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VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

No. 32.

THE CAPUCHIN OF BRUGES. IN THREE CHAPTERS. CHAPTER II. - (CONTINUED.)

· Hanged!' In a second his burden was laid on the camp hed, and the sergeant laid prostrate by a blow that would have almost felled on ox.

The guard now interposed; and from them he learned that the party in question had been several times seen to leave the city in defiance of of Sir Hardress Waller's orders. Twice already she had been flogged back, but she came out again, that day, at noon, and was, by the General's orders, sentenced to execution. The soldier added that an old rebel calling bimself her father, when he heard of the sentence, offered himself ic her stead ; but Sie Hardress ordered him to be instantly flogged back. She was to have been hanged, he continued, at sunset, but she broke loose from them, and ran towards his tent, as he had seen.

'Touch not a hair of her head, on your peril,' exclaimed Herbert, as the corporal concluded, and kissing the pallid lips of his wife, he rushed out of the tent to seek the General, just as returning consciousness revealed to Eily the name of her deliverer.

Walter, my own dear husband. Oh! come back; don't leave me,' were the last words be heard, as he flew towards the tent of the commander-in-chief, more like a maniac than anything else.

By the bones of St. Pancras, he's either mad or she is,' said a tall weaver from Lumbeth, who wore the hadge of a lance corporal.

Ay is he, and sore wrathful to boot, replied his rear-rank man, with a grin - he was a butcher from Newgate. But we are the sufferers, and however is ready to hand, thank God, and we shall make short work of it, when the captain returns.

The name of God on the lips of such a miscreant, and on such an occasion, makes us almo-t shudder. But reader, these were Cromwellian times, and such were Cromwellian cus-

Herbert found Ireton and his second in command seated at the supper table-and bell could not have unchained two such incarnate demons on subject of mirth to his superior officers.

Pool, pool, man,' said the comma bock with a devilish feer.

days.'

which, at the risk of his own life, he saved him at relent, and hope began to brighten in the heart of in person given the order for execution, and his callous heart was too obdurate to feel compunction even for a bad act. Summoning an orderly, he gave him some instructions in an undertone; and Herbert was directed by his commander-infrom the main object of his visit. His report was, however, quickly made, and, as there was depart. There was something more than fiendish bim safe liome, and a good night's rest.

That night, a heart-broken man knelt beneath the gibbet erected on the green sward, in front of King John's castle. For him a I earth'y happiness was now over; and there, in presence of the pale moon that looked silently on his sorrow, that cold October night, he vowed eternal fealty to his wife in heaven, eternal hatred to her murderers. There was a strange admixture of reverence and irreligion, of love and hatred, in the feelings and sentiments, no doubt; but the camp protection guaranteed to the remaining citizens,

human passion unrestrained by either reason or rest were condemned by a majority, to die; and Ireton, as he reviewed the body of troops des- stricken corpse. Though pledged never again

this mood he entered the fallen city, as the sun was sinking, on the 27th of October, 1651, and took up his quarters with Ireton, in the old Dutch-gabled house which is still standing; and adjoins the Tholsel in Mary-street. It is more than probable that his reason would have altogether succombed beneath the terrible shock it had sustained, were it not for some new incident that now occurred to awaken it for a time to ac-

By soorise, on the 29th, the Cromwellian garrison beat to arms. It was the signal for the assemblage of the Irish troops in the old cathedral of St. Mary's, where in accordance with the third article of capitulation, they were to lay down their arms. It was not Fennell's fault that they escaped the fate of the soldiers and women of Drogheda and Wexford. He had done his work of treachery well; and we cannot renture to say what his feelings were when he beheld his brave but ill-fated countrymen assembled round the altar to deposit at its rails the weapons they had so long and so gallantly wielded in the cause of one who was afterwards to deshall, I fear, be late for supper. The gallows, spoil their children of their lawful heritage, and sanction its appropriation by the murderers of his father. Ah, no Irishman can ever forget the in-gratitude of the second Charles. But Walter Herbert thought little of the ceremony gone through that morning in the old church of the O'Brien's, till all was over. As the disarmed garrison marched down the long aisle of the cahave been of a broken heart. Among the dead were two whose faces he had not looked on for years-Terence and Donat O'Brien, his wisc's chief, 'you are, I fear, grown quite a Papist, posite the chapel of St. Nicholas. But it aptoo soft-hearted entirely. I wonder how you pearance was sadly changed since last he saw it. would act, had you been at the battue in He looked up into one well-remembered window Drogheda or Wexford,' and Ireton sipped his but no fragrant geraniums were now there, as of old; no lark carolled the cheering song he so But, General, she is my wife, gasped Her- often listened to, with pleasure, some nine years before; balcony, and shutter, and curtain had 'Folly, man!' rejoined Waller, 'no faith to disappeared. The whole house seemed in mournbe kept with heretics, you know, all these Irish ling. Even his knock rang through the house, are such. You will easily find another, I trow as through a sepulchre-so he thought. Twice you when we sack the city one of these fine he repeated it; and, at length, an aged head peered cautiously through a dormer window, and Herbert heeded not the coarse just of the asked who was there. His answer quickly speaker, but, turning to the General, implored brought down the old domestic; but a flood of him to turn a serious to a matter on which the tears was her only welcome, as she opened the bappiness of his life depended. But Ireton door and admitted him. She had been the nurse seemed inclined to laugh it off as an excellent of Eily and her brothers, in childhood, and partly his own, in sickness: and was now the survivor Driven to desperation, the brave soldier, who of all her old heart loved; of all, save one, a never before feared or supplicated any man, sank | blue-eyed, curly headed boy, who now hid beon his knees, and, with tears of agony, besought hind her, evidently scared at the presence of a him to cancel Walter's imquitous sentence. He visitor in that desolate dwelling. A few words even asked him to do so in memory of the act by of greeting on the part of old Winny or Winifred, assured him that he was known and wel-Naseby. And Ireton seemed almost inclined to come; and a few words of fondness addressed to the child soon restored his confidence. He was the suppliant, when a whisper from Waller to the even, ere long, seated cententedly on his father's General blasted them for ever. He had himself knee, playing with his sword buckle-for that fair-headed, blue-eyed boy was the only child of Edy O'Brien and Walter Herbert. And as he gazed with pride on his beautiful boy, now hope and a new scene of duty sprung up within him. and Herbert was directed by his commander-in- He felt that there was even yet something to chief to make his report of the progress of the live for. To protect that half-orphan child and trenches under his command, in the King's Is- his sorrowing grandsire, would from that moment land. This was but a feint to turn his attention be the sole duty of his life, the solace of existence; and to this he pledged himself in Eily's little room, to which he ascended with his youthno other pretext f r detaining him, he arose to ful companion, who, at his nurse's bidding now called him father, and twined his little hands in the laugh of Hardress Waller, as he wished round his neck as he kissed him. The sudden roll of drums, at length, announced to him that it was time to depart, and fondly embracing his child once more, he hurried out of the house .-He would never have left it, did he then but her of many hours. know that in so doing be was bidding his boy

farewell for ever. The beating to arms annonaced the comviduals, whom Ireton had already virtually sentenced to death, by excluding them from the of Cromwell was but an undifferent school for the in the terms of capitulation. How readily would culture of Christian ethics. Besides, his brain Herbert have saved every one of them, but his

tha remains of his first and only love; and, from fold. Priest and layman, soldier and citizen, bad.' chaquered one, he was acrer known to smale, till of loving and defending their native land. And he became an inmate of the monastery where we what Englishman, thought he, would not readily. found him, at the commencement of our narrative. be guilty of the same offence. All passed sitent-The remainder of the siege was a blank chap- ly from the death chamber; all, save one, a ter in his life. By nature a soldier, he got through venerable old man, who, with Father Woulfe, his duties fearlessly but mechanically, without the was arrested in the lazar-house while administerslightest feeling of interest in any enterprise in the last sacraments of the church to its which he had a share. To him defeat or victory plague-stricken immates, soon to be deprived of was a matter of utter indifference; and it was in all spiritual ministry. Herbert thought he recognised him as he stood, erect and fearless, in the council-ball, and with hand pointed towards Heaven, summoning Ireton to meet him, ere a month at its indignan bar. He had certainly seen him before, but dressed in white serge, and not, as now, in purple. Nay, if he remembered rightly, he had been Edy's confessor, and with the parish clergy man's permission, had married them privately in the church of St. Saviour, having first obtained a promise, freely granted by Herbert, that the children of that union, if such there were, should be brought up in the religion of the mother. What would be not have done to preserve the life of that renerable, heavenlylooking man! The last of Ireton's rictims was one whose presence among the condemned he witnessed with astonishment. He had seen him closeted for hours with that same Ireton; and knew him to have been promised lands and money for certain services to be rendered to the general. But treachery was met and repaid by treachery; and Fennell, the traitor, ended his days on the and martyr.

The last guard was relieved on the day of execution-it was the Eve of All-Hallows-and the clock of the town hall was just chiming midnight, as Herbert, who was the officer of the night, commenced his rounds. As he passed along, in silence and alone, by the Dean's Close, on his way to the castle barracks, he was suddenly stopped thedral, many of them dropped dead-it might at the head of an arched passage, over which an oil lamp feebly flickered, by an individual closely wrapped up in a large, dark frieze over coat. To draw his sword was his first impolse; but a sinthat same evening. The object of his visit was brothers. The sight awakened a new thought gle glance at that wan face, whose gaze was soon explained. But it seemed only to supply within him—that of his child whom he had not sadily fixed upon him. changed his purpose in an within him-that of his child whom he had not sadly fixed upon him, changed his purpose in an yet seen-and but few moments elapsed ere he justant. And, though armed to the teeth, he was standing in front of the old corner house op- trembled in presence of that defenreless old man and stood in silence before him.

> 'Don't you know me, Walter?' said the stranger.

'Alas, too well,' was his reply. 'But can l hope that you will ever forgive me.'

My creed tells me to forgive even my enemies -but I believe you never meant to be such' -and the old man extended his hand to Herbert.

They stood alone-with no eye upon them save that of the all-seeing One, and in His presence Walter fell on his knees, protesting his purity of intention, and asking the old man's blessing. And Connor O'Brien, for it was he, with head uncovered, blessed the stranger for the first time, and, raising him up, clasped him to his bosom, as his son-the husband of his darling Eily, now sleeping with her mother in Killely.

Herbert was about to respond, with a fervent assurance of his undying love and devotion to her, when the old man stopped him short, and, drawing him into the recess of the bow way, asked him if he might now rely on his friendship and

' Henceforth, as God is my wilness,' earnestly replied Herbert, ' your interest and mine are but

'Good l' returned his companion. 'Then when occasion presents itself, you will procure a pass for myself and a friend in whose safety I feel the deepest interest. For my own life l care not, as I have no one save you and my grandson now remaining to care for,' Then the old man, despite his resolution, sobbed aloud. -But my friend,' he continued, after a few mo-ments, 'cannot yet be spared. We cannot afford to lose him, and it is solely on his accountthough he knows nothing of my project-that 1 have waited here to meet you.

After some further brief conversation, they parted with a fond embrace—the old man to his friend, and Walter to the barrack. When his watch was ended, he lay down to enjoy, for the first time during many months, a peaceful slum-

CHAPTER III.

The 1st of November, 1661, dawned brightly on the old city of Lumaeach, and its now shatmencement of the mock trial of two dozen indi- tered fortifications-brightly on the brown heath of the Meelick mountains-brightly on the waying wonds of Cratloe-brightly on the rapids at the salmon weir, and on the snowy sails of the English transports at anchor in the post'brightly on the gory head of Terence O'Brien, was, for the time, astray from sorrow and out. vote was only effective in one case, that of the Bishop of Einly, impaled on the centre tower of lying in-state at Somerset House, or final inter-

had left the Cratice hills far behind them, on their march westward; and Herbert was second in command of the first division. He was well mounted, and with him rode two peasants thoroughly acquainted with the country, and destined to serve him as guides. Ot late his soldiers him uninvited. Thus it happened that, during the march, he rode considerably in advance, tho' always within sight of his detachment, with no other companion than the two guides.

With one of them he seemed well acquainted and the soldiers remarked that he conversed freely with him on the road. The other seemed to speak but seldom, and then only to his hrother guide. This, however, was no matter of surprise, as it was supposed he spoke in frish, a language almost utterly unknown to the English commander. And such, in reality, was the fact. Whether he understood English or not, he spoke in his native tongue to O'Brien, who, as the reader may have guessed, was Herbert's other guide on the evening in question. As they approached Ennis, the old man seemed much excited, alleging, as his reason, that he feared being recognized; but it was not difficult to perceive that his anxiety was more for his companion than to await the arrival of the main body from Kilof Kilkee and Farahee, Herbert left the comp at suurise, attended solely by the individuals who had been his companions on the march from Lamerick. He returned alone, however, in the evening; and rumor went abroad that he had been deserted by his guides amid the wild recesses of the coast. This new piece of treachery on the part of the Irishry, after being warmly denounced round the Cromwellian camp fires that night, was torwarded next morning to Limerick, to be faithfully chronicled, with many other facts of like authenticity, in 'Ludlow's Memoirs.' Herbert was too much rejoiced at the escape of his father-in-law and the friend in whom he seemed so deeply interested, to give himself any concern about the camp fire gossip, or Ludlow's version of the matter.

The next week found him again in Limerick. Sudden news of the alarming illness of the General had reached the camp, and the expedition to the west was, for the time, abandoned. Herbert found his new post a trying one-to keep watch and ward with Hardress Waller, one of his wife's murderers, beside the dying bed of another. Waller was Ireion's confidant, the ready citadel of Cambral, though the battery to which instrument of all his infamy; and Herbert was selected by the General to attend him, as the only surviving officer attached to his own regiment since it was first raised in Nottingham, the native county of both. To escape from his post was impossible. Nothing short of suicide could free him from it; and the thought of his little son, if no higher motive, prevented him from putting an end to his existence. Night after night was he doomed to sit by the bed-side of the dying man, and listen to the wild ravings of remorse and blasphemy that, almost every moment, escaped his plague-stained lips. He would start up betimes, and, with the frantic look of a maniac, call for his sword to ward off the fiends that seemed to mock his tortures; and then he would sink back exhausted, still wildly raving of Charles Stuart and Terence O'Brien, the ' Lord's anomited," as he now called them whom he had murdered. Nay, he would clutch Herbert's hand, and, with tears, implore his forgiveness .-But Hardress Waller stood there too, and a look from him would again rouse the murder fiend within him. All feeling of compunction would then pass away ; and grim despair again lay hold of him. On! it was a fearful sight -that deathbed of despairing remorse. It never left Herbert's memory, and was the commencement of that change that ultimately converted the Puritau soldier into a Christian monk.

Ireton died in his house in Mary street, on the 26th of November, 1661, still 'raging and raving, says the chronicler of the unfortunate prelate, whose unjust condemnation he imagined hurried on his death. Herbert was of the party appointed to guard the remains to England, and, before setting out, hastened to his father-in-law's house to bring his child with him. But, alas! he found it empty, and not the slightest trace of Winny or the boy. Nor could any one tell him heart, he set out with the funeral cortege to Cark, and thence to Bristol, resolved never more to draw sword in Cromwell's cause. Arrived in London, he dehvere up his charge, and at once quitted the kingdom, without waiting for the raged feeling; he followed but the dictates of gallant Hugh O'Neth, the city governor. The the cry-brightly, too, on his murderer Henry ment in Westminster Abbey, of Ireton's plague- i That remains to this day a mystery to

religion. His heart and his hopes were already it was not without a tear he beheld that long fite | tined for the siege of Carrigabolt Castle; for to serve in the rooks of the monsters whose already buried in the grave that was soon to close over of brave and resolute men led forth to the scaf- God maketh this sun to rise upon the good and cities in Ireland made but so often blush for his native country, be could not yet entirely wear that night out, though his life was a long and were alike sacrificed, and for no crime save that | Ere the sun set, the ranguard of that body himself away from his old profession. After a few mouths passed in idleness and ennue on the continent, during which he vainly tried to forget the loss of his wife and could, he entered the Earl of Bristol's regiment as a volunteer, and faithfully maintained the nause of King Chirles till his restoration. It was when forming part of remarked that he had grown nausually silent and his body-guard at Lord Tara's residence to Brumorose, and few of them vared to intrude on ges, where the exiled monarch occasionally resided, that he first most with the Capachia's Fathers, and was by them received into the Catholie Church. With the King he returned to England, but only to have all his sad recollec-tions awakened by meeting once more with his old enemies, Waller and freton.

Treton I some astonished reader will exclum, Why, surely, we buried him years ago, and are not expected, we presume, to believe in ghosts, in this enlightened 19 h century of ours.

And yet we must repeat what we have wertten. On his return to London, Walter Herbert again stood, face to face, with Waller and Ireton-the former with a smile of hypocritical adulation, welcoming the return of him whose father he had aided in murdering—the latter, a hideous spectacle, first dangling on a gallons at Tyborn; and then grimly staring the by-passers -if those sightless sockets could be said to stare-from the highest spike on Westmissier Hall. It was hunself. They succeeded, however, in reaching a shocking sight to Herbert-that ghastly skeletheir destination, and encamped near Kilhebera, ton, and that ghastly head, and recalled to his memory, with sodness and horcer, another but same scaffold with Terence O'Brien, the bishop rush. Under pretext of exploring the wild coast far different head which, ten years before, he saw set up, pallil and blood-stained, on the castledtower of Lamerick. God is indeed very just, thought he, as he passed on, with a shudder.

On his return to England, Herbert found himself friendless. All his relatives had died, or perished on the battle field, during the civil wars, and of his child there was stell no trace. All he could learn was that he bud been sent to his grandfather, then resident on the Continent; but where the grandfather resided, there was no means of ascertaining. Tired of England, and the cruelties and perfidies he daily and endorsed by the sign manual of one who, he imagined, should have learned toleration and bonor in the school of affliction-in longer also of orceting with his child—he quitted his matrix band for ever, and joined the ranks of the Dike of Lorraine, the old ally and friend of his former commander, the Earl of Bristol. With him and Sir George Hamilton he tought the hattles of Spain for nigh fifteen years ; and his last achievement in her service was one of the heightest on record. With a few resolute companions, he held his ground, for two entire days, in the shattered they returned shot for shot was under the personal inspection of Louis XIV., and the renowned hunchback Luxemburg. The burnting of a shell haid him senseless, and when, after a long and painful illness, he was again restored to health, he resolved, to thanksgiving, to devote the remainder of his days to the exclusive service of God, in the convent where he first learned to know him.

During the recital of the foregoing nurrative, which, for brevity sake, we have given consecutively, and in our own words, Brother Francis was frequently interrupted by his youthful auditor, as new light was thrown by him on events in his family history which, till then, he had never heard satisfactorily cleared up. He had already learned from his mother, that his grandfather had been an English officer, supposed to have fallen in Cromwell's wars, though a vague report reacked the family that he was seen in Spain after Cromwell's death. Of his grandmother, he only heard that she died young, and that her father resided for a con-iderable time in Brussels, with his grandson, whom, at his death, he confined to the care of the Guardian of St. Antoine's at Louvain, who was his brother-in-law, and who had brought the boy, when a mere child, from Ireland. He further learned that, after the completion of his studies, and contrary to the wish of his uncle, who intended him for the ecclesiastical state, his father embraced the profession of arms, and, shortly after his marriage, emborked with the Erench troops sent by King Louis to Ireland. He fell at the stege of Limerick, and his widow died of a broken heart, soon after the intelligence of her husband's death reached her. He was himself then but a boy, and was placed by his mother's relatives at the Benedictine college of Douai, whence he passed in due time, like his fither, to the ranks, and what had become of either. With a bursting was then serving, as we have already seen, in the Dake of Vendome's army.

But you did not say who the other person was that accompanied you on the march from Limerick to Carrigabalt, or what became of him or his companion, resumed the young soldier when he had concluded.

after we parted that evening. I left them on a lofty isolated rock off the coast of Clare, to which they were conveyed, as the surest place of safety, by a few poor fishermen, then dwelling in a ruined keep, on the verge of the cliffs, which, if I remember rightly, they called Dunlicky. Had I much curiosity, I might have possibly learned the stranger's name, but I never inquired, and probably, as I did not, my father- discussion on the Veto, and the several forms of poin-law never told me. Certain it is that he must pular commotion since 1839, Dr. Yore's experience have been a person of high distinction, as all addressed him with marked respect, I might almost say reverence, and seemed most devoted to him, though, as far as I could see, he possessed no earthly means of remunerating them—nothing, in fact, save the half-military, half-rustic rior in extent or in elegance or conservation but garments in which he was clad. And as they above all, in the special charities for the relief of the left him and his companion in one of the two small buts that served as a shelter for the few wild-looking sheep that browsed on the island, they promised soon to return with such necessaries as he might require during his stay among them. On returning to the canoe that brought us from the mainland, I remembered that I heard something fall from the stranger as he stepped ashore on a ledge of the island. In my hurry the eternal repose of his soul-these were all touchat the moment, I paid no attention to the cir- ing testimonies to departed worth, and such as neicumstances: and it was only on our arrival at the foot of the cliff on which the old castle stood, that I found the object which he had dropped lying in the bottom of the boat. Hop- which did not reach Carlisle Bridge till three o'clock, ing soon to be able to restore it to its owner, I was opened by a deputation of the Society of Sc took it with me, and ever since it has remained in my possession; for I need scarcely say, after all you have heard, that an opportunity of restor- after these were the deaf-mute girls from Cabra, ing it never since presenting itself, I still re- under the Carmelite Nuns, the deat mute boys, Catain it, with the Father Guardian's permission, bra, under the Christian Brothers, and the blind in hours of one day discovering its lawful claunin hopes of one day discovering its lawful claun-

his garment a small ebony crucifix, inlaid with pearl, and richly set in gold, and, reverently kissing it, handed it to his companion. The latter, after carefully examining it, read the following leading acts of practical charity of his life would be inscription beautifully engraved in text characto give a sketch of every Catholic institution in the ters round the rim:-

'J. B. RINUC, LEG. AP. R.R.D.D. EDMDO. O'DWYER EPO. LUIMI. M.DCXLVI.

Still the history and after fate of the owner of the crucifix remained a mystery to them .-Perhaps some reader of the foregoing pages may died the good, and truly great, because good, man, be able to throw some light on the subject, if not for their benefit, at least for ours.

Little more remains to be told of Brother Francis. In his ninetieth year he died peacefully in the midst of the brotherhood with whom so many years of his life had been so happily spent-and his eyes were closed in death by the hands of Eily O'Brien's grandchild, young Gerald Herbert, who had likewise joined the order, and given up the camp and its lurmoil, and the world and its deceit, to don the cowl of St. Francis, and spend the rest of his days with the humble, hospitable Capuchins of Bruges.

THE END.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSIONS AT ACHILL ISLAND .- OR THESDAY, the 5th instant, John Fadian, who had been for the last twelve years in the receipts of missionary bribes, and employed as Irish Teacher, was received once more, with his daughter Mary, who filled a similar position, into the bosom of the Catholic Church, hy the Reverend Mr. Thomas, C.C .- Connaught Patriot.

On Sunday the Lenten Pastoral of the Archbishop of Dublin was read in the various churches and bidding what must imperil Faith or morals as well chapels of the Diocese. After inculcating the great as in approving and establishing what is in harmony ensets of the Diocese. After incurtating the gloss, managers of the Catholic Church. ensets, and prayer. His Grace proceeds to say:

We are far, indeed, from saying that Irish Catholics

the country, when everything is done to banish hu-

man beings made to the image and likeness of God, to make room for the beasts of the field, you have, alas I too many afflicted fellow-creatures to relieve, and your charity cannot be too energetic. But your charity is not to be limited to the were relief of the temporal wants of the poor. You can aspire to higher merits, by assisting them in their spiritual necessities, and, especially, by protecting them against the snares now laid so frequently and so artfully for the destruction of their faith and the perversion of their children. You are well acquainted with the wicked arts employed by the agents of a most detestable system of proselytism to undermine the religion of our suffering brethren. These arts have been admirably exposed by a dignitary of the Protestant Church, the Chancellor of Cork, in a late series of letters, which paint in true colours the iniquity and bypocrisy of the proselytiser. And, indeed, what can be viler, or more contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, than to say to a man suffering from the severest privations, - We will relieve your misery, but only on condition that you renounce your faith, or that you send your children to our schools to be poisoned with heresy. Such an anti Christian system, productive only of hypocrisy, infidelity, and vice, may be encouraged by agents of the Church Missions who are amply rewarded for their work of destruction : but we are confident that all liberal and chlightened Protestants, when they understand its evil tendencies, will not hesitate to condemn it, with the Chancellor of Cork, and to disconnect themselves from so dishonorable and disgraceful a movement. Were the honest and religiously-inclined people of England acquainted with the base purposes to which the vast sums of money contributed by them for the preaching of the Gospel are applied by low and designing apostates, and ignorant and itinerant preachers only anxious to promote their own interests, and to gain filthy lucre - were the eyes of the English people opened to the delusion practised on them, they would soon withdraw their confidence from men whose mission it is to propagate hypocrisy and lying and to deceive their employers, by pretending that they are gaining over thousands in Ireland to Protestantism, and banishing Catholicity from the land, whilst, in reality, the only converts they gain are some few drunken and debauched characters, or unhappy and abandoned children. But whatever course may be followed by others, do you, dearlybeloved brethren, make every exertion in your power to protect the poor, and to preserve in them that faith without which it is impossible to please God; and in distributing your alms, never imitate the example of the hypocritical and pharisaical proselytiser, but when any victim of misery and affliction, it matters not who he may be or of what creed, presents himself to you, administer relief, recognising in him a suffering member of Jesus Christ, and the image and likeness of his Creator. It is this Catholic charity which manifests itself in the hospitals of the Sisters of Mercy and Charity of this city, which are open to all, whilst in the Adelaide Hospital a spirit of low sectarian bigotry is displayed.

DUBLIN. - The funeral of the Very Rev. Dr. Yore, m yesterday, was a memorable and demonstrative Catholics and their Clergy. Gifted with no remark- maintain the population and to keep a reasonable the 9th of December, the Protestant clergyman paid scene of dreadful confusion ensued. The men who assizes charged able powers of intellect, at least to only a moderate number of persons in the country. The result has bis usual visit, Wiggins told him plainly that he did jumped on the platform made over to the person who litary exercises.

replied his grandfather. For I never saw either, degree with those which captivate and dazzle, the verified the prophecy, for between June, 1841, and not desire any repetition of those visits. On being had more loudly than others shouted 'Goula,' and the late lamented Priest owes all his fame to his July, 2863, 2,718,557 persons have quitted Ireland. deeds, and in this practical respect Dr Yore had no Now, said Mr. Whiteside, you cannot recall the milsuperior in the Ministry. For much over half a century he laboured on the Mission in this city, and saw two or three generations grow up under his pastoral care. Born at the time when the savage penalties of the Penal Laws received their first mitigation, and and living throughout the excitement of the Insurrection of 1798, the carrying of the Act of Union. the agitation for Catholic Emancipation, the bitter of Catholic struggles and political warfare extended over a more lengthened, exciting, and chequered period of our history than that of almost any ecclesiastic now living in Ireland. His life is to be studied in the schools of various grades that he estabdirest forms of affliction, of which he was the early patron and munificent supporter. The lines of carrisges, miles in extent, headed by those of Prelates. the Lord Mayor and leading members of the Corporation, and by the rank and wealth of the city, the tens of thousands who formed solid masses of life, even in the more open thoroughfares, the crowded windows, balconies, parapets, and house-tops, the bared and deflected heads, and the moving lips that, as his remains passed, breathed the fond prayer for ther king nor conqueror could elicit from a people; but, to my mind, the most striking features in the melancholy yet magnificent cortege were the orphans, the blind, and the deaf and dumb. The procession, Vincent de Paul, following whom came the boys of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, Glasnevin, under the care of the Christian Brothers, and immediately creatures would, to a great extent, have been left either as outcasts or to the tender mercy of the Pocr Here Brother Francis drew from the folds of Law, had Catholic charity not been invoked in their behalf, and first in this mission of love was the late Good Dr. Yore,' for by that tender and expressive designation has he been long known, not alone in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. To recount the city for the benefit of the people. Substantial testimonials to him from his people shortly afterwards reappeared in an altar beautified or a school raised; s carriage and borses were soon converted into comfort for the orphan; his library, the accumulation of his life, reappeared, after a successful refile, as the Cabra Asylum for Deaf-Mutes. Thus lived, thus ever, like his Divine Master, 'going about doing good.' Gone to his eternal account, the prayers of a grateful poor and an edified community follow him, and Clergy and Lasty were justly proud of each other in the exhibition of mutual respect, reciprocal love, and undying attachment, as demonstrated in the memorable funeral procession of yesterday. EDUCATIONAL GRANTS. - From the Lenten Pasto-

ral of the Right, Rev. the Bishop of Clonfert.-We call attention to this inflexible policy of the Church, in order to apply it as an explanation of our conduct in reference to those systems of education by which the Catholics of Ireland are harassed. We do not, however, mean to add to the length of this letter by dwelling on the grounds of their condemnation by the Holy See and by the Irish Bishops. We shall only observe that in pronouncing on the safety cr danger of any given plan of education in its religious bearing, Bishops exercise an evident official right. As guardians of the Faith and piety of their flocks it is theirs not only to teach what the Faithful are bound to believe, but also to determine bow the Ca tholic Faith is to be maintained and transmitted, to point out the hindrances to its action and the causes that might lead to the loss of it. Nor is this function merely intellectual, so to say, or theoretical, nor merely to advise. It is essentially practical, and is rightfully exercised in condemning and for-PROSELYTIBM .- In the present distressed state of are to remain the passive victims of a policy that offers secular education only at the risk of Faith. The Church will do its best to create and administer Schools, Colleges, and a University, in which all classes may receive, with safety, primary or more advanced education; but the Catholic laity of this country are bound to assert their claim to a just proportion of the funds assigned by the Legislature for education. We ask you, Catholic constituents, to instruct your representatives in Parliament to demand that the money roted for education be so disposed of as that your co-religionists may profit of it without a sacrifice of conscience or of honour. Let this be done throughout the country, and, despite the bigotry of one class of our opponents and the no less hostile attitude of another. Irish Latholics will be placed in regard to education on that equality with others to which they are entitled.

> The Galway Subsidy has virtually been withdrawn, and already Cork is in the field ready to make application that it be transferred to that better, though more remote port. Reference to my letters last year will show you that after inspecting the harbour, and seeing the want of suitable arrangements for working that great scheme of postal transit, I stated my prehension that the Subsidy was not safe. Better if it can be secured for another Irish port, but to succeed it must have Irish capital and be mainly under Irish management - Cor. Weekly Register.

Nothing can exceed the indignation and disgust with which the great Liberal Party has recented the language of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli about Ireland in the debate on the Address. In the good old days it was reckoned an ungentlemanlike act, a personal affront, and an offence which called for satisfaction at the pistol's mouth, it at a contested election a man of one party canvassed the tenants of a known adherent of the other party. The same feeling has been expressed on this occasion by the great Liberal Party. They look upon the Catholics of Ireland as their own tenants at will, and they accuse Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli of ungentlemanlike conduct in expressing any interest in the wellbeing of Ireland, or any anxiety about the condition of the suffering classes. It amounts, they say, to a bid for the political support of the Irish Catholics, and the man who would withdraw the support of the Irish Catholics from the great Liberal Party is, in their eyes, 'no gentleman.' The offence of the Tory leaders, on the first night of the Session was aggravated by the conduct of Mr. Whiteside within the rext twenty four hours. For on the bringing up of the report on the Address, Mr. Whiteside brought the condition of Ireland before the House, and claimed their attention to it as to a question not of Provincial but of Imperial concerr. He reminded the House, that when the Corn Laws were repealed it was urged that as far as England was concerned the same amount of labor as before would not be required to raise food from the soil, and that the paople who had been engaged in raising food would be employed in producing manufactures, and would earn wages which would enable them to buy food. But as in Ireland there were no macufactures, it was admitted at the time that unless those who were in the country could be stimulated to undertake new evidence of the relation which subsists between Irish modes of employment, it would be impossible to was to become a Catholic. Accordingly, when, on

millions who have emigrated; but the question is, Are those who still remain to be told to go also,are you to tell the labouring classes plainly but po-Sitely that the sooner you get rid of them the bet-ter? Mr. Mill and the Political Economist agree that the cottier class must, go, the holders of one acre holdings. There are 40,000 families of this class in Ireland, and at four to five persons per family there are 200,000 disposed of: then there are 85,000 holdings under five acres and as many families, and that gives 400,000 more of the population to be got rid of. Then there are 183,000 holdings between five and fifteen acres, with a population of about 800,000 to be got rid of, and then there are 141,000 holdings between fifteen and thirty acree. with their population to be got rid of; so that the fulfilment of the theory that small farms and small farmers must disappear, implies the further reduction of the population by another two millions. That is a result which Mr. Whiteside insists cannot be regarded as desirable, and be asks the Legislature if it is too much to expect from their benevolence to suggest, their wisdom to contrive, and their ability to carry out, some remedy which may stanch the bleeding wounds of the country. - London Tublet.

WHIG AND TORY. - The Tipperary Free Press quotes Mr. Disraeli's words in the debate on the address : --

'I do not think that any sagacious minister, particularly in the times in which we live, can view the flitting of large numbers of her Majesty's subjects with indifference-a race, too, on which, in the hour of trial and emergency, we have so much depended, and whom we have always found a gallan; and gifted people.'

The Tipperary Free Press adds :-

It may be said that these remarks were made for a purpose, and in the hope that the Irish vote might be thereby induced to throw its weight with the Derbyites into the scale against the present Minis-But we are quite free to grant that this may be the case, but we are, nevertheless gratified that men of such elevated position should, in the face of Eurupe, rebuke the Government for their treatment of Ireland-for their neglect of her people, and the apathy displayed in the promotion of her interests. Nor would we be over supresed if the thoroughly independent Irish members-few, alas! in numbersshould, in a vote of confidence, declare against the present Cabinet, for we are altogether at a loss to discover what claims its members have to the support of any man representing an Irish Liberal constituency. The true policy to adopt—the policy of Independent Parliamentary Action — will prompt the thorough hishman to support whatever Government consults best for Ireland, utterly regardless of the designation it may bear, and, as far inference may be drawn, the Derbyites are actuated by a more friendly feeling towards this country than the socalled Liberals, who now hold the reins of power. We know some respectable Whig will exclaim-'The Tories crowd the bench and pack the roll of magistrates with men of their own party, and should any post be vacant, they will unhesitatingly confer it upon a Tory.' Quite true; but if they, at the same time, pass measures to adjust the land question -if they promote a scheme of remunerative employment, by which the waste lands can be reclaimed and the people engaged at profitable labour—if they stem the tide of emigration by holding out inducement to the peasantry to stop at home-if they extend encouragement to manufactures, and prevent our population being entirely dependent on agriculture, we think those consideration might well outweigh the blighted hopes of some baffled placehunters

WHIG RULE IN IRELAND. - The Wexford People, alluding to Mr. Whiteside's recent speech from Ireland, sars -

'It contains a strong, distinct, and above all, a true statement of our unfortunate affairs. He has plainly and clearly convicted the Whig government of the most reckless abuse of trust and neglect of responsibility in their management of Ireland. We can expect nothing better from them, if they hold office, without interruption, for the next fifty years. The Ethiopian will change his skin, and the leopard his spots before the Whigs learn to legislate according to the principles of Christianity, or the dictates of conscience. We shall have no chance of even the slightest improvement till they be driven from the power which is so perverted in their hands.'

The Kilkenny Journal says : -'Often and often have we warned this county to great Irish Party-but any one in preference to a addressed the meeting as follows: Mr. Chairman and equal it in misgovernment, and cruel indifference.'

GENERAL ELECTIONS. - No Whigs !- A general election is expected in March, or April, and it should be the duty of the Irish constituencies to prepare in time, and have proper men ready, who will prefer the interests of the county to their own selfish views. The Irish Representation is a laughing stock' to England and Englishmen; and low as Ireland is as a nation, the corruption of her representatives sink it still lower in the estimation of honorable mer. We have heard Englishmen speak on this subject till it was positively painful. They said— You send men over here to represent you, and to advance your interests, men whose only object is to sell you, and who do not disguise their intentions.' 'Why, sir,' said another one day to us, 'your Irish Representatives would destroy not only the prospects, but the character of any country on the face of the earth! is there not too much truth in these statements? Is there one of our readers who will not agree with these Englishmen—nich whom we know to be fairly inclined towards Ireland, but who had the greatest contempt for the vast majority of the Irish representatives. And no wonder, when Ireland is content to be represented in the British Parliament by a set of crouching cringing slaves, the Whig representatives of Ireland. We admit the difficulty of getting honest men-men whose patriotic views will induce them to serve their country before yielding to the bribe of all honest and independent constituencies to seek out such men, and to prove to the English people that we are not content with the corrupt Whiz slaves of the Minister, who are a curse and a disgrace to their country. Before the Whigs showed themselves fully in their true colors - before their infamous conduct in 1847-48, before their bigoted anti Popery Titles' Bill-before their Durham Letter, and. worst of all, their recent infamous persecution of the Pope, there might have been some excuse for supporting them; but no man, except a traitor to Ircland, will ever again support the Whigs. -Kilkenny Journnl.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION AT DUNDRUM. - A VETY important investigation, and one involving to a considerable extent the freedom of conscience of Catholics in the Constabulary force, has been going on at Dundrum for no less than eight days without coming to a conclusion. From the evidence tendered up to this, the particulars would appear to be as follows :-There was stationed in that town a constable named Wiggins. He was a Protestant but his wife was a Catholic, in which religion his children were reared, and some of them he buried within the precincts of a R Catholic churchyard. Some time ago he was seized with a fatal illness, and received the ministrations of a Protestant clergyman, though manifestly with great reluctance. At length be determined to carry into effect a resolution, which his wife swears he had formed long previously. This

not desire any repetition of those visits.

asked the reason, the sick man instantly replied that he and several others standing near to him hawas anxious to become a Catholic. Two days were hurled from the platform into the body of the before her husband's death, Mrs. Wiggins asked him had be thoroughly made up his mind to embrace the tively fearful, and the scene altogether baffled de-Catholic religion, as, if he were not, it would be unnecessary trouble to send for a priest. The dying tacked in return sticks were raised and blows
man relterating his desire, the wife sent word to her
brother to bring a priest. The man did 50, and reporters had up to the last moment, with safety to Catholic religion, as, if he were not, it would be unbrother to bring a priest. The man did so, and brought the Rev. Mr. Corcoran to the barracks; the priest, on being admitted to the presence of Wiggins, asked him if it were true that he wanted to become a Catholic, and got a distinct answer in the affirmative. Just then Mr. Boyce, the sub-inspector, entered, and demanded if the Rev. Mr. Corcoran was a Catholic priest, and he replied that he was; Mr. Boyce thereupon said that up to that time Wiggins had been attended by a Protestant clergyman, and that now, at his eleventh hour, it was no time to think of making a change. He repeatedly insisted on Father Corcoran quitting the room, and declared that he would not permit him to perform his spiritual functions with respect to Wiggins unless the priest would produce a certificate from a medical gentleman that the sick man had complete possession of his faculties. Father Corcoran immediately went in quest of a doctor, and a few hours afterwards succeeded in inducing a Dr. Power to come and visit Wiggins that he might certify to his state of mind. The medical officer, after examining the dying policeman, pronounced him to be in his senses and reason, and perfectly understanding what he was about to do; he added, too, that he would not vouch for his surviving that night. Even in this emergency Mr. Boyce refused to allow the priest to gratify the wish of Wiggins until he should hear from the County Inspector, to whom he had written, and further, until the sick man should make a declaration in the presence of the Protestant minister that he would not accept his services. Father Corcoran remonstrated with the sub-inspector on this cruel conduct towards a fellow-man, by denying him liberty of conscience in his last hour. Boyce then put his hand to him and endeayoured to force him from the room. He also called upon the head-constable to do his duty, and remove the Rev Mr. Cor coran. Under these circumstances the priest could only yield to these coercive measures, and depart without fulfilling the wishes of the sick man. next day Mr. Boyce, thinking, probably, that he had gone somewhat farther in his resistance than he was warranted, despatched a note to the Rev. Mr Corcoran, stating that his objections existed no longer and that that gentleman was at liberty to afford Constable Wiggins all necessary spiritual consolation. Accordingly the dying policeman was reselved into the fold of the Church and died professing its belief. Father Corcoran demanded an investigation into the conduct of Sub-Inspector Boyce, in the interests of all who desire freedom of conscience. The statements contained in the letter of Father Corcoran, calling for government inquiry, have been fully substantiated in every particular. The inquiry has not yet concluded. The people of the vicinity of Dundrum are very anxious to learn the decision which will be arrived at about the matter.

RIOT IN DUBLIN .- Reported Concern of the Fenian Brotherhood.—At an immense meeting held at the Rotunda, Dublin, on the evening of the 22nd Feb., by The O Donohue and Mr Sullivan, of the Nation, to protest against the erection of the statue to Prince Albert in College Green, the Fenian Brotherhood stormed the platform, routed the chairman and committee, and after a desperate fight of fifteen minutes remained masters of the ground, waving a flag and flourishing a naked sword. It is alleged that some of the combatants were the American uniform. The excitement and tamult were terrific.

(From the Manchester Guardian, February 24.) The Rotunda at Dublin was crowded on Monday night in response to an advertisement which appeared in some of the local papers calling upon ' patriots" to assemble and protest against the recent vote of the Corporation of Dublin, by which College Green has been assigned away to King William III. and Prince Albert, and the statue of Henry Grattan excluded therefrom for ever. The following report of the proceedings is taken from the Freeman's Jour. nal:- .

Mr. Peter Gill baving got on the table, endeavored to address the meeting, and, in the midst of the noise and confusion, he was understood to say : We are assembled here to-night in the name of the cause of Ireland—(uproar and confusion)—we are assembled here to resent the deadly insult, and to resent the outrage on the feelings of a beggared nation. (Loud cheers) I beg to propose that Mr. James Crotty do the same effect; and we carnes Cy trust, at the next take the chair. (Cheers.) Mr. James Crotty then elections, whenever they may be, an effort will took the chair. The O'Donohue, M.P., who was rebe made to elect independent members of a ceived with loud cheers, having mounted the table, Whig. For many years past, Ireland has had full fellow-countrymen,—You can very easily suppose and ample opportunity of testing Whig Rule, and in that if I did not take a very great interest in this the history of the world, there could be nothing to | movement I would not come from Kerry to be here this evening. (Cheers.) I have attended several meetings in this room, and I venture to say that I never saw one so glorious and so triumphant as the present. (Loud cheers) There is one appeal which I would make to this meeting, and that is to support

the authority of the chair. Here the speaker was interrupted by loud cries from the body of the hall, from the gallery, and from the platform, of 'We won't have Sullivan;' 'We won't have Sullivan;' 'No more of Goula.' There were also appeals made for 'order' and to the chair ' from some person in the vicinity of Mr. Sullivan, but the counter cries of 'No more of Goula &c., overbore them, and in a few moments the entire mass of the meeting became very much agitated, and the greatest uproar and confusion prevailed. When this uproar and confusion had exhausted itself a little, The O'Donohue said: 'I refuse to believe that the cries which have just been made represent the feeling of this meeting. Here the speaker was again interrupted by tremendous shouts of 'Yes, they do; Away with Sullivan'-other cries of a similar character, mingled with some counter cheers and bissing. This scene of disorder and tumult continued for some time during which no one individual could be heard. A slight lull in the storm having occurred the Rev. Mr. Clarke called for three cheers for Mr. Sullivan. This was responded to with shouts of "No Goulas,"-" We won't have Goula,"-mingled with shouts, groans and hisses. The O'Donoghue having essayed to address the meeting, and amid interruptions, continued - When I read the account of what passed in the corporation of the city of Dublin (cheers and hisses) I immediately wrote to my friend Mr. Sallivan. At the mention of this name the mass of the people in the body of the meeting and many on the platform seemed to have become wild with excirement, and again were raised deafening shouts of 'Goula,' 'Goula,' 'Sullivan is a traitor,' 'Away with him,' with counter cheers and cries of 'order,' chair,' The excitement of the immeuse mass which thronged the ball now increased to a fearful extent, as they swayed to and fro continuing their cries of Gouls.' On the platform several persons re-echoed the shouts of 'Goula,' and 'Away with Sullivan,' and all the efforts of the chairman were unable to obtain a hearing for the O'Donoghue, who remained standing on the table in the hope of yet obtaining a hearing. Dr. Waters, of the Morning News, also mounted the table and atood alongside The O'Donoghue, and the two gentlemen waved their hands repeatedly and in an imploring manner, but the uproar and confusion never abated in the least, and amidst all the turmoil were still heard ringing cries of 'Goula.' On the platform some person standing near Mr. Sullivan struck a man who had rendered himself remarkable by shouting 'Goula, and the blow was of course returned. In an instant the platform was perfectly stormed by a number of stalwart men, who had from the beginning of the pro-

hall." The noise and uproar at this time were posiscription. The assailants of the platform were attheir lives, remained, was smashed to pieces, and some of the reporters were swept down into the body of the room; where a scene of the most unparalleled disorder also prevailed. The O Donoghue hastily left the platform, stating that he would no longer remain at the meeting, and with some difficulty he gained the ante-room. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Morning News, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Nation, and Dr. Waters, Morning News, also precipitately left the platform, and, with several other persons, took refuge in the ante-room, where they remained for some time before they left the building. Meanwhile a fierce contest taged both on the platform and in the body of the room, and the cries and shouts of 'No more of Goula' No more traitors,' could be heard in the ante-reom, where the parties who had convened the meeting were obliged to betake themselves for safety. Mr. A. M. Sullivan very soon afterwards got away in company with some clergymen. The other gentle. men, including Mr. John Martin, of Loughora; Mr. Gill, Mr. Crotty, the chairman, Alderman Tarpey, Alderman Pluckett, Mr. Lombard, J.P., &c., did not again venture on the platform, which soon became crammed with persons who stormed it after the promoters of the meeting had fled, and indulged in much disorder and violence, extending even to the breaking of several of the seate. For a considerable time the round room of the Rotunda was the scene of a carpival of uproar and disorder, the like of which, it is no exaggeration to say, was never witnessed within the walls of that or any other building. It was not till half-past ten o'clock that the O'Donoghue and other gentlemen, who left the platform at halfpast eight o'clock, and the masses who filled the Rotanda, were completely got out of it, even by the assistance of the police, whose aid had to be evoked to wind up the proceedings of the meeting, and thus terminated the "monster meeting" in the Rotunds. DUBLIN, Feb. 23.-It is not easy, even for those who are here on the spot, to understand the cause of the tremendous row which disgraced this city last night. An aggregate meeting was convened by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and the leaders of the so-called National party, to testify their 'indignation and shame'

at the proposal to place a statue of the late Prince Consort in College-green. The meeting was to be held in the Round-room of the Rounda, the largest place in Dublin. Long before the time the ground near the building was crowded with young men, who appeared to be mechanics, who generally amuse themselves on Monday. The door was not open till 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for commencing the proceedings. It was evident that the place would not hold half the multitude waiting for admittance. It was dangerous to venture into the crowd that pressed violently through the single door and rushed into the building; but it was the only chance of being able to witness the proceedings, so I committed myself to the current, and after tremendous exertions got safe upon the platform. Every spot of the vast space was quickly filled, and the closely packed faces could be seen swaying to and fro like a field of wheat waring in the wind. Before the proceedings commenced an attempt was made to scale the platform by persons in the hall. This was resisted by strong men armed with sticks, which they flourished over my head; the forms were knocked down, and all was confusion, in the midst of which the aggression continued till the platform was crowded by rough, fierce-looking men, who seemed bent on mis-When the O'Donoghue, Mr. Sullivan, and the other leaders entered there were cheers and grouns and an increase of the noise, which never ceased, but was maintained in a volume, like the roaring of waves. It was evident that the meeting consisted of two factious, whose members were mixed together everywhere through the hall, except the galleries, the occupants of which paid for their places and were quiet. The first to speak was Mr. Gill, who said they were assembled to repudiate the insult offered by the Corporation in preferring the Prince Consort to Henry Grattan He called upon them to express their feelings like men, and to be like brothers banded for fatherland under their gifted leader the O'Donoghue. He begged them to maintain a calm and dignified demeanor, worthy of a people who were struggling for freedom. Finally, he moved that a Mr. Crotty should take the chair. The O'Doogbue came forward to move the first resolution. He never saw such a glorious, magnificent meeting in that room. The moment he read the proceedings in the City-hall about the statue he wrote to his esteemed friend Mr. Sullivan that he would attend this meeting. Here the speaker was cut short by a burst of cheers for Sullivan, with a counter-torrent of groans. A persen on the platform, alluding to an informer named Sullivan Goulah, and to some for-mer controversy between Mr. A. M. Sullivan and the Fenian men, cried out 'Goulah!' This was evidenty a preconcerted signal. He was one of the Fenian Brotherhood. There was an attempt to put him down; he resisted, and a regular light commenced on the platform, and simultaneously in several parts of the house the battle raged. With the exception of a few of us, who stood on a form at the wall, looking on, the whole mass on the platform were engaged in a terrific struggle, flourishing shillelahs, boxing, throttling, tumbling over the chairs and forms, sprawling on the boards, kicking, yelling. The Fenian men being well drilled and commanded pressed on in such overwhelming force that they carried the platform in about ten minutes. The O'Donoghue, Mr. Sullivan, and some priests fied; the the chairs and tables were broken up and converted into weapons; the reporters were knocked about and quickly lost in the agitated mass. The victory was won, and the Sullivanites were utterly vancuished. The victors seized a piece of green cloth that covered the table and waved it as a flag of triumph. This put an end to the fighting throughout the room. The Fenians kept waving their fing, amidst all sorts of noise and uproar, for about an hour. A priest at-tempted in vain to get a hearing. All this time the place was like a vast Turkish bath, the heat was so oppressive; and the people were so pressed together that egress was almost impossible, I managed to get out without much injury, and I heard that later one of the lenders addressed the meeting flourishing a naked sword, but for the truth of this I cannot vouch. The speaking altogether did not occupy more than 15 minutes, but it was two hours before the multitude were got to disperse. It is understood that many of these " fighting men " have been soldiers in the United States, and that they are busy drilling their brethren at home. I learn that a number of the most respectable among the mechanics in this city are enrolled in the Brotherhood of St. Patrick, and they are avowedly training an army to co-operate with the Americans when they come to invade this country. I could gather from the conversation of the people that they were utterly assounded at this unexpected outbreak, and no doubt the public mind will be struck with the danger to the public peace from the seditious appeals to the passions of the populace in the 'National' journals. This Fen-ianism should be at once crushed in the bud, or— Times Correspondent. On Wednesday last there was launched from the

ship building yard of Messrs. Walpole, Webb, and Bewley, North Wall, Dublin, an iron ship of 1,400 tons register, of the finest proportions, and most perfect workmanship. This vessel was built for Messis. Carlyle and Giddes, of Liverpool, and is the largest of the kind that has ever been built in Ireland.

At a late Blarney (co. Cork,) petty sessions nine ceedings ranged themselves along its edge, and a men were committed to stand their trial at the next scene of dreadful confusion ensued. The men who assizes charged with drilling and going through mi-

OBRISTIAN SCHOOLS IN CHARLEVILLE .- Shortly Hiter last Mass on Sunday last a large and influential meeting of the parishioners was held in the Catholic. Church, to take measures to introduce and establish Christian Brothers' Shools in Obarleville. The meeting was first addressed by the Very Rev. Dr. Croke, who said he had communications from William Cahill, Esq., of Ballinoe, in which he offered to con-tribute the munificent sum of £500, and £50 a year for ten years, towards the establishment and mainof the Christian schools. Dr. Croke continued by announcing his own splendid contribution of £100. Mr. Daniel Clanchy warned the meeting sgainst taking any steps which would tend to alienate from them the countenance and sympathy of those of other creeds, and suggested the desirability of first of other recus, and saggested the destrability of first obtaining an estimate, which would regulate the amount of each person's subscription. Mr. Michael Ryan was the next speaker; he dwelt with much point and force on the inestimable blessings of a good moral and intellectual education, based on religion disclaimed any intention to offend the feelings or prejudices of his dissenting brethren, and expressed as his conviction that it was the duty and busipess of any one who attended that meeting to aid its bjects by every means in his power. For his part he should be happy to subscribe £50, and £10 year for ten years. Mr Ryan's speech was drowned in acclamation, and its effect on the meeting was electric. Mr. John Ryan put down his name for £25, and an acre of land in perpetuity, at a nominal rent, for a site. Mr. Richard Daly, Manager of the Union Bank, Charleville, subscribed £10, and £5 a year for ten years; and for a considerable time subscriptions of £10, £5, £3, &c., came in nearly as fast as they could be taken down. Towards the close of meeting, Mr. Clanchy intimated his intention of contributing £50. Though very few farmers were present, and scarcely two-thirds of the townspeople, the subscription list now showed the very considerable sum of close on £1,000, besides sixty-six younds a tear for ten years, so that the establishment of the Christian Brothers' Schools in Charleville may be looked upon as un fait uccompli. The meeting se-narated cheering loudly for Mr. Michael Ryan and Mr. Clanchy. The public are so familiar with the name of William Cabill in connection with every charity far and near, that the above instance of his munificence will not take them by surprise; the less so as the exercise of it on this occasion, and many others beside, was in favor of the town where he hug dwelt happy and respected; where he realised his large fortune, and where his name will long be bonored. - Munster News.

Professor Ingram lately read a paper before the Statistical Society in Dublin entitled 'A Comparison if the English and Irish Poor Law with respect to conditions of relief.' He, too, urged the propriety of ssimilating the Poor Laws of the two countries.— Professor Ingram said:—" The Amendment Act (4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 76) created, for the first time, a central authority for the general control of the system throughout England and Wales. The central oard got very extensive powers, and they were auborised to issue rules and regulations for the management of the poor. There were in force two total-le different codes for different parts of the country. be part of the country was governed by what was alled the prohibitory order, dated December, 21, 844, and the other by the outdoor regulation order. isted 14th December, 1852. The latter order pro-ided that where outdoor relief was given to any the bodied male, one-half at least should be food and fuel, or in other articles of absolute neusity. There were other regulations which, while her provided against fraud or abuse, were eminentliberal and considerate towards the poor, and be-Mes they were not imperative when it appeared to be guardians inexpedient to enforce them. The ora of 1852 was in force among seven and a half allions of the inhabitants of England and Wales, or bont 38 per cent, of the population. The probibimy order of 1844, by which twelve and a half milins of the people of England and Wales were ruled wastated by Mr. Farnell, when under examination the Commons Committee of 1861 :- "The propitory order obliges the guardians to relieve inhors every ablebodied person; but there are many eceptions even to that rule - for instance, if a man us a sick child, be is considered to be ablebodied imself, and the relief would be given out of doors. The probibitory order, in fact, obliges the guardians relieve in the workhouse men who are perfectly the to work, and perfectly well in mind and body, different to and less liberal than both those in agland. The condition of relief existing in Ireland the Irish Poor Law Amendment Act showed the llowing differences as compared with the English cts: -In England the guardians could grant out-223, accident or bodily or mental infirmity, affectgeither themselves or any of their family. In cland the guardians were not permitted to grant it apposing the workhouse not full or intected), exon in the case of the head of the family himself bedisabled by severe sickness or serious accident. England an ablebodied person might obtain outder relief for the purpose of defraying wholly or prially the expense of the burial of any member of hisamily. Is Ireland no such power existed. To widows the guardians might in England grant addoor relief during the first six months of their wdowbood. In Ireland the guardians could not do la England outdoor relief might be granted at My time to a widow having one legitimate child dekading on her. In England, outdoor relief could by granted to the family of any person confined, in or other places of safe custody—the latter Brase including lunatics. In Ireland there was no sch power. In England outdoor relief might be Puled to the wife and children of any sodier, sailor mariner in her Majesty's service. In Ireland hich furnished no small proportion of such serats of the crown) such relief could not be given. Eagland outdoor relief might be allowed for the ildren of non resident persons, when their children th their mothers, reside within the union, and thus ovision was made for families deserted by their inal beads. In Ireland the guardians had no ch power. Thus these details showed that beyond doubt the inhabitants of Ireland were governed by Poor Law which was marked by broad and fundaental differences from either of the systems in force England. It would be observed that all the difsees were to the disadvantage of the Irish as comred with the English system. The regulations of e Pour Law ought to be founded either on the facts individual human nature, or on the relations and unal duties of the members of a human family.-hose facts are the same in Ireland as in England; es relations are alike sacred on both sides of the banal. Whether aged couples shall be separated workhouse-whether widows with one child or dows with two, should be placed in the same posias widows-whether the wives of soldiers and flors in her Majesty's service are entitled to any Secial consideration; whether the occupation of a arter acre of land should exclude from outdoor rethese are questions which, if decided by reason not either by prejudice or haphazard, must, I ick, be answered alike, whether proposed in the

that the same discretionary powers vested in the belief Poor Law Board should be confided to the ish Commissioners. Sone thirty years ago a very large quantity of toaccowas grown in Ireland. The species was that fenerally grown in Russin, Sweden, and Nor-Germany, and known in Ireland under the and of Oronooko and Negro-head. The farmers,

constry or in the other. What is now, above all

aga, to be desired with respect to the Poor Law

stalks' by any one person. The plant is still grown by a few of the gentry, metely as a curiosity. farmers would willingly pay the same duty as that levied upon imported tobacco, but they are not permitted to grow the plant. On Monday night Mr. M'-Ever asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the intention of the Government to repeal the Act which at present prevented the growth of tobac-co in Ireland. We give in full the characteristic reply of Mr. Gladstane :- 'The Chancellor of the Ex- cine warfare in which every weapon seems lawful, chequer was not aware that there was any statute imposing a peculiar disability with regard to the growth of tobacco upon Ireland. The general prohibition could not be removed, because no means existed of levying duty upon tobacco of home growth | tion taken upon them. Sworn depositions have been equal to that paid by the article when imported.' If we ask, why should not the Irish farmer be allowed to cultivate this crop, or any other crop he can, provided he pay the duties imposed by the State? we are answered thus - because the Government has no | not contained herein - charges which approach very means of levying the duty upon home growth equal near to them certainly are. And yet, in the face of justice. Certain depositions were tendered, but they to that paid by the article when imported. The all this, a Professor, who deliberately declares that were not altogether conclusive, and would not have duty could be much more easily collected on our imduty could be much more easily collected on our imported alcohol than on spirits of home manufacture. | burning of the College wing to 'the Ultramontanes,' If the supply of foreign-grown tobacco failed or and a President who as deliberately declares that ceased in consequence of war, Government would statement to be 'utterly false,' are to continue in soon find means of collecting the duty from Irish- their positions as teachers of youth, with such heavy grown tobacco. The reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is precisely one of those cut and dry excases which Ministers after when they wish to avoid trouble. Common sense tells us that it ought to be as easy to levy a duty, say three shillings a pound salaries to these, and, forsooth, honorable positions upon tobacco manufactured in this country, as to in a Royal College! What profound humiliation collect a duty of ten shillings per gallon on whiskey manufactured here. The constabulary, increover, would know what quantities of tobacco had been planted, long before the crop was fit for manufacture or sale. That body supplies us annually with most voluminous statistics in reference to wheat, oats, potatoes, and pigs-it would be easy to add tobacco to their list. The American civil war has deprived us of the produce of Virginia; but the Germans - whose | Cork for the abatement of so dangerous a nuisance. Government do not prohibit the culture of any crop | - Dublin Irlshman. that will bring in money-are now cultivating immense quantities of tobacco, of the very species (Nicoliana Rustica, common green tobacco) formerly grown with such success in Ireland, and it certainly appears to us most absurd to prohibit our people from cultivating a plant which we are compelled to the constituency at present, the chances of a Whig import, and thus to pay foreigners for cultivation .-Irish Times.

oke was played off about a fortnight ago on a pubic-house keeper residing in the suburbs of this city by a few waggish young gentlemen. They obtained a donkey and enveloped it in a bullock's hide. At had been to the fair of Buncrana, where he did not succeed in disposing of the animal. Both man and beast seemed somewhat fatigued from the distance they should have travelled that day. The owner of and so well did the dull domestic drudge appear in its new dress, that, notwithstanding the scruting it the bona file nature of the sale. A good price was forcibly to the feelings and interests of an Irish con-asked for the quadruped, but after a good deal of stituency. negotiation, the sum was reduced to £2 10s, the selfing price. The publican seemed quite satisfied with his bargain, which was closed, of course with a social drop and the interchange of friendly senti-ments. The companions of the 'farmer' were all this time in the room adjoining the kitchen, discussing the 'round' they had been served with, and enjoying the joke. The animal was placed in the onthouse, and a feed of hay left for it; but in the morn ing it was found that it had not taken any of the On a close inspection, made under more favorable circumstances than that which it underwent on the previous evening, the cause of its fasting was soon discovered. The mouth of the animal was sowed up in the skin, to prevent it from braying, and thus disclosing the genus to which it belonged. On the hide being out the ass began to bellow lustly through the aperture, and the purchaser had then no difficulty in discovering the trick that had been played upon him. With a rather dejected mien, he began to disencumber the donkey of its covering; and, rather than his simplicity should become known, he declined to follow the parties who had thus duped him. He sold the donkey and the Benedict bas caused cansiderable excitement in that and whose wives and children, if they have any, are hide in Derry. He sustained a loss of £1 by the coally well with themselves." The system in Ireland transaction.—Derry Standard.

Another most successful meet order to promote the culture of flax, and it extends to and embraces the county of Kilkenny. The result of the organisation has, therefore, embraced Waterford, Kilkenay, Tipperary, and Limerick. The associations or companies which have been formed, include one in this city, one at Limerick, one at Kilkenny, one at Tipperary, and one at Carrick-on-Thus, the gentry and the commercial classes have, by great co-operation, contributed such sums as will provide seed and scutching machinery. There is, however, another want, and one which the government should supply, that is - practical instruc-We all know that government will do nothing unless they are asked, and it should be our business to ask them to supply this deficiency. Money is voted for instruction in Ireland, and how can it be more usefully employed than in instructing the people in the way to improve their own condition. Each of our farming societies ought to hold a epecial meeting, and to urge upon the Irish Government the propriety of following the plan adopted by Lord Clarendon a few years since, of sending down qualified instructors into every locality in which 50 acres of flax will be grown .- Waterford Mail.

NEW PHASE IN THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT .- The President of one of the colleges of the Christian Brothers in the United States is at present int be West of Ireland, and is engaged in taking down the names of National and other school boys, of from 14 to 26 years of age, who are willing to go to America, to have their education completed there under care of the Christian Brothers, and be thus fitted for fulfilling positions of trust in connexion with the Ro. all continental Governments, and to excite their conman Catholic Church in that country. He had been tempt. The tone of Lord Palmerston's speech, on in Balling this week, and we are informed that several lads attending the National School have signified their readiness to accompany him across the Atlan- of a bolder course than rumor assigned to some of tic. It is considered that in North Mayo nione several hundreds of its most promising and intelligent youth will embrace the offer now made them, and will be lost to this country for ever. This is an altogether new phase in the emigration movement, and is worthy of the consideration of our government and people. - Tyrally Herald.

EMIGRATION TO " AUSRICAN RAILWAY WORKS."-About 60 young men of the labouring class left the Nort Wall-quay en route for Boston, via Liverpool, by the steam-ship St. Columba, yesterday evening, at half-past nine o'clock. They are ostensibly engaged for the railway works, but suspended when they arrive - by the way, not an unlikely contingency -they will not be engaged in any other employment, they will be at liberty to join the ranks of the Northere army. The men have all been recruited to the neighborhood of the quays and Mud Island, and will suit well either for working on azilways or filling the ranks of an army. They have all been sent out having any evidence sufficient to satisfy the selzure,

THE POSTAL SUBSIDY .- The Cork Examiner says that the Mayor, J. F. Magnire, M.P., has intimated his readiness to convene a public meeting, so soon as Lord Fermoy will be able to attend it, for the purpose of considering a suggestion made in a letter ter than that which the officials had addressed him from his lordship. The purport of the suggestion of from Washington, Mr. Adams, the United States his lordship is, that as it does not seem probable

Conx College Exposure. - Except the Newgate | with the United States with greater horror than him- | summonses has been taken out, and the goods of the Calendar, we know nothing which contains records | self; but if he were told that to avoid such an event, more distasteful and abhorrent to every honorable mind than the Blue-book which embalms Sir Robert Kane's report on the state of affairs in the Queen's College, Cork. It is not alone that it contains statements so conflicting, contradictions so glaring, and narrations so deformatory - not alone that it reveals, in a collegiate institution, a state of interneand every intrigue legitimate-not alone that it shows how a public was deceived and a city nearly victimised: but, worse than all, more shameful than all, it bears these records and shows no acmade, and no hand stirred to investigate them. The important a case, to ascertain on which side is the statement to be 'utterly false,' are to continue in stains upon their characters, uninvestigated, unbeedny on one side or the other, and yet what would bring ordinary men into the police-court is to bring large must be felt by any gentleman connected with such a college! How must be bang his head for shame, and avoid the gaze of the inhabitants of a city where such occurrences take place, and which so narrowly escaped being rictimised itself. Dangerous to faith and morals,' as such colleges may be, they are assuredly very perilous to ratepayers; we could not be in the least surprised at seeing a petition go forth from

PREPRESENTATION OF DROGHEDA. - The Dublin Correspondent of the Standard writes on Wednesday evening: —'It is not likely that the present member for the borough of Drogheds, Mr. M'Cann, will again offer himself for election; and looking to the state of the country. It appeared to him that nothing more nominee would be very remote. One gentleman of that party, Mr. Whitworth, of Fleetwood, is spoken An Ass in a Bullock's Skin. - A rather amusing of as a possible candidate; but as Captain Knoz, proprietor of the Irish Times is sure to offer himself. having received an amount of encouragement which leaves little room to doubt of his success, it is not probable that an English Radical will risk the trouble dusk one of them called at the public house, and and expense of an all but hopeless if not altogether offered the 'bullock' for sale, representing that he a hopeless contest; and no other Irishman is likely and expense of an all but hopeless if not altogether to come forward against a man whose claims upon the confidence of all those who mistrust, and would change or improve the present ' meddle and muddle ' administration, are truly substantial. Captain Knox the public house entered at once upon a bargain, has, at an enormous cost, successfully established one of the most popular Conservative daily papers in the United Kingdom. He is personally popular himunderwent by the sagacious and astute publican, he self wherever he is known. He comes of a good Mayo failed to detect the trick so artfully played upon stock, closely allied with the noble Parsons of Rosse him, or did he entertain the slightest suspicion as to and is possessed of all other qualities that appeal

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE RT. REV. DR. GILLIS .- The Right Rev. Br. Gillis died at Edinburg on Wednesday, 24th ult. The malady under which he has been for some weeks labouting seemed to have been got under, and good hopes were entertained of, at all events, a partial restoration to health. But on the evening of Tuesday last be became suddenly worse, on the morning of Wednesday he was speechless, and at 3 o'clock, p.m., he died. He was born in 1802, was ordained Priest in 1827, and consecrated Bishop in 1838,-R. I. P.

THE OPPOSITION - Office is now in their grasp. It only rests with their leaders to decide when the pear is ripe. When the word is passed they can at any moment pluck the fruit which they have waited for so patiently .- London Correspondent of the Munchester Courier.

BROTHER IGNATIUS .- The establishment of a 'monasters in Norwich by the 'English Order of St. city. So great has been the clamour occusioned that the brethern have had to call in the aid of the police and they have now resolved to admit no one to their chapel except on payment of a small admission fee. Season tickets, at 8s. per quarter, have also been introduced. It is announced that the chapel will be solemnly opened on Thursday, and that some 'novices will make their profession of the monastic vows on the occasion. Brother Ignatius is the master-spirit in all these proceedings. It appears that the Rev G. Drury, rector of Claydon - where Brother Ignatius first attained his present notoriety-has, in consideration of the Bishop of Norwich concenting to waive the further prosecution of the suit against him engaged to discontinue all the processions, ceremonies, and observances complained of. Mr. Drury has also undertaken to pay the cost of the suit.

APPREHENSION OF AN EUROPEAN WAR .- The London Commercial Daily List says with regard to the aspect of foreign politics, the impression is that, if the Dano-German war be not immediately brought to a close, the probability of serious difficulties in the Privy Council reversing the judgment pronouncother parts of Europe is greatly increased with the return of spring. The Italians may be expected to avail themselves of the opportunity of Austria being engaged in Denmark, or in Federal disputes; whilst the Emperor of the French, now quietly watching, may, suddenly take umbrage at the Prussian proceedings, and, in the midst of the confusion prevailing in Germany, march to the Rhine. With reference to England's policy, there is a strong feeling that, unless the Government are prepared to put forward both naval and military strength, the present system of writing voluminous despatches, containing advice and protests, only tends to give offence to the reported invasion of Jutland, however, confirms the impression that he has throughout been in favor his colleagues.

SEIZURE OF THE TWO RAMS. - In the House of Commons, February 24, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald moved an address for copies of all correspondence between the various departments of Her Majesty's Government, or officers in Her Majesty's service, and Messrs. Laird Brothers, relative to the two iron-clad vessels the El Tousson and El Monnassir, building by that firm, and seized by order of the Government: and of any papers or correspondence that have passed between Government and the Government of the United States, or their representative, Mr. Adems, relating to the said vessels. The hou. gentleman soid the papers would show whether before the seizure took place the conduct of Her Majesty's ministers was consistent with the law or not. Having briefly narrated the history of the events connected with the seizure of the steam rams, the honorable gentleman asked how it came that, not and when the law provided a distinct course of action, the Government, without any suspicion that the Foreign Enlistment act had been violated, had proceeded to detain the vessel? The real truth was that using language which was milder in its characminister here, had spoken in terms that were almost but addenly taken to the cultivation of the form Galway, the time has arrived when the people although couched in temperate language, pointed dispersioned interfered and prohibited, under very subsidy, and to have their port selected as the port inflicted injury on American commerce, it would infairly penalties, the cultivation of more than '10' of departure.

the Government of England were to transgress the law, and seize the property of British subjects without justification, then be besitated not to declare that be disapproved the conduct of such a Government, and would rather accept the alternative of war .question before the house in the absence of the papers that were likely to throw light upon it, and the whole case was waiting investigation. building of these rams was no secret, and their formidable character was well known. The sole question for consideration was for whom they were intended. Mr. Adams believed them to be intended for lie direct has been given, and no trouble taken, in so the Confederate States, and made a statement to government to that effect, who said they would require truth. If the charges of swindling and perjury be such evidence as would justify them in acting in the matter, and which they could produce in a court of vernment communicated their decision to Mr. Adams when further evidence was tendered, and orders were given by Lord John Russell not to allow the vessels to leave the port of Liverpool. Government did not seize the ships; but on their own responsied! There must be slander and most odious calum- bility, knowing what had taken place in the case of the Alabams, they took such steps as would prevent an evasion of the law and the escape of the ships until the inquiries then in progress were completed. The learned gentleman read a communication made to the Confederate States, in which there was a distinct acknowledgment .- Mr. Horsfall deprecated the course pursued by government in seizing the property of British subjects upon suspicion and without the slightest atom of proof. He asserted that the conduct of Earl Russell throughout the whole of his communications with Mr. Adams, both in reference to the Alabama and the steam rame, had been most unbecoming the dignity of a British Minister .--Lord Cecil also condemned the conduct of the government .- The Solicitor-General vindicated the government from the imputation of pusilianimity and the charge of having acted at the dictation of the American Government, and sacrificed the honor of vitally concerned the honesty of the country than the strict observance, now that we were neutrals, of those rulers of action which we had laid down as belligerents; and one of these was that neutrals should not be allowed to supply ships of war to belligerents. We might have grievances to complain of at the hands of the Americans, but there was no doubt that, so far as they had yet executed their Foreign Enlistment Act, we had no cause of complaint. The government had only consulted the honor and interests of the country, and, in the course they had taken, had been influenced neither by sympathy for the weak nor fear of the strong .-The House then divided: For the motion, 153 against, 178-majority, 25. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers from the ministerial side of the house.

A leading English periodical considers that the relief of Sir Alexander Milue from his command of the North American and West India squadrou, and the appointment of Sir James Hope is significant of a change of policy in this department. Admiral Hope is called a fighting man. He 'likes fighting for the sake of fighting, loves danger for the sake of the excitement, and would rather be in a frav than out of it.' The labors of Admiral Milne, this writer thinks, have been more those of a diplomatist than those of an admiral. He was selected rather for such of his qualities as are pacific than for those that are warlike. He was selected as a man more likely to preserve the peace than to provoke hostlities with a people and a service much given to bullying and braggadocio: and so the reviewer goes on to specify the instances of impertinence, and insolence to which the peaceful admiral has submitted. and then asserts that, unless his antecedent history, belie his real character, it is hard to believe that the new admiral will prove the willing instrument of orders which the old one has conscientiously and willingly obeyed. If he does, we shall of course hear of other English officers snubbed-more English territory violated -mere diplomatic glosses and compromises of insults and vexations. But if he does not-if he carries into the Gulf of Mexico the same temper which animated him in the waters of the Peino-then it is clear that the action of our navy on the American coast must undergo a momentous change.'

It appears from a parliamentary return that the number of illegitimate children born in the workhouse of England and Wales in 1860, was 7,077; in 1861, the number was 8,020; and in 1862, it was 8.115. The number that have become chargeable to the union was 764 in 1860 (539 of whom were in Wales): 756 (485 being Welsh) in 1861; and 919, of whom 526 were Welsh, in 1662. The English county highest in the list in the year 1862, next to Middlesex, is Lancaster, which is put down for 882; Surrey follows with 485; then the West-riding with 304; Kent, 292; Devon, 260; Lincoln, 253; Gloncester, 249; Norfolk, 242; Warwick, 217; Stafford, 206.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS - THE JUDGMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL. - The Established Church has sustained some heavy and disencouraging blows of late among the severest of which may henceforth be cury-numbered the sentence of the Judicial Committee of The ed by Dr. Lusbington in the Court of Arches upon two of the reverend authors of the celebrated Essays and Reviews. Now, unless we are very greatly mistaken, this judgment of the Privy Council, more especially the part of it which relates to the question of the Inspiration of Holy Scripture, will have a most disastrous effect upon the minds of tens of thousands of the people of this country. Most certainly Bishop Colenso has nothing to fear from the decision of such a tribunal. No wonder that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York were not present, or that the Chancellor at the conclusion of the sentence announced that their graces did not concur with the majority of the members of the High Court in part of what had been decreed. The Bishop of Natal may now fairly boast that the highest Court in the country, with the sole exception of the High Court of Parliament, regards the Sucred Volume in the same light as he does. Human reason is once more, by implication and by the most exalted example, invited to sit in judgment upon Divine Revelation. Well may the High Church London Guardian describe the decision of the Privy Council, of which the Bishop of London approves 'as gravely—perhaps even calamitously—important.' No doubt that journal tries had to soften it down, and to extract comfort from the fact that the Privy Council is not an Ecclesiastical Tribunal. But this is the Gurdian's great mistake, and the mistake of the High Church party. Parliament and the Privy Council rule the Church and control its action, and will so long as the Sovereign is Supreme Head of the Church Establishment. The existing connection between Church and State can only be maintained in England by subordinating the Ecclesiastical to the Civil power. Whether this be right or wrong, or the better or worse arrangement, we offer no opinion. That is for the people of England to determine for themselves. All we contend for is, that the Church of England is in bondage to the State, and that this disastrous sentence of the Court of appellate jurisdiction of the Privy Council must make that bondage more galling and its future probable consequences more alarming to every conscientious believer in the plenary inspiration of the Holy Scriptures as contained in the Old and New Testaments -- Hull Advertiser.

SEIZURES FOR MINISTERS STIPENDS IN SCOTLAND -There has been considerable agitation of the voluntary question in Edinburgh during the past month. grievance of the Annuity Tax. A fresh batch of dra.

recusants 'poinded,' or, in English 'attached.' Some of the poindings have taken place under peculiarly painful, if not horrible, circumstances. The brokers of the Town Council-a body composed for the most part of members of the Established and the Free Churches-have gone to work in a manner which The Attorney-General expressed his deep regret that must have disgusted even their employers, if, indeed Mr. Fitzgerald had conceived it his duty to bring the the employers themselves had not given special directions for the 'poinding' to be made in the most offensive manner. These men had already visited a United Presbyterian minister-the Rev. Dr. Johnston -at nine o'clock on a Saturday night; but this was comparatively a mild proceeding, for a few days subsequently a visit was paid to a house in which there lay a dead body, surrounded by mourning wife and friends. After seizing, for the amount they claimed, goods of four times its value, the officers of the Town Council, although they had been told of the fact that death had recently visited the house, and that the dead body had not been removed, proceeded upstairs into the room where the body lay. In the presence of the wife, they seized the bed on which it reposed. Then - not till then -it appears they were satisfied. The 'poinding,' however, did not cease with this act. Having seized a dead man's bed, the officers, a week afterwards, soized the cradle and clothes of a baby which had just been taken by the mother from its little cot. 'We should like,' says the Nonconformist to have seen that mother when her child's cradle was seized.' These acts, it is to be remembered, are done for the support of the Gospel of Christ, and the sixteen State-Church Clergymen of Edinburgh affect to have the sanction of Christ Himself.

THE FATE OF A YELVERTON. - If, about two or

three o'cluck on the morning of Saturday last, any one had chanced to wander down Barrack street. one of the vilest of the many vile back slums in Douglas, Isle of Man, he would have found lying in the gutter, the stinking half-frozen refuse water flowing over and around her, the body of a woman, literally half-naked, and actually frozen to death, the night being piercingly cold, with a hard frost .-If the wanderer had been an inhabitant of the town he would immediately, on looking at the race of the dead female, have recognised the depraved, besotted, bloated countenance of the drunken and dissolute Hon. Jane Yelverton, alias Jenny Keefe, by which name she was better known, the widow of the Hon. Augustus Yelverton, brother of Lord Avonmore, and fellow-uncle with that nobleman the notorious Major Yelverton, whose celebrated marriage case and lawsuit have for the last five or six years occupied the attention of the public. At an inquest held on the body of the woman on Saturday, it was stated that the Hon. Augustus Yelverton, the husband of Jenny Keefe, to whom he was married about twenty-live years since, died in Liverpool about two months ago; that he left her a considerable sum of money for her maintenance, which was to be paid to her in instalments by a lawrer in Liverpool, from which town she had arrived in Douglas on Tuesday last, ber fare to the island (according to a statement she made to a woman in a low public-house on the night before her frightful death) having been paid by the lawyer in question. The inquest was held by James Gell, Esq., high bailiff of Castletown, and during the proceedings be stated that the Hon. Augustus Yelverton and the deceased had lived in Castletown for many years, and that so dissolute and depraved were they in their habits that he had committed them to prison fully a hundred times for being drunk and disorderly. At this time they were allowed by Lord Avonmore, it was understood, an ample income to keep them comfortably, but they were in the habit of spending it in drink as quickly as they got it and they scarcely ever had on them sufficient rage let alone clothing to cover their nakedness. Jenny, Keefe, who was a low-born woman, was third wife of the Hon. Augustus Yelverton, he baving previously been married to a Spanish lady and an Irish one. He had no children by his last wife, but he had several by his former wives. In consequence, however of his depraved habits, they were taken from him and they now occupy respectable positions in life. Although in rank and education also there was suck a difference between Jenny Keefe and her husband, yet they were greatly attached to each other; they invariably accompanied each other in their orgies, and if one of them was sent to jail for some outrage against the peace, committed during a drunken fit, it was the practice of the other to smash some shop windows, or make a disturbance in the streets, for the sule purpose of getting committed to jail also, in order that they might keep each other company. They scarcely ever had a place to lay their heads in and they lived the greater portion of their time either in the streets or in prison. Such were the Honorable Augustus and Jane Yelverton; and their dissolute lives and frightful fate—one dying in a low lodging-house in Liverpool, and the other frozen to death in the streets of Douglas - convey a sterling lesson of the evils of intemperance. All the clothing that Jenny Keele had on when she was found dead was an old gauze frock which did not reach to ber knees and was no thicker than a piece of paper, an old pair of socks that just reached above her ankles. and a pair of thin slippers. A few hours before her death she was seen standing in a house door close to where she was found dead, and was heard trolling out in a voice busky with drink, a street ballad called 'True blue for ever.' The jury returned a verdict of " Death from exposure." - Live pool Mer-

The little war just concluded in India will cost, it is said, a million. - Guardian.

UNITED STATES.

Atlanta, March 7th -On Saturday morning Hume's brigade of cavalry attacked the Yankees twelve miles beyond Ringgold, and drove them from their position towards Chattanooga. The Yankees fled precipitately. We lost one man killed, and took seven prisonors. It is well ascertained that the recent Yankee advance was made with the intention of a general attack. The enemy were much surprised to find General Johnston in such force.

Washington March 9 .- Minister Dayton's son is said to have arrived here from Paris with despatches expressing the opinion that the accordance by the French Government of free egress to the Rebel cruisers from the ports in which they had received repairs foreshadow the recognition of the Confed-

New York, 10th.-The following are extracts from Southern papers :- The Bristol Guzette of Saturday states positively that Longstreet is again advancing towards Knoxville. The Gazette expresses the opinion that in A week the great battle for the mastery in East Tennessee will have been f. ught, or the Yankees will have retreated.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World writes: - The hope which every putriot has felt that the United States would succeed in putting down the rebellion without intervention from abroad, aither in the shape of recognition or interference, seems to-day to those whose opportunities are best for knowing the temper and purposes of the French Emperor, and the state of our relations with him. more likely to be disappointed than even before. It will need statesmanship to guide us safely between Scylla and Charybdis, but heaven knows that in Washington there is as plentiful a lack of statesmanship as of brains.

We have information which leads us to believe that another swift heeled steamer, armed and equipped for her peculiar vocation, has made her escape from British clutches, and is by this time playing havoc among Yankee merchantmen. She is suid to be under the command of Captain North, with Captain Hamilton, of this State, familiarly known my Jack, Hamilton, as Fret Lieutenaut. The latter, we be-The principal exciting cause of this has been the old lieve, went to England to take charge of the Alexan-

The True Witness

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G. E. OLERK, Editor. TERMSI

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riars. Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Stagte copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Puckup's News Depot, St. Francis Kavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Mesers. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Hopes are entertained that the Danish imbroglio will be put to rights without further resource to hostilities, and by the agency of the Conference proposed by England. Austria can have nothing to gain by the dismemberment of Denmark, and will probably be content to leave Schleswig to the Danish crown upon the condition that the autonomy of that province be respected; and the views of the smaller German States certainly do not coincide with those of either Prussia or Austria as to the relative positions which the Duchies should henceforward bear towards Denmark. The assailants of the latter are thus divided against themselves, and the Times says that "it seems more probable that the coming Spring will see a revolution in Germany than that the year will ultimately witness the dismemberment of Denmark.

A story, for as yet it is a mere story with no evidence to support it, is going the rounds of the press to the effect that Her Majesty is so much prostrated by grief for the loss of her husband as to be quite incapable of attending to business, and to be the subject of strange hallucinationsamongst others, that she is nightly visited by the late Prince Consort who gives her advice upon public affairs. In consequence the abdication, so we are told, of the Queen in favor of the Prince of Wales is resolved upon, and will soon be officially announced. We give the story for what it is worth, believing and devoutly hoping that it is merely what the French call a canard.

We give elsewhere on account of the desperate fight at Dublin betwirt the Nationalists met at the Rotunda under the presidency of The O'Donoghue to protest against the assigning of College Green as a site for the proposed Prince Albert Memorial, and the members of the secret society known at home and on this Continent as the Fenian Brotherhood .-We do not understand the matter at all indeed it passeth all comprehension that the Fenians should by violence put down a meeting held with such an object. That the Brotherhood or that any of its members should entertain such feelings of loyalty towards the late Prince Consort as to desire to see the most prominent spot in the capital of Ireland assigned as the site of an Albert Memorial it is difficult to believe ; and yet the fact remains that a public meeting beld under one of the most popular of Ireland's living statesmen to protest against a measure to which the Femans cannot be supposed to be favorable, was by the latter attacked and violently dispersed. Rather than adopt the hypothesis that affectionate loyalty to Prince Albert was the cause of this strange procedure, we would attribute it to motives of dislike against a certain Mr. Sullivan, whose name was mentioned at the commencement of the proceedings, and elicited loud cries of disapprobation from the assembly. But whatever the immediate cause of the row, the " Nationalists" and the "Fenians" had a great fight, and the latter remained masters of the field of battle. What this may portend-or what may be the ulterior designs of the Femans in their violent bostility to The O'Donoghue and his friends, it is impossible at present even to conjecture.

The news by the steamer Jura, from Liverpool, 3rd instant, throw little additional light upon the Danish question. There had been some skirmishing, but the Dancs still held their position at Duppel. The proposal for a Conferchice was opposed by King Christian, and it is thought will now fall to the ground. War rumours are rife. Austria had placed her army on a war footing, and was sending reinforcements to Venetia. Russia, it is thought, meditates a league with Prussia and Austria against the Western Powers, and an alliance between France and England will be the response.

courage, or rather badgered into it by the Op- of the obscene standerer Garage.

position, and public opinion, will demand compensation both for the outrage upon British property, and for the life of an unoffending British subject brutally murdered without provocation by a Federal officer.

There has been no fighting in the States since our last; but great preparations are being made for another advance upon Richmond by the army of the Potomac. Another call for 200 000 men is about to be made by the President of the Northern States, but whether this will suffice for the subjugation of the Confederates is doubtful. There is as yet nothing positive as to the intentions of France, but the agents of the Southern States are constantly plying between London and Paris, as if some great coup were meditated.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .- Little of interest has taken place since our last, and there has been as yet no trial of strength between Ins and Outs. Mr. Brown has made a motion for a Committee to enquire into, and report upon the very unsatisfactory nature of the existing relations betwixt Upper Canada and Lower Canada. M. Perrault proposed an amendment to the effect that the Imperial Government should be appealed to, to re-impose the former check of a two-third vote upon any question affecting the relative members of representatives for the two Provinces. This was rejected by 82 to 25, and a debate upon Mr. Brown's original motion en-

The unsatisfactory pature of the existing relations betwist the two Provinces, cannot be denied; but as these proceed from the Legislative Union itself, and are inseparable from it, it is ridiculous to suppose that a Committee to enquire thereinto, and report thereupon, can do more than state the fact; unless they go on to propose the only possible, may, conceivable remedy for the exil complained of-to wit, the immediate Repeal, pur et simple, of the Union. Anything short of this is buncombe.

A PROTESTANT MISSIONARY MOBBED. - For some time past there has been an extensive and somewhat flourishing Mission of the Mormon denomination of Protestants, carried on at Chatham in Canada West. Many converts have been made, and so great has been the progress made by the new sect, that its disciples have been encouraged to set about the building of a church for their special accommodation.

This signal success, however, provoked the jealousy of the ministers of the other Protestant sects in the district; or as it is expressed in the Detroit Tribune of the 15th ult, it "became so serious as to call forth strenuous exertions from various ministers of the Gospel." These first tried to give their chief opponent, the Rev. John Shippy-tor so was the Mormos minister called—a bad name. "Skippy's character," ary's eloquence prevailed over the abuse of his evangelical opponents. "He enrolled huntrespasser upon their especial preserves.

For this purpose they provoked their opponent to a public discussion, and the Rev. Mr. Duncan of the Baptist sect was pitted against the Mormon minister. The preliminaries were agreed upon, and the contest came off in the Town Hall, Chatham, upon Thursday the 11th ult., and the following days.

champion; on Friday the Baptist sect responded through their champion; and it would appear from the sequel as if he must have got rather the worst of it. For on Saturday "towards the close of the speaking," as the Tribune says, the crowd arose, and made a rush for the Mormon minister. A large police force for a time preserved the latter from the fury of the Baptists and other sectaries:" but at a given signal, stones, clubs, and missiles were promiscuously thrown at the saint." This put a stop to the proceedings, and the police taking charge of the Rev. Mr. Shippy endeavored to convoy him home. The scene that ensued is thus described by the Tribune:-

"They-the police officers - had no sooner reached the centre of the hall than they were assailed, and their charge forcibly taken from them. Threats of vengennee were freely used. In his efforts to get down the stairway he received many kicks and bruises, but finally reached the street where he was harried off by the police, and placed out of danger. Thus ended the Mor.non convioversy which had created so much stir in Chatham."- Tribune, 15th February.

And not very creditably to the evangelical sects in general or the Baptists in particular, who matches under the three doors with a design to di would not have belaboured their Mormon rival with sticks, if they could have crushed him with The papers in the case of the Saxon, and the their logic. At all events this transaction is depositions as to the death of the mate of that | noteworthy, as showing how Protestants vindivessel have been laid before Parliament. They cate "freedom of opinion," and "freedom of clearly convict Lieut. M'Donegan of the Federal | speech ;" and it affords an eloquent because pracship Vanderbilt of deliberate murder; and it is tical commentary upon their tirades against and that the Russell Ministry, plucking up Romish intolerance in Lower Canada to the case

CORK QUEEN'S COLLEGE. On the night of the 15th of May, 1862, a wing of the buildings of this College was burnt. From the circumstances attending the fire, there were strong reasons to suspect that it was the work of an incendiary; and there were not wanting some to assert that the ultra-montane clergy of Ireland were the instigators of the crime. Amongst these, Sir R. Kane, the President of the College, was very conspicuous; and in published documents he did his best to implicate the Catholic Hierarchy in the outrage. The government of the day adopted the hypothesis of incendiarism, and endeavored to compel the people of Cork to make good the loss occasioned by the fire; the latter, however, stoutly and successfully resisted this attempt;and without denying that the building had been maliciously set on fire, they contended that the criminal was certainly some one who was habitually a resident of the College, possibly, nay, very probably, one of the officials of that institu-

The business was subsequently brought before the notice of the House of Commons by Mr. Pope Hennessy, who startled the members by asserting that he was authorised by one of the Professors of the Cork College to lay the crime at the door of one of the officials. After some delay, and many indiguant disclauners, Mr. Pope Hennessy wrote to Sir R. Kane, and gave him the name of Dr. Bullen, Professor of Surgery in the said College, as his informant. The result has been a long correspondence; and an Official Report, from which we gather two facts, and a limt as to the actual criminal. The two facts

1. That the fire was the work of some one connected with, and residing in the College; and who claimsily endeavored so to do his work as to make it appear, that the fire origi-ated, not from within, but from without the building.

2. That it was Sir R. Kane himself who first suggested the idea of throwing the blame upon the Catholic Hierarchy and Clergy.

The hint, for as yet it is no more than a hint, is to the effect that the actual criminal was no less a person than Sir R. Kane himself. All these scandals are made public through an appendix to the Annual Report of the President of the Queen's College, from which we propose to lay some extracts before our readers. We may note, however, that the publication of these extraordinary documents in the Irish Press, before they had been officially presented to Her Majesty, or taid before Parliament, has attracted the notice of the House of Commons. Lord Naas asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the whole of the correspondence had been given to the world, or whether something had been kept back. Sir Robert Peel replied that the Report itself had only been laid before Parliament on the day unmediately preceding; that there also was in existence an unpublished corsays the Tribune, "was assailed by ministers respondence betwirt Dr. Bullen and the Inspecand congregations in the pulpit and out of it," for General of Constabulary; and that there but all to no purpose. The Mormon mission- would be no objection to produce it before the House, if the noble Lord wished. At the same time Mr. Hennessy asked whether the right dreds," we are told; and with the prospect of I honorable gentleman would produce the two being forsaken by their respective congregations. different estimates framed by the Government the ministers determined upon a desperate effort for making good the damages done to the Cork to rid themselves of the dangerous interloper, and College buildings; one for £7,000, which the people of Cork were called upon to pay; the other for £4,000 which Parliament was asked to vote for the same purpose. Sir Robert Peel said that if the hon, gentleman would repeat his question he would consider the matter. This premised, we will return to the Annual Report of the Cork Queen's College. In this document Professor Bullen's sworn evidence, as The wordy battle was opened by the Mormon given before the Magistrate at Cork in July. 1862, as to the origin of the fire is thus stated:

"I am of opinion that the college was designedly set on fire between half past five and six o'clock by some person intimately acquieted with the interior of said college, who had accurate knowledge of the peculiar matter contained in the Materia Medica Maseum; that he had access thereto, without apprehension of being desected, and went into the said room by ordinary meaus, thereby evading discovery. 1 turther depose that the floor of this room was covered with cocomput-metting, which does not blaze or brenk out in firme except when impregnated with some inflummable material; that there were at least eix gallons of spirit of wine (some methylated) in the pathological preparations over the door, as before sin ed ; and the Materia Medica Museum already mentioned, contained preparations of spirits, ethers, balsama, resina, and various arricles of an inflammable nature; that in the room overhead the Path dogical Mus um had preparations containing a large quantity of spirits of wine and other inflammable material. Moreover there were manuscripts in the wouden presses of the Materia Medica Museum. It was only necessary to place the manuscripts on the flaor, poor over them the contents of a few of the jars, apply an ignited lucifer match, then lock the door, when every condition is satisfied according to the testimony aircraft given. 1, deponent, further awan, that I examined the traces of apparent attempts which had been made to set fire to the three doors in the corridor of the college, by placing un-derneath them bits of newspapers and inciter matches, and I am satisfied in my own mind that the in-condiary placed these bits of newspaper and lucifer vert attention from the real origin of the fire, and to make it appear as if the crime had been committed by some person or persons who had obtained access during the night from without the college, and had kindled the fire by placing matches under the doors."

The next document from which we shall quote shows how, and at whose instigation, the calumny that the fire was the work of the ultramontanes, was first started. The deponent is still professor Bullen of Cork Queen's College :-

Monday, 19th of May. Sir Robert and Lady should cease to move onwards the moment it has

Kane called in the evening, after tea, to take leaved of Mrs. Bullen and the girls. While the ladies were talking together, Sir Robert and I discussed the col lege and the fire. He said he was sure the fire was the act of some fanatic, influenced by the Ultramontane Priests. I replied that, in my opinion, modern fanatics did not burn valuable property for the honor of God. They seemed quite content in dooming eternal souls to fire—that my most intimate friends were amongst the Catholic Clergy, who had been loudest in condemning the college, but they had no more to do with burning the college than the man in the moon. We then spoke about the distress amongst the artisans, the demands for public works, and the effect produced upon the popular mind by the Pastorals of Dr On len and Dr. M'Hale. Sin Robert said - You know, Bullen, these Pastorals of the Ultramoutane Bishops create feelings amongst the lower orders which encourage the commission of agrarian and other great crimes. I replied-Nobody. Sir Robert, deplores more than I do the injuries which political and factious Ecclesiastics inflict upon real religion and the best interests of Ireland. Sir Robert then suggested to me that we should draw up a joint report to Government upon the origin of the fire, and attribute the crime to Ultramontane influence. I told him-Sir Robert, I will do no such thing and I strongly advise you not to write anything to Government but what you can swear to from your own knowledge."

If from the above depositions we learn how the fire originated, and by whom it was first suggested that the blame thereof should be placed upon the Catholic Hierarchy and Clergy of Ireland, from the following we have a hint as to the real criminal. In the last deposition to which

ve shall have to refer, Professor Bullen says:-"Recent proceedings in the House of Commons, together with certain allegations set forth by Sir R. Kane in letters published by him in the Cork newspapers, induce me now to tender additional depositions, and to state on outh, that, having been officially ongaged as a member of the governing body of the College in investigating the circumstances of the fire, it is my conviction that there is no evidence whatever to connect the crime with any person or party outside the College; but that the incendiary is an official of the College, and that the conduct of Sir Robert Kane, with reference thereto, demands in-

By Order of the Viceroy, the above charges formally submitted to the Irish Government by Professor Bullen, were forwarded through the Under Secretary to Sir Robert Kane, with the significant remark, that, " His Excellency feels that he"-Sir R. Kane-"ought not to allow such a charge to remain on record without giving an opportunity of defending himself to the person so charged." Sir Robert Kane is absent at Geneva; he does not challenge investigation into the truth or falsity of the charges urged against him; he takes no steps to vindicate his character; but contents himself with writing a letter to the Under Secretary, in which he says that Professor Bullen's accusation is "utterly false." This is his only rejoinder to the sworn depositions of his brother official, and which have been officially submitted to Government, laid before Parliament, and given to the world through the columns of the public press. Sir R. Kane is one of those creatures much beloved by Protestants, commonly known as "Liberal Catholics," or Kawtholics. From his conduct under the grave charges officially brought against him, an intelligent public will know how to estimate his pretensions to the name of gentleman. He is, however, just the sort of character suited for the President of one of the Godless Colleges: being a bad Catholic, and the Colleges being condemned by the Church, he is evidently "the right man in the right place."

"If Ireland had manufactures on a large scale"-says the London Times in a late. editorial upon Irish distress-" capital would be created, and wages raised, without the necessity of an exodus; the country would cease to be scribes the Roman Prisons. wholy dependent on the fortunes of agriculture, and agriculture, improved by the investment of capital, would cease to be wholly dependendent, physical condition of the inmates of the other as in its rudest ages, on the vicussitudes of the parts of the prison. "The infirmary," he testiseasons." There is as much truth, as there is rictue in an "if." But whose fault is it, to whom and what is it owing, that Ireland has not got manufactures on a large scale, to offer ocupation to her people? Why is it that the

the cultivation of the land for their support? on be at a loss for an answer to these questions. Ireland in the nincteenth century has but few manufactures on a large scale," because British and Protestant legislation of the eighteenth century rendered the establishment of such institutions in Ireland impossible. Two causesnational jealousy and hatred of Popery-contributed to bring about this result. British statesmen dreaded the injurious effects upon the manufacturing and commercial interests of England of the competition of Irish industry, and therefore by unwise and imquitous legislation placed restrictions upon the development of the latter. British Protestants in their insine hatred all, does not seem to be so bad :of Popery enacted the Penal Laws which rendered the accumulation of capital in the hands of mass of the Irish people, impossible; and where the possession of properly is insecure, and where mixed, and half a foglietto of wine." the accumulation of wealth is prohibited by law, it is impossible that manufactures should extend

But these laws have been repealed, we shall be told. True-but their effects remain, and certainly; but by order of the cruel Papal govcan never be obliterated. It is an axiom in the erament, "the punishments for refractory conphysical order that all force is indestructible; and duct are limited to a diminution of rations-to a this is at least as true in the moral as in the diet of bread and water, and in extreme cases to physical order. As well expect that the shot | the binding of the hands."

left the muzzle of the gun from which it has been fired, as expect that the effects of a law should cease with that law's repeal. . The Penal Laws produced an abnormal condition of society in Ireland, and their consequences will be appreciable, we say not to all eternity, but so long as the earth and its inhabitants endure; for all force is indestructible, and every act or antecedent entails consequences which will be felt to the latest generations. From the operation of this law there is no escape, any more in the moral. than there is in the physical order.

Irishmen are therefore right, when they attribute the miseries of their native land to British and Protestant legislation, though not in attributingit to the legislation of the present day. Because of the iniquitous legislation of the eighteenth century, which was contrived with diabolical ingenuity to restrict the development of the mdustrial resources of Ireland, lest these should injuriously compete with those of England, and to keep Papists poor-the Irish of the nineteenth century are poor, and are destitute of "manufactures on a large scale." Hence the mass of the people are almost wholly dependent on the land for support; hence that injurious competition for farms, which places tenants entirely at the mercy of their landlords, of whom too many enforce their legal rights without the slightest thought of their meral duties; hence too the inferior farming of Ireland, for in a climate like that of the British Isles, farming is a profession which, to be lucrative, must be conducted on high scientific principles, and which requires the expenditure of large capital upon the land. Even were all British legislators of the present day animated with the most equitable, or indeed friendly feelings towards Ireland, it would be impossible for them in any sensible degree to palliate the disastrous results of the legislation of their predecessors; for the legislator however powerful for evil, is almost impotent for good and all force is indestructible. We are reoping now, in the disastrons condition of Ireland, in the wholesale emigration of Ireland's stalwart sons, and virtuous maidens, and in the hatred which alas! too generally, but only too naturally Irishmen, and the descendants of Irishmen on this Continent, bear to Great Britain, the barvest of those accursed Penal Laws which our forefathers sowed, and which have rendered Ireland what she is to-day. Thus, though it may be slow, the foot of the avenging puaishment is sure, and never fails to catch up at last the antecedent crime. We may say as did of old the Jews in the days of Jereimas the prophet; " The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the teerb of the children are set on edge."

THE ROMAN PRISONS. - The prisons of Naples, and of the Papal States, have long furnished a subject for the indignant eloquence of British Liberals, and a fertile theme for invective against the Bourbons and the Pope. Writing from Rome, however, on the 6th ult., the correspondent of the Times lapses for a while, and no doubt quite unintentionally, into truth upon the subject of these prisons, and refutes amply the slanders which so long and so widely have been circulated with respect to them. This witness, who cannot be suspected of partisanship in favor of the actual Roman Government, thus de-

He visited the prison infirmary, than which there can be no more certain index to the actual fies, " was clean, and there were not more than nine patients." This shows that the physical treatment of the prisoners is not cruel, not detrimental to their health, and that their food must be sufficient in quantity and in quality. Nothing, Irish people of to-day are wholly dependent on as all men acquainted with prison discipline are aware, so rapidly and so surely fills the prison in-No impartial person acquainted with history lirmary as a bad or insufficent dietary, want of cleanliness, and an imperfect ventilation. As a set off to this, the same witness mentions having seen one man among several hundred prisoners who " "as evidently ill, judging from his hollow eye and sallow complexion;" and he mentions having heard of a case-(but then your Protestant travellers in Popish countries do hear such extraordinary things)-" of one man who last year was driven mad by his sufferings." -Actual proof of ill-treatment, the witness adduces

He also describes the dietary of the wretched victims of Papal persecution, which really, after

"They-the rations-are of two kinds. Those in the Segreti are allowed duly in conces of bread, meat, soup, and four ounces of the said meat; and Papists, that is to say, in the hands of the great one foglicito of wine, with a salad in the evening. Those who are at large, have 18 ounces of bread,

> There are places of exercise for the prisoners, "long covered windows, and open yards in which the prisoners are allowed to take exercise." In case of refractory conduct prisoners are punished

With regard to those tortures which all Pro-

testant old wemen of either sex, believe to be the practice is Romish prisons—as they actually are in the prisons of the King " bonest man"the Times' correspondent makes the following 270Wal :--

"There were no indications of calculated cruelty, nor of anything that could be called torture, though the Segrett in which the political prisoners are confined may to a cartain extent deserve that title .-Bverywhere with the exceptions I have pointed out, the greatest cleanliness and order were maintained."

It must be remembered that " political prisoners" and "political offences," are euphuisms applied by Liberals to priest murderers and their erimes, to assassins and their lured agents, such as those who lately attempted the life of the Emperor. Solitary confinement is the doom of these; and this is the only approach to torture that the lyax-eyed Protestant correspondent of the London Times can detect in the Romish Prisons. The impartial reader of the above description of these prisons will, we susspect, incline to the opinion that, if the Papal Government errs at all in its treatment of its prisoners, it errs on the side of lemency; and the fact that in one large establishment-that of the Carcere Nuovo-only "nine patients" that the general treatment of the prisoners must be most humane.

ST. Ann's Church, Griffintown-A Mission in Griffentown was brought to a happy conclusion on Sunday the 13th last., in St. Ann's Church. This Mission was opened on the 28th of last month under the Revd. Messrs. O'Farrell and Leclaire, pastors of the said church, and the sermons were preached by the Rev. P. Glackthe instructions were attended by not less than ininistration. three thousand persons, who listened with devoit attention to the fervent and soul-stirring discourses of the reverend Father.

ance Pledge was taken by upwards of 2,000 per- were. sons, and was administered to them by the Rev. P. Glackmeyer. So greatly has the Temperance cause gained in consequence of this Mission, that raised to Four Hundred Dollars. - Kingston British the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, pastor of St. Ann's, is about to organize two new Temperance Societres-one for young men, under the name of the is naturally expected from the influence of these two Societies, and the good examples set by was enabled to resist the weight which encombered him, and which would have killed many others out. their members.

The church is undergoing extensive repairs; and decorations. New galleries have been erected, and additional accommodation for some three or four hundred persons has thus been provided. The walls are being hand omely frescoed. and the ceiling is being adorned with several new and very elegant paintings by the pencil of an able artist, so that when all is finished there will vantage of the purchaser in Canada; formerly it be no more beautiful church in Lower Canada then that of St. Anne's, Montreal.

I should have added in its proper place that at the termination of the Mission, the Rev. Mr.

O'Farrell formed a new Total Abstinence Society which it is to be expected will, with God's blessing, be the means of conferring many and the conferring many and the termination of the Mission, the Rev. Mr.

Total Abstinence Society which it is to be expected will, with God's blessing, be the means of conferring many and the figure of the prisoners brought before the ports of entry; and in the second there is an extention by writ of habras corpus. The Judge went day, silks, and light and valuable imported dry goods day, silks, and light and valuable imported dry goods day, silks, and light and valuable imported dry goods day, silks, and light and valuable imported dry goods day, silks many and the obtained at cheaper was no prisoners. First; because there was no proper requisition of the sulhority of the factor of the following the prisoners brought before the case of the Chesapeake prisoners brought before the case of the case great benefits on the entire community .- Com. long as this remains the case, there will be every in-

To Anonymous Correspondents - Mc N., writing from Perth ought to be aware by this time that we never give insertion to anonymous communications.

THE EXPLOSION AT QUEBEC .- A Coroner's Loquest on the bodies of the victic.s of this sad accident has been in progress during the past week, but has failed in eliciting anything positive as to the immediate cause of the catastrophe.— There is reason to suspect however that it may be attributed to the burning of condemned fuses lead smuggling. Whether the proposed sub-me would attain its ende it is not our purpose to inquire. close to the laboratory, and that from these a the building. This is the opinion of the Jury.

1864. Dawson & Son, Montreal. The current number of Backwood is remarkmarkable for the total absence of politics, and for a superabundance of light articles. We have the tale of Tony Butler continued, and it is good; the Perpetual Curate still drags its slow length along, and threatens to be interminable. Hampton Hall, and a lively sketch of men and manners by Cornelius O'Dowd. The other articles comprise, a dreary notice of the Royal Academy, which the general neader will do well to skip; notes, not very interesting, of a Ride Through Sutherland; and an excellent critique of Mr. Kirk's History of Charles the Bold.

"LONDON QUARTERLY." - January, 1861.-

The Executive have refused to interfere in make bricks. Some of them enquired if they were not to be enlisted in the army, but Bryant said he behalf of the convict Meehan now under sentence of death in Quebec jail. It is supposed that the sentence will be carried out on the 22nd of the colored men is said to have told Murphy, one

COBOURG ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the above Society, for the election of officers, &c., took place on Monday evening, 7th instant, when the following officers were elected for the current year, viz .: -

President-Joseph Pidgeon, Esq. lat Vice-President - D. C. Feely, Esq. 2nd Vice-President - T. Welsh, Esq., Grafton. Treasurer - Mr. B. M'Allister. Cor. Secretary-Mr. John M'Gnire. Rec. Secretary-Mr. B. Mullin.

Marshai-Mr. John O'Hara.

Assistant Marshals - Mesure. Anthony Kewin, T. Craig, Patrick Heenan, and S. Curly.
Committee - Mesers P O'Flyon, Chairman; M Fox, P Mourn, T Mechan, J Murphy, J Rafferty, M Quin, M Berry, and M Geariu.

A PERTINENT QUESTION. - The Leader picks from the public accounts, items to the amount of \$24,168.60 which, during the year 1863 were paid to the proprietor of the Mercury. Of this \$9 204.74 was for stationery for the Crown Lands Department. Now accord. ing to the Report of the Financial Commissioners . Stationery sufficient to supply the wants of the were in the " clean infirmary," will convince him Department for ten years was obtained from Mr. Foote, and this made a special ground of attack upon Mr. Foote and the late Ministry. How comes it, if that statement was correct, that over \$9000 were paid to Mr. Blackburn, who is not a stationer, but simply the lesen of the newspaper which grinds out music to order for the Government at the capital?

A parallel case to the Mercury system of jobbery exists in the case of La Tribune - the Ministerial organ published in the Erench language-a newpaper specially started to advocate the Ministerial cause in Queboc, none of the esmeyer, S.J. During the entire fortinght the tablished journals being willing to risk their po-Church was crowded morning and evening, and pularity by esponsing the part of the new Ad-

The British Whig soys: -It is stated that Captain Callaghan has resigned his command. What with the resignation of obicers and men, and the discontinuance of drill, the Kingston On the last day of the Mission the Temper- volunteers will soon be among the things that

> A High Raward. - The full reward for the approbension and detection of any one enticing soldiers to

An Incident of the Explosion at Quebec .- The Quebec Gazette says: - It appears that Capt Mahon bad a miraculous escape. He was blown out of the "St. Ann's Young Men's Temperance Society"

-and the other for young women who will be known as the "Children of Mary." Much good is paturally expected from the influence of these where is my sergeant?' Being a powerful man, he

right. THE MODRILL TARIFF AND SMUGGLING -The Americans are just beginning to feel how their high and almost pobibitory Morrill tarriff works along the The additions levied upon import duties a: the time the war taxes were imposed, for the purpose of equalizing the public burdens, have had the naturnl effect of sending up prices, so that now there is a great difference in the current values of the same kind of goods in the United States and in British North America. The difference is now to the ad used to be with most things to the advantage of the buyer in the United States. Canada is reaping the benefit of this condition of things in two ways. In rates in Canada than in the United States; and so present time, along the St Lawrence frontier. Teams are constantly crossing and re-crossing on the ice, and the preventive service of the United States is so poor ly because the contraband trade as concerns their revenue is of recent growth) that very little is done to restrict the inegal importation of portable goods. The United States revenue is defrauded of large amounts in this very way by 'patriotic' Americans. male and female; and the evil has aiready become so great that a proposition has been made in Congress to appoint Cousuls instead of Consular agents, to several important stations in Canada, where such Perhaps a coast guard system on the American river spark communicated with the powder maide of and take shore would be more likely to put down smuggling than any ferretting inquiries or spy system which Yankes consuls could adopt in Canada. But that is an affair for the Americans themselves to decide. What concerns us is the fact-and we "BLACWOOD'S EDINBURCH MAGAZING-Feb. note it as an important fact-that the Morrill tariff so prohibitory in its nature, and on the face of its regulations so hurtful to foreign countries, is proving a positive benefit to Canada. The only injury it is doing is to the Americans themselves, who now see that if they will have high duties they must incur the accompanying frauds on the revenue and

the organized and petty smuggling which such restrictive tanff, occasion. Kingston News. A United STATES MARSHAL RECRUITING IN MON-TREAL .- The large bounties paid by the local autho-Besides these we have a new tale - White rives in the Univer States, for recruits, in order that the draft may be obviated by filling the quota from such places, are producing their legitimate consequences. Agents of such municipalities or independent agents prompted by the opportunities for s, eculation prescuted by the large bounties offered, are actively engaged in obtaining recruits from every available community. On Wednesday afternoon a man was arrested by Sergeants McBride and Niquet, who wore a metal badge, indicating that he was a 'U.S. Marshal's Detective, District No. 24' Information was given to the Police at the Chaboillez Station, that four Americans were at the Bonaventure Station, where they were about to take the cars for Rouse's Dawson & Son, Montreal.

We subjoin a list of the articles. 1. China.

New Englanders and the Old Home. 3.

Porsyth's Lafe of Cicero. 4. Captain Speke's

Journal. 5. Company of Cicero Company and Company of Cicero Cicero Captain Speke's

Journal. 5. Company of Cicero Point with a party of eight or ten men as recruits Journal. 5. Guns and Piates. 6. Ecls. 7. Maranda, David Joyce, Alphonse Tallemond, Char-Rome in the Middle Ages. 8. The Danish les Wood, John Marphy, Hypolite Laforce, Thomas Joyce and John Middleton. They stated that they were hered by Bryant or his assistants ostensibly to

wanted them to make bricks, as to their entering the army, they could do us they pleased about that. One of the bired men, that it was for the army they were wanted but to 'keep dark' about it. He however, went the police Station and gave the information on which the parties were arrested. One of the men hired said he could not go without an outfit; he was told that he that he would receive a suit of clothes before going On searching the persons of the prisoners, \$73,00 were found in Bryant, \$21 on Pierson \$1,47 on Talbert and no money on Smith. In Bryant's possession were found a loaded capped barrelled revolve- and letters, one of which showed that he had been in correspondence with a man named Wait, Who was arrested some months ago for being engaged in the same business. Bryant was at the Massachusetts house, Rouse's Point, when he received this letter; it informed him that by applying to Wait as Montreal he would be able to learn something of a at mber of men, whom he could get for about \$75 each, and a free passage to the States. The letter written in January, and was signed by a man wag named Larabee. Also a telegram from one B. F Rice, of Boston, was found in his possession. It asked "how many fleeces, probably? suswer now, and was addressed to him at Montreal. They are held for examination.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Alexandria, Angus S M'Donald, \$4; Ayron, R Hannan, \$2; St Canute, John Power, \$2; St Anicet, P Curran, \$1; Kingston, D Roarke, \$5; Hantingdon, J Fagan, \$2; St Remi, H M'Gill, \$2; Lindsay, J A Chisholm, \$25 West Frampton, J Codd, \$2.50 New York, S Zickell, S1; Riveredule, Rev J St Aubin, S2; Hawkesville, Daniel M Corthy, \$4; Nor-manby, M Ryan, \$1; Eganville, B Reeden, \$2; Mont Marie, F Foctier, \$2; Carillon, S Eroreton, \$2; Westport, Rev J V Foley, Sa; Portage du Fort, Rev A O'Maller, St. Rewdon, J.s Cahill, Sc. T Coffey, S2; St Raphaels, Alex M Donell, \$2; Dalhousie Milis, Dunkin M Donald, \$2; St Ephrem D'Upton, Paul Mourice, \$2; Seaforth, J Killome, \$2; Killmarnock, K Brannick, S5; Quebec, D Bugue, S2; Bast Hawkesbury, J Ward, S2; St Zotique, Rev Mr Las nier, \$5; Sorel, Ray F Pratto, \$2; Gray: Valley, Mary M Donald, \$1; St Vincent, J Ward, \$2; Richmond, J M Kenty, \$2; Rockliffe, R. Ryan, \$5; Newbargh, J M Guire, \$2; Asphodel, P U Nell, \$2; Winchester, P C Hughes, \$2; Tiguish, P B island, Rev Onester, P. O. Hugues, 52; Pignish, P. B. Ganda, Rev. D. J. Mileasc, St; Freetton, F. Morrissey, St; Raadon, W. Whittaker, \$2; Grafton, J. Kirwan, \$7,50; Vroomanton, J. M'Oann, \$4; Lachine, Rev. W. Piche, \$2; Maidstone, M. Toomey, \$2; Amberathary, Rev. P. Laurent, \$2; Winchester, J. W. Buckley, \$3; Streamstall, J. Martiell, So.

ville, L Mitchell, \$2.

Per T Oarberry, Grand River - D Abern, \$2.

Per J Feeny, Brantford - P Troy, \$2; J O'Connell,

Per Rev E A O'Connor, Castlemore - Alex Gough, \$2; R Kennedy, \$2. Per P Purceil, Kingaton - J O Rielly, \$5; C Farrel', \$2; S Sullivan, \$2,50; W Harty, \$2; P Conroy, \$2,50; Birmingham, J Faugerald, \$2; M Joyce, \$2.

Per P Kelly, Renfiew-J B O'Sallivon, \$2. Per Rev J M Nulty. Senson - Dunville, T O'Brien,

Per H O'C. Trainor, St Mary's - Self, \$1; A Herrison, \$1; W Dwyer, \$1. Per E M'Cormick, Peterboro-M M'Fadden, \$2;

Augus M'Donold, \$1; Otonabee, J Slattery, \$2; Duoro, P MIver, \$2. Per P M.Guire, Cobourg -- T Wiseman, \$2; B M.

Hugh, \$1: Per P P Lynch, Belleville. . P Cux, \$3; W Godfrey \$2; Tyendinaga, J Marrin, \$2,50; Madoc, T Marrin, Per W Griffith, Sherbracke, - M Malline, \$15; P

Persons, \$8.75. Per J J Murphy, Octawa -- P Gurran, \$2; T Stackpole, \$5; J.T. Catanell, \$2,53. Per Rev J J Chisholm, Alexandria, -T Chisholm,

Per Rev K J Macdonald, Arisaig, NE-H Mc-Per E Sloan, Fournierville, -- self, \$5; J Parton,

Per M O'Leary, Quebec, - Mrs McCormick, \$1,50, Bonaventure, Rev Mr Maillour, \$2.
Per J R Woods, Aylmer, - J McGee, \$3.
Per L Lamping, Kemptville, - M Derrick, Spancar-

the first place, it is giving a direction to legitimate ST. Johns, N. B. March 10.—Mr. Justice Ritclie trade by centering the wholesale business in our own this morning gave judgment on the proceedings in United States for their rendition, without which all subsequent proceedings were of no legal effect. Secentive to smuggling, which the great length of cond: because the offence alleged is piracy against frontier so abundantly favors. There is no doubt of the law of nations, and it being admitted that the it, smuggling is carried on very extensively, at the persons charged were never in the U. States after the committal of the act on the high seas complained of as constituting the offence, the parties are justiceable in this Province, and, it is not therefore, such an offence (parily because the Custom House officers are ap-nomized for no other than political reasons, and pari-tion of the United States as would entitle the United States Government to require their being delivered up. Third; Recause as at present advised, be, the Judge, thought if it was an offence for which the prisoners if a proper case had been made out sgainst them, abould be given up, Mr. Gilbert had no jurisdiction either as a Police Magistrate or as a Justice of the Peace to take cognizance of the matter, but that the proceedi gs under the Governor's warrant should have been before an officer having jurisdiction over the off nee of Piracy Fourth; because, if Mr. Gilbert had such jurisdiction, the warrant issued for the commitment if the prisoners under which they are now detained is bid on its face and insufficient in law to warrant their detantion.

Births.

At Elm Cottage, Chatham street, Montreal, on the morning of the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. John Pierce; of a son.

In this city, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Jas. Sheridan,

Died, On the 5th instant, at the Presbytery of the Rev. Jus. C. Lynch, Allumette Liband, Denuis Lynch, brother of the Rev. Mr. Lynch. Ins virtuous and exemplary life has been well appreciated in the attenu-

ance of his funeral obsequies by persons of every de-

nomination, such as had never been seen in this local-

ST. PATRICK'S DAY GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

RET KI

CITY CONCERT HALL, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,

17TH MARCH, 1864. Proceeds devoted to the Building Fund. Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at the usual

P. O'HEARA, Rec. Sec.

March 10, 1864.

ity. Mry his soul rest in peace.



GRAND PROGRAMME

MOISKI

ST. PATHICK'S SOCIETY, TEM PERANCE ASSUCIATIONS.

ST. PATRICKS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Lishmen of the Volunteer Militia, THE STUDENTS OF THE MONTREAL AND ST. MARY'S COLLEGES.

CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN EROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY

NATIONAL FEATIVAL OF IRELAND.

J. W. M'GAUVRAN, ESQ., GRAND MARSUAL, ON HORSEBACK :

INICHMEN OF THE VOLUNTEER & FORCE, Under Command of Lieut -Col. DRYLIN, With BANDS.

CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS, With Fings, Banners, and BAND.

IRISHMEN OF THE CONCREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

(Not being Members of any of the Irish libelettes,) Two abrest. ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. HARDY'S BAND.

GRAND MARSUAL, ON HORSEBACK. FLAG, Sup. with Pike. Sup. with Pike, MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICE'S B. SOCIETY, Two Abreast.

Committee of loquiry, Collecting and Assisting Co.lecting Treasurers, Secretaries,

Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers. 1st Vice-Pres. President, 2nd Vice-Pres. Stewards & Assistant Marshals on & Stewards horseback. Swith wands wands. ? TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES. Marshal on Morseback.

VICTORIA RIFLE BAND Supported (FATHER MATHEW'S) Supported with

BAHNER. Battle Axe. Battle Axe. Two Stewards with Wands. MEMBERS OF THE ST. ANN'S TOTAL

ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. Two Abreast. MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

Two Abreast. Sup. with | BANNER of the B VIRGIN | Sup. with

Stewards with Wands. Vigilance Committee Executive Committee. Secretary and Treasurer, 2nd Vice Pres. President. 1st Vice-Pres.

Stewards with Wands. MONTREAL COLLEGE BANKER. THE COLLEGE BAND, STUDENTS OF THE MONTREAL COLLEGE,

Two and Two. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Assistant Marchal on Horselack. MONTREAL BRASS BAND,

(Late Prince's) Supported GRAND Supported with SUNBURST BANNER With OF IRELAND. Battle Axe Battle Axe (OF IRELAND. Stewards with Wands.

MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. Two and Two. Assistant Marshal on Horseback,
Sup. with GRAND HARP BANNER Sup. with
Battle Axe UF IRELAND. Shattle Axe
Two Stewards with Wands. Members of the Committee, Physicians,

> Trensurer, Vice-Presidents. President, OHAPLAIN. Clergy of the St. Patrick's Church, Assistant Marshals on Horreback.

Secretaries.

THE MEMBERS of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. of the different TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIE TIES, and of the ST PATRICKS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will assemble at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

PLACE D'ARMES. The Procession will form in front of the St. Pa trick's liall, at 9 o'clock sharp, and thence proceed brough Great St. James', Bleury and Lagauchetiere

Streets to the St. Patrick's Church. On arriving at the Grand Entrance of the Church, the Procession will form a double line, faring inwards, leaving an open space of at least eight feet.

Flaga and Banners will fall to the right and the Bands to the left. The Moutreal Brass Band, headed by the grand Sunburst Banner of Ierland, and fol-lowed by the President and other office-beavers of the St Patrick's Society, the Grand Harp Barner of Ireland, the President and office-bearers of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, and of the St. Patrick's Benerolent Society, will ther enter the Church, playing the National Air-ST. PATRICK'S

DAY. N.B - Marebals are particularly requested to use speed in organizing the Procession after Divine Ser-

After Grand Mass the Procession, joined by the male portion of the various Irish congregations, not members of any particular society, will reform -the St Patrick's in St. Alexander Street ; the Temperance Societice in Lagauchetiere Street; the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society in Radegonde Street; and the Military in the Hay Market Square; and thence proceed through McGill and Notre Dame streets to Dalhousie Square, turning by St. Paul street and the Custom House Square into Commissioner street and thence through McGill and Great St. James streets back to the St. Patrick's Hall, where the Procession J. W. Magauvran. will disperse. Grand Marshal.

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET - March 15. First Quality Cattle, \$6,00 to \$6,50; Second and third, \$5,50 to \$4 50. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 to \$20; extra,\$30 to 35.—Sheep, \$3,00 to \$5,00; Lambs, \$3 to \$4,00. Hogs, \$5,00 to \$5 25, live-weight Hides \$5 to \$5,50 Pelts,\$1,60 to \$2 cerb. Tallow, rough 5c to 5hc. - Montreal Witness.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 15, 1864. Flour-Pollarde, \$2,25 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2,70 \$2.90; Fine, \$3.50 to \$3,70; Super., No. 2 \$3,70 to \$4,00 ; Superfine \$4.10 to \$4.20 ; Faucy \$4,50 Extra, \$4,80 to \$4,90 ; Superior Extra \$4,25 to \$5,50 Bag Flour, \$2,30 to \$2,32h.

Onimeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$5,00 to \$5,25. Wheat - U Onnada Spring, 92c to 94c. Ashrs per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,45 to \$5,50; Inferior Pots, \$5,45 to \$5,50; Pearls, in

demand, at \$5,75 to \$5,80. Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 17c to 200; fine to choice, suitable for home consump. .

Rggs per doz, 12c. to 13. land per lb, fair demand at 90 to 9hc.

tion, 12c to 14c.

Tallow per lb, 8hc to 81c. Car-Means per 1b, Hams, canvassed, 12hc to 13c

Bacon, be to 6kc. Pork - Quiet; New Mess, \$16,00 to \$17,00; Prime Mess, \$15,50 to \$16; Prime, \$12,00 to \$00,00. -- Mont-

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.)

March lö. Flour, popultry, per qui...........12 0 to 13 6 Ontmost, do13 9 to 14 0 Indian Meni11 6 to 12 0 Peas per miu 3 3 to 3-6 Braus, small white per win. 5 0 to 5 6 Honey, per to 0 6 to 0 7 Potatoes, per bag ... 2 9 to 3 0 Dressed Hogs, per 100 line. Hay, per 100 hundles \$5,50 to \$6,25 \$ 8,00 :0 \$12,50 \$3,00 to \$ 4,00 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 U to 1 8 Butter, fresh per 1b, 1 6 to 1 Do salt. ... 0 7 to 0 ... 2 d to 3 ... 2 3 to 2 Lara, do. Barley, do , for need per 50 lbs Buckwheat Flaz Seed. 8 6 to 9 Timothy da 8 6 to 9 Uate, do. ... 2 5 to 2 Turkeys, per couple, (old). 6 3 to 10 0 Cleese, ďο 5 0 to 7 2 6 to 3 0 Ducks. do dinple Sugar, 0 71 10 0 8 diuple Syrup, per gallon

PORONTO MARKETS - March 12. Fall wheat 85c to 95c, per bushel. Spring wheat 80c to 83c per bush. Barley, 75c to 78c per bushel. Peas, 50c to 58c per bushel. Outs 45c to 48c Park \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs. - Globe.

WANTED.

A PERSON who thoroughly understands the STRAW EUSINESS. A Milliner preferred.
Apply to No. 39 St. Mary Street, Montreal. March 16, 1884.

WANTED,

A SCHOOL TRACHER, qualified to take charge of the Model School at the Village of Lacolle, capable to Teach the French and English languages, furnished with a Model School Diplome, and married. Good Testimonials will be required, and liberal

For further information, apply to the Chairman of the School Commissioners, T. WALSH, Esq., Lacotte, or to the undersigned,

J. U. TREMBLAY, Sec. Lucalle, March 8, 1864.

A LADY wishes for an engagement in a Family as GOVERNESS. She Teaches English, Piano and Singing. Would have no objection to take charge of a convery School.

Address - Mrs. W., TRUE WITHESS Office. Montreal, Feb. 25, 1864.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, O.W.,

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

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable balfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW. LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmuking JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provin cial Exhibition.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer's Combination.

JAMES MORISON & CO. WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING

MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition. ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at

MORISON'S. WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents,

JAMES MURISON & CU.

288 Notre Dame Street.

ិស្សាស ខេត្ត ស្រី ស្រឹងស្វាស្ត្រី

DALTON'S NEWS DEPUT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashior, Books Novels, Stationery, School Hooks, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Sireets, Montreal.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 18, 1864.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 18 .- Rumours not unlike those that were rife a short time before the Italian war, and which, though often declared to be unfounded, proved at the end but too true, Diocletian, was studious to foment and excite are every third or fourth day found circulating among people who occupy themselves much with politics. Now, as then, it is said that agents, are in France buying arms and munitions of war of every discription for the account of the Italian Government, and that naval stores are purchased by them with the permission of this Government. People do not lay out money in such things for amusement; consequently the newsmongers have blance between the ancient and the modern Em-It that an attack on some point in the Adriatic is peror which it is not uninteresting to noticecontemplated by the Italian Government. Austria's difficulty is Italy's opportunity.

contains an article entitled Prussia and Denmark, which expresses great sympathy for the latter Power, and concludes as follows :--

nothing to prevent the French Government ceding to the wish of England and uniting its reprewhich nothing could justify.

of the London Times has the following on his and it is because they possess them, and because crook, to make ends meet, without increasing the head.

The Patrie says-Two principal results of the invasion of Schleswig are to be noted. The proof that the two great German powers are no

Europe has no fear of England.

with the German nation.'

The Patric continues:-

ferent to that we have on the Vistula and the ing to those whom they have sent to the Legis-Mincio. Should Germany obtain this satisfac- lative Body that in the next elections they will tion, the other Danish provinces would be united be expected to make way for the Proleturiate, weeks leave of absence, so imminent is the danger to Sweden, for the purpose of guarding the entrance to the Baltic.

tablished, Germany would have no reason not to apply it to Poland and Italy."

PARIS, Feb. 26 .- The Constitutionnel of upon the proposal of a Conference, says:-

" France would be happy to hope for success; it is not she who will raise obstacles; but it appears doubtful if the Germanic Confederation is Mazzini. This ardent conspirator—already con- allowed to carry out a similar course in Central Italy and Denmark will accede."

The writer also regrets that an armistice was not accepted, and says he cannot yet see the end of the present conflict.

contents himself for the present with intimating that France will be guided in its future conduct may put on their collective declaration of January last. What that interpretation will be no to serve as the key to the correspondence between man can positively affirm; what that policy of them. France will be, if the interpretation be what most people fear.

For several days past the regiments of the garrison of Paris have been actively exercised.
Yesterday the weather was fine, and battalions of Chasseurs marched along the Boulevards to the Champ de Mars, full of life and spirit; and one might lancy that the "Rhine" was upper- cularly through an individual named Mostel of Gemost in the thoughts of every man of them. If noa. Finally, Greco selected with the approbation the Treaty of 1852 be torn up there is no weigh. ty reason why the treaties which have taken him to France. from France the provinces on the left bank of that river, and which France has ever since left as a deep humiliation, should not also be rescinded. The pretext is one which the Emperor. who is now making them his anxious study, could have hardly hoped for, how much soever he may ris and of robbery in London. have longed for it; and be will not let it slip from him. Germany is, in fact, playing his game; in the expedition to Marsala, in 1859. and if he sweep off his share his reputation would not, after all, suffer so greatly as it did by other annexations. The Mexican expedition, it is needless to say, was not popular, and is not now popular; but to reunite the Rhemsh provinces to ling, five per cent stock, and the settlement of the sons can be have for thus obstinately refusing to the Second Empire would, in the judgment of his people, efface the memory of many faults, the Germans, and would be as difficult to take time as their new Emperor. back again as it would now be for the Piedmontese to regain Savoy, for they are, perhaps, not less French in sympathy than the Savoyards or the Nizzards. Such a gain would more than

him will not be neglected.

and that the opportunity which may be given to

hour has struck, but he will then be fully prepared to show himself to the law breakers of Europe, and call them to account in the very midst of their triumph or their anarchy.

Gibbon tells us that the Emperor Valentinian, who "diligently practised the wise maxims of the intestine divisions of the tribes of Germany;" but that the sagacious monarch, instead of aspiring to the conquest of Germany, confined his attention to the important and laborious defence of the Gallic frontier. That defence was the Rhine, and throughout its course its banks were closely planted 'with strong castles and convenient towers.' There is another point of resemthe skill in the mechanical genius of Valentinian is spoken of by the historian - nova arma medi-PARIS, Feb. 19 .- La France of this evening tani; and what the French Emperor has done for artillery is well known .- Times Cor.

a certain number of the working classes, has We thank that if explanations do not more made its appearance. The names appended to clearly define, in a completely disinterested sense, it are, it may be assumed, the chite of the body, the policy of Prussia, there would henceforth he for they append to them respectively titles or qualities as members of the Council of Prud'hommes, ex-delegates to the London Exhibition, forable taxation. The Tuscans, for instance, wanted sentations to those of that Power, in order to vice-presidents of societies, ex-secretaries of guarantee Denmark against unjust spoliation, and commissions, managers of societies, and so forth. their kind and amiable Archduke, by whom they the European equilibrium against any rearrange- It purports to be based on democracy and equalment of territory and extensions of influence ity; but it is curious that the most ardent partisans of democracy and equality are proud of The Paris Journal des Desbats, in an article exhibiting the distinctions they have acquired, said to have been communicated from a higher and of reminding the non-distinguished of them. quarter'-whatever that may mean-intimates The titles now in question are, no doubt, justly that France will not allow Germany to tear up earned; but, like any others, they are not less the treaty of 1852. The Paris correspondent marks which separate them from the multitude; it is presumed that they ought to carry weight with them, that they are thus put forward.

The signers of the manifesto complain that they are not properly represented in the Legislalonger to be ranked as defenders of order, vested live Chamber; that not one of the deputies takes interests, peace; and conservatism; and the rum the trouble to plead their cause and expound or of the prestige of England on the Continent. support their interests; that they are tired of These are misfortunes which we can easily bear. merely playing the part of voters in Paris on the put down, while 'placemen, all tranquillity and The Payssays-The cabinet of St. James's is requisition of a select group of journalists, who recommencing its menacing insinuations against pretend to exercise a monopoly in electoral af-Austria, but this time it will deceive no one. fairs. Artisans are eligible, and they see no Lorg Russell is much more humble than he was; reason why they should not be elected. The wages of prostitution being unpaid, have become but he wastes time in resorting to precautions. success lately obtained in Paris has opened their flaming reformers, and the Palagraph and the Neapolieyes. It has proved their force and their num-Paris, Feb. 25, Evening .- The Patrie of bers. They form the majority of the electors, this evening, in an article signed by M. Dele- and the candidates who get elected by their marre, states that France, in spite of her sym- means have more need of them than they have of maintenance of the Re Galanthomo and his Governpathy for Denmark, ought not to hesitate in re- the candidates. They demand, then, that Paris, ment than they ever did to the treasuries of their decognizing the wishes of the German populations which has been called the "head and brain of throned and rightful Sovereigns. - Weekly Register. of Holstein and Schleswig to be incorporated France," should have among its representatives at least two operatives. The document, which non of immense calibre have been added to the foris signed by 60 workmen, is, perhaps, more sig-" Our policy on the Elbe ought not to be dif- inflicant than would at first appear. It is a warnchoose their own guides. It is a declaration of "The principle of nationalities being thus es- the workman against the master, and particularly of the aristocracy of the artisans against the aristocracy of the bourgeoiste.

of Mazzini, Graco, Trabuco, Imperatori and Scagli- despatch requesting to know what course Austria to-day, in an article signed by M. Limeyrac, oni, who stand charged with a conspiracy to assassi- would procure if it became necessary in the interest nate the Emperor of the French, gives a detailed ac- of order, humanity, and safety of life and property count of the whole plot, and of the proceedings of to garrison the two Sicilies with French troops, and the parties implicated.

demned by default on Sept. 3, 1857, by the Assize and the Duchies! This, of course would imply the Court of the Seine-was found guilty of having abandonment of the just claims of Francis the Second formed with certain persons named Tibaldi, Barto-The Montteur is still ominously silent. Asfellow conspirators, Massarenti and Campanella,
these words. "The carrying out this attempt is a
suredly the Emperor will take no hasty step; he vital affair for the country. It is nearly the whole port in the Mediterranean, but to England the ques-question. The affair of Paris is more than ever vital tion is a vital one, and one in which action will soon that he will not pledge immself to any particular and urgent." Mazzini was preparing in 1863 a vast line of policy; but it must be well understood revolutionary movement, the signal of which was the assassination of the Emperor. His relations with by the interpretation which Prussia and Austria Greco became intimate in April, in 1863, when Mazzini was at Lugano. One of the documents found on Greco was a note in the handwriting of Mazzini,

> Greco proceeded to Paris in May. But it was decided in a correspondence between him and Mazzini, that the attempt should be postponed. Greco returned to Lugano, and renewed his relations with Mazzini. Eight days before Mazzini quitted Lugano, he left 1,300 france with Greco. He next sent bim 1,000 francs from London; and, again, 2,000 in Bank notes. Greco received 10 bombs, revolvers, and poniards through various Mazzinian agents, and parti-

Imperatori had been one of Garibaldi's companions in the expedition of Marsala, in 1859. His letter to Mazzini, offering to murder the Emperor, was given by Mazzipi to Greco, and found in the possession of

the latter on his arrest.

Trabuco had served with the Chasseurs of the Appenines, and had been convicted of swindling in Pa-

Scaglioni had been one of Garibaldi's companions Greco, Trabuco, Imperatori, and Scaglioni have confessed their guilt.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says all the Mexican minister's financial plans are matured. They include a loan for twenty millions ster-

and consolidate his dynasty so as to dely all that the French, and now residing in various parts of his internal enemies could do against it. The France, are said to have given in their adhesion to conquest of those provinces would, he believes, the Government of the Archduke Maximilian, and be as easy as that of Holstein or Schleswig to will probably return to their country at the same

The disciples and followers of Mazzini and Garibalds are, it seems, taking measures to create fresh outbreaks of infidel and revolutionary passions in Italy. A steamer, chartered by the conspirators in make up for the checks the Government has met London and freighted with rifled cannon and other in the elections—would allay discontent at home, warlike stores, has been seized by the Spanish anand fan indifference into loyalty. There is good thorities at Malaga, where her captain (Sinclair) reason to believe that these thoughts do not took her, as he alleges to take in coals and provireason to believe that these thoughts do not sions; although he admits that he touched at Vigo cease for a day to occupy the Imperial mind, and also at Ferrol, and that it has been ascertained that he had directions to put into Malaga and Bar- the more disposed to believe it for that reason. The celona also. From the investigation caused by the authority on which I make the statement is good,

is not a man to be burried into action before the to the same person, and that her destination was Ancona. On being searched, there were found in 200 pairs of trocsers, 200 cloaks, and 40 boxes of loaded shells. It has not transpired that either Lord Brougham or the Earl of Ellenborough contributed to the purchase of those rifled cannons, and loaded shells, and swords and revolvers for the 'liberation of Italy,' nor that Sir James Hudson-the bosom friend, and confident, and privy counsellor of the systematic liar and perpetual conspirator, Cavour, had any hand in the chartering of the vessel. However, the venture has so far been rather unfor-

SISTERS OF CHARITY IN PORTUGAL.-When Portugal breathed the spirit of the Catholic Church, it was a splendid kingdom; but when that spirit left it began to decline. History tells this fact, and true philosophy supports it. But Portugal is blind to French Sisters of Charity-the only Sisters the unfortunate country had for a long time. The Freemasons, who command the Portugal Senate, are the direct cause of this sacrilege. It was gravely maintained on the floor of that assembly that the five Sisters of Charity were revolutionary, and quite suf-A sort of programme or manifesto, signed by ficient to upset the State; and the King, a feeble creature, gave way to the ridiculous atrocious sug-

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- The 'Unionists' are coming to loggerheads, as we have always anticipated, about that sad dissolvent of pleasing views and visions-inexwere caressed and mildly governed, in order to be-come subjects of the Re Galantuomo of 'United Italy, But they did not consider the price they must pay for their whistle, and they now grumble at finding it a very dear one. The Turin Government has been for five years spending more than twice its income every year, and as borrowing, especially upon rather precarious security, is found very expensive, if not now impossible, the Ministers of Victor. Emmanuel have resolved to endeavor, by hook or by were indispensable-namely, an increase of the income, and a diminution of the public expenditure. But both expedients have their drawbacks. Augmentation of revenue implies increased taxation, and diminution of expenditure involves loss of supporters, murmurings of discontent, growls of dissatistaction, and outbreaks of 'patriots bursting with heroic rage,' because the sluices of corruption are smiles,' retain their lucrative appointments. Both most obsequious hangers-on of the Government, their tans, and the Umbrians and the Bolognese, and the Modenese are furious at the proposed equalisation of the Land Tax, by which they will have the honor of contributing one fourth as much more at least to the

30,000 Austrians crossed the Stelvio last week in to the Venetian States and a train of 100 rifled cantifications of Verona: the reclamation of the Italian Government as to the construction of fresh forts on the line of the Mincio have been answered by an Imperial order to push the works forward with all expedition, and General Benedek has been refused a lieve, that a secret understanding has not been entered into between France and Austria for the execution of the provisions of the treaty of Villafranca. A ramour, echoed in very high quarters, is prevalent in the better informed organs of Northern Italy and The Acte d'Accusation, or indictment in the case the Legations, that the Emperor Napoleon has sent a that Austria has replied, that she would in no way The indictment says :- "At the head of this plot interfere with such an arrangement provided she is ties of italy, and not being a maritime Power it would be little matter to her if France held every be too late.

Advices from Italy state that the Minister of the Interior has issued orders to the prefects to push on the armament of the National Guards. Large quantities of material of war continue to be forwarded to Ancona and Bologna.

Turin, Feb. 16 .- To-day in the Chamber of Deputies Signor Sineo expressed regret at the condition of the Italians serving in the Federal army who had been taken prisoners by the Confederates, and asked if it were not possible to obtain their release. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that he could not employ official means, the Government of the South being unrecognized. He would however use other means to obtain their liberty or ameliorate their condition.

A daily paper publishes a Turin letter of the 18th which tells the following singular story:

The answer given by King Victor Emmanuel to the ecclesiastical deputation from Milan, headed by Canon Pertusati, has produced an excellent effect. For some months past there has been a conflict between Mgr. Caccia, the Archbishop, and M. Pisanelli, Minister of Justice. When His Majesty went to Milan the Minister of the Royal Household invited i the Archbishop to come and pay his respects to the King with the Chapter of the Cathedral.

Clergy, and to deliver to His Majesty a letter of

Is this indisposition real? Why has the Archbishop encountered so much opposition from the papulation? Why try? Why is he continually at variance with the prefect and the Ministry? What reagive an account of his conduct? man of the English-Mexican debt on sa-

The deputation did not know what to reply. The

I am aware that a report is circulated of my being on ill terms with the Holy Father, from whom I perertheless again received, during the past year, further proofs of affection on the occasion of my These words throw some light on the state of affairs, and are worth retaining.

Rome. - The Roman Correspondent of the Times has the following passage in a recent letter: - The Archduke Maximilian, I hear, is expected in Rome, and, though those who should be best acquainted In the meanture nothing can be more mode—
In the meanture nothing the Contender, to which a ferested the folion that the fact that the Archuke will take the ferested the contender, to which a ferested the contender will find, I think, that the Archuke will be continued. The folion the ferested the contender will find, I think, that the Archuke will be continued the ferested the contender will find, I think, that the Archuke will be continued the ferested the f

English ladies—and Protestants, too spread their handkerchiefs on the ground and kneel as he passed. Honour to whom honour is due, and to its fall amount, and personally few Sovereigns are entitled to honour better than Pins IX.; but the act of homage to which I have alluded is a little too much for Protestants, and is one paid rather to the spirituni than the temporal Sovereign. Unfortunately, however, our countrymen and women sometimes forget their nationality and their religion when abroad in order to obtain a certain status in society. Every winter a kind of mawkish vanity to appear at the Court even of an ex-Sovereign impels many to pay their homage to fallen Royalty, and mortifying ustances could be adduced of Englishmen in Rome who have asked for a decoration from the ex-King of Naples, and, what is more, who wear it.

We are extremely glad to hear that English Protestants in Rome are behaving themselves so well, and that they have grace enough to show their reverence for the Vicar of Jesus Christ, whom their unhappy countrymen at home are so prone to revile, simply, as we hope and believe, because they are brought up in lamentable ignorance, and know no better. - Weekly Register.
St. Pener's Pence. - We read in the Armonia of

last Sunday that Mousignore Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, was to preach on behalf of the St. Peter's Pence, before leaving Rome, where he has been staying the last four months. Thus (adds our Con-

temporary) while at Turin measures are in agitation to despoil the Church of everything and to abolish the religious Corporations that remain, from Rome, St. Peter's Pence is preached to the whole world. The same number of the Armonia contains in extenso the Bill, now before the Turinese Chambers, for the above sacrilegious purpose.

THE COUNT MONTALEMBERT AND THE POPE. - The following letter has been received by a Milanese gentleman from Count de Montalembert, in answer to the question as to whether he had recommended the Pope to grant liberal reforms or not:- "My dear Friend.-It appears that the Milanese amuse themselves with inventing little stories, which are devoid even of a shadow of probability. It is absolutely false that the Bishop of Orleans and I ever took a step to induce the Pope to yield in anything. I believe there is not a person in the world who more than the Bishop of Orleans and myself, anplauds the immortal firmness of which Pius, IX. sets us a generous example, both in resisting and in

loudly sympathising with heroic Poland-aloue in

this among all the Sovereigns of Europe. 'Monta-lembert.' - Sun.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The state of Naples is daily becoming aggravated. The brigandage, since the thaw, is as frequent, as numerous, and as insolent as ever, and has now acquired a naval development—a large merchantman off Rocca Imperiale having been boarded and robbed only last week by a wicked looking little felucca, armed to the teeth, and manned by refractory conscripts of the crew being severely wounded. The Conciliatore of last night gives an editying statistic of the prisons of regenerated Naples; those of Potenza, chief town of the Basilicata contain 4,000 detenuti; the Convent of San Luca and Church of San Nicolo having just been pressed into the service, and even the vaults of the latter crowded with victims of the Legge Pica. The prisoners in Salerno and its dependencies are 3,000 those in Naples 2,000, and in Terra di Lavora, 2,700; in the 16 provinces reaching the fearful number of 40,-000 persons, exclusive of those condemned to the galleys for Reaction and military offences, who exceed 32,000; in all making 72,000 prisoners for the crime of loyalty to their lawful sovereign. Address after address has recently been signed and sent to Francis the Second, but he has expressed his wish that his faithful subjects should no longer expose their lives, liberties, and property by such demonstrations of fidelity, but wait for the moment favourable to a general movement. The moment is at hand, but whether Napoleon has not already laid his plans for taking advantage of it is a question which the country may possibly put to Lord Russell, who has certainly succeeded in the entire isolation of Enghand, and in throwing the balance of European power into the Emperor's bands by his persistency in his favourite crotchet of Italian unity. The bubble must burst soon, but England will not profit by it All will return to its old level, save that Southern Italy, with its enormous maritime resources, will be at the disposal of England's most formidable rival.

The crisis in Naples may soon be looked for, and is to be hoped that the emigration will do someand the elevation of Lucien Murat to the throne of thing more to vindicate their manhood than the prolotti, and others, a plot for the assassination of the Naples. Austria would lose nothing save her honour lest of absence from their posts they have been mak-Emperor. On June 10, 1857, Mazzini wrote to his pledged as she is to suport the legitimate sovereign- ing these three years in Rome and Paris. Their poorer and less highly placed fellow-Neapolitans have shed their blood unsparingly for the rights of Francis the Second, and have shown a noble example to the aristocracy. It is the privilege of high birth to take the post of danger and of honor, and hitherto the Neapolitan nobles have done anything but 'pay er de leur personnes.' The personal conrage evinced so conspicuously by the King and Queen and by the Princes of the Blood Royal at Gaeta, the devotion of the French, Austrian, and Spanish volunteers, who have died and suffered for their cause, should shame them into action; for a people in armed protest against a foreign invasion has a right to the chieftainship of its best and noblest houses. The Reaction of the Calabrias is a case in point. It was successful, and it was led by a Ruflo. Vendee held out gallantly, for it had its La Rochejaquelin and its Charette, and till the sristocracy of the Sicilies take their own proper postthat of danger-they cannot hope for success should events offer, as they probably will, a favorable oppertunity for a general insurrection which will have the countenance of Austria, and probably of the other great Powers, but which must be initiated by the Neapolitans themselves .- Cor of Tublet.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

BERLIN, Feb. 24. - The event of the day is the Conference, proposed by England, with the concurrence of France and Russis, and already accepted by Austria and Prussia. As in the case of the celebrated The Prelate alleged indisposition, and charged Conference at Vienna, during the Crimean war, the Canon Pertusati to replace him at the head of the men of the sword are not to stay their hands while the men of the pen deliberate. I have heard it asked apology. The King, greatly astonished, addressed the following questions to M. Pertusati:—

bere to day whether Denmark may not make her acceptance of the Conference contingent on a suspension of hostilities; but it seems improbable that she can seriously oppose the wishes of the three non-belligerent great Powers. So we may jet hear the cannon roaring by Alsen Sound while diplomacy debates in London. Would it be possible to bring about a neutralization of Alsen? Unluckily, both Danes and Prussians are bent on fighting; the Danes King, perceiving their embarrassment, assumed a because they are savage (as well they may be), and more gracious manner, and continued in the followthe Prussians, because they have as yet had no op-portunity of distinction—and also, as far as certain persons and a certain party are concerned, for politico military reasons before alluded to.

LONDESBURG, Feb. 22 .- The Prussians this morning at seven o'clock drove in the Danish outposts daughter's marriage. His Holiness has lavited me and occupied the village of Duppel. They were distored Rome. I will add that I am in correspondence lodged by a cannonade from the bastions. The acwith him, and that I have good hopes that the time tion lasted four hours. Two Danish regiments were is not far distant when all difference will disappear. | engaged. Two hundred men are dead and wounded, with many others. The Prussians left many dead any wounded on the field. The Danish army is in high spirits.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.-It is stated in diplomatic circles that the Conference on the Dano-German question was proposed by England, with the concurrence of with his Royal Highness's intentions deny it, I am France, and that the proposal was supported by the more disposed to believe it for that reason. The Russia. Prussia and Austria, as already stated, have accepted the Conference, to which a represen-

the Pincian-hill: It was singular and painful to see | Conference may prove well founded, but it has reason to believe that no official confirmation of the statement has been received.

The 'Moniteur de la Meurthe,' says : - "The Prussian Minister of War, General de Roon, has just applied to the convent of St. Charles, at Treves, for eighteen Sisters of Charity, to attend on the sick and wounded Prussians in Schleswig. The superior general at Nancy immediately acceded to the general's request. This a flattering homage to Catholic charity rendered by a Protestant Government."

In the last number of the Frankfort Journal is a passage, which will serve to show that the Germans have no high opinion of the patriotism of the two great Powers : -

"At last the mask is fallen. Prussia is to have Holstein, Schleswig is at a fitting moment to be restored to Denmark, and Austria is to be rewarded for her complaisance by Prussia's guaranteeing to her the possession of Venetia."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

BRESLAU, Feb. 18 .- Advices received here from Poland state that on being informed that the Russian Colonel Bentkowski was marching against him, the insurgent leader Bossak sent a detachment to the forest of liza for the purpose of making a diversion. After a short engagement, the Russians retreated to Baranow. In the meantime Bossak proceeded by forced marches towards the town of Konskie, attacked the Russian garrison on the 8th instant, and drove them out of the town. The Russians were then attacked by the detachments under Kurowski and Rudowski, and lost their military chest, 11 baggage waggons, 200 muskets, and 32 prisoners, while 87 were left dead on the field.

WARSAW, Feb. 7. - General Roznow, the new civil governor of Warsaw, has inaugurated his governorship by a series of petty persecutions whose only consequence can be to render the Russian Government ridiculous as well as detested. He has ordered all the employes in his department to shave off their beards and moustaches. This order, which was of comparatively little importance when applied to officials, has been followed by another of a similar kind directed against the Jews among whom it has spread universal consternation. It is known that the Jews of the old school, who muster in considerable force in the Polish capital, wear long locks each side of the forchead and a costume peculiar to themselves, to which they scrupulously adhere as an old tradition of their faith. General Roznow has now directed the Jews at Warsaw to adopt the modern costume, and his police are zealously carrying out the order, every Jew they find dressed in the traditional manuer, being at once seized, dragged to the nearest police station and his locks cut off there and then. The discoveries announced by the Dziennik are marked by the usual exaggeration. It was not ten infernal machines, but some Orsini bombs, that have been found in consequence of the disclosures extorted from some poor wretch by torture in the citadel. These bombs were concealed in the wall of a vinegar factory belonging to a German named Eckert, and are supposed to have been placed there by his son, who was concerned in the last a:tempt on General Berg, which it will be remembered was effected by means of a bomb. The factory has been almost completely demolished by the troops, and Eckert and his family have been placed under arrest.

A formidable insurgent leader, named Jankowski, who has taken a foremost part in no less than 40 engagements with the Russians in the course of the preceding year, has at length been captured, and is shortly to be executed. The execution was to have taken place a few days ago, but was postponed at the prayer of several Russian officers who had witnessed and admired many acts of magnanimity on his part towards the Russians. Une of these officers, a colonel, once fell into Jankowski's hands as he was hunting in a wood. He thought he was a prisoner, but Jankowski told him that as he was not taken in battle he could not treat him as an enemy, and then sent him with an escore of insurgents to a place of safety.

News has arrived here of the doings of a Russian officer with some Cossacks in the quiet little town of Dubienka, on the left bank of the Bug. They began by gallopping like savages about the streets, knocking down women and children, and beating them with their whips, after which they entered and plundered the largest houses in the town. They then entered the s nagogue, where service was going on and began to beat and knock about the congregation; but the Jews, indignant at the sacrilege, threw themselves upon them, and a terrible struggle took place, the Cossacks on horseback striving to force their way into the building, and the Jews barricading the doors with their bodies. At this moment M. Wolencki, the magistrate of the town, an old man of 60, rode up and gently remonstrated with the Cossacks for their violence. Upon this the latter seized the old man, tied him to a horse and whipped him as he was being dragged along the streets for upwards of two miles up to the shore of the Bug; here they left him, and when, a few minutes afterwards, his wife and daughter came up, they found his dead body lying on the road with the flesh hanging in shreds about his bones. Such was the fate of a quiet and respected gentleman, the magistrate of a peaceable town, in which nothing whatever had happened to excite suspicion in the Russians. I do not wish to weary you with horrors, but were I so disposed I have numbers of letters before me from all parts of Poland describing similar scenes, which afford abundant material for satisfying the most morbid imagination. Will any one be surprised, after reading the solitary specimen I have above recorded, that the Poles are determined to continue their efforts to free themselves from such monsters, however desperate and hopeless the attempt?

A new order has come out forbidding young men between the ages of 17 and 30 to travel under any circumstances. It is inferred from this that a new conscription is to take place like that which gave rise to the insurrection. Such a step can only the effect of embittering the animosity already felt by the Poles towards their barbarous rulers. Mouraviesf continues with characteristic energy his efforts to make Lithuania Russian in spite of itself. After the 1st of April Russian only is to be spoken in all matters of business on a penalty of 30 roubles for the first offence, and 100 for the second. As people engaged in business in those parts are either Germans or Poles, and for the most part know not a word of Russian, they will have to go to school again to enable them to comply with the ukase of the Lithuanian despot.

TRANSPORTATION OF POLISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN To SIBERIA. - The Cologne Gazette says: - It has been officially contradicted by the Russian organs and telegrams to some foreign papers, that any wo-men or children have been transported from Poland to Siberia. The 148th number of the Wilna Courier, however dated 28th December (8th January) last, publishes an advertisement from the Wilna government, inviting tenders for clothes and shoes for the use of prisoners to be transported from Wilos. [These articles are required for men, for women, and 'for little children up to 12 years of age, and they are to be the same as used by convicts.] 'These conditions,' says the Cologne Gazette, after citing them, three temporarily laid down until it is decided whether the convicts shall proceed on foot, by water, or in carriages. There can be no doubt of the authenticity of this document, seeing that it is published in Mouravieff's own official organ. This advertisement does not give any clue to the number of persons transported, as it is probably only for the purpose of completing the store of clothing already possessed by the government. The comparatively large amount of clothing for children is explained by the fact that the Russians prefer to send very young children out of Poland into the interior of Russia, as such are more easily made Russians in

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

MR. OOE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mon-

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864.

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

Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant,

T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.

For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.
March 14, 1864.

UNITED STATES.

All the military talent in which the administration has confidence was called in. The case submitted was, that the February expeditions had miscarried and the country was becoming dissatisfied. General Grant was called upon for his views, he responded in favour of the capture of Richmond as the first sten in the campaign. Orders will into the campaign. the 11th and 12th corps from Chattonocga, and the 16th and 17th corps from the Mississippi. All the troops that can be spared from other points will according to this statement be incorporated with the army of the Potomac and General Banks will be reinforced with negro troops, and it is expected that with aid of the fleet he will take Mobile. It is believed 250,000 men can be brought against Richmond at an early day. Gen. Grant protests against any further attempt: to penetrate the Confederacy until Richmond shall have been taken. He places the highest strategetic I value upon the rebel capital, declaring that Cincinnatti as well as Washington are threatened from thence. Who will command and what will be the route in this new move on Richmond my informant does not state. I think it probable that Gen. Grant will command the main column, with Sherman, McPherson, Meade and Hookor as subordinates.

'TRAITOROUS WORDS'-A Significant Test .- In one of the towns in Connecticut, just previous to our Siate election, several persons were discussing the measures and candidates of parties. The Republi-cans, one of whom was the Town Clerk, were bitter against Gov. Seymour, calling him a traitor and a friend of the South, asserting that he was in favor of the plan of the rebellion which was that the people of the South should govern themselves, independently of the North. 'Well' said a Democrat, 'do you oppose sentiments of that kind?' 'We do,' replied the town clerk, 'no one except a traitor will utter sentiments of that character.' Let me read them to you,' said the Democrat. 'I have them here, word for word; when correctly reported, you may not feel so bitterly hostile to the words utteredthey are as follows:

Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better.

'It is rank treason,' said one the Republicans. 'It is Tom Seymour copperheadism,' said another, ' and the man who attered those detestable words ought

to be confined at Fort Lafayette, and to be fed on bread and water during the war. He is a traitor.' The Democrat laughed, and said, 'Gentlemen, Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, uttered these words!"

'It's a lie-Tom Seymour is the traitor " exclaimed the Republicans

'No, gentlemen,' coolly replied the Democrat, 'Abraham Lincoln is the author of the words you now pronounced as traitorous language. He uttered them in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, in Washington, on the 13th day of January, 1848, on a question of a reference of certain portions of the President's Message. The speech is reported officially, in the Congressional Globe, and you may find it on the 94th page of the Appendix, and among the debates of the first session of the 30th Congress.'

The Republicans denied it, and a bet of ten dollars was finally made that the words were not so reported in the Globe, in one of President Lincoln's speeches. The bet was decided in favor of the Democsat, on the 21st ult., on an impection of the bound volume of the Globe, in the State Library at Sattford, containing the speech of President Lincoln, and the words we have quoted.

What a commentory upon the senseless parrot cry of 'traitor,' uttered by fanatics who are generally quits ignorant of the meaning, and bearing of the epithets they so frequently use. - Hartford Times.

HOCFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS -It is over ten years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American public. During this time it has performed huddreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that surpasses any remedy for the present or past ages. It has acquired this great reputation, not by a system of pulling, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyapepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or Disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. For sale by all druggists and dea'ers in medicines.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 803 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

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

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

& Son.

LIFE HAS FEW CHARMS for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at, when we take into account the amount of bodily suffering which he endures. By use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the picture is reversed and the bright side of life appears.

SHARING OF THE DRY BONES. - Do you belong to the Shakers! We don't mean the Shaking Quakers. but that meiancholy tribe; who, with blue lips and chattering teeth, do penance every day, or every other day, or every third day, as victims to that remorseless fiend Fever and Ague If that's your case, poor shiverer, know that HOSTETTER'S EITTERS will cure you, though quinine and all the perilous drugs of the materia medics, that undermine the constitution and shorten life, have been tried in vain. This glorious tonic will infuse new life into your emaciated frame, diffuse a healthful glow through your torpid system, and break up the chills with ab-solute certainty. Your liver will resume its interrupted functions, your appetite and strength return, your complexion recover its bealthy tint, and you will become in body and mind a new creature. As a preventive and cure of all maladies proceeding from miasma, and as a general invigorant and regulator of the debilated or disordered system, HOS-TETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are of unparalleled efficacy.

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TRIUMPHS OF THE GREAT CATHARTIC .- From all purters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. In districts self with the very best infested with chills and fever and bilious remittants, success and now when their success has been wonderful. One letter from everI am troubled with a Western physican says: 'They are breaking up a Cough or Cold, I intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them variably use it. I can in all bilious cases, and consider them the best fat cheerfully recommend mily medicine we have.' No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and all the liver and bowel complaints to which he gives rise. The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching properties are ex-

bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

A Good Deed .- All men should be proud of noble deeds and noble actions, and it is with pride we this day call the attention of our readers to the name of a man who has done much to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men. That man is the Rev. N. H. Downs, the originator of "Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elizir." This Elixir, which is composed of pure vegetable extracts and Balsams, is a sure cure

for coughs and colds.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreel, C. E. February 26.

To CURE TOOTH-ACRE. - Use Heary's Vermont Liniment. Saturate a bit of cotton and put it in the cavity of the decayed tooth. If the cotton will not remain, take a teaspoonful of the Liniment in a little hot water, as warm as you can bear it in your mouth and hold it there against the tooth as long as possible. Two or three drops, dropped in the tooth, will give relief. The first application may not always stop the pain, but repeated trials will certainly bring about the desired end. The Liniment is good for pains of all kinds. See advertisement in another

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E. February 26.

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Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. Dan assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 📭 OARS MADE TO ORDER. F SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, A STANDARD MANURE,

For all Field and Garden Crops.

It matures the Crops from Ten to Twenty days earlier, and wonderfully increases the yield. Mr. Andrew Coe, the proprietor, attends personally to the manufacture of this Super-Phosphate, and he assures the public that they may rely upon its quality being kept up to its present standard. OFFICES-Montreal, 38 St. Francois Navier Street. Toronto-3 Masonic Hall, Toronto Street.

ANDREW COE, Proprietor.

Full information furnished on application, person ally or by mail, to E. L. SNOW, General Agent.

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Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

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

Ist. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

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6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. L. ROUTH. Agent, Montreal.

12m.

February 1, 1864

N. H. DOWNS'

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VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

This old, time-tried,

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maintains its popular-

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CATARRH,

Incipient Consumption

and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest& Lucgs.

Thirty-one Years .430

This Elixir made its

appearance; and even

then, in its primitive

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produced such extra-

ordinary results that it became, at once, a general favorite. Many

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FAMILY MEDICINE

half the diseases to which thesh is heir, originate from colds,

so this may be consi-

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by removing the pri-

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Should always keep

this Patelly Physician

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This popular medi-

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RHEUMATISM,

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SORE THROAT,

&c., &c,

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of its remedial proper-

ties and magical ef-

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exact proportion of each of its ingredients,

in such a manner that

the combination shall

be, in every respect, at

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A Single Teaspoon-

ful taken in warm wa-

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the taste may dictate,

checks Diarrhau, Cho

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Much might be said

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For as more than

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Use it for

COUGHS,

COLDS,

A CERTIFICALE WORTH A MILLION.

An Old Physician's

Testimony. READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858. Although I do not

like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. Downs' Ve-

getable Balsamic El-I have used it mycheerfully recommend i to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as e re-

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

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

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout

PRICE- 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co.,

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HENRY'S

ERMON LINIMENT.

READ These Certificates : Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Mesers. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing

on may well suppose feel grateful. T. QUESNEL.

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

Yours very respectfully,
W. GIESON.

H

HENRY

Dec. 12th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it benefit cial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Com. It is mere a will only admit of a general summary.

It is prepared with care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its incredients. plaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhae summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character I have also found it a never failing specific for CULDS, and for affections of the head. -I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without

it in the house for any consideration. W. BALDWIN. Testimony from Hon.

Judge Smith: Montreal. Feb. 5th, 1862 I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, 🐍 save found great re-

Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22., 1864.

lief from it.

PRICE - 25 Cents per Bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors,

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

Dec. 24, 1863.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens :-

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre-Dame St., Mon-

Gentlemen,-Having

suffered severely for four years from palpitation of the heart and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try Eristol's Sarsaparilla, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours, gratefully ALFRED TUCK, Soap and Candle Maker. Oraig Street, Montreal.

May 10, 1868.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

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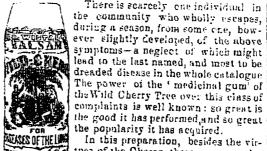
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Has been used for nearly HALF A CENTURY.

With the most astonishing success in Curing

Couples, Colds, Hoarseness, Some Throat, Inflorenta, Wiscoping Coupl, Croup, Liver Complaint, Strenchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of

CONSUMPTION.



the popularity it has acquired. In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten

fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to snothe to hea!, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the Minerve: -

Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston - Gentlemen, - Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its THE MARTYRS; A Tale of the Last Persecution efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly affectand a Pain-Killer.—
ed with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with a sure pain in the side, which did not leave me, pany each bottle. It summer or winter. In October the symptoms in-may be used for creased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balanmin my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy pur excellence.

> Your obedient servant, I. J. RACINE. CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

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

space of this Advertisement will only ad-You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.—Yours, P. GUITTE,

Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe. CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN

CITIZEN OF CORNWALL.

Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Eoston - Gentlemen -Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own peason operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine. and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy 'par ex-cellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such .- Yours, &c.,

JOS. TANNER.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESCOTT, C.W.

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Regulte. Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly a clergyman of the Established Church. As such he was favorably known as the author of the best work on Episcopecy that has been written by any Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of ex-

tensive research and profound interest. TERMS-The work will be published in two 8vovolumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, \$5 half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe, will be good enough to send their names to the pub-

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Montreal Jan. 29, 1864.

DISEASES RESULTING FRUM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

> AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by,.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures,

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony,

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We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000

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Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the

Kidneys, and Diseases arising from u disordered Stomach.

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulcess or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Bructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult

Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficiating Sensations when in a tring Posture, Dinness of Vi-sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspication, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the

Head, Burning in the Flesb, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

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CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World.

From the Rev. Levi G Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberion, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia : -

I have known Hoofind's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a atrikingly beneficial manner I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afficted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoof-

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th

requested to connect my name with commendations or different kinds of modicines but regarding the The present changeable weather having given rise to numerous COUGHS and COLDS, we would recommend parties so afflicted to immediately purchase commend parties so afflicted to immediately purchase to be of McPilerson's COUGH LOZENGES, and particularly in my family, of the use-fulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, ard especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Handolph, Pastor of Baptist

Dr. C. M. Jackson - Dear Sir -- Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others .--Yours truly.

From Rev. J. H Turner, Paster of Hedding M. R. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge .- Yours, respectfully,

No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist

Dr. C. M. Jackson--Dear Sir--I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the afflicted with Dyspepsis, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeabled by that torment-

ing disease, and have heard from them the most flat-tering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

Bottle. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article

do not be put off by any of the intoxicating prepatetions that may be offered in its place, but send to sions, Mounts, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. lar. Address Principal Office and Manufactory-No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

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No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June '2.

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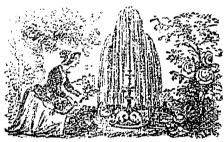
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WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS? . For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies Cubs and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness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

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the tem-ples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness

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RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES

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[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufactore and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

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MARCH 18, 1864

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He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his

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THE GREAT CURE

Liver, Stomach and Bowe Is,

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pil's are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hope-less sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills arr the safent and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

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daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldem used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases; where other me-dicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pille have effected speedy and thorough cures.

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)

Prices ranging upwards from

use have never been made. They are simple, dura-ble, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required.

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A Neglected Cough, Cold, An Initated or Sore Throat, if al. lowed to progress results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchisl and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes locurable, Brown's Bronchial Troches reach direcily the affected parts, and give al-m at immediate relief. For Brenchiles, Ashma, Cularrh, and Consumptive Coughs, the Troches are useful. Public Sprakers and Singers should

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Night Passenger to Quebec(with Bloop- } 8.00 P.M. ing Car) at Mixed for Sherbrooke and Local Sta- 8.09 A.M.

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THE PERMANENT CURE

OF TER MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CABES

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.

White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb

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

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

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

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Take warning in time. These Lozenges are prepared only by the proprietor, J. A HARTE, without whose name none are genuine.

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Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale.
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Constipution, Inward Piles, Pulness of Blood to the

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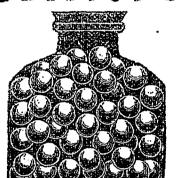
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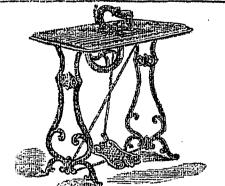
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