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KATE ASHWOOD.

CHAHTER TEXYS .- (Continued.)

Maria's excitement did Kate good, and prevented her from dwelling too much on her own sorrows; and then letters came frequently from Mrs. Merton, telling of her little ones, and how they were beginning to talk, and that she had taught them to cay 'grandpapa,' and 'Aunt Kate.' She regretted so much being at such a distance from her family. She had not even seen Edward, because when he had been at Warrenstown she was in the north of Scotland. She spoke of her husband, of his kindness to her, and of his enduring affection; she said he was very tond of the children, and that he was teaching them to dig with their tmy spades, for he was passionately fond of gardening. She also mentioned baving met Mr. Hernan had his wife .-He was, as the reader may remember, her first love; and she had not met him since he had been quartered at Shepstone, wuen her mother had-judiciously, as she thought at the timeinterfered to prevent their becoming too intimate. She said she could not have believed then that in years to come they should have encountered each other with feelings of such total indiffer-

She had been staying at a country house at some distance from her home, and come of the neighbours were invited to dinner to meet her and Mr. Merton. What was her surprise when she heard the servant announce the names of Mr. and Lady Fancy Herman! Mr. Hernan did not recognise her till during dinner-time. He bappened to be beside her, though he had taken nnother lady in to dinner. He spoke to Fanny Merton as to a perfect stranger, and their conversation turned on the north of, Eagland. Mr. Hernan accidentally mentioned that he had been quartered at Shepstone, to which she replied that she had known him when there. This startled him, and turning on her an inquring look, he said,
Is it possible?—Misa Ashwood! Formerly Miss Ashwood, replied Fanny; 'but now Mrs Merton. You may remember Mr. Merton of Brushwood, who lived near our place, Warrenstown.' Mr. Hernan spoke in his tern of his wife, and asked Eanny to allow bim to intrduce her to her in the course of the evening, and hoped there might be a friendship between

Mrs. Merton mentioned also in her letter that Lady Fanny was wery agreeable, and expeared thing of the kind. But Mr. Leicester was not feet enjoyment of the communion which should sider her busband perfection. All these details interested the Ashwood family. Have not the most triding incidents appertaining to those we love an immense importance an our eyes? It was curious thus to encounter a former lover under such unromantic circumstances, and to find that all traces of romance were completely obliterated.

Kate was becoming stronger. The climate of Pau was of benefit to her, and-she was often amused with some of the people she met. Mrs. Palmer discovered that she had been in love-for three years with a Mr. @Brien and she told all her acquaintance so. Kate therefore became en object of interest to sojourners at Pau. There was an old French countess who used to visit her, and she would say, " Have you been engaged to Mr. O'Brien for three years? How extrawonderful.' And then another shrug of the shoulders, and her astonishment evaporated; but was annoyed. She did not like being made a heart to sing for joy? public character; but still it could not be helped, and as she scarcely ever went any where, it did not signify so very much. When she first went to Pau, she was obliged to remain very quiet, and stay within doors. Afterwards, as the season advanced, she was to be seen often walking about; but she never went to baks or public assemblies of any kind. She used to remain quietly with her father, while Maria went out with the ever ready Mrs. Palmer, who delighted in her, and indeed liked the amusement of taking out young ladies wherever she went.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

While Kate, her father, and Maria were at Pau, Mary Ashwood's little baby was born-a son. Charles was delighted, and wrote of it to his family in the greatest glee. He described each leature in its wee lace accurately. Its eyes, of course, were like its own darling mother's. Its nose was-well, we don't know exto which she at once consented.

charles wrote that mary was received him with open arms; - faces to be met with there, neither more much trouble to stand out, my good fellow.

never would allow at to be taken out of her sight | Wer his daughter. -sice loved it authoriums to it with such intense | Kate and Fitz-Fames returned as soon as posheir to a kingdom.

CATHOLIC

Mr. Leicester put a £50 note into its tiny and told it to be like its father and mother. What a kind good soul he was! He delighted in doing kind acts to others; this he considered to be the luxury of wealth, and it gave him intense pleasure. How Mary's eloquent eyes thanked him on these occasions! She told him how her and Charles's grateful love for &im would never cease. Mr. Leicester told her to be quiet and not talk such nonsense, or that he would be quite angry with her. Whenever he came, he always had the basy brought down to kim. He said he loved children, and so he did; but Mary Ashwood's child was especially dear to him. Es seemed to have transferred her completely in his affections from the position of lady-love to that of daughter. Every thing that interested her he took delight in. Charles also he appeared to regard in the light of-we won't say son-in-law, for that always conveys the idea of a scrt of step child, but of his own son; and he felt glad to have to his declining years two youngepeople ready end anxious to please him, who; he felt sure, would mind him and tend in his lasticays.

He had but one sister in the world, and she was marked to a colonel in India. She had three obildren-two daughters and a sen. Mrs. Deleger stad often wished to return to Ireland to see her brother; but the colonel was devotedly attached to his profession. He held an important military post, from which he derived a large income; and be preferred remeining in India. Some friends of his told him he was very foolish not to return home and look after his interests; for that Mr. Leicester was not a relation whom it would be prudent to slight.-But the colonel always replied to these suggestions, that 'a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush?' and that he would rather have his present income certain than run the olance of and luxury. When they had money in abunlosing it for possible future advantages. Mr. dance Mr. Ashwood was cold and reserved with Leicester loved him the better for not coming to see him. He was a strewd and far seeing man, and would have despised him bad he done any broken down the barriers that impeded the perone to pass over his family. He made this will (which he never altered) about the time Charles Ashwood's baby was born, leaving the bulk of his property to his sister and her children in perpetuity; and the remainder to Charles, his wife, and children. This was a very comfortable provision; and if not eactly wealth, as some people read that word, it was at least quite sufficient to make them extremely happy and well off .-But we are anticipating and hurrying on mat-

Mr. Leicester lived many years to enjoy his money; and he saw Mary's children clustering around her-merry, happy children-ere death summoned him.away. He spent his life well and happily, doing good to all around him; an ornament to Christianity by the lustre of his virtues. It is true that of education he had but little .-ordinary! Three years! It is really most He was stupid and heavy in society, and had a peculiarity of telling the same story over and over again; but he was good and virtuous. The she went to tell her friends of the interesting af poor loved him, and blessed him as he passed ;fair, and it soon became public property. Kate the relieved the orphan, and made the 'widow's

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

And now for the other personages in our little story. Towards spring Fitz-James, having got his mines into perfect working-order, considered himself at liberty to go to Pau and marry his this long engagement. So many weddings have. however, been already mentioned in this story, that it is needless to give any description of the nuptials, save that they were performed in the orthodox manner. Fitz-James, as we know, was a Catholic, and Kate Ashwood a Protestant; so the marriage was celebrated according the rites of both churches.

How delighted they were may well be con. would be useless; they can well be imagined .- with. actly; but some said it was a fine Grecian, He had loved Kate for three years and a half, while others declined giving any positive opinion, and had suffered deep anxieties throughout the preferring to wait till it was somewhat more de- courtship. He often felt during those three veloped. The mouth was of perfect form, as it years that success was next to impossible. He fair one; for the palm of beauty, if applied colall know, is the correct line of beauty. So seemed to be snatched as if by a miracle from

that, in fact, he was becoming quite jealous; she the could not but appreciate his long-tried love nor less, as in any other county in the British

effection. It was named Charles, after its fa- sible to Shanganahah. Fitz-James had a pleasther and grandfather; and there was as much ant surprise prepared for her; he had had the oy about the birth of that child as if it were place nicely arranged; the gardens were put into ters. order; the house repaired, and in part newly fornished. Wealth Ead poured in on him during fingers the day of the christening, and kissed at, the few months of Kate's absence. Houses and tures wanted the regularity which her sister's homesteads were in course of erection for the possessed. tenantry, who came forth to meet her dressed in their best; and they cheered the newly-married pair. Arches were erected at the entrance to Shanganahah.

Kate begged Fitz-James to drive her by the mines ere she entered Shanganahah Castle. She were springing up for the eminers. Few would have thought they were in the midst of poor Ireland. The micers gave a hearty cheer in their turn for the bride and bridegroom; and harpessing themselves to the carriage, they drew it to the castle. Ertz-James thanked them earnestly for the kind reception they had given him and his bride; and a good feeling was cemented between himself and those around him.

Little now remains to be told. Edward, for whom our-sympathy has been at times aroused, never saw his ardent wishes accomplished. He died in the West Indies shortly after his arrival. Mr. Ashwood lived to be an old man, and had the pleasure of seeing his grandchildren growing up around bim, virtuous and happy. Mana never married, but remained with her father as long as he lived. The Powers did not return to Power Court, but leved partly in England and partly on the Continent. The Ashwoods have never revisited Warrenstown, save for the perpose ef managing-she property; and at such times they stayed with Fanny Merton at Brushwood .-Warrenstown House still remains, looking as gloomy and dilapidated and deserted as when we first introduced our readers to the history of as former ismates. But though our friends never returned to their former wealth, all were satisfied and contented, and perhaps felt more real happines in their moderate independence than they had enjoyed whilst in the midst of wealth his family, and selfish. The trials he had undergone had purified him from all worldliness, and

THE END.

LIFE IN THE CLOISTER;

FAITHFUL AND TRUE.

By the Author of " The World and the Cloister," &c , &c , &h.

CHAFTER I .- AN ENGLISH HOME.

Some eight years since, before the commence- duty. ment of the panic occasioned by the disastrous cotton famine, which has shaken the greatest of our commercial towns to its centre, there lived in the pretty suburb of Bowden, in the environs of Manchester, a gentleman named Craig, with his two daughters, Lilian and Marion.

Scotch by extraction, and his family had always been members of the Episcopal Church; as to diverging off into a species of practical atheism;

Mr. Craig was one of the merchant princes of first, his daughters were true Lancashire witches,

A word, though, en passant.

HRONICLE.

It is not often that we meet with a face which can be termed correctly beautiful, yet such wa that of Lilian, the eldest of Mr. Craig's daugh-

Marion, the youngest sister, also had uncommon pretensions to physical beauty, but her fea-

Shall we describe these two young women whose fortunes form the sybject of this narrative. We think not-such descriptions are hackneyed, so the reader will please merely imagine the countenances of these two sisters very unlike as to features, and yet like as to expression; the was delighted with all she-caw; rows of houses elder, Lilian, with her dezzlingly-fair complexion, dark eyes and hair, somewhat stately as to figure and outward bearing; and her sister, sweet Marioc Craig, with sunny locks and violet eyes, her figure more petite than that of her sister, full of all the guileless abandon of a young and innocent woman, ker countenance the very soul of animation and good temper. Such were these young ladies of Bowden in the year 1856. But we have to speak of the mental endowment of these girls more than of their natural graces. They were the admiration of all Manchester; the belies of the last London season, their hands were sought in marriage by wealthy men; nay, it was rumored that the stately Lilian inight bave had a coroner had she ckosen to accept it; but the wilful maiden chose to remain still plain Lulian Craig, to her father's intense displeasure.

Beautiful, amiable, and good, what could Mr. Craig desire more? Alas, alas! there is a skeleton in every house; these poor young ed the poor perplexed old gentleman, leaning his ladies formed the source of domestic unhappiness to the rich millocrat.

Let us peep in at him as he sits in the library in that stately home at Bowden; he is all alone; the two wilful, wayward girls, on whom all his hopes have rested, have both left him in

· Was ever a man so deceived? was ever a father so troubled? This comes of having a couple of daughters, forsooth-both of them to fly in my face in this way."

Mr. Craig got up and paced up and down the room; his books had no charms that night, and he was still bewailing his hard lot in having two such perverse daughters, when the sound of car- own. riage wheels struck upon his ear, and a very old iend, a wealthy mill-owner like himself, by name John Gilmour, was shown into the room.

"Glad to see you; 'pon my honor never was I better pleased to see you in my life,' said Mr. Craig, seizing his friend by the hand, and warn. ly shaking it. 'I want your advice; those girls of mine are the greatest trouble to me, now that I had thought all trouble was over with them. I have ordered them both out of the room; their conduct is undutiful to the last degree.'

'Lilian and Marion a trouble to you!' excla med his friend; why surely you jest, Craig. I have always thought them models of filial

'Filial duty !- a fig for such duty as my precious daughters show to me,' answered the enraged father. 'Tell me, Gilmour, it it is not enough to drive any man in his senses mad .-First, you are aware Miss Lilian chose to refuse the offer of Lord Strathmore, as if it were no This gentleman, as his name will denote, was honor for the daughter of a poor commoner to be raised out of her own rank in life; and at last it turn out, when I insist upon knowing why his own religious belief, he could not be said to she has chosen so pertinaciously to refuse anhave possessed any, save a few speculative opin. other eligible offer, that she has chosen, without ions of his own; holding, indeed, the greatest consulting me at all about the matter, to want to fundamental doctrines of Christianity, but then marry that poor artist, Herbert Leslie, forsooth, the particular creed of Archibald Craig being, now, he added, I just ask you if it is not lovely bride. Kate was as beautiful and loving as he was wont facetiously to express himself, to enough to drive a man mad, at the very moment that they are all about to begin.'

' My dear fellow,' said Mr. Gilmour, leaning the cotton district. The Laurels, as the man- his head on his hand, and looking very grave, 'a sion was termed in which he resided, was one of man's troubles may only be said to begin when the handsomest and best kept for miles around; his children are fair grown up, and the question his horses were of the finest breed; his carriages of a settlement for life comes on the tapis. Lisuneuceptionable; and lastly, though by no means ten to an old family man, Craig, with five sons the least, for they ought to have been mentioned and seven daughters, all of whom Providence has willed should 'grow up like olive plants ceived when the knot was at length tied. To or, to speak to the point, two of the loveliest around his table, as the Psalmist hath it; listen attempt to describe the feelings of Fitz-James young women one might ever chance to meet to me, Craig,' he added, placing his folded hands on the table, and assuming a still more serious expression of countenance, and believe me when Surely this term of Lancashire witches, taken I tell you, it is now, when I look around on all in the sense in which it is generally used, is not a these young men and women, that I feel the full weight of the fearful, nay, the awful nature of all know, is the correct line of beauty. So accurate that any superior virtue, scarce none disagreed as to the loveliness of the infant. the arms of the destroying angel—Death. Beg- Lancashire above the female sex in the other rich man, Craig; I should advise you to submit, know weat it is to feel an impulse of anger. Mr. Leicester requested permission to stand gary and ruin had threatened him, till he could counties of England; on an average, we fancy, let her have Herbert; my young people are go-

'I pity you, Gilmour; from my very soul I pity you, said Craig, suddenly pausing in his walk up and down the apartment, a practice Mr. Craig always indulged in when he was at all disturbed. 'I shan't follow your example, Gilmour. These good-for-nothing girls break my rest, and I'll break their bearts, but what I'll break their present resolutions.

'So much for Lilian, my good fellow,' responded Gilmour, shrugging his shoulders; 'but what about my friend Marion; she is my goddaughter? I have a right, you know, to give advice in that quarter, so out with it, gossiphow has Marion offended you !'

'She is worse than her sister, Gilmour ; infinitely werse,' exclaimed Craig, striking his clenched fist violently on the table as he spoke. She is for ever whining, and fretting, and pentering me out of my life to let her take herselfs off into a convent, of all places in the world. In don't admire such funcies, and never did. She : goes into no convent I can tell her.3

' A convent,' replied Gilmour, musingly; ' whywhen was she seized with that fancy ??

'Oh, the blessed effects of a convent education, to be sure. I allowed my poor wife to send both the girls to some one of these Notre Dame convents at Canley Heath, close to London-You known the place - it ranks rather highamongst the houses of their institute; and this is the precious fruit of my folly. I declare I'm driven mad with their whims aed fancies. In don't admire, I never did, the practice of giving . stepinothers to grown-up daughters; but I & really begin to think that a little wholesome subordination of that kind would have done both :of them good. What shall I do Gilmour ?' addhead on his hand, and looking anxiously at his friend.

'Let them go their own gait man; that is my advice,' replied Gilmour .. 'Herbert Leslie is poor at present, it is true, but he may rise in his profession, and he is an excellent young man, after all; and as to my pretty godchild, Marion, . . why, let her be happy in her own way, and go to Banley, if she wishes to do so.'

'Friend Gilmour,' replied Mr. Craig, with more vehemence than he had hitherto spoken,it is the old story, the way with almost the whole world - I have asked your advice, and it does not please me, so I mean to follow my

Bless me, man, I think you have lost your senses,' exclaimed Gilmour somewhat irritated at the rudeness of his old friend; but shake hands, Crarg,' he said, extending his hand as he spoke; 'and dou't follow my advice unless itseems good to you; I only say what I should do... had I willul lasses.'

' Well, don't go away, Gilmoor,' said Craiglet's talk about business matters. It will do me good to banish the girls from my mind for 2... little while; and I'll find some way to punish them both later. Ah, by the way, I have it ;", he said, pausing for a moment, as if a happy ideashad occurred to him. Tuey are both anxious

'I thought you had decided on dismissing these refractory girls from your mind for the present,' interrupted Gilmonr, laughing. 'I was just going to ask if there was any change in the cotton market.'

'All in good time; but I was about to say, replied the angry father, 'if you'll let me speak without interrupting me, that Lilian has been plaguing me to take her to London, and so has. Mariou. I told them I would do so; but I see through their plan. Leslie has returned to his family, who are residing at Brixton, I believe. I may say, en passant, that they are all as poor as who has not a cent to bless himself with. There church mice; then, of course, Miss Marion would only be about an hour's walk from the Heath .-Well, my young ladies, instead of going to Lonas ever; and she welcomed Fitz. James cordially. injure no man; but, on the contrary, help when he thinks his troubles as a father are about don, then, I'll punish you both by starting you off this neighbor whenever it was in his power so to to cease by his child's settlement in life, to find Lytham. That sober, quiet little watering-place shall sober you both into your senses and obedieace to your father's will, or I'll know the reason why before I have done with you. - Now to the state of the cotton market, he hurriedly added, as if afraid that his friend should again espouse the cause of the rebellions damsels.

. Mr. Craig was naturally as quick tempered as . his easy-going friend was the reverse. Mr. Craig gloried when there was a dispute between hunself and Mr. Gilmour, which happened not unfrequently to be the case, in being able to show that he had the power as well as the will to punish those who offended him.

We doubt if there be anything more annoying to hasty persons than an unwise recapitulation of veloped. The mount was of periods than an unwise recapitulation of was exactly shaped like Cupid's bow, which, as had been on the very threshold of eternity, and lectively, can by no rule of justice be given, or the responsibility I incurred when I became a real er fancied grievances to these who, perhaps said to be, the distinctive mark of the ladies of husband and a father. But, however, you're a by nature rather than any superior virtue, scarce Oscott had been the alma mater of each of Mir. Leicester requested permission to stand sail and matter of each of godfather, and Kate was asked to be godmother, barely endure his miseries. Now now different from what we have seen of its maids and matrons ing a widely different road to that I had marked these two men; they had grown up from Soywas his nosition! He was at last married to the during a residence of some years amongst them, out; but they must make a kirk or a mill of it, bood together, had benome bosom irrends, locatwhich she at once consenieu.

Charles wrote that Mary was recovering well, girl of his choice—his beloved Kate. Mr. that there are about the same number of pretty Craig. I must yield—can't stand out; too ed themselves in the same county, engaged in the same county in the same county is the the same branch of commerce, and had continued

good (ciends; though we may not deny that occasionally the peaceful nature of their intercourse was marred by some little outbreak of temper on

Entit; he never will see wrong where wrong exif the man would but agree with me, I should no be half so violent as I am.

This was quite true. It is extremely likely, that of Mr. Gilmour had blamed these unreason. the young ladies, who wanted to be happy in a fashion that was displeasing to papa, Mr. Craig would have cooled down, instead of taking mat-Less with so high a hand; as it was it only made longer.

Lings worse. Thus, after a few minutes chat with his friend, he suddenly rose from the table,

and rung the bell violently, saying—
Nothing like striking the iron while it's hot;
et, friend Gilmour? The punishment of my deaguters shall begin to-night.?

A servant out of livery answered his sum-

Go to Mrs. Whiteside, immediately, John, and tell her I wish her to let the young ladies from that they are to leave home for Lytham by the nine o'clock train to-morrow morning, and to see that they have everything in readi-Now, my dear girls, you will shed a few teers to-night.' sand the old gentlemen, chuckling with pleasure. Lytham instead of Londor is the proper place for you. Go on, Gilmour. [think you were saying that your usual complesment of hands at the mill could scarce get land; tenth, as to the poor rates; twelfth, as to Chrough their work.'

Yes, you severe old paterfamilies, I was saysag so, said Gilmour, with a laugh; but for the life of you, you could not hear me quietly det.

CHAPTER II. - THE TWO SISTERS AND HOW THEY BORE THEIR PUNISHMENT.

There was one room at the Laurels, in the fitting up of which Mr. Craig had spared no expease. This was the boudoir of his late wife, and it was now specially devoted to the use of Editan and her sister. The hangings and cur- three parishes with one Protestant each; four parishes tames were of pale blue satio, looped and fringed with silver; the fauteuils and cushions were all cavered with the same material; two French windows gave egress to a beautiful conservatory. filled with the rarest exotics; tables of ivory, ataid with silver, and bearing—but by no means sice of good taste - many a curious gem of art, purchased at various times, for the gratification of the wife whom he had idolised.

Litten and her sister were intellectual. This their special apartment betrayed their taste for the fine arts, in the elegant little piano, the harp, whose chords Lilian loved to awaken, and the correct authors, whose works, gorgeously bound, fay scattered around the room.

Strange that these two sisters should be unhappy. All that wealth could give was theirs; they were devotedly attached to each other, and were dearly loved by an affectionate father; but other loves had sprung up, and discord had entered into their home; the shadow which had lately cast itself over their path now lengthened before them. For the first time in their lives, these girls were unhappy.

Papa has seemed to be so partial to Herbert,' said Lilian, 'that I never thought he would be so angry when I asked for his consent 🕭 our union.'

At this moment Mrs. Whiteside entered the room, and delivered Mr. Craig's message.

'Lytham!' exclaimed both young ladies in take, Mrs. Whiteside; papa promised to take ses to London the end of the week.'

- I assure you I am making no mistake, Miss "Craig," replied the housekeeper. 'John says that your papa distinctly said that you were to leave home for Lytham by the nine o'clock train to-morrow morning. I am now going to tell Benson to get your things in readiness, Miss: and there is such a short time to make preparations. It is a great pity Mr. Craig did mot tell us earlier in the day."

The housekeeper withdrew, and the young tadies exchanged glances expressibe of both surperse and dissatisfation.

Lilian, the most impetuous, was the first to

- I shall go to my father, and tell him that it is ampossible that we can leave at the time he has fixed. What can be be thinking of, to hurry us to a humdrum watering-place, when he had

Tran,' said Marion, the bright tear-drops glistenin her eye. 'I am persuaded he has changed sus plans for the express purpose of distressing us. Nay, how can you be so silly, Lilian,' she added; you know what papa is when he is thocoughly out of temper. I am quite as disappointed as ever you can be; for I had promised myself a few happy days at Canley; but I am far too proud to let papa think he distresses me so much; for the fact is, Lilian, he punishes us as if we were children, by such freaks as these -forgetting we are women.'

O Marion, Marion, what would Sister Paulcertain.

Marion prevailed, as was always the case when the sisters did happen to differ-a circumstance, by the way, which did not often occur; indeed, it was a marvel how these two should ever have resolved on separation, so devotedly attached were they to each other; only, as we have before said, other loves had sprung up in

On the following morning, the sisters appeared as usual at the breakfast table, resolved to play out their part to the last, if possible. Lilian, however, succeeded but very imperfectly. Mr.

All ready, I hope, girls; we start in less than an hour, he added looking at his watch. I flatter myself I have given you both a pleasthe part of the irascible Mr. Craig; who was ant surprise satisfied that you will enjoy your selves much more at the sea side than in London to specially will speak rudely to Gilmour, it is his own don; and confident that Marion especially will feel grateful for the chance I have afforded her for three months' quiet seclusion, so befitting for a preparation to the holy life she fancies herself called upon to enter-but how now, Lilian, what is the matter with you?' he exclaimed, seeing her face flush crimson with her ill-concealed effort to suppress ber temper, and that then she burst into tears, unable to bear his badinage any

> O papa!' she said, 'you know well how I hate the country; I am no hypocrite. Why are you taking us to Lytham, when you had promised us a month in London?

(To be continued.)

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Subjoined is the second of a series of papers on the condition of Ireland, which the National Association has undertaken to prepare and issue :-

KILKENNY.

amongst the Leinster, and fifteenth amongst all the

Irish counties. It comprises an area of 509,732 acres, of which 470,102, or 92 per cent., are arable.

The annual valuation is £356,950; the value of live

"Kilkenny, as to extent of ares, ranks third

stock, at the low official estimate, assumed £919 263, and the property assessed to increase tax £16,411; the county ranks fourteenth as to extent of arable

grand jury cess; twentiett, as to increase and property tax; and twenty-first, as to population. Few counties in Ireland, and none of equal fertility, have suffered so great, so lamentable decrease of popula-tion as Kilkenny, the decline extending from 202,420 in 1841 to 122 423 in 1864, or of 40 per cent. population 124,515 in 1861, was thus di tributed as o creed: - Catholics, 118,125, or upwards of 948 per 1,000; Established Church, 5,992, or less than 49 per 1,000; and Presbyterians, Methodists, and all others, 398, or three per 1,000. When we come, however, to analyse this distribution, as to locality, we find 31 of the 133 parishes, or parts of parishes in the county, with an exclusively Catholic population; with two each; two with three each; six with four each; six with five each; two with six each; two with seven each; one with eight; three with nine each; and two with ten; or 62, nearly half of the 133 parishes, or parts of parishes, in Kilkenny, 31 of which have no Protestant inhabitants of any form, and the other 31, one to ten. If, therefore, the 152 policemen, parsons, public officers, and their fautilies, were removed from these 31 parishes, it would leave 62 parishes, comprising nearly half the county, exclusively Catholic, the city and suburbs of Kil-kenny alone containing a tenth of the whole Protestant population of the county. The monstrous tyranny of a Protestant Established Church, on a population so completely Catholic, must be evident, from this simple statement, and the manly resist. ance to it by Kilkenny men, may be read in the antitithe campaign of 1830 to 1833. Notwithstanding, the ravenue of the Protestant benefices of Ossory, which embraces less than the whole extent of Kilkenny, exceeds £21,000 a year, including the bishopric, two of the livings being above £1,750; five others being from £550 to 771; and 22 from £268 to £192 each. Again, to force upon a people so Catholic a scheme of mixed education, there being scarcely any religious elements amongst the general popula-

tion to mix, is another form of tyranny alike indefensible and oppressive. Before exposing the further injustice done to Catholics, in the distribution of the public offices of the country, it is an agreeable duty to state that in no part of Ireland have the Protestant landlords, as a whole, evinced a less sectarian or more liberal feeling, in their general actions with their Catholic tenantry, a circumstance that but exhibits more strikingly the religious inequality still prevalent even in the least bigoted parts of Ireland. Withal, the lieutenant of the county is a Protestant; the high sheriff is a Protestant, and of 21 now living who had served as high sheriff, 18 are Protestants; the same breath: 'you must be making a mis- lieutenants, seventeen are Protestents. The Chairman of Quarter Sessions is a Protestant. There are 82 county magistrates, 66 of whom are Protestants. The Clerk of the Peace, as also the deputy Clerk, are Catholics. The Crown Solicitor is a Protestant, the Sessional Crown Prosecutor is a Catholic, the County Treasurer is a Catholic, the Secretary to the Grand Jury is a Protestant, the Law Agent to the Grand

Jury is a Protestant, the County Surveyor is a Pro-

testant, but his four assistants are Catholics The

sheriffe' returning officer is a Protestant, and of the

two coroners one is a Protestant. Of the eleven

barony high constables five are Protestants. The County Inspector of Constabulary and five of the

nine sub-inspectors are Protestants. The board of

superintendence of the county and city jail consists

of twelve members, eight of whom are Protestants,

more than one or two Cathplics. In the application

of the £19,946 poor rates, however, Catholica occupy

a somewhat better position. The number of Parlia.

mentary electors is 5,121, which aftords some indica-

tion of the number qualified to serve on juries. The

last juror Sessions return the number of jurors for

Kilkenny as 1,123, which is the highest with respect

lineage, and of extensive property, and two Protes-

tants, one for the county and one for the city. Hu-

man nature should assume a form such as it has

never yet ordinarily exhibited, if Oatholics were not

deeply dissatisfied and discontented with this state

of things, Presbyterianism assumes its minimum in all Ireland, in Kilkenny only one in 556 of the popu-

lation professing this un-Irish creed, whereas Catho-

lies who form 95 per cent. are taxed for two theolo-

whilst the local inspector, the governor, and the sur-geon are Protestants, but the apothecary a Cathelic. The treasurer of the county infirmary is the Protestant Dean, and its senior surgeon a Protestant, the junior being also a Protestant. The board of guardians of the lunatic asylum has 26 members, 19 of whom are Protestants; the governor, Catholic, but the visiting physician and apothecary are Protestants. Of the five poor law unions in the county promised we should go to London. No chance two of the chairmen and three of the vice-chairmen of seeing Herbert now, she added. 'I will go are Protestants; but all the clerks are Catholics -The statement already made as to the 85 deputy to my father at once. lieutenants included magistrates, 67 of whom are You won't alter his resolution one bit, Li-Protestants and 18 Catholics, would appear to afford a presumption that the grand jury would be formed of somewhat similar elements. This, however, is a mistake. The £26,026 county cess levied off occu piers is appropriated by a panel rarely containing

topopulation—one to every sixty persons—of any of the irish counties or of towns in Ireland. But, with this relatively fair proportion of jurors to voters and to population, there still remains the important fact, that the panels selected by each sheriff are far age say did she hear you talk like this? What a from being in accordance with the religious elements spirit of insubordination! You've not learned in the population, whether as to the general mass of your first lesson in humility yet, that is quite the people, the Parliamentary franchise, or the relative aggregate wealth of the religious denominations. The absence of sectarian feeling in this great Catholic county—a county which, for some years, had been the metropolis of Catholic Ireland—cannot be better illustrated than by the fact of its present Parliamentary representation-a Catholic of ancient

their hearts.

gical colleges to teach their Presbyterian clergy; for a Queen's college (Belfast) to instruct their laity, Craig was full of a mischievous pleasure at the and for upwards of £40,000 a year to support their adea of the mortification and disappointment he had occasioned his daughters, and his first words . This was correct last year; but not of the present-Mr. Bracken is a Catholic. exereministers, and even for an annual grant to pension belr widows. The members of the Established Church, who form about one in twenty of the gene ral population, enjoy an endowed and pampered Church establishment; an ancient cathedral erected by, but wrested from Oatholics; extensive and rich Church lands, the property of Oatholics, transferred to an extreme Protestant minority, and valuable livings, many of which do not command a dozen of Protestant worshippers. Founded in the absurd as-sumption that in the parochial schools of the country a mixed attendance might be formed a scheme of education, wholly revolting to the feelings, habits, and condition of the people, has been imposed, restricting religious instruction, offensive to the people and their clergy, calculated to degrade the whole moral tone of society, and tending to subvert the Obristian foundations of social order. All the higher, the wast majority of the middle, and most of even the inferior offices of the county are a monoply in the hands of Protestants. The supreme administration of the law and its executive, the levying and the appropriation of the fiscal burdens of the countygrand jury cess and poor rate-every social phase, in fact, exhibits the inferiority, the degradation of the Catholic population.

(Signed), Peter Paul M'Swiney, Chairman.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DUBLIE, MARCH 5 .- An illustration of the necessity of written contracts between landlord and tanant in Ireland came before the Lord Chief Justice at the Meath Assizes last week. The plaintiff was the Earl of Mayo, father of Lord Nass, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Derby, and exerted himself to settle the land question. Lord Mayo is so much esteemed that he is frequently invited to preside at religious and charitable meetings in Dublin and he is therefore a nobleman to whom one would think an appeal, on grounds of Christian equity, especially from an aged gentleman, would not be made in vain. In this case the appeal was made by the representative of his own agent - a lady who once had the care of his lordship's children, and lived under his roof. According to the statement of her case, her uncle, the late Mr. George M'Vittie, who had been agent for Lord Mayo, held two farms on the Mayo estate, as tenunt at will. He found the farms in an impoverished condition, and brought them into a state of great improvement. Miss Bentley, his niece, the present defendant, resided with her uncle for 23 years, and intrusted him with her savings, together with £200 left her by her mother, and this money was invested in the farms, especially the Harristoun farm, about 30 acres, on which a mud cabin was transformed into a substantial and handsome cottage, a most desirable residence, in which Miss Bently hoped to spend the remainder of her days. In 1861, Colonel Barke, son of Lord Mayo, returned from India and wished to engage in farming. At the request of the landlord Mr. M'Vittie resigned possession of the 'Upper Farm' to the Colonel without notice to quit, on an alleged express agreement, that, in consideration of this surrender and the permanent improvements he had made, he and his niece should enjoy the other farm during their joint lives or the life of the survivor. Mr. M'Vittie died in 1864, and Lord Mayo immediately demanded possession of the land.

Miss Bently then addressed to his Lordship a most touching letter. She imploied him, by the memory of his old and faithful agent, not to turn her out; she promised to pay the rent punctually; she said she probably would not have many years to live, and again and again in the most earnest manner and almost abject terms implored the landlord to have compassion and mercy upon her, and not drive her out from a spot which is so small in his large inheritasce.

Lord Mayo answered this appeal in a manger which, I fear, is too common with Irish landlords.

The following in his reply: -Miss Bently, I regret extremely the loss of your poor uncle He was everything that I could wish. I never expect to get so good a tenant. I am sorry that I cannot comply with your request, having other intentions about the farm. So as soon as convenient to you to move the better. Yours truly.

The writ of ejectment went forth. Miss Bentley took out a defence; but she could produce no proof of the agreement. Lord Mayo, though summoned as and the sub sheriff is a Protestant. Of the 18 deputy | a witness, failed to attend on the ground of illness, of which a medical certificate was produced. The Judge directed a verdict for the plaintiff, but respited execution till the 1st of May, that Miss Bentley may have an opportunity of moving for a trial, on the chance that Lord Mayo will then be in better health .- Times Cor.

The Freeman's Journal of Wednesday publishes a report of an interview between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, and a deputation of Irish constituencies, on Monday last. Mr. Maguire as spokesman of the deputation, said that after two days deliberation at a conference held in Dublin two months ago -and after two days further deliberation also in Dublin, and after several days consultation in London since the meeting of Parliament, a Bill on the Landlord and Tenant question had been agreed to, intended equally to protect the developed industry of the tenant and the legitimate rights of the Landlord. The main object of the Bill was to induce the tenant y of Ireland to improve the land by their industry and capital. But to obtain this result every facility ought to be offered to the tenant who desired to improve, and the fruits of his industry and energy ought to be secured to him. -The only improvements contemplated by the Bill were such as were beneficial to the estate, suitable to the holding, and such as increased its letting value.

In order to establish a claim for compensation the Bill provided for an independent record of every substantial improvement within the meaning of the Bill through the machinery of the valuation of Ireland. The officer of the Board of Works in Dublin had assured Mr. Dillon that there could be no practical difficulty in the way of perfecting the machinery for an accurate survey and a satisfactory record. But the Bill provided that any landlord might free himself from all liability for such improvements (except such as he was willing deliberately to incur) by giv-ing a thirty-one years lease to his tenant. Mr. Maguire concluded by calling on Mr. Gladstone to undertake to carry the Bill through the House of Ocumous as a Government measure, promising that the Irish members present would give the Government an undivided support in so doing.

Mr. Gladstone said that the measure had been prepared in a spirit, and recommended from a point of view, which put it in the shape of a moderate proposition. When the Irish Secretary (Mr. Fortescue) came to town he would bring the matter under his notice, and then invite the attendance of the Irish members to consider the matter. The question demanded prompt attention, and he hoped they would be able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, so as to bring the question to a permanent settlement,

From this answer of Mr. Gladstone, and from what fell from Lord Russell, on Monday, in answer to Lord Lifford's motion, it seems likely that the Government will introduce a Bill upon the Landlord and Tenant question. But whether they will adopt, as the basis of their measure, Mr. Maguire's Bill, or the recommendation of the Committee, which reported on the question last year, we cannot tell .-Tablet.

Mr. Luke Joseph Shea, a magistrate of the county Cork, whose residence—the Rennies—was searched come time since in connection with the Fenian movement, has instituted an action against the stipendiary magistrate who officiated on the occasion. Damages are laid at £10,000.

Another-production of a similar kind has just been published by Messes. Hodges and Smith. It is com. piled by the Venerable Thomas Hincks, Archdescon of Connor. This 'synoptical table' shows the percentage of Church population in each diocese, and the proportion of revenue for each member of the Retablished Church, varying from 2: 31 a head in Down and Connor to 30s a head in Meath. There is also a table of the number of benefices, many of them containing two or three parishes, where the Ohurch population is 25 or under, being at the rate of £11 15s 9d for each member. Of these benefices there are 114 and the whole of them contain only 1,589 members of the Established Church, giving an average of 14 for each benefice, while they yield a total net revenue of £18,735, which gives an average of £164 63:10d for each. The advocates of the present system will find it hard to maintain their position in the face of this document. The total number of benefices in Ireland is 1.510; the total number of churches, 551; and the total number of clergy doing parochial duty 2,140. Since 1828 there has been a net increase of 112 benefices, 359 Churches, and 163 clergy. The average Church population to each benefice is 459, and of net revenue £258 143. . It may be auggestive to give some Cathelic statis-

tics in connexion with these figures. According to the Irish Catholic Directory for 1866, there are in 1reland 31 archbishops and bishops, exclusive of five bishops with no local jurisdiction. There are 1,071 parirhes, and the total number of secular priests, including bishops, chaplains, &c., is 3,120. The total number of regular clergy is 355. There are 73 houses of religious orders occoupied by priests, 70 by men, and 190 by women. Each parish priest has on an average a flock of 4,500, which is upwards of 4,000 more than the Protestant population belonging to each benefice in the Established Church.

The Cork Farmers' Club have held an important meeting at the ?ictoria Hotel in reference to the impending cattle plague in Ireland. On the motion of Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. O'Connor, it was agreed to urge the Government to create the compensation fund from the combined operation of the income tax and poor rate.

Sergeant Armstrong has given notice that after the Easter recess he will introduce a bill to amend the law of mixed marriages in Ireland.

It appears that the Marquis Conyngham has come to the determination of sailing out all his title, &c., in the village of Kilkes. - Limerick Reporter.

Duntin, Feb. 23. -The police had an encounter with a body of armed men last night, which reminds one of the scenes of 1798, and reveals the fact that the Fenians have corrupted the military to a greater extent than had been imagined. The conduct of the police deserves the highest praise. They acted at the imminent risk of their lives, and did their work well. From the report in the Daily Express this morning it appears that shortly before 8 o'clock last evening a party of the G division of police, with some constables of the A division, under Inspectors Doyle, Flowers, and Scally, proceeded to the public-house of Mr. Pilsworth, 133 James's street, where they had learnt a number of suspected men were assembled. The house, being a double one, had two entrances from the street. By one of these the detective police entered, while the constables in uniform, with Inspectors Doyle and Flowers, went in by the other. The two parties then proceeded to a large taproom in the back part of the shop into which they rushed simultaneously by opposite doors. The roam was filled by men, partly soldiers and partly civilians, some of them being armed with loaded revolver pistols. There was some drink in the room but not much. Following the directions of Inspector Doyle, each policeman seized a man, and, though in some cases resistance was made, they arrested them all in almost as short a time as it takes to state the fact. One, a man named James Byrne, who is supposed to be a ' Centre,' actually presented a loaded and capped revolver at Acting Sergeant Magee, of the G division, who, however, boldly seized the pistol and succeeded in taking it from him without an explosion. The capture of the entire number, though a work of great danger and requiring, courage and presence of mind, was effected without much difficulty. There were no sentries or men on the watch, and the promptitude of the police in making a simultaneous entrance from both sides into the room deprived them of all means of effecting a retreat or offering a stronger resistance. The arrests having been made, and a large crowd having assembled in the street, Inspector Doyle at once sent for a reinforcement of police from the A. E. and D divisions, and despatched a messenger to the Royal Barracks for a party of troops. The police, under Inspector Armstrong, and accompanied by Superintendent Ryan, soon arrived, and a detachment of the 8th Regiment was marched up from the Royal Barracks, and by their united efforts order was preserved. The prisoners were removed to Chancery-

lane police-station .- Times Cor. Soldiers, especially Irish soldiers, will freely ' take drinks from strangers,' and the Fenians are always ready to stand treat. In nine cases out of ten the soldiers, for the sake of civility, conciliate these new and generous friends, and laugh in their sleeves at the dapes who ply them with strong drink, but the result is a firm Fenian faith that no Irish soldier in the ranks will fire on his co-religionists and countrymen. The delusion-if it be a delusion, as I think is must be to a great extent-is very serious; for nothing is so likely to proveke an actual insurrection as the hope of non-resistence from the soldiers themselves. At all events, I know on good authority that an actual rising in the streets of Dublin was projected and prepared, and would certainly have occurred in a few weeks had not the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act lodged in gaol the very men, Irish Yankee dare-devils, who would have shown the way. -- Correspondent of Daily Telegraph.

The number of Fenians, or Fenian suspects, arrested during the week shows a falling off in the vigilance of the authorities, or a sensible decrease in the information they possess; or what is equally likely, a wholesale dissappearance from Ireland of emissaries and tools of the movement. The game now being captured by the police-net is of remarkably small value when compared with the brilliant and weighty hauls which rewarded skill and activity ten or twelve days ago. The last general, the last captain, have been placed to all appearance under lock and key. It is probable that a good mustering of the rank and file are still at large, and are capable, if so disposed, of working mischief. But it is hoped that with their leaders in confinement, and their sanguineness somewhat cooled by the precautions that have converted the island into one garrison, we shall be spared the spectacle of a general rising and execution. The time has gone by when the notion existed that an ineffective insurgent army could make head for twenty-four hours against the second best organised military system in Europe .-Granting that for as brief a time the insurgent flag triumphed, who can doubt that this country at any cost would play her last stake to recover her preslige and re-establish her authority? That polychromatic stimulant, made of good poetry, bad politics, and ancient animosities which has so long helped to urge Ireland into revolution as into something feasible, ought to loose all its force and reverence in the presence of the positive penalties that must make war fearful, and the disafvantages that must make success impossible in Ireland. There is but one side looking at this question; every investigation invariably ends in a common result. - Tablet.

A clerk named Murphy was arrested in the telerail to Cloumel.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin has append. The Franks.—The search for Stephens has been to his primary charger a tabular digest of Irish come very keen and determined in It was reported Oburch statistics, compiled by the same Dr. Brady that the police were on his track last week, and that on Tuesday night he narrowly escaped. Some of the prisoners recently arrested are said to have given information which leaves no doubt that he is in Dub. lin, and they are now almost certain of bis being speedily arrested. On Thursday night searches were made for him in various directions, but the pursuit was ineffectual. It is supposed that it is by contin-nal changes of residence that he escapes.

A quantity of powder has been seized at Mallow. in transit for Trales.

The court-martial at Cork on Sergeant Darrah, of the 2d (Queen's Royal) Regiment, has concluded but the finding will not; be promulgated until it has been approved by the military authorities. In his defence the prisoner said that if, with his 14 years service, he had joined such a society as the Fenian Brotherhood, as falsely sworn he did, he would be more fitted for a lunatic asylum than a prison. He contended that the informer Warner had not been corroborated, and that he was an habitual perjurer. whose statements could not be relied on. He analyzed the evidence given by Warner and two soldiers examined for the prosecution, for the purpose of showing that it was untrustworthy, and, in conclusion, appealed to his long service in Africa and in Ohina, and to the high character he bore in his regiment, as proofs that he was loyal to his Sovereign, and could not be guilty of the charge brought against

At the Court-martial in Enniskillen, the prisoner Egan's case was finished on Saturday. Colonel Mason gave him a good character. Private Denie Buckley was then put forward. He pleaded ' not guilty; and after the examination of two witnesses the court adjourned .- Times Cor.

The court-martial on Drum Major J. Butler was resumed at Cork on Saturday. Seveal witnesses, among the rest, the approver Warner, were examined in support of the charge of Fenianism. The evidence was nearly the same as that on the trial of Sergeant Darragh.

When O'Keeffe's letter suggesting assassination as one of the ways and means for the establishment of the Fenian Republic in Ireland was made public, the captured leaders protested vehemently against their being held up as assassing, and we sympathised with them; but events have since occurred that exhibit Fenians as disciples of the attempted murder of a party of police at Cullen, and of a chief constable at Limerick, and the completed murder of Clarke in Dublin, furnish a dark commentary upon O'Keefe's letter. - Weekly Register.

It appears that the Fenian sympathizers in the South are giving up the country as lost. The Cork Herald says :-

'For the past week Queenstown has been in a state of unwonted bustle and excitement, owing to the immense number of emigrants that are daily flowing into the town, and last night it was calculated that no less than 3,000 souls, who are destined for the far West, were sheltered in the various lodginghouses in the town. Each steamer carries its living freight from here of over 300 souls.

The Irish constabulary continue their pursuits of the Fenians with unabated vigor, and the gaols are being filled with the brotherhood's members and dupes. The fact of so many military men being tainted with the conspiracy is accounted for by the supposition that soldiers had not become Femans, but that members of the fraternity had become soldiers, with the object of carrying out their designs more effectually. In an article on this subject, the Irish Times says that where a soldier has proved false to his loyalty and duty; where he has cast a stigma on his comrades in arms, and degraded the uniform he wore, there must be no commutation of punishment, no begging off, no maudlin sympathy, no half measures whatever. The slightest hesitation in visiting such men with the extreme of military punishment would have a most disastrous effect, not only upon the army, but on society. The only penalty at all meet for the guilt of men who entered the British army only to betray it, is death.

Arrests of suspected Fenians continue to be made in the provinces, but none of any importance. The gaols in some places are almost full of prisoners of this class. A reported Head Centre, named Mackey, whose business is said to bring him in about £200 a year, has been arrested at Templemore.

FENIAN INFORMERS. - The murder of the man Clarke, which occurred in the Glasnevin district, enough, appears after less than a fortuight to be almost forgotten. Though he made a dying declaration detailing the circumstances, and gave what might fairly be regarded as a clue to the discovery of three of the parties, there has been no capture, and very little comment. The first conjecture to which the public mind leaped was that the victim was a spy who had been murdered in revenge. The circumstances all tallied with this supposition. In fact, there was no other conceivable motive that could be assigned. But the police declared that the man was no Fenian at all, and never had given any information whatever. This at first made the affair still more mysterious, but people think they now begin to understand. Up to the present-excepting in one momentous matter-the police have been thoroughly informed. They know precisely where are nearly all the men they want. Their discoveries of arms are not made in the course of a general search, nor are they ever accidental. They proceed to the depository with as much certainty and precision as they would to the finding of their own accourtements. To have a stoppage placed upon this very convenient mode of carrying on the war would, of course, be very objectionable to the police; and believing that the terror of assassination would have the effect of drying up the source of their knowledge, they have desired that it shall be thought, if possible, that the murder of Olarke was unconnected with Fenianism. The very energy of the protestations, however, has been regarded as suspicions, and the attempt to divert attention from the cause of Clarke's death has not been as enccessful as they wished. What is now fully believed is that Clarks was a Fenian, who had, through dread of being himself found out, given in-formation relative to the whereabouts of arms, and that it was in consequence his companions inflicted their bloody vengence upon him.

If, however this wretched man has really perished at the hands of a Vehmegericht, it seems strange that another informer, who has been far more conspicuous, should be able to display the most entire absence of apprehension. Warner, who figured largely as an approver in the Cork trials, has taken a genteel residence at Howth, and dwells there contentedly without ever appearing to trouble himself with the thought of any protection being need-ful. This is the more extraordinary as he still bears

the marks of the popular anger. Some time since one of his eyes was all but knocked out in a publichouse row, when he had the ill judgment to introduce a discourse upon Fenianism, accompanying his words with several denunciations. There is a curious reason assigned for the absence

of all molestation of Warner. As I have already told you, Stephens is regarded as being still the moving spirit of the organisation. It is asserted that he is altogether of posed to individual outrage of any kind, and that he has in an express manner forbidden any violence towards Warner, or indeed towards any of the informers. Apparently he has not been very well obeyed in one case; but in mat-ters where passion is so ant to overrule the principle of obedience, the exception cannot be regarded as disproving the rule.—Correspondent of Morning Star

A young man named Callaghan, in the employment of Messrs. Lyons & Oo, Oork, was arrested on a charge of Fenianism on Feb. 27. It is alleged that graph-office at Cabir, on Thursday, and was sent by he had attained the rank of B' in the conspiracy. he had attained the remarks of their arrests are hourly expected.

Sub-Inspector Jones, of Ballina, county Mayo, with] in escort of police, arrived in Castlebar on Feb. 26th having in charge three prisoners from Ballina, com-, mitted to the county jail under the late act. The following are their names: John O'Hara, attorney's -lelerk; John Sheridan, smith, and John Gaughan, Gooper, late of America. Sub-Inspector Abbot and party also arrived here about the same time with one prisoner from Balliurobe, named Thomas Collerane, a baker, and also a militia man, John Hughes, was arrested in Castlebar on Feb. 26 by Head-Constable Smith and conveyed to the police bar-: :racko.

It is understood that the authorities at the Horse Guards have determined on strengthening the depot battalious of infantry serving in Ireland, and that the depot battalions at Belfast, Templemore, Mullingar, Fermoy, and Buttevant will shortly be considerably augmented by the addition of several of the English and Indian depots now attached to the battalions in this country:

There was a strict search in Blackpool and other districts of the city of Oork, on the morning of Feb. 19th. The police arrested four persons on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian organization. A drummer was tried on a charge of Fenianism at the military barracks on Feb. 17th. His sentence has not yet transpired.

On the night of Feb. 26th a party of police arrested seven men charged with illegal drilling in the neighborhood of Aughadown, Cork. It seems there were a number of Fenians assembled in the neighborhood on the night of Feb. 18th, all practising military exercises. They were arrested on private information.

The entire number of prisoners lodged in William street police station, Limerick, was fourteen, mostly young men engaged as clerks in respectable establishmenls - one an extensive grocer, one a draper, three publicans, and some artizans.

The peaceful inhabitants of Killyleagh, Armagh, in Ulster, were not a little surprised on learning that a large number of rifles-it is said 150-with an equal number of bayonets, had been sent to the lodge from an unknown quarter recently, to be distributed among the Orangemen of the neighbourhood.

Considerable excitement was created in Mallow, Cork, on Feb. 26th by the arrival of a prisoner from Castletowaroche, under the escort of Sub-Inspector Royse and four men, charged with Fenianism. The excitement was redoubled when it became known that the prisoner was a policeman named John Brien, who was for a long time stationed at that town, but was removed to Castletownroche a few months since. He is a fine looking man, standing fully six feet four inches in height.

On February 19th a man named James R. O'Gorman, a blacksmith, belonging to Carlow Grange, was arrested at his residence, Back-lane, Dublin, by the police of the A division. On the premises were found seventy greased rifle cartridges ready for rervice, a large quantity of machine-cut cartridge paper, and 14 lbs. of gunpowder, all of which were seized and the prisoner was ledged, with numerous others in the Fenian interest, in Mountjoy Penitentiary.

Much surprise was caused on Feb. 20th by the arrival in Waterford from Dunmore, on three cars, of a party of police, having in custody Mr. Maurice Walsh, proprietor of the Great Hotel in that pretty little Watering place. Mr. Walsh is about 43 years of age, is enterprising, industrious and well-to-do in the world. He was charged with Fenianism,-Cilizen.

Scarcely a night or day passes that there is not of robbery of arms in the co. Leitrim, particularly in the barony of Carryallen. Recently a farmer named Terence M'Portland and another farmer named Patrick Darcy were coming into Ballinamore for the purpose of depositing three guns with the constabulary, when three men disguised came up to them on the road and demanded the arms, which were quietly given up. Also on the same day two men with their faces blackened went to the house of Edward M. Manus, of Derrymacoffic, during his absence with his family at church, and carried away his gun.

At the opening of the assizes of Louth county at Dundelk Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in the course of his address to the grand jury, referred to the Fenian conspiracy, some drilling cases having come before them. He expressed his satisfaction at the readinesswith which the gentlemen summoned on the grand jury and the long panel had come forward to dispose of those cases. That was a wholesome sign of the times, for, although Louth was in comparative peace, and although it was to a large extent disastrous conspiracy known as the Fenian Confederacy, yet there could be no doubt that they lived. in a time when it was incumbent on the gentlemen of the country to show a determination not slone to perform their duties, but to lend their aid to the Executive Government in resisting the progress of the disorder. He hoped he was not transgressing the proper limits of his duty in saying that it appeared to him to be impossible to over estimate the importance of the aid to the Government given by the country gentlemen, the grand jurors, and magistrates in the careful and determined administration of the law, and by their example and the influence of their residence on their property. This had done much to arrest the progress of what he would call the flood of socialistic red Republicanism which threatened the welfare of the country.

At the opening of the Waterford Assizes, Baron Deasy congratulated the grand jury on the lightness of the calendar and the tranquility of the county. Similiar congratulations were addressed to the grand jury of Westmeath by the Chief Justice of the Common Piess.

At the Monaghan Assizes seven persons have been convicted of riot and assaulting the police at Castleblaney, during the election in last July. Nearly all the cases in the calendar in that county arose out of elections riots.

At the Wexford Assizes, where Dr. Ball, Q.C., is acting as Judge, instead of Mr. Justice Hayes, who is ill, a young man 21 years of age, was found guilty of the murder of his father, near Newtownbarry, in October last. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of April. When sentence was pronounced the prisoner fell back in the dock perfectly senseless.

In opening the Assizes for the county of Clare on Thursday, the Chief Baron congratulated the grand jury on the absence of crime generally, and also upon the fact that al'hough there had been a very few instances of arrests under the suspension of the Habess Corpus Act, no one had been made snswerable in Clare for complicity with the Fenian conspiracy, ' which proves,' says the learned Judge, ' that there is here a respect for law and order, and no sympathy with those who conspire against

There is no meeting held in Belfast during the year which more significantly shows the rapid prosperity of the town than the annual meeting of the Harbor Commissioners, and the report of that Board for the year 1865 was one of the most satisfactory ever issued. The receipts for the year amounted to £52 281 33,614, and the expenditure, including interest on loans, £41,591, 133, 6d - the balance of excess of income over expenditure on the year being £10,689 10s 0ld. The income in 1865 was greater by £3 885 28 4d than in 1864. The tonnage which entered the port in 1865 was 1,111,158 tone, against 1,00,037 tons in 1864, or an increase of 91,544 tens in the year; and the quantity of coal imported during the year 1865 was 538,530 tons, or nearly 40,000 tons more than in the previous year. These figures, says the Northern Whig, show in a satisfactory and remarkable manner the rapid increase of Belfast as a great commercial centre, and its progress onward to what it is likely to be - one of the first towns in the United Kingdom.

The police have been watching and searching all to members to object to its being read until the refinding Stephens. In that pursuit they seem to be still fat sea. 🔄 🏸

LIMERICK ELECTION. - Mr. Monseil was re-elected for Limerick county on Thorsday, without opposition.

Another of Dr. Neilson Hancock's very useful statistical reports has just appeared, the subject being flax culture in Connaught and Munster. The inquiry was orde ed by the Lord-Lieutenant with a view to ascertain whether it would be politic to continue the grant of £5,000 made by Parliament in 1864 and 1865 to promote the growth of flax in those provinces. In order to obtain a standard to estimate the results in 1865 it was necessary to consider what took place in Ulster, the seat of the linen trade of Ireland, where nine-tenths of the flax is produced, and where no Government encouragement was given. From 1861 to 1865 there was in that province an increase of over 90,000 acres of flax, or 63 per cent. In the province of Connaught the growth of flax decreased in 1862, but more than recovered in 1868 without any Government encouragement at all. The increase in 1864 was very great and the total increase from 1861 to 1865 was 254 per cent. If it decreased 13 per cent, in 1865 in that province it decreased 16 per cent, the same year in Ulster. In Munster the total increase from 1861 to 1865 was 225 per cent.

Dr. Haccock, having referred to the varying effects of climate in different parts of the country on cereal

crops, remarks :-'The agriculture of the province of Munster is undergoing a change in consequence of the competition with wheat from warmer climates. The full effect of this competition did not take place immedistely after the adoption of free trade, because the Russian war for several years caused a rise in the price of wheat. But the fall of the price in recent years, and the cold seasons of 1860, 1861, and 1862, proved that the cultivation of wheat would for the future be unprofitable in any but the warmest parts of Ireland, and hence the fulling off in the acreage under wheat, which is especially marked in the following counties. Now it is precisely the counties and baronies which have suffered most by the change which are likely to prove the most favourable places for the cultivation of flax. As these are the dictricts that have had their agriculture disturbed by the adoption of free trade, to afford them instructions as to the cultivation of flax, where the district is too cold to produce wheat, appears so be at once a very wise and a very just way of softening the inevitable change to them, without violating the general principle of non-interference by Government. In conclusion, I beg to submit, as the result of my inquiries than the experiment of Government encouragement to the growth of flax has been successful in all the counties in Counsught; has also been successful in Olare and Kerry; and in the baronies I have specified in Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. The continuation of the experiment for two or three years would lead to some very valuable results. It would probably lead the people of the districts where wheat has been displaced by the competition of warmer climates not to depend on cattle and oats alone, but to combine a considerable produce of flar, as is so successfully done in many districts with a similar climate in the north of Ireland.

The Cork Herald says that emigration to the United States had already commenced on a large scale. It is not the poorer classes that are departing, but those who could live at home if they could only he taught to be content with their lot.

It is said that emigration has increased so much lately that the fare has been raised from £4 to £7. The report that two of the constabulary had been arrested as: Fenians qua been contradicted by the ub-inspector at Fermoy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Commons, March 6 .- The Catholic University .- Mr Lowe asked the Attorney-General for Ireland whether he would obtain and lay upon the table of the House the following information with regard to the Catholic University .: - The instrument of its foundation, the authority by which it professes to confer degrees and a list of such degrees, the number of its students for each year since its foundation.; and by students he understood students actually studying in the University, not affiliated to the institution, and not evening students; also the number of professors.

Sir H. Cairns desired, before the question was an swered, to put that of which he had given notice, having reference to the same subject. He wished to know whether the changes contemplated in the constitution of the Queen's University in Ireland are to be effected by a surrender from the corporation of their present charter, or in what other manner: and if by a surrender of the charter whether the assent of the University to such surrender had been obtained.

Mr. Lawson, in answer to the questions put by the right hon, gentleman, begged to state that the Oatholic University was a voluntary institution, and he was not, therefore, in a condition to lay on the table papers containing the information asked; but he should be happy to make inquiries, and if he succeeded he would lay the result on the table. In reference to the caveral points to which the right hon gentleman had alluded, he might state that, as the Catholic University was founded by the Roman Catholic prelates in Ireland he was not aware that there was actually any instrument of its foundation, As to the second point, the power to confer degrees. it had no such authority, and he believed it did not profess to confer any degrees except in theology. He was not in a position to give the number of students or professors. He had only access to the University calendar, and could not give authentic information on these points. But he would ask for the information, and if he obtained it he would be happy to lay it on the table. With respect to the question of the hon and learned member for Belfast, as to the mode in which the changes contemplated in the constitution of the Queen's University in Ireland are to be effected, he had to state that the mode of effecting these changes had not yet been finally decided upon. The changes which it was in the contemplation of Government to recommend would be shortly laid on the table in the form of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It would, of course, be necessary to obtain the assent of the governing body of the Queen's University to those changes, and that assent had not yet been asked or obtained.

There has been nothing of greater interest in either House of Parliament during the week than the speeches of Lord Lifford, Lord Russel, the Marquis of Clauricarde, and Lord Grey, in the debate raised by Lord Lifford on the question of a State provision for the Catholic Church in Iteland. Lord Lifford recommended a State provision for the Catholic Church in Ireland, because it would remove a political anomaly, gain a political advantage, and above all, perform an act of grace to Ireland Lord Russell would not say what some future Government might find it advisable to do. He said: 'I believe that it would be most unadvisable on the part of any Government in the present day to propose such a grant when we consider not only the disposition of the Protestants to make such a grant, but when we also consider the disposition of the Roman Catholics themselves.'

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would, on the 13th of March, call attention to the paragraph in the Queen's Speech referring to Parliamentary Reform. Returns in regard to constituencies, &c., were in preparation, but posaibly might not be in the hands of members before the should the above date, in which case, although he should admits that acts of detestable inhumanity were ask leave to bring in a Reform Bill, it would be open committed by persons wearing the British uniform. sibly might not be in the hands of members before

sorts of craft in the Bay of Dublin, in the hope of turns were laid on the table. This aunouncement is regarded as evidence that the Cabinet is united upon the Reform Bill, and as a conclusive answer to the idle rumours of resignations of Ministers.

In the House of Commons on the 2nd, Mr. Gregory moved an address to the Queen in favor of establishind the principle that private property at sea should be free from capture. He said it was almost suicidal for England to allow things to remain as they are, for, in the event of war, she might loose her entire carrying trade.

The question was debated pro. and con, by numerous speakers.

The Lord Advocate said it was impossible for the Government to assent to it. The effect, if carried out, would be to tie up the hands of the Government when they ought to be as free as possbile.

The Attorney General also opoosed the measure as most impolitic and difficult of adoption. The motion was finally withdrawn.

THE COMING REFORM BILL. - Mr. Edward Craufurd, M.P., had an interview with Earl Russell at his residence, in Ohesham-place, on Monday, to present resolutions unanimously adopted at a public meeting in Ayr in favour of a substantial measure of Reform-extension of the franchise, redistribution of sents, and increased representation for Scotland.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE. - The return of the number of persons who would be admitted to the borough franchise if the qualification of the voter were lowered to a 61, gross estimated rental shows also in what a singularly unequal way such an alteration of the law would operate. In many boroughs it would have very little effect at all; in the following the result would be that the number of electors would be more than doubled at a stroke, - in several much more than doubled, -so that the new men could take the representation entirely out of the hands of the present constituency: -Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Bradford, Salford, Stoke, Portsmouth, Preston, Bolton Blackburn, Stockport, Dudley, Macclesfield, South Shields, Great Yarmouth, Warrington, and probably Derby. In several other boroughs the result would be nearly the same. In Walsall and Merthyr the now men would be nearly twice as many as the number of the present constituency, and in Oldham more than twice as many.

GRAPPLING FOR THE CABLE .- The London Herald lescribes in detail some of the arrangements making for the recovery of the Atlantic telegraph cable as follows:

'Three vessels, including the Great Eastern, will be provided with grappling appartus. Last year, it may be remembered, the grappling was done with makeshift appliances. In fact, the grappling lines were only buoy ropes, and the swivels which broke while the cable was being hauled up were never intended to bear any such strain as to which they were subjected. In the new grappling tackle there will be no swivels, perhaps even no shackles. Each line will be, if possible, in one piece, certainly not in more than two, joined together by a strong shackle. There is, therefore, little fear that if the cable is grappled, of which there can be no reasonable doubt in the mind of any one conversant with the subject, it will be brought to the surface. And there is the more probability of this because the cable will be grappled in three places, at intervals of about two miles. One vessel will grapple and, if, necessary, cut her end by means of a steel blade set in the grappling iron; the middle ship will haul up, and the third vessel will also raise the cable to lessen the strain. There will therefore be three bights on the cable, or two bights at an end, and this end will be prevented from slipping by the formation of the grappling iron in which the cable will be jammed. No one connected with the project appears to entertain the slightest doubt about the success of this section of it,

Ter Truck of God .- The Revd. F. Richardson has drawn up a form of pledge, under the title of . The Truce of God,' by which, whoever takes it, promises to abstain from intoxicating liquous from he evening of Friday, the 10th March, to 12 o'clock on the night of Sunday, 18th. His Grace the Archbishop has granted an indulgence of 49 days to those by whom the truce shall be observed. We believe that the revival in its present shape of a venerable Catholic usage was productive of the best results on rast occasions .- Tablet.

RECIANISM IN THE ABMY. - The Morning Post gives prominence to the annexed paragraph : 'We hear on excellent authority that there is no ground for be lieving that any of the soldiery have really turned Fenians, but that during the last two years many | the sacrifices that are made by their deluded follow-Fenians have enlisted with the worst of motives. -The time has come when a strong line should be taken and an example made. It is idle to try soldiers and give them commensurate punishment with civiliaus, and thefore it is felt that the soldiers arrested should be arrested for high treason, and punished accordingly. We trust that the authorities will show no hesitation in dealing out to these traitors the utmost rigor of the law, and we are certain that public opinion will sustaim them in this course with unanimous approval.'

MB. LYNE AT THE VATICAN. - Mr. Lyne (the sor disant Anglican Benedictine) has published an account of his reception by the Holy Father. He does not say whether he wore his habit on the occasion. He was courteously received, and that benediction was bestowed on him, which the Vicar of Christ gives to all who approach him, urbi et orbi, not to Catholics alone, but to Turks, Jews, infidels, heretics and pagans, may even to oxen, mules and asses. Mr. Lyns sees in this fact a recognition of his monastic order, and of that ' Church of England,' which does not recognise it or himself, but has refused him ordination and cast him out. We fear Mr. Lyne is too sanguine and rather lets himself be carried away by his feelings than regulates those feelings by truth and sobemess. If the Pope has only recognised him as much as he the Pope it would not come to much. He calls the Holy Father 'Patriarch of the West' If he is that and no more, he would be below the level of Mr. Lyne himself. Mr. L. cannot be ignorant that the Pope claims to be the Vicar of Christ. If he is not that, he is nothing. Mr. Lyce com-plains of the conduct of irreverent English Protestants at Rome. We say it advisedly be is himself the most irreverent of them all. They do not insult the Pope whilst the Pope blesses them. Mr. Lyne, on the contrary, pretends to honour him, and in the same breath deres to deny him that which he himsoif claims. But to tell him that he makes such a claim wrongfully, is in effect to tell him that he is what his enemies call him, and what the irreverent lionizers have been taught to consider him. They act consistently with their bad principles; we wish Mr. Lyne would be consistent with his good ones; for he has some.

Newcastle is suffering from fever of a most malignant kind. The Northern Daily Express reports that two medical men have been carried off by the disease, which was contracted in the course of their professional duties.

It will, we are sure, be gratifying to many of our readers to know that the Irish prisoners now at Pentonville, are enabled to participate in the benefits of religious worship, according to the rites of the Catholio Church. This service is afforded them by the Rev. Canon Oakeley, and the visiting priest of Pentonville Prison, on all Sundays and Wednesdays .-

The West India mails were Jamaica dates of Feb. 8, had reached Englaud. The papers publish voluminous details of the proceedings of the Special Commission from the special correspondents. The Times editorially contends that evidence leaves no reasonable doubt that the mutinous spirit in Jamaica was rife for rebellion, and that the massacre at

cable. It is to be called the Anglo American Telegraph Company, with a capital of £600,000.

Scotland bids fair to rival Pennsylvania in that new source of wealth which consists in 'strikin' ile. According to the Inverness Courier, many large fortunes are being made by the lucky finding of petroleum deposits.

UNITED STATES.

The American Bishop who is to receive the Cardinal's has is said to be Archbishop M'Clusky.

St. Patrick's Day in New York .- The anniversary of Ireland's great Apostle was celebrated in this city with unusual spirit. Never before have we witnessed so large and magnificent a procession, such dense crowds in the streets, or such universal good order and good feeling everywhere. The day was all that could be desired, clear and cold, and everything appeared to combine to render the day one of alloyed satisfaction and pleasure to all classes of our citizens. The square at the junction of East Broadway and Grand street, where the military and the civic societies formed in procession. was literally thronged with an immense congregation of men, women and children, assembled to witness the parade, while all along the line of march stretched a vest multitude, miles in length, through which the soldiers and the different societies passed amid continued cheering, the flaunting of banners and a general display of green ribbons and flags of every size and shape. — Tablet.

MISSOURI TEST OATH .-- It will be remembered that the case of A. J. P. Garesche was set for trial on the 9th, to the supreme Court of the United States. We have been anxiously awaiting some news from Washington as to its progress. As we go to press we receive a copy of the argument of the learned plaintiff in the case. The document is too lengthy to reproduce here, and at this late hour we have not time to make even a synopsis. The argument, as might be expected from one who has sacrificed so much for consistency and principle, is energetic and pointed, and to our lay mind, backed, as his arguments ever are, by mexhaustible references to authorities, conclusive. At the end of the argument he

I close, then, my argument. I have a deep personal interest in its decision, for I have resisted every temptation to allure me from my profession, and for more than twenty years have devoted myself assiduously to its pursuit. But far greaterer than my own interests are those which affect the people of the State. They will with painful eagerness await your judgment. But I feel that I speak in their name when I aver that, whether it realize their fear or fulfill their hopes, whether in joy or in sadness they puruse it, noder every circumstance they will receive it with cheerful acquiesence and a ready obedience, as the command of that Court to whose decisions the most respectful submission is due as that of final arbitrament. - St. Louis Guardian.

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT ?- The Boston Traveiler, by no means a friend of Britain, but one of many very much disposed to abuse England and express sympathy for the much exaggerated (at presaut) sufferings of Ireland, says :-

' Fenianism is expected to drive many people out of Ireland, most of whom will come to America. This is what the English desire, [this is not true]that is, they wish to get the Irish out of Ireland, though they would prefer they should not go to the United States. instead of gaining Ireland for the Irish, Fenianism only helps the English toward the possession of Ireland. It has been so in every instance in which the Irish have struggled against the English. In the 17th century, the Irish were sent out of Ireland, after Cromwell's victories, to serve in foreign armies. Forty years later after William Ill's success, thousands of them went into the French service After 1798, Irish emigrants were common. Fenianism is to be no exception to the rule, and already it has set Irishmen in motion for other lands, where, let us cherish the hope, though there is not much foundation for it, they will not be humbugged by swindling politicians, such as are now living on the hard earnings of other Irishmen. Mr. O'Connell's ' rent' has been severely condemned, but Mr. O'Connell did much in return for what he received ; and he sacrificed a great professional income to take the lead of his countrymen in a practical movement is which much success was won. The Fenian lead ers make no sacrifice, and they make no returns for ers who pour out money most lavishly, which for any good that their liberality affords, might as well be thrown into the sea. However, it is an ill wind that blows no good, and in this instance the Irish wind blows many Irishmen to countries where their industry will become useful to themselves and to others. Ireland will remain under the Saxon, who will finally get the whole country into his grasping

The New York World quotes statistics to show the decline of American shipping; and admits that all hope of American mercantile supremacy on the seas is forbidden by the dearness of building of both wooden and iron ships in the United States, owing to the policy of protection. It says: - 'Now, what-ever flag would 'rule the waves' must fly over iron vessels. But rather than that the stars and stripes should be that flag, the Pennsylvania iron-masters greatly prefer to project' into their own pockets about \$25 on every ton of iron bought by American steamship builders; and the Pennsylvania coal miners prefer to ' protect' about \$6 a ton on the coal used by American steamship builders into their own pockets. On the Clyde £3 a ton will buy pig iron, which the protection plumbers make the American shipbuilder pay \$50 a ton for in New York; and there tenshillings a ton will buy any quantity of such coal as is consumed in the building of our iron vessels, for which here the American steamship builder is forced by the protection-plunderers to pay \$10 a ton for. Of course we cannot compete with Great Britain against such fearful odds, and there is an end to the hoped for supremacy of American commerce'

BRITISH RESISTANCE TO AMERICAN TAXATION .-The State of Massachusetts, in order to provide ways and means for meeting its heavy war debt, has among other measures, imposed a tax upon all outside insurance companies doing business in that State. The tax levied is four per cent. upon the receipts for premiums. The Liverpool and London and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company has resisted the tax, whereupon the State Treasurer has applied to the Courts for an injunction to restrain the Company from doing business in the State.

THE MOUNT HOPE INSANS ASYLUM. - A Very extraordinary trial has been going on for the last week or so in Baltimore County court, indicative of the age we live in. William Schley, an eminent Baltimore barrister, remarked, during the course of the proceedings, that in the course of thirty years' experience at the oar he had never witnessed such bitterress of feeting displayed. It was a prosecution brought nominally by the State against the physician and sisters of charity who had charge of the Mount Hope Asylum, accusing them of a conspiracy to maitreat and maltreating the unfortunate mane committed to their care. The physician in charge, Dr. Stokes, is one of the first in his profession in the city, and a gentleman of unimpeachable and unim-peached character. The sisters, acting as nurses and managers at the asylum, have for years devoted themselves to their ardnous and painful duties, with no earthly reward but their approving consciences and the respect and admiration of every sympathizer with humanity. For years they have devoted them-

A new company is about to be introduced to care and untiring solicitude; and yet in the trianguary on the arrangements for laying the Atlantic the coarsest invective and fiercest denunciation were poured forth upon them and that kind hearted amiable gentleman, Dr. Stokes who, by the way, in a Protestant. It was even intimated by the prosecution that somebody had been foully dealt with and a secret murder committed in the institution. But the whole affair was too evidently a political and religious persecution; one of those cases that not unfrequently, now-a-days, disgrace the annals of our courts. Matters went so far in the prosecution that the judge, who had been elected as a partisan, was in an anonymous letter, threatened, because of his fair and impartial decisions. The case went off on a ruling of the Judge as to the testimony, and the State's Attorney abandoned as discreditable an attempt to pervert and prostitute engines of justice as ever was witnessed.

We judge, however, that this prosecution is but the percursor of others the forerunner of coming events, and that the Catholic Church will have to prepare itself for further developement of the bitter spirit of Puritanism. Such men as the Beechers and and Cheevers must have somebody to annoy and persecute. Now, that they have finished the slave. holder, they will take the Catholics. In his recent speech at Washington, Mr. Bancroft alluded very significantly to a grudge they had against the Roman Catholic Church .- N. Y. Freeman,

PLUCK AND SPIRIT. - A private in the Caledonia rifles, says the Cayuga Suchem, named Thomas Broy, occupied a situation in Cincinna at \$1 000 per year, but on receipt of a telegram that this company bad been called out to delend Canada against the Fenians, he went to his employer and stated his wish to leave at once to join his company. His employer at first objected to the loss of his services, but seeing Evoy's disappointed look, he not only consented to his departure but informed him that he would keep the place open for him till the Fenians hall been disposed of. This conduct was alike honorable to employer and employe, and we take pleasure impassing the fact around. Evoy arrived in Onledonia on Tuesday, and was enthusiastically received. Lieutenant Hammond, also of Caledonta, left a situation on the American side, at a salary of \$1500 a year, and came home at his country's call, to paril health and life, in its delence, for the mere pittanze allowed to soldiers. The brother of Dr. Davis of York, actuated by the same patriotic spirit, also gave up a lucrative position in the United States to rejoin his company, on receipt of a telegram that he was required to aid in the defence of the county. These examples show that the fire of true patriotism. still burns with vivid fervor in Canadian breasts .-Are these lessons not sufficient to teach the duty of those who have property to defend, but who remain at home to enjoy their wealth and case, while the poor soldiers leave their families unprovided for, and expose their own lives, in the service of their conttry, and to save from the ravages of the spoiler, the hearths, the homes, and the property of their wealths neighbors?

It is important to purchasers of the perminary pledges of Irish independence to know that through presses have been running a fortnight or longer on a very accurate counterfeit of the Fenian bonds of The rious denominations. The spurious \$10 b nde ac closely resemble the genuiune that it requires an expert to detect the cheat. Of the bonds of greater denomination the police have no description. The engravers and printers of these counterfeit bonds are said to have been employed by men of large resources - whether British or otherwise is not stated -and it is, moreover, alleged that the backers of the counterfeits have employed a gang of adventurers to distribute their bonds, and that already many thopsands of the false tokens have been sold to the credulous Irishmen and hard-working servant girls, and that the interior of the State, and New England and the West, have been flooded with the counterfeits, or are to be flooded within a fortnight .- U.S. Paper,

Spurious Fenian bonds are said to bear a very close resemblance to the genuice article. We have no doubt of their being exactly alike.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald is charmed with the serene peace that prevails in that city :- With the exception of lifteen or twenty lights and the exchange of a few friendly shots without any unfortunate results, nothing has happened of moment for

The mutterings of the storm are already heard in the great North-West. The men who, with Sherman, hewed their way to the Gulf of Mexico, from the instinct that they must own the right of way. hither for their productions, have no disposed to become servants under tribute to the manufacturers of New England and of the Atlantic States. The robust farmers of Illinois and lows. are, this winter, burning their Indian corn for fuel because it is cheaper than coal. It is cheaper, because they have no market for it. They have no market for it, in large part, because the people of Europe cannot afford to buy corn from people who, by enormous tariff duties exclude European manual factures. New England monopolies are piling ap. wealth, which is, as steadily, drained from the pro-ducers of the far West. The latter, already, are beginning to be pinched with poverty. Their lands are as fertile as ever, and their crops magnificentbut, cut off, by high tariffs, from the markets of the. world, they are impoverished by bad government.— In the great central States—even here in May York—the classes of honest humble labor, are with nessing with dismay the disappearance, for bare necessities of life, of the hard savings of former and better times. Let New England remember, if abecontinues, by her Thad. Stevens, and her Chas, Surrener, to promote the spirit of revolution, the day is. hastening on when the oppressed producers of the North-West will take a further step in the course . begun .- N. Y. Freeman,

A WONDERFUL CAVE -A St. Joseph (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that ... wonderful cave has been found in the bluffe about a mile above St Joseph, which has been explored by some of the leading citizens of that place. Provided: with all things necessary, they entered the enverse about 10 A.M., and were gone until 4 P.M., when they returned expressing the greatest wonder, and relating marvels too strange almost for credence. Before proceeding very far they came to a vast and splendid chamber, whose ceilings and sides were adorned with various stalactiles of every form and hue, and transparent in their brightness. Fish and. beasts and human forms were represented by this brilliant accretion, and massive curtains of it, bribliant in hue, were pendant from the ceiling, and hung heavily around the walls. Passing through the vast chamber, they found themselves in a sort of grotto, whose sides were formed of crystal columns. and whose arched ceiling resembled a gorgeons box of diamonds. Emerging thence they beheld; another hall vaster than the first one, and far more gorgeom in all its appointments. Here were niches, columns, recesses, fountains, all arranged as if by the kned of some great artist; and what was stranger still, a. sort of low melody seemed to fill all the space. The lest they attributed to the murmur of a crystal streamlet, which leaped from a portion of the wall, and ran into a recess over glittering pebbles. one side was a raised platform of pure white markle, extending the entire length of the room; and on the platform they discovered a human form of giganties size, and in excellent preservation. Its length from head to foot, was thirty eight feet six inches, There could not measure the circumference of the head, box it was immense, they should Imagine about six feet. Two of the teeth were dislocated, and these the brought to town, and I have seen. They are now on the counter of the office of the Pacific Botel, far general inspection. One of them is enline bee

The True Winness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLL SRIETED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FLIDAY | we should but display our unfitness for the exer-A No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes' his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH-1866. Friday, 30 - Good FRIDAY. Saturday, 31-Holy Saturday.

APRIL-1866. Sunday, 1-BASTER. Monday, 2-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 3 -Of the Octave. Wednesday, 4 -Of the Octave. Thursday, 5 - Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Bill introduced by the Ministry for amendrang the Parliamentary Oaths exacted of Cathotics has been pressed to a second reading, and -has been carried in the House of Commons by a masority of 298 to 5. The Opposition voted Efor the Bill; but through M. D'Israeli announced their intention of proposing some amendments to it in Committee. At present it, proposes to establish one uniform oath, to be taken by members of all denominations, couched in the following

" I, \mathcal{A} . B, do swear I will bear true allegiance to Tues I Victoria, and defend her to the utmost of my power from all conspiracies and treasons against her person, crown, or dignity.

The expendments which the Opposition intend to propose to the above oath are intended to secure a recognition of the Royal Supremacy; but even if carried, these will offer no obstacles to Catholics since they refer only to matters purely secular, as will be seen from the subjoined :-

"I. A. B., do swear that I will bear true allegiance to Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, as limited by the Act of Settlement, and defend her to the utmost of my power from all conspiracies and treasons against her person, crown, and dignity; and I do re-cognise that in all Courts established by Law in this country, the Queen's authority is supreme

This form of oath, even if the latter part be superfluous, seems, in so far as Catholics are conceraed, quite unobjectionable. No doubt the Queen is supreme in all Courts, civil or ecclesiastical established by Law in Great Britain: no doubt she is the rightful head of that body called the Church of England, as she is of every other merely human, and State created institution within her dominions: all that Catholics deny is that she, or that any secular prince, or that any lay person whosoever, has, or ever can have, any authority rin the Catholic Church established, not by Act of Parliament but, by Christ. In that Church we repudiate, as a pretension too ridiculous to be veven seriously discussed, the claims to Royal Supremacy: but of the Church of England. which is as much the creature of the State as is The Custom House, or the Court of Queen's Beach, we acknowledge without scruple that the Queen is the sole and supreme head, competent to do whatever to her may seem good therewith, either in doctrine or in discipline, since it is a trece human institution, which owes its very existence to the State.

A Bill for totally abolishing Church Rates has also been carried through a second reading, in a very full House by a majority of fifty: but it is most likely that in Committee some compromise Setwixt the supporters of the Establishment, and the Dissenters will be hit upon. The House of Lords will not pass a measure for the total abo-"Ittion of the obnoxious tax.

The Feman excitement in Ireland seems to be somewhat subsiding, and from the increasing rush of the population to the seaports, it would also - uppear, as if they had given up all idea of engaging in a contest with the British Government. Arrests, however, still continue; and there is a report, not as yet fully authenticated, that Stephens has succeeded in making good his escape.

In Canada the talk is all of arms, and resistance to the menaced Fenian invasion. An excellent spirit prevails: 'old animosities are forgottea, and ancient political feuds buried, in the presence of a common danger. It is, of course, impossible for us to say what are the intentions of the Femans in the U. States, or whether they do seriously entertain the design of a fillibustering caid upon Canada: but our Government has acted well and wisely in taking timely precautions, and and a hearty support from all Her Majesty's Irish.

loyal subjects. We should prove ourselves unworthy of the freedom which we enjoy, were we to prove ourselves slack in rallying round the flag of our country in a crisis like the present: cise of the political rights that our Constitution to employ them in unfriendly criticisms upon the policy of our rulers, or in thwarting their plans for the national defence.

An Explanation .- It has been objected to the TRUE WITNESS that it does not fairly reflect, or rather that it is not a true exponent of, the sentiments of the Irish Catholics of Canada. To this we reply :-

In the first place that, as the TRUE WITNESS does not profess to be an Irish Catholic paper, or a Scotch, or an English, Catholic paper, but simply a Roman Catholic paper-neither more nor less-so also it does not profess, or even make it its study, to reflect, or echo the sentiments, or opinions, of any class of men, be they Irish, Scotch, or English. Its sole study, its sole object, is, to the best of its power, to speak set forth, or humbly re-echo, the sentiments of the Catholic Church, as gathered from the teachings of her Prelates and Doctors, careless, or in other words, perfectly indifferent, as to whom it may please, or displease, in so doing. The ambition of the TRUE WITNESS is, not to follow public opinion, for it acknowledges no leader, no authority of any kind save that of the Church speaking by the mouths of her legitimate Pastors; but fully faithfully, and fearlessly to declare what that Church teaches, and thus rather to rebuke public opinion, when it runs counter to those teachings than basely yield to the current.

In the second place, and with respect to the matter more particularly referred to, that is to say, the merits of Fenianism and the attitude that all Catholics in Canada should adopt towards it, we have this to say: That we do believe, and until the contrary shall have been proved, will continue to affirm, that the TRUE WITNESS, on the question referred to, is a faithful exponent of the sentiments of the Irish Catholics of this Province, ss well as of the opinions of all Catholics of other origius. Our reasons for so believing and asserting are these :-That all the Bishops of Canada, who alone are competent to decide, or express an authoritative opinion upon the question, have defined in the clearest language, the line of conduct which it behoves all Catholics in the Province, without regard to nationality, to follow. From these, the duly consecrated Prelates of the Church, enlightened by the Holy Ghost, but one voice has been heard, and that in strongest terms of condemoation of Fenianism, and of warnings to the laity against in any manner countenancing it .--We need but refer to the public declaration of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, and to that of His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, to make good our assertion, and to establish our thesis: manism, and all its abettors, with scorn and abhorrence as the worst enemies of the Church.

Nor is it any reply to this to urge, that some men, calling themselves Catholics, encourage Fenianism, and seek to promote its objects. In every class of society there are, in all ages there have been, hypocrites, and apostates; and so today it is no new or marvellous thing if there are to be found some who having formally apostatised from the Catholic Church, by becoming members of a condemned secret society, and by despising the positive injunctions of the Church, should still persist in styling themselves Catholics. This does not, however, affect our position; because not he who crosses himself, and calls himself a son of the Church, but he only who, to the best of his knowledge and power, does the will of his spiritual mother, hearkens with docility to her injunctions, and unreservedly submits himself to her teachings, is indeed a Catholic, or worthy of the name. Obedience is better than sacrifice; much more then is it better than loud blathering. or sanctimonious whinnings about our " holy re-

THE SUPERIOR OF THE SEMINARY. - The important post of Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice left vacant by the death of the late lamented Rev. Dominique Granet has been filled by the election, as successor to the deceased, or the Rev. M. Bayle, for many years Director of the Grand Seminary of Montreal. The new Superior has been a resident of Canada for nearly forty years, and has acquired the respect and love of all who are connected with him by his profound theological attainments, his zeal as a priest, and his indefatigable charity as a Chris-

We would remind our readers that the lecture in aid of the Deaf and Dumb Institution takes place on the evening of Monday next, at the City Concert Hall.

The total number of persons arrested in Ireland, in virtue of the suspension of the Habeas To putting the Province in a state of defence, for Corpus Act, up to Tuesday, March 6th, wartich they deserve the thanks of the community, amounted to 176, of whom 42 were Yankee

to indicate that the case of the Irish tenant is likely to obtain a respectful and sympathetic hearing in the British Parliament, during the course of the present session. The Times, of years, say twenty-one years; and this supgenerally a very good index as to the feelings position again would induce the landlord, as a guarantees to us, were we at the present moment of the community, comes out decidedly in favor measure of self-protection, to insist upon a writof exceptional legislation for Ireland; citing both the reasons why such a course would be just and expedient; and a case that has just occurred in Ireland as an instance of the harsh treatment landlord, or "rights of property;" it would howtoo often dealt out to good, honest, and improving ever be just as equitable towards both narties. tenants by Irish landlords, and as calling loudly for legislative interference.

> our usual Irish items, and it certainly presents "duties of property." But at all events it is some most painful features. Nor, as the Times satisfactory to learn that the Government is edmits, is this by any means an exceptional or isolated case of legal hardship. "Unhappily"continues the Times-" the circumstances as reported, so far from being exceptional, illustrate with sad fidelity the grievances incident to the ordinary relation between Irish landlords, and Irish tenants;" and we may add that these circumstances explain, even if they do not at all justify, that wide-spread spirit of disaffection now displaying itself in Femanism, and abortive attempts at an Irish Jacquerie.

In this case we find a most respectable person who had invested all her property on a farm leased by her uncle, in real and valuable improvements, turned adrift on the world by the landlord, upon the death of her male relative; and this though she asserts that her uncle, during his lifetime, and that she herself, were encourage ed by their landlord to expend their money on the farm, by a positive, though unfortunately only a verbal, assurance, that they should never be disturbed, either during their joint lives, or the

life of the survivor. Had there been a written lease, this summary eviction of Miss Bentley could not have been sanctioned by the law. Now the Times sees clearly that, as the relative positions of the Irish cenant and the Irish landlord are not as are those of landlords and tenents in England and Scotland, so for Ireland an exceptional legislation is needed, and would unply no violation of the rights of property; and as one great need of the Irish tenant is a written lease, this the law should strive to secure for him by making it the interest of the landlord, in all cases to grant written leases. These points are well put by the Times :-

"We can easily show in what the actual position of an Irish landlord differs from that of an English landlord, and upon what prima fucie grounds, threfore, it is sought to establish a distinction between their legal rights against their tenants. In the first place, an English landlord generally resides on his property, whereas an Irish landlord is generally nonresident, and often an habitual absentee. This represents far more than a loss of expenditure and a diversion of Irish rents to the pockets of English and Continental tradespeeple; it represents the absence of that kindly superintendance and neighbourly intercourse which helps to remove many a source of discord. In the second place, it is the custom in England for the landlord to make improvements. while in Ireland, where improvements are made at that every man, be he Irish, Scotch, or English, all, they are made by the tenant. We do not stop who is indeed a Catholic, must look upon Fe- to inquire whence this difference of custom erices it is enough that it exists, and reverses all English notions of reciprocal duty between the two parties .-In the third place, almost all leases and agreements relating to land are in England committed to writing in Ireland verbal contracts, like that set up by Miss Bentley, are the rule,, and written contracts the exception. In the fourth place, the demand for good tenants in England is quite as active as the demand tor good farms; instead of which, in Iroland, where manufactures are few and languid, the competition for land is such as to place farmers at the mercy of landiords. Perhaps this difference really accounts for all the rest. At all events, any one who will take the trouble to conceive the effect of these four conditions - apart from history and from other elements which may occur to those familiar with the land tenure of Ireland - will cease to wonder why a legal status should have been claimed for the Irish tenant different from that which prevails in this country. The claim may be right, or it may be wrong; it certainly is wrong in the form it so often assumes ; but it is not groundless ; it is not absurd on the face of it.

We have reason to believe that a fresh attempt will be made by the Government during the present Session to settle, or at least to deal with, this difficult problem. In the year 1860 a measure with the same general object was carried by Mr. Cardwell; but the principle of that measure was virtually permissive. It enacted, in terms, that the relation of landlord and tenant should be deemed to be founded on the express or implied contract of the parties; and although it provided that leases or agreements for more than a yearly tenancy should be embodied in deeds or writ ings, it left the common tenancies at will, created by word of mouth as it found them. Now, the obvious policy of the Legislature, so far as it may be consistent with established principles of law and justice, is to encourage the use of written leases or agreements Where there is a written agreement properly worded no doubt can be raised as to the right of a tenant to compensation for unexhausted improvements, or as to that of a landlord to enforce eviction upon certain breaches of contract by the former. How then, is the use of written agreements to be promoted? This can only be done effectually by giving the landlord a strong motive for resorting to them, and it is understood that a provision for this purpose will form part of the Government Bill. It will enable the tenant to obtain by valuation the cost of any improvements he may have made, unless a contrary intention shall be expressed in some written agreement. The difficulty will, of course, be to secure the landlord against fictitions improvements, but this difficulty is far from being insuperable. It is further proposed to modity, in some degree, the existing law of distress. This remedy, as every one knows, belongs to the landlord of common right, without any express distressclause. A distress-clause, however, is usually inserted in leases and agreements in the nature of leases, nor is it likely that a landlord would ever allow it to be omitted if writing were employed. The change in contemplation is to make the power of distress dependent on its insertion in a written instrument, thus introducing a fresh security for the disuse of mere verbal contracts. !t will be for lawyers, and those who have specially studied the Irish land question, to discuss these proposals in detail, and to weigh the arguments which may be

adduced against them. It might also, without any invasion of the the company's services:

TENANT-RIGHT. - Everything would seem | rights of property, be assumed by the law in all | controversies betwixt landlords and tenants, that " unless a contrary intention be expressed in writing," the tenant's lease is for a long term ten lease or agreement with his tenant. As it is, the law, where no written evidence to the con trary appears, always assumes in favor of the in such cases always to assume, from the absence of any written documents to the contrary, The case referred to will be found amongst in favor of the tenant, or in other words of the about to bring in a Bill on the subject, and that public opinion in Great Britain is aroused in favor of the Trish tenant.

> There is a hitch somewhere in the appoint ment of a Health Officer for the City of Montreal. It was commonly reported that the appointment was to be given to Dr. Girdwood, a gentleman fully competent to discharge its duties; but objections have been raised, and it seems doubtful whether we are to have a Health Officer. at all; or whether beyond talk, anything will be done towards cleansing the City before the warm weather-and its expected companion, Cholera, U. States :overtake us.

How much might be done by an efficient system of cleanliness, to reduce the great mortality of Montreal will be evident from one consideration-to wit-that our summer rate of mortality, is higher than the death rate in winter. Now every body knows that it is cold that kills; that, under ordinary circumstances, the lower the thermometer-the greater the death rate. Thus it is in London, and the other large Cities of Europe, not models of cleanliness by any meanswhere the winter mortality is always in excess of that of the summer, and where every decrease in temperature is marked by a corresponding increase in the numbers of deaths, For instance, a slight decrease of temperature in the third mortality from 1,400 to 1,630.

And but for the inconceivably filthy state of protracted cold of our winters would be apparent in a great increase of mortality during the winter months; for it is not warmth, but cold that kills, I moved no less than eight bodies of infants in all because cold exhausts or wears out the vital system. On the contrary here, as the thermometer falls the death rate declines: as it rises, the latter increases-whereas in Europe the reverse

This shows that, though of course cold in Canada does its deadly work in the same style as it does that work in England, the chief cause of our mortality is one generated by an increase of out population. temperature:-that is to say, the fetid, and pestiferous emanations from the garbage, from the decomposing animal and vegetable substances, with which all the streets, lanes, and yards of the City are at all times encumbered, but which is winter are frozen over and buried in snow. But over this cause we have absolute control. We have but to cleanse the City of its perilous stuff, to reduce our summer rate of mortality far below the present winter rate-when of course, according to the laws of vitality it would, but for the disturbing cause we have mentioned, be at its maximum. We should then indeed no longer hear our cold winters spoken of as " healthy !" for cold is always deadly, because cold always severely taxes all the vital energies; and though—as compared with our summers, our winters are healthy, this is so because we live in an abnormal order; because we are so filthy that our summers are unnaturally deadly.

A public meeting, convened by His Honor the Mayor on requisition of, and attended by our leading citizens was beld on the afternoon of Tuesday last in the Mechanic's Hall of this City. The Mayor was called to the Chair, and Messrs. | ing, recruiting, raising funds, providing munitions Chamberlin, Penny, and Lowe were requested to of war, with the avowed object of making a filli-

for the assistance of the families of our brave not only of all international law, but of the ex-Volunteers, who at the call of duty have rushed plicit provisions of the municipal law of the U. to the frontiers to protect our land from fillibusters. This was well set forth by the Mayor who opened the proceedings: and in furtherance of the officials of the so-called neutral Governof this object a series of sound practical Resolutions were moved and agreed to. At the close a subscription was taken up—the Bank of Montreal leading off with a contribution of Four Thousand dollars; the Grand Trunk Railway Company with Two Thousand, for this section of the Province: the Bank of British North America with One Thousand. Nor were our private citizens slack, for in a few minutes the

employes at Toronto livve been formed into six companies in pursuance of the circular issued by Mr. Brydges. Those now in other volunteer corps will be requested to resign, so that the whole staff may join the new organization. It is further understood that parties refusing to sign the roll will be dismissed

THE LONDON TIMES ON CANADIAN FOR-TIFICATIONS .- In a lengthy criticism of the debates in the House of Commons on the Army Estimates, the Times takes occasion to censure strongly the expenditure of money on the fortifications at Quebec, and other posts in Canada, 28 " a hopeless and wasteful enterprise tending to involve this country-Great Britain-in heavy liabilities, without in any material degree protecting the Province against possible invasion from the United States." In case of any serious reverse in the field, it would be impossible. thinks the Times, for the troops to maintain their communications with Quebec; and indeed, with the country on the right bank of the river. on which the only railroad communication between Montreal and Quebec 13 unfortunately situated-in the possession of an enemy, all communication betwixt these two important cities would be cut off. What is wanted, as of supreme importance in a military point of view for the defence of the Province, is, a line of railroad built, exclusively on the left or Canadian side of the river.

IMMORALITY IN THE UNITED STATES. -The New York Freeman's Journal complains in vigorous language of the moral corruption of his countrywomen, a corruption most evident amongst the wealthiest classes of society in the

"The war, as war usually does, set loose a large portion of society from their moorings. The close of the war has not been accompanied by any return to a better order. On the contrary, indecency has grown more and more rampant. The very sense of shame at anything seems to have ceased to exist!

"It is a received maxim that a general corruption of morals among women, is the unfailing sign that a people has lost all recuperative moral power. This process has been going on for a long time among us. If it is not to accomplish our ruin there is not a moment to lose in staying the plague. It is a more threatening calamity than the cholera, or the triching in swine's flesh, or the rinderpest among black cattle."-N. Y. Freeman, 17th inst.

As a proof of these assertions the same writer adduces the frequency of infanticide, not amongst the poor and destitute, but the affluent, and what are called respectable classes. Of course reticence is imposed upon him by the very nature week of February last, raised the London rate of of the case, but some of the facts by him adduced are fearfully suggestive. For instance, he tells us that, only the other day, in a village not Montreal-the same phenomenon would be visible more than thirty miles from Rochester, and in here; and the effects of the excessive and long one of the most puritanical districts of Western New York, "in cleansing the vaults attached to a hotel—a first class hotel—the workmen restages of decomposition."

> Why insist upon these revolting facts? it may be asked. Because our design is to show that "vice is not the daughter of ignorance," and to refute the pernicious sophisms of those impertinent pretenders, who propose to us an extension of the Yankee "Common School System" as the best means of rearing up a moral and virtu-

How the Government at Washington understands the obligations of a neutrality, when its own interests are concerned, may be learnt from a communication made on the 29th of November 1864, by Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons; complaining, on the authority of General Dix. that there were about forty rebels, or Southern refugees, in Marysbourg, P. E. County, Canada. who were armed with revolvers, and used to drill three times a week. "These organisations," argued Mr. Seward, "for hostile purposes on Canadian soil, are so plainly in violation of all the obligations of neutrality that I cannot doubt the willingness of the Canadian authorities to put an end to them on proper notice."

Though the complaint made by Mr. Seward was discovered on the investigation immediately instituted by the Canadian authorities, to be destitute of foundation, yet, both in that complaint, and in the consequent action of our Provincial authorities, we had a plain recognition of the obligations of neutrals. To-day, and indeed for the last two years, a body of men, many thousands, have been openly organising, arming, drillbustering attack upon Canada, and the British The object of the Meeting was to raise funds North American Provinces; in flagrant violation States; and this is done not only with the knowledge, but with the sanction and approval ment! It is thus that the United States fulfill towards others those international obligations which they fail not to exact for themselves.

DENOUNCING THE FENIANS .- We understand that the Rev. Michael Brennan, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church, Belleville, took occasion on Sabbath last, to allude to the Fenians whom he denounced in unmeasured terms. He told his people that they were in the enjoyment of every civil and religious liberty: tast the Government of Great Britain was a wise and beneficent one, and warned them against amount realized was about seventeen thousand having anything to do with a movement which would be the greatest injury to the Irish race. He pronounced the Fenians enemies to God, enemies to GRAND TRUNK VOLUNTEERS.—The Grand Trunk bearers to discountenance them in every manner possible. He concluded his remarks upon this topic by requesting the members of the St. Patrick's Society to abstain from any public celebration on the 17th inst. These sentiments, we need scarcely say, do honor to the priest who uttered them, and will no doubt have a salutary effect. - Belleville Intelligencer,

TEMPORAL MISSION OF THE HOLY GHOST-By His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster. New York, D. Appleton & Co.; Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

This is a neat reprint of the already celebrated treatise by Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, on "Reason and Revelation," and the Mission of the Holy Chost, as permanently or undissolubly united with His Mystical body the Catholic Church, in virtue of which union that Church has the properties of Unity, Visibleness and Pepetuity; and is endowed with three attributes,-Indefectibility in life and duration, Infallibility as a teacher, and Authority to govern.

The teachings of this Church, constitute the sole rule of faith to Catholics, because this and no other rule, was appointed by Christ Himself. The Church—the true Church at all events must be as old as the day of Pentecost; must therefore be older than the Bible, since on the day of Pentecost the book commonly called the Bible was not yet in being, as none of the books of the New Testament had as yet been written. The true Church therefore cannot be based upon the Bible; unless we adopt the hypothesis that the superstructure can be anterior to the foundation, - which is absurd.

These truths the work before us lays before the reader, in the lucid style for which the illustrious author has long been justly celebrated, and supports them by keenest logic. Though, in one sease therefore, controversial, since it is a defence of the Catholic rule of faith, yet in it is there nothing which can shock the most fastidious of Protestants; and the perusal of the work would, we are sure, interest them, and might, we think, greatly profit them, by suggesting to them the necessity for examining the basis on which their religion rests, and for testing its historical solidity.

For after all the entire question at issue betwixt Catholicity, or Popery, and Protestantism, as not so very abstruse, does not require long and profound study. The child is competent to grapple with it, and the humblest intelligence to master it. For in its last analysis that question simply resolves itself into a question of history and chronology, to wit-" Did Christianity commence with the Church, or with the book called, in vulgar parlance, the Bible?" If with the latter, then of course, but in that case only, to that book every matter of controversy must be submitted. But, on the other hand, if Christianity commenced with the Church; if the Church be chronologically anterior to the Bible, or to those writings called the New Testament, then is it to the Church, and not to the Bible, that all matters in dispute must be submitted; and the religion which boasts that it is based upon the Bible, must, by its own showing be an innovation upon a Christianity which commenced with the Church.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-January, 1866 .-Leonard, Scott & Co., New York; Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The Edinburgh contains articles on the following subjects :- 1. Modern Fresco Painting; 2. The Youth of Cardinal Mazarin; 3. Public Galleries, and Irresponsible Boards; 4. An Economist of the Fourteenth Century; 5. Recent Changes in the Art of War; 6. Boner's Transylvania; 7. Was Shakespeare a Roman Catholic; 8. Corn and Cattle; 9. The Erckmann-Chatrian Novels; 10. Mary Tudor, and Brandon Duke of Suffolk; 11. Extension of the Franchise. The question as to the religion of Franchise. The question as to the religion of bored under prevented him from filling the vacancy Shakespeare is of little practical interest at the caused by the non-attendance of the Rev. Mr. Wilpresent day, but the conclusion to which the Reviewer arrives is probably the true one: That the occasion. That Irishmen to day cling with the poet cared very little for religion, either for tenacity to the faith planted in their Island several Cutholicity or for Protestantism; but that in so far as he had any positive religion at all, he was found practising and propagating the lath preached a member, though a lax one, of the Protestant Anglican Church, recently established. A contrary opinion, and in favor of the Catholicity of Shakespeare, is advocated by a French writer. M. Rio, on whom the Review is very severe. but whose blunders it balances by still more absurd blunders of its own; as for instance, in arguing that in the days of our great poet, Catholics in England were obliged to accept the Baptismal service of the Chuch of England, and that nearly a century elapsed before they held that service to be invalid. Of course the writer of the above precious nonsense could not have of the above precious nonsense could not have the times here, caused for some moments been aware—1st. that, at all times, the Catholic some little excitement and uneasiness. A Saity of England, if the services of a priest were not to be had, could have had their children baptised by Catholic laymen, a course which they would have preferred to that of having them baptised by a non-Catholic layman, styled a priest or a minister of the Anglican Church; menting the Society, and regretting the inability and secondly, that the Catholic Church has always insisted, and notably in the fourth canon of the seventh session of the Council of Trent, that the baptism given by heretics, with water, and in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost is valid and true baptism. Now this session was celebrated in the month of March 1547; and therefore at no subsequent period could the Catholics of England have believed that baptisms by an Anglican minister, and according to the Anglican ritual, were invalid: for had they done so they would have incurred the anathema of their own Church. This is, however but a fair average specimen of the gross stupidity

and the second second

with which all Protestant writers are afflicted the County of Shefford and vicinity convened on when they treat of matters connected with the the 17th in the vestry-room of the Catholic Catholic religion.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE—April 1866. Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal-There is always much amusing reading matter

n this periodical, mixed up with articles of a very inferior quality: the illustrations are well executed, and the lover of nature may find pleasure in the perusal of an article headed " Birds at Home."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES. -It was evident to the dullest intelligence, from the commencement of the war betwixt the Northern and Southern States, that the success of the former in their aggressive designs upon their neighbors, would be followed by a war of aggression on the Catholic Church, and the civil rights of Papists. These anticipations have been already realised; and not only have penal laws, imposing "test oaths" upon the Catholic Clergy been carried and put into execution, but by our exchanges we learn that, in Missouri, a Bill has just been passed subjecting the Catholic Church, but none other, to taxation. We may shortly expect to see the old Penal Code of New England against Papists revived in its integrity, by our modern democrats.

We insert below a communication from Mr. Harrington, not because we desire to prolong a controversy, but because, as we have unintentionally pained the writer, we owe him satisfaction. In conclusion, we reiterate our assurance that we never so much as suspected the Order to which he belongs, of entertaining disloyal designs in Canada, or of sympathising with the Queen's

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Ottawa, 23rd March, 1866. Sir,-Referring to your srticle in to-day's TRUE WITNESS, and a communication I addressed to the Freemasons of Canada, I beg to point out that I simply copied four quotations extracted from the Dublin Irishman on the subject of Fenianiam, to the tenor of which extract I objected. I had nothing of yours to contradict. I did, however, express regret that the quotation in question was circulated in Canada at this particular time.

My real object in writing at all was, that my Brethren might see what was said; and I know, of no existing necessity of any kind for my entering into a controversy about the merits or demerits of an Order, which (the like Churches, having its bad subjects), cannot help being antagonistic to this Penian business, as it is to all such dark and treasonable conspiracies.

Your obedient servant, T. DOUGLAS HABINGTON

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

DEAR SIR,-The members of the St. Patrick's Society of the County of Shefford and vicinity, celebrated their last anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland in the Catholic Church of this village. The Rev. Mr. Gendron celebrated the Mass of the day, assisted by several choristers, Ladies and Gentlemen, who showed themselves to be adepts in sacred music.

After the Gospel of the day, the Rev. Mr. McCauley of Granby, Chaplain to the Society, read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Willett of St. Hyacinthe regretting his inability to attend and preach the sermon of The Day; -adding that rcumstances over which he had no control, to state of the country, prevented him from accepting the invitation of the Society-and requesting that their prayers might be offered to the Throne land. After the reading of the letter the Rev. Gentleman spoke substantially as follows:-

"He deeply regretted that an indisposition he lalet, but yet he would be wanting, inadequate as he felt himself to be, if he did not say a few words on centuries ago by St. Patrick;-That whenever the British flag floated to the breeze Irishmen might be to their heathen ancestors by St. Patrick; that it was the duty of every Irish Catholic in Canada to protect and defend that flag from insult under whose shadow they lived so happy and so free; that, much as they sympathised with their countrymen, and deeply regretted the grievances they labored under in Ireland, yet they should condemn every movement made by them or in their behalf to remove those grievances by means that were illegal and unconstitutional. Obedience to the laws and loyalty to the Throne were the paramount duty of every good Irishman, both here and in Ireland.

After a few more remarks in an eloquent and natriotic strain, the Rev. Gentleman gave the congregation his benediction and retired.

As the service closed a little incident took place that in the present very excited state of soldier of the Volunteer Company, one of the of adhering to the doctrine of Christ, taught by Himgreat burry enquiring for the President of the Society. He was the bearer of a letter to the President P. Mahedy, Esq., from Capt. Anger of the Volunteer forces, stationed here, compliof bimself or Company to attend the celebra-

The attendance was large and orderly; every paet of the County of Shefford had its representative present. The remainder of the day was spent by coavivial parties with their friends in the village. All were sober, orderly and well behaved. The Rev. Mr. McCauley and the officers of the society were the invited guests of the Rev. Mr. Gendron, at whose house, they did justice to his hospitality.

Several resolutions were passed by the Society of which you will find a copy annexed. AN ANTI-FENIAN.

Waterloo, March 19th, 1866.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of therines Journal.

Church of this village, the following resolutions were moved and carried unanimously.

Moved by P. Mahedy, Esq., J.P., President of the Society, seconded by William Harris, Esq., of Granby, one of the Vice-Presidents, and,---

Resolved-"That although we sympathise with our countrymen in Ireland, and deeply deplore the grievances that they labor under-yet we condemn every movement made by them to remove their grievances, or to ameliorate their condition, that is opposed to the voice of God and His Church."

Moved by John Clary, Tax., Municipal Councillor of Shefford, seconded by P. O'Caliagban Esq., of Granby, and,—

Resolved-"That we condemn the Fenian movement with all its ramifications wherever it exists—we consider these misguided men as enemies to our creed and country-and should our services be requived to repel any lawless banditti of Fenians or others that dare poliute our adopted country by an invasion, we tender those services to our government,-for living as we do in a free and happy country, it is our duty as good and faithful subjects of our beloved Queen, with the strong arm and warm hearts of Irishmen to support Her Crown and dignity."

Moved by Mr. Andrew Healy, of Granby, seconded by Mr. William Carey of South Rox-

ton, and,Resolved-"That the thanks of the society are due, and are hereby tendered to the Rev. Mr. Gendron for the tasteful manner in which he has decorated and prepared his church for our reception; as also to the several Ladies and Gentlemen, choristers. who so well performed their part at the celebration."

Moved by the President, seconded by Mr. Charles Moran, and,—

Resolved-"That we acknowledge the compliments paid to our society in the letter just read from Capt. Auger in behalf of himself and Company now stationed here; and that we pledge ourselves that, as long as he and his gallant comrades reside amongst us. we will use our best exertions to make their dojourn pleasant and agreeable.

Moved by Mr. William Farley, of Granby, seconded by Mr. Peter Dunn, of Shefford, and,— Resolved-"That copies of these resolutions be forwarded for insertion to the TRUE WITNESS, Waterloo Advertiser, Eastern Township Gazette, and Mont. real Weekly Herald,

P. O'CALAGHAN, Secretary.

Waterloo, March 17th, 1866.

PRISST KILLED -On Tuesday Light, while the Rev. Father Sinnott, of Adjala, Simcoe Co., was riding on horseback in his diocess, to visit a sick person, the borse took fright from the lightning, threw the rev. gentleman, and killed him. His body was found on the road yesterday evening. He was above 50 years of age, and was much respected by all who knew

OBITUARY.

Died, at Pictoa, C W, on Tuesley, the 5th inst., W. H. Gray, Esq. This venerable gentleman was in his 90th year, when it had pleased his Creator to call him to the enjoyment of those rewards with which He has promised to laurel the true soldier who perseveres to the end. Mr. Gray was born in the County Louth, Ireland, in the year 1776. He was a gentleman whose integrity of principle, decision of purpose, and manly valor, rendered him well qualified for the discharge of the duties which devolved on him as officer in the British army, which pursuit he chose in the year 1796. Then a very young man, he distinguished himself very much in the rebellion which distracted his native country the two succeeding years. He signalized himself next in the Peninsular war, and again did much credit to his name and country in the American war of 1812 .--This veteran of nearly three-fourth of a century has filed the offices in the British army of Cornet, Lieutenant, Assistant and Head Barrack Master successively, and was permitted by the Lords Commission. ers to retire upon full pay for life as a Field officer.

The funeral procession took place on Thursday, the 8th instant, at half past nine a.m.. The greater po.tion of the Volunteer Companies of this County re argenized and formed into procession and gether with the present unfortunately excited under Major T. Bog, and marched before the re-state of the country, prevented him from acceptairs suitable to the occasion. The procession, which was solemnly grand, reached St. Gregory's Church about 10; and the corpse having been carried in, the of Grace for the continuation of peace in our sacred edifice was filled in a few minutes. Here, in one assembly, were commingled the poor, the soldiery and the most respectable citizens of the town, including the highest officials of the county, ooth civil and military.

When all had taken their places, the Pastor. Rev. Father Lalor, commenced the celebration of M ss; and, after the First Gospel, the Rev. Father Brencan, of Belleville, ascended the "ltar, and delivered one of the finest sermons we ever listened to on such an occasion. The Rev. preacher began with the text-"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." He then heautifully portrayed the character of the deceased ; showing that he entered upon a military career at a time when the greatest inducements were held out to young men to forsake the religion of their fathers in Ireland; high places of emoluments, honore, &c .. but nothing had any charm for him when his religion was at stake. He most eloquently held up the character of the lamented deceased, as a rare gem, and showed forth his fidelity to his God and to his earthly Sovereign through every vicissitude of his long life; citing him as one example, how God rewards even here his faithful servants with a length of years and success in their honest ambition.

The Rev. Gentleman than proceeded to prove the Communion of Saints, and purgatory as in the Church of Christ, and the goodness and mercy of God therein displayed to his people; and he did so too, in a powerful and masterly style, filling the Church with his fine lofty voice which re-echoed vibrating to the very heart of the most obdurate.

The Rev. preacher then retired; and Mass having been concluded, Father Lalor addressed the congregation, briefly, but forcibly, showing the necessity strangers stationed here, entered the church in a self and by His Church at the present day, as the only means of salvation. He then, as the administering priest, gave a touching culogy of the dead before Him.

The two Rev. gentlemen conveyed the corpse to the grave, when the last sad but grand scene was concluded by three successive peals of musketry. May his soul, through the mercy of God, and the merits of Christ, rest in peace. Amen - Com.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES .- On Saturday last several shots were fired from 'old Niagara' across the river. A minnie ball entered Fort Niagara, and another the light-house. The one entering the Fort passed close to a sentry, and the one which entered the light house, came very close to the wife of the keeper. The commandant of Fort Nisgars, Major A. A. Cain, sent a remonstrance to Major Poffard, and that gentleman instituted inquiries to discover the perpetrators of the outrage. The firing was finally traced to two individuals living on the dock. Martin Morrisson and Daniel McMullin, who were fined by mortisson and Daniel McMultin, who were intended to the Major for the offence. The only excuse these wortness offered was that they mistook Fort Niagara for a duck, and therefore poured in their broadsides. This is not the first time the Niagara people have been called upon to suppress similar outrages.—St. Ca
Therefore Name Major for Medical St. Also of Duly, 1861., Also of her husband died on the 3rd of July, 1861., Also of her husband died on the 3rd of July, 1861., Also of her brothers THOMAS and WILLIAM COLIMAN, from the Parish of Madeliga, County W 407 [201] will be thankfully received by their sister Bridget Uniman, now Mrs. Gallagher, av No. 15, Mayor Street, Montreal, Lower Canada.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY .- At the annual election of efficers, which took place in the Society's rooms, Bonaventure building, on Monday evening last, the 19th inst., the following were elected for the

ensuing year, viz,;—
President —Patrick McLaughlin. Vice-President-Michael O'Brien. Secretary-P. Coyle. Librarian-Thomas McGauley.

Conncil-Messrs. Patrick Jones, James Lynch, Patrick O'Brien, Fatrick Clary, Daniel J. McKeon and Daniel Phelan.

Marshal-Thomas James Doherty.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society. - At a Regular meeting of this Society, held on Wednesday evening in the St. Ann's Hall, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

President-W. O. Farmer. 1st Vica-President-Edmund Gammon. 2nd Vice-President-Daniel Dwyer.

Secretary-Edward Ryan. Treasure: -- Michael Moore. Committee-James Noonan, Thomas McConony, Thomas Harding, John Phelan, James McNamara. P. Carroll, M. Driscoll, P. Gahan, John Grannan,

McGrath, John Ryan, T. Raphael. Grand Marshal-John Haggerty. This Society is making rapid progress through the indefatigable exertions of its President, Mr. W. O.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN KINGSTOR.

The Irishmen and descendents of Irishmen of this vicinity, calebrated the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint on Saturday, by a Grand Procession through the streets, and attended High Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral. Although a chilly wind prevailed, the morning opened bright and favorable, and the sun made the day very spring like. The procession formed in front of the City Hall at ten o'clock, and marched through the principal streets in the following order :-

THE UNION JACK. BAND.

Papils attending the Christian Brothers' School Two deep.

> THE PORTSMOUTH SOCIETY. Members two and two.

Banner of the Crosss. [Spears. Members two and two. Spears.] Wolf Dog [Spears. Members two and two.

WOLFE ISLAND SOCIETY. Battle-axes.] Harp. Battle axes. s.] Harp. [1 Members two and two. Spears] Father Mathew. [Spears. Members two and two.

BAND
Battle-axes] SUN BURST. Battle-axes. KINGSTON SOCIETY. Ex-Members of Committee and ex-Officers. Members of Committee. Treasurer, and Chairman of Committee.

Cor. Secretary and Rec. Secretary. CHAPLAINS. Harps. 7 PRESIDENT. The Procession formed in front of the CITY HALL at NINE 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 to the Cathedral. After Divine Service, the Procession reformed in tront of the Cathedral, and proceeded along John. son Street, to 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 Wellington Street, along Wellington Street to Union Street, along Union Street to Ontario Street, thence to the City Hall.

The Portsmouth and Wolfe Island Societies arrived in good numbers in the City early in the morning and joined in the Procession. The Christian Brothers' Juvenile Band headed the Procession followed by the pupils of the Brothers' Schools, and the Wolfe Island and Portsmouth Societies.-Mr. David Fraser's Brass Band preceeded the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston, which brought up the rear. The Procession was very large and respecttable, and fully up to the display of former years. The Marshal of the Day was Mr. Jas Friel, who was aided by Mr Jas. Rigney, as Assistant Marshal, and two boy Marshals, Masters Devlin and Smith Mr. Patrick Quinn, Marshalled the St. Patrick's Society of Portsmouth. The new flag of the Christian Brothers' Schools, presented by No. 1 Hose Company, was carried for the first time. - The Procession was marshalled in an able manner by Mr. Friel, who

preserved the most complete order throughout. On reaching the Cathedral a Grand High Mass was celebrated by his Lordship Bishop Horan, and a sermon, suitable to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Stanton. On re-forming, the Procession again paraded the streets, and marched to the City Hall, which was crowded with all classes, eager to hear some good speeches. The President, Dr. Sullivan, made a very pretty speech, mingled with loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the Government of Canada. Addresses were also made by Mr. Thos. Howard, the Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society of Portsmouth, by the Marshals and Assistant Marshals, Mr. P. Quinn of Portsmouth, Mr. J. Bermingham, and also patriotic and telling speeches by Mr. Daniel Macarow and Mr. James O'Reilly, Recorder, each professing to represent the feelings of the Irishmen of Canada as loyal to the core, and repelling aspersions as to their being dissatisfied with the present Government. Loyal and hearty cheers were given for the Queen, Old Ireland, the Govern-ment of Canada, &c. The meeting was most enthusias ic in their expressions of loyalty. The utmost unanimity prevailed throughout the day. Not one drunken person could be seen on the streets, nor did one bitter word pass between parties. All creeds saw the Procession, admired it, and expressed pleasure at seeing such a happy feeling that pervaded the ranks. The Police Station did not receive a single person for rowdyism. One thing was observable throughout the whole proceedings, the happy and prosperous condition of Irishmen, giving as it were the lie to Fenianism in Canada.

CATTLE FOR THE STATES .- There could not have been less than 20,000 head of cattle taken from this section of the Province during the past week. An immense number of horses were also bought by American speculators. All day Saturday, 17th inst., there was one continual stream of cars crossing Suspension Bridge.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ottawa R Nagle \$1; Windsor, M Beeman, \$2; Lacolle, H Barker \$2; J Gaul \$2; Athlone M J Cas-serly \$3; Matilda, M Houlahan \$2; Oak Ridge, Mrs M J Beynon, \$2; Brockville, J H Kelly \$2; Hamilton, D Smith \$2.

ton, D Smith \$2.

Per Rev H Brettargh, Trenton—P Burns \$1.

Per J McIver, Dewittville—J Fagan, \$2.

Per P Purcell, Kingston—A Carter, \$2; P Henry, \$2; P Daley, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; S Sullivan, \$2; W Brophy \$2 50; B Doran \$2; P Conroy \$2 50; M James \$2; P Campbell \$2; P Quigley \$2; J Murphy \$2; Sergeant Shea \$2; M Q 2inn \$2; Mrs Baker \$2; P Sewell \$2; H Cummins, \$2; P Brown \$2; T Martin \$2; Batb, J McKenty \$2.

Per L Whelan. Thorne—Clarendon Centre P

J Naughton, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 28, 1866. Flour-Pollards, \$3,00 to \$3,25; Middlings, \$3,50 \$3,75; Fine, \$4,25 to \$4,45; Super., No. 2 \$5,10 to \$5,25; Superfine \$5,40 to \$5,50; Fancy \$6,50 to \$7,00 Extra, \$7,75 to \$8,00 ; Superior Extra \$8,00 to \$8,50; Bag Flour, \$3,15 to \$3,20 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 20c to 23c.

Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$23,00 to \$24,00; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,40 to \$4,60:

Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.16. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,65 to \$5,70 Seconds, \$5,90 to \$6,00; First Pearls, \$7,80 to \$0,00 Dressed Hogs, per 100 bs. ..\$8,00 to \$8.50 Beef, live, per 100 lbs 7,00 to 7,75 Sheep, each, ..\$4,00 to \$8,00 3,50 to 4,50 \$2,00 to \$8,00 Lamb. Calves, each,

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

	l		₿.	d.		8.	đ.
	Flour, country, per quintal,		17	0	to	17	6
,	Oatmeal, do		11	0	to	11	6
	Indian Meal, do		8	6	to	9	0
	Wheat, per min.,		0	0	to	0	(
١	Barley, do , per 50 lbs		3	4	to		6
	Peas, do.		4	0	to		(
	Oats, do.		1	10	to		Č
	Butter, fresh, per 1b.		1	3	to		ε
	Do, salt do		1	1	to		2
	Beans, small white, per min		0	G	to		C
	Potatoes, per bag		3		to		ē
	Onions, per minot,		4	0	to		0
	Beef, per lb		0	4	to		7
	Pork, do		0		to		8
	Mutton do		0	5	to		6
ĺ	Lamb, per quarter		5	0	to		3
	Lard, per lb		0	10			•
į	Eggs, fresh, per dozen		1	0	to	1	3
	Apples, per brl	• • • •	\$3			\$5,	00
	Har, per 100 bundles,					\$6.	
i	Straw	• • • •				\$3	



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEMMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 2nd April. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. By Order,

F. M. CASSIDY,

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE time for the reception of plans for this Building has been extended to 6th of APRIL next. Full particulars can be had on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the Directors, No 40 Little St. James Street, every day from 2 to 4 P.M. (Saturday excepted.)

By order of the Directors, R. McSHANE, Secretary.

LECTURE,

HON. THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MGR. BOURGET, BISHOP OF MONTREAL,

IN AID OF THE FEMALE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION. Under the charge of the

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE Upper St. DENIS STREET.

THE HON. MR. MGEE has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture for the BENEFIT of the above

CITY CONCERT HALL. EASTER MONDAY,

2nd APRIL, 1866;

SUBJECT,..... "HEROIC CHARITY;"

A numerous Committee of Gentlemen, including His Worship the Mayor, H. Starnes, Esq.; the Hon. P. J. O Chauveau, President of St. Jean Baptiste Society; and B. Devlin, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, have undertaken the management.
Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU has also kindly consented to deliver an Address in French.

By the permission of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, the ST. ANN'S BAND will be in attendance. The Chair to be taken by His Worship the Mayor, at Eight o'clock, P.M. Doors will open at half past Seven.

Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at the Institution, at the principal Book Stores, at the door, and of the undersigned.

THOMAS M'KENNA, Honorary Secretary. A large number of additional seats will be pro-

NOTICE.

AN ACTION hath been instituted, en-separation de biens, in the Superior Court here, under the number 2725, at the instance of Susan Adelaide Holmes, of Montreal, wife of Benjamin S. Curry, of Montreal, merchant, against said Benjamin S. Curry. Montreal, 28th February, 1366. STRACHAN BETHUNE,

Atty. for Plaintiff:

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL .

JOB PRINTERS,

WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL. Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every description furnished to order.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF ELIZABETH COLMAN, wife of JOHN MORRI-SON, when last heard of they lived in Buffalo, where her husband died on the 3rd of July, 1861. Also of her brothers THOMAS and WILLIAM COLMAN,

Montreal, Lower Canada ्रात्ति । जातरामा चार्चनेका जीवालक क्षेत्र एका स्वर्चनेत्र स्ट्रीति

NTONNER RILLY SOUNT DENSTRON FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

According to the Guardian correspondent, the Mexican Envoy at Paris has urged upon the Emperor that a delay of five years was still necessary before the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico could take place, unless he was prepared to risk the downfall of all that has been built up with so much trouble and expense. It is asserted, also, that the Emperor assented to this view of the matter. Yet the Patrie intimates that 5,000 men may soon be expected to return; and even goes so far as to designate the regiments which are to have precedence. The Memorial Diplomatique, on the contrary, thinks this announcement at least premature, and that Baron Seillard's mission must be regarded as merely the start ing point of the negotiation. Altogether, confidence in a very speedy evacuation of the American soil has been shaken in about the same degree as it has with respect to that of Italy; and while rumor has gradually swollen the intended foreign legion of the Pope from 1,200 to 12,000 men, the period for the cessation of the Mexican expedition has again faded into a somewhat remote perspective.

The Gazette de France announces that the 59th and 71th Regiments of Infantry, at present in Rome, will return to France about the middle of April.

The Bishop of Arras died this morning, March

5th. In the course of a recent debate on the question of the Danish Duchies, in the French Corps Legislatif, Mr. Thiers, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that it a war broke out between Austria and Prussia it would be an impossibility for France to remain indifferent and inactive; his argument being, that she could not tacitly allow Prussia to anner the Duchies, and that she should assist Austria and the Confederation in resisting that shameful act of spoliation.

M. de Lagueronniere presented a petition in the Senate on Tuesday from a person named de Cornol, pointing out the danger of hasty interments, and suggesting the measures he thought requisite to avoid terrible consequence.' Among other things, the petitioner demands that the space of twenty-four hours between the decease and the interment, now prescribed by the law, should be lengthened to fortyeight hours: that an electrical apparatus should be kept in the sacristy of each church; and that the parish priests and their curates should be taught how to work it; that the body should, after the lapse of forty-eight hours, be submitted to the last and most powerful electric test; that the solid wooden lid of coffins should be done away with, and replaced by a covering of canvas, to be lifted up at the moment the remains are laid in the grave in order to ascertain, beyond all possibility of doubt, that life is completely extinct, and that what apppears to be death is not merely a lethargic sleep.

A rather long debate followed, in which Cardinal

Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, took a leading part. He was decidedly of opinion that the petition should not be set aside by the order of the day, but that it should be transmitted to the Minister of the Interior, for further action. Some of the remarks of the venerable prelate produced so great an effect on his auditors as to merit particular mention. He said he had the very best reasons for believing that the victims of hasty interments were more numerous than people supposed. He considered the rules and regulations on this head as prescribed by the law very judicions; but, unfortunately, they were, particularly in the country, not always executed as they should be, nor was sufficient importance attached to them. In the village he was stationed as assistant curate in the first period of his sacerdotal life he saved three persons from being buried alive. The first was an aged man, who lived twelve hours after the hour prescribed for his interment by the municipal officer. The second was a man who was quite restored to life; and in both cases a trance more prolonged than usual was taken for actual death.— The other instances I give in the words of the Arch-

bishop-: -The next case that occurred to me was at Bor deaux. A young lady, who bore one of the most distinguished names in the department, had passed through what was believed to be the last agony, and as, apparently, all was over, the father and mother were torn; away from the heartrending spectacle. As God willed it, I happened to pass by the door of the house at the moment, when it occurred to me to call and inqure how the young lady was going on-When I entered the room the nurse, finding the body breathless, was in the act of covering the face. and indeed there was every appearance that life had departed. Somehow or other, it did not seem to me so certain as to the bystanders. I resolved to try .-I raised my voice, called loudly upon the young lady not to give up all hope; that I was come to cure her, and that I was about to pray by her side.— You do not see me, I said, 'but you hear what I My presentiments were not unfounded. The word of hope I uttered reached her ear and effected a marvellous change; or, rather called back the life that was departing. The young girl, survived, she is now a wife and the mother of children, The young girl, surand is this day the happiness of two most respectable families.'

! The Archbishop mentioned another instance of a similar revival in a town of Hungary during the cholera of 1831, which he had heard that day from one of his colleagues of the Senate as they were mounting the staircase. But the last he related is so interesting and made such a sensation that it deserves to be repeated in his own words :--

in a church which was excessively crowded, a young priest who was in the act of preaching was suddenly seized with giddiness in the pulpit. The words he was uttering became indistinct, he soon lost the power of speech, and sunk down on the floor. He was taken out of the church and carried home. All was thought to be over. Some hours after the funeral bell was tolled, and the usual preparations made for the interment. His eyesight was gone: but if he could see nothing, like the young lady I have alluded to, he could hear, and I need not say that what reached his ear was not calculated to reassure him. The doctor came, examined him, and pro nounced him dead; and after the usual inquiries as to his age and the place of his birth, &c., gave permission for his interment next morning. The venerable bishop in whose cathedral the young priest was preaching when he was seized with the fit, came to his bedside to recite the De Projundis. The body was measured for the coffin. Night came on, and you will easily feel how inexpressible was the angrish of the living being in such a situation. At last, smid the voices murmuring around him, he distinguished that of one whom he had known from in-fancy. The voice produced a marvellous effect and a superhuman effort. Of what followed I need say no more than that the seemingly dead man stood next day in the same pulpit. That young priest, gentlemen, is the same young man who is now speaking before you, and who, more than forty years. after that event, implores those in authority, not merely to watch vigilantly over the careful execution of the legal prescriptions with regard to interments. but to enact fresh ones in order to prevent the recur--rence of irreparable misfortunes.

As I have said, the recital of the Cardinal of what occurred to himself produced a profound sensation, and, in spite of all that could be alleged by the Reporter of the petition, the Senate voted for referring low a price as possible the defreque of these cham it to the Minister of the Interior.

to the new disease called trichines, with which pigs in Gesmany are affected, and which has caused numerous deaths among those who have eaten their France from the disease, the Government has taken tors usually succeed in carrying off the spolia opima the subject into its consideration. At the beginning of the recruits, who are, generally speaking, able

of last year the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce bodied young men, and sufficiently well dressed. _____tto give an answer to this question and when O'Con-_____first year he received £58, during the second £150, in cine to inquire into the matter, and that body commissioned Dr Delpech, one of its members, to make a report on the documents relating to the disease presented to the Academie, and to add such suggestions as he should deem expedient. The Minister had moreover, determined to send a commissioner to Germany to study the disease, both with respect to its effects on men and on animals. The important mission could not be intrusted to a more competent person than Dr. Delpech with regard to the effect of the disease on men, and the Minister selected M. Raynal, Professor at the Veterinary College of Alfort, to examine the disease as regards animals. -These commissioners are about to proceed on their journey, and they will first stop at Huy, in Belgium, where where the disease is said to have appeared .-It is evident from the preceding statement that the Government, having undertaken to have the disease examined by competent authorities, both in its relation to man and animals, every practical measure will be adopted to prevent its introduction into France, and to arrest its progress should it unfertunately gain an entrance.

The Gazette de Midi states that a new torpedo of more destructive kind than any hitherto invented has just been tried in the dockyard of Castigneau, Toulon, with complete success. The Vauban shipof-war, attacked by a boat twenty feet long supplied with a spur armed with a fulminating torpedo, was lifted three feet out of the water and instantly sunk in consequence of an enormous hole in her keel caused by the torpedo. The success was the more remarkable as the charge of powder was only six pounds, but it is of a new invention, and more powerful than any yet tried.

'Dr. Pusey,' writes the Paris correspondent of the B en Public, 'has been making some stay in France, and has had long interviews with some of our Bishops. From Bordeaux he accompanied the Cardinal Archbishop on his confirmation tour, and it is said that he was more than once moved to tears by the scenes which met his views. At Orleans and at Paris he had discussions with Mgr. Darboy and Mgr. Dupanloup on abstruse questions of theology. It appears that it was Cardinal Donnet who advised Dr. Pusey to pay a visit to Pius IX. May he follow this advice, and may this man who has brought so many souls within the Church's pale, yield to a word and blessing from Pius IX., and enter it himself at last.

It appears by the report of the inspector of elementary education at Paris, that between the years 1861 and 1863, protestant schools have increased from 63 to 78. The 19th arrondissement contains 5 schools to 20G Protestants; the 14th arrondissement has 35 schools to 140 families Hence it is to be observed that the number of schools is out of proportion to the requirements of the Protestant popula tion, and that the Protestant chose the children who dwell in the poorest quarters as the objects of their school propagandism.

Two actresses were quarrelling here - as even actresses will do at times—a few night ago in presence of a third; they got very violent, and finally approached the question of age. This was too much for the youngest, and she came out with language more forcible than flattering, more 'pagan than parliamentary.' Suddenly she paused in her bravura of bad words, and turning to the witness said, 'Oh, czel ! ciel ! what have I done ? what have I done?-Abused her, called her such names. I never knew who was my mother, and she might be' Picture to yourself the feelings and expression of the injured one. - Paris Letter.

PORTUGAL.

The Portugese Government have ordered Prim to quit that country immediately. As Garibaldi's in-discreet candour alarmed Lord Palmerston and led to the red buccaneer's forced relinquishment of his anticipated triumphal tour through England and Scotland, lest he might let out too much of the truth and convict the Queen's late Prime Minister of falsehood, perfidy, and complicity in the revolutionary proceedings in Italy, so Prim's speech at Lisbon, where the trator has been treated by the aristocracy and the mob as the Nizzard rebel and revolutionst was at Stafford House, have alarmed the Portuguese Government lest the whole truth about the Iberian conspiracy in the Peninsula might get out; and the Conde de Reus must transfer his person to Paris or London, notwithstanding the attempt of some of the Freemasons and Revolutionists in the Chamber Deputies to induce the Government their order .- Weekly Register.

ITALY. PIEDMONT. Florence, March 2. - On the 1st of March the Italian military establishment was reduced entirely to a peace footing.

In to day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Justice, in reply to a question of Signor Macchi, said that the Government had lately sent a diplomatic note to Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador at Paris, requesting that steps should be taken for the release of the Italians confined at Rome for political offences.

The Chamber of Deputies is still occupied with a discussion relative to the question of granting sup. plies in anticipation of the budget. In the course of the debate, Deputy Farini attacked the decree postponing the conscription for 1866. The army, he said was being reduced to 180,000 men; the framework (cadres), alleged to be complete, was not so, because both officers and sergeants were wanting; Italy was not in a condition to resist a sudden attack. General Pettinenogo, the Minister of War, replied with some bitterness, and declared that, at any moment, 200,-In the summer of 1826, on a close and sultry day / 000 men could be brought into the field; that these could immediately be increased by more than 100, 000 of the second category, having served six or seven years, and being consequently old soldiers: that within a month the remainder of the reserve could be called out; and, in short, that Italy could quickly muster an army of 4000,000 men.

On Saturday the Premier, General La Marmora. delivered a speech, in which he described the actual position held by the Cabinet in respect of several important questions. The telegraph tells us that he denied the charge of having shown too ready a compliance with the wishes of Farnce, and said-The French and Italian Governments have each their own views respecting the future, but the Sept. Convention shall be faithfully carried out. With regard to the appointment of the Pontifical debt, that question forms the subject of present negotia-

tions with France.' General La Marmora then proceeded to give certain explanations respecting the Pontifical Legion, which he said would have no connection with the French Government. He rejected the advice which had been offered that Italy should break off diplomatic relations with Spain, and concluded by stating that no political negotiations were at present being curried on between Austria and Italy, nor had the Italian Government come to any decision respecting

the commercial relations between the two countries. Roug. - The continual arrivals of foreign recruits for the army of his Holiness have introduced a new and easily distinguishable element into the population of the Eternal City. Every Saturday the French steamer brings 150 or 200 Flemings, Dutchmen, Swiss, or Germans to Civita Vecchia, whence they are forwarded by rail to the capital and longed in the convents of the Santi Apostoli and Gesue e Maris. Around these despots hover swarms of Jews, bag in hand, anxious to transfer to the Ghetto, at as pions of the Church, as soon as they doff their dark Public attention has been directed for some time frock coats, waistcoats, trousers, and caps, for the grey uniform of the Papal Zouave Regiment, which seems to be the favorite one for which they volun-teer., Five francs are not much for a complete suit, flesh. Although no deaths have been reported in but that is the price at which the Israelite specula-

and Public Works requested the Academy of Medi- When armed and uniformed, these new Zonaves are sent from Rome to Velletri, the present head-quarters of the regiment, where Colonel Alet will soon find his force more than doubled, as the foreign recruits already arrived in Rome amount to nearly 1,500 .-Cor. of Tablet. ាសម ស្រាមាក់ វិទ ឈ្មោះស៊ី

The Paris Moniteur publishes a letter from Rome stating that Baron Meyendorff will shortly leave that city for Lithuania, in order to take possession of the lands which the Czar has bestowed upon him as a recompense for his diplomatic services. The same journal announces that Cardinal Antonelli has issued a circular announcing that the Pontifical army is complete, and ordering all recruiting for volunteers to be stopped.

A letter from Rome (says the Post) has the following :- The army of the Holy See amounts at present to 10,000 men, and by Easter will reckon 12,000, including the legion of French soldiers now in course of formation at Antibes. The young men who arrive from Belgium and Holland all enter the battalion of Zouaves, which now numbers 1,350 men. The Minister of Arms has ordered the mounting of a third battery of artillery. The Pontifical Government is convinced that with this force it will be able to preserve order and to prevent any revolutionary movement on the Roman territory.

We read in the Gazette de France: - Some extracts taken from an old military regulation relating to the practice of flogging in the Pontifical army, have appeared in certain journals, some of whom bave published them through ignorance, others in bad faith and with an object which they did not affect to conceal. That part of the regulation alluded to has been done away with. The practice of flogging has existed in all armies. It exists still in the armies of several European states, and in the army of England, the land of liberty, while it has long been banished from the Roman code of discipline. It is well known that the Pontifical army was composed in former times, almost exclusively of Swiss regiments. The discipline of these regiments whether at Rome or elsewhere, was, by the very terms of their engagement, beyond the control of the Government by whom they were hired. It was thus that this military punishment was kept up at Rome by the Swiss regiments, nor had the Pontifical Government the right to express any opinion about it. The Swiss regiments have been disbanded since the revolution of 1848 49, and with them the practice of flogging in the Pontifical army has disappeared. The soldiers who form it are dressed and drilled a la Francaise, and their discipline is French; French regulations are posted up in the Roman barracks and there is no more flogging in the Roman army than there is in the French.

AUSTRIA.

Five hundred thousand head of horned cattle are about to be sent from Austria to England.

PRETH, March 3 .- An Imperial Rescript, in reply to the addresses of both Houses, was read to-day in the Upper and Lower Houses of the Hungarian Diet. The Emperor expresses satisfaction at the acknowledgment of the Diet that certain affairs are common to Hungary and Austria, and expects that further negotiations would lead the Diet also to acknowledge the necessity for a revision of the laws passed in 1848.

RUSSIA.

DEMOCRACY AND DESPOTISM .- The St. Petersburg correspondent of Le Nord gives an account of a banquet at the Marine Club of Croustadt, at which were present General Clay, United States' Minister, and Mr. Curtin, United States Consul. Various toasts were drunk, and mutually complimentary speeches were delivered, the general effect of which was, according to the correspondent, 'like the Americans, the Russians have had to struggle, not only against rebels, but also against the intervention of the Western Powers of Europe. Both have triumphed. This community of destinies has added an additional link to the chain of agreement and friendship which binds the two nations.

JAMAICA. A correspondent of the Times writes :-

All is quiet at present, but serious apprehensions of further outbreaks are entertained both by the Government and the intelligent classes. Not that any general uprising is feared, for there is no evidence whatever of anything like organization owing to the grave misapprehensions of the negroes with regard to the object of the Royal Commission, partly induced by the mistaken representations of a portion of the British press, local disturbances are very likely to occur that may lead to the most disastrous results.

The statements of the friends of the negroes in England with regard to Jamaica affairs are rendered highly mischievous by the misinterpretations of the ignorant negroes, who put the most extravagant construction upon the sympathy of their friends such as that the land is now free for all to take whatever they want; that Governor Storks is sent out by the Queen as their particular friend to secure higher wages for them and other advantages; that Governor Eyre is to be sent home in irons, to be hung, &c. The effect of such wild notions upon an

ignorant negro peasantry may be easily imagined. Sir H Storks has issued a notification warning the people against any outrages, and that it will be his duty to employ all the power at his command to suppress any disturbances immediately. The Custodes are also requested by his Excellency to send in a weekly report of the state of their respective parishes, and to note specially any spirit of disaffection that may appear.

The Royal Commission is progressing with its investigation, and a general feeling of satisfaction prevails in the community with the marked impartiality and thoroughly business-like manner in which its proceedings are conducted, and a willingness on the part of all (with but few exceptions) to abide by its ult mate decision.

Some excitement at present prevails in Kingston and Spanish Town, owing to the proceedings of the Special Commission for the trial of the political prisoners in the former and the inquiries of the Royal Commission in the latter, and extra precautions for the maintenance of the peace have been deemed necessary.

The progress of the Royal Commission in their work of investigation in the Jamaica revolt is reported in the Herald's Kingston correspondence -Abundant evidence, it is said, had already been produced to show that the affair was not merely a sudden and unpremeditated outbreak, but a deliberately planned and organized rebellion, with the ultimate lesign of murdering, or driving from the island, all

A strong feeling in favor of annexation of Jamaica to the U.S., is manifesting itself among the people of that Island.

THE BAR LIFE OF O'CONNELL .- Stealing a Calf. -While engaged at the Cork assizes defending a boy for stealing a calf, O'Connell was much amused by the tone of defiance in which the farmer's wife from whom the calf had been stolen, resisted his efforts to shake her evidence on the cross-examination. 'How did you come by this calf, my good woman?

he asked. Whats that to you, was the pert reply.

Oh, I nave a reason for asking.' Honestly, then; that's more than the boy who

took it can say.' 'Oh, of course you wouldn't have it any other way, said O'Oonnell. 'But how did you get the call?'

To buy it, I did.'

Where did you get the money?

repeated the question for about the tenth time, and, the third £200, and the fourth £300; 16. insisted on an answer, she convulsed the court with laughter by shouting out.

Ah, you dnows all the roguery of it, but you don't know the honesty of it.

Whilst attending the Oork assises in 1821, O'Connell defended a noted Rockite named Lucy, who was the Record Court, O'Connell took his seat next to Joseph Devonshire Jackson, who was retained with him in many important record cases.

There were you all day, O'Connell? inquired Jackson: " we wanted you here very much?"

· I could not get away from the crown court, replied C'Connell. I was engaged in defending Lucy. What was the result?' asked Jackson.

'I acquitted him.'

quittal of a wretch who is unfit to live.' Well, my friend,' replied O'Connell in solemn tones, 'you will, I am sure, admit if his crimes render him unfit to live, he is still more unfit to die'-By J. R. O'Fianagan, Barrister, M.R.I.A., Suthor

' Recollections of the Munster Bar.'

'Then, observed Jackson, 'you obtained the ac-

Pugnacious Ram Cat .- O'Connell acquired great fame, or at least unenvisible notoriety, for his skill in abuse; and certainly his epithets, if not elegant was sure to be remembered. But it was in the heat and contest of a nisi prius trial that his powers were most successfully exercised. On one occassion, while conducting a case, he was a greatly anneyed by the attorney opposed to his client, who was distinguished for his puguacious propensities. He looked exactly what he was—a blustering bully, he perpetually interrupted O'Connell, and apparently for the mere purpose of irritating him. Dan bore it good humoredly for some time, till at last, provoked at the con-

tinued worry, he roared out in his loudest tone:: 'Sit down ! Jou audacious, snarling, pugnacious ram cat l

The effect was electrical. Judge, jury, counsel court, roared with laughter, while the object of his rebuke was actually rabid with rage; unable to utter a word he foamed with passion, and the sobriquet of 'ram-cat' stuck to him for the rest of his career.—Ib.

A Murder Case .- At one of the Oork assizes O'Connell defended a prisoner indicted for murder. The principal witness was fastening the rope round his client's neck, and unless he could be broken down, the prisoner was sure to go up. One material circumstance which told strongly against the party indicted was the fact that his bat was found near the scene of the murder. There was point-blank swearing on the part of the witness that the hat belonged to the prisoner, whose name was James.
'Now,' said O'Connell to the witness on cross-

examination, 'You are quite sure about this hat?' 'I am,' replied the witness.

'Let me look at it again,' taking it from the wit-

ness and examining it carefully. He then looked inside, and spelled J A.M.E.S. 'Now do you mean to tell the court and jury this name was in the hat when you found it?

'I do, on my oath,' replied the witness.

'Did you see the name then?'

'I did-surely.' 'This is the same bat, no mistake about it.'

'Och, no mistake-'tis his hat.' ' Now you may go down.' said O'Connell triumphantly. 'My lord, there is an end of this case - there is no name whatever in the hat.' The result was a prompt acquittal.'- Ib.

Cattle Stealing .- O'Connell successfully defauded a man tried for cattle stealing. The prosecutor swore that he had lost a valuable cow, and the prisoner was found in the field where the beast had been killed. The point made for the defence was that the indictment should have been different -as. for stealing beef; for when the animal was dead, she ceased to be a cow-and the court ruled the point good. The grateful culprit came to thank O'Connell and as it had transpired in the progress of the case that the slaughtered quadruped was the fattest of the drove, O'Counell was curious to know how the cow-killer selected the best, as the night was pirch dark. Having made the inquiry, the acquitted man said:

Well, counsellor, I'll put you up to it. When you go for to steal a cow, mind and take the one among the masses for the purpose of revolt; but always goes to the ditch for shelter, while the fat bastes roam outside.'—Ib.

> On one occasion when Serjeant, the present Lord Chief Justice Lefroy, presided as associate judge, a criminal case was tried before him at Cork for larceny of coins and other objects of antiquarian interest. Shortly before, Serjeant Lefroy had been attending a meeting for the conversion of Jews, and O'Connell one for emancipating Roman Catholics. During the trial the coins were produced in order to be identified; many were of the Holy Land, others of the city of the Cæsars. The judge desired to see them.

' Hand bis lordship the Jewish ones,' said Dan, but give me the Roman.'-Ib.

A better example of O'Connell's insinuating address, the following anecdote affords. Shortly after joining the Munster circuit he was travelling in a chaise which he shared with Harry Deane Grady. It was after the rebellion of 1798 had left its sad traces of disorganization, and for several years many parts of Ireland were infested with highway robbers. The Kilworth mountains-a wild and lonely tract of country extending from Kilworth towards Clogheen -formed a famed rendezvous for most daring freebooters. While staying at the inn of Fermoy, a few miles on the Cork side of the dreaded mountain road, O'Connell and his circuit companion were discussing the propriety of procouring a supply of ammunition for their protection. A corporal and four privates of a cavalry corps clattered into the hall of the inn where the two barristers were standing. The opportunity struck Grady as most favorable, and addressing the corporal he said in his blunt way.

'Soldier will you sell me some powder?' The non-commissoned officer felt his dignity hurt. He replied: 'Sir I don't sell powder?'
'Then will you have the goodness to buy me some?'asked Grady.

I am no man's messenger but the king's,' said the iragoon. 'Grady,' said O'Connel in a low tone, 'you have offended the man's pride by calling him soldier when

he is a corporal. Leave him in my hands.' After a long pause, during which Deane Grady retired, O'Connell said: Did you ever see such rain as fell to-day, serjeant 1 I am glad the cavalry had not the trouble of doing escort duty for the judges.

It was suitable work for these yeoman.' 'True enough, sir,' replied the dragoon, evidently pleased at being addressed as serjeant. 'We were lucky to have escaped these torrents of rain.'

'Perhaps, sergeant,' continued Dan, 'you'd have the kindness to purchase for me some powder and ball. You can judge what size will suit these pistols. We are starting for the Kilworth mountains, and may fall in with Brennan or his gang. You, of course could have no difficulty in obtaining ammunition while we civilians might find some.'

'Sir' responded the corporal, 'may I request your acceptance of what I hope will suffice you. My balls will just suit your pistols; and don't spare the powder, for you may meet some of these skirmishers among the mountains.'

Dan, said Grady, when O'Connell triumphantly displayed a liberal supply of the munitions of war, you'll get on, and no mistake—the Blarney for ever.

ver.'
They did not require the supply, however, for they They did not require the supply, however, was in the presence of a highway man. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Deane Grady's prophecy was fulfilled, for O'Connell John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. For some time she resisted any and every attempt soon got into practice. It is stated that during the 303 St. Paul St., Mentral, C.E.

Singular Case. - O'Oonnelli was engaged in a fishery case on the Munster circuit which resulted in a verdict for his clients in a singular way. The plaintiffs, for whom O'Connell was counsel, claimed as assignees, of a company, who had established a salmen fishery in the Blackwater, near the Youghal. indicted for many grievous outrages. On entering, The original proprietors were Danish merchants, and the fishery was called by them, The Lax Weir. O'Connell's clients set up nets for the purpose of tak-ing salmon, which were objected to by the defendants as illegal. At the trial the defendants brought forward witnesses, who proved that the fishery in quos. tion was always called the Lar Weir; and their counsel argued that the plain and natural meaning of the word lax was an answer to the plaintiff's case, for it was absurd to contend that a close weir, such as the plaintiffs sought to establish, could ever be called a lax one. O'Connell, however, found that in the language of the north of Europe tacks or lax means a salmon, and replied that the Lax Weir of the Danish company was thus neither more nor less than a salmon weir, and, as our informant adds, by the well-timed production of this bit of philosophical knowledge the learned counsel obtained a verdict for his clients, and for himself a great and sudden growth of his infant reputation as an advocate.'-Ib.

> The Courrier dee Etats Unis publishes the following family statistics concerning Brigham Young and the chief elders of the Mormon community. Young himself has 185 wives; Siles Roeder, his second in command has 129; Jeremiah Stern, 111; Job Billison, 93; Julius Heffman, 92; Gideon Ruffin, 84; and Habakkuk Croatzy, 81. The eldest of Young's wives is forty-nine years of age; the youngest, fourteen. He has lost by death twenty-eight wives. Silas Roeder, being unable to remember the names of hisal 29 wives has numbered them. His No. 1 fifty. nine years of age; his No. 129, seventeen. Almost every member of the Mormon Church has two or three wives. Young has had 245 children, of whom but 86 boys and 138 girls survive. Nine of his daughters are married to Jeremiah Stern, and three to Silas Roeder.

The New York Ledger contains the following truthful remarks. They are from the pen of Fanny Fern :- How often have I seen a face loitering at a. church threshold, listening to the swelling notes of the organ, and longing to go in, were it not for the wide social guif between itself and those assembled -I will not say worshipped-there. And I know if that clergyman inside that church spoke as his-Master spoke when on earth, that he would soon preach to empty wails. They want husks, they pay handsomely for husks, and they get them, I say in my vexation, as the door swings on its hinges in some poor creature's face, and he wanders forth to struggle, unaided as best he may with a poor man's temptations. Our Roman Catholic brethren are wiser. Their creed is not my creed, save this part of it:—'That the rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the Maker of them all.' I often go there to see it. I am glad when the poor servant drops on her knees in the aisles and makes the sign of the cross, that nobody bids her rise, to make way for a silken robe that may be waiting behind her .-I am glad that the mother of many little children may drop in for a brief moment before the altar, to recognize her spiritual needs, and then pass out to the cares she may not longer lose sight of. I do not believe as they do, but it gladdens my heart all the same that one man is as good as his neighbor, at least there-before God. I breathe freer at the thought. I can sit in a corner and watch them pess in and out, and rejoice at every one, how humble soever, feels that he or she is that church, just as much as the richest foreigner from the cathedrals of the old world, whom they may jostle in passing out."

DORMANT AND ATTAINTED PEERAGES. - Several of he most ancient and historic of our Peerage dignities are under attainder; otherwise the Earl of Stamford would be Marquis of Dorset; the Duke of Buccleuch, Duke of Monmouth ; the Earl of Abergavenny, Earl of Westmorland ; Captain Charles Stannard Eustace, Viscount Baltinglass; and Mr. Marmion Ferrers, of Buddesley Clinton, might prove his right to be Earl of Derby by a creation older than that's furthest from the ditch. The poor thin craturs that of the Stanleys. In course of time it may fairly be anticipated that these attainders will be reversed, and that other extinct or dormant titles may be restored to the extant Peerage. The earldom of Wiltes has a collateral hier-male in Mr. Scrope, of Danby, the male representative of the house of Scrope; and the barony of Scrope of Bolton appears to belong to Mr. Henry James Jones, heir general of the same illustrious race; Mr. Lowndes, of Chesham, and Mr. Selby Lowndes of Whaddon, are co hers to the baronies of Montacute and Monthermer; Sic Brooke W. Bridges is, in all probability, entitled to the barony of Fitz-Walter; Lord Dufferin is undoubtedly the senior beir of the Earls of Clanbrassill; Colonel Kemeys Tynte has established his coheirship to the barony of Wharton; Mr. Austruther-Thomson, of Charleton, county of Fife, is beir general of the St. Clairs, Earls of Orkney and Lords Sinclair; a Dillon is unquestionably in existence, the rightful Earl of Roscommon; and a Fitz Patrick who ought to be Lora Upper Ossory; and Mr. O'Neill, of Shanes custle, is the heir general of the Lords O'Neill, as well as the possessor of their wide spread estate.'—Sir Bernard Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerage.

> A SINGULAR STORY .- The Louisville Democrat says: "On the 5th February las: Michl. King, about seventeen years of age, was killed at Oakland, Ky., by being struck on the head with a stake which was drawn from the ground by an unruly horse. Two days after the fatal accident, and when the body was about to he buried, the relatives of King thought they noticed evident signs of life, and it was kept for several days. A report got into circulation, at the time, to the effect that the body had come to life .-After keeping the boy several days it was removed to the lower graveyard and placed in a vault, where it now is, and it has been visited by hundreds of our citizens The Lody retains its natural appearance, is limber and warm, after being dead and in the grave-yard one month. We have heard no reason assigned for this strange phenomenon."

That the institution of marriage is going into disrepute, the statistics of nearly every city and state demonstrate. This is particularly the case in large cities. A correspondent writing from New York to a Western Journal gives the following as a result of his observation. He says:—There have been no marriages of consequence or what may be termed high life' this season, nor anything like the usual number among the middle classes. Now and then we see wedding cards, or a bride at the opera or evening parties, but the number is astonishingly

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile aud the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfeatly, Liver Disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the Liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the Stomachthe mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood, and thereby gives regularity to the bowels.

MRS. WISSLOW'S SOCTEING SYRWP is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult ! It corrects acidity of the stomach, rolleves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIABROMA IE CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of Curris & PERRINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 48 Bey Street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London. March, 1866.

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the disease and give almost instant relief. The TROOMES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will reader articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires:

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IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE. - As among the ope rad of the great composers there are some which the public taste instinctively prefers, so among per funes there are grades of excellence from which the world chooses the rarest and the best. In the United States, the West Indies, Canada, South and Gentral America, etc., this choice has long since been made. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLURIDA WATER has no rival among the perfumes of the Western Hemisphere. The once celebrated European toilet waters are scarcely salable in any market where this refreshing, healthful, delicious, and almost indeatructible perfume is procurable. Besides its unrivalled merits as a floral fumigant, it is, when intermixed with water, a fine preservative dentrifrice

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lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell& Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in

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Seb. 20 1864

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DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

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GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIO. These Bitters have performed more Cures, GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,

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Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

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Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen-sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the

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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 Ge man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. 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, Rutztown, Berks Connty, 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 fluch improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with

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 benefitted by your Hoof-land's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unkesitatingly 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 everything 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 battle gave decided relief, the seconding 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,

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