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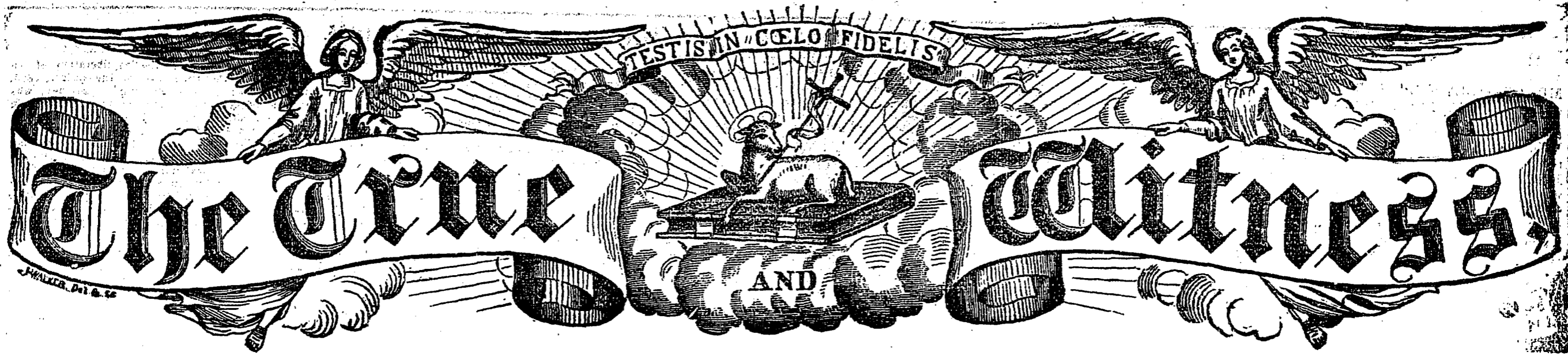
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XV.

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No. 35.

THE TWO MARYS; OR, THE O'DONNELLS OF INNISMORE.

CHAPTER IV.—THE FIRST INTERVIEW—MARIA MAKES ACQUAINTANCE WITH MRS. MONTAGUE.

It is the morning following the arrival of poor Fraulein; she wakes full early after such a night, but there is no dear old Frau bending over the bedside, with her guten morgen, meine liebe, to her darling child. Mrs. Somers has not yet called her, but no matter, Maria dresses, without delay, in a tight-fitting robe of brown merino, with her abundant and fair brown hair, parted over her open forehead, and then disposed of in braids behind the head; then Maria Flohrberg kneels to pray to Him who holds the hearts of all in His hands, begging Him to guide and protect her. To His gracious love she commands her thoughts, words, and actions, and rises from her knees a thought happier than before her prayer was offered. She opens her box and deposits in the drawers, placed for her use, the various articles it contains, ever and anon a tear rising to her eyes as she gazes on some mute token of affection from those she has left; there is a prayer book from the good pastor who had brought her Mrs. Montague's advertisement, and she kisses with affectionate reverence the lines his hand has traced in the fly leaf of the book; then there is a brooch from the old General, a silk dress from his wife, and her miniature, set in valuable pearls; a writing desk from her father, who, amidst his poverty, would find the means to purchase this for his child; and a work box from that dear mother whom Maria loves so well.

Sadly she lingers over each souvenir of affection, when Mrs. Somers tapped gently at the door, and evinced much surprise on finding that, notwithstanding the late hours, and, consequently, disturbed rest of the previous night, she had risen so early.

'I wish to tell you, Miss,' said the good woman, 'that I just had one word with Mrs. Montague last night, she enquired had you come, and told me to bring you to her boudoir at twelve to-day.'

'I will be ready at the time you name,' replied Maria, also signifying her readiness to breakfast that morning in the housekeeper's room, as the ordinary apartment was in disorder, having been used on the previous evening, and after partaking of the comfortable meal, Mrs. Somers placed before her, she retired again to her own room, till the hour fixed for her visit to Mrs. Montague.

Save and except the occasional footfalls of the wearied servants, and their movements whilst rearranging the apartments which had been required for various purposes on the previous night, there was no evidence of any of the family being up, till the hour named by Mrs. Somers, when, true to her time, the worthy dame presented herself, saying,—

'Now Miss, Mrs. Montague is dressed, and will be glad to see you if you will follow me.'

Maria instantly rose, glancing as she passed the glass, at her face, a thought paler than usual. For a moment she nervously placed her hand on her heart, but the next instant was as calm and composed as the lady she was about to meet.

Poor Fraulein had been reared in poverty and seclusion, and if she gazed somewhat in bewilderment at the evidences of wealth which met her eye at every step, how much more so, when conducted into the luxurious boudoir of Mrs. Montague. The walls were hung with draperies of pale blue satin, festooned and looped with silver; the curtains were of the same costly material, and the ottomans and couches were covered with the same. Though the depth of winter, the choicest flowers of the conservatory adorned the costly vases of Sevres China; and tables of rich mosaic, overloaded with expensive articles of bijouterie, were scattered around, showing the want of a correct taste and refined mind, whilst on a low couch reclined the presiding genius of the place, the wealthy Mrs. Montague. It was certainly not the awkwardness which vulgar persons experience when they are brought in contact with persons superior to themselves, or the foolish bewilderment of one accustomed to such scenes, which caused the confusion which poor Fraulein felt at the moment she entered the lady's apartment, for she was naturally endowed with a calm presence of mind, and that quiet dignified manner, which all more or less of refined minds possess; but it had all suddenly vanished, and she stood in the lady's presence half hesitating, and for one moment irresolute whether to advance or not. Why this should be, she could not herself explain, but a sudden trembling seemed to seize her whole frame; it seemed to her as if some vision of the past had been conjured up, as if she had seen that face before; it was strange, but so it was. Was it in her dreams? Was it in her

early infancy? Where?—when?—how? she asked herself in the short two minutes that elapsed as she stood irresolute and trembling in the lady's presence.

The dream was dispelled, shall we not add, for we are faithful chroniclers, disagreeably so, by the voice of Mrs. Montague, who, half rising on her couch, stared at Maria with surprise, and then exclaimed, with a touch bordering on the satirical in the tone in which she spoke,

'Fraulein Flohrberg, I suppose, you must permit me to say, young lady, that you prepossess me with no very good opinion as to your ability or power of communicating a proper mantien to my daughters; how extremely gauche is the manner in which you have behaved.'

Poor Fraulein felt the rebuke, the more so because she knew she must have looked very much like some awkward, silly school girl, and she also felt that she had to do with a severe unfeeling woman; and, striving to conquer the unpleasant feeling, and the strange idea which had caused her confusion, she advanced, with something of her usual self-possession, and faltered out a few words of apology.

Who could look on that candid and open countenance of Maria Flohrberg, and not feel that it carried with it a letter of recommendation?—And so it was that even the hard Mrs. Montague softened, and, pointing to a chair, requested her to be seated.

Can there be a more terrible ordeal than for a sensitive, high-spirited, and, perhaps, well educated and accomplished woman, to be catechised by one who is herself grossly ignorant, but who, by virtue of her position, assumes the place of enquirer into things about which she knows nothing?

Now, unbaptly for poor Maria—and it is too often the case with foreigners who come to England, as governesses, allured by the prospect of a much higher salary, than they can obtain in their own countries, or, than the poor English lady may ever hope to look for on the Continent—she was not what we may call proof in any one thing beyond German itself. She indeed lacked sound, general information in many points; but, so far, she was left at peace, as her enquirer was herself not well informed enough to probe sufficiently deep to find out the truth of the case.

That Maria could not play difficult music at sight; that she could draw, but knew nothing of water-colours, or painting in oil; and that she could not sing at all was sufficient for her employer; and fixing her eyes full on the ingenuous, truth-telling, but unlovely countenance of the poor young German, she said, to the infinite horror of the latter,

'Well, Fraulein Flohrberg, you will consider yourself engaged for six months, though whether you will remain longer is doubtful, as you are, evidently, too unaccomplished to finish my younger daughter's education. And now there are some things I wish to mention to you. I must request that you hold no conversation with ladies maids, or with the house-keeper, much less with any of the other servants; occasionally, when we are quite alone, which is rarely the case, by the way, you have permission to come into the library in the evening; at all other times you will remain in your own room. To-morrow morning my youngest daughter will return, and her studies will commence immediately. I will order the housekeeper to place the books in the school room, and you can employ yourself to-day in looking them over and making your own arrangements. I generally visit the school room myself every morning, as I wish to see with my own eyes how things are managed. So good bye for the present, and make yourself as comfortable as you can,' said the lady, ringing a small bell which stood on a table beside her.

The servant who entered was told to conduct Fraulein Flohrberg to the school-room, and, drawing a deep sigh, as if the weight of all this world's woes rested on her shoulders, the lady again reclined on her voluptuous couch, murmuring to herself,

'So strange a resemblance, but it cannot be; there, her's is a type of true German countenance, plain enough, too, in all conscience; really ugly, were it not a little relieved by the deep blue eye, and rich brown hair.' Thus speaking the fair little woman again placed herself at her ease, and, in a few moments, was deep in the pages of the last new novel.

Let it not be imagined that the scene we have attempted to describe is other than a faithful record of the private dealings of some of those apparently amiable beings who have the power thus to torture their own sex. We speak, of course, only of those illiterate and narrow-minded persons whom dame Fortune has raised above their own proper position in life; not of the well educated lady, who assumes not the post of an unfeeling catechist, and who knows by her own experience that one poor brain, over which, perhaps, a quarter of a century had scarcely passed, cannot, by any human possibility, be well-read,

well-informed, speak three or four languages, and be a brilliant pianist in the bargain. Alas, no; she is perfectly well aware, that those who profess so much, can frequently do the least, and are the mere female charlatans of a profession which not one in five hundred enter for the mere love of the thing. Oh, no: the task is too arduous for that. We have no faith in the truth of the poet's words,

'Delightful task to rear the tender root,' &c.

Believe us when we say, that all those patient, young, and middle-aged ladies, who dwell in your houses, gentle reader, or who plod with weary steps and aching hearts, the streets of England's great metropolis, are teaching; not because it is their vocation, but because it is their destiny; they must live, therefore, must they teach, for a great social evil, which right thinking men are studying to amend, has decreed that thousands of women, gently born and reared, but unbled by independent means, however, modest, shall find but few paths, we may also add, scarcely any by which they may live without losing caste as ladies, save by becoming governesses, by the pencil or the pen. And it is, after all, a vexed question, this about governesses and their employers; and there is much to be said for and against on both sides. Heaven forbid we should attempt to assert that there are no faults on the weather side; a stern necessity oftentimes forces a woman to do that for which she has naturally a positive aversion, and if the task be really odious, then the person who performs it will surely not be gracious, patient, or gentle. Children are apt imitators, and clever observers, and will see, quite as soon as you, my dear reader, when temper steps in, and little Miss, or Master, will not fail to take speedy advantage of the fault of the instructor, and then good bye to respect and obedience.

But return we from our digression; it was not very likely, with such food for reflection, that our poor Fraulein could follow Mrs. Montague's advice, and 'make herself comfortable.' Again and again she reproached herself for the bashful awkwardness she had shown on entering the presence of the lady. And as often did she fancy, that somewhere, and connected, too, with some unpleasant far off scene, she had beheld those features; and sometimes, we are bound to admit, she almost felt nervous at the duties she had to discharge, so sharply had Mrs. Montague spoken as to the nature of the accomplishments she possessed, the hard woman's severity increased by the very bashful timidity, which was, in truth, praiseworthy in the character of Maria; though prejudicial to her interests, for the diffident and the timid are ever their own enemies; self-conceit is never the accomplishment of such dispositions as that of Fraulein Flohrberg.

Painfully, too, did the conviction press on Maria's mind, that the education which enabled her to pass through life as a lady was not the one calculated for a governess. She could play very fairly, and perfectly understanding the theory of music, had thought this quite sufficient; in the same manner with foreign languages, she could read and appreciate their beauties, for she was by no means wanting in talent; but her conversation with Mrs. Montague roughly dispelled the illusion, for she found she was required to speak those languages with which she was acquainted; now, she could only speak French and a little broken English, and awfully nervous was the poor Fraulein. Such a woman as Mrs. Montague was the very worst into whose hands she could have fallen, for, if there were a weak point in those with whom she had to deal, were to them; Mrs. Montague would never grant any truce, but would drag the defect unmercifully forward; and, if a dependant in any capacity whatever, a quarrel was sure to be the result.

Yes, we grant that the poor Fraulein was wanting, especially in general information; but, by the way, there are very few foreigners thoroughly up to the point in this matter; still, in her own country, or in England itself, as a private lady, she might have passed through life without reproach on the score of mental culture; perhaps she might have been thought a not very clever personage; a quiet woman with but little to say for herself, doing whatever she had to do silently, and well. And in what, reader, would she have been so very unlike you, or your humble servant? We are not all born to 'set the Thames on fire' with our surpassing talents, you know, but, as the case now stood, it made our poor little German maid very miserable indeed, and, being one of our good and conscientious people, she thought uppermost in her poor mind was, 'have I done wrong? have I not undertaken that for which I was not qualified? Ah! why did I ever leave Coblenz? I am not clever, I am not accomplished, and I dread meeting again the cold, hard looks of that fine lady, in whose presence I felt so uneasy, even before she questioned me so harshly as to my accomplishments.'

As Maria mused thus, blinding tears rushed to her eyes, and for a long while she wept on without an effort to control her grief; but the entrance of Mrs. Somers, who came somewhat abruptly, to announce dinner, which was to be served up in the study, served to check her grief for a time, the good soul exclaiming,

'My word, Fraulein, your eyes are sadly swollen. Nay, don't take on so, you'll see all you love again, you know; you must not fret, for sure. And, by the way, I had best tell you, Mrs. Montague is of a short temper, as we Lancashire folks say, when people are very hasty, but don't mind this, we all have a good scolding sometimes, no one escapes; so cheer up, don't fret about home, and to-morrow when the young ladies are with you, and your hands are full of work, for sure you'll feel happier.'

Of this, however, Maria did not feel quite so confident, but endeavored to smile through her tears, thankful that she had, at least, one friend at Fairview.

Wearily as was the day, it wore away at length, Maria passing much of her time in writing to those she loved, carefully concealing the causes she had for disquietude, the strange uneasiness she felt in the presence of Mrs. Montague, and the unpleasant tidings she had received from Mrs. Somers, as to her mistress's short temper, and then having enquired her way to the post office, she gladly embraced the opportunity of a stroll, by taking her letters herself. There was one person, however, to whom Maria had opened her mind, and this was to her kind friend the pastor Von Rosenheim; from him she concealed nothing, asking his advice, and begging his prayers.

On her return home she felt more composed; she had opened her heart to a tried friend who had never yet forsaken her, and, taking out her French and English books, she pored over them till the night was far advanced.

She retired to rest early, and passed a night of unbroken slumber, thoroughly worn out by the fatigues of her journey, the anxiety of her mind, and the disturbed rest of the previous night.

About ten the following morning Mrs. Montague entered the study, accompanied by her two daughters, Millicent and Alice, herself, to Maria's infinite surprise, arranging the course of studies they were to pursue, and then left the school-room with the consoling intelligence that she would return in a couple of hours, and remain whilst Alice took her music lesson.

In a state of nervous agitation, certainly not at all calculated to inspire her pupils with a wholesome respect for their preceptress, Fraulein Flohrberg began the day's instructions.—Miss Millicent, a tall, handsome girl of eighteen, looked far more womanly than her poor little timid governess, and Maria would have a little chance of success, I think, if she had her for her pupil in anything but German, of which she knew but very little, but as this was the case she lent a willing ear and received her lesson with perfect good temper.

To the sweet little Alice, a young creature of scarce fourteen summers, Maria felt irresistibly drawn, there was something so docile, so meek, in the child's manner, that one might almost love her at first sight, and Fraulein felt that here there would be no difficulty, where, perhaps, she had apprehended the greatest.

True to her promise the dreaded Mrs. Montague came into the school-room, bringing with her book, Maria well aware, although the lady never appeared to raise her eyes whilst she gave the little girl the music lesson, that the book was a mere pretext, for that Mrs. Montague's gaze was steadily fixed upon her the whole time, and that her ears drank in all her instructions.—The piece was a difficult fantasia, and Alice rather dull at music, there was room for patience, and, had Fraulein been untruthful in her assertion respecting what she said she knew of music, she would have betrayed herself, not indeed to the lady, who could play an easy waltz, or quadrille, but nothing more, but to Miss Millicent, who, Maria found a little later, was a brilliant pianoforte player.

CHAPTER V.—FRAULEIN MAKES A NEW ACQUAINTANCE. MRS. MONTAGUE THREATS HER HUSBAND TO AN AFTER DINNER LECTURE.

Agreeably to the rule generally adopted in all families of position; Maria dined at what was in fact the luncheon of the elder members of the family, and a good substantial repast too it was, the tables of the Manchester gentry always being abundantly spread. Not yet, however, had Fraulein met the gentlemen of the house, whom she wished, but feared, to make acquaintance with, lest he should behave as disagreeably as his lady. In the afternoon, however, as Alice and herself rambled into the town, she observed a good natured, stout gentleman (do not all stout gentlemen look more or less good-natured?) standing at the entrance of a huge manufactory

with a tall, high chimney looking as if it would like to run a race up into the clouds. This was one of Mr. Montague's mills, and Alice made Fraulein aware, as to who the gentleman was, by catching hold of her dress and exclaiming, 'look look, Fraulein, there is papa, come with me and let me introduce you to him, you know you have not seen him yet.'

There could be nothing to fear from the owner of that benevolent countenance; oh, no; George Montague had not the cold, cruel eye of his wife. A smile was ever on his lips; he was sure the stranger was 'the new governess,' and he hastened forward, warmly welcoming Fraulein Flohrberg to Fairview, looking, with pleasure, into her honest face, admiring its frank open expression, and liking her the better, may be, because she looked timid and diffident. Then after a little pleasant chat, he asked her how she liked England, what she thought of Fairview, bid Alice bring her, a few days hence, to the mill, when she should see his hands at work, and treated her with such cordiality that she forgot the shrieking reserve of her character, and amused him then with her simple, yet naive remarks, and with the pretty broken English that fell so trippingly on his ear.

At length they neared Fairview, and Mr. Montague bade them farewell, previously cautioning Alice to be a good girl, and give as little trouble as possible to the young lady who had come from such a distance to be her governess.

'That day the family, consisting only of Mr. and Mrs. Montague and their eldest daughter, dined alone, and when the servants had withdrawn, and the wine was on the table, Mrs. Montague began as follows:

'You mentioned, while the servants were present, that you had just met this German lady, along with Alice. In consequence of your absence from home, my dear, since the night on which the ball took place, I have not had an opportunity of speaking to you till now, and—'

'I do hope you are not going to trouble me in the usual way, my love, but that at last you have met with a person who is likely to suit you,' replied Mr. Montague, in a somewhat petulant tone of voice.

'Well, for the matter of that,' replied the wife, 'as far as German goes, she is, of course, unexceptionable, but I fear she is not up to the mark in other respects; I think she will not suit for a permanency.'

'And I fear,' said Mr. Montague, 'you will never find any one who will, but I have already told you not to trouble me about governesses, servants, or anything else coming under the range of a woman's government. Do not fancy, Ellen, that because I do not weary you with complaints, that things always go right at the mills; that there are no refractory work people, idle porters, or neglectful clerks, to trouble me; do let me have peace when I return home after the anxiety of the day.'

'But I must, and will tell you, George, why I have spoken as I have done. I have closely questioned the Fraulein Flohrberg myself, and find that she is not up to the mark in anything except her own language, therefore, I told her she must leave at the end of six months.'

'Woman!' thundered out Mr. Montague, putting down the untasted wine he was carrying to his lips, 'you do not mean to tell me you have had the brutality to say this, the moment this poor lady is beneath your roof?'

'Certainly, sir,' replied the lady, bridling up with anger. 'I shall not retain the services of any but qualified persons.'

'Your conceit, madam, is without a parallel,' replied the indignant husband. 'How you, uneducated, ill informed, unaccomplished, as you really are, can presume to lecture and talk to the poor ladies, whom we have had beneath our roof as you do, I really can not imagine. This poor Fraulein seems to me the very person for Alice, and yet, the moment she enters the house, you find fault, as you have always done with all her predecessors, and, without even the justice of a sufficient trial, at once inform her that she will not suit you.'

A violent and passionate fit of hysterical weeping—the usual resource of such women as Mrs. Montague—was her only answer. To this her husband was well accustomed, and when for some time she had indulged herself in this way, and found that he took up a paper and made no attempt at conciliation, she broke out anew.

'Anxiety, indeed! it was ridiculous for men to talk about anxiety; they should have the trouble of servants on their minds, the management of household matters, and bringing up of children, and then they would know what anxiety was.'

(To be continued.)

'John, where is your master to-day? Oh! he's off recruiting. Recruiting, is he? that's good! where is he recruiting? Up in the White Mountains air, recruiting his health. Ah! he's sick, is he? What's the matter with him? He took cold on account of the draft!'

MR. O'REILLY'S LETTER ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir—My attention has been drawn to a pamphlet published by the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, the first part of which appeared lately in your columns, entitled "Remarks on the new Separate School Agitation." It purports, amongst other things, to be a refutation of the statements made by me in a speech delivered at the meeting of the Roman Catholics of this city in February, convened for the purpose of considering the defects in the present Separate School Law, and the means of remedying them. The Reverend Superintendent of Education has not confined himself to a refutation of my arguments, but has indulged in personalities remarkable for their virulence and offensiveness, and which, if they prove anything, prove the weakness of his cause. Feeling no inclination to imitate him, and having faith in the justice of the cause I advocate, I shall certainly abstain from making use of any language or referring to any past recollections that might give pain.

It appears to me that since the Chief Superintendent of Education has considered my views of sufficient importance to occupy his attention and to call forth his strictures, he might in common fairness have given them entire, as they appeared in the Catholic journals of the Province, instead of the few garbled extracts from an abridged report which appeared in one of the city journals. Had he done so, I should not have troubled you with the letter. I stated at the Kingston meeting that the Roman Catholic separate school act of 1855 abridged instead of extended the rights and privileges formerly enjoyed by Roman Catholics in relation to separate schools; and consequently, if we consider the Act taken in connection with its preamble, the law is a sham and a fraud, and I maintain it.

Previous to the Separate School Act of 1855, twelve or more resident heads of families within a municipality could unite for the purpose of establishing a separate school. The Council had to grant their application, having no discretion in the matter. And it was the duty of the Council to define the separate school limits, so as to embrace all the rateable property belonging to the supporters of the Separate school. The Municipal Council extend the limits of the separate school section over a whole Township, or a part of a Township as the case might be. Roman Catholics living in contiguous municipalities, could establish a separate school in one of them for the benefit of both. So that all the Roman Catholics of a municipality could unite for the purpose of supporting one separate school, and the children of the inhabitants of a contiguous municipality could be admitted to the school, their parents being exempted under the Twelfth section of the Supplementary School Act. At present Roman Catholics have no right to make application to Municipal Councils to define their school limits, and Municipal Councils have been deprived of the power to allow them to unite as formerly. The limits of the Roman Catholic separate schools, are identical with those of the common schools. And, although Roman Catholics residing within three miles in a direct line from the school-house may be supporters of the separate school, none beyond that limit can. The present law is therefore less advantageous to the supporters of the separate schools, than was the law previous to 1855. Consequently to say that the rights which Roman Catholics formerly enjoyed had been restored to them by the Roman Catholic separate school Act of 1863, is adding insult to injury, or in the words used by me at the meeting in Kingston, the Act so entitled is a sham and fraud. The very words in the preamble to the Act of 1863 declare, "That it is just and proper to restore to the R. Catholics in Upper Canada certain rights which they formerly enjoyed in respect to separate schools." The Act restored literally nothing which Roman Catholics formerly possessed, and that it contained any, the slightest extension of the principle of separate schools I deny; and in this denial I am sustained by the Chief Superintendent of Education of Upper Canada, who thus expresses himself in his general remarks on the present law: "Every person who examines and compares the provisions of this Bill (the Act of 1863) with those of the Roman Catholic separate schools, must see that there is not the slightest extension of the principle of separate schools, but a mere connection of the anomalies and inequalities of the existing separate school Act." Is a mere correction of anomalies to be dignified by the highly sounding title of a restitution of rights? I say it is a mockery and a delusion. True indeed, the separate school bill, as introduced, by Mr. Scott, contained substantial advantages, and although his bill did not pass in its original form, the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada are not the less grateful to him for his noble efforts on their behalf. But what with the public opposition of the Chief Superintendent of Education and the "purging" by a special committee of the Legislative Assembly, and the further amending at the instance of the Chief Superintendent, by the omission of some clauses, the emendation of others, and the introduction of the twenty-sixth section, the bill became so emasculated as to be hardly traceable to its original parentage. The bill is the bill of Scott, but the Act is the Act of Ryerson. Hence he may well boast, as he has done in his official report, that "the public system has gained vastly from the new provisions contained in the thirteenth, twenty-third, and twenty-sixth sections of the bill, while at the same time it loses nothing by the cautious and just amendments contained in some of the other sections." And well may he declare, as he does in his official capacity, that the present Roman Catholic separate school Act is not in his opinion as advantageous to separate schools as were the provisions of the school law of 1855. See Annual Report of Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, general remarks, pages 171 and 172, published in 1863. This law thus pronounced to be less favorable to Roman Catholics than the law previous to 1855, is forgoth to be a finality. At present in Upper Canada Townships are di-

vided into common school sections. This division is made solely for the accommodation of the supporters of the common schools. Those common schools vary in extent from two to four miles and the lines in which these sections are drawn are straight lines. The present separate school act authorises Roman Catholics to establish separate schools within the common school sections into a Union school section. Suppose they do unite two sections, each of which is four miles in extent, it is clear that under the present Act, the nineteenth clause cuts off a considerable portion of the union section. In no way can a Township laid out in straight lines be so divided into circles as to embrace its whole area. True, Dr. Ryerson tells us that he knows of no common school section of so large dimensions, as those allowed to the separate schools, but his want of knowledge in this particular does not prove that they do not exist, and whether they exist or not, is foreign to the present question. He knows perfectly well that whenever the majority of the householders of any municipality in Upper Canada expresses a desire that local common school sections should be abolished, the municipal council shall comply with their request, and pass a bye-law to give effect thereto. And here I may ask, in the event of such a thing taking place, what shall be the limits of the separate schools? And how many separate schools could be established within the limits of any municipality? I ask these questions here, because there is every probability that the Township system of schools may soon take the place of the present isolated school section organisation.—See Journal of Education, July, 1864. If all the sections of a Township then are united (as they may be under the thirty-second section of the common school law of Upper Canada) is it the second and fourth sections of the separate school Act of 1863 that will then define the limits of separate schools, or for all practicable purposes shall it be the nineteenth section? But why dwell on the details of the law, since the Chief Superintendent himself admits the present separate school law to be less advantageous than the law of previous years. The Chief Superintendent berates me for my ignorance of one of the first principles of political economy, because I cannot see why the property of non-resident Roman Catholics should be rateable for the support of common schools and the Education of Protestant children, and talks of Irish landlord absenteeism; as if there was any analogy between the two cases? Let us see how the Rev. Superintendent applies his principles of political economy. In a given school section there are two schools—the one for the education of Protestants, and the other for the education of Catholics. A Roman Catholic having property within the limits of the section, but being a non-resident, must, according to Dr. Ryerson's principles of political economy, have his property rated for the education of the Protestant children rather than for the education of the Catholic children. Whether it be in accordance with the principles of political economy, as understood by Dr. Ryerson, or not, I still advocate the doctrine that no man should be forced to contribute to the support of a system of education to which he is conscientiously opposed, and I maintain that it is no violation of any principle, human or divine, that the property of Roman Catholics should be rated for the support of Roman Catholic schools and for the education of Roman Catholic children.

In demanding that the property of Catholics, should be rated for the support of Roman Catholic schools, Catholics only ask for simple equality. The common school law makes all Protestants supporters of the common schools, and leaves them no liberty of choice. To assimilate the law with regard to Roman Catholics would be, according to Dr. Ryerson, to deprive them of their rights and liberty of choice. And the doctor tells us, that a recent Encyclical Letter from Rome condemns the individual right of judgment or choice as a damnable heresy. Would the reverend superintendent please to tell us if it be not a damnable heresy to deprive the Protestants of the liberty of choice between the common and separate schools? The rule certainly ought to work both ways! And if this right is the very soul of our civil and religious liberties, dear to the hearts of Protestants, why should Protestants be deprived of this birth-right of our common and mortal humanity? And why should Dr. Ryerson be so jealous to secure to Roman Catholics the individual rights of private judgment and liberty of choice, rights in the possession of which his fellow Protestants are not secured, the doors of Roman Catholic Schools being legally closed against them?

The chief superintendent tells us that this is the first time that a demand has been made for a Roman Catholic superintendent of Education, a Roman Catholic council of Public Instruction, and a Roman Catholic Normal School. It so happens that it is by no means the first time that this demand has been made, and Dr. Ryerson ought to be well aware of the fact. I refer to documents furnished by himself, in appendix B, Volume Thirteen of the Journals of the Legislative Assembly, which contains the project of a school Bill drafted by three Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, and also to his commentary on the nature of the demand made in Bishop Charbonnel's draft of a Bill. But even admitting it were the first time these demands were made no inference could be drawn against their justice, or that our changed circumstances render them necessary. We already possess Separate Schools—we ask that those schools be made efficient; to that end, we require teachers trained not to teach common but separate schools; hence the necessity of a council of Public Instruction which shall discharge all those functions towards the separate schools which the present council of Public Instruction discharges towards the common schools, and we ask for a chief superintendent to preside over the whole system, and to exercise, if possible, the same powerful influence, which the present chief superintendent exercises over the common schools. In order to carry out and give full effect to the principles of separate schools, it is necessary to amend the present law in the manner asked for by the Catholics of Upper Canada. The Protestants of Lower Canada have demanded further legislation in relation to their schools, and the Government has assured them through the honorable Mr. Cartier, that their demands are to be favorably considered. The Catholic minority of Upper Canada ask to be placed upon the same footing, and that whatever privileges are conceded to their fellow subjects, the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, as a matter of equal justice should not be withheld from them. In this opinion I am happy to have the concurrence of the chief superintendent of education in Upper Canada, who says, "Protestants in Upper Canada, can surely afford to be as liberal as are Roman Catholics in Lower Canada." That he believes the spirit of intolerance is confined to a comparatively small portion of the Protestants of Upper Canada. That the tolerant principles of Protestantism itself, the peace and best interest of the country, the stability and progress of the common school system—all demand a just and generous treatment of Roman Catholics in regard to privileges which they have long enjoyed which it is not pretended they are abusing—yet privileges which they all appreciate as a protection against local insult and oppression, and which they feelingly and ungrudgingly grant to the Protestants of Lower Canada. Never was more fitting language uttered; never language more applicable to our case, or more forcible and expressive of the justice and reasonableness of our demands. All the Catholics of Upper Canada ask or ever asked is equal justice—to be permitted to judge and decide for themselves in matters of education; and here again I quote with pleasure the flowing language of the chief superintendent, "Nor should it be forgotten that as long as the right of establishing separate schools is claimed by and granted to the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, the right to establish separate schools ought not to be denied to the Roman Catholic minority in Upper Canada and on equal terms." Supposing it, he says, to be a disadvantage for that minority in both cases, it is for the parties chiefly and immediately concerned to judge rather than for others.—See Special Report by Dr. Ryerson, printed 1858, page 17. As our demands are identical with those of the Protestants of Lower Canada, it is fortunate that we have the chief superintendent pleading our right to equal terms with them, and so positively asserting that we are the best judges of what immediately concerns us. Freedom of Education is dear to the Catholic heart, and it is to be hoped that the principle of separate schools may be so extended, and a whole system so constructed, that our Catholic youth may enter into our Primary Schools and continue step by step, from grade to grade, until they have achieved the highest Academic and University honors. It is to be devoutly hoped, that the Catholics of Upper Canada may never cease the present agitation until they have accomplished a work so noble and so worthy of their ambition, and not allow themselves to be discouraged by the weak and ridiculous plea of a finality, put forward by the chief superintendent. Who ever heard of finality in human legislation? When was it discovered that our legislators had arrived at perfection in school legislation? And whence did they become possessed of the power to bind themselves in matters of this kind, much less their successors? Do not the very principles of Reform and Progress, and the spirit and life of our free institutions proclaim that finality is and must be foreign to British Legislation?

Yours, &c., J. O'REILLY.
Kingston, March 13th, 1865.—Whig.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.—The following letter appears in the Dublin papers of Tuesday.—
Dear Sir,—In addressing, through your columns, my Catholic fellow subjects on the present occasion, I am made to feel that, though I am a Priest of their communion, I am not united with them in equality of law. They are emancipated, enjoying civil rights and privileges. I am a proscribed Religious, living under an unequal penal code. I yield to an avoidable necessity in appealing for sympathy and redress in consequence of a recent decision (Simms v. Quinlan) in the Irish Court of Chancery, which to the injury of my religious brethren and myself, enforces penal clauses of the Catholic Relief Bill against the Regular Clergy.

The country had almost forgotten, until this judgment was delivered, that the Emancipation Act of 1829—which enables Catholic gentlemen to enter Parliament, sit on the judicial bench, and to employ for almost all other places of honor and emolument in the State—was an Act of disfranchisement for all subjects who, however loyal and otherwise deserving, should dare thereafter to exercise the rights of Christian consciences by professing the observances of the Gospel, as reduced to a practical system in monastic life. I need scarcely remark that such a law of the British legislature is anti-Christian in principle, an ordinance of unmerited persecution, a dark stain on the charter of Catholic liberties, and, as to any real effect of conscience, neither to be dreaded nor obeyed. Its enactment disturbed the state of tranquil security in which the Clergy of the Religious Orders, after suffering courageously ages of persecution, had been exercising the ministry since the year 1793, when the Irish Parliament passed the famous Act of religious toleration for the relief of Catholics of every description. Sir Robert (then Mr.) Peel, in his speech on the Catholic Question, is reported to have said:—"Since 1793 there was nothing in the law of Ireland to prevent the residence of Monastic Orders in that country."

Great alarm was excited by the announcement of the restrictions against religious communities of men, which were said to form an integral portion of the proposed measure of Catholic Emancipation. Petitions in favor of the Regular Orders were signed by Bishops, Priests, and people against the obnoxious statutes, which were called, in the language of the day, securities. The members of the monastic bodies in Ireland sent a deputation to London—of which two distinguished Prelates, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Connor, of this city, Augustinus, and the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, of Dromore, Dominican, are still surviving—to watch after the interests of the Regulars during the passage of the Bill through both Houses of Parliament, and to protest, in the name of their religious brethren, against the violation of the freedom of conscience with which they were menaced.

To all the apprehensions of the Regular Clergy, and silence popular complaints and remonstrances, the leaders of the party in favor of Emancipation, fearing lest the exceptions so generally taken to those penal provisions might obstruct or retard the immediate passing of the great boon for the Catholics of the empire, held out assurances that the section of the Bill for the eventual suppression of all monastic institutions in Ireland and Great Britain, should remain a dead letter on the statute book, and in course of time should prove to be quite harmless. That hope is now found to be delusive.

The late important case, decided by the Irish Lord Chancellor has called up the dead law to life and vigor in all the malignity of its sectarian spirit, and all the practical mischief-making of its letter. That hated and persecuting enactment has been employed to drag the venerated Priors of St. Saviour's, Dublin, and of St. Mary's, Cork, with myself, from our accustomed retirement into the public courts of law. A necessity was thus imposed upon our honor and conscience to vindicate, by the advocacy of eminent counsel, the pious Catholic intentions of a deceased friend, whom we still remember and respect in his grave, and to defend the sacred rights with which we were entrusted in the good men's will against an aggressive act of sacrilegious spoliation. Through the judg-

ment pronounced in this case by the Chancellor, we have been deprived of means bequeathed to us by a lamented benefactor towards the maintenance of one of our principal places of worship, and also towards the endowment of the College of the Rosary for home and foreign missions of our order, which we are now endeavoring to erect at Tallaght, near Dublin, amidst many trying financial difficulties.

My object in addressing this statement to the Catholics of the empire is to solicit, in a most respectful and earnest manner, contributions of pecuniary aid for the indemnification of our losses and the payment of heavy legal costs, all of which have been inflicted on the Very Rev. Fathers White, Conway, and myself. Surely, Catholics have not yet obtained full and unqualified Emancipation as long as the members of the Religious Orders of their Church are deprived of the protection of the laws of their country.

B. T. RUSSELL, Prior Provincial of the Order of St. Dominic in Ireland.
St. Saviour's, 30, Rutland-Square, W.,
Dublin, Feast of St. Thomas Aquinas, O. P.; 7th March, 1865.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE ARMAGH CATHEDRAL.—The Most Rev. Dr. Dixon has been favored with the following letter from the house of the Emperor Napoleon III.—
Maison de l'Empereur Service de la Grande Aumonerie, Paris, 16 Fev., 1865.

Monsieur,—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., desiring to patronise the pious work in which you are engaged, has graciously granted to you for your bazaar of Armagh, the primatial see of the illustrious St. Patrick, two beautiful vases, in porcelain of the Imperial manufacture of Sevres. These two vases, remarkable in design and execution, surpass in value fifteen hundred francs. I am very happy, Monsieur, to announce this good news to you. I am confident that in announcing it to the faithful people of your diocese, your Lordship will invite them to pray for His Majesty the Emperor, and for Her Majesty the Empress, and also for His Royal Highness the Imperial Prince, and for France.

I am, with the most profound respect,
DR. ODIN LA CHAUX, Le Secrétaire
General de la Grande Aumonerie.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.—The Right Hon. Baron Deasy sat at ten o'clock in the Crown Court, and proceeded with the trial of prisoners. During the day the Courthouse, through which was distributed a strong constabulary force, was thronged by parties anxious to witness the proceedings. Outside the Courthouse a considerable crowd collected in the morning and remained till the court rose.

THE ATTACK ON THE BROWN STREET SCHOOLS.—In the first case a batch of six persons, including John Fagan, Patrick Mullen, Anne Mullen (his wife) Thomas Keys (a boy), Michael Mooney, and Michael M'Mullen, were indicted for being, on the 15th of August last, part of a riotous mob, which wrecked the national schools in Brown street.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Staines, Q.C.; Mr. J. K. Lowry, Q.C.; and Mr. Shegog, instructed by Mr. Hamilton, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

Mr. M'Mahon and Mr. Hamill, intrusted by Mr. Burke, appeared for the prisoners.

In the case of Fagan, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. M'Mullen was found guilty, and sentenced to two years. Mullen's wife and Keys were also found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment each; and Mooney to three months. When M'Mullen was leaving the dock he struck the jailer, John Kerr, charged with rioting at the Crescent Barracks, was found guilty, and sentenced to six months.

Four men, named Miliken, Phenix, Mulholland, and Campbell, were found guilty of a riot and attacking the house of Gordon O'Neill, Peter's-hill, and were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Robert Davison is now on trial for the murder of John Murdoch.

If the recommendations of the Commissioners be carried out, Belfast itself may become as peaceful as the cities of Cork and Dublin. The following are their recommendations:—

1. That Belfast, which is now simply a borough within the boundaries of a county, should be constituted a county of a town, like Cork.
2. That the police force, which now consists of about 160 men, should be raised to 400; making an addition of 240.
3. That the additional force should be maintained, one half at the expense of the town, and the other out of the Consolidated Fund.
4. That the Lord Lieutenant in council should have power to diminish the gross number of the police force by fifty, if such a reduction should be deemed advisable at any future period.
5. That the force should be under a chief constable or superintendent, who should be invested with all the functions of a magistrate for the purpose of action at the head of the police, but who should not have power to sit at Petty Sessions as a Justice of the Peace.
6. That two stipendiary or resident magistrates should be appointed in Belfast, of whom one should be a Roman Catholic.

The Commissioners, in the body of their Report, refer to the character of the recent disturbances, and to the existing state of feeling in the town; and say that they cannot conceal their apprehension that riots similar to those of August last may again break forth. They add that it is with shame and sorrow that as Irishmen they feel compelled to make their report; and they state that it is owing to the existence of religious animosities in the town that they have agreed to recommend that one of the Stipendiary Magistrates shall be a Roman Catholic.

MAJOR O'REILLY.—It is a remarkably cheering sign of the tolerant spirit which prevails in these days, that an Irish representative of an Irish constituency, a Roman Catholic of the most decided Ultramontane sympathies, who has owed his election, in some degree, to priestly favour and influence, in return for not undistinguished services in the field, as a soldier of the Pope's temporal power, should not only take an undignified seat among the Protestant majority in a British Parliament, but without delay or difficulty secure the cordial respect of the bitterest opponents of his creed, and the recognition of all parties, as a speaker of acknowledged information and authority, of excellent tact and judgment, of an exceptional modesty of temper and dignity of conduct. There are plenty of Irish Catholics and patriots in the House, who are neither shy nor silent; plenty of officers of the army who have always something to say upon military questions; but the former are apt to be more zealous than discreet, and the latter are conspicuous rather for their horror of reduced estimates than for the professional enlightenment or experience they contribute to the discussion of public or professional affairs. The member for Longford may be presented to both as an example. The House of Commons is seldom at fault in its appreciation of personal merits and deficiencies; and any member who takes the tone of the House as if by instinct, and never rises to speak without having something new and useful to say, may count upon a Parliamentary career of honour and usefulness, without for a moment bating a jot of his duty to his country, his constituency, or his convictions.—Daily News.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.—The liberation of the prisoners, who were tried at the Spring Assizes, 1864, for illegal drilling and marching, at Blarney, was made the occasion for a popular demonstration, in which two thousand persons joined. A band was in attendance, and on the appearance of the prisoners, they were cheered most lustily by the assembled multitude, and several national airs were played by the band. A procession was then formed, and accompanied the prisoners to Ballincollig, their native place, where they were received with every manifestation of popular rejoicing and sympathy.—Cork Herald.

FUTURE REPRESENTATION OF CORK.—The present parliament having nearly completed its legal existence, and the signs of dissolution being daily more visible, the election agents are already at work in the county, city, and boroughs of Cork. The representation of the county of Cork in the next House of Commons will involve a contest. The present members, Mr. Vincent Scully and Mr. Nicholas P. Leader, will be driven to a poll by one gentleman at least—Mr. George R. Barry, now residing at Lota, near this city. This gentleman, who is a native of Cork, has returned home after amassing a large fortune in the East Indies, and is at present Chairman of the Assam Tea Company, in London. He has just completed a preparatory tour of visits to the Roman Catholic clergy of the county, by whom, it is said, he has been satisfactorily received, but the terms of his adoption are as yet unknown. Mr. Barry is of their own religious faith and political principles. Mr. Leader is also a native of Cork, and has legal agents already instructed. His continuance in parliament is looked upon as certain, for although he is a Protestant and a Conservative, he is highly respected by all classes as an encouraging and considerate landlord, and a gentleman who gives extensive employment. Those acquainted with the constituency of this extensive county, and the requisites to attain success at its hustings, allege that the contest will be between Mr. Scully and Mr. Barry, the result, in all probability, depriving the new house of the services of the quaint and facetious bon vivant.

For the representation of the city of Cork, a desperate struggle threatens. Mr. Beamish has made public declaration that he will again claim the votes of his old friends. Mr. Murphy will defend the position he has so recently acquired, and Mr. Maguire, who will not return to Dungarvan, will redeem his pledge and ask his fellow citizens to substitute him for one or other of the present members. There is, however, another aspirant who promises to be forthcoming when the day arrives—another native of the city—Mr. John Dunbar, a member of the English bar, who, within a brief period, is said to have acquired ample riches in the East Indies. Appearances, however, indicate that the contest will be between the present representatives and the member for Dungarvan; and if that did occur, and what threatened if at the late election, Mr. Murphy had not been declared unopposed, there is cause to apprehend a fierce and irritable contest. The friends of the three members speak confidently of the success of each.

It is doubtful if any one will contest the borough of Bandon with its present member, the Hon. Col. Bernard. The Bandon family deserve every consideration that can be conferred by the residents in the locality, and from the state of the registry no one of other than Conservative principles could safely go to the poll.

The borough of Kinsale is threatened with a contest. Mr. Edmund Collins, of London, asks the constituency to substitute him for their member, Sir George C. Colthurst, Bart. Mr. Collins's pretensions are—his being a native of Kinsale, a Roman Catholic, a 'Liberal' in the extreme, and a promulgator and director of many new companies in London. It is, however, believed by those intimately acquainted with the town that these qualifications are not sufficient to displace a gentleman who has established, by deeds, his claims upon the suffrages of the inhabitants.

Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., it is conjectured, will continue member for Youghal. The opponent to be dreaded, Mr. Lewis, who gave railway communication to that town and Queenstown, will not canvass the electors, but another gentleman who has for some years sought to be a member of the House of Commons is ready to place himself at the service of the borough. This gentleman is Col. Roche, who commands the South Cork Regiment of Militia, and who, a few years since, unsuccessfully contested the county.

The remaining borough within the county is Malinbeg, which during the present Parliament has been represented by Mr. Robert Longfield, Q.C. At the late registries the battle was fought on behalf of the Solicitor-General, Mr. Sullivan, who is a native of that town, and, being promoted to an important office in the Palmerston Government, his friends are the more desirous to secure him a seat in the Imperial Legislature. Much anxiety is evinced on both sides, as the supporters of the honorable member and the law officials are closely balanced. Every artifice is employed to seduce the independent electors, and those of them who unhappily fall sick are anxiously watched over with positive hopes by the admirers of the future candidates.—Saunders.

The death of Mr. Senior, Poor Law Commissioner, took place on Tuesday evening under the most sad and melancholy circumstances. The lamented gentleman resided at Ashton House, not far from Mr. Garry's mills on the Midland Great Western line, and was in the habit of crossing the line at the level curving in the immediate vicinity of the mills. On Tuesday evening about the time the train, which arrives at 6.30 p.m. in Dublin was due at the crossing, the man in charge of the gate observed the lamented gentleman crossing down the Dublin road, and as he advanced towards the gate the train being at that time due, and the signal up to indicate that the line was clear, the man in charge warned the ill-fated gentleman that it would be unsafe to cross. At the moment there was a heavy fall of sleet, almost approaching to a snow shower, and it is supposed that this prevented Mr. Senior from seeing the approaching train. The gatesman, however, states that he attempted to stop the unhappy gentleman, but failed and that almost as soon as he reached the rails, the rushing train struck him, and passing over him left him a mangled and lifeless corpse on the track. Death was, of course, instantaneous.

The case at Rathfriland which we report elsewhere is but a mild instance of what has been constantly going on in Ulster. There was a riot—an attack made by Orangemen on some Catholics who were ultimately driven off. As usual, the Orangemen were prepared, and whilst the Catholics had no missiles but bits of mortar to defend themselves with, the Orangemen had their guns and fired them. Only Catholics were arrested, and the witnesses were the men who had driven them off the high road?—The magistrates would only receive charges against the Catholics. Happy, Chief-Justice Monahan declines to condone such proceedings; he saw the manifest partiality, and denounced it very forcibly. "Gentlemen," he said, I am very much disgusted, indeed, with the way in which justice is administered in the County Down. And when the jury handed down a verdict of 'not guilty,' he said—"The jury were right in their verdict, because they thought your conduct was more that of persons assailed than of assailants—I will do my best to induce the Government to institute an inquiry into the circumstances of this case, and to ascertain why you were selected to stand your trial here, for I believe it to be a gross perversion of duty on the part of those who sent you here. And when the prisoners were discharged, the Chief-Justice said—"The idea of having peace in a county where matters are conducted in this way is utterly impossible."—Irishman.

DUBLIN, March 4.—There was an exciting scene at the declaration of the result of the Tipperary election in Clonmel. The Court-house was densely crowded by the friends of both candidates, who cheered and hissed alternately. The High Sheriff read the result of the polling, which gave 2,134 votes for Mr. Moore and 909 for Mr. Gill, and then declared Mr. Moore duly elected.

Mr. Peter E. Gill then rose, and was greeted with loud cheers from his friends, and cries of 'Down with Gill!' 'Down with the Fenians!' and 'Down with the Tories!' When the uproar had partially ceased he said, 'Men of historic Tipperary—(A voice Who ran away from the Peeters at Slievenamon?) (Cheers.) Men of gallant Tipperary—I am your member. (Loud laughter and groaning.) I will prove it to you (laughter); there are 2,000 electors in Tipperary, and only 2,000 of them voted for Mr. Moore, and, as the landlords did not interfere, I may reasonably presume that those who did not record their votes for Mr. Moore were my supporters, and would have voted for me but for the interference of the priests. (Cheers and hisses.) The speaker continued at great length to address the meeting, and concluded by mentioning the case of Roddy Ryan, a former tenant of Mr. Moore's, who, he said, was ejected under circumstances of unparalleled hardship.

Mr. David O'Kelly rose, and was cheered loudly. He said, 'I have been the law agent of Mr. Moore since he became connected with this county, 14 years since, and I pledge my solemn word that the statement now made by Mr. Gill is untrue in every particular. Mr. Moore will again present himself before you at the general election, and if Mr. Gill's charge be true in any particular do not give Mr. Moore your vote. (Loud cheers.) I denounce the statement as a fabrication. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gill.—The statement was made in the presence of the chairman of my committee and 50 witnesses. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr. O'Kelly.—It is a false, a base calumny. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gill.—Every means was used to defeat me; the ministers of God denounced my supporters from the altar, and a young curate of this town encouraged drunkenness and bribery; and I hold a document in my hand signed by him which proves the truth of my assertion. (Uproar.)

The Rev. Andrew Walsh, who occupied a seat in the barristers' box, here rose, and was received with loud cheers from all parts of the court. He said, 'I am the young priest alluded to by that calumniator. (Cheers.) I am your townsman; I am your priest. My character as a priest and a citizen is known to you. I defy my calumniator, and now call upon him—I insist on justice to myself and to you, and I defy him to prove one iota of the base charge he has made against me. (Tremendous cheering.)

The Rev. John Power, P.P., then rose, and in a powerful speech denounced Mr. Gill as a systematic calumniator.

While he was speaking some person in the locality of Mr. Gill cried out, 'You lie!'

A scene of tumult then ensued which baffles description. Those who were up to that moment for Gill joined the opposite faction amid cries of 'Down with Gill!' 'Tura him out!' 'How dare any give a priest the lie?' and a rush was made towards Mr. Gill, when the High Sheriff pulled him towards the bench. The cries and excitement continued, and the court was adjourned.

The agitation originated in the Town Council of Dublin by Sir John Gray, for the abolition of official oaths offensive to Roman Catholics, has been joined in by the Corporation of Limerick, whose last meeting was devoted exclusively to a discussion of the subject. It was brought forward by Mr. Ryan, the ex-Mayor, who claimed priority for Limerick in the movement, on account of a resolution adopted by that Corporation in March, 1864, that a petition should be presented to Parliament for the abolition of all such offensive oaths. He proposed:—

'That a petition be presented to each House of Legislature, praying for the substitution of a simple oath of allegiance, which may be taken by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, for the offensive and insulting oaths and declarations now required to be taken by Catholics and by Protestants, and for the removal of all disabilities which still affect the Catholic subjects of the Queen.'

The Mayor (Mr. John Richard Tinsly) in putting the resolution, said that, as a Roman Catholic, he felt degraded by being obliged to take the oaths which he had to take before he could enter the civil chair. The resolution was passed unanimously, as was also another pledging the Corporation to cooperate with that of Dublin in the effort for the removal of these oaths, and for 'perfect emancipation of conscience by removing all distinctions.'

A meeting of the county gentlemen convened by the High Sheriff, was held yesterday in Galway, to consider what means should be adopted to relieve the great distress which prevails in that town and the surrounding district. Though most of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county had signed the requisition for the meeting, but few of them attended it, and the Court-house was principally filled by unemployed laborers. In consequence of the paucity of the attendance, it was proposed by Sir Thomas Bourke that the meeting should be adjourned to the 13th inst., when the assizes will commence, and a greater number of the county gentlemen would be in town. The Rev. Peter Daly who supported the motion, said that it was not by subscriptions the distress, which he considered to be a chronic disease could be remedied. It was only by some grand project which would give extensive and permanent employment.—Times Cor.

A LUNATIC PROSEPER.—A man named William Graham was brought up in custody of police constable 86 A, charged with being a dangerous lunatic. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Charles Kelly, sexton of St. Patrick's Cathedral, that between ten and eleven on Thursday morning, he saw the prisoner, who was dressed in a light scarlet cloak, and had the book in his hand, walking up and down through the church, throwing himself on his knees and shouting. The prisoner appeared in court with the red cloak over his shoulders, but without either cap or hat; he had in his hand a Bible, which appeared to have been much used, and with the contents of which he appeared to have been well acquainted. He said his earthly name was William Graham, but in Heaven he was called 'Cyrus.' He quotes Scripture readily, and says he is 'the prophet.' He has all the appearance of a man perfectly deranged. He is from Londonderry, and had been a clerk in the Bank.

The fact is too striking and important to pass over without notice, that a circumstance occurred in connection with the North Riding of Tipperary for which there is no precedent since the division of the county in 1836—namely, that eight hours were sufficient for the discharge of the criminal business, and there was but one sentence of imprisonment for two years. The population, even diminished as it has been, amounts to upwards of 110,000, and after the lapse of seven months there was not an offence to be investigated for each of these months. Judge Fitzgerald, in discharging the jury, expressed his sincere hope that this almost total cessation of crime should continue.—Saunders.

The Assize intelligence is most barren of interest, except so far as light calendars and trivial cases prove the diminution of crime, and the increasing peacefulness and morality of the people. In Sligo, where the commission was opened yesterday, Judge Christian congratulated the grand jury on the state of the country, as represented by the calendar, which contained only 10 cases, all with one exception, of minor offences. The calendar for Longford, where the assizes will commence on Monday, contains but 12 cases, and 14 appear on that for Armagh.—Times Dublin Cor.

St. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—The Dublin journals of Saturday and Monday were nearly filled with accounts of the re-opening of this Protestant place of worship, which some centuries ago was in the possession of the Catholics of Dublin. Of what use is it to make so much noise about what all Catholics must look upon as a great calamity? for it is a misfortune to witness the re-opening of a place of worship where God is not worshipped in spirit and in truth. We have no doubt that it would be more pleasing to heaven to see the black walls of the old Cathedral standing roofless in the sun, than to have them again resounding with the voice of a worship which must be an insult to God, instead of being pleasing in his sight. But men blinded by error, and who have lost the true faith, cannot see the sad condition in which the loss of that faith has placed them. They have taken human reason for their guide; the spirit of God has departed from them; and thus they and their worship become repulsive to heaven, because without faith it is impossible to please God. The sermon preached by the Protestant Archbishop at the re-opening, was a tissue of nonsense from beginning to end. These people talk of the scriptures and quote passages from them without knowing what they are doing. They won't believe the word of God nor obey the counsels of his Son, couched in the plainest language. They put their own interpretations upon them, and thus they go on perverting the minds of those who listen to their ignorant teaching.—Dundalk Democrat.

Our readers will no doubt be anxious to learn when the main works of the Flax Company will be in operation, and we believe that we are justified in saying that by the 1st of September next the whole establishment will be in full, and as we have every reason to believe, in highly profitable work.—Cork Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

As a great deal has been stated in the papers of late regarding Dr. Clifford's and other Catholic Bishops' chances of succeeding Cardinal Wiseman in his Archbishopric, it may be well to give our readers exact information regarding the mode of election to Catholic Bishops in England, and, at the same time, premise that we have received this information from a competent ecclesiastical authority. Within one month from the death of the Bishop the Chapter is summoned by the Archbishop, or, if he be dead, by the senior Bishop, and, after a Mass of the Holy Ghost has been celebrated by one of their number, at once proceed to vote, in the presence of the presiding Prelate, for three individuals, whose names, after each majority, are inscribed alphabetically on three scrolls—one to be expedited to Rome, another to be kept by the Archbishop or Bishop presiding, and the third to be retained by the Chapter in their archives. The Bishops afterwards meet on an appointed day, discuss the merits and qualifications of each of the three nominees of the Chapter, and in their turn send to Rome the result of their opinions. The Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda afterwards submits these names to the Pope for his choice. In the case of the archdiocese of Westminster, we are enabled to state that this form of election has not yet been gone through, and no one therefore can guess who may be the nominees of the late Cardinal's Chapter. There exists, however, a law of the Court of Rome by which all the benefices held by a Cardinal, his bishopric included (should he be Bishop) lapse to the Pope directly, and can be filled up by His Holiness without proceeding by any form of election; but, should Pope Pius IX. intend to exercise his supreme power in the Catholic Church in this way with regard to Cardinal Wiseman's successor, no intimation whatever of His Holiness's intention has as yet reached England.

In 1841 there were in England and Wales but one Religious House for men, 16 Convents, and 9 Colleges. In 1861 this number had increased to 17 Monasteries, 53 Convents, and 10 Colleges. The number of Colleges has since remained stationary, but the other two classes of institutions have increased so rapidly in the last four years that the number of Monasteries is now 58, and of Convents 169; and, taking Scotland into the account, the whole number of Convents in Great Britain is now more than 200.—Times.

A short time ago the Catholic authorities in Liverpool made an application to the Burial Board for a deed securing to them in perpetuity the land allotted in Anfield Cemetery for the interment of members of the Catholic communion. The board, acting under legal advice, have declined to accede to the request.—Liverpool Mercury.

Mr. Layard replying to questions from Lord Robt. Cecil and Mr. Bright, said that no communications had been received during the last six months from the American Government demanding compensation for losses occasioned to citizens of the Federal States by the Alabama, commissioned by the Confederate Government, but that the British Government had numerous claims against the Federal Government for losses arising out of the war.

The Government at Washington sees, as it believes, the beginning of the end, and now announces, with more confidence than ever, that this very summer will see Federal unity not only restored, but ready for Federal action. They make no secret of their intention to present an enormous list of demands, which they are quite aware we shall not acknowledge, and which, indeed, they do not wish us to acknowledge. Their own public writers admit that the law, as stated by the chief American authorities, is against them, and that the precedents of American practice are against them; but they hold that the unexampled magnitude of the occasion removes the question out of law and precedent, and justifies the Americans in making a new precedent in place of following an old one. This is equivalent to telling us that submission is demanded as a tribute to superior force; and such a submission we are not prepared to make. Upon our refusal, they avow their intention of seizing a material guarantee. Our Colonies lie stretched along a frontier two thousand miles long, and within a day's journey, by time table, of their most populous cities. To steam down the great natural highway of river and lake that, for the most part, separates the neighbors is equivalent to a voyage across the Atlantic; but you may breakfast one day at New York, Philadelphia, or Washington, and the next in British America.—Such is the possible foe, such the menace, and such, we must consider, the danger.—Times.

EXTREME WRITING.—We (Comel) cannot avoid expressing our regret at the uncharitable writing of many extreme so-called 'religious' writers of the present day. Among such we are bound to include the Protestant Alliance Secretary to whom a Protestant magistrate, Mr. Richard Potter, thus wrote from Malvern, on the 4th February:—

'I cannot conceive anything more calculated, with quiet and charitable people, to discredit the good name of 'Protestant' than the impertinence of your circular, and the irrelevant matter of your paper, which seems to me like a puffing advertisement of your society.

But Protestant principles are, thank God, deep enough and broad enough to avoid the unseemly and uncharitable agitation of the 'Protestant Alliance.' So, too, of the Record. A provincial paper truly says:—

without endorsing any of its sentiments, for the purpose of adducing another example of the uncharitable language indulged in by the so-called religious press. The Illustrated Christian Times says:—

'Judging from an observation which has now extended over many years, we are bound to say that, in the matters of uncharitable imputation, malicious insinuation, careful misrepresentation, narrow-souled jealousy, wishful dissemper, crabbed intolerance, vulgar arrogance, comprehensive unamiability, and inexhaustible irritability, the Guardian is, among religious journals, the most innocent newspaper of our acquaintance; but we regret to add that this testimony would have to be reversed if the Record came to us as a certificate of character. The Guardian is, we should say, under gentlemanly management. Of the Record we dare not presume to come to such a conclusion. We may go so far as to say that if it could be possible for the readers of both the Guardian and the Record, without knowing anything particular about the technology of church parties, to learn that the one was the organ of High Church and the other of Low Church, they would naturally infer that those terms were employed to designate a distinction in social rank and moral culture, rather than of ecclesiastical or theological import. We make this confession in a spirit of sheer justice, and strongly against personal bias; for we consider it to be simply a shame and a disgrace that, according to this special representation, the word 'Evangelical' should be understood as signifying sour, sinister and spiteful.'

A FRENCH ANNIVERSARY.—It has occurred to several of the Justices of the county of Middlesex who meet for the discharge of public duties at the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, that a proposal to celebrate the completion of 50 years' peace with France by some suitable demonstration would be received with general approval. The intention is to invite to a public banquet certain distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of France, and to fix the entertainment for some day in the month of June. A committee is about to be formed, and an announcement of their views will shortly be laid before the public.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S LETTERS.—A very strange case came before one of the Chancery Courts last week, the Duke of Wellington being plaintiff and Lord Robert Montague defendant. It seems that Lord Robert, being unable to pay the account of some house-agent, looked about amongst his goods and chattels for something wherewith to raise the amount. He laid his hand on some letters written by the 'Iron Duke' to Lady Olivia Sparrow, and forthwith he offered them for sale to the Trustees of the British Museum. The present duke heard of the offer, and has come into court to stop the sale on the ground that, as representative of the writer, he is entitled to prevent any amount of publications. In the first step the Court was with his Grace, but the case is to come on again in a few days. What would grim old F. M. say to the bawking of his letters about town to raise enough to pay a little account.

DECISION IN THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.—What may perhaps be considered practically the final judgment in the Yelverton marriage case was given on Friday, in the First Division of the Court of Session. The question before the court was, whether the application of the pursuer, Miss Longworth, for a reference of the whole cause to the oath of Major Yelverton, should be granted; and their lordships, by a majority of three to one, decided that, in the whole circumstances of the case, a reference to oath should be refused. The majority consisted of the Lord President, Lord Curriehill, and Lord Ardmilhan, who were of opinion that the interests of Mrs. Forbes Yelverton were so deeply involved in the case that a reference to oath, which might imperil these interests, should not be allowed without her assent. If such an opinion were allowed, their lordships were also of opinion that it might be easy for any man to set aside a regular marriage by deposing on oath that he had been formerly married in secret. Lord Deas, on the other hand, held that the reference ought to be allowed, irrespective of consequence to other parties; and argued that the fact of a second marriage ought not to shut out Miss Longworth from any means of arriving at the truth which, but for that marriage, would have been granted her. Miss Longworth's counsel requested to be allowed to refer to the oath of Mrs. Forbes, but the court declined to entertain the request, and declared the case to be at an end. It is, however, understood that it is the intention of the pursuer immediately to appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of the court.—Scotsman.

Over-riding and putting every other question into the shade, the defence of Canada forces itself upon the attention of us all. It would seem that discretion in discussing this weighty matter is no longer necessary, since there is little doubt but that the recent peace negotiations between North and South include a suggestion that Federals and Confederates should bury their mutual animosities for a while and combine to make war upon a common enemy. The baseness and wickedness of such a proposition will awake in this country a determination to uphold our honor at any sacrifice, and to defend Canada at any odds. We are among those who still believe that peace between North and South is not far distant, and that the flaming and boasting speech lately made by Mr. Davis expresses the violent sentiments of his caste and not the opinions of the Confederate public. We still hold that in this mighty civil war, justice and right have been on the side of the North, and that her cause must in the end prevail.—We are not the less disgusted with the base ingratitude and deliberate treachery which are involved in the Federal desire to make war upon this country by an attack upon the indefensible frontier of Canada. It is by our strict neutrality alone—a neutrality which has cost us millions, and has spread misery broadcast among our cotton operatives—that the North has been able to make way against the Southern rebellion. Had we, as we were tempted to do, combined with France to recognise the South as an independent confederation, there would have been an end of the war long ago. Our sacrifices have, then, brought upon us the ingratitude of the Federals and a threat of vengeance from the Confederates. There is a settled hostility against us, North and South, which, if it would seem, carefully cultivated by the leading men of both powers. And we must be prepared, directly the Federals and Confederates come to understanding, to meet it. The American plan will be to overrun the Canadas, and, if possible, to extort submission from the Canadians, and to drive us into the sea. Col. Jervis, who is admitted to be a competent authority, reports to us that, in his opinion, the frontier is indefensible, and that as matters stand, when we are attacked, we shall be fortunate if our soldiers manage to reach our ships.—We have, then, to ask ourselves—a very solemn and momentous question it is—what our duty is towards Canada. Our duty depends mainly upon the line of conduct the Canadians themselves have resolved upon. Did they manifest a disposition to sympathise with the States, and to become incorporated with them, then we should be absolved completely from the responsibility of defending them.—But they show no disposition up to the present time to exchange the sovereignty of Queen Victoria, for that of Abraham Lincoln. They are, on the contrary, remarkable for the enthusiasm with which they proclaim their allegiance to the British Queen. Replete, at times, they certainly are, and prone to extravagant assertions of independence. But they are loyal subjects of the Queen, and they are banding themselves together in a compact confederation, not in order to resist her sovereignty but rather to fight that they may remain under it. It being acknowledged that the Canadians are ready to bear their just part in a war; should the States force one upon them, they have as good a right to depend upon the armed assistance of England as Ireland has, should she be invaded. All classes of our

countrymen look forward with horror to a war with a people who are allied to us in blood, and who speak our own language; but this horror would give way to a mighty expression of the national will and resolve should Brother Jonathan wantonly turn his armed hosts out to British territory. It is sad, indeed, that we should for one moment be compelled to admit the possibility of such an outrage. But as prudent men, we cannot blind our eyes to it, and say that there is no reason for alarm; since, whether we turn to the north or to the south, we find Americans, occupying responsible positions, who do not hesitate to hold up war with England as a solution of the difficulties that now separate Confederates and Federals forewarned, we must be forearmed. There is only one way in which we can lessen the chances of war between this country and America, and that is by being fully prepared for attack. Our ministers have already declared that they will stand by Canada, should the Federals attack her. We have no material advantage to gain by holding the Canadas; and victory, against the Americans, would bring us no substantial benefit.—We have, in short, everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by the defence of Canada. Our honor as a nation, our prestige as a brave and free people, are concerned. Our duty towards Canada in the event of an American invasion is as clear as it would be were the French to seize the Isle of Wight, and plant the tricolor over Osborne-house. The war would be a long and bloody one; it might be disastrous to our arms; it would drain our treasure and paralyse our commerce; it would leave our august ally of the Tuileries free to operate on the Rhine. From beginning to end, it would be the most deplorable event of modern times. But we could not, we should not, shrink from manfully taking our share of it. It is right, and it is the best prudence, that we should let Brother Jonathan know our determination not to submit to the least aggression from him, nor to shrink for one instant from the least act that looks like a challenge. So we may teach him, before it is too late, not to throw back civilization some fifty years, by committing a wanton outrage on a power with which he cannot find fault, rounded in reason or in justice.—Lloyd's London Weekly.

We are done with the Convent question for the present year of grace. Mr. Newdegate has gone through his dull rotund of threadbare misrepresentations, and even gone beyond his predecessors in this dirty work of vulgar calumny and stupid vituperation;—and Mr. Whalley has made the House laugh at his extravagances, and though three-fourths of the Irish members were absent, a considerable majority has decided that there should be no enquiry into the number, the discipline, and the rules of our convents and monasteries. We have treated this subject at some length in a leading article, so far as the speech of the mover of the defeated resolution is concerned, but it would be an unpardonable neglect to omit special reference to the admirable speech of Sir George Grey. There is always about that Minister a quiet dignity, a gentle firmness in resisting wrong, and unwavering consistency in supporting true liberal principles that always remind us of his illustrious uncle the late Earl Grey, upon whose honor no stain ever rested. Sir George Grey's vindication of the course pursued by the friends of poor Sister Ryan was as triumphant as his condemnation of their revilers was overwhelming.—He proved to demonstration that all the abominable tales told by the agents and emissaries of the Protestant Alliance were flagitious fabrications, invented for the worst purposes. Sir George also demolished with great vigour and earnestness the calumnies in which Messrs Newdegate and Whalley indulged with regard to conventual discipline in the United Kingdom. Referring to the absurd charge of imprisonment in cells—upon which Mr. Newdegate proposed to enquire with a view to future legislation, Sir Geo. Grey remarked that "if there were reasonable grounds to suspect that any person was under restraint against her will, an application might be made for a writ of Habeas Corpus which any of the superior courts would at once grant. And if it could be shown before a magistrate that there were dangerous in any of those establishments in which women were forcibly confined, that would immediately justify the interference of the police to bring the parties to justice. In this country, were any such proceedings to take place, the whole population—the meant Catholics as well as the Protestant portion of it (hear, hear)—would support the exercise of magisterial authority for their suppression. Did the honorable gentleman suppose (Sir George asked) that the friends and relatives of the ladies residing in Conventual establishments were so dead to the natural affections implanted in our hearts and so lost to the obligations imposed upon us as members of society that they never paid them visits, and never enquired into the condition of those who took the veil? Just so. That is really the answer, and a complete one, to all the miserable nonsense that fanatical Protestants utter with regard to the alleged cruelties in Convents. As a Protestant, Sir Geo. Grey naturally expressed his regret that any young person should take vows which were to last her whole life. But don't Protestant young ladies when they are married, take vows that are intended to last for life? And is it always the case that these vows are lighter through life than those made by vestals at the altar to devote their lives to the service of God? Is no vow to be regretted or thwarted except the vow to lead a religious life? Are vows to man to be approved and vows to God only to be deprecated? But there is an honorable release from religious vows, as the Bishop of Birmingham points out in the case mentioned by Mr. Newdegate, whereas release from marriage vows can only be procured through depravity and the Divorce Court.—Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

TYRANNY IN TAXATION.—The system of taxation adopted and enforced by the federal government, seems to have excited but little comment from the press of the country, although it is subject to very grave objections. We have in our mind men of large wealth among us; who, by want of discrimination in the revenue laws, escape the payment of a fair share of the public burdens. It is not only capital invested in the national securities which is relieved of taxation, but wealth of other values. The industry and small capital of the farmer, mechanic, laborer, and clerk, are taxed onerously to support the government, to pay interest to capitalists, whose wealth in government bonds is exempt from taxation, and to enrich shoddy contractors, while the valuable property of others in mineral lands, for instance, are not taken into account in the apportionment of the public burdens. This is unfair, unjust, reprehensible; and the attention of Congress should be called to act with judgment and discernment in the matter, at the earliest possible opportunity. The rich should be made to bear at least their full share of the public burdens; and if they have no large incomes to be subjected to taxation, their available property in lands and capital should be reached and be made subject to contribution. It may possibly be objected that it would be unfair to tax unproductive property, but if this be good economy, it is not fair to tax money in hand. Neither is it true that property is unproductive which is increasing all the time in value, although it may not yield a yearly income. If one class or species of property should be exempt from taxation, all that a wealthy citizen has to do in order to avoid taxation is to convert his wealth into such property, as is being done by many in the case of government securities. In a few words the present system of Federal taxation compels the lower and middle classes, the industrious, the enterprising and thrifty, to pay the most of the taxes; to bear most of the public burdens; while it relieves the wealthy almost wholly from these burdens, and protects them from the evil effects of the war.—Dubuque Herald.

No more passes are issued to civilians to visit the army of the Potomac, but surgeons and hospital stores are being forwarded in abundance.

A man in Taunton, Mass., got shaved the other day for the first time in four years. He had made a vow, when Sumter was taken, that he wouldn't use a razor till it was recaptured.

The New Orleans Times says there is a sensation rumor from Matamoros via Brazos, that the Imperial Government of Mexico has forbidden clearances for American ports, and that our Consul has been sent out of Matamoros.

A correspondent with Sherman's army says that coffee and sugar were the chief rations issued during the march; most of the rest was for food of the country. He adds—'The army is in excellent health—all feathered out below the knee from having lived so constantly on turkey, chickens and game.'

A Unitarian clergyman from New Hampshire by the name of Wheelock, now employed by Gen. Banks in Louisiana, in a letter to Garrison's Liberator, thus describes the condition of the negroes as a consequence of their emancipation by the President's proclamation:—'On scores of plantations labor was wholly suspended, and the laborers in hundreds, with their wives and little ones, had gathered around the forts and soldiers' camps. There they earned precarious living by such uncertain and intermittent employment as they might find; the men as servants, hostlers, camp followers, and hangers on—their wives as cooks, washerwomen, &c. Hunger, cold, fever and small pox were carrying off the children at a fearful rate of mortality. The morals of the men were being undermined by idleness and evil example and the modesty of the woman debauched by contact with all that is debasing in military life. From month to month their numbers visibly decreased; and it really seemed as though the Southern negro, like the Indian, the Caffre, the Arab, and the Australian, would become extinct before the rude shock of the war, and the explosive venom of our vices.'

In Illinois a genius advertises on behalf of a certain famous accident railway that an experienced coroner and six practical jurors will follow each regular train in special cars, together with a few surgeons and reporters.

In Rhode Island every clergyman is liable to a fine of \$200 if he unites in marriage any white person with an African, Indian or mulatto. How dark the white persons and how light the colored person, the law does not define. A couple stood before a Providence clergyman, to be united in marriage, the other day. The parson had a suspicion that the woman might be two six-eighths mulatto. Calling aside the bridegroom he inquired, 'Yes,' said he, 'she is colored.' 'Then I cannot proceed,' 'But I am colored,' replied the groom. 'Indeed,' the ceremonies proceeded.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, is at present in considerable anxiety respecting his eldest son, who was kidnapped in an American port on board the vessel in which he was serving by some of those unprincipled agents for procuring substitutes of whom we have heard. He has resided in the 3d New Hampshire Volunteers. He is known to have been present at the skirmish before Richmond on October 7, 1864, but from that time all trace of him is lost, and every mode of sending letters to him has been tried in vain. He is believed to have been made prisoner by the Confederates. It is hoped that if the American papers would give circulation to the above facts, the son may be able to send notice through the Southern journals of his present condition and place of abode to his father before he sets out once more for the interior of Africa.

It has transpired that a stupendous system of mail robbery has been practised in the army since its passage to its present line of operations in May last. It is believed and asserted that the appalling amount of a million of dollars in money and valuables have been surreptitiously seized by irresponsible parties to whom the mails have been entrusted in their transit from the various regimental, brigade, division and corps headquarters to the water transports. It has been suggested that Congress should legislate upon the postal arrangements of the army, confiding them to commissioned officers, who shall control the mail system in behalf of the officers and soldiers.—New York Herald.

It costs from \$75 to \$100 per month to feed and lodge in a respectable boarding house in Washington but the cost may be decreased somewhat by sharing your room and bed with others.

John Rogers, of New London, Ct., has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for starving his horse to death.

The act to prevent officers and others in military and naval service from interfering in elections has been signed by the President.

Ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, one of the wealthiest and few loyal men of the State, has recently presented each of his 750 slaves with their freedom and a farm.

The Chicago Tribune says:—A Canadian, named Joseph Morris, hailing from Montreal, was on Wednesday last swindled out of \$20 in Canadian bank notes and \$5 in United currency, by means of the well known confidence game.

It is stated that a marriage ceremony was recently performed in Granby, Oonn., during which the officiating clergyman 'forgot himself,' and prayed that the 'family and friends of the deceased might be watched over. The mistake interfered somewhat with the solemnity of the proceedings.

In two weeks or less the Austrian patent for making paper out of corn husks will be thoroughly tested in this country. If the experiment succeeds according to expectations, steps will be immediately taken to manufacture printing paper on an extensive scale by the new process. It would be well for farmers to carefully save all corn husks now in their possession, and stop feeding them to their cattle, as they will probably command high prices in a few weeks, if delivered at railroad stations. As it requires little and inexpensive changes of machinery to adapt the present paper mills to the manufacture of husk paper, it is the intention of the American owners of the patent to contract with the mills on liberal terms to make paper of all grades of the new material.

As the body of General Case, of Canton, Ct., was being buried last week, one side of the grave opened, and three of the pall bearers, together with the coffin, fell into it. They were extricated with considerable difficulty.

The Ohio Farmer says it is informed that certain parties residing in Michigan are procuring sheep and coloring, then with a composition of lampblack and tallow and driving them into Ohio and selling them at almost fabulous prices; and that a large sum has already been realized by this outrageous swindle.

A pleasant compound known as 'turpentine punch,' composed of two ounces of brandy, eight ounces of boiling water, one ounce of turpentine and sugar ad lib., is now given in European hospitals in fever cases.

There is a report from San Domingo that a counter revolution had broken out among the patriots, one portion of whom, under a planter, named Martinez, had raised a force and attacked, defeated and captured his compatriots at Santiago, liberated the Spanish prisoners and put arms into their hands to fight against his countrymen.

The interest in discoveries of Petroleum in Mexico continues unabated. Springs of undoubted value have been found at Huasteca, and at several points in the Department of San Luis Potosi and on the Tampico river; as well as several places in the valley of Mexico; and even on the Pacific side, on the coast of Jalisco, the unctuous fluid is said to abound.

The True Witness.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL—1865.
Friday, 7—Our Lady of Pity.
Saturday, 8—Of the Feria.
Sunday, 9—PALM SUNDAY.
Monday, 10—Of the Feria.
Tuesday, 11—Of the Feria.
Wednesday, 12—Of the Feria.
Thursday, 13—Holy Thursday.
The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—
Saturday, 8—General Hospital, Montreal.
Monday, 10—Masson College.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

There has been a very important debate in the House of Commons on the subject of Canadian Defences, the general tenor of which is encouraging, and gives us grounds for hoping that in case we be attacked, the Imperial Government will put forth its strength for our protection, provided only that we show ourselves prepared to do our part, and in proportion to our means.

Mr. Newdegate would have done well had he left the Convents alone, as he would have escaped a very cruel letter from a Catholic Prelate, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ullathorne. He would have done better still had he left that letter unanswered, as thereby he would have escaped a most damaging exposure of himself, and the bitter reproaches of his Protestant friends; who feel that their champion has not only made a fool of himself, but not only convicted himself of discourtesy and dishonesty, but has brought ridicule, and obloquy on the cause of which he proposes himself as the champion. Briefly the case stand thus.

Dr. Ullathorne, in rejoinder to the many charges brought against the Conventual Establishments under his special ecclesiastical jurisdiction, by Mr. Newdegate in the House of Commons, addressed to the last named gentleman a letter, in which he (Dr. Ullathorne) courteously pointed out the errors of fact into which Mr. Newdegate had fallen; and challenged him to visit when he pleased, any one of the Convents which he had maligned, to satisfy himself by a personal inspection whether the interior arrangements of these institutions were indeed such as he in the House of Commons had represented them to be. The Bishop added that should Mr. Newdegate comply with this challenge the Convents should be opened to him: that he might bring with him as an additional precaution against deception any Protestant gentleman whom he might be pleased to name; and that on the other hand, he Dr. Ullathorne would be accompanied by one Catholic gentleman, Lord E. Howard. Under these conditions the Bishop challenged Mr. Newdegate to visit the Convents of which he had spoken in the House; which he had represented as fitted up with underground cells for the incarceration of refractory Nuns; and which he had denounced as prisons, and places where cruel tortures were practised on the inmates. This was a fair offer, and if accepted would of course have brought the matter to an issue.

But like an Evangelical slanderer Mr. Newdegate would not accept it; as he knew that thereby—since he would be compelled to publish to the world the results of his personal investigations—he would be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of retracting his accusations, of eating his own words, and of proclaiming himself to be either a simpleton or a knave, the dupe of the malicious slanders of others, or a malicious slanderer himself.

So Mr. Newdegate wrote a rambling and discourteous reply to Dr. Ullathorne's straightforward, and most gentlemanly proposal; declining to visit the Convents, declining to be disabused of his prejudices, or rather declaiming the necessity of retracting his unfounded calumnies against the Catholic ladies, the inmates of the maligned Convents. Mr. Newdegate refused the challenge, and the press of course commented upon his conduct. What the Catholic press said thereupon may easily be guessed, and is in one sense, and in so far as the character of Mr. Newdegate is concerned, of little consequence. It is important however to note in what light the man and his slanders are viewed by leading Protestant organs of opinion.

The *Guardian* puts that opinion on record in the following terms:—

"Mr. Newdegate is a gentleman, but he has not behaved like a gentleman in the correspondence with

Bishop Ullathorne, in which his late speech has involved him. It is not the practice of gentlemen to tell, openly or circuitously, a clergyman of Dr. Ullathorne's position, age, and unspotted character that he is a liar or equivocator, without giving the least ground for so vile an imputation; it is not usual with them to bring public accusations against defenceless ladies, or indeed, against anybody else, without the least proof of their truth; to refuse, upon the shabbiest pretexts, the offer of a fair inquiry; and to reiterate the charges in the same breath. This however is the position in which the correspondence leaves Mr. Newdegate."—*Guardian*.

The *Times*, against whose impartiality no Protestant will urge an objection, is quite as severe, and expresses precisely the same views of the controversy as those put forth by the Anglican *Guardian*. The London *Times* thus delivers itself:—

"This polite and candid person [Dr. Ullathorne] will not trouble Mr. Newdegate with any more verbal explanations, but will make him a proposal which may settle the matter at once. Let him come and see for himself and examine with his own eyes the real nature of these formidable institutions. Let him bring one of his friends with him, and he shall be introduced by the Bishop, attended also by one of his friends, and he shall be allowed to go over every part of either of these dreaded establishments, to explore all the lock, bolts, bars, and cells, and to converse freely with any of their inmates. The whole place, in short, and all its arrangements, shall be thrown absolutely open to his inspection. The only condition which he shall be required to fulfill in return for this permitted invasion of the premises of innocent ladies is, that if he finds he is mistaken he shall own his mistake as publicly as he made his charge. This simple practical proposal completely disconcerts Mr. Newdegate, and he commences his reply with a sort of hesitation whether he had better reply at all, and proceeds by explaining more fully what it was at which he was charging. It is but small matter to him what the assertions of his antagonist may be; the question is what were his own assertions. But, at lengths, as he gets warmed with the subject he recovers his old enthusiastic attitude. What! trust himself inside a convent in his private capacity, even attended by a Protestant nobleman! He will never be a party to 'any such partial or local inquiry' as is proposed. His opponent is evidently endeavoring to throw his magical net over him. His letter is 'artistically written.' What devices might not be practised upon him if he once got within those mysterious walls! The grass is no doubt grown over the graves within them; the inscriptions are probably effaced, alterations would no doubt have been made since the occurrences alleged, and, in short, he could not take upon himself so tremendous a responsibility. As he concludes, he shuts his eyes, and charges again exactly as before, completely forgetful of his opponent's explanations. It had been explained to him that the nun who escaped and was brought back again was now entirely free from all engagements, and might be anywhere; but, oblivious of this simple reality, he threatens his opponent with one tremendous question—'Where is that lady now?' But the question is too solemn to be asked by himself. It cannot properly be put except under the authority of a Committee of the House of Commons; and no answer to it will be accepted except under such conditions. Dr. Ullathorne's business after this is simple. He has offered him the opportunity of satisfying himself and others in the matter, and as he prefers to go on charging imaginary giants without inquiring whether or no they are windmills, the knight, and not the windmills, must suffer.

It must be confessed, in short, that the Bishop has the best of it. Mr. Newdegate clearly puts himself in the wrong by declining to verify his own statements. If he will not trust his own eyes under every advantage, what right has he publicly to allege statements which have no better foundation than the eyes of others acting without such advantages? If he is so delicate about intruding his inquiries, even under the protection and with the consent of the official superior of these convents, with what delicacy or consistency can he make use of inquiries avowedly prosecuted without the consent or knowledge of these ladies? We confess we are sorry Mr. Newdegate comes off no better in the encounter."

It is in short the old, old story over again, and of which we in Canada have had so many instances before our eyes in the columns of the *Toronto Globe* and the *Montreal Witness*.—The only marvel is that Englishmen, who in all matters where their anti-Catholic prejudices are not excited, are fond of fair play and honorable dealing, fail to perceive that he who brings forward charges against Catholics, which he will neither retract nor prove when called upon to do one or the other of these things, and when every opportunity to establish their truth or falsity is afforded to him by the accused, is not to put too fine a point on it, a blackguard, a liar, and a coward. Henceforward Catholics can well afford to treat with silent contempt the slanders of such fellows as a George Brown, a Newdegate or the editor of the *Witness*.

The long-expected news of the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederates has arrived at last. After several days of hard fighting, in which, in spite of their inferiority of numbers the Confederates under General Lee contrived to inflict severe punishment upon the enemy, the former were compelled to evacuate the place which was taken possession of by the Northerners on Monday last. In a military point of view this is not of so much importance; but the moral loss to the Confederate cause is incalculable, and we fear irreparable. The intentions of General Lee are still uncertain; but the righteous cause which he has so long and so ably defended is for the present lost.

ORDINATIONS AT THE GRAND SEMINARY.—On Saturday morning last, the Right Rev. Dr. Farquar, Bishop of the Mackenzie River District, conferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on the Rev. M. J. Sipple, of the Diocese of Boston. At the same time and place, the Rev. D. J. Lavin, of Ottawa, was ordained Deacon.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Supple left yesterday for the scene of his labors.

The Peterborough *Review*, commenting upon the decision of Judge Smith in the case of the St. Alban's raiders, says:—"The hearts of the loyal and independent people of Canada will rejoice that by this firm and fearless decision our honor as a people has been maintained, and that the base spirit of subserviency to American views and truckling to American dictation which prevailed to our shame in some high places has for the present been effectually checked."

THAT DELEGATION.—What is the object of the Ministerial delegation to England? we hear often asked. This is a question that it is not very easy to answer.

To press the Union of all the British North American Provinces upon the Imperial Government can hardly be the object of the delegation, for we now know that the Lower Provinces are by no means desirous of contracting any such Union; and Mr. George Brown, one of the delegates, tells us through his paper, the *Globe*, that the "Confederation scheme" has entirely broken down, and that we must now adopt a perfectly different policy, to settle the "sectional differences," as they are called, betwixt Upper and Lower Canada. From this it follows, either that the policy of Mr. George Brown is entirely different from that of his colleagues; or that the latter have also renounced all idea of consummating a Union or Confederation of all the B. N. A. Provinces.

That projected Union may be considered in two lights. As a means for establishing on the shores of the Lakes, along the banks of the St. Lawrence, and on the Gulf a counterpoise to the neighboring Republic; or as a means for settling the sectional difficulties arising out of the incongruous Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada, and which difficulties, owing to the nearly evenly balanced state of parties, have for years rendered the political existence of any Ministry extremely precarious. As viewed in the first light, it is a measure in which the Imperial Government is interested, one therefore in which, without consulting the wishes of the Lower Provinces, it may deem itself authorized and bound to interfere, so as to impose, if necessary, the Union to which our Legislature has given its assent, upon the reluctant Legislatures of the Lower Provinces. This would be a high handed act, not at all in union with the principles by which the Colonial Office of the present day is governed; but in view of the gravity of the crisis, it is one which perhaps the Ministerial Delegates may have it in view to urge upon the Imperial authorities.

As a means for settling the "sectional difficulties" betwixt Upper and Lower Canada it cannot be expected that the Quebec scheme of Union will excite any interest amongst the Imperial authorities. It is as silly, as it is false, to pretend that the latter are actuated by any ill will towards French Canadians, or entertain any designs hostile to the nationality of the Lower Province. On the contrary, all well informed men in England know that the most loyal subjects of Queen Victoria on this Continent are to be found amongst the French and Catholic portion of the people of Canada; and so far from seeking to destroy or diminish, they would seek to perpetuate and extend, the political influence of that section of the population, as a counterpoise to the democratic and Yankee tendencies of the other section. Catholics and French Canadians have nothing to fear, for their religion or their nationality, from Great Britain, and Imperial statesmen; and if the latter look favorably upon the Union scheme which it is pretended that our Delegates are about to lay before them, it will be because they will be led to believe that therein are to be found the means of thwarting the hostile designs of the Federal Government upon the British Provinces.

The existing Legislative Union between the two Canadas was, as we all know, framed with the express design of subjugating the Lower to the Upper Province, and of securing Anglo-Saxon and Protestant Ascendency. As in its issue of the 10th ult., the *Montreal Herald*, a steady advocate of Representation by Population, candidly admits, the "practical men," who framed the present Union between the two Canadas "wanted only to swamp the French"—and it is simply because their policy has hitherto failed in its object that they are now crying out for "constitutional changes."

What form these "constitutional changes" will assume, now that by the *Globe's* avowal the Quebec scheme is knocked on the head, it is hard to say. That our "practical men," our George Browns and others will again start some plan "to swamp the French" cannot be doubted; but will the French be themselves parties and assenting thereunto? That is the question.

If they intend to resist further aggression they have, as we have often pointed out, but one course to pursue, but one line of policy to adopt—Upper Canada complains that "Equality of Representation" is unjust towards it, with its larger population, and demands an increase in the number of its representatives proportionate to its greater numbers. The only answer that Lower Canada should vouchsafe to such a demand is this—"Just, or unjust, the principle of Equality of Representation was adopted, not by us, but by you; imposed on us when our population was far in excess of your population; imposed on us for your interest, and, as your organs of the press admit, with the express design of 'swamping the French.' Do the terms of that Union which you determined, which you imposed on us, displease you? Then break the Union if you will; but do not expect that we will admit that you have any legitimate cause of complaint against

us, or that we will lend you our aid to forge new and heavier fetters for our limbs." If the principle of Equality of Population be unjust, then are we the aggrieved party, since you in the day of your power imposed it on us. If it be just, then have you no cause to complain." From this dilemma no escape is possible.

On St. Patrick's Day last a silly boy of the name of McDermott, connected with some Yankee Fenian Society, came over to Toronto, and vented a lot of silly trash, which he no doubt mistook for the very quintessence of eloquence and patriotism. He then went back to New York, and boasted of his exploit as if he had done some great thing; as if he had bearded the British Lion in its den, and were henceforth entitled to the honors of Confessorship for his heroic daring.

Now in all this there would of itself be nothing worth taking notice of; for Canada, as a British Province, is a free country, and we here care but little for the fustian oratory of sucking Jefferson Bricks like this silly boy McDermott. The *Toronto Globe* however takes advantage of the youngster's subsequent boasting at New York, to indulge in an angry and insolent tirade against His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto.—It is for this reason only that we condescend to notice such a paltry affair.

It seems then that McDermott, when he got back to New York with a sound skin, was quite proud of his exploit of spouting fustian treason in Toronto; forgetting that his impunity, that the utter indifference of the Toronto authorities, are the best proofs possible of his mendacity when he taxed the British Government with tyranny. We should like to know how a British subject would fare at New York were he to deliver in that city such a tirade against the Federal Government, as he boasts that he delivered against the British Government with impunity in Toronto. But let this pass.

Had he done no more than this he would merely have made a goose of himself; but he had the impertinence to drag in the name of the Bishop of Toronto, with whom he pretends to have had an interview in his capacity of Fenian, and treason spouter; and who, so he asserted—expressed himself highly favorable to the Fenian cause." It is of this passage in this lad McDermott's speech that the *Globe* takes advantage, and of which he asks an explanation from His Lordship; for, remarks the *Globe*, "the accusation which Mr. McDermott brings against Bishop Lynch is a very grave one."

"Grave" perhaps it might be were it brought by one whom the accused was bound to notice, or whom indeed he could notice at all without too great condescension on his part. Who is this McDermott, that a gentleman like Dr. Lynch should be obliged to notice what he says? What party is there betwixt the position of a Bishop of the Catholic Church, and that of an obscure brat of a boy from the groggeries of New York, that the former should be held bound to clear himself of the charges brought by the latter? A gentleman is indeed in honor bound to notice an accusation against him, made by his equal, by another gentleman, by one of equal standing in society; but that a Bishop of Toronto should be called upon by the *Globe* to explain away the impertinences of a McDermott, is too preposterous.

Besides the Bishop of Toronto has once for all put on record his opinion of Fenians, and of all treasonable societies whatsoever. As a Pastor, addressing his flock, in the name of God, he has told them that all secret societies and their members, no matter upon what pretence organized, are accursed of God and of His Church; and his admirable lectures on the Papal Encyclical, in which the proposition that it is lawful to withhold obedience from, and to rebel against, legitimate princes is especially condemned, clearly show what are the views which the same eloquent and learned Prelate entertains as to the reciprocal rights and duties of rulers and subjects. The Bishop has condemned *Fenianism* because it is a Secret Society; and he has always taught his people that they cannot without sin rebel or conspire against the legitimate Government under which they live, under which they have placed themselves of their own free choice, and to which therefore they owe, for conscience sake, true and hearty allegiance. These, the public utterances of the Bishop of Toronto, are a full and satisfactory answer to the unfounded boastings of the lad McDermott at New York.

But of course the *Globe*, as the organ of Mr. George Brown, with its usual canor, gives judgment against Dr. Lynch; and more than insinuates that he and his brethren of the Catholic Episcopate in Canada, are sordid hypocrites, lying knaves, and rank traitors at heart. Otherwise what is the meaning of the following tirade which the *Globe* exhibits its rancor against the Bishops?—

"He and his brother Bishops have even been willing that their Church should be State-paid."

* 63. "Legitima principibus obedientiam detestare, immo rebellare licet."

(What authority has the *Globe* to offer for this assertion?)—"Can it now be true that he is an active enemy of Great Britain, who does not hesitate to give words of encouragement to the most extravagant of Fenian orators?"

The *Globe* then alludes to a letter published last November by the Bishop:—

"When Fenianism in Toronto betrayed itself in November last, Bishop Lynch wrote us a letter, wherein he gave a rather different account of himself. So far from expressing himself highly favorable to Fenianism, as understood in the United States, he gave the public to understand that he was rather against the whole thing, and against all similar combinations—only that he could not very well attempt to repress Fenianism here so long as Orangeism existed."—*Globe*.

In the Bishop's letter referred to, there was not from first to last one word about Fenianism, and His Lordship never alluded to his inability to repress it, because of Orangeism. His Lordship's letter treated not of Fenians *ver*. Orangemen, but of Catholics *ver*. Orangemen; and he simply said that "as long as the Orange association is permitted by law to continue its insulting processions, and to be a constant menace against the rights of Catholics, as exhibited on frequent occasions, so long shall we be powerless to prevent counter-organisations." The *Globe* has no right to misquote Dr. Lynch, or to confound two things so essentially distinct and opposed to one another as are "Catholicity" and "Fenianism." No Catholic can be a Fenian. The bitterest enemies of the Catholic Church in Ireland and the United States; who in the one burn priests in effigy, in the other proclaim their independence of all ecclesiastical or spiritual authority, and who in both, take pleasure in maligning the Pope, and trampling the laws of the Church under foot, are Fenians. Fenianism is essentially an anti-Catholic, or Protestant association, as much so as is Orangeism to which in many respects it bears a close family resemblance; only the former is a trifle the uglier and the viler of the two—the more loathsome in the eyes of every true son of the Church. We can indeed conceive nothing more contemptible—not even the "Swaddler"—than the fellow who pretends to be at one and the same time a Catholic, and a Fenian.

The *Globe's* object in falsifying the language of the Bishop, in trying to make it appear that, in his letter of November last, it was of Fenianism that he was treating, is apparent; for in another part of the article from whence we have already quoted, the *Globe* speaks of the Bishop's letter as "an apology for Fenianism;" thus insinuating that it is highly probable that he did express himself highly favorable to the Fenian cause" in the conversation that McDermott pretends that he had with him. The answer to this is, that in his letter of November last the Bishop never so much as alluded, however remotely, to Fenianism; that Fenianism is not a counter-organisation to Orangeism, for its ranks are largely recruited from the most ultra of Protestants, or in other words are composed of infidels, and apostates from Catholicity who, like all renegades, are the most ruthless of our enemies. Now no Bishop of the Catholic Church, no layman, can entertain any feelings but those of scorn and abhorrence for Fenianism and all its abettors; and therefore we at once and without hesitation pronounce the accusation of McDermott against Dr. Lynch to be an unmitigated lie, a cowardly slander well worthy of the *Toronto Globe*.

THE ST. ALBAN RAIDERS.—The judgment in this case was not finished when we put to press last week, so that we were then unable to announce the result of the long pending investigation.

Judge Smith decided that the claims of the Federal Government for the extradition of the prisoners could not be conceded, as their case was not one provided for by the Ashburton Treaty. In a long but lucid and masterly speech he explained the grounds of this decision. The crime with which the prisoners were charged was really an act of war; the prisoners themselves were the duly commissioned officers of a Government whose belligerent capacity had been recognised by both the Federal and the British Governments; and, argued the Judge, a neutral Power had no authority or power to adjudicate between belligerents, as to the measures which they might severally see fit to adopt in the prosecution of hostilities.

The discharge of the prisoners having been ordered, they were again arrested upon another count; and also upon a charge of violation of British neutrality laws, for which latter offence they will probably have to stand their trial.—This is however purely a municipal affair with which foreigners have nothing to do.

The ice in front of the City began to give way on Saturday last. On Sunday afternoon it shoved again, and the river rose above the wharves, inundating Griffintown and all the lower part of the City causing thereby much suffering amongst the dwellers in these quarters.

The officers and committee of St. Patrick's Society, were indefatigable in their exertions to alleviate the distress occasioned by the flood in Griffintown. They distributed some sixteen hundred loaves of bread, and in doing so, no distinction was made; all classes requiring assistance were relieved, indiscriminately, without regard to creed and nationality. The committee propose continuing their praiseworthy efforts daily during the continuance of the flood.—*Gazette*.

Quite a sensation was produced in town on Saturday last by the appearance of an extra from the *Evening Telegraph* office, announcing a plot, or pretended plot, to deliver the St. Alban Raiders into the hands of the Federal Government, in spite of the decision of Judge Smith. According to our contemporary the prisoners are to be transferred to Saint Catharines, in Upper Canada to be tried there where their offence against British Neutrality Laws is said to have been committed, upon the charge now hanging over them. Once however in Upper Canada, the Federal Government is to renew its claims for the rendition of the prisoners; and as in the case of Capt. Burley of the Confederate Navy, the Upper Canadian judges came to a decision diametrically opposed to that arrived at by the Lower Canada Court, it is expected that the former will hand over to the Federal authorities, the officers of the Confederate Army whose extradition was refused by Judge Smith.

Such is in substance the charge preferred by the *Evening Telegraph* against the Ministry; and there is no doubt but what the prisoners are about to be sent to Upper Canada there to stand their trial for an alleged violation of British neutrality. What foundation in fact, there is for the other allegations of the Montreal paper, we do not know; and though we believe that the Canadian Government is anxious to give every satisfaction to the authorities at Washington, we will not without clear proof believe them to be guilty of the infamous conspiracy attributed to them by the *Evening Telegraph*. The story of the *Telegraph* is officially contradicted.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—April, 1865. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The price of this periodical has been fixed at \$4 per annum, nor is this a large sum for such an amount of matter as the editor lays before its readers, and which comprises all the tales from the most distinguished writers of the day. In the current number we find the continuation of Dickens's last story "Our Mutual Friend."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—January, 1865.—Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The contents of the current number are as follows:—Sir F. Palgrave's History of England and Normandy; Dictionaries of the Bible (Smith and Kitter); Life of Sir William Napier; Criminal Law Reform; Lord Derby's Translation of the Iliad; Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Crown; The British North American Federation; Gardner's Memorial of King Henry VII; Seven per cent; The Last Campaign in America.

The Canadian reader will turn naturally with greatest interest, to the article which treats of his political affairs, and he will find in that upon British American Federation, a well considered and ably expressed opinion on the much talked of Colonial Confederation. The *Edinburgh Reviewer* points out the essential differences between the scheme agreed to by the Quebec Delegates, and that already adopted for the government of the several Provinces of New Zealand, to which the *Globe* has on more than one occasion referred us as a proof of the possibility of, and advantages accruing from Colonial Confederation. The two schemes however—that proposed for the British North American Provinces, and that actually at work in New Zealand—are not only different from, but are the direct opposites or contradictories of one another, as the *Reviewer* clearly points out:—

"The Provincial Councils of that Colony (*New Zealand*) though inhibited by a restrictive clause from legislating on some twelve or thirteen interdicted topics, were in all other respects left free (subject to the royal veto) to manage their own affairs.—*Edinburgh Review*, p. 99.

Under this arrangement the autonomy of each Province is maintained; the Crown alone, as is proper in a monarchy, and not the central or federal government, has power of veto over the acts of the Provincial Councils; and the latter are to all intents and purposes important legislative bodies, and not mere municipalities subject to the central power. The plan adopted by the Quebec Delegates was the very reverse of this:—

"By the British American programme, on the other hand, all matters of a general character, not specifically enumerated as of local or concurrent jurisdiction, are intended to be placed under the authority of the Federal Government.—*Ed Review* p. 99.

In a word, the object of the framers of the New Zealand Constitution was to maximise the functions of the local governments, and to minimise those of the central authority; the object of the framers of the North American scheme was the reverse of this:—to maximise the functions of the central government, and to minimise those of the local or Provincial Councils. The first was conceived in the spirit of British Conservatism. The second, in the spirit of modern democracy; of the spirit which in '89 prompted to the destruction by the National Assembly of all the ancient Provincial rights, and local liberties of monarchical France: of the spirit which in the middle of the present century speaks by the mouth of Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini, in Europe, and whose cry is "Unity, Italian Unity;" by the mouths also of all the repre-

sentatives of the democratic and revolutionary party of this Continent, and whose watchword, whether in the Federal States, or the Provinces is still "Unity;" "Republic, one and indivisible." This is the Shibboleth of democracy, and of the Revolution, by which their adherents may be always, and with infallible certainty detected.

"LA REVUE CANADIENNE."—The present number will be found equal in interest and ability to its predecessors. The tale *Une de Perdue Deux de Trouves* is continued, and is followed by some very good articles on the Papal Encyclical, and Mgr. Dupanloup's celebrated pamphlet, on the projected Constitutional Changes in Canada, the late Exhibition of the Art Association, and current events.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BROOKVILLE.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Dear Editor,—Knowing the deep interest you have always taken in the dear Old Land and its descendants, I solicit the favor of being permitted, through the columns of your invaluable journal, to make a few remarks concerning the proceedings of last St. Patrick's Day in this town; that your numerous readers may have an opportunity of seeing how their fellow-countrymen here conducted themselves on that day. As usual the members of the Society celebrated the Anniversary of their National Saint by a Procession, and did it in a most creditable and orderly manner.

No sooner had the risen sun of the 17th painted with its golden hue the church spires and lent its charms to all around, than a large number were seen wending their way towards the Town Hall, all wearing the emblem of their nationality; and judging from their numbers I must say that those residing in the town of Brockville have not yet lost much of their patriotism. After the necessary preparations the processionists formed outside the Hall, and with the aid of their gallant young marshals, were soon on their way through Perth and Church Streets, with the Brockville Brass Band (whose members acquitted themselves in a very efficient manner) at their head, playing the national airs of the day, with several others equally appropriate. In this order they marched to their beautiful new church, to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The celebrant was the Rev. Damase Matte, of St. Regis College, Kingston. I also noticed at the Altar the Rev. John Swift, and the Rev. Joseph Brown of Napanee. After the first Gospel, the Rev. J. O'Brien their respected pastor, ascended the pulpit and taking his text from Psalm 136. "If I forget thee Jerusalem, let my right hand be forgotten," delivered a sermon replete with thought, and which for eloquence of style and originality of ideas we have seldom heard surpassed. The Reverend orator commented chiefly on the life and virtues of that great Saint whose memory they had that day met to honor; proceeded to show how consonant it was with the feelings of mankind to hold in remembrance the name of the illustrious dead—how every country has had its heroes, distinguished for wisdom and virtue. He alluded to the peculiar providence of the Almighty who had allowed that glorious Saint to be carried away captive, that he might draw aside the thick cloud which overspread the nation, and permit the light of the Gospel to shine upon it. Where is there a brighter page in history than this? Where is there a life more ennobled by lofty purposes, more illustrious from its glorious results, than this of St. Patrick? The English boast of their Lords and Dukes. The Americans honor the memory of a Washington, who aided in delivering his country from tyranny. The Scotch are proud of their Bruce, and Wallace; and may I ask, Why should not every true Irishman honor, and justly hold dear, the memory of him who redeemed our country from paganism—him who first kindled the spark of divine faith in the hearts of our forefathers? At the conclusion of divine service, the procession reformed, and having marched through the principal streets of the town, finally returned to the Town Hall, and were there addressed by their worthy President, and Vice-President with remarks appropriate to the occasion. They were also addressed by several other gentlemen present, with remarks equally suitable. The President then proposed three cheers for our Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, which were given with demonstrative evidences of loyalty. The Vice President also proposed three cheers for the Sister Societies of all other denominations, after which the audience separated all evidently well pleased with the day's proceedings.

I must not omit stating that the successful arrangement of the procession, must be attributed to their worthy Grand Marshal, who by his gentlemanly demeanor, in all occasions, has secured for himself the respect of the Society. The Deputy Marshal also acquitted himself in a creditable manner. I cannot forbear stating also, that there was not one case of intoxication during the day, nor did aught occur which had a tendency to mar this interesting occasion. Thus ended St. Patrick's day in Brockville.

Excuse for this lengthy communication, I remain with much respect, your obedient servant,

AN OBSERVER.

Brockville, 21st March, 1865.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN FITZROY HARBOR.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

My Dear Sir,—As the TRUE WITNESS is truly devoted to the interest and cause of religion, I would respectfully solicit space in its valuable columns for the following few lines in regard to our national feeling. From the mysterious 'rages to the tremendous Falls of Niagara, from the lonely coast of Labrador to Cape Horn, from Greenland's icy mountains to the burning sands of the Torrid zone, and from the south of Australia to Archangel in the extreme north of Europe, Irishmen on St. Patrick's

Day are animated by the same common feeling, enlivened by the same sentiment, and impelled by the same idea, whatever their station in life may be; whether it be in the Council of a nation, or in the ranks of the warrior, confronting the imperious foe, or the more peaceable avocation of the farmer or mechanic, it matters not, the ardent desire of true Irishmen is the same—that of doing honor to the memory of their native land, and its patron, the immortal Saint Patrick; and although the dispersion of our race from their native to distant lands, which God for some inscrutable purpose has permitted to be accomplished, yet there is one consolation to enjoy, that is the holy Priesthood of the Catholic Church, who never falters to proclaim to the world that faith which St. Patrick planted in the Emerald Isle of the ocean. As St. Patrick's Day brings to the memory many pleasing reminiscences of the past; as we find thought retrace our footsteps back to the dear old land of our nativity, and console ourselves with the imagination of being happily assembled amongst friends and parents, spending our St. Patrick's Pot, singing our old native songs in our own native language to crown the joys of the festive night, as in by-gone days of our forefathers in that once happy, but persecuted land of our birth, which induces me to borrow these few lines from the Poet,—

Bright gem of the basket, green star of creation,
Dear spot where my forefathers reviled in youth—
The glory, the honor, and badge of thy Nation
Is charity, valour, religion and truth.
Then hail, fairest island in Neptune's old Ocean,
Thou land of St. Patrick, my parents, my home,
Cold couldst thou must the heart beat, and void of emotion,
That loves not the music of Erin go Bragh.
WILLIAM M'COMB.

Though the St. Patrick's Society of this place made no public demonstration this year on the 17th, still the day did not pass off without being honored; as Irishmen, and the descendants of Irishmen, wherever the lot of their destiny may have placed them, on the return of the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, they deem it a pleasing duty to assemble round the altar of the living God, and there to offer, with their faithful Pastor, the first fruit of the day, and rejoice in the freedom they enjoy in a distant land, which was denied them by the enemies of their faith in their old native Home. The day passed pleasantly, and nothing happened to mar its character. In the evening a Soiree was given in the house of John Teevens, Esq., who kindly offered us its use to do honor to the day. The rooms were tastefully decorated by Mrs. Teevens, to whose kindness on former occasions, as well as the present our thanks are due. The St. Patrick's Banner was placed in a conspicuous part of the room. Most delicious refreshments, suitable for the day, were served up, to which, I need scarcely add, full justice was done by all present. The cloth being removed, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, and responded to eloquently, and in good Irish humour, eliciting warm applause, which, to give in detail, would trespass too much on your columns. However I cannot omit mentioning the name of our young poet, Mr. William Collins, whose talent in poetical composition promises an eminent future; also Mr. McKay and Mr. J. Teevens, who addressed the company at considerable length. The musicians in attendance discoursed, at intervals, sweet national airs and choice pieces of music; and last, though not least, the angelic forms and sweet voices of our lady friends contributed in a superlative degree to make the enjoyment of the evening most agreeable. Our cheerful party kept up the merriment till a late hour, when all separated, evidently well satisfied with having spent a joyful Saint Patrick's day. Yours, &c.,

INDICATOR.

Fitzroy Harbour, March 22, 1865.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. SOPHIA.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—I beg a small space in your widely circulated journal to inform you how the Irishmen of St. Sophia celebrated the National Festival this year. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, and other unavoidable causes, the celebration was deferred until Monday, 20th, when the morning dawned with all the salubrity and freshness of spring, as if nature had combined to assist in the celebration of this time-honored festival.

From early morning the different roads leading to their little village were alive with the merry jingle of the winter bells, all wending their way to that seat and centre of unity—the Catholic Church. As for the exertions made by the Rev. M. Payette, it is enough to say he was up and doing. He had the altar tastefully decorated with beautiful flowers and evergreens, interspersed with lighted tapers and on either side floated two splendid banners—one representing St. Patrick, with staff in hand, as if expounding the truths of our holy religion to our Pagan ancestors; the other representing St. John the Baptist, the forerunner of Our Divine Redeemer, exhorting the people to do penance for their sins.—Truly, Sir, the sight was grand and imposing to behold; and as for the pain bent, decorated as it was with national emblems, I have seldom beheld any to equal it.

After a few tolls from that towering monitor, adorning the faithful that the great Eucharistic Sacrifice was about to be offered up, the church became densely crowded. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. Desautel, of St. Julian. After the first Gospel, the Rev. A. Payette ascended the altar and preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon appropriate to the occasion; and from the mastery with which he treated his subject and the unction with which it was delivered, it must have left a lasting impression on the minds of hearers.

After Vespers, there was a Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament; after which the people returned to their respective homes, highly delighted with the festivities of the day.

Truly, Mr. Editor, the Irish people of St. Sophia may well be proud of their good Priest, through whose pious zeal and mastery had everything harmonized so well in the celebration of their national festival.

AN OBSERVER.

We learn that the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, in crossing the ice from Quebec to Point Levi, on Tuesday evening, broke through, and very narrowly escaped drowning. It is stated that one of his fingers was broken.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. Patrick Maclean, of twin sons.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN KINGSTON.

Friday 17th was a bright day overhead, though the walking was very wet and sloppy. The usual Procession to the Roman Catholic Cathedral was therefore not quite so large as usual, though it was still very long and handsome. Owing to the badness of the ice, the Wolfe Island Society did not come over. The following was the Programme of the Procession—

THE UNION JACK.

BAND.

Papile attending the Christian Brothers School, Two deep.

BAND.

THE NEW BANNER OF ST. PATRICK.

THE PORTSMOUTH SOCIETY.

Members two and two.

Spears.] BANNER OF THE CROSS. [Spears.

Members two and two.

Spears.] WOLF DOG. [Spears.

Members two and two.

Battle-axes.] HARP. [Battle-axes.

Members two and two.

Spears.] FATHER MATTHEW. [Spears.

Members two and two.

Battle-axes.] SUN-BURST. [Battle-axes.

Ex-Members of Committee and ex-Officers.

Members of Committee.

Treasurer, and Chairman of Committee.

Cor. Secretary and Rec. Secretary.

CHAPLAINS.

Harp.] PRESIDENT. [Harp.]

The Procession formed in front of the City Hall at ten o'clock, a. m., and proceeded along Ontario Street to Barrack Street, along Barrack Street to Wellington Street, along Wellington Street to Johnson Street, along Johnson Street to the Cathedral.

After Divine Service, the Procession reformed in front of the Cathedral, and proceeded along Johnson Street to Barrie Street, along Barrie Street to Princess Street, along Princess Street to King Street, along King Street to Barrie Street, along Barrie Street to Clergy Street, along Clergy Street to Brock Street, along Brock Street to Wellington Street, along Wellington Street to Union Street, along Union Street to Ontario Street, thence to the City Hall.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOL.—A very pleasant supper and entertainment was given on Friday night by the Christian Brothers of Kingston, in their School House on Clergy Street, in honor of the day. A large number of invited guests attended, principally the gentry of the city. The late President of the St. Patrick's Society, James O'Reilly, Esq., the President and Vice-President, the Very Reverend Vicar General Dultard, the Rev. Mr. Loneragan, and other gentlemen were present. The Christian Brothers Band played several delightful airs during the evening, and were much applauded. The Band showed to much more advantage, than on the streets in the day. The Reverend Mr. Loneragan first addressed the guests, and was followed by the President [Dr. Sullivan] James O'Reilly, Esq., and D. Macarow, Esq. The speakers were much applauded, and deservedly so. The pupils of the School, under the direction of Brother Arnold, to whom is due the entertainment of the evening, and who deserves the greatest praise for his pains to please each and every one, sang several songs in the intervals of the speeches in a very creditable manner. It was their intention to perform two or three plays, but owing to the crowded state of the School rooms, they were obliged to omit them from the programme. The supper was really a splendid one, and it is but fair to say, that full justice was done to it. The tables were spread with every dainty in season. Others were given, in lieu of toasts, for the speakers of the evening, the Queen and Royal Family, and No. 1, DeLage Fire Co., who have generously presented the Band with a purse of \$100, and several guests of the evening. The company broke up about ten o'clock, 'sorry to part. The entertainment in every respect was highly successful, nothing having been left undone by the Brothers, who have made this entertainment the introduction to a number of similar reunions. The object is to lay before public the improvement of the pupils and to bring the scholars and the public in closer connection.—*British Whig.*

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LYNCH ON THE QUESTION OF FINALITY.

The following letter from His Lordship Bishop Lynch, in reply to the communication of Dr. Ryerson which garbled and misrepresented the language and meaning of His Lordship's paper in Friday's *Globe*: To the Rev. Doctor Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada.

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to an error into which you have fallen in your letter of the 8th inst. to the editor of the *Globe*. You say in that letter that I accepted the School Bill of 1863 as a 'final'; and, strange to say, you quoted my letter of the 2nd inst. to the editor of the *Leader*, reproduced in the *Globe* of the 6th in which I distinctly repudiated having used the word 'finality' in accepting that School Bill of 1863.

In the midst of your numerous occupations and duties, you glanced cursorily at my letter; and you were struck, no doubt, by the word 'final' which was qualified in the middle of the sentence, and its meaning depended entirely on the previous clause.

By calmly reading over my letters you will see that I commenced the last sentence thus: 'I therefore rejoice that I did not use the word 'finality,' which, even had I used, could certainly not be interpreted to mean 'finality' under any and all circumstances; but 'final,' so long as the position of the two provinces remained unchanged.' This sentence is plain, even to a person unacquainted with the rules of Grammar or Logic. In the first part of it, I deny that I used the word 'final.' In the second, I defined the meaning which should attach itself to the term, had it been used by me.

The *Globe*, in its issue of the 21st March 1863, understood that I did not receive Scott's Bill as a 'finality.' The editor thus expresses himself:—Does he (Bishop Lynch) say that Mr. Scott's Bill is a 'finality?' Not a bit of it! And, further on, the polite editor says:—'But the Bishop's letter makes no pledge, and therefore contradicts the statement of Mr. Patrick in the House, that the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church are prepared to accept Mr. Scott's Bill as a final settlement of the question.' I owe it to the truth, to myself, to Vicar-General Ozaena and Macdonell, to request you to correct the mistake which you have, involuntarily I think, fallen into.

I have the honor to be, Rev. Doctor, yours sincerely,

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Bishop of Toronto.

St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, March 22, 1865.

STARVING CATTLE.—Never before was feed for the cattle so scarce in this section of the country as it is this spring. Many of the farmers north of us have been cutting browse for their cattle for weeks past, and one or two instances are mentioned where men have shot several head to enable them to procure food for the remainder of their herd.—*Kingston Whig.*

New Brunswick.—Letters have been received in Quebec from New Brunswick stating that there will be no difficulty in forming an anti-Confederation Government. A deputation will be sent to England to counteract the proceedings of the Canadian mission.

Within the past week three scamps have been arrested at Caledonia by the look-out party of the 47th regiment, charged with crimping, and have been committed for trial. The look-outs deserve praise for the energy displayed.

The St. Johns [N. B.] News complains that while the United States passport system has been revoked in regard to Canada, it is still maintained for New Brunswick and other eastern British Provinces.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Corporation will be held in the St. PATRICK'S HALL, NORD-HEIMER'S BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 10th instant.

Office-Bearers for the ensuing Year will be elected. Several important changes in the Bye-Laws will be discussed.

Members who have not yet paid their Dues, and signed the 'Declaration of Membership,' will take notice that they cannot Vote until they do so.

The Recording Secretary will be in attendance at Seven o'clock to receive Dues, &c.

P. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JAMES FURLONG, who was in Sorel some four or five years ago, and is now supposed to reside in Naperville, U.E. Any communication with regard to his whereabouts, addressed to the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, will be thankfully received by his sister, Margaret Furlong.

Messrs. D. & J. Sadler & Co.

BEG to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they carry on BUSINESS during the

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Rendered necessary

BY THE LATE FIRE

AT THE

STORE LATE OCCUPIED BY

M. R. W. LEARMONT,

Opposite the Seminary.

March 23, 1865.

SALE OF BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received instructions to SELL, on MONDAY, the 27th instant and FOLLOWING EVENINGS, at the STORE of Messrs. D. & J. SADLER & CO. Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, a

LOT OF BOOKS

Slightly damaged by the late fire, comprising Catholic Bibles, Prayer Books of all sizes and styles of Binding; Caritor's, Gillin's, Moore's, and Scott's Works; Lingard's History of Ireland, M-Gee's and Macgeoghgan's Histories of Ireland, Marshall's Christian Missions, and a large assortment of Miscellaneous Works.

Commencing each Evening at half-past Seven o'clock.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

WANTED,

IN a Catholic ACADEMY, a YOUNG LADY, capable of TEACHING the ENGLISH and FRENCH Languages.

Apply at Messrs. SADLERS' BOOK STORE, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

March 30, 1865.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

In returning thanks to his Friends and the Public for past favors, begs to intimate that he will continue to prepare DESIGNS for NEW BUILDINGS and Superintend their Erection at a moderate commission on the outlay.

Plans and Specifications may be obtained without Superintendence if required. Preparatory Sketches of proposed Buildings made on short notice. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Parties in the country will please address:

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

Architect,

59, St. Bonaventure Street, Montreal.

March 30, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT—1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at Montreal, in the Office of M. M. Lacroix and Laurier, Advocates, 24 St. Gabriel Street, on TUESDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF APRIL next, at Eleven o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, of naming an Assignee to whom they may make an assignment under the above Act.

Montreal, March 16th, 1865.

D. L. BEAUCHEJOUR.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

TO LET,

PEW No. 136, opposite the Pulpit. Enquire at this Office.

January 12, 1865.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, O. W.,

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st, 1864.

DALTON'S NEWS-DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries, and Postage Stamp or sale at DALTON'S NEWS-DEPOT, Corner of Orange and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal, Jan. 17, 1864.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 6.—The draught of the address to the Emperor, which is principally a paraphrase of the Speech from the Throne, was read in the Senate to-day.

The following are the paragraphs of most interest. Unexpected emotion has been aroused by the relations of the State and the Church. France, the disseminatrix in the world of the principles of 1789, is never indifferent to what tends to call them in question. Your Majesty has understood this feeling, and has ordered the execution of the law, which sums up in this matter the most incontestable maxims of ancient and modern public right. In this no injury has been done to the religion dear to the majority in the country; for it is under the empire of this right constantly exercised since the time of St. Louis, that France has obtained from Rome herself the title of 'mirror of Christianity.' The law of April 8, 1862, constitutes one of the essential attributes of sovereignty; it is nothing but a defence against possible abuses from abroad and at home. France will not allow it to pass out of date. But she wishes, at the same time, that harmony should reign intact between Powers, the union of which, solemnly consecrated by one of the greatest acts of Napoleon I., has been kept up by striking benefits under your Majesty's reign.

As regards your Majesty had stated the removal of the difficulties which divide States as the durable work of European Congress. This generous idea has not been realized. But the war which has distressed Denmark and the disension by which Germany is agitated have soon proved how much wisdom there was in your provisions. In the midst of these events, your Majesty has observed a calm and neutral attitude, confining yourself to stating principles.

But Italy, in her turn, merited more serious attention. In that country one found causes for grave solicitude—viz., the consequences of our glorious war of 1859, the settlement of the new kingdom and the independence of the Papacy. The Convention of the 15th of September, promulgated under unexpected circumstances, and responding to pacific symptoms, has opened fresh prospects for reconciliation. By transferring her capital to Florence Italy has barred the road of Rome to passion. By accepting the Treaty she has associated herself by solemn promises with your Majesty's thought of protecting the Pontifical frontier, of securing the financial situation of the Roman Government, and of facilitating the recruitment of its army. Efficacious negotiations were therefore commenced. It is your desire, Sire, that they should proceed more rapidly. The Convention, loyally and completely carried out will lead to this object. It will be so by your Majesty, who has always desired the approach of the two States; it will be so by Italy, who will be mindful of her engagements and of France. No doubt the future may conceal unforeseen eventualities. In that case your Majesty has reserved to yourself full liberty of action, and France may repose upon your wisdom.

Alluding to the words of the Emperor, that the Temple of War shall be closed, the Address says:—Peace will be the policy of the future. Let us work in concert to render plentiful this lasting peace.

March 8.—M. de Montholon has been appointed French Ambassador at Washington.

PARIS, March 14.—To-day in the Senate Cardinal de Bonnechose defended the clergy from the charge of violence, and rendered justice to the congregations who had given their devoted support to the clergy. The Cardinal also defended the seminaries, and stated that it was incorrect that instruction was given in those establishments contrary to the institutions of the country. His Eminence recognized the benefits which the Emperor had conferred upon the country, and His Majesty's zeal for religion. He endeavored to prove that there was no contradiction between the conclusions of the Encyclical and the Syllabus and the principal points of the French Constitution. The Cardinal expressed a wish that negotiations might be commenced between the Holy See and France, in order to bring about a new legal state of affairs which would satisfy the interests of religion, the consciences of the faithful, and the interests of the State. His Eminence said, in conclusion, he did not wish to characterize the speech of M. Rouland, which its author would one day deeply regret.

PARIS, March 9.—The rejection of M. Duruy's elaborate scheme of public instruction and the substitution of one which the *Moniteur* has already made known to the public is the leading topic—indeed, the event of the day. No one contests the great benefit of the diffusion of knowledge; but to obtain that result by means of constraint; to substitute State authority for private action; to augment the Budget, which already presses heavily on the country, in order to relieve those who are perfectly able to pay for their children's education; to revert to the theories of the Convention and the Provisional Government; to carry out the doctrine of Rousseau and Robespierre; that the child belongs to the State and not to his parents, were considered most objectionable. All this, which characterized M. Duruy's project, caused it to be earnestly opposed in the Chamber and the Privy Council, and eventually proved fatal to it. On the other hand, the propositions adopted by the Government seem to have given satisfaction to a certain extent. —*Times Cor.*

On the other hand, the project adopted by the Government gives intense dissatisfaction to that section of the Democratic press which hardly thinks liberty worth having if it be not compulsory. It certainly professes great enthusiasm for liberty, but for liberty accompanied by restrictions. It is enraged if Duruy's scheme chiefly because of its obligatory character. It is afflicted and indignant at the first clause of the present scheme, in virtue of which 'primary free teachers shall not be obliged to take out a certificate or diploma of capacity.' It sees in this a tolerance which it will not tolerate; it declares that it creates an antagonism in the communes which will be to the advantage of the religious associations, and it cannot believe that the State really means to deliver over the rising generation to 'ignorant congregationalists who have not been able to take out diplomas,' forgetting that parents generally do not send their children to schools where nothing whatever is taught. The Democratic press will not hear of free trade in education; it will not expose the lay teachers, who have been trained in the normal schools, who are educated, industrious, and moral, to the competition of men who have not been in the normal schools, and whose only recommendation is the patronage of the parish priest or his coadjutor. It is dismayed at the daily struggle which will ensue between the protected and the independent, 'to the great injury of the rising generation who some years hence will have so much influence on the destinies of France.'

The only part of the project which gives pleasure to this class of Liberals is, as might be expected, that which imposes on communes with a population of 500 the obligation of founding a school for girls, though this will not completely realize the idea of the Emperor—namely, that in a country of universal suffrage every citizen should know how to read and write. 'On this great question,' says the *Siccle*:—'What was wanted is the intervention of a will which has been put forth so often, and for things of less importance. Compulsory and gratuitous instruction should be proclaimed by law; and a Government should not exhibit the spectacle of profound dissension on a question so vital to the future of our population. What a Minister draws up an excellent report. He points to the marvellous results of gratuitous and compulsory instruction in all the countries where it exists, and it is in France which, as the Minister of Public Instruction said yesterday,

should 'march at the head of civilization, that the majority of the advisers of the Government deem it right and proper to deliver over to the congregation all the immense majority of our children to learn the principles of the Syllabus and the Encyclical!'

The *Times* Paris correspondent has also some caustic remarks upon 'Liberal' Protestantism. He says:—

When the 'liberals' cry out against persecution it may be interesting to know how they understand, and how they practice, liberalism. There was, not long ago, at Lyons, a pastor, M. Adolphe Monod, whose piety and eloquence were highly spoken of, but who advocated the doctrine of the Gospel; his supplemental salary was taken from him; he was forbidden to appear in the pulpit; and was finally dismissed from his office—by the liberals. For the same offence M. Napoleon Roussel, the pastor of St. Etienne, was forced to retire—by the liberals. M. Jaquel was dismissed from his church at Gray—by the liberals. M. Prat, of Lafitte, one of the most fervent and active of ministers, who preached the Gospel in his church and out of it, and who was wont to assemble his parishioners in his own house for spiritual instruction every Sunday afternoon, was censured and dismissed—by the liberals. There were at Geneva three pastors said to possess remarkable talent, and held in the highest esteem; they taught the doctrines of the Reformation in the city of Calvin; one of them was forced to quit his church another had to undergo a tedious prosecution, and the third was dismissed—by the liberals. Various other instances are given by the *Esperance*, the organ of the Evangelical Protestants, of similar intolerance on the part of the liberals. What the liberals demand for their model pastor, says the *Esperance*, are,—

'The right of to-day preaching orthodoxy, tomorrow rationalism, and the day after anything he pleases; the right of celebrating the feast of Easter, without believing in the resurrection of Jesus Christ; of celebrating Christmas, without believing in the miraculous birth of the Saviour; of celebrating Pentecost, without believing in the Ascension; of reading in the church the Apostles' Creed, without believing in the miracles therein enumerated; of administering baptism in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, without believing in the divinity of the Son and the Holy Ghost; of administering the Lord's Supper, without believing in the Atonement; of combating in sermons what he is bound to respect in the Liturgy; and the right of performing the most solemn acts of worship, which he must regard as a vain fiction or a pious fraud. If the pastor fall into error, or give public scandal, no one has a right to object to his teaching. The elders must not, for they are purely administrators; synods cannot, for they are to know nothing about doctrine; nor the Minister of Public Worship, for he must remain a stranger to questions of dogma. There only remains for the liberal pastor but one authority in matters of doctrine—his own; and the conscience of every man is at his mercy in the Church, for most of the churches have but one pastor. Such is what is demanded for the pastor. Here is what is taken away from the Church—the liberty of drawing up the formula of its own faith, and causing it to be respected; of putting limits to the errors of the preacher; of governing itself freely in all that concerns doctrine and discipline, by official bodies elected by it; of being an organized society—in a word, of being a Church, and not a mob. The liberals would have the Church 'a vast edifice open to everything and to all' [to use the language of the *Lien*, M. Coquerel's paper,] in which Christians and philosophers, orthodox and rationalists, Deists and Pantheists, and before long, no doubt, Jews and Mahomedans, shall live in a moral disorder for which the word 'chaos' is mild, and Babel insufficient. Two words describe this sort of liberalism—namely, anarchy and despotism; the despotism of the pastor, and the anarchy of the Church.

La Gazette de France, on the part of the old French monarchy, and the Christian religion with which it was identified, confronts the exception taken to the Imperial preface by Barrister Cremieux, on behalf of his co-religionist Jews. He is totally mistaken in his estimate of the 'exclusively Christian' tone pervading this new historical performance; its object in exalting the dominion of Caesar over the world is far from being in accordance with the spirit diffused on earth by the Christian revelation. That great event changed the condition of mankind by the only inevitable progress open for such a glorious consummation, by utterly eradicating Omnipotence and the despotic principle, and establishing in its stead the great brotherhood of all God's children, their perfect equality in the eyes of their Creator, and their right to be treated, not as a mere drove of animals, but as immortal souls. Such is the reception which this preface gets among the legitimates of France. The historian Michelet has been fairly put on his mettle by the fuss made about this story of Caesar. He is determined not only to meet the Napoleonic *beau ideal* of his hero with the stern reality, but to lay bare before France the biographies of the whole dexter Caesars. *La Revue des Deux Mondes* has got quite a godsend in the preface. It pounces on it with voracity, and seems to adopt the practice of the boa-constrictor in bestriding it previous to ingestion, holding it at one swallow. Buminating thereon it pronounces it a rank anachronism. The days for Fetichism, hero-worship, or fatalism, are irrevocably gone. To talk about political Messias is the merest chaff. To affirm that a whole people can be guilty, or an individual alone impeccable, are figments that have had their day. The writer (Eugene Forcade) narrates concerning himself an incident which made him ponder on the foolish fallacy of such talk. He had called on the aged King Louis Philippe during a visit to England, and, after listening to the dethroned monarch's conversation with deferential sympathy, he had ventured on the simple remark—'Sire le peuple Français est bien coupable.' 'Young man, you have yet to learn that such a statement has no groundwork. Les peuples ne sont jamais coupables.' There is always a farcical ingredient mixed up with the most solemn trains of thought in Paris. Alexander Damas announces himself as about to deliver a lecture on Julius Caesar at the Salle Rue Oudet, 'with full authorisation from the Minister of Public Instruction.' —*Cor. of the Globe.*

PHOTOGRAPHY APPLIED TO SCULPTURE.—Within the last few months photography has been applied to sculpture. The proposal was first made raised a smile, but the French photographer by whom it was suggested only two years ago (M. Willeme) has carried his point. A circular chamber is filled up with 24 cameras all round the walls. In the centre the sitter is posed and thus 24 cartes de visite are taken at the same moment. These are afterwards enlarged and by means of a machine called a pantograph, the sketches are represented in clay transferred from the paper. As the 24 give a complete view of the man all round, the clay comes out a statuette. Of course the artist's hand is afterwards to be applied. A company has been formed at Paris for carrying out the invention, and it may now be seen in operation, at Claudet's studio Regent street. M. Bertyer was thus taken when in London the other day.

ITALY.

ROMA, March 13.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the articles of the bill for the abolition of the penalty of death for crimes committed under the common law were agreed to by 150 against 95 votes. Capital punishment is maintained in the military and naval codes, and in the laws against brigandage.

Turin, March 14.—Signor Sella made his financial report to the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Minister states the deficit for 1862 at 262 million francs; that for 1863 at 272 millions, and for 1864 at 284 millions; thus making the total deficit for the three years 818 millions. Adding to this amount

the deficit for 1865, stated at 207 million francs, and that for 1866, estimated at 100 millions—for the Minister formally undertakes to reduce the deficit for 1866 to within this amount—the total deficit for the financial year 1866-67, ending September 30, 1867, is 625 million francs. From this amount has to be deducted 205 millions, the proceeds of the sale of the State railways, thus reducing the deficit to 425 million francs.

The Minister requests authority to contract a loan of 425 millions. Jointly with the loan he also requests the sanction of the Chamber to Bills imposing house and property taxes, producing the sum of 60 millions annually, and to Bills abolishing free ports and modifying the registration and stamp laws.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, says that the Minister of Public Instruction of the new Florentine kingdom has ordered the closing of the schools attached to the ecclesiastical seminaries of Parma, Borgo San Donnino, Bedonia, Salerno, Nocera, Avellino, Lecoce, and Trapani, because the Superiors of these Seminaries refuse to subject themselves to the inspection of the Government officials. These closing orders have also been extended to the Seminaries of Nola and Teramo, to the College directed by the Observantines Franciscans at Ascoli-Piceno, and the schools of the Dottriciarii Fathers at Monfalcone. Those of the Naples Seminary have already been closed for some time; so that the chief occupation of the Minister of Public Instruction of the new kingdom seems to consist in closing all religious Colleges and schools. We do not hear of his opening any of his own instead, even at the public expense.

Garibaldi has recently addressed to the Deputy De Boni another of his rhapsodical letters, in which he delivers himself of the following oracle: 'You have written and done enough for religious liberty; you will then well know how to say to our brave friends that, to deliver Italy, in any way whatever, from all the Priests, is to free her from the primary cause of all servitude!' *Testa di legno!* [Wooden head] as his own partisans call him.

While the Government of Victor Emmanuel is encouraging the public meetings held by the revolutionists to abolish capital punishment and rob the Church of her property, Italy, under their guidance, seems to have become the very country of assassins and thieves.

At Treviso, a ruffian of the name of Giovanni Battista Costajoli, who had professed himself a Protestant, asked a poor man of the name of Prandina to give him a beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin, which Prandina went about exhibiting to earn a few pence. Prandina, guessing the sacrilegious purpose for which the ruffian asked him for the statue, refused to give it to him at any price. Costajoli, enraged at this, set to labour him with a heavy bludgeon and split his head open, killing the poor man on the spot.

The *Cam-ana del Popolo* announces a new sacrilegious robbery in one of the churches of Naples, that of the Madonna delle Grazie, where all the sacred vestments, the ciboria, chalices, patens and six silver lamps, silver ex-votos, &c. have been carried off by thieves.

Meanwhile, to replace no doubt the religion which is being destroyed in Italy, a new journal entitled *La Luce* (the Light) is founded in Bologna by the spiritualists to initiate the Italian people in the American Spirit Worship. This will, as elsewhere, have the direct effect of increasing the number of lunatics in Victor Emmanuel's dominions, which seems already to contain more than its fair share of them.

The *Patriota Cattolica* of Bologna informs us that in that eminently Catholic city the Piedmontese usurpers have forbidden the Clergy to enter into the hospitals at any hour than those allotted to the public in general, so that the patients can only make their confession and receive the Sacraments when the halls are filled with visitors of all kinds who are going and coming. A patient in danger of death can only see his Confessor on the order of the head physician, who can refuse his demand if he likes.

ROME.—We (*Times*) have received the following telegram from our own correspondent. It is dated the 7th inst:—
M. de Sartiges has had an audience of the Pope, when he requested his Holiness to form an army within two years with the assistance of France.
The Pope has declined to do so, ignoring the Convention. As regards the departure of the French troops, he would leave it in the hands of Providence.
MARCH 12.—General Montebello has sent a despatch to the French Government requesting it not to withdraw at present any division of the French army now stationed in Rome, as otherwise it would be impossible to guarantee the maintenance of public order.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure during the year 1864 has been published. It shows a deficit of four million Roman dollars. The revenue is stated at 41, and the expenditure at 10 millions.—The Peter's pence yielded during the year 11 million.

The Italian Episcopate without an exception so far have adhered to the Encyclical, and the Bishop of Lodi is to-day's list. Monsignor Dupanloup is expected ere long in Rome, and is at present recruiting his health at his favourite sanctuary of St. Beaume, near Marseilles.

The confidence which some of the highest persons in the State feel, or affect to feel as regards the future is extraordinary. 'The Emperor has not, never had,' say they, 'the slightest intention to withdraw his troops.' 'But suppose such an event?' 'I cannot even suppose it; I might as well suppose that he would come down on Turin or Naples.—Were I even to see the French embarked and out at sea, still I would not believe it.' 'But, for a moment, suppose the possibility of such an event?' 'We should trust to Providence; we have no fear; but, indeed, we none of us give a thought to the Convention as a serious matter, and we make not the slightest change.' Should the Emperor maintain his word and the Pontifical Government its adopted policy, there can be little doubt but that the fate of the temporal power of the Pope would be decided in an hour.—*Times Cor.*

ROME, March 4.—Plus IX. gives no sign of regret or of receding, as is evident from the 'Sacred Invitation with Plenary Indulgences in the form of a Jubilee,' which is now posted on the walls of Rome.—'From the summit of the Chair of Truth,' says the *Invito*:—

'Where the High Pontiff sits, universal master of the Church, he has turned his looks on the whole world, and deeply affected by the sight of the evils with which human society is threatened, upset by the spirit of error which spreads in every direction, and which endeavors to disturb it from its foundations, to take it back to the barbarism from which it was delivered by the light of the Gospel, he has raised his apostolic voice, and addressing all Catholic bishops has awakened their pastoral solicitude, that redoubting their vigilance over the flocks intrusted to them, they should warn them of the grave danger they incur in not guarding against the snares spread on every side to deprive them of the precious gift of faith, and so involve them in a fearful series of evils which would render them unhappy in Time and most unhappy in Eternity. This is the scope of the Encyclical which the Holiness of Our Lord recently addressed to the bishops, in which, enumerating the principal errors condemned by him in various acts of his Pontificate, some of them he denounces as especially pernicious, insinuated by the Master of iniquity, some of which we think well to note here; and of these some tend to deprive human society of all salutary influences of religion; others proclaim the ill-omened liberty of conscience and of worship as the right of every man, to be sanctioned by law; and even the right, as it is pretended, in every one to publish through the press, or through any other channel whatever, even the most strange and erroneous conceptions; from which false principles it follows, also, that it is attempted to elevate almost as a supreme law the will of the people and of so

called public opinion, by which every fact, though iniquitous and unjust, for the reason that it is accomplished and executed, should form a right against which there can be no remonstrance.

Nor would we have repeat the other most grave error which by the enemies of all order are spread against the authority of the Church and of the Apostolic See. That is, the making the force of its laws depend on the 'Placet of Princes,' daring even to interpret according to their own caprices the sacred canons of Trent as to the penalties menaced against the usurpers of the rights and property of the Church; asserting, moreover, that the Ecclesiastical Power is not distinguished by divine right from, nor independent of, the Civil Power; that, on the contrary, such a distinction would lead to the usurpation of the rights of the Civil Power by the Church; and pretending even to prescribe the limits of the obedience which the faithful ought to accord to the laws of the Holy See. Such and so absurd are the errors and false doctrines which have merited a reproach in the Encyclical alluded to, in which true Catholics have a safe standard to follow,—so as not to err in such thick darkness of opinions. Yes, the faithful, who profess themselves such in words and by works, in the voice of the visible Head of the Church acknowledge the very Word of God, the Word which no earthly Power has the right to restrain. He has authority to speak to the whole Church, and the man who listens not is declared by himself no longer to belong to the Church, no longer to be a member of the fold of Christ, and, as a consequence, no longer to have a right to the eternal inheritance of Heaven.' —*Times Cor.*

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Carnival at Naples has been a failure, save as to the foreigners. The Neapolitan noblesse have held completely aloof, and the only salon of any distinction open has been that of the Duchess of Bovine. Prince Humbert, like the man in the Gospel who gave a feast and invited many, has been obliged to content himself with the halt and lame, literally with the lowest Bourgeois and employes, and even less respectable guests. Confetti, loaded with lead, were thrown in quantities in the Toledo at the Piedmontese cars, and several serious accidents were the consequence. Seventy-three persons were imprisoned as a preventive measure, and with the object, no doubt, of adding to the hilarity of the season.

A mock deputation of fishermen of Sta Lucia was presented to Prince Humbert the other day with an address expressive of devotion to Italian Unity. As the mariners of that quarter are notoriously Royalist to a man, the affair was thought rather strange, and a Neapolitan nobleman who happened to be on the road, addressed the deputation and was answered by their spokesman in good Piedmontese, the whole being agents of the Quastura dressed up to represent the Santa Lucia. This our readers may rely on as strictly within the truth. Comedies of this kind are an every day occurrence in Naples on the occasion of a Royal visit, and remind one of Anarcharis Olooth's deputation of oppressed nationalities to ask relief from the Convention. All was going admirably and Anarcharis, who was speaking in their name, had reached his culminating point of oratory, when one of the persons present trod on the toe of the Austrian Deputy who forgot his role, and began to swear in good Parisian of the Faubourg St. Antoine, greatly to the disturbance of the indignant eloquence of the enemy of Kings, Priests, and incivisms.

Three *fulgurations* have just taken place at Avellino. *En revanche* the encounters are daily as fierce as ever. Sicily is in a state of effervescence, physical and moral; and Etina is not much more angry than the population of that most ungovernable of islands—now more so than ever. The Legge Pica has done nothing, save fill the prisons and the galleys; and the country, once more prosperous, is rapidly returning to the state it was in during the French occupation.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

Lamarmora has been some days at Naples, consulting, or more probably advising, Prince Humbert on the present crisis, and is said by those who have seen him to be in a very downcast state as to the affairs of his master. The old Marshall has a dog's fidelity to the house of Savoy, and one cannot but respect the feeling, even while reproaching the frightful excesses it has led him into. Bad as he is, he has never fallen into the exultant brutality of Cialdini, whose parallel can only be sought in the armies of Abraham Lincoln, and whose orders of the day will go down to posterity in kindred infamy with Butler's proclamations. General Lamarmora embarked on Tuesday for Genoa, and Prince Humbert follows him on Monday, the Court ball having been anticipated to enable H. R. H. to assist at it prior to his departure.

A great Loyalist trial, which involves the sentence of the galleys on twenty or thirty persons, among whom are several gentlemen, the Commendatore Talse and Colonel Presti being at the head, is announced for next month, and it may be well to remind your readers that the denunciations in the case of the latter gentleman were obtained by the torture of Ottavio Tancredi in 1862, and are still held by the Quastura as the principal evidence of the imaginary conspiracy of Baron Cosenz, in which these persons are said to be implicated.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

AUSTRIA AND THE DUCHIES.

Berlin, March 15.—It is believed here that Austria will, after all, consent to the annexation of the Duchies, provided she receives a guarantee from the Germanic Confederation of all her present possessions. The project of the annexation has for the present been given up, because Russia decidedly opposes the plan, and France encourages its prosecution with the intention of subsequently putting in a claim for compensation, as in the case of Nice. M. Benedetti is negotiating in this case.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Monde* tells us that as soon as the three Counts Schmeising-Kesensbrock were dismissed from the Prussian army for avowing their conscientious objections to duelling, the Prussian Government had the cowardice of asking the Austrian Government to refuse to admit the three Counts in its army if they applied for it. According to a Cologne journal, Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count Von Orenneville, in the name of the Austrian military authorities, refused to accede to the vile request of the Prussian Government.

The Protestant journals own that the millennium of Saint Anthonis has been a failure in Hamburg.—The city authorities had ordered a collection in favour of the proselytising society of Gustave Adolf to take place on that day, mixing thus the memory of a vile mercenary who ruined Germany with that of the holy Bishop who founded the greatness of the city of Hamburg by establishing an Archiepiscopal See in that city. According to private information from Hamburg, the sermons of the several religious who preached during the N-vents in honour of St. Anthonis, have produced great fruits in the Catholic body of that town, and have greatly edified the Protestants, several of whom have joined the Church. During his sojourn in Berlin, the Very Rev. Father Heilmann was invited by the Queen of Prussia to visit her and was received by her with marked attention.

GRECOE.

The accounts from the Morea give anything but a pleasing picture of the dominions of King George the First of the Hellenes. The conceit of the title has not, it seems, improved the condition of the Sovereign, and George of the Hellenes rules over as turbulent, as seditious, as dishonest, as ungrateful, as mendacious and as disloyal a people as did Otho, King of Greece. The country is as badly governed, the Legislature is as factious, the Executive is as weak and corrupt, the Executive is as empty, the people are as miserable, the brigands are as bold, and the army is as disloyal as at any time since the expulsion of the Turks, as the consequence of the 'unlucky event' of Navarino. We almost begin to think that the late Duke of

Wellington was right when he so characterized the battle which at the time had filled nine-tenths of the people of the United Kingdom with delight, and that Greece itself is not much indebted to the then Lord High Admiral for his pitty despatch, 'Go it, Ned.' Oodrigton did go it, and Ibrahim was made to go—but what has Greece gained. The only difference seems to be that before 1828 the Turks robbed and worried the Greeks, and that since then they have been robbing and worrying each other. Their own President or Dictator they assassinated; their Bavarian King they expelled because he would not be a party to their buccaneering schemes against the Sultan's territory, and the poor Danish youth whom Lord Palmerston has set up in Athens, as their new Sovereign, will be fortunate if he at last escape from them as uninjured in person as his pre-decessor, though to win their goodwill he has consented to abjure the Protestant tenets in which he was reared and to embrace the religious principles of the Greek schism—a courtesy which they could not wring from the sterner Catholic ideas of Otho.

NEW ZEALAND.

Affairs in New Zealand continue to wear an ominous aspect. Sir George Grey's lenient proclamation, which led to the resignation of his then responsible advisers, has not induced the hostile tribes to make the slightest sign of submission. William Thomson certainly forwarded a letter to the Governor, stating that if an extension of time were allowed he would communicate with his people; but he commits himself to nothing, and no one regards the affair as anything beyond another attempt at delay on part of the wily and astute Tamihana. On the other hand, the East Coast tribes grow still more turbulent. The Waikatois, notwithstanding their severe defeats, are preparing to assist the Taranaki tribes in resisting General Cameron's progress, and the defection of the Taranaki natives, who had been received back to their allegiance, and kindly and liberally dealt with, is reported. Not only this, but no attempt whatever has been made to re-arrest the escaped prisoners.—*Melbourne Argus.*

EVIDENCE FROM TORONTO, IN FAVOR OF BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Toronto, C.W., J. J. 8, 1864.

Messrs. R. H. Wood & Brother, Druggists: Gentlemen, I deem it necessary to acquaint you with the benefit I have derived from using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from you. I was afflicted for some months with an affection of the skin, which caused me great pain; my face also was covered with a dreadful eruption. After using a number of bottles of other medicines without any visible effect, I was persuaded to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking one bottle the good effects of the Sarsaparilla was apparent. I persevered, and after taking five bottles was perfectly cured. You have my full permission to acquaint the proprietors of this valuable medicine with the great benefits I have derived from it.

JAMES TROSBAR, No. 22 Masonic Row Hotel, West Market Square.

Agents for Montreal, Davins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harre, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son. 457

'What are you going after?' said A to B. 'After a bottle of Bitters,' was the reply. 'Well, then, remember,' said A, 'that HOOP-LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is the only legitimate tonic in the market. The others sailing under false colors, have appropriated the modest name of Bitters, and profess great curative powers. But, believe me, they are mere shams, compounded by vile whiskey or common rum, and will do more harm than good—infinite more, if they create in you an appetite for alcoholic stimulant, from which, thus far, you have been happily free.'

'But,' said B, 'others take the Bitters I am going after, and the paper contains certificates of their cures.' 'True,' was the reply, 'but are those certificates from respectable people, and are they genuine? Can you find these people, and will they in conversation confirm the statements attributed to them in the papers? I think not. Now, the Proprietors of Hoopland's German Bitters publish no bogus certificates, nor do they go into holes and corners to find testimony. They publish the names and locations of Clergymen, Physicians, Lawyers, Merchants, and Ladies, in the most respectable circles of society; and if you call upon these persons, (you can easily find them) they will all admit their verbal to their written testimony. In short, you may depend upon it, that Hoopland's German Bitters is the greatest tonic in the world; it is free from alcoholic stimulant, and will, therefore, not make drunkards; and will cure Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., when every thing else fails.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

WHAT IS YOUR AILMENT?—A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Cathartics are plenty, but nine-tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they remove them; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion, they impart to it the required tone and vivacity. 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. 413

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

A GOOD DENO.—All men should be proud of noble deeds and noble actions, and it is with pride we this day call the attention of our readers to the name of a man who has done much to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men. That man is the Rev. N. B. Downs, the originator of 'Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Blixir.' This Blixir, which is composed of pure vegetable extracts and Balsams, is a sure cure for coughs and colds. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. E. April, 1865. 1m

TO CURE TOOTH-ACHS.—Use Henry's Vermont Liment. Saturate a bit of cotton and put it in the cavity of the decayed tooth. If the cotton will not remain, take a teaspoonful of the Liment in a little hot water, as warm as you can bear it in your mouth and hold it there against the tooth as long as possible. Two or three drops, dropped in the tooth, will give relief. The first application may not always stop the pain, but repeated trials will certainly bring about the desired end. The Liment is good for pains of all kinds. See advertisement in another column. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O.E. April, 1865. 1m

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. It may be fairly doubted whether... The many-tinted flowers that shed...

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, MANURE FOR BARLEY.

Letter from Mr. A. Maynard, of the firm of Maynard & Co., St. Hyacinthe. Sir, I used the Phosphate of Lime...

ANDREW COE, Esq., Montreal. For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lyons, Clark & Co., Devins & Bolton, Wm. Evans, and merchants in every county.

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, Gout, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST

Consumption. There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms...



CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RAIGNE, 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...

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...

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...

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESOTT, O.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.

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

The Emperor of Brazil has appointed a Board of Health to investigate and decide what proprietary remedies should be admitted into the country and what excluded. After some months session they have reported condemning them all except Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co's preparations.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

IS a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases...

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S - then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- Adala - G. P. Hughes. Alexandria - Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Allumette Island - Patrick Lynch. Antigonish - Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat - Rev. Mr. Girou. Arisatig, N.S. - Rev. E. J. McDonald. Asphodel - John O'Sullivan. Athery - J. Healin. Barre - B. Hinde. Brockville - O. F. Fraser. Belleville - P. F. Lynch. Brantford - James Feeny. Buckingham - H. Gorman. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant - Thos. Maginn. Chambly - J. Hackett. Chatham - A. B. McIntosh. Cobourg - P. Maguire. Cornwall - Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Carleton, N.B. - Rev. E. Dunphy. Cornwall - Rev. W. B. Hackett. Danville - Edward M. Gorman. Dalhousie Mills - Wm. Chisholm. Dewittville - J. M'iver. Dundas - J. B. Looney. Egansville - J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships - P. Hackett. Erinville - P. Gafney. Elginfield - T. Nangle. Farmersville - J. Flood. Gananoque - Rev. P. Walsh. Guelph - J. Harris. Goderich - Rev. Mr. Schneider. Hamilton - J. M'Carthy. Huntington - J. Neary. Ingersoll - W. Featherston. Kemptonville - L. Lampong. Kingston - P. Purcell. Lindsay - J. Keaneley. Lansdown - M. O'Connor. London - B. Henry. Lacolle - W. Harty. Maidstone - Rev. R. Keleher. Marysburgh - Patrick M'Mahon. Merrickville - M. Kelly. Newmarket - J. H. Crocker. Ottawa City - George Marphy. Oshawa - J. O'Regan. Pakenham - Francis O'Neill. Pomona - W. Martin. Prescott - F. Ford. Pembroke - James Heenan. Perth - E. Kennedy. Peterboro - E. M'Gormick. Picton - Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope - P. M'Gabe. Port Mulgrave, N.S. - Rev. T. Sears. Quebec - J. O'Brien, 18 Bende Street. Soudan - James Garrall. Renfrew - P. Kelly. Russelltown - J. Campion. Richmondhill - M. Teffy. Seaford - John Killorne. Sherbrooke - T. Griffith. Skerriington - Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester - J. Daley. Smith's Falls and Almonte - J. Hourigan. St. Andrews - Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanasie - T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere - Rev. Mr. Bonnet. St. Sophie de Terrebonne - Rev. Mr. Payette. St. Columban - Rev. Mr. Falvey. St. Catherine's, C.E. - J. Goughlin. St. John Chrysostom - J. M'Gill. St. Mary's - H. O. C. Trainor. Starnesboro - O. M'Gill. Sudham - M. Hayden. Tinton - Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold - W. Cartmell. Thorntown - J. Greene. Thorntown - P. J. Sheridan. Toronto - P. F. J. Millen, 23 Suter Street. Tupperville - J. Hagan. West Port - James Keche. Williamsburg - Rev. Mr. O'Carthy. Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy. Whitby - J. Johnston.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

CAMPBOR / CAMPHOR! purest English. Refined CAMPHOR. The best article for the protection of Furs.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist. SEEDS! SEEDS! Expected daily from France and England. All fresh and good.

NURSING BOTTLES, PUFF BOXES TEATS, TOILET POWDERS, ENEMA SYRINGES Breast Pipes and Pumps, Redge's FOOD, &c. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.

NEW DRUG STORE. - The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public of the St. Joseph Suburbs that he has OPENED a branch of his Establishment, with a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil, Burning Fluid, &c., &c., at No. 16, St. Joseph Street, Adjoining the Exchange Hotel, Where he trusts to receive a share of public favor, so liberally awarded to him during the past five years in Notre Dame Street.

CONCENTRATED LYE. - The Subscriber is now prepared to supply the trade, on liberal terms, with the celebrated UNCONCENTRATED LYE.

SOZODONT. - Just Received, a large supply of this much admired DENTRIFICE. Price, 50 cents per bottle. J. A. HARTE, 268 Notre Dame and 16 St. Joseph Sts.

The New York Tribune says, 'the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced.' The Tribune just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once and that's the last of them. The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospital, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things. 'I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.' REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y. '... Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa.' '... I have been a great sufferer from Dropsy and had to abandon preaching. ... The Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.' '... Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house. SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.' '... I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.' '... The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. C. C. MOORE, 264 Broadway.'

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863. Dear Sir - I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters. - Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL.

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., of 169 West 14th Street, N.Y., says, 'he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers.' &c. Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters. Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck. Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor: We sell it only in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe. P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York. John F. Henry & Co., 208 St. Paul Street (New No. 315) Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada. March 1, 1865.

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 any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

I have used it myself with the very best success, and now when ever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping-Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as a reliable article. I am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N. H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly safe. J. B. WOODWARD, M.D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.)

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE - 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 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.

This popular medicine is no longer an experiment. Thousands of people who have used it, bear witness to its superior excellence as a Liniment and a Pain-Killer. Full directions accompany each bottle. It may be used for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, HEADACHE, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES AND SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, LUMBAGO, &c., &c., and may be used internally for CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, BILIOUSNESS, WIND CHOLIC, &c., &c.

Much might be said of its remedial properties and magical effects, but the limited space of this Advertisement will only admit of a general summary. It is prepared with care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, in such a manner that the combination shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine. A Single Teaspoonful taken in warm water or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhoea, Cholera and all Bowel Complaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

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 Deshon. 16mo cloth, 75 cents. THE HERMIT of the ROCK. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 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, 88 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 Rootham, 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 Sprezza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cts cloth, 50 cts. MARIAN ELWOOD; or, How Girls Live. Told 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.' A rare, 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. 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. Sadlier, 19 cts. A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev. F. X. Weninger D.D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1.25. NOW 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 CONFERENCES. 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. Sadlier, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1.00. 2. Elmor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1.00. 3. Jessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America. - By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt 1.00. The Lost Son: An Episode of the French Revolution. Translated from the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1.00. Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. 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Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50c paper, 21 cts. NEW WORKS IN PRESS. MARSHALL'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 a Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of extensive research and profound interest. TERMS - The work will be published in two five volumes of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, \$3 half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send the name 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. SADLIER, O.E., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864.

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.
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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. 12m.

WANTED,
A MALE TEACHER, for an Elementary School, at St. Columban; of good character and good recommendations. Married preferred.
Apply (post paid), to
MICHAEL TRACEY, Sec. 6 in.
24th Feb. 1865.

M. J. M'ANDREW,
UPHOLSTERER,
MATTRESS MAKER, &c.,
No. 45, ALEXANDER STREET.
Curtains, Carpets, and Pew Cushions made to order. Oil Cloth and Matting fitted, &c. Loose Covers made for Furniture.
Furniture Repaired and Varished, on the shortest notice.
Mattresses Reoavated and Cleaned. Jobbing attended to.
Montreal, Jan. 11, 1865.

CATHOLIC GAELIC PRAYER BOOKS FOR SALE.
THE undersigned has for Sale several dozen of the Rev. R. Rankin's Catholic Manual. Parties at a distance, by sending five cent postage stamps, can have a copy at 75 cents, including the cost of mailing. If postage stamps cannot be conveniently had, by remitting one dollar bill a copy will be sent, with 25 cents in stamps.
A. S. McDONALD,
Alexandria, C. W.
Jan. 19, 1865.

INFORMATION WANTED,
PATRICK POWER, Cooper, of Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, Ireland. He sailed from Limerick in the brig Neriv, and landed in Quebec in 1845; also of his two sisters Margaret and Mary. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their brother, EDWARD POWER, Hemmingford, Canada East.
Also of their cousin, Wm. Dorsey, of the State of Ohio. Boston Pilot please copy.

GET THE BEST.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes: contains in its most delicate aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Fainting, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for its delicate flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blisters, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, except for Pimples. As a means of imparting rosinness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.
FOR THE MOST AGREEABLE AND REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES.
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.
Devin's & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.
For Sale by—Devin's & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hart, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.
Feb. 20, 1864. 12m.

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, 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, Swimming 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, AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS, But is the Best Tonic in the World.
READ WHO SAYS SO:
From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.
Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.—Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D. Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.—Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Auztown, Berks County, Pa.
Dr. C. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with respect,
J. S. HERMAN.
From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia:
February 8th, 1864.
Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulency—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when every thing else had failed.—Yours truly,
JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.
Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours,
JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.
PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.
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, 302 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E. March 1, 1865. 12m.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of—
YOUNG HYSON,
GUNPOWDER,
Colored and Uncolored JAPANS,
OOLONG & SOUCHONG.
With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS,
FLOUR,
HAMS,
PORK,
SALT FISH, &c., &c.
Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at
128 Commissioner Street.
M. SHANNON. 12m.
Montreal, May 25, 1864.

S. MATTHEWS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.
Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO BUILD.
JAMES GARVEN, JUN.,
ARCHITECT,
18 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
Plans and Specifications Prepared, Buildings Superintended, Arbitrations and Valuations attended to.
Montreal, Feb. 16, 1865. 1m.

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.
J. J. CURRAN,
ADVOCATE
No. 40 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Has opened his office at No. 32 Little St. James St.

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

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years a large and commodious three-story out-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 158 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 latters himself that he knows how to treat solicitors 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 1864.

LUMBER.
JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS,
corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and corner of St. Jacques and Craig Streets, and on the WARE, 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 OULLS good and common. 2-in—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and OULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in PLANK—1st, and 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS—various qualities. 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,
25 St. Denis Street.
March 24, 1864.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS now LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:
CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS.
Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 A.M.
Night do do do do 8.15 P.M.
Mixed Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 9.45 A.M.
EASTERN DISTRICT.
Mixed Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, 9.00 A.M.
Express for Portland [staying over night at Island Pond] at 2.00 P.M.
Night Express for Three Rivers & Quebec at 10 10 P.M.
Express Trains to St. Johns connecting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.00 A.M. and 3.00 P.M.
C. J. BRYDGES
Managing Director
Jan. 27, 1865.

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has MOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached. The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comfort to his friends and the travelling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him,
CHARLES GOULDEN.
12m.
Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,
TIN-SMITHS,
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
DOLLARD STREET,
(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Beccollet Church)
MONTREAL,
AGENTS FOR LIVINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.
It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cent with an equal amount of light.
Jobbing punctually attended to.

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.
SHIPS' BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

VALUABLE PIANOS FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers beg to call attention to several splendid Rosewood PIANO-FORTES, of the finest New York and Boston makers, including the celebrated VOSE PIANOS of Boston, which have been sent to them for Sale. Each of the Pianos are warranted for five years; and in purity and brilliancy of tone are unsurpassed. They are now used in some of the finest residences in Montreal.
Apply to
SHAW & BROTHER,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
Jan. 26, 1865. 10w.

THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864
BEING now extensively availed of, the undersigned having given its provisions his particular study, tenders his services as Assignee to Estates, which Office, from his long experience in business in Canada, renders him peculiarly adapted.
The adjustment of Accounts in dispute, and cases of Arbitration, attended to as usual.
WM. H. HOPPER,
68 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal, Dec 8, 1864.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
MORRISBURG, C. W.
Nov. 29, 1864.

HEYDEN & DEFOE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.
OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,
No. 74, CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.
L. S. ESTDEN. D. M. DESFOR
August 26, 1864. 12m.

A. & D. SHANNON,
GROCERS,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.
May 19, 1864. 12m.

**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.
April 1, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE,
On very reasonable Terms. Apply to
FABIEN PAINCHOUD,
No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street.
August 4, 1864.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
IN LARGE 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 s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, 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, and particularly so when used in connection with



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 humors 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, and PILES.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.
FOR SALE BY
J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devin's & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hart, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

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, Planations, &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. MENNELLY, West Troy, N. Y.