

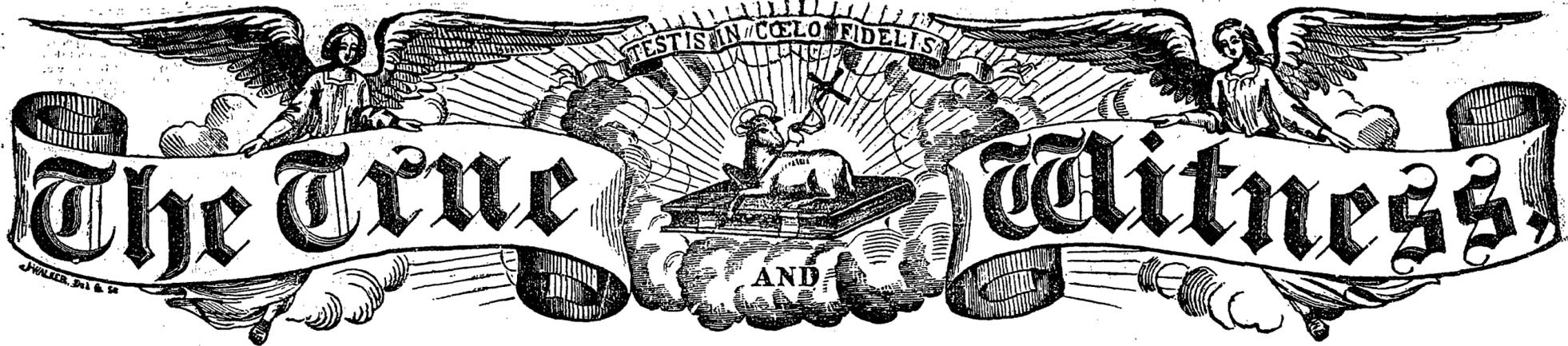
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

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



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1866.

No. 34.

KATE ASHWOOD.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—(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 say 'grandpapa,' and 'Aunt Kate.'

She had been staying at a country house at some distance from her home, and some 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 Fanny Herman!

Mrs. Merton mentioned also in her letter that Lady Fanny was very agreeable, and appeared to consider her husband perfect. All these details interested the Ashwood family.

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. O'Brien and she told all her acquaintance so.

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.

Charles wrote that Mary was recovering well, and was perfectly inseparable from her darling;

that, in fact, he was becoming quite jealous; she never would allow it to be taken out of her sight—she loved it and clung to it with such intense affection.

Mr. Leicester put a £50 note into its tiny fingers the day of the christening, and kissed it, 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.

He had but one sister in the world, and she was married to a colonel in India. She had three children—two daughters and a son. Mrs. Deleer had often wished to return to Ireland to see her brother; but the colonel was devotedly attached to his profession.

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.

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 lovely bride.

How delighted they were may well be conceived when the knot was at length tied. To attempt to describe the feelings of Fitz-James would be useless; they can well be imagined.—He had loved Kate for three years and a half, and had suffered deep anxieties throughout the courtship.

he could not but appreciate his long-trying love for his daughter.

Kate and Fitz-James returned as soon as possible to Shanganah. Fitz-James had a pleasant surprise prepared for her; he had had the place nicely arranged; the gardens were put into order; the house repaired, and in part newly furnished.

Kate begged Fitz-James to drive her by the mines ere she entered Shanganah Castle. She was delighted with all she saw; rows of houses were springing up for the miners.

Little now remains to be told. Edward, for whom our sympathy has been at times aroused, never saw his ardent wishes accomplished.

THE END. LIFE IN THE CLOISTER; OR, FAITHFUL AND TRUE. By the Author of 'The World and the Cloister,' &c., &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.—AN ENGLISH HOME.

Some eight years since, before the commencement 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, Lillian and Marion.

This gentleman, as his name will denote, was Scotch by extraction, and his family had always been members of the Episcopal Church; as to his own religious belief, he could not be said to have possessed any, save a few speculative opinions of his own; holding, indeed, the greatest fundamental doctrines of Christianity, but then diverging off into a species of practical atheism; the particular creed of Archibald Craig being, as he was wont facetiously to express himself, to injure no man; but, on the contrary, help his neighbor whenever it was in his power so to do.

Mr. Craig was one of the merchant princes of the cotton district. The Laurels, as the mansion was termed in which he resided, was one of the handsomest and best kept for miles around; his horses were of the finest breed; his carriages unexceptionable; and lastly, though by no means the least, for they ought to have been mentioned first, his daughters were true Lancashire witches, or, to speak to the point, two of the loveliest young women one might ever chance to meet with.

A word, though, en passant. Surely this term of Lancashire witches, taken in the sense in which it is generally used, is not a fair one; for the palm of beauty, if applied collectively, can by no rule of justice be given, or said to be, the distinctive mark of the ladies of Lancashire above the female sex in the other counties of England; on an average, we fancy, from what we have seen of its maids and matrons during a residence of some years amongst them, that there are about the same number of pretty faces to be met with there, neither more

nor less, as in any other county in the British Isles.

It is not often that we meet with a face which can be termed correctly beautiful, yet such was that of Lillian, the eldest of Mr. Craig's daughters.

Marion, the youngest sister, also had uncommon pretensions to physical beauty, but her features wanted the regularity which her sister's possessed.

Shall we describe these two young women whose fortunes form the subject 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 elder, Lillian, with her dazzlingly-fair complexion, dark eyes and hair, somewhat stately as to figure and outward bearing; and her sister, sweet Marion 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, her countenance the very soul of animation and good temper.

Beautiful, amiable, and good, what could Mr. Craig desire more? Alas, alas! there is a skeleton in every house; these poor young 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 tears.

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 looks had no charms that night, and he was still bewailing his hard lot in having two such perverse daughters, when the sound of carriage wheels struck upon his ear, and a very old friend, 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 warmly 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 unprofitable to the last degree.'

'Lillian and Marion a trouble to you?' exclaimed his friend; why surely you jest, Craig. I have always thought them models of filial duty.'

'Filiat duty!—a fig for such duty as my precious daughters show to me,' answered the enraged father. 'Tell me, Gilmour, it is not enough to drive any man in his senses mad.—First, you are aware Miss Lillian chose to refuse the offer of Lord Stratmore, as if it were no 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 she has chosen so pertinaciously to refuse another eligible offer, that she has chosen, without consulting me at all about the matter, to want to marry that poor artist, Herbert Leslie, forsooth, who has not a cent to bless himself with. There now,' he added, 'I just ask you if it is not enough to drive a man mad, at the very moment when he thinks his troubles as a father are about to cease by his child's settlement in life, to find that they are all about to begin?'

'My dear fellow,' said Mr. Gilmour, leaving his head on his hand, and looking very grave, 'a man's troubles may only be said to begin when his children are fair grown up, and the question of a settlement for life comes on the tapis. Listen to an old family man, Craig, with five sons and seven daughters, all of whom Providence has willed should 'grow up like olive plants around his table,' as the Psalmist hath it; listen 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 I tell you, it is now, when I look around on all these young men and women, that I feel the full weight of the fearful, nay, the awful nature of the responsibility I incurred when I became a husband and a father. But, however, you're a rich man, Craig; I should advise you to submit, let her have Herbert; my young people are going a widely different road to that I had marked out; but they must make a kirk or a mill of it, Craig. I must yield—can't stand out; too much trouble to stand out, my good fellow.'

'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 hearts, but what I'll break their present resolutions.'

'So much for Lillian, my good fellow,' responded Gilmour, shrugging his shoulders; 'but what about my friend Marion; she is my god-daughter? I have a right, you know, to give advice in that quarter, so out with it, gossip—how has Marion offended you?'

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

'A convent,' replied Gilmour, musingly; 'why when 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 know the place—it ranks rather high amongst the houses of their institute; and this is the precious fruit of my folly. I declare I'm driven mad with their whims and fancies. I don't admire, I never did, the practice of giving stepmothers 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?' added the poor perplexed old gentleman, leaning his head 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 own.'

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

'Well, don't go away, Gilmour,' said Craig. 'let's talk about business matters. It will do me good to banish the girls from my mind for a 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 idea had occurred to him. 'They are both anxious'

'I thought you had decided on dismissing these refractory girls from your mind for the present,' interrupted Gilmour, 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 Lillian has been plaguing me to take her to London, and so has Marion. 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 as poor as 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 London, then, I'll punish you both by starting you off Lytham. That sober, quiet little watering-place shall sober you both into your senses and obedience 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 rebellious damsels.

Mr. Craig was naturally as quick tempered as his easy-going friend was the reverse. Mr. Craig glared when there was a dispute between himself 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 real or fancied grievances to those who, perhaps by nature rather than any superior virtue, scarce know what it is to feel an impulse of anger.—Oscott had been the alma mater of each of these two men; they had grown up from boyhood together, had become bosom friends, located themselves in the same county, engaged in the same branch of commerce, and had continued

good friends; though we may not deny that occasionally the peaceful nature of their intercourse was marred by some little outbreak of temper on the part of the irascible Mr. Craig, who was not slow to say—

“I speak rudely to Gilmour, it is his own fault; he never will see wrong where wrong exists; if the man would but agree with me, I should go to bed half so violent as I am.”

This was quite true. It is extremely likely that Mr. Gilmour had blamed these unreasonable young ladies, who wanted to be happy in a fashion that was displeasing to papa, Mr. Craig would have cooled down, instead of taking matters with so high a hand; as it was it only made things 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; eh, friend Gilmour? The punishment of my daughters shall begin to-night.”

A servant out of livery answered his summons.

“Go to Mrs. Whiteside, immediately, John, and tell her I wish her to let the young ladies know 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 readiness. Now, my dear girls, you will shed a few tears to-night,” said the old gentleman, chuckling with pleasure. “Lytham instead of London is the proper place for you. Go on, Gilmour. I thank you very saying that your usual complement of hands at the mill could scarce get through their work.”

“Yes, you severe old paterfamilias, I was saying so,” said Gilmour, with a laugh; “but for the life of you, you could not bear me quietly out.”

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 expense. This was the boudoir of his late wife, and it was now specially devoted to the use of Lillian and her sister. The hangings and curtains were of pale blue satin, looped and fringed with silver; the fauteuils and cushions were all covered with the same material; two French windows gave egress to a beautiful conservatory, fitted with the rarest exotics; tables of ivory, inlaid with silver, and bearing—but by no means inconveniently crowded together to the exclusion of good taste—many a curious gem of art, purchased at various times, for the gratification of the wife whom he had idolised.

Lillian 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 Lillian loved to awaken, and the correct authors, whose works, gorgeously bound, lay 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 Lillian, “that I never thought he would be so angry when I asked for his consent to our union.”

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

“Lytham!” exclaimed both young ladies in the same breath: “you must be making a mistake, Mrs. Whiteside; papa promised to take us 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 not tell us earlier in the day.”

The housekeeper withdrew, and the young ladies exchanged glances expressive of both surprise and dissatisfaction.

Lillian, the most impetuous, was the first to speak.

“I shall go to my father, and tell him that it is impossible that we can leave at the time he has fixed. What can he be thinking of, to hurry us off to a humdrum watering-place, when he had promised we should go to London. No chance of seeing Herbert now,” she added. “I will go to my father at once.”

“You won't alter his resolution one bit, Lillian,” said Marion, the bright tear-drops glistening in her eye. “I am persuaded he has changed his plans for the express purpose of distressing us. Nay, how can you be so silly, Lillian,” she added; “you know what papa is when he is thoroughly 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, Lillian, he punishes us as if we were children, by such freaks as these—forgetting we are women.”

“O Marion, Marion, what would Sister Pauline say did she hear you talk like this? What a spirit of insubordination! You've not learned your first lesson in humility yet, that is quite certain.”

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 their hearts.

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 pleasant surprise; satisfied that you will enjoy yourselves much more at the sea-side than in London; 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, Lillian, what is the matter with you?” he exclaimed, seeing her face flush crimson with her ill-concealed effort to suppress her temper, and that then she burst into tears, unable to bear his badinage any longer.

“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.

Kilkenny, as to extent of area, ranks third 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 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 land; tenth as to the poor rates; twelfth, as to grand jury cess; twentieth, 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 population as Kilkenny, the decline extending from 202,420 in 1841 to 122,422 in 1864, or of 40 per cent. The population 124,515 in 1861, was thus distributed as to 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; three parishes with one Protestant each; four parishes 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 families, were removed from these 31 parishes, it would leave 62 parishes, comprising nearly half the county, exclusively Catholic, the city and suburbs of Kilkenny alone containing a tenth of the whole Protestant population of the county. The monstrous tyranny of a Protestant Established Church, or a population so completely Catholic, must be evident, from this simple statement, and the manly resistance to it by Kilkenny men, may be read in the anti-tithe campaign of 1830 to 1833. Notwithstanding, the revenue of the Protestant benefices of Osory, 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 £711; and 22 from £268 to £492 each. Again, to force upon a people so Catholic a scheme of mixed education, there being scarcely any religious elements amongst the general population 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 county, 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 tenants, 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; and the sub-sheriff is a Protestant. Of the 18 deputy lieutenants, seventeen are Protestants. The Chairman of Quarter Sessions is a Protestant. There are 83 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 Sessions 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 Protestant, but his four assistants are Catholics. The sheriff's 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, whilst the local inspector, the governor, and the surgeon are Protestants, but the apothecary a Catholic. The treasurer of the county infirmary is the Protestant Dean, and his 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 two of the chairmen and three of the vice-chairmen are Protestants; but all the clerks are Catholics.—The statement already made as to the 85 deputy lieutenants included magistrates, 67 of whom are 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 on occupiers is appropriated by a panel rarely containing more than one or two Catholics. In the application of the £19,948 poor rates, however, Catholics occupy a somewhat better position. The number of Parliamentary electors is 5,121, which affords some indication of the number qualified to serve on juries. The last juror Sessions return the number of jurors for Kilkenny as 1,233, which is the highest with respect to population—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 from being in accordance with the religious elements in the population, whether as to the general mass of 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 lineage, and of extensive property, and two Protestants, one for the county and one for the city. Human nature should assume a form such as it has never yet ordinarily exhibited, if Catholics 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 population professing this un-*Irish* creed, whereas Catholics who form 95 per cent. are taxed for two theological colleges to teach their Presbyterian clergy; for a Queen's college (Belfast) to instruct their laity, and for upwards of £40,000 a year to support their

ministers, and even for an annual grant to pension their widows. The members of the Established Church, who form about one in twenty of the general population, enjoy an endowed and pampered Church establishment; an ancient cathedral erected by, and wrested from Catholics; extensive and rich Church lands, the property of Catholics, transferred to an extreme Protestant minority, and valuable livings, many of which do not command a dozen of Protestant worshippers. Founded in the absurd assumption 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 Christian foundations of social order. All the higher, the vast majority of the middle, and most of even the inferior offices of the county are a monopoly 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 county—grand jury cess and poor rates—every social phase, in fact, exhibits the inferiority, the degradation of the Catholic population.

(Signed),  
PETER PAUL M'SWINEY, Chairman.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DUBLIN, MARCH 5.—An illustration of the necessity of written contracts between landlord and tenant 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 tenant at will. He found the farms in a state of great improvement. Miss Bentley, his niece, the present defendant, resided with her uncle for 23 years, and entrusted him with her savings, together with £200 left her by her mother, and this money was invested in the farms, especially the Harristown farm, about 30 acres, on which a mud cabin was transformed into a substantial and handsome cottage, a most desirable residence, in which Miss Bentley hoped to spend the remainder of her days. In 1861, Colonel Burke, son of Lord Mayo, returned from India and wished to engage in farming. At the request of the landlady 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 Bentley then addressed to his Lordship a most touching letter. She implored 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 said 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 inheritance.

Lord Mayo answered this appeal in a manner which, I fear, is too common with Irish landlords. The following is his reply:—“Miss Bentley, 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,  
MAYO.

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 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 respite 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 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 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 giving 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 Commons 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 Renniea—was searched some 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.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin has appended to his primary charge a tabular digest of Irish Church statistics, compiled by the same Dr. Brady. Another production of a similar kind has just been published by Messrs. Hodges and Smith. It is compiled by the Venerable Thomas Hincks, Archbishop of Connor. This synoptical table shows the percentage of Church population in each diocese, and the proportion of revenue for each member of the Established Church, varying from 2s 3d 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 Church 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 6s 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, 851; 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 14s.

It may be suggestive to give some Catholic statistics in connexion with these figures. According to the Irish Catholic Directory for 1866, there are in Ireland 31 archbishops and bishops, exclusive of five bishops with no local jurisdiction. There are 1,071 parishes, 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 occupied 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 4,600 more than the Protestant population belonging to each benefice in the Established Church.

The Cork Farmers' Club have held an important meeting at the Victoria Hotel in reference to the impending cattle plague in Ireland. On the motion of Mr. Mackay, 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 selling out all his title, &c., in the village of Kilkree.—*Limerick Reporter.*

DUBLIN, 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 room 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, B, 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 men and generous friends, and laugh in their sleeves at the dopes 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 it must be to a great extent—is very serious; for nothing is so likely to provoke an actual insurrection as the hope of non-resistance 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 disappearance 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 muster 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 prestige 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 lose all its force and reverence in the presence of the positive penalties that must make war fearful, and the disadvantages 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 telegraph-office at Oahir, on Thursday, and was sent by rail to Clonmel.

The Fenians.—The search for Stephens has become very keen and determined. It was reported 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 Dublin, and they are now almost certain of his 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 continual changes of residence that he escapes.

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

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 China, 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 him.

At the Court-martial in Enniskillen, the prisoner Egan's case was finished on Saturday. Colonel Mason gave him a good character. Private Denis 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. Several 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 Darrah.

When O'Keefe'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 assassins, and we sympathized with them; but events have since occurred that exhibit Fenians as disciples of the attempted murder of a party of police at Oullin, 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 goals 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 Fenians, 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 goals 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, strangely enough, appears after less than a fortnight 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 accoutrements. 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 Clarke was unconnected with Fenianism. The very energy of the protestations, however, has been regarded as suspicious, and the attempt to divert attention from the cause of Clarke's death has not been as successful as they wished. What is now fully believed is that Clarke was a Fenian, who had, through dread of being himself found out, given information relative to the whereabouts of arms, and that it was in consequence his companions inflicted their bloody vengeance upon him.

If, however, this wretched man has really perished at the hands of the Vehmgericht, 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 contentedly without ever appearing to trouble himself with the thought of any protection being needful. 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 public-house 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 opposed 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 matters where passion is so apt 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 & Co., Cork, was arrested on a charge of Fenianism on Feb. 27. It is alleged that he had attained the rank of ‘B’ in the conspiracy. Other arrests are hourly expected.

\* This was correct last year; but not of the present.—Mr. Bracken is a Catholic.



The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE  
 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
 No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by  
 J. GILLIES.  
 G. E. OLIER, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:  
 To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the  
 subscription is not renewed at the expiration of  
 the year then, a case the paper be continued, the  
 terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.  
 To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by  
 carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and  
 if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we  
 continue sending the paper, the subscription shall  
 be Three Dollars.  
 The True Witness can be had at the News Depots.  
 Single copy 3d.  
 We beg to remind our Correspondents that no  
 letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless  
 pre-paid.  
 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 Sub-  
 scription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH—1866.  
 Friday, 30—GOOD FRIDAY.  
 Saturday, 31—Holy Saturday.  
 APRIL—1866.  
 Sunday, 1—EASTER.  
 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 amend-  
 ing the Parliamentary Oaths exacted of Catho-  
 lics has been pressed to a second reading, and  
 has been carried in the House of Commons by a  
 majority of 298 to 5. The Opposition voted  
 for the Bill; but through M. D'Israeli announced  
 their intention of proposing some amendments to  
 it in Committee. At present it, proposes to estab-  
 lish one uniform oath, to be taken by members  
 of all denominations, couched in the following  
 terms:—

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

The amendments which the Opposition in-  
 tended 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 ut-  
 most 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 su-  
 perfluous, seems, in so far as Catholics are con-  
 cerned, quite unobjectionable. No doubt the  
 Queen is supreme in all Courts, civil or ecclesiasti-  
 cal 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  
 whatsoever, has, or ever can have, any authority  
 in the Catholic Church established, not by Act of  
 Parliament but, by Christ. In that Church we  
 repudiate, as a pretension too ridiculous to be  
 even 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  
 Bench, 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  
 mere human institution, which owes its very ex-  
 istence 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  
 betwixt 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-  
 lition of the obnoxious tax.

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

In Canada the talk is all of arms, and resist-  
 ance to the menaced Fenian invasion. An ex-  
 cellent spirit prevails: old animosities are forgot-  
 ten, 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 Fenians in the U. States, or whether they  
 do seriously entertain the design of a filibustering  
 raid upon Canada: but our Government has acted  
 well and wisely in taking timely precautions, and  
 in putting the Province in a state of defence, for  
 which they deserve the thanks of the community,  
 and a hearty support from all Her Majesty's

loyal subjects. We should prove ourselves un-  
 worthy 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:  
 we should but display our unfitness for the exer-  
 cise of the political rights that our Constitution  
 guarantees to us, were we at the present moment  
 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 re-  
 flect, 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 senti-  
 ments, 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 opi-  
 nion, 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 to-  
 wards it, we have this to say: That we do be-  
 lieve, and until the contrary shall have been  
 proved, will continue to affirm, that the TRUE  
 WITNESS, on the question referred to, is a faith-  
 ful exponent of the sentiments of the Irish Catho-  
 lics of this Province, as well as of the opi-  
 nions of all Catholics of other origins. Our rea-  
 sons 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, en-  
 lightened by the Holy Ghost, but one voice has  
 been heard, and that in strongest terms of con-  
 demnation 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:  
 that every man, be he Irish, Scotch, or English,  
 who is indeed a Catholic, must look upon Fen-  
 ianism, and all its abettors, with scorn and ab-  
 horrence 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 to-  
 day 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 than is it better than loud blathering,  
 or sanctimonious whinnings about our "holy reli-  
 gion."

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, of  
 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-  
 tian.

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 Ire-  
 land, in virtue of the suspension of the Habeas  
 Corpus Act, up to Tuesday, March 6th,  
 amounted to 176, of whom 42 were Yankee  
 Irish.

TENANT-RIGHT.—Everything would seem  
 to indicate, that the case of the Irish tenant is  
 likely to obtain a respectful and sympathetic  
 bearing in the British Parliament, during the  
 course of the present session. The Times,  
 generally a very good index as to the feelings  
 of the community, comes out decidedly in favor  
 of 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  
 too often dealt out to good, honest, and improving  
 tenants by Irish landlords, and as calling loudly  
 for legislative interference.

The case referred to will be found amongst  
 our usual Irish items, and it certainly presents  
 some most painful features. Nor, as the Times  
 admits, is this by any means an exceptional or  
 isolated case of legal hardship. "Unhappily"—  
 continues the Times—"the circumstances as re-  
 ported, 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 cir-  
 cumstances explain, even if they do not at all  
 justify, that wide-spread spirit of disaffection now  
 displaying itself in Fenianism, and abortive at-  
 tempts at an Irish *Jaquerie*.

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 im-  
 provements, 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 encourag-  
 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  
 tenant and the Irish landlord are not as are those  
 of landlords and tenants in England and Scot-  
 land, so for Ireland an exceptional legislation is  
 needed, and would imply 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 facie* grounds, there-  
 fore, 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 non-  
 resident, and often an habitual absentee. This re-  
 presents far more than a loss of expenditure and a  
 diversion of Irish rents to the pockets of English and  
 Continental tradespeople; 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  
 all, they are made by the tenant. We do not stop  
 to inquire whence this difference of custom arises;  
 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  
 for good farms; instead of which, in Ireland, where  
 manufactures are few and languid, the competition  
 for land is such as to place farmers at the mercy of  
 landlords. 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 ele-  
 ments 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 con-  
 sistent 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 un-  
 derstood that a provision for this purpose will form  
 part of the Government Bill. It will enable the ten-  
 ant to obtain by valuation the cost of any improve-  
 ments 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 fictitious improvements, but this difficulty is far  
 from being insuperable. It is further proposed to mo-  
 dify, in some degree, the existing law of distress. This  
 remedy, as every one knows, belongs to the land-  
 lord of common right, without any express distress-  
 clause. A distress clause, however, is usually in-  
 serted 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. It 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 violation of the

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  
 of years, say twenty-one years; and this sup-  
 position again would induce the landlord, as a  
 measure of self-protection, to insist upon a writ-  
 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  
 landlord, or "rights of property;" it would how-  
 ever be just as equitable towards both parties,  
 in such cases always to assume, from the ab-  
 sence of any written documents to the contrary,  
 in favor of the tenant, or in other words of the  
 "duties of property." But at all events it is  
 satisfactory to learn that the Government is  
 about to bring in a Bill on the subject, and that  
 public opinion in Great Britain is aroused in  
 favor of the Irish tenant.

There is a hitch somewhere in the appoint-  
 ment of a Health Officer for the City of Mont-  
 real. It was commonly reported that the ap-  
 pointment 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  
 overtake us.

How much might be done by an efficient sys-  
 tem of cleanliness, to reduce the great mortality  
 of Montreal will be evident from one considera-  
 tion—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 Eu-  
 rope, not models of cleanliness by any means—  
 where the winter mortality is always in excess of  
 that of the summer, and where every decrease  
 in temperature is marked by a corresponding in-  
 crease in the numbers of deaths. For instance,  
 a slight decrease of temperature in the third  
 week of February last, raised the London rate of  
 mortality from 1,400 to 1,630.

And but for the inconceivably filthy state of  
 Montreal—the same phenomenon would be visible  
 here; and the effects of the excessive and long  
 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,  
 because cold exhausts or wears out the vital sys-  
 tem. On the contrary here, as the thermometer  
 falls the death rate declines: as it rises, the  
 latter increases—whereas in Europe the reverse  
 is the case.

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  
 temperature—that is to say, the fetid, and pes-  
 tiferous 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 in  
 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, accord-  
 ing 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 lead-  
 ing citizens was held on the afternoon of Tuesday  
 last in the Mechanic's Hall of this City. The  
 Mayor was called to the Chair, and Messrs.  
 Chamberlin, Penny, and Lowe were requested to  
 act as secretaries.

The object of the Meeting was to raise funds  
 for the assistance of the families of our brave  
 Volunteers, who at the call of duty have rushed  
 to the frontiers to protect our land from filibus-  
 ters. This was well set forth by the Mayor  
 who opened the proceedings; and in furtherance  
 of this object a series of sound practical Resolu-  
 tions were moved and agreed to. At the close  
 a subscription was taken up—the Bank of Mont-  
 real 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  
 amount realized was about seventeen thousand  
 dollars.

GRAND TRUNK VOLUNTEERS.—The Grand Trunk  
 employees at Toronto have been formed into six com-  
 panies 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  
 from the company's service.

THE LONDON TIMES ON CANADIAN FOR-  
 TIFICATIONS.—In a lengthy criticism of the de-  
 bates in the House of Commons, on the Army  
 Estimates, the Times takes occasion to censure  
 strongly the expenditure of money on the fortifica-  
 tions at Quebec, and other posts in Canada,  
 as "a hopeless and wasteful enterprise tending to  
 involve this country—Great Britain—in heavy  
 liabilities, without in any material degree pro-  
 tecting 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 be-  
 tween Montreal and Quebec is unfortunately  
 situated—in the possession of an enemy, all com-  
 munication 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  
 U. States:—

"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 mo-  
 ment to lose in staying the plague. It is a more  
 threatening calamity than the cholera, or the trichina  
 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 re-  
 fidence is imposed upon him by the very nature  
 of the case, but some of the facts by him ad-  
 duced are fearfully suggestive. For instance, he  
 tells us that, only the other day, in a village not  
 more than thirty miles from Rochester, and in  
 one of the most puritanical districts of Western  
 New York, "in cleansing the vaults attached  
 to a hotel—a first class hotel—the workmen re-  
 moved no less than eight bodies of infants in all  
 stages 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-  
 ous population.

How the Government at Washington under-  
 stands the obligations of a neutrality, when its  
 own interests are concerned, may be learnt from  
 a communication made on the 29th of Novem-  
 ber 1864, by Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons;  
 complaining, on the authority of General Dix,  
 that there were about forty rebels, or Southern  
 refugees, in Marysburg, 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 thou-  
 sands, have been openly organising, arming, drill-  
 ing, recruiting, raising funds, providing munitions  
 of war, with the avowed object of making a filib-  
 ustering attack upon Canada, and the British  
 North American Provinces; in flagrant violation  
 not only of all international law, but of the ex-  
 plicit provisions of the municipal law of the U.  
 States; and this is done not only with the  
 knowledge, but with the sanction and approval  
 of the officials of the so-called neutral Govern-  
 ment! It is thus that the United States fulfill  
 towards others those international obligations  
 which they fail not to exact for themselves.

DENONCING THE FENIANS.—We understand that  
 the Rev. Michael Brennan, pastor of the Roman Ca-  
 tholic 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; that the Government of Great Britain was  
 a wise and beneficent one, and warned them against  
 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  
 the Church, and enemies to Ireland, and urged his  
 hearers 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,  
 March 16.

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 Ghost, as permanently or indissolubly united with His Mystical body the Catholic Church; in virtue of which union that Church has the properties of Unity, Visibleness and Perpetuity; 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 sense 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 between Catholicity, or Popery, and Protestantism, is 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 Mazzari; 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 Erkmanon-Chatrion Novels; 10. Mary Tudor, and Brandon Duke of Suffolk; 11. Extension of the Franchise. The question as to the religion of Shakespeare is of little practical interest at the present day, but the conclusion to which the Reviewer arrives is probably the true one: That the poet cared very little for religion, either for Catholicity or for Protestantism; but that in so far as he had any positive religion at all, he was 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 Church 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 been aware—1st, that, at all times, the Catholic faith 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; 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

with which all Protestant writers are afflicted when they treat of matters connected with the Catholic religion.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE—April, 1866. Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

There is always much amusing reading matter in 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 enemies.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Ottawa, 23rd March, 1866. Sir,—Referring to your article 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 Fenianism, 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 (tho' like Churches, having its bad subjects), cannot help being antagonistic to this Fenian business, as it is to all such dark and treasonable conspiracies. Your obedient servant, T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON

To the Editor of the True Witness. 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 circumstances over which he had no control, together with the present unfortunately excited state of the country, prevented him from accepting the invitation of the Society—and requesting that their prayers might be offered to the Throne of Grace for the continuation of peace in our land. After the reading of the letter the Rev. Gentleman spoke substantially as follows:—

"He deeply regretted that an indisposition he labored under prevented him from filling the vacancy caused by the non-attendance of the Rev. Mr. Willett, but yet he would be wanting, inadequate as he felt himself to be, if he did not say a few words on the occasion. That Irishmen to-day cling with tenacity to the faith planted in their Island several centuries ago by St. Patrick;—That whenever the British flag floated on the breeze Irishmen might be found practising and propagating the faith preached 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 patriotic 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 the times here, caused for some moments some little excitement and uneasiness. A soldier of the Volunteer Company, one of the strangers stationed here, entered the church in a great hurry 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, complimenting the Society, and regretting the inability of himself or Company to attend the celebration.

The attendance was large and orderly; every part of the County of Shefford had its representative present. The remainder of the day was spent by convivial 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

the County of Shefford and vicinity convened on the 17th in the vestry-room of the Catholic 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, Esq., Municipal Councillor of Shefford, seconded by P. O'Callaghan 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 required to repel any lawless banditti of Fenians or others that dare pollute 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 Roston, 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. Anger 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 sojourn 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 Montreal Weekly Herald."

P. O'CALLAGHAN, Secretary. Waterloo, March 17th, 1866.

PRELATE KILLED.—On Tuesday Light, while the Rev. Father Sinnott, of Adjala, Simcoe Co., was riding on horseback in his diocese, to visit a sick person, the horse 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 him.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Picton, O W, on Tuesday, 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 signaled 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 Colonel, Lieutenant, Assistant and Head Barrack Master successively, and was permitted by the Lords Commissioners 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 portion of the Volunteer Companies of this County were organized, and formed into procession order, under Major T. Bog, and marched before the remains of the distinguished dead; the band playing airs 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 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, both civil and military.

When all had taken their places, the Pastor, Rev. Father Lalor, commenced the celebration of Mass; and, after the First Gospel, the Rev. Father Brennan, of Belleville, ascended the altar, 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 beautifully 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, honors, &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 then 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 obturate.

The Rev. preacher then retired; and Mass having been concluded, Father Lalor addressed the congregation, briefly, but forcibly, showing the necessity of adhering to the doctrine of Christ, taught by Himself and by His Church at the present day, as the only means of salvation. He then, as the administering priest, gave a touching eulogy 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 minute 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 Niagara, Major A. A. Cain, sent a remonstrance to Major Poffart, 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 Morrison and Daniel McMullin, who were fined by the Major for the offence. The only excuse these wretches 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. Catharines Journal.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—At the annual election of officers, 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 McGeaney. Council—Messrs. Patrick Jones, James Lynch, Patrick O'Brien, Patrick 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 Vice-President—Edmund Gammon. 2nd Vice-President—Daniel Dwyer. Secretary—Edward Ryan. Treasurer—Michael Moore.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN KINGSTON.—The Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen of this vicinity, celebrated 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. Pupils attending the Christian Brothers' School Two deep. THE PORTSMOUTH SOCIETY. Members two and two. Spears.] Banner of the Cross. [Spears. Members two and two. Spears.] Wolf Dog [Spears. Members two and two. WOLFE ISLAND SOCIETY. Battle-axes.] Harp. [Battle-axes. 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.] PRESIDENT. [Harps.]

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 Street to the Cathedral. After Divine Service, the Procession reformed in front of the Cathedral, and proceeded along Johnson Street, to Barrie Street to Princess Street, along Princess Street to King Street, along King Street to Barrick Street, along Barrick Street to Clergy Street, along Clergy Street to Brock Street, along Brock Street to Wellington Street, along Wellington Street to Union Street, along Union Street to Ontario Street, thence to the City Hall. 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 preceded the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston, which brought up the rear. The Procession was very large and respectable, 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 boys Marshall, Masters Devlin and Smith. Mr. Patrick Quinn, Marshal of 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 Macarone 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 Government of Canada, &c. The meeting was most enthusiastic 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 rowdiness. 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, B Barker \$2; J Gaul \$2; Athlone M J Oasery \$3; Mattilda, M Houlahan \$2; Oak Ridge, Mrs M J Beynon, \$2; Brockville, J H Kelly \$2; Hamilton, D Smith \$2. Per Rev H Brettigar, Trenton—P Burns \$1. Per J McIver, Dawitville—J Fagan, \$2. Per P Purcell, Kingston—A Carter, \$2; P Henry, \$2; P Daley, \$2; J Hackett, \$2; B 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 Quinn \$2; Mrs Baker \$2; P Sewell \$2; H Cummins, \$2; P Brown \$2; P Martin \$2; Bats, J McKenty \$2. Per L Whelan, Thorne—Ottendone Centre, P Smith, \$2; B McNally \$2; M Quico \$2. Per J Harris, Guelph—Self, \$2; O Brady, \$3; J McQuillan, \$6; T Cummin, \$5 32; B Carroll \$2; Arthur B Campbell, \$2; Greek Bank, J Kirby, \$2; J Naughton, \$2.

MONTRÉAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour-Pollards, Middlings, Super, No. 2, Superfine, Extra, Bag Flour, Eggs per doz, Tallow per lb, Pork-Quiet, New Mess, Prime, Oatmeal per bbl, Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars, Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, Second, Dressed Hogs, Beef, live, per 100 lbs, Sheep, each, Lamb, 3.50 to 4.50, Calves, each, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

MONTRÉAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes 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 0, Barley, do, per 50 lbs, 3 4 to 3 6, Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 0, Oats, do, 1 10 to 2 0, Butter, fresh, per lb, 1 3 to 1 6, Do, salt do, 1 1 to 1 2, Beans, small white, per min, 0 0 to 0 0, Potatoes, per bag, 3 0 to 3 6, Onions, per minot, 4 0 to 0 0, Beef, per lb, 6 4 to 0 7 1/2, Pork, do, 0 7 to 0 8, Mutton do, 0 5 to 0 6, Lamb, per quarter, 5 0 to 6 3, Lard, per lb, 0 10 to 1 0, Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 1 0 to 1 3, Apples, per bbl, \$3.00 to \$5.00, Hay, per 100 bundles, \$5.00 to \$6.50, Straw, \$2.00 to \$3.35.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORTHBUMBER'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, Rec. Secretary.

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 49 Little St. James Street, every day from 2 to 4 P.M. (Saturday excepted). By order of the Directors, R. McSHANE, Secretary.

LECTURE. BY THE HON. THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MGR. BOURGET, BISHOP OF MONTRÉAL, IN AID OF THE FEMALE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, Under the charge of the SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE, Upper St. DENIS STREET.

THE HON. MR. M'GEE has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture for the BENEFIT of the above Institution, IN THE CITY CONCERT HALL, ON 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 Baptists 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 provided.

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, 1866. STRACHAN BETHUNE, Atty. for Plaintiff.

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, AND 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 MORRISON, 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, from the Parish of Madalga, County Wick. Will be thankfully received by their sister Bridget Colman, now Mrs. Gallagher, at No. 15, Major Street, Montreal, Lower Canada.

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 6,000 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 Sellard's mission must be regarded as merely the starting 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 Pops from 1,200 to 15,000 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 was 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 annex the Duchies, and that she should assist Austria and the Confederation in resisting that shameful act of spoliation.

M. de Lagneronniere presented a petition in the Senate on Tuesday from a person named de Ornel, 'pointing out the danger of hasty interments, and suggesting the measures he thought requisite to avoid terrible consequences.' 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 forty-eight 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 appears 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 judicious; 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 Archbishop:—

'The next case that occurred to me was at Bordeaux. 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 inquire 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 am saying.' My presences were not unavailing. 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, and 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 the summer of 1826, on a close and sultry day 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 pronounced 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 Profundis. The body was measured for the coffin. Night came on, and you will easily feel how inexpressible was the anguish of the living being in such a situation. At last, amid the voices murmuring around him, he distinguished that of one whom he had known from infancy. 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 recurrence 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 it to the Minister of the Interior. Public attention has been directed for some time to the new disease called trichines, with which pigs in Germany are affected, and which has caused numerous deaths among those who have eaten their flesh. Although no deaths have been reported in France from the disease, the Government has taken the subject into its consideration. At the beginning

of last year the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works requested the Academy of Medicine 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 Academy, 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 entrusted 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 unfortunately gain an entrance.

The Gazette de Midi states that a new torpedo of a more destructive kind than any hitherto invented has just been tried in the dockyard of Castignean, Toulon, with complete success. The Vauban ship-of-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 Ben 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 206 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 population, and that the Protestant chose the children who dwell in the poorest quarters as the objects of their school propaganda.

Two actresses were quarrelling here—as even actresses will do at times—a few nights 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, ciel! ciel! what have I done? what have I done?' Abused, 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 Portuguese Government have ordered Priz to quit that country immediately. As Garibaldi's indiscreet and our alarmed Lord Palmerston and led to the red buccaneer's forced relinquishment of his anticipated triumphal tour through England and Scotland, lest he might get 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 traitor has been treated by the aristocracy and the mob as the Nizzard rebel and revolutionist 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 of Deputies to induce the Government to rescind their order.—Weekly Register.

ITALY.

PrEDONTE, 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 Ohevalier 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 supplies 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 Pettinengo, the Minister of War, replied with some bitterness, and declared that, at any moment, 200,000 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 400,000 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 France, 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 negotiations 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 carried on between Austria and Italy, nor had the Italian Government come to any decision respecting the commercial relations between the two countries.

ROME.—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 lodged in the convents of the Santi Apostoli and Genes A Maria. Around these despoils hovers swarms of Jews, big in hand, anxious to transfer to the Ghetto, at as low a price as possible the deyroque of these champions of the Church, as soon as they doff their dark 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 volunteer. Five francs are not much for a complete suit, but that is the price at which the 'Israelite' speculators usually succeed in carrying off the spoils of the recruits, who are, generally speaking, able

bodied young men, and sufficiently well-dressed.—When armed and uniformed, these new Zouaves 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 1,600.—Cor. of Tablet.

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 have 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 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.

PARIS, 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 1843.

RUSSIA.

DEMOCRACY AND DESPOTISM.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of Le Nord gives an account of a banquet at the Marine Club of Oranstadt, at which were present General Gley, 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 among the masses for the purpose of revolt; but 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 Byre 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 Oudettes 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 dissatisfaction 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 ultimate 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 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 design of murdering, or driving from the island, all the whites.

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. 'What's that to you, was the pert reply. 'Oh, I have 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'Connell. 'But how did you get the calf?' 'To buy it, I did.' 'Where did you get the money?' 'For some time she resisted any and every attempt

to give an answer to this question, and when O'Connell repeated the question for about the tenth time, and insisted on an answer, she convulsed the court with laughter by shouting out:—

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

While attending the Cork assizes in 1821, O'Connell defended a noted Rookite named Luoy, who was indicted for many grievous outrages. On entering 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 O'Connell. 'I was engaged in defending Luoy.'

'What was the result?' asked Jackson.

'I acquitted him.'

'Then, observed Jackson, you obtained the acquittal 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'Flanagan, Barrister, M.R.I.A., Author of 'Recollections of the Munster Bar.'

Pugnacious Ram Cat.—O'Connell acquired great fame, or at least unenviable notoriety, for his skill in abuse; and certainly his epithets, if not elegant were 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 occasion, while conducting a case, he was greatly annoyed by the attorney opposed to his client, who was distinguished for his pugnacious 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 continued worry, he roared out in his loudest tone:—

'Sit down! you scacious, snarling, pugnacious ram cat!'

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 Cork 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 hat 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 witness 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 hat, 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 defended 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'Connell was curious to know how the cow-killer selected the best, as the night was pitch 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 that's furthest from the ditch. The poor thin cratures always goes to the ditch for shelter, while the fat bastards 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 his lordship the Jewish ones,' said Dan, 'but give me the Roman.'—Ib.

A better example of O'Connell's insouciant 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 Olophren—formed a famed rendezvous for most daring freebooters. While staying at the inn of Perno, a few miles on the Cork side of the dreaded mountain road, O'Connell and his circuit companion were discussing the propriety of procuring 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-commissioned 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 dragoon.

Grady, said O'Connell 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! 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, serjeant,' 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 are in the mountains.'

'Sir,' responded the corporal, 'may I request your acceptance of what I hope will suffice you. My balls will suit just our 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 Barney for ever.'

They did not require the supply, however, for they were started by the presence of a highwayman. Deane Grady's prophecy was fulfilled, for O'Connell soon got into practice. It is stated that during the

first year he received £56; during the second £150, in the third £200, and the fourth £300.—Ib.

Singular Case.—O'Connell 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 salmon fishery in the Blackwater, near the Youghal. 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 taking salmon, which were objected to by the defendants as illegal. At the trial the defendants brought forward witnesses, who proved that the fishery in question was always called the Lax 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 called a lax one. O'Connell, however, found that in the language of the north of Europe lachs 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 Courier des Etats Unis publishes the following family statistics concerning Brigham Young and the chief elders of the Mormon community. Young himself has 185 wives; Silas Roeder, his second in command has 129; Jeremiah Stern, 111; Job Billingson, 93; Julius Hoffman, 92; Gideon Ruffin, 84; and Habakkuk Croasby, 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 his 129 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 gulf between itself and those assembled—I will not say worshipped—there. And I know it that clergyman inside that church spoke as his Master spoke when on earth, that he would soon preach to empty walls. 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 cases she may no 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 pass 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 ATTAINED PEERAGES.—Several of the most ancient and historic of our Peerage dignities are under attainer; otherwise the Earl of Stamford would be Marquis of Dorset; the Duke of Buccleuch, Duke of Monmouth; the Earl of Abergevenny, Earl of Westmorland; Captain Charles Stannard Eustace, Viscount Balinglass; and Mr. Marmion Ferrers, of Badesley Clinton, might prove his right to be Earl of Derby by a creation older than that of the Staleys. 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 heir-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-heirs to the baronies of Montacute and Monthermer; Sir Brooke W. Bridges is, in all probability, entitled to the barony of Fitz-Walter; Lord Dufferin is undoubtedly the senior heir of the Earls of Olanbrassill; Colonel Kemeys-Tyate has established his co-heirship to the barony of Wharton; Mr. Austruther-Thomson, of Charlton, county of Fife, is heir general of the St. Charlton, Earls of Orkney and Lords Sincclair; a Dillon is unquestionably in existence, the rightful Earl of Roscommon; and a Fitz Patrick who ought to be Lord Upper Osory; and Mr. O'Neill, of Shanes-castle, 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 last: Micht 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 be 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 body retains its natural appearance, is limber and warm, after being dead and in the graveyard 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 small.'

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, 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 Stomach—the mainpring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. O. 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. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE

Mrs. WISLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States...

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections...

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.—As among the operas of the great composers there are some which the public taste instinctively prefers...

Good For Horses.—Mr. Morrison, agent of the Phila. Lightning Rod Co. having occasion to employ a great number of horses...

BETWEEN HEALTH AND THE GRAVE there is but a thin partition, and all who value life are willing, if it is presumed, to do their best to prevent disease from breaking it down.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & 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 Medicine.

CHRONIC ERUPTIONS, from whatever cause arising, are the most obstinate of external maladies. The greatest believers in mercury admit that it cannot control them.

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

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Rochs, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Rochs, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865.



SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

JUST COMPLETED, THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR; ITS FESTIVALS AND HOLY SEASONS. By Rev. B. G. BAYERLE; To which is added—The LIVES OF THE SAINTS for each day, By Rev. Dr. ALBAN STOLZ.

HIS HOLINESS, POPE PIUS IX, has lately awarded the great St. Peter's medal to the author, Rev. B. G. Bayerle, undoubtedly deserves the most extensive circulation.

These splendid engravings, on account of their excellent execution, and being copies of original oil-paintings by eminent masters, are of far greater value than the small steel-engravings subscribers mostly receive with similar publications.

PREMIUM EDITION, 30 parts, unbound, and two Pictures, \$8 00; 30 parts, bound in two vols., half leather, with gilt edge, two Pictures, 10 50.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorates, strengthens and lengthens the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns.

WANTED, FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a SCHOOL MISTRESS with a diploma for elementary school, able to teach both languages.

TO COUNTRY PHYSICIANS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of Fresh DRUGS and CHEMICALS, from London.

GRAY'S EXPECTORANT COUGH LOZENGES. The above Lozenges are recommended to the notice of the public, as a good soothing and expectorant remedy for COUGHS.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, OPPOSITE "WITNESS" OFFICE, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MARCH WINDS are proverbial for the tendency to roughen and chafe the skin, causing a vast deal of irritation and annoyance, particularly to the Ladies.

AQUA D'ORO, or GOLDEN LOTION, for the complete eradication and cure of ITCH, in twenty four hours. This is an entirely new preparation and is infinitely superior to any article that has hitherto been sold for this purpose.

THE MART. THE important Sale of DRY GOODS at this Establishment has commenced. It will be continued for three or four weeks.

WANTED.—Parties requiring Fashionable Winter Suits of Tweed, all wool, can have the same made to order for \$14, by calling at the MART, 31 Main street (J. A. RAFTER'S).

SEE THE RUSH TO RAFTER'S LARGE SALE, Gentlemen can have fashionable Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 63 3d.

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street. Dec. 1865.

LEWELLYN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS 131 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Cash Advances made upon Consignments to our friends in the United States. Special attention given to the organizing of Petroleum and Mining Companies, and everything connected with the Oil and Mining business.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 A.M.

ESTABLISHED 1861, ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for the great amount of support and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestowed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner.

The New York Tribune says, 'the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced.'

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madris, N. Y. "Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use."

REV. J. S. OATHORN, Rochester, N. Y. "I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and had to abandon preaching. . . . The Plantation Bitters have cured me."

REV. J. S. OATHORN, Rochester, N. Y. "Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house."

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O. "I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect."

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863. Dear Sir:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system.

JUDITH RUSSELL. If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York. John F. Henry & Co, 303 St. Paul Street (new 30) 515) Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada. March 1, 1866.

SADLIER & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS

New and Improved Books for the Young People BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. THE COMPLETE SOULTY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young.

GUIDE for CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 16mo cloth, 75 cents.

DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources and adapted to all states and conditions in life.

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

A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE ON THE ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also True Devotion to her.

A POPULAR LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cents; \$1. SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1866.

THE TALISMAN; An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, 19 cts. A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev. F. X. Weninger, D.D. 12mo, cloth, 96 cents; gilt, \$1.25.

THE Cottage and Parlor Library. 1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1.00.

Catholic Youth's Library. 1. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, 18mo, cloth, 38 cts.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their Results. By T. W. Marshall. 2 vols., 8vo., of 600 pages each. Cloth, \$6; half morocco, \$7.

FATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Rome and its Rulers.' 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1 50.

CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; or, The Catechism in Examples. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Vol. 1 contains Examples on the Apostles' Creed, 75 cents.

THE YEAR OF MARY; or, The True Servant of the Blessed Virgin. Translated from the French and Edited by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12mo, of nearly 600 pages, \$1 50.

THE DEVOY LIFE. By St. Francis of Sales.—18mo, Cloth, 75 cent. OCEANIA. A Roman Drama. Prepared for Catholic Schools. 18mo, 81 pages, Paper, 50 cents.

STORIES OF THE BEATITUDES. By Agnes M. Stewart. Cloth, 50 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO, Montreal Dec. 7, 1865.

