier, Richelieu, N. B., —M. Sutton, \$2; D. O'Leary, \$2; P. Quilly, \$2. Per P. Lynch, Belleville, —J. McCarthy, \$2; P. Cox, \$2.75. Per R. Rennie, Napanee, —self, \$2; J. Dwyer, \$6. Per J. Killone, Seaforth, —T. McFadden, \$1. Per E. McCormick, Peterboro, —Jas. Duignan, \$1; Ennismore, J. Carew, \$2; L. Doran, \$1; South Duoro Jas. Lynch, \$4; Smith Town, T. Houlihan, \$2. Per J. O'Sullivan, Norwood, —T. Shea, \$1. Per Rev. M. Lalor, Picton, —Mrs. P. Low, \$2.50. Per F. O'Neil, Fitzroy, —Cedar Hill, T. O'Connor, \$1; Pakenham, J. Gorman, \$2. Per W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills, —D. McDougald, \$2. Per J. O'Laughlin, jr., St. Catharines, —M. Landrigan, \$2; P. Meagher, \$2.50. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec, —Mrs. Lynch, \$2. Per Jas. Bonfield, Eganville, —self, \$2; J. Quealy, \$2; D. Leacy, \$2; J. McKiernan, \$2; W. Gorman, \$2; D. McDonnell, \$2; T. Sheridan, \$2; D. Madigan, \$2; L. Curley, \$2.50; Douglas, W. O'Toole, \$2. Per F. L. Egan, Bayfield, —self, \$1; L. O'Ryan, \$1. Per M. Kelly, Merrickville, —Obas O'Hara, \$2.50. Per D. O'Felly, Cobourg, —P. Keown, \$2. Per J. Gorman, Shamrock, self, \$3; P. Fitzgerald, \$2. Per J. King, Sarnia, —Robt. Riely, \$1. Per J. Hackett, Chambly, —J. Dunn, \$4. Per Rev. Mr. McCarthy, Williamstown, —J. Hay, \$2. Per P. Lynch, Richmond, O. E., —self, \$1; T. Campbell, \$2. Per Jas. Heenan, Pembroke, —self, \$2; J. E. Wright, \$1; Geo. Dixon, \$1; W. Murray, \$4; J. Kennedy, \$4; J. Cunningham, \$2; D. Shields, \$4; R. White, \$2; M. O'Driscoll, \$2; M. Dowling, \$2. Per J. Kennedy, Lindsay, —self, \$2; M. Hallin, \$6. Per J. Donohoe, Smith Falls, —self, \$1; J. Hourigan, \$2.

A SORROWFUL CHRISTENING.—The posthumous child of the late Sir Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Barrister, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, born on the 14th instant, was baptised in the Parish Church on Friday. The Hon. Judge Berthelot acted in the stead of its lamented father, and Mrs. Berthelot as sponsors. It was christened Louis Francois Hypolite, by the Rt. Rev. Mr. Morrison, Bishop in partibus of Coronea, and Coadjutor to the Bishop of Vancouver's Island, who is his Uncle and also acted as Godfather.—Montreal Gazette.

The Windsor Record says, on Friday, night two more members of the Rifle Brigade (or Royal Canadian Rifles?) deserted. A third one also made an attempt to get away, but was captured before he had got far.

Mr. J. Prescott Eldridge, a travelling Lecturer and Shaksperian Reader, was charged before the Magistrate's Court on Wednesday last at Richmond, C. E., with having attempted to enlist one William Cross, in the Federal service. The defence was that the proposition was made in jest; the Magistrate however thought differently, and committed him to trial. Here a difficulty arose; the Constable applied for his expenses and those of the witnesses; the Court had no funds; and the result was that the Constable refused to take the prisoner to Sherbrooke, and the witnesses to appear against him.—Gazette, 14th instant.

The Government of Nova Scotia, moved doubtless by the recent dispatch from the Duke of Newwinds has withdrawn its bill to repeal the Intercolonial Railway Act. The bill to continue their present Railway to Pictou was passed unanimously.

Birth. In this city, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, Lady Lafontaine, of a son.

Died. In New York, on the 7th inst., Mr. John McGregor, Printer, late of this city, in the 32nd year of his age.

In this city, on the 13th inst., Honora Keating, wife of Edward Rodden, aged 26 years.

At Quebec, on Sunday morning, the 3rd instant Denis Cantillon, Culler, aged 44 years, a native of the City of Cork, Ireland. He bore his long illness with patience and resignation, and received with edifying piety the last sacraments of his holy religion. May he rest in peace. Amen.

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.) April 19. Flour, country, per qtl. . . . . 13 0 to 13 6 Oatmeal, do . . . . . 12 0 to 12 6 Indian Meal . . . . . 00 0 to 00 0 Peas per min . . . . . 3 4 to 3 6 Beans, small white per min. . . . . 5 0 to 5 6 Honey, per lb . . . . . 0 7 to 0 8 Potatoes, per bag . . . . . 3 0 to 3 3 Dressed Hugs, per 100 lbs. . . . . \$6.50 to \$7.25 Hay, per 100 bundles . . . . . \$10.00 to \$13.50 Straw, . . . . . \$4.00 to \$ 6.00 Eggs, fresh, per dozen . . . . . 0 9 to 0 10 Butter, fresh per lb, . . . . . 1 3 to 1 6 Do salt, do . . . . . 0 10 to 0 11 Lard, do . . . . . 7 0 to 0 8 Barley, do, for seed per 50 lbs. . . . . 2 0 to 3 0 Buckwheat . . . . . 2 3 to 2 6 Flax Seed, do . . . . . 8 0 to 9 0 Timothy do . . . . . 7 6 to 8 0 Oats, do, . . . . . 2 6 to 2 2 Turkeys, per couple, (old) . . . . . 8 0 to 10 0 Poultry, do . . . . . 2 6 to 3 6 Geese, do . . . . . 5 0 to 7 0 Ducks, do . . . . . 3 9 to 4 6 Maple Sugar, . . . . . 0 7 1/2 to 0 8 Maple Syrup, per gallon . . . . . 6 0 to 6 0

MONTRAL CATTLE-MARKET—April 19.

First Quality Cattle, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Second and third, \$6.50 to \$5.50. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 to \$20; extra, \$30 to \$35.—Sheep, \$4.00 to \$6.00; Lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Hogs, \$5.50 to \$6, live-weight Hides \$5 to \$5.50 Pelts, \$1.75 to \$2 each. Tallow, rough \$6 to 6 1/2c.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS—April 29.

Fall wheat 85 to 90c. per bushel. Spring wheat, 75c to 80c per bush. Barley, 70c to 80c per bushel. Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel. Oats 35c to 38c. Pork \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs.—Globe.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1864.

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'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.

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

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

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

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

France still prosecutes armaments with vigor and on a scale of magnitude which, without a purpose, seems recklessly and monstrously extravagant. According to statistics recently published, the French Government possesses at present, either finished or in progress of completion, 43 screw iron-plated vessels, being altogether of the force of 24,000 horses, with 1,356 guns. Of these there are 4 ships of the line, 19 frigates, 19 gunboats, and one ship with a spur. The French navy possesses further 245 screw steam vessels, representing a force of 63,850 horses and carrying 5,528 guns. There are, moreover, 85 paddlewheel steamers, carrying 538 guns, together with 103 sailing vessels, carrying 2,344 guns—making altogether 478 ships, 9,766 guns, and 107,075 horse-power. The French merchant navy comprises nearly 15,000 sailing vessels, 500 steamers, and 9,000 fishing boats. Ad- vices from Cherbourg state that the fitting out of the iron-clad frigates is being continued with the greatest activity. It is believed that the Invincible and Couronne may commence their trial trips the beginning of next week. The Solferino is to be taken out of the dock about the middle of April. Letters from Brest state that the rail- way from Rennes to that port, which was all that was wanted to place Brest in communication with Paris, will be opened to the public on the 15th of August next, the Emperor's fete.

The return of MM Carnot and Garnier Pages is commented upon by the journals, and there is hardly one of them that does not in some way or other try to shift off the responsibility of that event.

The Opinion Nationale admits that this double election goes beyond its own aim; that it discloses a feeling of popular discontent and im- patience greater than it ever supposed, and a spirit of opposition to Imperial policy which is on the increase. The Government had the good sense to admit on previous occasions that it was led into error, and it is to be hoped that it will do so now. It must see that there are situations it must abandon, men used up that it must sepa- rate from, liberties which it has hitherto dreaded, but which are now become indispensable, and good resolutions postponed which it must now see public opinion imperiously demands the exe- cution of. Universal suffrage has declared its will, and there is no use in being irritated about it. Enlightened Governments, whose origin is the national will, may be annoyed at having lost their control over public opinion, but they should re- gard such a manifestation as the present, how- ever little to their liking, as a warning and a sign which practised statesmen should not lightly pass over.

The Union, a Legitimist paper, affirms that no one can misunderstand the real meaning of the elections. The fact is patent. The ma- jority have gone the whole length. They have voted for M. Garnier Pages in spite of the un- popularity of his 45 centimes impost in the time of the Provisional Government, and for M. Car- nast in spite of his astonishing circulars to the schoolmasters at the same period, and in spite of his Monteur Republican. It is undeniable that 1848 has beaten 1864; and what is more serious still, it is not the 1848 of General Cava- gnaign, but the 1848 of the Provisional Govern- ment—the Government which expired of utter debility on the eve of the June insurrection, and with the maledictions of the Constituent Assem- bly itself. The Union denies that this election implies liberty—the liberty which all moderate men desire; and it prays that liberty may not have to pay the cost of a campaign in which its name has served as the mask of revolution.

In point of fact, the election does not seem to have contented any of the organs of public opi- nion with the exception of the Siecle, and the Siecle itself is only half satisfied. But when the Opinion Nationale would have it believed that public opinion is tending towards the Re- public because the Emperor does not make war for nationalities, it forgets that M. Carnot was elected twice with General Cavaignac, in 1852 and 1857, by a far greater majority than now, and against far different competitors. Some of the staunchest friends of the Government blame it for what has occurred.

PARIS, March 28.—For some days after the elections of Paris there was a strong probability of a change in the Cabinet. A high functionary whose zeal goes far beyond that of the ordinary supporters of the Government and friends of the dynasty, is said to have earnestly urged the Em- peror to part from his present Minister of the Interior for some one more devoted to his person, free from tendencies to moderation, and disposed to tighten rather than to relax the gripe of au- thority. The Minister of the Interior indulged now and then in certain weaknesses, such as per- mitting lectures to be given in the Salle Barthe- lemy for the benefit of the wounded Poles, which collected together numbers of the working classes and in which, despite of every precaution, certain doctrines might be made too attractive to such an audience. The lectures were allowed on condition that politics should not be treated di- rectly or indirectly; but a clever lecturer might evade it, and whether he did so or not, it was not well to familiarize people with meetings of any kind or for any purpose; and perhaps the re- turn of such men as Garnier Pages and Carnot might be traced to this culpable toleration.

PARIS, March 29.—The Constitutionnel of to-day publishes an article, signed by M. Limay- rac, on the Danish Circular referring to the con- duct of the Austrian and Prussian troops towards the inhabitants of Schleswig. The article points out the anomalous nature of their acts, and con- cludes thus:—

"Modern diplomacy should seek for a new code of international law, consolidating the liberty and dignity of nations and guaranteeing the pre- servation of the European balance of power."

Another article by M. Limayrac appears in the same paper, maintaining that the enthusiastic reception which Garibaldi will meet with in Lon- don will be equally embarrassing to two of Eng- land's allies—Italy and Austria.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 29.—If M. Mazzini be the victim of unmerited obloquy, he is him- self chiefly to blame. The document published in the Monteur of 1833 may have been a forgery, the prosecution may have been of the kind he describes; the Prefect of Police may have re- produced the reports from the motives he at- tributes to him; and still it is strange that with- almost every act like that which occurred in the coffee-shop at Rhodex, as with those for which Orsini and his associate suffered, and for which Greco and his accomplices, or his dupes, were convicted the other day, M. Mazzini's name ap- pears, justly or unjustly, before the public. The misfortune under which he suffers is not of re- cent date, and it is peculiar to him. There have been other eminent Italians not less devoted to their country nor less hostile to its tyrants and oppressors, men who never flinched from taking upon themselves the responsibility and the consequences of their counsels, and who never exposed others to the dangers which they were not themselves ready to face; men whose sincerity and courage their very enemies acknow- ledged, but against whom such charges as those against M. Mazzini, unjustly, as he alleges, were not breathed. These men did not conceal their opinions that the cause of freedom should not be sullied by assassination. It is unfortunate, too, that these columns are not credited merely by French men of all parties, principles and classes, but by his own countrymen, who are as zealous for the independence of Italy as himself. It is, in- deed, cruel that an innocent man should suffer under such a wrong; but the remedy is to a great extent in his own hands. M. Mazzini has on many previous occasions, issued addresses and circulars to the 'party of action' among his countrymen. Let him issue one on the present occasion, for he cannot find a better. Let him declare that public opinion for the last 30 years has done him grievous injury in attributing to him principles which he abhors quite as much as the country in which he lives abhors them. Let him, once for all, declare that he has never instiga- ted, promoted, or sanctioned assassination; that he utterly repudiates the 'theory of the dagger'; that it forms no part of his scheme for the rege- neration of Italy; that it is injurious to the cause of liberty everywhere; and that he who is guilty of the crime is no longer to be considered by him as a patriot.

Charges of the kind do not disturb the con- science of a man whose whole life is a contradic- tion to them. Such a man may indeed be per- mitted to treat them with "silence and con- tempt."

A few days ago the Duke of Coburg returned from Paris to Gotha, and the official organ of his Government now tells us that he was per- fectly well content with the reception he met with in the French capital, and with the results of his sojourn there. His Serene Highness had more than one interview with the Emperor of the French, but the only thing of importance the latter said was that he would recognize Frederic of Augustenburg as Duke of Holstein, 'if the Ger- man Bund should pronounce his claims to that Duchy to be well founded.'—Times Cor.

The Daily News says: Correspondence suf- ficiently shows that no preparation whatever has been made for a conference, and if the Emperor Napoleon has only half the sagacity for which he gets credit, he will be able easily to transform it into the Congress which he proposed last Novem- ber, with the additional gratification of seeing it convened by the very statesmen who defeat it before.

A story is going about Paris that is creditable to the Emperor. It is said that riding one day in the streets, he nearly rode over a little boy, and pulling up suddenly and ascertaining he was not hurt, asked him if he would like to see the Emperor. 'No,' replied the child, 'for my father says he is a scoundrel' (gredin). 'Indeed,' said the Emperor, 'I am sorry to hear that, but I think your father cannot be much of a judge.' 'Oh yes!' said the boy, 'he is a Senator,' upon which one of the Emperor's train asked his name but was peremptorily interrupted by his master, who declined to ask or hear it, and rode on.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT—TURIN, March 20.—The Mil- itary Gazette denies that a camp of observation is to be formed at Bologna.

Letters from Venetia to the 22d report that demonstrations have occurred in all the cities of that province to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution of 1848. Several arrests were made in Venice. It was believed that the visit of the Emperor of Austria to Venetia would be postponed until the first fortnight in April.

The Gazette Militaire states that the Italian navy is composed at present of 31 screw ships of the line, 36 paddlewheel ships of the line, 14 iron-cased frigates, 18 sailing ships of war, being altogether of 26,030 horse-power, 1,324 guns, and 21,930 seamen. There are six iron-coated frigates on the stocks in the Government dock- yards, besides other vessels of less power. The Italian Government are expecting six other iron-coated frigates which are being completed in the United States and in France. It appears from these documents that the Italian navy occupies the fourth rank in Europe, and follows immedia- tely after those of Great Britain, France and Rus- sia.

ROME.—March 19.—The anxiety for the Pope's health, which has been the prevailing sentiment of every one in Rome during the past fortnight, is, thank heaven, nearly set at rest, by his almost entire recovery from what has certain- ly been a serious and painful attack, as the or- dinary symptoms were complicated by gastric fever which entailed severe remedies, and has left his Holiness weaker than usual. He is, however, sufficiently recovered to-day to receive the letters of credence of M. De Sartiges, who formally presents them for the first time this morning, and will hold his official reception this evening at the Palazzo Colonna, occupied by the French Embassy.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Queen Dow- ager of Naples and her son, the Count of Trani, are about to take their departure from Rome for Paris and Vienna. The health of Her Majesty Queen Marie Sophie is unhappily very unsatis-

factory and the death of her uncle, the King of Bavaria, has proved a severe shock to her. The Reaction has lately given signs of increase, and any movement in the North will have an im- mediate echo in the Abruzzi and Terra di La- voro, where there are still large bands of peas- ants in arms. The La Galas, as you will have seen by the telegrams, are condemned to death, and probably ere you receive this they will be shot. The evidence was so obviously perjured that it passes even the usual bounds of Piedmon- tese injustice. No one believes the atrocities with which they were charged, for the tale is so overloaded that it is impossible to lend credence to such a farrago of absurdity; cooking and eating a Priest being among the number of charges! The amnesty given for the King's fete is only extended to conscripts, not one pardon yet for the Reactionaries, and the prisons fuller than ever!—London Tablet.

SWITZERLAND.

It was proposed to celebrate the 300th anni- versary of the death of Calvin this year at Ge- neva, but it appears that a difference of opinion has arisen on the subject between the Consistory and the venerable Association of Pastors. The former are opposed to the celebration of the fes- tival, and the latter insist on it. The Consistory it is said, have refused the pastors the use of the national churches. The difference is explained by the disapprobation of the Consistory of the act of Calvin in having caused the controversial- ist Servet to be burnt at the Stake at Geneva for having differed with him on the doctrine of the Trinity.—Times.

AUSTRIA.

A few days ago a Cabinet Council was held here at which it was the question of the reversionary claims of the Archduke Ferdinand Max to the Austrian throne. As his Imperial Highness is the next 'agnate' it would be well if he were to relinquish his claims to the Austrian crown before he leaves for Mexico, but this he refuses to do. The Cabinet is of opinion that the Emperor ought not to allow his brother to leave the country until he has ceded his rights to his next of kin (the Archduke Charles Louis), but His Majesty is not inclined to meddle in a matter of such extreme delicacy. Some time ago the future Em- peror of Mexico gave his relatives to understand that he was willing to renounce his reversionary claims to the Austrian throne, but he changed his mind during his visit to his father-in-law, King Leopold of Belgium. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day before yesterday his Imperial Highness left for Mira- mar, and it attracted notice that none of the mem- bers of his family accompanied him to the railroad station.

VIENNA, March 26.—Although it is not yet settled when and where the Conference is to meet, there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the information contained in my telegram of the 23d inst., which ap- peared in the second edition of The Times of that date. Austria, Prussia, Russia, and France, have already accepted the propositions made by the British Government and I am assured that Denmark will not refuse to follow their example.—Cor. of Times.

The Times gives partial credit to the report of an extensive attempt to revolt among the Hungarian troops arrayed against Denmark. The Austrian army broke up from before Frederica in an unaccountable manner, and the disaffection of the troops may have been the cause. The Times trusts that the report of the wholesale execution of the Hungarian troops is untrue.

REVOLUTIONARY DISTURBANCES.—It is not at all unlikely that the present year will rival 1848 in the number of important and organic changes in the political distribution of European territory. Already there are unmistakable signs that Revolution long smouldering in different quarters is now about to burst forth. At Pesth, during the evening of the 13th inst., a crowd of upwards of three hundred persons assembled in front of a coffee-house in the Landstrasse, and after some commotions, burst forth into cries of 'Long live Kossuth,' 'Long live Garibaldi.' The mob then dispersed, and behaved rather tumultuously and disorderly in the streets. Subsequently, fourteen persons belonging to the higher classes were arrested. Some of these had been concerned in the disturbances of 1848. Fifteen hundred stand of arms were the next day discovered and seized upon by government. Strong patrols now march the streets by day and night, and every possible precaution to prevent a sudden violent out- break has been taken. In Galicia the disarming of the people continues; domiciliary visits are frequent and great uneasiness prevails. The Hungarian re- fugee, General Klapka, and the Garibaldian Turri are said to be at the head of a well-organised movement in the Danubian Principalities. The Austrian pre- parations for the defence of the Italian boundary still continue. Sixty thousand men in Venetia, and supplies and ammunition of every kind being daily forwarded. All these preparations, all these distur- bances, incipient or active, denote a year of no ordi- nary wars and changes.

About 50 persons have recently been arrested in Hungary on suspicion of having conspired against the State, but none of them have yet been brought to trial. Messrs. Klapka and Turri are now at Bu- charest, and one could almost fancy that they were at the head of a powerful and well appointed army, so great is the uneasiness which their presence in Roumania causes to the Imperial authorities in Hun- gary.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

During the last few days nothing of importance has occurred either in Schleswig or in Jutland, but the Danes will do well not to allow themselves to be lulled into security, as the necessary preparations for an effective attack on their strongholds are now being made. The strength of the Prussian army at Duppel is 40,000 men; the Austro-Prussian corps, which has invested Frederica, consists of 16,000 men; and about 8,000 men are in the northern part of Jutland. Some other troops are posted at different parts of the coast, but neither their num- ber nor their whereabouts are exactly known here.

On Monday morning, at 3 o'clock, an attack was made on the whole Dybbol line, and the telegraph informs us that the Prussians were completely re- pulsed. The engagement lasted several hours, and at last the Prussian soldiers refused to obey their officers' command to advance. The Danish iron- clad, the Rolf Krake, took an active part in the en- gagement. General Gerlach is able to announce a victory, the Prussians having been everywhere driven back to their former position. Although we cannot but sympathize with the gallant efforts of the Danes, we have no wish to rejoice in this check to the Prussian arms, and should regret that the event ever happened, should it prove that it has been the means of staying the progress of the negotiations which are shortly to be opened. Whatever may be going on at the lines of Dybbol, we may congratulate our statesmen on the promise of a settlement which has been the reward of their persevering remon- strances and their unmovable moderation. It is an- nounced that the Conference on the Danish question will begin in London on the 12th of April. These Conference are on the basis of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy—that is, the Powers entering into them recognise that the sovereignty of the Duchies belongs to Christian IX., and the only questions will relate to the connexion between one part of his dominions and the other. It would be certainly premature to consider that the difficulties which be- set the matter are surmounted, or that while the two

racers are engaged in a fierce struggle, though only in a corner of the country, we may count upon paci- fying and reconciling them. But if we only look back to what has been accomplished during the last four months, there is fair hope of an honorable and peaceful end.—Times.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 19th states that the party of resistance is becoming stronger every day, and even the most moderate are beginning to admit that the great object of the Danish Govern- ment is to gain time. When the Germans say they shall have captured Frederica and carried the re- dents of Duppel, what will they do. One of two things—they will either respect the Treaty of Lon- don, and they will render themselves ridiculous for having sacrificed so much to gain nothing; or they will trample their engagements under foot, and then they will have the Powers who signed the protocols of London opposed to them. The same letter adds that Bishop Conrad, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had sent a circular to the Danish Ministers at foreign Courts to complain of the bad treatment inflicted by the Germans on the public functionaries in Schleswig.

The British Government is trying to persuade the great German Powers to specify, before the Confer- ence meets, the terms they intend to make with Denmark; but hitherto nothing more has been learned from them than that they think the territorial integrity of the Danish Monarchy must be maintained, and the Sovereign rights of the present dynasty up- held. It would seem that Austria and Prussia are of opinion that it is for Denmark to make propo- sitions to them and not for them to do so to Denmark.

Both Austria and Prussia have offered to assist their Federal allies in putting down revolutionary movements in Germany; but none of them have ex- pressed any intention to accept the proffered aid ex- cept the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse. The opposition of the secondary German States to the will of Austria and Prussia is becoming feeble, and there is reason to believe that the two great Powers will soon be able to command a majority in the Bund.

THE COST OF A BOMBARDMENT.—Every shot of rifled artillery, according to the Prussian system, says a Berlin letter, costs at least £1 sterling. The works of Duppel being armed with 120 heavy guns, about 300 will be required to undertake the attack, each of which will fire from 700 to 1,000 shots.—At the lowest estimate, then, the cost of the bom- bardment must be set down at £210,000. In this, however, is not included the cost of the timber, the gabions, shovels, brushwood, &c. Then there is another heavy item, accruing from the transport of the guns and ammunition—300 24-pounders weighing no less than 30,000 cwt., while the ammunition required weighs about five times as much.—Times.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE FIELD.—Among the motley crowd following in the rear of the army, and con- sisting of sightseers, journalists, and all manner of speculators, from the millionaire who feeds a division down to the pedlar whose fortune is borne on his back, a large number of photographers have recent- ly made their appearance. If as successful as they are indefatigable, these migratory artists will feather their nests to some purpose. Any place rendered memorable by a fight, or the slightest attempt at a fight, is laid before you in three different sizes and from three different points of view. They show you the regiments marching out for the fray, singing and shouting. They hover about the troops when the balls are flying in earnest, catching a negative of a company running away, or charging the foe with still unbroken spirits; and when the dead are down they descend on the spot, making capital out of the horrors, and preparing a picturesque view of the car- nage.—Letter from Schleswig.

SWEDEN.

Letters received from Christiana to the 23d inst., state that the Committee of the Storting, in their re- port on the extraordinary credit for armaments, said: "Although the Norwegian people does not wish for any further intimate political connexion with Denmark, the ruin of that State would, nevertheless, arouse the strongest sympathy in Norway. The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the Government Bill, upon condition that Sweden and Norway should also have allies."

Advices from Stockholm state that orders have been issued for the immediate fitting out of the Carl Johann screw ship-of-the-line, and the frigates Nor- koping and Josephine, Swea and Andrea. The Norwegian Storting has been closed. The King in his speech said that Sweden, jointly with the other powers, would endeavor to obtain peace; but at the same time was prepared to render assistance to Denmark against an overpowering force.

POLAND.

Deportation is the order of the day in Poland. Whole districts are being depopulated, and the wretched inhabitants sent off to perish in the snows of Siberia. On the 19th of March another convoy of five hundred prisoners, male and female, young and old, as usual, set out on their desolate journey from Warsaw. It is calculated that the total number of those so expatriated for political offences, or what the Russian Government chooses to consider such, from the Kingdom of Poland alone amounts to 23,400. General Mouravieff, in the provinces subjected to his authority, is doing the same work of depopulation on an equally large scale. What with the losses in battle, the hangings, and the deportations to Siberia, the Poles cannot be expected to hold out much longer. Indeed, unless they receive material help, and that quickly, from some powerful friend outside their own boundaries, their cause may be regarded—not, indeed, as lost; for that a truly good cause can never be—but as hopeless for the present.

The Austrian authorities deny that they deliver up Poles to the Russian Government, but it is a patent fact that they force fugitive Russian subjects to return from Galicia to their homes. On the 23d instant, Austrian authorities at Cracow ar- rested the Countesses Ostrowska and Wodzicka, and took them to the citadel, where they are still confined. In the morning of the following day, the owner of the newspaper Wiek was arrested, and with him 15 compositors and printers.

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg to the 24th instant state that a camp is to be established in Finland during the ensuing summer.

It is to be formed by native and 30,000 Russian troops.

The Narodova Gazette publishes a letter from an Austrian subject who fell into the hands of the Rus- sians and was sentenced to transportation to Siberia. He states that he has been three months on his jour- ney since he set out from Kieff. The political exiles are chained in batches of six, and are treated as ordi- nary malefactors. They are locked up at night, 12 together, in a small hut, where they fall asleep with fatigue. They are allowed only three copeks a day to feed themselves, and they would perish of hunger were it not for the Russian peasants, who throw them bread as they pass through the villages. The immense steppes through which the prisoners pass are covered with snow, through which they find it difficult to make their way. Their destina- tion is Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia, where they expect to arrive in August. They waded through the snow without the protection of strong boots, fur, or warm cloth, and deprived of every refreshing bever- age. They still console themselves with the hope that they shall return to their native country—but when? A number of them, nevertheless, drop off and perish in the snow, particularly those who are suffering from wounds.

UNITED STATES.

PREVALENCE OF CRIME.—In referring to a case of robbery, the Detroit Free Press has the following with reference to the prevalence of crime in that city:

"Bold and fearless murders have been committed

in the very heart of the place. Bands of armed ruf- fians have prowled through the streets under the cover of night, and perpetrated acts the recital of which makes the blood run cold. Burglars have left their haunts of infamy, and departing for the time being from their usual places of prey, wounded and outraged the sanctity of private life. Highway robberies have been committed which for boldness in execution, would add lustre to the fame of a Turpin or a Claude Duval, and the lesser order of crimes, such as pickpocketing, unprovoked assaults and personal encounters, held high carnival generally."

The Chicago Tribune gives the following truly alarming picture of the prevalence of licentiousness and crime in that city:

"Not a train arrives in Chicago that is not freight- ed with the prostitutes of other cities and their at- tendant cavaliers, ruffians, pimps, and villains of every degree. The painted harlot walks our streets unblushingly, and elbows her way into the railway cars, sitting upon the same seat and talking familiar- ly with those who, if they knew her character, would regard speech and touch as moral and physical con- tamination; citizen's visit their houses because they know they run no risk of detection; young men and boys are sowing the seed of moral and physical dis- ease, which will one day ripen in a rich harvest of crime and death; innocent girls are seduced; the sanctity of the family circle invaded; houses of ill repute and houses of assignation spring up all over the city, and the men whose sworn duty it is to sup- press vice and immorality, have taken wicked men and women into their confidence, and in the abun- dance of their evil designs have accorded to crime the same protection they extended to virtue."

Crime was never more prevalent over the country than now. In this city, it crowded thoroughfares and in open daylight, men have been knocked down and robbed, and the robbers escaped with their plun- der.

The correspondence relative to the Chesapeake case is published, but it adds nothing of material interest to what is already known. In this correspondence Mr. Seward apologizes for any violation of British jurisdiction, and acknowledges the justice and impar- tiality of the British officials and of the Court of Nova Scotia. Lord Lyons accepts of the apology in the spirit that it is offered, and rejoices that the mat- ter is settled in a manner honourable to both parties, and calculated to improve the friendly relations be- tween the two powers.

Rats are abundant in Fort Lafayette. "It is stated that as the unfortunate lie in their uncomfortable cribs at night, they are literally covered with the disgusting vermin. One case is reported, in which the unhappy occupant of one of the cells was aroused as by a nightmare to find six of them reeling upon his breast, and of another who felt something nib- bling at his pedal extremities, and immediately kick- ing a rat was thrown to the ceiling and fell with a thud upon the floor. This is a part of the punish- ment inflicted by a paternal government upon the unfortunates who incur its suspicion, or the enmity of its subordinates. Not a single prisoner in that fortress has been confronted with his accuser, or tried by his peers. Many have languished there almost from the beginning of the war. Let all cry, 'God bless Abraham Lincoln!'—Boston Courier.

The last New York sensation is the announcement copied from a leading French journal, that the Im- perial Government is conniving at the building and fitting out in French ports of iron-clad vessels of war for the Confederate Government. This, added to Mexican complications, will not increase l'entente cordiale between France and the Federal Govern- ment.

CANADIAN DEFENCES.—We would most respect- fully suggest to our 'grave and potent Senators,' that Canada's best defence is Henry's Vermont Liniment. Let every man fortify his household with a bottle of this valuable remedy against disease and pain, and in this way be defend himself against a greater foe than any human antagonist. Use it for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, toothache, headache, cholera Diarrhoea, and all the pains that flesh is heir to. Warranted to be the best Pain Killer made.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. March 26. 1m

VICTORY!—What a cheering, heart stirring word, that implies long struggles, determined action, patient suffering, and ultimate success. A victorious army marching with all the pomp of glittering arms and rolling drums is a glorious sight, but the con- queror of disease, though an obscure soldier, is none the less entitled to our encomiums. Let us then cherish the memory of N. H. Downs, the inventor of the celebrated Balsamic Elixir for coughs and colds. Sold every where, price 25 cents.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. March 25. 1m

IT CONCERNS THE SICK TO READ THESE FACTS.—To over thirteen hundred editors of leading papers in the United States sample packages of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS have been presented, with the request, that each editor should state the effect of the medicine may have had in his own fam- ily, or on his sick friends. From the innumerable satisfactory statements published in reply, we make the following brief extracts: R. D. Crosswell, Esq., of the Daily Times, says: "In the case of a lady a near relative of the writer, the pills have effected the removal of dropsical swellings that had existed for more than three years." J. B. Goodwin, of the Loraine Gazette, one of the ablest weeklies in the West, states that he was 'promptly relieved from chronic torpidity of the bowels, accompanied with painful constipation, by the sample of pills received last October, and apprehends no return of the complaint.' Joseph Edwards, Esq., of the Tribune, writes: 'I was, so I thought, a hopeless dyspeptic, but two visits of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS seem to have entirely banished the com- plaint, to which I had been a martyr, more or less, for twelve years.' They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 426

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Tastes are as various in relation to perfumes as to wines. All gourmets, however, admire the Chiquet Cham- pagne; and ladies of taste and refined perceptions, admit that the fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water surpasses that of every other floral essence, except the best Maris Farina. Cologne. In South America the former is considered the finer article, and although recently introduced in this market, it is in equal favor with our fair country- women. Like the German Cologne, it is prepared from fresh flowers, but as the aromatic vegetation of Florida is more odoriferous than that of Europe, the Florida Water (bearing the above trade mark) has decidedly a richer odor than any Cologne. 182

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

A DISTRESSING COUGH, causes the friends of the sufferer much pain, as the sufferer himself. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will certainly cure coughs, colds, arrest consumption, and that speedily. When did it ever fail?

POSTHUMOUS HONORS.—Whose memory is honored as that of the celebrated Prussian physician and philosopher, Christoph Wilhelm Hoffland? Throughout the whole extent of Europe, especially Germany, his name has for years been a familiar household word, and there are but few in our own continent who have not experienced the benefits of his great medical and scientific attainments. His celebrated discovery for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c., is a preparation of the greatest merit, and gives the utmost satisfaction in all cases. It is prepared, in this country, by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, under the name of HOFFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and can be had of any druggist or dealer in medicines.

LET THE MARTYRS READ.—One word to Dyspeptics: You endure a living martyrdom, and none but those who have known what dyspepsia is can understand what you suffer. Now there is a remedy—an immediate, absolute, never-failing remedy within your reach, at your very door as it were. It is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. You have heard of it. Who has not? Use it and laugh at indigestion and all of its concomitants and consequences. In a week it will relieve the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff, that renders your life miserable. The flatulency, the constriction of the stomach, the incapacity for activity, either of body or mind, the midnight restlessness and daily pangs, the headache, the nausea, the indescribable feelings which belong to dyspepsia, and to no other complaint, will pass away like shadows. Make the experiment. 350 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG CATHOLIC desires a Situation as ORGANIST in or near the City. Address, Haydn, at this Office. March 31, 1864.

THE Publisher respectfully invites the attention of the Catholic Clergy and Public to this magnificent Edition of Rev. BAYERLEB'S great Work—

THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR, Its Festivals and Holy Seasons, To which are added the LEGENDS, or the LIVES of the SAINTS, by REV. DR. ALBAN STOLZ, Translated from the German, by Rev. THEODORE NOETHEN, Pastor of Holy Cross, Albany, N.Y.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR CONTAINS: I. The Explanation of all the Sundays and Festivals, divided into three parts—Christmas-Cycle, Easter-Cycle, and Pentecost-Cycle. II. The Legends, for every day during the Year. The public will easily understand that a work will be given to them, which contains more matter than any similar work that has yet been published.

The following extracts from letters received by the translator, Rev. Th. Noethen in Albany, prior to Feb., 1864, abundantly prove the high value of this work. Cincinnati, O.—Most Rev. Archbishop J. B. PURCELL:—"It is a most timely and valuable addition to our library of Catholic instruction and literature. I beg to give the publication my hearty approval."

Albany, N.Y.—Rt. Rev. Bishop J. McCLOSKEY:—"I commend it warmly to the patronage of the Catholics of my Diocese."

Alton, Ill.—Rt. Rev. Bishop H. D. JUNCKER:—"It is certainly a praiseworthy work. It will be to every family a source by which to obtain knowledge."

Burlington, Vt.—Rt. Rev. Bishop LOUIS DE GOESSBRIAND:—"Should the subsequent numbers be equal to this, I consider the work very useful."

Chicago, Ill.—Rt. Rev. Bishop J. DUGGAN:—"I wish we had many works of this kind in our language."

Cleveland, O.—Rt. Rev. Bishop A. RAPPE:—"I have been much pleased with it."

Dubuque, Iowa—Rt. Rev. Bishop OL. SMYTH:—"I desire to see it widely circulated throughout my Diocese."

Erie, Pa.—Rt. Rev. Bishop J. M. YOUNG:—"It seems to combine in one, the excellencies of several other works in devout use."

Harford, Ct.—Rt. Rev. Bishop F. P. MFARLAND:—"I am much pleased with it. The style is good, simple and earnest, and such as cannot fail to speak to the heart. You have my best wishes for the success of the publication."

Kingston, C.W.—Rt. Rev. Bishop E. HORAN:—"I know of no work, recently published, calculated to produce so great an amount of good."

Louisville, Ky.—Rt. Rev. Bishop M. J. SPALDING:—"I wish you much success in the publication."

Milwaukee, Wis.—Rt. Rev. Bishop J. M. HENNI:—"I sincerely wish that it may become a daily companion of devotion to every household in my diocese."

New York—V. R. WM. STARRS, Adm. of the Arch-Diocese:—"It is a work of merit. I approve of its publication, and I take pleasure in recommending it to the faithful."

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Rt. Rev. Bishop M. DOMENEC:—"I have not the least doubt, that such a work is calculated to instruct the Catholics."

Portland, Me.—Rt. Rev. Bishop D. W. BACON:—"Please add my name to the approbation given to you by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Albany."

St. Vincent's Abbey—Rt. Rev. Abbot B. WIMMER:—"I would wish to see it in every family of the English speaking Catholics of this country."

The Ecclesiastical Year will appear in 30 numbers. The first number will be published on the 1st of April, 1864, and subsequently on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Price, per number of six sheets (three double sheets) only 20 cents. Each subscriber will receive two premiums (on the additional payment of 25 cents. each) viz.: With No. 15, "SANCTISSIMA VIRGO," (The Holy Virgin). With No. 30, "ASCENSIO DOMINI," (Ascension of Christ).

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) MONTREAL,

Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand: Baths, Beer Pumps, Hot Air Furnaces, Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tinware (faces Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes

Jobbing punctually attended to.

JUST PUBLISHED, CHRISTIAN MISSIONS; THEIR AGENTS AND THEIR RESULTS. —BY— T. W. M. MARSHALL.

2 Vols. 8vo. of 600 pages each. Price \$4. The above Work on the Contrast between Catholic and Protestant Missions, is the most important Book that has issued from the Press for many years. It is a Work of extensive research and profound interest.

D. & J. SADLER & CO. March 30.

Also, Just Published, Part II. of the LETTERS and SPEECHES of Archbishop HUGHES. Price 38 cents. D. & J. SADLER & CO.

WANTED, A SCHOOL TEACHER, qualified to take charge of the Model School at the Village of Lacolle, capable to Teach the French and English languages, furnished with a Model School Diploma, and married. Good Testimonials will be required, and liberal Wages given. For further information, apply to the Chairman of the School Commissioners, T. WALSH, Esq., Lacolle, or to the undersigned, J. U. TREMBLAY, Sec. Lacolle, March 8, 1864.

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

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

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

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 flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c., and THURSDAYS FOR 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. commission 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, 1863.

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 moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers:—

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1864.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A CERTIFICATE WORTH A MILLION.

An Old Physician's Testimony.

READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858.

Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that I can cheerfully recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. 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 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 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful.

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

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

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

SMITH. Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada.

PRICE—25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors.

303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864.

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 at Island Pond,) at 3.15 P.M.

Night Passenger to Quebec (with Sleeping Car) at 8.00 P.M.

Mixed for Sherbrooke and Local Stations at 8.00 A.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at 7.45 A.M.

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. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director Montreal, Nov. 19, 1863.

WISTAR'S BALSAM — OF — WILD CHERRY

Has been used for nearly HALF A CENTURY, With the most astonishing success in Curing

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Group, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, Including even CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, or 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.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are combined with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

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

Your obedient servant, L. J. RAICINE. CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

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

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

CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF CORNWALL. Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen—Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own person and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy 'par excellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such.—Yours, &c., JOS. TANNER.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESCOTT, C.W. I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

ALFRED HOOKER. None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS' on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1863.

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

New and Splendid Books for the Young People

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

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

ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. GUIDE for CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own Living. By the Rev. George Desnos. 16mo., cloth, 75 cents.

THE HERMIT of the ROCK. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.35.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life.—Elegantly illustrated. 18mo, of nearly 900 pages. Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gilt, \$1.50; imit., full gilt, \$1.75; clasp, \$2; English morocco, \$2; morocco extra, 2.50; morocco extra, clasp, 3.00; morocco extra, beveled, 3.00; morocco extra, beveled, clasp, 3.50; morocco extra, paneled, 5.00.

THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts; embossed, gilt, 63 cts; embossed, gilt, clasp, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, clasp, 83 cts.

The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published. THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Music by Signor Spereza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cts; cloth, 50 cts.

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

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

To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them. A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. A POPULAR LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts; gilt, \$1.

SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1862. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00. THE TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadler, 19 cts.

A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENIGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev. F. X. Weniger, D.D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1.25.

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

A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols, cloth, \$2.50; half calf or morocco, 3.50. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE. By St. Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo, cloth, \$1.50. The Cottage and Parlor Library.

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

2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo, cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1.00.

3. Bessy Oonway; or, The Irish Girl in America.—By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt, 1.00.

4. The Lost Son: An Episode of the French Revolution. Translated from the French. By Mrs. J. Sadler; 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1.00.

5. Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Original Story. By Mrs. J. Sadler; with a Portrait. 16mo, cloth, 1.00; gilt edges, 1.30.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS—The work will be published in two 8vo volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth extra, \$5 half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe, will be good enough to send their names to the publisher as soon as possible.

FATHER MATTHEW: A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Rome and its Rulers.' 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.50. D. & J. SADLER & CO'S Montreal, Jan. 29, 1864.



**SEEDS! SEEDS!**  
FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just received at the  
GLASGOW DRUG HALL,  
268 Notre Dame Street.  
**CAMPHOR.**  
2000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE at the  
GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

**HORSFORD'S**  
AMERICAN YEAST POWDER.  
THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. McGibbon's, English's, Dufresne & McGarity's, M'Leod's, M'Laren's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Macalack's, Douglas's, Wellington Street, Mullin & Stealy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building.  
FINEST KEROSENE OIL, 3s 6d per gallon.  
COAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d do.  
J. A. HARTE, Druggist.  
Montreal, April 21.

**NOTICE.**  
THE FABRIQUE of the Parish of Montreal intends commencing the exhumation of the remainder of the corpses in the Old Catholic Cemetery in the St. Antoine Suburbs, on the Second day of MAY next. Proprietors of Lots in the above Cemetery are requested to remove the mortal remains of their friends and relatives; and to transport them to the Lots in the New Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges, which, on application to the said Fabrique, will be assigned to them in exchange for those which they now hold in the Old Cemetery.  
The process of exhumation must be brought to a close in the course of the month of October next.  
Montreal, 8th April, 1864.  
E. A. DUBOIS, Agent.  
3m.

**LUMBER.**  
JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS,  
Corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and GULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and GULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS—best quality. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.  
JORDAN & BENARD,  
35 St. Denis Street.  
March 24, 1864.

The Leading Perfume of the Age  
FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS.



**MURRAY & LANMAN'S**  
CELEBRATED  
FLORIDA WATER.

THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from GROOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible;—while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For  
FAINTING TURNS,  
NERVOUSNESS,  
HEADACHE,  
DEBILITY,  
AND  
HYSTERIA,  
It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of Fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and is confidently recommended as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and perspicacity, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin  
ROUGHNESS,  
BLOTCHES,  
SUN BURN,  
FRECKLES,  
AND  
PIMPLES

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.  
**COUNTERFEITS.**  
Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label.  
Prepared only by  
LANMAN & KEMP,  
Wholesale Druggists, New York.  
Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.  
For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.  
April 21, 1864. 12m.

**BROWN'S**  
BRONCHIAL  
TROCHES  
FOR  
COUGHS  
AND  
COLDS

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

**DYSPEPSIA,**  
AND  
DISEASES RESULTING FROM  
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,  
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,  
Are Cured by  
**HOOFLAND'S**  
**GERMAN BITTERS,**  
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.  
These Bitters have performed more Cures,  
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,  
Have more Testimony,  
Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,  
Than any other article in the market.  
We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,  
And will Pay \$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.  
**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,**  
Will Cure every Case of  
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.  
Observe the following Symptoms:  
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:  
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing  
Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Debility of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh,  
Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

**REMEMBER**  
THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT  
ALCOHOLIC,  
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,  
And Can't make Drunkards,  
But is the Best Tonic in the World.  
READ WHO SAYS SO:  
From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:—  
I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly,  
LEVI G. BECK.

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

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

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

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

**JONES & EVANS,**  
Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,  
PROPRIETORS.  
For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.  
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, O.E.  
Jan. 14, 1864. 12m.

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

**WILLIAM H. HODSON,**  
ARCHITECT,  
No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.  
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.  
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.  
Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

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

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

**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.

**NOTICE.**  
Montreal, March 29, 1864.  
IN consequence of having (this day) taken into Partnership Mr. JAMES SKELLY, the Business of my Establishment will henceforward be conducted under the name and Firm of T. TIFFIN & CO.  
Returning my sincere acknowledgments for the proofs of confidence with which I have heretofore been favored, I trust that the same will be continued to our new Firm.  
THOMAS TIFFIN.  
4t.

**MATT. JANNARD'S**  
NEW CANADIAN  
COFFIN STORE,  
Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,  
MONTREAL.  
M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.  
March 31, 1864.

**TO LET,**  
DEPOT FOR THE SALE  
OF THE CELEBRATED  
**VARENNES WATERS.**  
THESE WATERS, as a Curative agent in a great number of diseases, are highly efficacious, and are recommended by the most skillful Medical practitioners. As a summer drink, they are most pleasant, salubrious, and refreshing.  
A Lease for the exclusive right of keeping a Depot for the Sale of these Waters, in the principal Cities of the Province, will be granted on liberal conditions, and for any time that may be desired, to commence on the First of May next.  
Application to be made on the spot to the Proprietors, the Grey Nuns of the Hospice Lajemmerais at Varennes.  
March 31, 1864.

**CAUTION.**  
I, the undersigned, Cultivator, of St. Denis, and County of Kamouraska, notify all persons in business, and the public generally, that I will be in no manner responsible for any debts that may be contracted in my name, without the production of a written order signed by myself, in the presence of two witnesses, and recognised as authentic by a Justice of the Peace.  
HYACINTHE GAGNON.  
St. Denis, Co. of Kamouraska,  
24th March, 1864.

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

**INFORMATION WANTED,**  
OF JOHN, MARY and ELIZA KELLY, formerly of the Parish of Brimley, 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.

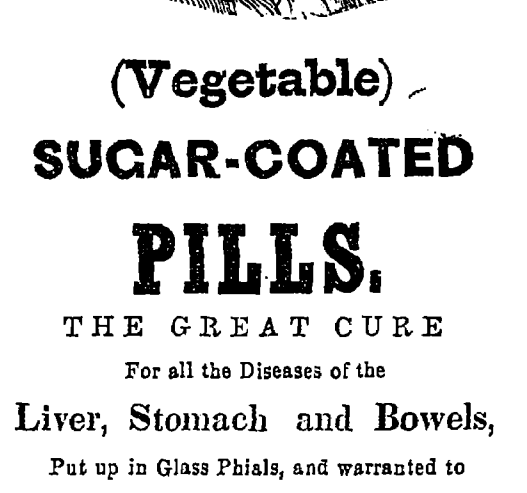
**WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.**  
[Established in 1826.]  
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with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

**STEAM HEATING**  
FOR  
**PRIVATE RESIDENCES.**

**THOMAS M'KENNA,**  
PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER,  
Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of  
**Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings.**

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises,  
Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.  
"GOLDS," or any other system fitted up, if required.  
PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen.  
THOMAS M'KENNA,  
36 and 38 Henry Street.  
3m.  
May 1, 1862.

**BRISTOL'S**  
**SUGAR-COATED**  
**PILLS.**  
THE GREAT CURE  
For all the Diseases of the  
**Liver, Stomach and Bowels,**  
Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to  
**KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.**



These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

**DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,**  
**LIVER COMPLAINTS,**  
**CONSTIPATION,**  
**HEADACHE,**  
**DROPSY,**  
**PILES.**

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.  
**Only 25 Cts. per Phial.**

J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

**C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S**  
**UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD**



**FAMILY**  
**SEWING MACHINES,**  
(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)  
Prices ranging upwards from  
**Twenty-Five Dollars**

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required.  
Manufactory on PRINCE STREET. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Montreal.  
Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the Provinces.  
C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.  
Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863. 12m

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

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

**MESSRS J. FOURNIER & CO.,**  
242 St. Paul Street,  
OFFER FOR SALE—  
De Zuyper's Gin in red and green cases, and in wood.  
Houtman's do do do do  
Old Rye Whiskey—1st quality do do  
Scotch do 1st quality do do  
Port and Sherry 1st quality do do  
Champagne (Most & Chandon) do do  
(A. Blanchet, jnr.)  
Effervescing Champagne Cider  
Vin de Sannur and Effervescing Frontignan  
Macon, Beaujolais-Obeinas, Romanee Comti, Bordeaux, St. Julien, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau-Margaux, Clos Vougeot, Corton, Chateau-Haut-Brion, Pomard, Chablis, Sauternes, Graves, Banyls, Roussillon and Sweet Roussillon  
Mass Wines, highly recommended by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Montreal

Cognac Brandy of de Gernon & Co  
Do Otard Dupuy  
Do Hennessy  
Do Martell  
Do J Fournier & Co  
Do Truchon freres  
Do Sapin Rouillet  
Do Seignette & Co  
Charges moderate. Purchases delivered in town.  
March 24. 12m

**COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.**

MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Montreal:—  
Montreal, March 2nd, 1864.

Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few pots of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now, Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-phosphate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it.  
Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fertilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,  
Your very humble servant,  
T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.

For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lyman, Clere & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

**BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA**  
IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood,  
Is particularly recommended for use during  
SPRING and SUMMER,

when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as  
A DIET DRINK,

by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for  
THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE  
MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES  
OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for  
SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SOURVY,

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 guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of  
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

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.

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