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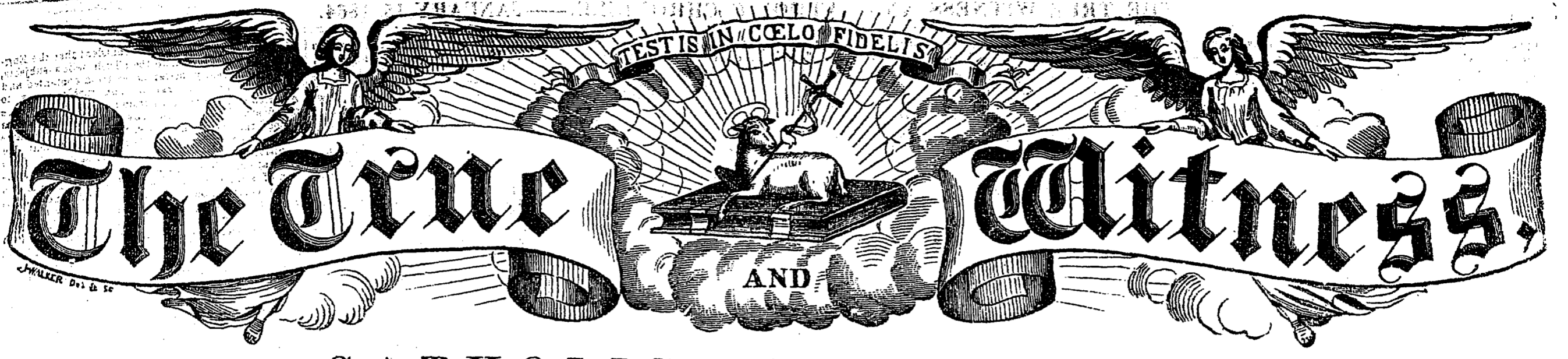
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 23.

THE "HIBERNIAN" NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CAPTIVE OF KILLESKIN.

(Continued.)

The Irish forces had been defeated in Kildare and driven into the heart of Catherlogh. O'Nolan had made a stand in the castle commanding Leighlin Bridge, where he every day expected to be besieged by the Earl of March, at the head of his victorious army; while Mac-Murrough, falling back on the Leinster mountains, was only protected by the swamps and forests between Raduff and Clonegall. In the midst of her distress the lady Una was sought by a brother from the priory.

'Trouble never comes single, Bantierna,' (lady) said he; 'Lysagh Moyle, the hermit of Tubberbawn, hath been found on his knees, in the oratory, stone dead, and here is none to interpret the letter which O'Nolan hath sent to this youth. We know not what to do, as the commands of the chief are, to communicate his message without delay, unless thou, lady, will act as thy noble father's interpreter. We have tried the Saxon both with Latin and Hebrew, but he understands these no more than our own Gaelic. Shall I bring him before thee, Bantierna?'

Una's color came and went as she consented; but as her agitation might have arisen from her father's danger, or from the death of an aged adherent, no one attributed it to the expected interview with Fitz Thomas. He was introduced. The abess and the brother of the order were present. The confusion of Fitz Thomas and O'Nolan's daughter was extreme.

'Noble Sir,' said Una, when he was seated, but without raising her eyes from the ground, 'in the absence of any other understanding thy language—for thy aged friend, alas! is no more—I must be the interpreter of a letter addressed to thee by my father. It has pleased God to prosper the arms of thy friends. They are now about to lay siege to the only stronghold remaining to us on the other bank of the Barrow. O'Nolan thus writes you from that castle.' She then read from the Irish of her father's letter the following:—

'O'Nolan, chief of Slieumargie, to the Saxon gentleman captured in the skirmish near Tubberbawn, health. Be it known to thee, valiant Sir, that success has attended the arms of thy countrymen and their allies. Thou wilt rejoice at this; but it is to me a cause of grief. My house of Killeskin lies in the way of an early attack by their conquering forces. I am pent up here, so that I cannot stir out to defend my own hearth or the graves of my people. If thou wouldst do me a service, remain, I pray thee, and moderate the violence of thy great kinsman's soldiers, so that my children's tombs may remain undisturbed. I rejoice to know of thy returning health, which if thou wouldst rather enjoy among thine own people, I require not thy stay. Do as thy will prompts thee in this regard; I shall not the less abide by my first purpose towards thee; therefore, if thou wouldst depart at any time, let these presents be thy warrant. Given from the castle at Leighlin Bridge, this ———, 1398, by me.

Nothing but the reflection, that when she had last addressed Fitz Thomas, it was in words and accents that would make any appeal to his compassion incompatible with the dignity she ought to sustain, could have prevented Una Ni Nolan from giving way to tears as she read this touching letter. As it was, her voice was tremulous with emotion, and her beautiful face alternately crimson red and the color of the lily. Fitz Thomas sat at first uncertain and abashed before the grave severity of the ecclesiastics, and the offended feelings, as he fondly imagined, of the fair interpreter; but when at length he perceived the object of O'Nolan's letter, his diffidence vanished before the conscious sincerity of his good-will, as he leaped to his feet and ardently cried that he would shed the last drop of his blood in the defence of her father's house against whatever adversaries might come against it.

'Nay, noble Sir,' Una replied recovering her self-possession as she found herself in the less difficult position of one deprecating instead of beseeching aid, 'we would not have thee perish either thy life or thy allegiance in our quarrel.—If our own people cannot hold this tower against the Saxon, we but ask thy humane interest with the victor, that the conquest shall be as bloodless as the generosity of thy people shall permit.'

'Lady,' cried Fitz Thomas, 'do not afflict me by a scorn which I no longer deserve. I have no friends—I have no country; suffer me only to be thy friend, and thy country shall be mine. My heart has reproached me ever since I uttered that unworthy, but inconsiderate calumny of thy nation. Thy words have wrung my soul with shame and remorse. I stand here to offer thee the

service of my arm, if thou wilt but receive me as thy servant. Use me—command me; fighting in the cause of justice, in the defence of innocence and beauty, I fear no difficulty—I shrink from no danger! I am no longer but half an Irishman, one look from thee, and I cast away this badge of thy and my oppressors for ever.' So saying, he tore away the red cross embroidered on his surcoat, and kneeling with the enthusiasm of a worshipper, laid the symbol of his sacrificed allegiance at her feet.

'Ever, my brother, thou art not dead!' cried Una, looking up, whilst her eyes streamed with tears no longer suppressed; but the abess advancing, prevented further acknowledgment of her approbation, by demanding why she saw a man kneeling at the feet of her niece with all the fervor of a lover before his mistress?

'Rise, rise, noble Fitz Thomas,' said Una; 'my kinswoman considers this indecorous. Dear mother,' she continued, turning and addressing the scandalised abess in her native tongue;—'dear lady, the noble gentleman is but swearing his allegiance to his mother's country; he loves the liberty of Ireland too well to suffer any other object to share his devotion.'

'If the liberties of Ireland reside in forward maidens' eyes be will, doubtless, prove an ardent patriot,' replied the abess with considerable severity of tone. 'Meantime, inform him that he may retire.'

'Noble Sir,' said Una, blushing deeply, 'we have offended the lady abess; leave us now;—but go not without the thanks and approbation of—all who love the cause thou hast so generously espoused.'

'Have I, then, thy forgiveness, lady Una?' said Fitz Thomas.

'Yes, yes,' she replied; 'I ought never to have blamed thee; I ought rather to ask forgiveness from thee for my unjust reproaches.'

'Dear lady,' cried the delighted youth, 'for such a moment as this I would barter the best year of my life, and deem myself happy in the exchange.'

'What says he now?' demanded the abess.

'That he would rather serve us than the English,' replied Una, somewhat confused.

'He uses many words for so simple a phrase,' observed the abess.

'The Saxon language is less expressive than ours,' replied Una.

'True, true,' assented the propitiated lady;—'the Irish is, indeed, the most perfect, as well as the most ancient language in the world. The dialect of these strangers seems truly a most harsh and incondite jargon. I pray thee, soil not thy lips with further use of it, but let the youth depart.'

Fitz Thomas accordingly retired, but with a step so exulting that one who had seen him enter so short a while before, could hardly have believed him the same man. The Irish he had acquired was put in immediate requisition, and the monk who had so anxiously sought an interpreter for O'Nolan's letter, was amazed to hear the unsuspected progress of the ignorant Saxon. The clansmen were summoned—the defences inspected—and his assumption of the mantle and barrad won the hearts of all whose admiration had already been captivated by the fame of his valor. 'Tha mo Gael,' was his passport to the confidence of young and old. He says he is an Irishman! we will fight for him to the last gasp! 'Gerralt aboo!' he is a kinsman of Desmond; 'he is the image of Sir Ever. Farrah, farah,' gather down to the bawn, one and all, till we repair the barricade and clear the foss and barbican.

Such were the cries with which Fitz Thomas's tumultuous allies thronged about Rory Buy's little band of gaitloglass, the only disciplined body left in Killeskin, and at whose head he had, by general consent, placed himself. Young as he was, he had already served a campaign in the French wars, and he knew enough of military affairs to direct the operations of those employed in fortifying the place, by example at least, if not always by intelligible precept. The enthusiasm of the people was boundless; the ecclesiastics themselves prepared to barricade their sacred buildings. The valuables of the priory were transferred to the round-tower, which, being fire-proof, made the safest treasury.—Every day brought fresh auxiliaries from the country, and at the end of the first week, from the time of his declaring himself an Irishman, Fitz Thomas found himself with Rory Buy, at the head of a sufficient force to hold the castle against any ordinary assault. The effects of his fever were gone; its traces were hardly to be observed. Every day brought an accession of bodily vigor, of influence over the people with whose language he had become hourly more familiar, and of enthusiastic devotion to the fair

† I am a Gael.
† Gerald for ever.
† An exclamation, said to be the war-cry of Ireland. See O'Mahony's notes to Keating's Ireland.

being whose smiles animated all his projects and rewarded all his toils. In the hurry of war-like preparation, among the tramp of marching men, the clang of the armorers' hammers, the strokes of the barricaders' axes, and the ceaseless clamor of kerns and horse-boys, there was little time or opportunity to talk of love. Approving glances and kind words of encouragement were not, however, wanting. Even the lady abess was won to occasional smiles.

Time flew by, and the daily intelligence was, that the Leighlin-bridge was closer and closer invested. Fitz Thomas now meditated throwing succor into the besieged town, and a chosen band was even selected for the contemplated service.

On the evening before their intended march, on his return from collecting supplies for the relief of the besieged garrison our hero found the courtyard of Killeskin a scene of such confusion and lamentation as it had not exhibited since the day of Sir Ever Oge's death. News had arrived of the fall of Leighlin Castle—the garrison had been put to the sword: O'Nolan was reported to be slain. The army of the Earl of March was in Kilkenny, ravaging the west bank of the river, and in full march upon Kavanagh's country by the fords at Graignamanah. No one had yet ventured to communicate the dreadful tidings to their chieftain's child. Far from being infected with the general consternation, Fitz Thomas's spirit rose with his danger. He ordered the clamoring soldiers to their posts, sent out the scouts, placed the guards, and committing the charge of the watch to Rory Buy, entered the great hall of the keep with the air of a man conscious of his own resources, and determined to use them to the utmost. He met Una in the middle of the apartment, hurrying from her chamber to inquire the cause of the unusual tumult.

'Lady,' said he, 'canst thou confide in me?'

'I were ungrateful and senseless not to do so,' she replied; 'but tell me, I beseech thee, what means this alarm?'

'If I have merited thy confidence or regard, come with me,' said Fitz Thomas. He opened a side door and led her out on a secluded spot of the platform. 'Una,' he began, 'success attends the arms of my uncle.'

'Leighlin is fallen, and my father slain!—(thus is what thou wouldst tell me,' she said; 'I know this; my heart told it to me when I heard thy voice.'

She clasped her hands, and pressed them to her bosom, while a cold shudder ran through her whole frame, but no tears came to her relief.

'Una,' again said Fitz Thomas, 'when I tore the English ensign from my breast, it was for love of thee I did it.'

'Oh, if thou dost love me, return to thy allegiance,' she cried; 'enough lost already—father, brother, all gone! oh, add not thou also thy life to the sacrifice!—for me; there is nothing left for me but to die! Mother, dearest mother, I shall soon again rest on thy bosom where sorrow shall reach me never more.—Open your arms, Grace Bawn, and little Nora, your sister will not be long away from you! Oh, my friend, how bitterly I now reproach myself for existing thee in this disastrous cause. Yet it is not too late; fly, save thyself, shun us—there is death in our alliance. Oh save thyself, and leave me to my fate, for now that all are gone before me, I would rather die than live.'

'And canst thou believe that I ever loved thee, Una, when thou wouldst have me desert thee in this extremity?' cried Fitz Thomas.

'Love me not, love me not,' she exclaimed, 'all who ever loved me are dead and gone, father, mother, brother—not one left—and I—alas, I would not survive thee also.'

'Then tell me not to leave thee, Una,' cried Fitz Thomas, 'for without thee I care not how soon I quit a world that would then be to me a desert. Thou hast neither father nor brother; but I will cherish and protect thee while life lasts. I take the heaven above me to witness that I will be constant to thee and to thy father's people, come what may. Nay, dearest, thou didst but try my constancy. Oh, then, reward the truth thou proved—let father Raymond join our hands to-night, and then, bring the morrow what it may, we shall live or die together.'

Una shrunk with natural horror from such a proposal on the first day of her mourning for a parent; but ere Fitz Thomas left her side she had pledged him her troth, and the triumphant lover returned to his warlike labors with a light heart and cheerful countenance. Una was now his own. They might be forced to fly from Killeskin, but the life of a hunter in the woods of O'faly seemed sweeter with her for a companion, than that of a baron of England in his castle with another. Una's situation could not be made worse by marrying him; it might be bettered. He could not sleep for thoughts of his

approaching happiness; or, if a light slumber did weigh down his eyelids for a moment, it was but to exhibit visions of delight and beauty.

He started from a dream of bliss, and seized his sword. There was a knocking at the gates. Except the sentinels, he was the first upon the spot. It was a letter—for the Saxon gentleman,—borne by a panting and spent kern. By the light of a torch Fitz Thomas tore open the paper, and recognised the writing of the Earl of March, his hated guardian, and now his enemy. The letter ran thus—

'Dear Kinsman—By a strange chance it hath been made known to me that thou art still alive; whereat I rejoice heartily. Among the rebels captured by the King's Majesty's troops, at the pass of Leighlin-bridge, is the arch-traitor O'Nolan. It was observed of him that he rode that grey charger I had bestowed on thee the morning of the passage of arms, wherein thou wert lost sight of. Being questioned touching the same, he maketh answer that thou art in the hands of his kern at Killeskin. Moved with an earnest desire to release thee out of the hands of these savage people, I have consented to delay the execution of the aforesaid traitor until Friday at noon, when, if his rebellious adherents shall not have delivered thee up to my lieutenant Sir John De Ryddel, at the church of Ullard, (where the said traitor lies ready to be exchanged on thy behalf,) he shall hang from their belfry as a warning to all presumptuous scorners of the Royal Majesty. Herein I send thee a letter of safe-conduct for those who may accompany thee; but I will not permit a greater number than ten to pass my out-posts under that warrant. God speed thee shortly, dear kinsman to thy loving friends. I commend me heartily to thee, and so bid thee for a short while, I trust, adieu.'

MARCH AND ULSTER.

'Given from our camp, at the abbey of Graig-na-managh, this evening of Wednesday, ——— 1398. Postscriptum. I have signed the beads of the pestilent Cistercian friars, who sheltered the traitor Mac Marragh last spring.'

Those who stood near Fitz Thomas as he read, might have observed, in his fitting color and flashing eye, the signs of those contending emotions, which may well be supposed to have agitated his breast; but they were busied in hearing from the messenger, who was one of the prisoners taken at Graig, and spared in order to convey the letter, such vague rumours as he had collected on his way, of the defeat of their friends at Leighlin; among which, however, he had heard nothing of the escape or capture of O'Nolan.

It was already the grey dawn of Friday.—Not a moment was to be lost. Fitz Thomas took his resolution with the promptitude he had exhibited throughout. There was nothing in the Earl's letter to lead him to suppose that his voluntary desertion was yet known in the English camp. In that case thousand opportunities of escape would offer themselves; he might be back in Killeskin almost as soon as his released benefactor. To summon Rory Buy, to announce to the astonished and delighted clansman that his chieftain lived, and how he purposed to redeem him, to inscribe his uncle's letter with the words, 'I go—but to return,' and leave it to be delivered to the lady Una, after sunrise, was the work of but a few minutes; and, long before the indistinct dawn had changed its grey haze for the streaks of the true day-break, Fitz Thomas and Rory Buy were riding at the head of eight chosen gaitloglass, through the steep defiles and close passes of Cloghreenan.—The delight of the clansmen knew no bounds.—They already beheld their chief returning to lead them to his old accustomed victories. They swore eternal gratitude to Fitz Thomas, and made the woods ring with songs and shouts of exultation.

The road they took to avoid the English out-posts was circuitous, and it was not till the day was fast verging on the meridian, that they, at length, beheld the grey gables of Ullard between them and the forests of Idrome. The sky had changed, and a continued storm of wind and rain had added to the toil of their journey. The sun could no longer be distinguished, but many an anxious glance was turned towards the dull light that still marked his position among the driving rack, as they spurred up to the English out posts. Rory Buy, with his letter of safe conduct, rode forward—the token was acknowledged—the bearer returned, and the captive chieftain was brought forth. Sir John De Ryddel himself, armed cap-a-pie, led him forward and demanded the body of the king's hege, Sir Robert Fitz Thomas. Fitz Thomas wrung the hand of Rory, as he separated from his little band, and met the knight halfway. De Ryddel extended one hand to grasp that of his recovered companion in arms, severed with the other the cords that bound the wrists of O'Nolan, and the liberated chief sprang forward to his men with a wild cry of joy that was lost in such a shout of con-

gratulation, as made the echoes ring from the church walls to the wooded banks of the Barrow. Fitz Thomas would have embraced his preserver—soon, he hoped, to be doubly dear to him in a still more tender relationship—but the welcomes of his clansmen so covered the chief with caresses, that he could not even see the adieu which his young friend waited to him, as he went. When the first burst of their joy was over, the Irish drew up, for a moment, on the skirt of the wood. O'Nolan seized a dart from one of his attendants, shook it aloft with a gesture of defiance, and then the whole party broke asunder, and, plunged into the thickets, disappeared.

'Thou takest thy liberation in but sorry part, Sir Robert,' said De Ryddel; 'methinks, unless thy looks belie thee, thou wouldst rather be riding with yonder kern than with me. Sir Robert thou art my prisoner!'

Fitz Thomas struck his horse with his spurs, and laid his hand upon his sword; but his reins were seized on either side, and De Ryddel himself, grasping his arm at the wrist, prevented him from drawing his weapon.

'Yield thee, Sir Robert!' he cried sternly. 'I arrest by the commands of the Earl, thy uncle. He has heard of thy degeneracy—thy very dress proves all that his informant reported; and, unless thy wouldst be tried for rebellion against the king, I would have thee submit to whatever he may think most meet for thee.'

'Never! never!' cried Fitz Thomas; the whole misery of his situation rushing on his heart with insupportable anguish, and he madly strove to shake himself free of the guards, who now, in spite of his most frantic exertions, disarmed and bound him.

'Sir Robert,' said De Ryddel, 'I have not done this without sorrow. I pray thee to have patience, and urge not my men to reluctant severity. Marmaduke Cuthbert, take thou this knight, thy prisoner, to abbey at Graig. Confine him in the upper apartment of the great tower, and place two guards upon his person.—If the knight consent to forego violence give him the freedom of his limbs and honorable attendance, till the return of the Earl out of Kavanagh's country. Immediately on his arrival bring the prisoner before him. Sir Robert, I bid you adieu.' So saying the knight left the unhappy youth in the hands of his keepers, who proceeded without delay into execute what they had been commanded.

Fitz Thomas again found himself riding through the woods, but, alas, with prospects and feelings how wonderfully different! The treachery of the Earl stung him to the soul; the thought of Una was utter distraction—he could have dashed out his brains against the stones!—He no longer marked the scenes around him with an eager and observant eye. He was conscious, but no more, of a broad river flowing in the valley—he knew not whence, and cared not whither, and of ruins smoking over his head, as he was borne through the courts of a great building, and lodged at the top of a tower that that seemed to have escaped a fire. His guards undid his bonds but he sat motionless and gazing on vacancy. He would not eat. The day passed on, and there was the wretched gentleman with his head reclining upon his arms, leaning over the solitary oaken table as motionless as a stone.

To any but one overcome with such excessive grief, the scene, visible from the window before which he sat, would have been well worth his journey to have looked on. The storm had abated. The clouds were clearing off before a western breeze. The sun now hanging on the steep verge of the horizon, shed a red flood of light upon mountain, wood, and river. Under the eye, the Barrow, fordable at that spot, still flowed undiscolorated, save where its more rapidly swollen tributaries were already streaking its clear expanse with their muddy and turbulent waters; but these angry uruads gave fearful presage of what might be expected, when the great river itself should have gathered its slower but more certain increase from the plains of Carlow and Kildare. On the opposite bank, a brown wilderness of oak forests stretched away to the bases of the hills, that rise about the grey step of Stack Dhu, the star of Leinster. That gaunt wall of stone closed up the eastern prospect, under a curtain of half-drawn thunder clouds, heavy and eminent. Far as the eye could reach, every object had caught an ominous tinge, reflected from the deep canopy that still overhung the landscape, broken only in that rent through which the sunset so fearfully illuminated its lurid concave. Suddenly, Fitz Thomas raised his head and listened; then dashed away the moisture from his eyes, and starting up took his stand at the open window. His ear had caught the familiar sound of war shouts and battle-mumal, faint, it is true, and indistinct, but not to be mistaken. The noise came from the opposite forests. He bent his eye eagerly on the

open space fronting the fords, for here, he knew, whatever was approaching would be first visible. Presently, half-a-dozen English horsemen dashed out of the skirts of the wood and plunged into the river. They crossed in foaming haste, formed hurriedly on the bank below the abbey, and then spurred on to meet Sir John De Ryddel, whose company was just arrived from Ullard, and wheeling into the gateway of the court-yard.

'Do not dismount, Sir John,' cried the leader of the new comers; 'the Earl will need thy services presently. Draw down thy battle to the ford, and prepare the landing of such a prey as was never driven over the Barrow before.'

'Fore God,' replied the knight, 'I wish that may not be the Earl's army; for if some mishap have not befallen he surely would not take the fords with three thousand footmen such a night as this.'

'Tut, Sir John!' said the other, 'the fords are passable by a troop of children. Let us but get the prey across before this storm bursts again, and we shall drink a carouse to our friends in Essex, in the abbey hall, ere night.'

'What prey has the Earl captured,' asked the knight, 'that he is so eager to get out of Kavanagh's country in this haste?'

'By Saint George,' cried the other, 'I had not thought all Ireland contained such booty as we bear out of the fastnesses of Babanna and Tighmolin; gold and silver, Sir John, horses and harness, sheep and bees—as I live by bread, bees enough to victual Dublin against a six months' siege.'

'But what of the Byrnes and Tooles?' cried Sir John, 'what of Kavanagh's and their gallow-glass? have you met nothing but sheep and black cattle in Hi Kinshella?'

'Not till an hour ago,' replied the other in a more serious tone; 'but, by my faith, if we get not shortly into the open country, I would not answer for the safety of our post in under woods. The Irish kern were already skirmishing with our men before I left the Earl's vanguard—bark! you may hear their savage war-cries even now.' As he spoke the sounds which had already reached the quick ears of Fitz Thomas, became clearly audible from the woods at the foot of Coulyehoune.

'What!' cried Sir John, 'the enemy in force upon our rear—a rising river in front—and we stand idly gossipping here. That brawling torrent protects our right flank, the abbey walls cover our rear, and then I leave well guarded.—Advance thou thy troop, Master Cosby, into the wood, an arrow flight to the left; see that you let none pass either by the water's edge or the crest of the hill; if pushed by a superior force fall back between the abbey and the river, but on your life leave clear room for the head of the Earl's main battle to form on the bank above the ford.'

'Then giving the word he led his own division to the river-side, while his officers, with the remainder of the troops, proceeded to secure an open esplanade for the operations of the advancing army.'

Fitz Thomas now turned his eyes to the forest from which the cries and tumult were momentarily redoubling. The level sunbeams were flashing on frequent glimpses of arms and armor through the trees; the regular march of a considerable body of cavalry was now heard, and from the dark forest passed the vanguard of the English army, a battalion of men at arms cased in steel and glittering in the yellow light. The sight of their well-trained ranks, as they came down with waving plumes and pennons, flashing breast plates, and a forest of lances quivering and glancing overhead, made Fitz Thomas's heart bound with a martial ardor that for a moment dispelled all recollection of his fears. 'Blessed Saint George,' he exclaimed, 'there go a company of spears that a man might well come ten days' journey to look upon, in what fair order they bear their slaves—what gallant array they keep—how easily each sits his heavy war-horse! By heaven, the sight of their knightly harness is so sweet to my eyes, that I can hardly keep down my tears! Sound a point of war, Sir John De Ryddel, hear you not their silver trumpets and kettle-drums? Ah! long might I live in the woods of Ofaly ere I could see such goodly show among the Irish gallow-glass. Alas!' he continued, after a pause during which his eyes were suffused with tears he could no longer suppress, 'I am false and ungrateful to forget the true hearts that I leave behind me in the wild woods of Sheumargie! what have I to do with their knightly harness or martial music! I am a disgraced man—betrayed and dishonored—I will never wear gilt spurs more.'

While he indulged in these bitter reflections, the tumult in the woods was growing louder and nearer at every shout, and at length, with a sound as if a storm were tearing its way through the forest, came rushing, trampling, belching, the maddest animals. They burst from every outlet of the work in dark and impetuous torrents, that seemed to flow from a perpetual source, so innumerable was the multitude of bees and other animals. The leaders, refusing the ford, ran wildly up and down, pawing the ground and rearing with rage and terror. They were driven back at either side by the men at arms; still they refused to take water. The rest gathered against these as a stream against its barriers, until the whole open space between the wood and the river was filled with the hearing and reeking mass. The vapor from their fretted sides hung over them like steam above a seething cauldron; while the lowing of the heifers, the piteous bleating of the sheep, the horrible cries of the swine and bellowing of the bulls, raised such a tumult as drowned both the clamor of the drivers and the din of arms. But the force of man at length prevailed, the sullen leaders gave way before the point of the spear, and the accumulated throng poured down upon the river. The water rose in a broad sheet of foam before their breasts, and swelled against the solid mass of their wedged bodies; but long ere the foremost had reached the nearer bank, their order was broken, and the river rushed free through their thinned and scattered numbers; for many had been borne by the violence of the

current over the shallows of the ford, and were vainly struggling with the rush of the mountain stream that fell into the deep water below, while others, heading up the river, were swimming wide of the landing place, or could not make good their footing on the higher bank. When the captors perceived their loss, they sent forward a body of cavalry who formed in line across the river on the lower shallows, and with their spears confined the cattle as they passed to the centre of the ford.

For a full hour the prey continued to pour across the Barrow, and the opposite ground was not yet cleared of the herd. Ten thousand head of cattle had been driven out of Hi Kinshella.—But with the prey were now crossing numerous bodies of foot and horse, hardly distinguished from the dark masses beside them in the deepening twilight. The cattle were driven together under the abbey walls, and the troops, as they arrived, were drawn up on the water's edge, at either side of the advancing column. It was now plain that the main army were hotly engaged in defending their position on Tinnelinch; for as the field on that side was abandoned by the departing herds, it was rapidly occupied by horse and foot pressing on to the fords as if anxious to place the Barrow between them and their assailants, with as little delay as might be. The river, too, was evidently rising, and each successive party crossed with greater difficulty. It was at this crisis that Fitz Thomas first perceived that the position of Cosby's horse, upon the left of the abbey, was attacked by a force from the hill and woods next Ullard. The first shout of the onset was hardly drowned in the noise of battle, when the river above was suddenly illuminated by floating fires launched from either bank on rafts of rushes and bramble.—By their light, he could see in the distance, boats full of galloglass crossing over, and the heads, above the now embrowned waters, of hundreds of kern swimming from the opposite bank. The attack on Cosby's post was redoubled; his men at arms were forced back before an overwhelming multitude of horse and foot. They debated every inch of ground, but in vain; and after a furious resistance were driven in pell-mell upon the mass of cattle. They threw themselves for safety among the astonished herd, while their assailants, keeping their front unbroken, pushed both men and beasts, with shouts and blows, back upon the river. It was in vain that De Ryddel tried to stem the rush of such a multitude, for the slope of the ground was with the Irish, and the mere weight of their charge was sufficient to bear down any opposition he could offer. Like a gallant soldier, however, he made good his stand upon the spot of level ground below the ford, upon the bank of the stream that had covered that flank of his broken position.—Here he was in direct communication with the main army, from which numerous masses of infantry were now detached to his aid. The river seemed bridged by a broad causeway, so fully was the ford occupied by the advancing succors; but the head of the column of cattle was now turned, for the routed throng from before the abbey were pouring back with irresistible impetuosity on those advancing; and they, checked or repulsed in front, and terrified by the fires now blazing among them, pressed also by the accumulating weight of water, and scrambling for the shallows, bore down against the parallel march of the infantry, whose shouts and imprecations rose fearfully above the loudest of the fray; for they were up to the middle in the river, upon the lowest verge of the shallows, and if thrust from their march, must perish in the deep water and the meeting torrent below. This was the purpose of the Irish, and their design took fearful effect.

(To be concluded in our next)

PROTESTANT TRAFFIC IN THE CURE OF SOULS.

Sir—The sale or auction of livings in the Protestant Church, as described in my letter of the 9th ultimo, is said by some to have been greatly exaggerated; too highly coloured; others assert that the story was a mere *jeu d'esprit*, whilst the Rev. Mr. O— is reported to have stated that the idea of such a traffic in his church was an invention of Papists, wishing to prejudice the public mind against pure Protestantism. Some of the laity, unacquainted with the spirit which characterised the Reformation, confidently declare that the alleged abuse of patronage was quite impossible. 'How,' they ask, 'could the Protestant Church, which has reformed itself, and which is now justly styled 'the beauty of holiness,' and the nearest approximation to the apostolical model; how could it be overlaid and weighed down by such abuses? How could our clergy who undertake to set an example of Christian living to others—to instruct them in the way in which they should walk; how could they themselves begin their ecclesiastical career by engaging in so demoralising and dishonourable a traffic; at variance with all our ideas of pure morality and true religion?'

There are a few of the observations which my letter elicited, and which induce me, returning to the subject, to supply further evidence of the truth of the charges already preferred. Now, so far from exaggerating, misstating, or inventing anything, if my accusers had seen the documents which lay before me, whilst writing my letter, they would, I am convinced, be compelled to admit that I had touched rather lightly, and perhaps too tenderly, on the abuses of the Established Church.

As to the enormity of the offence of simony, there is no difference of opinion amongst Christians. It is undoubtedly the most infamous of all traffic; that the demon of avarice ever devised. It shocks every Christian feeling, to see the care of souls advertised with other merchandise to be sold at the auction mart.

I have before me the card of one of those brokers or auctioneers engaged in the simony department. It is perfect in its line, and gives a fair idea of the extent to which the business is carried on. It runs thus:—

Mr.— submits to the notice of the clergy a scale of charges for business entrusted to his care. He also takes this opportunity to express his acknowledgements for the very extensive patronage he has had during the last ten years.

TERMS.— Introductory Fee—One Guinea.

Mr.— begs to state that after the payment of this introductory fee, the party having done so, will be entitled to confidential information for twelve months respecting all, or any of the livings, curacies, &c., &c., on his books for disposal or otherwise, and in all cases where a purchase is effected, the introductory fee is deducted.

For the sale of the next presentation. If the purchase money is above £4,000, and under £7,000—two-and-a-half per cent; if the purchase money is

above £7,000, and under £10,000, two per cent.— If the purchase is above £10,000, one and three-fourth per cent. &c., &c.

Mr.— has generally on his books an extensive list of livings for sale, and livings, chaplaincies, and curacies for exchange.

Mr.— begs to state that all instructions received, and information given by him relating to clerical affairs, are to be considered as strictly confidential.

'Every letter written, 3s 6d.'

Mr.— begs to state that for the first eight or nine years, of the period during which he has had the honor of being concerned for the clergy, no introductory fee was ever charged, but in consequence of the great number of clergymen for whom he has been engaged, upwards of 5,000, a large portion of his time has been occupied, and he has been put to much trouble and expense from motives of mere curiosity; therefore, in justice to himself he has been compelled to adopt such a course, and he trusts, that this plan of conducting clerical business will meet with general as it has already met with very extensive approbation.

Sometimes we read of a living as being well situated for hunting, shooting, and fishing. The following is from one of the morning papers:—

'For sale, by private contract, the next presentation to the Rectory of —, subject to the life of the present incumbent. It is well situated in the county of Monaghan and diocese of Ogher, close to the line of railway from Belfast to Galway. The Rectory House is large and commodious, and in perfect repair. The income amounts to about £1,200 a year net, arising from rent-charge; and from about 1,330 acres of glebe. The neighborhood offers good society. For further particulars, and to treat for purchase, apply to Mr. A., John-street, Adelphi, London.'

What a fearfully immoral traffic this is! how the enormity of the crime grows as we read of some rich man coming with the money-bags to the Adelphi, London, and paying perhaps £15,000 for a living in which his scamp of a son is to take the care of souls, and enjoy a large income! or when we hear of a clerical broker proclaiming that he had an extensive trade in simony, with upwards of 5,000 clergymen!

The Times, which so often assails the Catholic religion in the most unmeasured terms of vituperation, writes of this simoniacal traffic in Protestantism in quite an off handed way. In its leading article of the current year June 27, 1863, it is written:—

'In the mans and offices where livings are bought and sold in this country, a living is sometimes described as so much a head, ten shillings a head being considered no very bad price. Indeed, many a living with 500 people has been sold for two or three thousand pounds.'

The Times makes no comment. It speaks of this traffic as it would of the sale of cattle, at so much a head in the London market, and there is not a word more about it.

The hypocrisy of the proselytisers is really incomprehensible! They pretend to be greatly shocked at what they call the sale of indulgences, which nowhere exists save in their own slanderous invention. They write innumerable tracts, they thrust fly-sheets into our hands to walk the streets, they cover the walls of the city with placards, denouncing this imaginary traffic. Whilst the sale of parishes in the public market, or the disposal of dioceses for consideration equally as corrupt: as cash payment, never elicits a word of reproof. Verily the Pharisees of old were far less hypocritical! Silence on this head by those who live by the traffic, is quite natural; but how the laity who are thus treated as merchandise, who are bought and sold, bear it, I cannot understand.

Christ, the true, the Faithful, to whom good men return after prayer, fasting, long study, and meditation! Protestantism, favored as it is by the Court, by Parliament, by all fashionable and wealthy societies, and with all its extensive endowments, cannot boast in our day of one convert whose motives are above suspicion, whilst the True Church in its poverty, counts them by hundreds.

It is hard to bear with the prodigious insolence and ignorance of those proselytisers, coming fresh and seething from this Simoniacal Establishment, and holding a gibing warfare on religious topics with the children of the Catholic Church. They employ, at is 6d a-day, a motley crew of Bible readers, Scriptural bill-stickers, and Evangelical colporteurs, distinguished for their vice and vulgarity, to traverse the country and visit the back lanes of the cities and towns, where fanatical ladies have preceded them. It may be new to those ladies, but I beg leave to tell them, that their visiting the hovels of the poor, not to relieve their physical wants, but to originate a controversy, is not charity; it is not religion; it is the petted insolence of the rich, trampling on the simplicity, native gentleness, and timidity of the poor. It is the natural growth of an Ecclesiastical Establishment, condemned by the universal voice of mankind, and thoroughly indicated, on the part of those bright-eyed Evangelizers, a complete ignorance of the duties of their station, or of the virtues which adorn and dignify a Christian lady; and here, let me add, if the press had done its duty, the poor would have long since been relieved from an intolerable persecution, which would not be suffered for an hour in any other country in Europe. I remain, &c., &c.

Carlow, December 7, 1863. JAMES MAHER, P.P.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. CHARLES MORRIS, P.P., LOWER BADONEY.—From a communication forwarded by a respected correspondent, we learn that the Rev. gentleman, whose death was announced in our last, died on the 2nd Dec., at his lodgings in the village of Grannog, county Tyrone. His death, which was rather sudden, is much regretted by the people of the parish, to whom he had assiduously ministered for the last ten years. The funeral took place on Friday morning, and notwithstanding the severity of the weather, which was peculiarly felt in that mountain region, a number of the Catholic clergymen of the district attended the obsequies. The corpse was interred in the chapel of Grannog, near the altar.—High Mass was celebrated on the occasion, the Rev. T. Taggart, C.C., Lower Badoney; Rev. Mr. McGlinchey, P.P., Lower Badoney; and the Rev. P. Campbell, C.C., Bannaigh, taking part in the ceremonies. The Rev. P. Rogers, P.P., Upper Badoney, and late of Boston, America, preached the funeral sermon. The utmost sorrow was felt by the clergymen present at the melancholy event, which had brought them together, most of them being natives of the same parish as their deceased friend.—Derry Journal.

The Drogheda Reporter discusses 'A Magistrate's' letter on the state of Ireland:—The figures given by 'A Magistrate' are rather startling. In England there are 62 individuals to every 100 statute acres, and in Ireland only 34 to the 100. If we were a food-producing country, as we ought to be, we could employ 62 individuals to every 100 acres, exempting women and children from the number employed.—The property and income charged in 1861 was—in England, 255,647,054; Scotland, 24,952,471; Ireland, 22,746,342, making in England, 121, 12s 10d a-head; Scotland, 81, 3s a-head; and Ireland, 31 15s 6d a-head. 'A Magistrate' adds: 'It is evident from these figures that Ireland, for fiscal purposes, is badly worked, and like one of her own neglected farms, yields a much smaller crop of taxes than she ought. Taking population for our basis, we find the income of Ireland, with even her present diminished numbers, ought, in the ratio of Scotland, to be at least 45,000,000, and in the ratio of England 73,000,000, instead of 22,000,000, as at present. Suppose the latter. What an important reduction it would effect in the rate of taxation in the United Kingdom. For instance, an extension of the basis of taxation from 301,000,000, to 350,000,000, would reduce our present income tax of 73 in the pound to 68. Moreover, our indirect taxation would be lessened, as there would be a considerable increase in Ireland in the consumption of tea, sugar, and other articles, which are the media of indirect taxation. All this is matter for the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the tax-payers of the United Kingdom.' It can hardly be doubted that England's interest requires that it should pay a great deal more attention to Ireland.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN IRELAND.—One of the most eminent of philosophers and historians has said that no despotic Government ever treated a conquered province with so little consideration of justice and humanity as Ireland has been treated by England. That opinion was uttered a hundred years ago; and to the present day it remains as well as it was then. The spirit which dictated the phrase of the late Lord Lyndhurst, who characterised the Irish as aliens in blood, in language and in religion, is the spirit which has animated all the dealings of the British Government with Ireland. And that is the justification of the apparently harsh language of the deceased statesman. We have treated the Irish as aliens, and they have become so. Now, they are flying the country by tens and hundreds of thousands. Animals useful and profitable to man are disappearing as the men themselves are going, and the land is becoming gradually waste. The Irish soil is fertile, its people are ingenious and industrious, and generally as well fitted to prosper by those qualities as any other people. The geographical position of the country is favourable to commerce, and its natural resources constitute elements of manufacturing wealth. An Englishman who knew the people well has left it on record that none were more passionately attached to justice or more impatient of its opposite than the Irish. With all these natural advantages, and their capacity for social progress, how does it happen that Ireland at this period of general affluence and well-being in the other portions of the kingdom, is going to rapid ruin? Why are the people departing, to leave behind diminished activity, decreasing wealth, and land reverting to a state of nature? What is the influence which has perverted the usual order of things, and produced this malign effect? No other answer can be given to these questions than this—that England has governed Ireland badly. Explain it how you will, that is the statement of a general truth irrefragable. We know it is said that Ireland enjoys the same administration and the same laws as England and Scotland, although it is admitted that up to a comparatively recent period—up to the time of the present generation—the sister island was really treated as a conquered province. Now, we might say that the results of some hundred years of misrule are not to be got rid of in thirty or forty years; but truth goes further, and affirms that Ireland is not treated equally with the rest of the kingdom. The maintenance of a Church alien to the people, and hostile to their religion, while enjoying the ecclesiastical revenues belonging to the people, is something more than a mere badge of inferiority adhering to Ireland. It is a direct injustice, and virtually a robbery of the Irish Catholics, who see the money which by right ought to go to the support of their Oberg and religion seized by an institution which they regard as inimical, while they have by voluntary effort to make good the loss thus sustained. And, although the letter of the general law may be the same in Ireland as in England, the people of the former country know only too well that it is in the spirit in which a law is administered its real operation lies, and they feel thoroughly that that spirit is foreign and unfriendly towards themselves. But

what can be done? We are confident that the English people wish well to their Irish fellow-subjects, and would greatly prefer to see them contented and prosperous at home rather than rushing away to America or elsewhere, as from a place of pestilence and death. We are told however, that the case is beyond the operation of law, that the evil originates in social conditions, and that no statutes that the Legislature could enact would be of any avail. This emigration, it is said, moreover, is the natural solution of a mere economical difficulty. There is too much competition for land in Ireland, and that is what has kept the country back, but now that the people are going the demand will slacken, and the would-be tenants will be better able to make advantageous contracts with the landlords. While it is admitted—and, under the circumstances, we think with reason—that the Irish exodus is a good thing, for those who go, even writers who deny the existence of a remedy admit also that it would be better if the people could stay in comfort and contentment. Well, are there really no means by which brighter prospects could be presented to the Irish peasantry successfully carried out in Prussia by Stein could not by any means be repeated in Ireland. No interference with the rights of property or with the freedom of contract between landlord and tenant can for a moment be thought of. But the law which confers some anomalous rights on the landlord to the great injury of the tenant, might be abolished. For instance, the detestably pernicious law of distraint ought to be abolished. You cannot compel a landlord to grant a lease, but if he chooses to have tenants from year to year, you can at least take from him the power to keep suspended over their heads the paralyzing and discouraging notice to quit. There are some just and intelligent landlords in Ireland who know and feel better than to avail themselves of this power; but, generally speaking, such is the malign spirit engendered between landlord and tenant by this law, among other causes, that generally in that country all tenants-at-will, as a matter of course, and totally without special or individual reason, are constantly under legal notice to quit. The abolition of that landlord right would greatly increase the security of the tenant; and, although, in general, it is wise not to dictate by law in this case we can recognise no breach of that principle were the law to give to the tenants a right to recover compensation for unexhausted improvements should the landlord, as he has a right to do, terminate the tenancy at his own will. It is all very well to argue that no Irishman is compelled to take the farm if he does not like the terms, and that it is better for him to leave the country if he cannot live in it. No doubt; but it cannot be the interest of England that natural limitation to the supply of land in Ireland should be virtually still farther narrowed by laws which afflict the tenant with insecurity, in addition to the high rent which naturally arises from a large demand and limited supply. In this sense, and to this extent, the Irish evil is one which may be dealt with the Legislature; and, if it were not hopeless to look to that body for an Act, which would produce an immense moral effect of a creative kind in Ireland, we should say—abolish the Established Church in Ireland.—Star.

ENGLISH MONEY LAWS FOR IRELAND.—The True and real Remedy for Irish Destitution and Depression.—At a meeting of the Association for promoting the consideration and adoption by Parliament of an Act to extend the English Money Laws to Ireland, held at the Town-hall, Waterford, on Tuesday, the 17th November, 1863, John Delahunty, Esq., in the chair. The following resolutions were agreed to:—

'Resolved That a full and abundant money circulation in Ireland is necessary, to secure employment for the people, and promote trade, commerce, and manufactures in the country.

That it appears from the statement now read, that, owing to the existing money laws which permit the circulation of small notes, the quantity of 11. money in Ireland is not equal, according to population, to one-tenth of the amount of like money in circulation in England or France.

That such being the fact it behoves all, more particularly Irishmen, to endeavor to procure an extension of the English Money Laws to Ireland, and thereby enable her great and acknowledged resources to be fully developed.

That copies of this statement be sent to the members of the Government and Legislature, and that they be respectfully requested to take the subject into their early consideration, with the view, if proved advantageous, to enact equal and similar laws for both countries.

That we respectfully call upon all well-wishers to Irish prosperity and employment of the people, to join this association, and co-operate and combine with us in this movement to obtain for Ireland the advantages and benefits of the British Money Laws.'

JAMES DELAHUNTY, Chairman. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ORANGEISM RAMPANT AGAIN.—Those who believed that the spirit of rancour and revenge, bigotry and persecution inherent, as it were, in the Orange fraternity had in the slightest degree abated in virulence and ferocity, will find themselves egregiously mistaken on scanning the proceedings which took place at the usual half-yearly meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge, held in this city on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week. True, the Address of the Grand Orange Lodge to the Orangemen of Ireland is apparently couched in moderate terms; but the sentiments, the opinions, the ends, and purposes of the knights of the fanatical organisation are unmistakably the same that they were when the brotherhood revelled in all their pomp, power, and glory. A more insolent and insulting—a more unseasonable and barru-working document it would have been impossible to send forth, at a juncture, too, when all men possessing a spark of true patriotism in their breasts, or the slightest regard for the true interests of the country and their countrymen in their hearts, are at length seriously consulting each other as to the best means of saving the country from utter destruction. We say advisedly that it will be the duty of Government to stretch its authority to the utmost, and if necessary to demand further powers from the Legislature to crush this hydra-headed monster once for all.—DUBLIN TELEGRAPH.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Limerick, Dec. 11.—A malicious attempt to injure a train of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company was made at a place within half a mile of the Pallas station, on Thursday last, which was fortunately prevented by the milkman, who observed the obstruction, which he removed before the train came up, due at Pallas in about twenty minutes. The nature of the obstruction was four large stones placed across the rails. No clue as yet has been obtained as to the perpetrators. The only motive that can be assigned for this diabolical act is that two calves belonging to a farmer in the neighbourhood were killed on the line the day previous.

THE GALWAY HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.—Some difficulties having come in the way of the larger scheme which required a loan of £75,000 from Government, the plans have been materially modified, and submitted for the consideration of the board.—In a report from Mr. Roberts, C.E., that gentleman proposes to connect Mutton Island with the mainland by means of a causeway formed by a timber superstructure at a level above the influence of the sea, supported by five massive masonry piers of masonry with intermediate piers formed of iron piles. By this arrangement, he says, the connection between the land and the island may be secured at a cost of considerably less than one-half that of a stone structure. From Mutton Island he proposes that a breakwater should be extended for a length of 750 feet, and that on its inside, for a length of 400 feet, a timber landing wharf should be constructed, forming a berth for one vessel to discharge or load her cargo. The report was adopted, and it was also ordered that the plans be forwarded to the Board of Trade.

THE KEARSAGE, FEDERAL FRIGATE.—The Kearsage Federal frigate, arrived off Queenstown on Monday night, and had sixteen men whom she had shipped there, a short time previously. She came from Brest, where it is believed she had received a communication from Mr. Adams, who had had a severe pressure put upon him by Earl Russell. The moment the men landed they were landed they were taken to the Custom-house, and then severally examined by Mr. Curgenven, secretary to the Admiralty; Mr. Moore, landing surveyor, Cork Customs; Mr. Nicholas Seymour, surveyor of Customs; Mr. Wickham, acting the surveyor; and Mr. Greaves, sub-inspector of constabulary. The men were not very communicative in their answers, and said that no reason was given by Captain Winslow for putting them ashore, but that he said he was sorry for parting with them. Their haversacks with which they were provided were then detained, and they were allowed to depart. They wore each of them a blue jacket, with embroidered star on chest, and a sort of naval cap. They quickly spread themselves through the town, and expressed themselves in glowing terms of the fare and treatment on board the American steamer, and all seemed ill pleased with the change. One man, named Ahern, remained on board, he having been shipped at Brest. The *Standard* says:—Of a similar character, though more audacious, appear to have been the proceedings of the captain of the ship *Rising Sun*. The serious charges of having forcibly carried off British subjects from Callao were not gone into in the inquiry in the Queenstown session, but will, probably, form the subject of a diplomatic discussion between the Governments of Great Britain and America.

GREAT FIRE IN CORK.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Gamble's provision store, on Morrison's Quay, was discovered to be on fire. Corporation officials and police were at once communicated with, but before any timely assistance could be rendered, it was found that the flames had extended to the upper part of the establishment, in which were about 3,000 bags of corn, the property of Mr. Robert Hall, to whom Mr. Gamble rented the premises. The Royal Exchange Insurance Office engine, under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Connor, arrived in a short time, as also the Corporation engine and a number of men, under the superintendence of Mr. Ring. One of the engines was placed in Catherine Street and the other Queen Street; but the greatest confusion and disorder prevailed while they were being arranged, and it was not till after a considerable time had elapsed that they played on the fire. The majority of the houses in Charlotte Quay and Queen Street were deserted by their inhabitants, who fled when the alarm was made, carrying with them all the property they deemed most valuable, and did not return till nearly three o'clock, having then ascertained that there were no grounds for any further apprehensions. The property in Mr. Gamble's store consisted of preserved meats, which were entirely rendered useless. We have received no information as to the origin of the fire, or whether the premises were insured.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Drogheda, Dec. 15.—On yesterday afternoon an inquest was held at Mr. Rice's Sunday-gate, in this town, before William C. Hogan, Esq., coroner for the borough of Drogheda and an intelligent jury, on the body of a married woman, named Anne Clarke, of Patrick street, who came by her death in the following circumstances:—She had been attending to some domestic affairs near the fire-place, when it appears she fainted and fell upon the grate, a kettle of scalding water falling upon her at the same time. A servant who happened to be in an adjoining room ran to her assistance. She was dreadfully burned about the chest, throat, and arms, as well as scalded. A doctor, who shortly after arrived, ordered that she should be conveyed to the infirmary, where she died. It appeared that the unfortunate woman was *enfeebled*, at the time of the occurrence, to which circumstances the fainting was attributed. George Evans, Esq., M.D. deposed that the injuries above stated were the causes of death, and the jury found accordingly.—*Freeman's Cor.*

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland held its half-yearly meeting at the Farmers' Clubroom, Sackville-street, yesterday, the Duke of Leinster in the chair. Captain Thornhill read the report, which contained some matters of general interest. There is one subject of general interest mentioned in the report. Ireland was formerly famous for its breed of horses, and for the dash and daring of its horsemen. In this respect a marked deterioration has taken place. The subject was brought under the notice of the council at Killiney by Sir John Power. The thoroughbred horses competing for the Croker Challenge Cup were found to be so deficient in all the qualities required that not one of them was fully qualified for the prize.—Sir John Power again brought forward the matter at a very full meeting of the council on the 24th of September, when he read letters from noblemen and gentlemen, fully concurring in his statement, that the superior and useful class of horses which formerly abounded in Ireland was now nearly extinct. The council appointed a committee, to which it was resolved to refer the entire subject, that they may make inquiries and suggest remedies. The members of the committee are the Earl of Beesborough, president of the Society; Lords Crofton and DeLo, Sir John Power, Sir Percy Nugent, Mr. H. J. McFarlane, Major Borrowes, Hon. King Harman, and Hon. Thos. Preston, with power to add to their number from parties not necessarily members of the society. It has been stated that the deterioration in the breed of horses is beginning to be seriously felt in the cavalry. The French and Russian agents who visit this country to purchase horses for their cavalry give a considerably higher price than what is allowed for the Queen's service, and consequently get the best of the horses.—*Times' Cor.*

CONNOLLY'S MURDER.—The Law Officers of the Crown having decided on availing themselves of the evidence of Bridget Hennessy, through whose revelations the body of the unfortunate deceased was discovered, and the facts of the murder ascertained, her statements were, by order of the Government, taken at the jail of Waterford, on Thursday, by Mr. Toole, R.M., to whom she originally made her statement. Mr. Warburton, R.M., under whose direction aided by E. Mulcahy, Esq., J.P., the search in Balmacnabry was so successfully carried out, attended in Waterford on the same day. The further information in the case will, in all probability, be brought forward at the next assizes for the county of Waterford, if the state of the principal witness, whose confinement will be at hand about that time does not terminate.

THE OUTLAW HAYES.—Government seems at length tired of their fruitless search for Hayes, the murderer of Mr. Bradell. They have now withdrawn a considerable sum of money from Queenstown for a prevention of the outlaw's escape by that port.—*Freeman's Cor.*

THE MODEL SCHOOL, WATERFORD.—The Bishop of Waterford has withdrawn from all professors in his diocese the faculty to absolve the teachers belonging to the Model School, or the parents and guardians of children attending that institution. As the Protestant Bishop, Dr. Daly, has always been as much opposed to the Model School, as Dr. O'Brien, it was surely a piece of high pressure Liberalism to erect at great expense in the city of Waterford.

Meeting was held on Tuesday in the Town Hall, Waterford, for the purpose of endeavoring to procure a reduction of the taxation of the country. The audience was not numerous. Mr. Joseph Fisher, Captain Denny, and other speakers, entered into a minute statistical to show that Ireland was too highly taxed as compared with Great Britain. A committee was appointed to prepare a petition to present praying for redress.

EMIGRATION FROM DONEGAL.—On Monday, the 14th, instant, we observed a large number of emigrants—about 70 in number—embark on board the steamer *William McCormick*, for Liverpool, en route for Sidney, Australia. They were from the districts of Gweedore, Ologbaneely, and Derryveagh, and were accompanied to this port by the Rev. James McFadden, who on so many former occasions lent his valuable services in assisting the Donegal emigrants to reach the port selected by the Emigration Commissioners in safety, and with as little expense as possible. This constitutes the fifth contingent that has left Donegal for Australia within the past five years, making a total of about 1,400 persons who were rescued from a life of almost continual distress. This great number have been relieved at the sole expense of the Sydney Donegal Relief Committee, the most commendable and truly praiseworthy association we have ever heard of, in taking practical action for the permanent relief of their suffering fellow-countrymen in the old land.—*Derry Journal.*

Lord Leitrim has got into fresh trouble. Having taken a dislike to Mr. Studdert, Sub-inspector of Police, stationed near his residence in the County Donegal, on account of some disagreement about the taking of a house, which his Lordship desired to let, he wished to have the officer removed, and with this view he availed himself of some vile anonymous threatening letters he had received to make complaints against Mr. Studdert, whom, in a communication to Dublin Castle, he accused of being the author of one of these abominable productions. For this libel upon his character, for which there does not appear to have been any better foundation than Lord Leitrim's own wild imagination, Mr. Studdert took proceedings against his defamer, and the action has just been tried in the Irish Court of Common Pleas, before Chief Justice Monaghan and a Special Jury; the result being a verdict against the defendant, with £100 damages and costs. Mr. Brewster, who led for the defence more than insinuated, according, doubtless, to his brief instructions, that the Sub-inspector's action was really the act of the Government, who desired in this way to punish Lord Leitrim, for his late escapade at Maam, when he forbade the inkeeper to lodge the Viceroy for a night on his tour through Conemara. The insinuation appears, however, to be as baseless as the charge against the Sub-inspector; for it came out in evidence that the preliminary steps for commencing the action were taken before the Maam occurred. It is to be hoped for the benefit of the Peerage, that the Dublin verdict will prevent a repetition of the fantastic pranks of this strange specimen of an hereditary legislator.—*Weekly Register.*

Our diverting Chief Secretary has been touring in Munster, attended by an agreeable companion, but as unsafe a political adviser, as he could find in Ireland, the Right Hon. Judge Keogh. He had a run round Cape Clear; inquired into the condition of the Fenian organization, at its head-quarters, Skibbereen, and then sallied out to test whether the opposition of the Catholic Hierarchy to *Mixed and State Model Schools*, is, or is not, well founded. At Cork, he learned that although the Munster Model Farm has been open for many years, and is worked at enormous expense to the State, farmers or cottiers cannot be got to send their sons there for instruction, although many of the boarders' places are free, and the fee to the others merely nominal. At Clonmel Model School, which he visited and examined, he learned that the Bishop, the two Parish priests, all the Clergy, and nearly all the Catholic parents are utterly opposed to the institution, which, opened in 1849, and with the full toleration, if not the support of the Clergy, was condemned on the merits of its working, and is now so sparingly attended by Catholics as to have become a sort of Protestant Parish School. Catholics attend the two sets of Christian Brothers' Schools, the Schools of the Sisters of Charity, and the Schools of the Presentation Convent, all of which are in a state of the highest efficiency, and crowded with pupils. After Sir Robert Peel had enjoyed the hospitality and sporting of Newtownsunder, the guest of Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., he proceeded to Waterford, and drove to the Model School there. The District Inspector, Mr. Eardly, being engaged in the examination of a class, the Chief Secretary, who had not announced his name, asked, or rather, I should say, directed the Inspector to go over the examination again, which the official, standing on his rank and rights, peremptorily refused. On leaving the establishment, Sir Robert Peel left a report in the Visitors' Book animadverting severely on the intractability shown to him, and calling the attention of the Commissioners thereto. The ill-manners of the Chief Secretary and his ignorance of all scholastic discipline provoked the rebuff which he deservedly received. If every blistering visitor had a right to enter a public school, and, *sans ceremonie*, direct the teacher, or any other member of the staff, to repeat this, and rehearse that, there would be an end of all discipline. In Waterford, as in Cork and Clonmel, Sir Robert Peel learned that the hostility of the Catholic Bishops, Clergy, and people, to Model Schools is intense, and that they are deserted by Catholic children, whose parents are heavily taxed for the support of those condemned institutions. He visited Limerick, Ennisecorney, Parsonstown, Athy Galway, Sligo, Derry, Omagh, and most other towns into which these Model Schools have been introduced, he would find similar Catholic hostility and similar results. In England you have 39 Training Colleges two of them Catholic ones; to the support of which the State contributes £102,000 a year, while it leaves their scholastic as well as religious direction in the hands of the several religious and educational bodies that founded them. In Ireland the State claims the right to enter our cities and towns, and, in defiance of all ecclesiastical and popular feeling, set up *little Queen's Colleges*, or rather worse than these, for the Queen's Colleges have no *mixed* boarding houses for students, in which to train the future teachers of the Catholic youth of Ireland.—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

In our last article on Newport, in the series 'Popular Watering Places,' in speaking of that ancient and mysterious structure in Newport commonly known as the 'Old Mill,' we hazarded the opinion that its original object was probably similar to that of those ancient structures in Ireland known as the 'Round Towers.' Believing that our readers would be interested with some account of those curious and very ancient edifices, we copy the following description of them from one of our exchanges, without being able to credit the article of its original source.

"There are certain remarkable edifices in Ireland, of extreme antiquity, which are known as the Round Towers. They are tall, narrow, circular structures of stone, varying in height from 80 to 120 feet, and in diameter from 12 to 15 feet. They are built upon a massive foundation and sub-structure of solid blocks of unheven stone, and have a doorway at about 10 or 15 feet from the ground. The interior is hollow, and a winding stairway of stone steps ascends to the top. This is covered over by a conical roof, and at the upper part are four openings in the wall, facing the four cardinal points. There are in Ireland 62 of these towers, scattered over various parts of the island, and two in Scotland. Many of them are set in a perfectly whole and sound condition, and had fair to resist the encroachments of time for centuries to come. The cement that was used to bind the stones together is as hard as the blocks themselves, and possesses properties entirely different from anything that the mortar of modern times exhibits. The science of the present age is utterly unable by analysis to discover the nature of this cement. As to the age when these round towers were built, or the purposes for which they were intended, there is no authentic record. All is lost in the dim obscurity of forgotten ages, and the antiquary is left to probe over their structure, excavate beneath them, and compare their plan and appearance with the most ancient monuments of India and Egypt, in order to conjecture when and by whom

they were built, and for what use. It is not improbable that the ancient records of the Irish Druids might have thrown the needed light upon the subject; but such was the zeal of St. Patrick to extirpate the old religion of the people, in order to prepare the way for Christianity, that he destroyed all the books of the ancient Druids.

"Sir William Betham has pursued this inquiry with a zeal and thoroughness of research that few scholars can hope to equal. He has explored ancient and modern history, compared the observations of travellers of all countries with each other, and gathered together the testimonials afforded by explorations of the ground under and around many of these edifices. By comparing them with the obelisks of Egypt, erected anterior to the pyramids, and with Buddhist towers that are scattered throughout the peninsula of India he has arrived at the conclusion that the towers of India and those of Ireland originated with the same opinions, and was erected for the same purpose: that they were connected with the planet worship of the *Baalim*, which prevails wherever Buddhism rules, and with the kindred worship of *Baal* which prevailed in Ireland and other Celtic countries. The lighting of the fires of *Baalim*, on the eve of the summer solstice; the name of *Baal* scattered over the whole of Ireland, in its topography, as *Baun-tigh more*; the great house of *Baal*, in Cork; *Baun-tigh*, the Green of *Baal's* Fire, in Wicklow; *Baun-tigh*, or *Baal's* Ford, in Mayo, and many other circumstances, are to him proof sufficient that the Druid worship of Ireland was similar to the Buddhist system of ancient India. The Indian towers, like the Irish, are circular; they are isolated structures, with an entrance elevated from eight to twelve feet from the ground; they have each small apertures at regular distances, for the admission of light with four openings near the top, at the four cardinal points, and round or conical tops. The Buddhist writings declare that they were built over the bones or relics of their incarnate Buddha.

"Excavations have been made beneath the Irish towers at Castel, Roscrea, Maghera, Ardmore, and other places, and always with nearly the same result. The tower of Ardmore stands in the county of Waterford, on the coast, near Youghal Bay. This structure is above one hundred feet high, and forty-two in circumference at the base. The door is fifteen feet from the ground. The outside of the tower is ornamented with projecting bands, which divide it into four unequal stories, with a window in each of the intermediate ones. The upper has the usual four windows, opening to the east west, north and south. In 1841, this tower was excavated. It was found to rest on the solid rock, about ten feet below the surface of the ground. Upon the rock was laid a foundation of large stones, about four feet high and the space within this foundation, some four or five feet in diameter, was filled with mould. Across this foundation and the bed of mould was found the remains of a human body—the head and feet resting upon the rocks, and the rest of the body extending across the mould. The foundation was then carried up above the body, and the space within filled with mould to the depth of about two feet. A floor of cement was then laid, and above that was wedged in a mass of rough stones, with another floor of cement above them. Then the regular structure of the circular wall commenced, and the flight of stone steps. From these appearances, it is evident that the tower was built as a place of sepulture; while the steps and openings at the top would also indicate that the structure was also designed for lighting the annual fires in honor of *Baal*, the sun, and for the planetary observations connected with the Druidical system of worship. As to the age of this and similar structures conjecture makes them at least three thousand years old, and if they were coeval with those of Egypt and India, a still greater age must be assigned to them.—*Life Illustrated.*

GREAT BRITAIN.
CONVERSION.—We have been requested to state that the Rev. Henry Anderson Dance, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxon, was received into the Catholic Church of St. Anne's Spicer, Spitalfields, on Saturday last.

The Most Rev. Dr. Cornthwaite, Bishop of Beverley, has completed the purchase of land for a new church and presbytery, to be erected in Batley. The foundation stone will be laid on St. Patrick's Day next.

At Preston, Lancashire, there are at present six large Catholic chapels and fifteen clergymen who find full employment for the spiritual wants of the town and its neighborhood.

It so happens (says the *Saturday Review*), that the very virtues selected by *Laodairas* as examples of virtues which ought not to pass away are the three virtues which modern society (alias Protestantism), has cast on one side, and by casting which on one side it has made itself what it is. Poverty, chastity, and obedience have ceased to be the typical virtues of modern life, and Protestantism has no meaning unless we are prepared to say that is an excellent thing that this change should have been made. The real struggle of Catholicism, so far as it is not an affair of Priests and Governments, is a struggle of Catholicism, so far as it is not an affair of Priests and Governments, it is a struggle to bring back mankind to the moral state in which these virtues were held pre-eminently. The real struggle of Protestantism, so far as it is not a struggle of creeds or of the rival nations of Europe, is to maintain that the key to improvement, at any rate for the world as it is now, lies in clinging to virtues the exact opposites of poverty, chastity, and obedience. We see that, however, it may have been at other times of the world, poverty now means stagnation—not merely a want of physical comforts and earthly power, but a moral stagnation and a sapping of religious life. . . . Any one who reflects for a moment will see that by this preference of riches to poverty, we throw away much that is good, and encounter many new dangers. There is a hardness of heart that comes with prosperity, and rising commerce often means little more than an introduction to a new and larger way of cheating; but we have made up our minds to pay this price, and incur all these risks, because we like anything better than the stagnation of poverty? Is this not downright heathenism? Is it not exactly what we find almost in every page of ancient history at the very first glimpsings of Christianity? That very thirst for wealth, that longing for the good things of the world, that loathing one of the heathen Roman at the sight of a slave and a pauper; that brutish appetite so keenly awake to every sensual indulgence, are not these the very features which strikes us so forcibly when we study the annals describing the decline both of Republican and Imperial Rome? So that, after all, the gist and oith of this fine writing brings modern England to no better fate than that which befel the effete generations of old, when the barbarians swept them from the face of the earth.—*Tablet.*

Healey, the man who, passing himself off as an initiative officer, endeavored to utter a forged bill on the Marquis of Anglesey, and whose case excited considerable interest when it was before the police courts, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday. He was found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for six years.

We believe that the public, no less than the legal profession, will rejoice at the elevation of Mr. Sergeant Shee to the Judicial Bench. When a man has occupied for twenty years such a place among our advocates as Mr. Sergeant Shee, with the hearty approval of his brethren, it is a very strong presumption of his possessing the legal virtues in an eminent degree. To have been designated again and again for vacant judgeships by his own profession is his best title to the preferment which he has at last obtained. The qualifications for the bar and the bench may not be identical, but it is in the contests of the courts and the social intercourse of the bar that the judicial character is formed and recognized.

The more we look into the only objection that has ever been urged against Mr. Sergeant Shee, the more futile will it appear. He is known to be a Roman Catholic, and although the Emancipation Act expressly opens all judicial offices, except the Lord Chancellorship, to Roman Catholics, it was whispered, rather than argued, that it would be better not to make the experiment. No Roman Catholic had been made an English Judge since the Act passed, and therefore—such was the tacit *non sequitur*—none could safely or properly be made at present. It would shock Protestant feeling, and shake the respect of Protestants for the integrity and impartiality of the Bench.—*Times.*

Financial markets and the public funds are at this moment more than ever dependent on the political situation. Indeed, the situation of Europe is, unfortunately, one that cannot be regulated by any sudden inspiration however promptly carried out. It is one of chronic disease which the slightest incident may at any moment change into a dangerous crisis. As for the ideal panacea which some people hoped to obtain from the consultation of the august sick men of Europe, called a Congress, it is all over. The conclusion arrived at by the great Powers in their answer to the Emperor's invitation is identical with that of Lord Russell's first despatch. True, everybody applauded the noble idea of a Congress; but everybody called for explanations as to the points the Congress would have to consider. It would not be surprising if the French Government acceded to that demand of preliminary explanation. The concession to the temporising humor of Continental Powers will end, after an interval of ever so many weeks, in an answer precisely the same as that which Lord Russell took only fifteen days to prepare and send out. Come what may, there will still remain of this notable experiment the frank and bold judgment pronounced by the Emperor on the precarious situation of Europe. That declaration appears to have startled some timorous persons. Why, they say, should Europe be thus declared in danger? The announcement of an eventual calamity made on such high authority was sufficient of itself to create an immediate evil. When, in the *Barber of Seville*, Basile is told that he is ill, fear makes this worthy personage credulous, and he is at once in a fever fit. Our timid friends should be more reassured now. The Sovereigns of Europe resist much better than Basile, nor do they believe that they are as ill as they have been told. Austria, Prussia, and the German Confederation will not admit that the Treaties of 1815 are defunct. The imaginary invalid is made ridiculous on our stage, but we have his counterpart in the political life of our day—it is that of imaginary health. Not a Continental Power, not even Russia, stained as she is with Polish blood, made infamous as she is by her barbarous persecutions of women, but thinks itself sound and hearty; and even in such a state of grace as to chant hymns in honor of humanity, peace, and progress.—*Times.*

The *Times* contains a protest by Canon Wordsworth against the appointment of Dr. Stanley as Dean of Westminster. He points out very truly that such appointments tend to drive thinking men to Rome. Does he imagine that that effect is likely to be lessened by protests which only show that heretics are installed in the highest places of the Establishment, not inadvertently or by oversight, but consciously and deliberately? Dr. Wordsworth cannot refuse to install the new Dean, if it chances to fall to his lot. Indeed, how could he be allowed to refuse, for to establish the principle that an individual Canon may reject the Queen's nominee, solely because he does not like his way of thinking, would be to establish a tyranny in his hands; and although it does happen in this case that Dr. Wordsworth is in the right, what proof of it has he to give, except that Dr. Stanley's opinion is one way, and his own the other.—*Weekly Register.*

THE CLAYDON ECCEMTRICITIES.—Mr. C. Matthews, one of the monks of the 'Order of St. Benedict,' set on foot by 'Brother Ignatius,' has been received into the Roman Catholic Church at the Broughton (sic) Oratory. Mr. Matthews was known in the 'Order of St. Benedict,' as 'Brother Patrick.'—*Times.* [Query: Has the *Times*, in giving this piece of intelligence, misspelt the title of the Oratory, lest others should be guided thither?—(Ed. *Weekly Register*)]

The judgment of the Privy Council on the 'Essays and Reviews' will be given shortly after Christmas, and it is right that the friends of the Church of England should be prepared for the worst. We learn with deep regret that the penal part of the judgment of the Court of Arches will be substantially reversed and the Bishop of Salisbury and the Rev. Mr. Fealdall will be mulcted in costs.—*Guardian.*

UNITED STATES.

COLD WEATHER IN THE WEST.—From Detroit we learn that the cold was intense on New Year's-day, being 15 below zero, and the following night 20 below.

The N. Y. *World* says:—The rewards offered by the government for deserters and recruits, as well as the ease with which money can be made by bounty-brokers, has led to a system of kidnapping men in our streets dangerous to the security of citizens, and exceedingly disgraceful to the military authorities in charge of the recruiting business in this city, who are perfectly aware of the evil practice of the ruffians they patronize, but have not taken effectual means to remedy the system. It has now become a regular business to stupefy sailors and strangers with drugged liquor, and while in that state to drag them off to Riker's or Governor's Island as deserters or recruits. In many cases these drugged men are passed by the government officers at the examining stations and sent up to Riker's Island as volunteers. The *Courier et des Etats Unis* calls attention to these disgraceful practices, and gives the case of three Frenchmen who were thus served and are now on Riker's Island. Of course they will be rescued by the French Consul; but for American citizens thus seized there is no redress.

SHODDY.—The following from the Hartford Post shows what shoddy—a term so often used in connection with American army contracts—exactly means:—"Shoddy is old, worn-out, unfilled woolen goods made of silk twisted yarn, picked to pieces by machinery especially adapted to the purpose. It is mixed with wool of longer fibre and staple, and when carded together can be spun fine or coarse, according to the proportion it bears to the new wool making the compound. No small portion or per centage of shoddy can be mixed with the new wool and made into yarn, fit for either warp or wool, or yarn for knitting purposes. Mungo is another name for old worn fine felted goods and broadcloth clothes picked to pieces in the same manner. It is the finer article, and when properly prepared can be made into the finest black cloth in the market. A very large portion of all the satin in the market is more or less impregnated with shoddy. The same may be said of hosiery and stockinet goods. It is consequently worn by many, and those who do not get it on in one form or other are the favored few."

Some time ago it was as much as one's personal liberty was worth to visit a prisoner of state, or even have an acquaintance with him. But to endeavor to obtain his release was looked upon as a participation in his crime, and deserving a share of his punishment. It is not surprising that few, even of the most honest Eaters of the Administration, had courage to fly in the face of such danger. What will be thought then of one of the strongest advocates of our 'strong government,' an abolitionist, a vigorous pro-republican, a conscientious, a just, and a man of that sort of thing, interesting himself in the case of one of these prisoners, and finally succeeding in setting him at liberty. What generosity! what self-sacrifice! erica the reader, in admiration. Nothing of the kind, we assure you. The benevolent individ-

ual felt something more substantial than either of the two sentiments, and that something was—\$3,000. It is not every one that experience such a feeling; but the benevolent individual we have alluded to was Senator Hale, of New Hampshire. We will not say *he never so touched*, before, as no doubt, on this occasion *he fell no more* than his high political position demanded. But who was this poor victim of government displeasure to whom he took so tenderly? Perhaps some citizen, whose only crime was the assertion of his rights? Perhaps! one who owed his imprisonment merely to malice. Perhaps! one who had refused to let his slaves enlist, or one who had refused to enlist himself. Perhaps all this, but report makes him out a heavy government contractor, who had been detected in the commission of large frauds. Take this as his true character, and we have the bond of sympathy between the two immediately. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," and we have no doubt the New England Senator was "Hale fellow, well met," with the fraudulent contractor.—*Metropolitan Record.*

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln (the same Lincoln who is now President of the United States), in the House of Representatives, January 12 1848. And in order to enable every reader to assure himself of its authenticity, we will mention that the speech may be found in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe of the 30th Congress (first session) page 24.

The following is a literal extract:—"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. This is a most sacred right—a right which we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own as to a territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, put down a minority, intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such a minority was precisely the case in our own Revolution. It is a quality of revolutions out to go by old lines, or old laws, but to break up both, and make new ones."

We may well let this 'go to the country' without note or comment. But we must remark that the 'philosophy' here taught legitimates and justifies the Southern rebellion in all its extent. On this point there can be no debate. What will Mr. Lincoln's friends say to it? For ourselves, we respectfully dissent.

We are indebted for this precious scrap of political history to the researches of the editor of the *Water-town Union*. It cannot fail to produce some little sensation.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The French Emperor has received and replied to the Address from the Senate in reply to the speech from the throne. On this occasion the Imperial utterance was most pacific; and the sentiments expressed by the Emperor were really quite beautiful and ought to reassure the world of the excellence of his intentions. "Good," so he assured France and Europe—"was the sole motive power of his actions both at home and abroad; the appeasing of passions with concord and union was what he desired; all his wishes were directed to the moment when the great questions which divide Governments and peoples will be peacefully solved by European arbitration"—with much more in a similar strain, which should convince the most obtuse and the most incredulous, that the Empire means peace.

So be it; but in the meantime the warlike rumors do not diminish. Hungary is again rising in arms; whilst south of the Alps Victor Emmanuel is mustering his battalions for an attack, so it is said, upon Venetia in the Spring. For her own part Great Britain is engaged in two little wars—one in the Punjab, another in New Zealand—in neither of which has she as yet been very successful. The last mails from India in fact bring reports of heavy fighting, and very serious losses on the side of Her Majesty's troops.

The political news from England is naught.—Public attention was directed to the hideous revelations lately made as to the treatment of lunatics. In one case a Mr. Samuel Porter has been committed to take his trial for the cruel treatment of his lunatic brother Robert, whom he had kept for years shut up in a room which was never cleaned out, and with a bundle of straw never changed, for its sole furniture. The details are too horrible for repetition, but the state of the unhappy wretch when discovered, may be in some degree imagined. By a writer in the Times it is urged in behalf of the brutal brother Samuel Porter, that he "was a class leader," one who gave "advice to his fellowmen in religion and morality, who held forth touchingly at meetings, and who was described as a man of peculiar benevolence." Yet for all this it was shown that, when the cell in which his wretched brother was immured was visited and cleaned, "the straw that came out was like dung from a bullock's house;" and, even if it be admitted that he himself lived in, and as it were respired an odor of sanctity, it was nevertheless deposed to by one of the witnesses before the magistrates that "the stench" of the room wherein his lunatic brother was for years confined "was so horrible" that the said witness was forced to beat a hasty retreat. "It was worse," deposed this witness, "than any pigstye I have ever seen in my life." It is to be feared that this horrid story affords by no means a solitary instance of the treatment to which lunatics are exposed in the land of the "open bible."

The Times' correspondent records his opinion that the departure of the Archduke Maximilian to take possession of the Imperial Crown of Mexico is not so near or so certain as was supposed a month or two ago. The refusal of the Federal Government to recognise the new Empire has determined the Archduke to decline the post assigned to him in the Napoleonic programme; and we are now told that Spain is in hopes of seeing one of her own Royal stock seated on the Mexican throne.

With the exception of some unimportant skirmishes, there have been no military operations in the United States since our last worth recording. It is to be supposed that as a matter of form, the siege of Charleston still continues; but even the Federal journals no longer speak of its reduction as an event that may confidently be expected to occur before the end of the week.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not take unpaid letters out of the Post Office; and letters once refused for this reason, are disposed of by the Post Office authorities, and are consequently beyond our reach. This will explain why an ordinary notice sent to us in an unpaid letter, and to which a correspondent alludes, has not appeared in our columns.

THE LOWER CANADA SCHOOL LAWS.—We by no means believe that the School laws of the Eastern Province are beyond the reach of censure; and we dare say that, if they were administered in the same illiberal spirit as that in which the school laws of the Western Province were administered, they might be made as oppressive to the Protestant minority in the former, as were the school laws of Upper Canada to the Catholics of that section of the Province.—There may very likely be room for reform in the Lower Canadian school system; and if the complaints made by the Witness of the 8th instant, be founded upon facts, there is need for such reform; for as we would always do to others as we would be done by, so we would not ask our brethren in the West that which we would withhold from our Protestant fellow-citizens in the East.

In substance the complaints preferred by the Witness against the Lower Canadian School system are identical with those long urged by the Catholic minority of Upper Canada against the School system which the Rev. Mr. Ryonson administered. As the latter complained that they were by law compelled to contribute towards the support of non-Catholic schools, so the Witness complains that in Lower Canada, non-Catholics are by law compelled to contribute towards the support of Catholic schools.

"One of the most oppressive laws in such a free country as Lower Canada, is that which compels the Protestant minority in the French parishes to support Roman Catholic schools, unless they can organise a dissentient school, which in most cases they are totally unable to do either on account of the distance that separates the few families, or on account of the restrictions imposed, through an arbitrary division of school districts made by the Catholic majority."—*Witness*, 8th inst.

It will at once be seen that this grievance, this "unjust and tyrannical state of things," as the Witness calls it, is the exact counterpart of that of which Catholics were the victims, and so long complained in vain; and to which the tardy legislation of last Spring proposed to put an end—much to the disgust of Liberal Protestant Reformers who would fain perpetuate upon Catholics in the West the self same injustice which, when they are themselves the subjects of it, they eloquently denounce in the East. We will not, however, reproach our Liberal friends with their inconsistency, and double dealing; but rather would we apply ourselves to see how the grievance, if it really exists, can be done away with, by legislative action.

This grievance, it will be seen by referring to the extract from the Witness, is twofold. It consists firstly in this: That sometimes the Protestant minority in Lower Canada are unable to organise an efficient dissentient School, because of their being few in number, and separated from one another by great distances. Secondly, it consists, or is said to consist in this: That an arbitrary division of school districts is made by the Catholic majority; in consequence of which the few and scattered Protestant families, even when not separated by great distances, are legally incapacitated from uniting for the formation and support of one efficient Protestant school.

In so far as the first grievance is concerned, we need only say that it proceeds from social and physical conditions, over which legislation can have no power, and to which it can apply no remedy.

The second is a grievance of artificial, not natural origin, the creature of legislative action, not of social or physical circumstances. It therefore is amenable to political or legislative treatment; and though we do not undertake to say how far the complaints of the Witness are founded on facts, yet those complaints should certainly be inquired into, and if substantiated should in so far as it is in the power of legislative action to redress them, be redressed.

God forbid that Catholics should ever claim, or appear even as if they claimed for themselves any right or privilege which in analogous circumstances they were not prepared to concede to Protestants. The law should make no distinction of persons, it has no right to discriminate between its subjects. Therefore was it that we always urged the claims of the Catholic minority in Upper Canada in the name, not of the Church, but of the Family. We insisted upon the rights of that minority, not as composed of Catholics, but as composed of parents, who as against the State had an absolute right over the education of their children, and all appertaining thereunto. Upon no other grounds could the demand for "separate schools" be logically insisted upon.

But this logic, this line of argument is as applicable to Lower as to Upper Canada; and is as favorable to the claims of the Protestant minority in one section of the Province, as to the claims of the Catholic minority in the other. Our thesis is simply this.—That the State, constituted as is ours, has no right to compel any man to support schools to which he in the exercise of his parental authority does not see fit to send his children. We care not whether the dissentient be Protestant or Catholic. The parental rights of the one are, as against the State, as good as are the parental rights of the other; and if we, Catholics, would have these rights recognised by Protestants where they are strong and we are weak, sound policy, no less than justice, exacts

that we should be prompt to recognise these same rights on the part of our separated brethren, when circumstances are reversed, and there where they are the weaker party. By so doing only can we effectually urge our claims for justice; and therefore is it that we would, both as a measure of expediency, and as a measure of even handed justice urge the propriety of immediately giving to the Protestant minority—in so far as this can be effected by legislative action—the same facilities for establishing separate schools in Lower Canada, as are accorded to the Catholic minority of the Upper Province for establishing separate schools in that section of the Province.

We do not say that such equal facilities do not already exist. We are confident also that our excellent and truly liberal Superintendent of Education, the Hon. M. Chauveau, has ever done, and will ever do, the amplest justice in his power to Protestants when making their applications to him for redress. But no system is perfect; no human system ever can be so administered as to leave no room, or at least no semblance of room for complaints; and therefore it is the interest, as well as the duty of Catholics, seeing that Protestants do complain, to set on foot a public investigation to ascertain—first, how far these complaints are well founded; and, secondly, how the grievances of which Protestants complain, if their existence be established, may be most promptly and efficaciously remedied.

THE HOLY CHILDHOOD.—We have been requested to publish some details concerning this eminently Catholic work; and for this purpose we avail ourselves of an extended report upon the subject given in the *Minerva* of the 29th ult.

"The Holy Childhood is too generally appreciated in our country so full of faith and charity, for us to abstain from giving a general sketch, and making known the results up to this day it has obtained, more particularly during the past years. Parents who delight to initiate their children into the apprenticeship of the most touching virtues will be happy to give their attention thereto, and to profit by the occasion to encourage them to give free scope to their hearts during those bright days of Christmas and of the New Year.

"We deem—so lately spoke Pius IX. to the entire Christian world—we deem the Holy Childhood altogether worthy of being sustained by a special act of our authority. In fact, whilst on the one hand it devotes itself to the salvation of the wretched children of idolaters, on the other it provokes and animates Catholic children to combine all efforts to save those abandoned little ones. We invite therefore Our Venerable Brethren the Bishops to introduce this good work, each in his own diocese; and we decree just praise to its Directors for their industrious zeal, exhorting them as well as all the associates, to persevere therein with steady constancy.—Associate your children, writes in his turn, the pious Bishop of Montreal, to the admirable work, which yearly procures baptism to upwards of two hundred thousand children. In like manner have all the Bishops of Canada spoken, following in this the example of all the Bishops of the world.

"The hopes inspired by the Holy Childhood for Catholic children have not been frustrated. For forty years during which I have been charged with the care of youth, says a Jesuit Father, never have I met with a work which in a higher degree united all that can contribute to the happiness of children. Never had our children given so much consolation, writes the Superior of a Convent, as since they have belonged to the Holy Childhood. Amongst the diverse methods employed to benefit children, says in his turn a good Brother of the Christian Schools, I have found none more efficacious than the noble work of the Holy Childhood. And finally, adds a worthy Ecclesiastic, we have remarked a great change in our children since they belonged to this work, and a docility so consoling that it leaves nothing to be desired. May the others, few in numbers, who as yet have done nothing for the Holy Childhood, make the same experiences, and they also will find the happy influence of this work on the hearts of children.

"The Holy Childhood, which at first was but as the grain of mustard seed, has become a great tree spreading its branches over the whole earth. It reckons its associates by hundreds of thousands. At its head is a central Council which corresponds with the particular Councils established in every country. Its annals are published in every tongue, and the actual numbers of copies in the French language exceeds one hundred thousand. Its receipts are upwards of twelve millions of francs—a fact at which no one need be surprised when it is remembered that more than one hundred Bishops, after the example of the Chief of the Church, have recommended it to the faithful, and that wherever there are good priests, fervent religious, and pious families, it has found devoted hearts, and zealous apostles. It is impossible to find a well directed parish or a well kept house of education where the work of the Holy Childhood does not prosper.

"The results pass all calculation. Since its origin it has been the means of salvation to upwards of three millions of children. Below we give in figures the details of children saved by it during late years:—

1852—193,000	1856—324,826
1853—216,414	1857—400,000
1854—277,950	1858—313,505
1855—329,389	1859—345,126

"The number has gone on increasing during 1860 61-62. It cannot but augment still more, now that Asia which contains upwards of four hundred millions of souls, nearly half the population of the globe, is at last open to the Gospel, thanks to the victories won by the combined armies of France and England. This is attested

by the letters of the Missionaries, who from all quarters cry for reinforcements, and appeal to the charity of the faithful to enable them to make way against so many urgent wants.

"The means employed by the Holy Childhood to succeed in its holy Apostolate are in appearance most weak, as are all means employed by Divine Providence to arrive at great ends. It exacts only sixpence a year from the associates. "With these sixpences infinitely multiplied, the Holy Childhood has realised the splendid sum of 12,000,000f. (nearly two and a-half millions of dollars) of late years. The receipts amounted to—

1843—22,900	1852—593,740
1847—95,183	1855—1,031,691
1850—248,252	1859—1,254,269

"In the last cited year, 1859, Canada together with the United States occupied the seventh place, after France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Piedmont, the Pontifical States, and taking precedence therefore of Spain, Portugal, etc.

"In 1862 Canada with its regular collections and subscriptions, its lotteries, bazaars, and festivals raised the sum of \$4,600. There is every reason for believing that the year 1863 will be still more productive, if we may judge by the sums actually sent, or announced, and which will soon be paid in. These sums exceed \$3,000.

"Glory then be to God, and peace to men of good will. So long as so generous an emulation shall stir our hearts, we need not fear for the present, troubled as may be the prospects around us. The future is equally consoling. In fact it is not possible that the generation which has so well started should ever give itself the lie. It is by Charity that the world was saved; it is Charity that will preserve it.

A FRIEND OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD.

DEATH OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.—The sad tidings transmitted last week by telegram, have been subsequently confirmed by the New York press. The good and learned Archbishop Hughes is no more on earth; but has been called by Him Whose servant he was, to receive the reward of a long life diligently spent in that Master's service.

The late Prelate was born in Ireland in 1798, and consequently was 65 years old at the time of his death. At an early age he emigrated to America, and manifesting a decided predilection for the ecclesiastical state, he received the holy order of the priesthood at Emmetsburg, Maryland. His zeal and talents quickly attracted the notice of his superiors, and procured his advancement; and after having for some years been entrusted with a pastoral charge at Philadelphia, he was named by the Holy See as Co-Adjutor to the Right Rev. Dr. Dubois, Bishop of New York, whom he succeeded in that See in 1838. For twenty-five years Dr. Hughes governed that diocese, which was, during his administration, raised to the dignity of the Archiepiscopate; and during a period of a quarter of a century he has occupied a prominent and most honorable place before the world, and exercised a most powerful influence over the destinies of his adopted country, not less by his vigor and talents as a controversialist, than by his virtues as a Christian Bishop.

The Catholic Church in North America owes him much, and will long entertain his memory in honor. The great progress which our holy religion has made in a country practically heathen; the numbers of handsome churches, colleges and charitable institutions which of late years have started into being, attest the success of his long episcopate; and are the appropriate monuments by which the memory of his name and his virtues will be handed down to posterity.

By his own countrymen especially, of whom he was indeed the watchful guide, the faithful friend, and the tender father his loss will long be felt and mourned. He was a splendid Irishman—learned, eloquent and undaunted in the midst of danger—as well as a zealous Priest; a noble specimen of that race which during the years of persecution still kept alive the torch of faith in the Old Land, and which has subsequently planted the Cross triumphantly upon the ungenial soil of the United States. Well may the Irish Catholics of the entire Continent weep for the loss of such a man, or such a Priest.

The mortal remains of the deceased Prelate, after lying in state for two days in the Cathedral were committed to the grave on Thursday of last week, amidst an immense concourse. As yet no one has been named as the probable successor of the illustrious deceased.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—On Sunday next, the 17th instant, the religious ceremony of blessing the Statue of Saint Ann will take place in the church dedicated to that Saint, in the St. Ann's suburbs. His Lordship the Bishop will perform the ceremony. The organ, which is now finished, will be played for the first time since its completion. A collection will be taken up to defray the expenses of the church.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S PROMENADE CONCERT.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this *fete* for Tuesday evening next, the 19th instant, at the City Concert Hall. No pains will be spared by the Committee to make it one of the most attractive of the season, and we trust therefore that it may prove one also of the most successful.—Refreshments will be served during the evening by the Ladies of the St. Patrick's Congregation at city prices. We hope the charitable efforts of the Society will be supported by a generous public.

The *Church Times*—an Anglican organ of the High Church or more respectable type, has an article on the eccentricities of "Brother Ignatius," of whose proceedings of course it does not approve; which article it concludes in the following words highly creditable to the honesty and good taste of our Protestant contemporary: "We quite agree with Mr. Lyne in his somewhat second-hand denunciations of the Tudor oppressions of the monasteries. At any rate, monks are a great deal better than Scripture readers and city missionaries."

This frank expression of opinion may not meet with a very cordial reception in the conventicle, or from the Protestant press, generally; but it is in perfect keeping with the language of the great Apostle to the Gentiles in his second epistle to Timothy, third chapter; wherein he describes a certain class of men who already had made their appearance in Christian society—"as having a form of godliness but denying the power thereof;" as "creeping into houses and leading captive silly women laden with sins, and led away with divers lusts." Thus we see that there were—if not "Scripture readers," in the days of St. Paul—at all events "city missionaries" and "colporteurs," and from whom the Apostle warned his readers to "turn away."

We see it mentioned in our exchanges that Lieutenant Governor Dundas has been recalled from P.E. Island. This will, if true, be acceptable news to the Catholics of that Colony, to whom by his encouragement of Orangeism the disgraced official has rendered himself particularly obnoxious. Our readers will remember that it was Mr. Dundas who sanctioned the Orange Incorporation Bill, subsequently disallowed by the Imperial Government, which also passed a severe censure upon the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island for passing such a measure.

We may expect a regular howl from Exeter Hall, and may look forward to much gnashing of teeth amongst the Saints generally throughout the British Empire. Mr. Sergeant Shee, a Catholic, has been appointed to replace Mr. Justice Wightman, lately deceased, as one of the Judges in the Queen's Bench. Mr. Shee is the first Catholic raised to the Bench in England since the great apostasy of the sixteenth century; for although the Emancipation Act theoretically made Catholics eligible to all judicial situations, with the exceptions of that of Lord Chancellor—in practice, and in deference to Protestant bigotry, all Catholics have hitherto, no matter what their merits, their talents, and standing at the Bar, been in England rigorously excluded from all the high offices of dignity and emolument.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—Dec. 1863. Dawson & Son, Montreal.

The story of *Tony Butler* loses nothing in interest as it is continued from number to number; and *The Perpetual Curate* is not inferior to its predecessors. We have also an interesting article on *Heat*, being a review of Professor Tyndall's lectures on that subject; and a very well argued refutation of the lying legends of Wodrow respecting Scotch Puritan martyrs during the last days of the Stuart dynasty—and which in his splendid romance known as the "History of England," are reproduced and even embellished by Lord Macaulay.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—November 1863. Dawson & Son, Montreal.

1. On the Ancient Glaciers and Icebergs of Scotland.
2. The Seaforth Papers.
3. Recent Geographical Discoveries and Research.
4. Pet Marjorie.
5. Clerical Subscription to the Church of England.
6. A Voyage to Alexandria and a Glimpse of Egypt.
7. The Scotch Universities' Commission.
8. Harold Hardrada and Magnus The Good.
9. England and Europe.

To the Editor of the True Witness.
Dickinson's Landing C.W., Jan. 12, 1864.

My Dear Sir,—The few Catholics scattered over this portion of the township of Osnabrock which lies within the limits of Cornwall Mission have long laboured under grave inconvenience from the want of suitable church accommodation. The old frame building on a corner of the Ryan farm at the head of the Long Sault Rapids, which had been placed there years ago by the Irish Catholics employed on the St. Lawrence Canal at the period of its construction, and in which they had been in the habit of assisting at the oblation of the Divine Mysteries, had latterly become altogether inadequate to the increasing necessities of the Catholics in this locality. From the moment that our present pastor, Rev. J. S. O'Connor came amongst us, now some seven years since, he never ceased deploring this state of things, and urging us to put forth our best efforts with the view to provide a remedy therefor with the least possible delay. But the magnitude of the undertaking as compared with our slender resources terrified us; and therefore it was not until last autumn that our priest could induce us to make a beginning. The result has verified his oft repeated assurance that all that was necessary was confidence in God's bounty, united with energy and perseverance on our part to ensure success. For now we have respectable brick Church, capable of accom-

dating over three hundred persons, here in the village of Dickinson's Landing, where a church of any kind has never stood before, and is placed under the special patronage of Ireland's glorious Apostle, St. Patrick, who will not neglect us his children now far away from the land of our birth.

On last Sunday, the 10th instant, His Lordship, Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, honored us with a visit; not even the inclemency of the season could deter His Lordship from travelling one hundred miles, in order to mark his appreciation of the struggles of this poor portion of his large flock in behalf of his holy religion, and to solemnly dedicate to the service of Almighty God this new temple which they have at last succeeded in raising to His honor.

Never, I venture to assert, did His Lordship impose an obligation on any of his spiritual children which was more cheerfully complied with, than will be that given to us on last Sunday, when he exhorted us in glowing language to offer up a daily prayer to God, beseeching Him to bless our generous benefactor, the Hon. Mr. Crawford; while he repeatedly thanked our separated brethren not only on our account, but also in the name of all the Catholics in his entire diocese, for their genuine exhibition of fraternal charity towards us in this instance; reminding us at the same time of the solemn duty which devolved upon us in gratitude for this kindness, of drawing still closer on our part the bonds of social friendship.

Apologizing for the length of this letter in the same way that a countryman of mine did on a memorable occasion, namely, by assuring you that "I have not the time to make it shorter."

I am, yours, &c., A FARRISONER.

Remittances in our next.

GOLD IN THE LOWER PROVINCE.—It is stated that all the gold purchased in Prince Edward's Island, this season, for and on account of the Government, have been paid for in gold, the remittance of either Great Britain or the United States. The large amounts of Gold in circulation in the British North American Provinces, during the past few years, forms one of the distinguished and most remarkable features of these Colonial Times.

Genit Smith, who has been lecturing at Montreal on the "infernal" character of "this rebellion," delivered an address at Milwaukee on the 17th June, 1861, in which he said:—"I have not come to oppose the dissolution of the Union. Nay, I am free to declare that if the South or the North, the East or the West, desire to secede from it, I would have no force employed to prevent the secession. Let the seceder go in peace, followed with our blessings and not with our curses."

SAVING OUT A RECRUITING OFFICER.—The Essex Journal states that one of the recruiting officers located in Detroit this week, became the victim of two or three sharp persons in Windsor, and was very cutely fleeced of one hundred and forty dollars in greenbacks. It appears that the recruiting officer thought Canada a good place to get substitutes, and he came over to see what he could do in the business. He soon found two men foolish enough to accept his proposals, and they were promised twenty dollars each in Windsor, and the balance of the bounty money when they had crossed the river.

INTELLIGENT JURYMEN.—The adjourned inquest on the body of John Treblecock, which was found lying on Palace-street on Saturday morning last, was resumed at the Esplanade-Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, before Coroner Siddell. All but two of the jurymen were assembled, when one of them a Mr. Story produced a copy of the Globe of last Monday morning, and with a few introductory remarks, read therefrom a paragraph showing that the present manner of selecting coroner's juries, was bad and improper.

SCENIC DEATH.—Wednesday morning about nine o'clock a man named Patrick Leonard was discovered at a tavern in St. Paul Street, near the barracks, quite insensible from intoxication and exposure to the cold. He was conveyed to the Station House, where he was visited by Dr. Picault, who ordered his removal to the General Hospital. The unfortunate man received at this institution every care and attention, notwithstanding which he died shortly after his admission.

EXISTING FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.—Thursday morning a man named John Bannon was brought before Judge Coursol charged with enlisting men for the American Army. The police were informed a few days ago that the prisoner was recruiting for the above service, when Detective Coallier was put on his track. This officer in the course of his investigations, learned enough, in addition to what he had been told by a party well acquainted with Bannon's operations, to justify him in arresting the latter, which was done yesterday in Malone's tavern, corner of St. Urban and Lagache streets.

On Friday night, 1st inst., four persons died in Toronto from intemperance or exposure.—John Treblecock, a tavern-keeper, was found dead in Palace street, frozen, but having some marks of violence on the body; Wm. Arthur, late drum-major of the 30th Regiment, of intemperate habits, died suddenly, the jury of inquest finding the cause to be 'excess of drink, want of proper nourishment, and exposure to cold'; W. Connell, formerly of the Canadian Rifle also intemperate, died suddenly; and Sylvester Siddon, a pensioner of the 70th Foot, another inebriate, died in the same house as the preceding from dysentery and freezing rain.

On Friday the 1st instant, Mr J. Turner, foreman in the employ of the St. Francis Lumber Company, was driving a four horse team, when by some accident, the team was upset, and a part of the load struck him on the back; he died on Sunday morning.

ABDUCTION.—A resident of Kingston, O.W., named Bourke, was recently intoxicated and drugged, by Federal recruiting agents in that city, and carried in an insensible condition to the American side, where he was sold for a soldier. His abductors boasted that they would make four hundred dollars out of their victim. Bourke leaves behind him a wife and three helpless children destitute by a crime encouraged by the Look-to-Washington Government.—Evening Telegraph.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The Quebec Chronicle of Friday says:—A rumor has been current for some days past, and is gaining considerable currency, that His Excellency Lord Monck will shortly leave for England; and it is added that there exists something more than a possibility that his Lordship may not return to Canada. The rumor has taken several phases; but we give only that which has general currency, and that for just so much as it is worth—can grano salis.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.—On the 30th July last a circular was sent from the Attorney General's office to Sheriff in whose hands warrants already were, enjoining them to collect arrears without further delay. Eight municipalities were in this category, and from four of these the amounts were collected under pressure, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Municipality and Amount. Includes Barrie-town (\$886 29), Niagara (4,826 68), Prescott (2,061 94), Port Hope (3,072 00).

THE REMAINDER will be made to pay, as surely as were these.—Quebec Mercury.

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DIED FROM EXPOSURE.—An inquest was held on Friday and Saturday last, by Dr. Ferguson, on the bodies of an unmarried woman, named Ann Cassidy, and her infant, who were found dead on Friday morning. The woman was lying on her bed, and the infant in a basket in an out-house. The jury found that both died from exposure.—Cobourg Star.

A GOOD MOVE.—Without pretending to be 'inspired,' we may give a rumor which is in circulation in Quebec, and which has not yet found its way into print. It is that the Government are desirous Parliament should meet on the earliest possible day, with the view of closing the Session in April, so as to allow the Departments to move into the buildings preparing for them at Ottawa in May.

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CHAUDIERE VALLEY RAILWAY.—There is likely to be not only a rush of miners, speculators and adventurers to the Chaudiere region in the spring of the year, but there appears also to be a good prospect of something material being done towards opening up that undoubtedly rich portion of the country. We observe that application is to be made at the next session of Parliament, for an act to incorporate the Chaudiere Valley Railway Company.

Adam J Dixon, of Dixon's Corners, O W, was thrown from his sleigh lately near Prescott, O W, and was so badly injured that he died the same day.

On Friday the 1st instant, Mr J. Turner, foreman in the employ of the St. Francis Lumber Company, was driving a four horse team, when by some accident, the team was upset, and a part of the load struck him on the back; he died on Sunday morning.

On the 4th inst., two young men named Herron attacked a man named Craig in a tavern in Stratford, O W. Craig struck one of his assailants with a chair, severely injuring him about the head.

The splendid Flour Mills belonging to Mr. John M. Ross, of Embro, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, the 3rd instant, at the hour of four o'clock, a.m. The entire building and everything within its four walls were totally consumed. There was one thousand bushels of wheat in the mill at the time which belonged to Mr. Wallace, miller. This gentleman, it seems, will be a great loser, as we understand that Mr. Ross is pretty well insured in two, or perhaps more offices.—Ingersoll Inquirer.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Gananoque, on Wednesday morning, 6th instant, Mrs. Ellen Rossiter, in the 63rd year of her age. For months past she was in declining health, and, during her last illness, was assiduously attended by the Rev. P. Walsh, Pastor of Gananoque, who administered to her all the sacred rites of her Church. Her remains were placed, on the 7th inst., near those of her esteemed son, the late lamented Rev. J. R. Rossiter. May their souls rest in peace.—Communicated.

Died.

At Point St. Charles, on the 10th instant, James Henry, son of Mr. J. B. Rogers, Grand Trunk Railway, aged 6 years and 10 months.

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

Table of retail market prices for various goods like flour, oats, sugar, etc. with columns for item, unit, and price.

MONTRAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 13, 1864.

Table of wholesale market prices for flour, sugar, and other commodities.

MONTRAL CATTLE-MARKET—Jan. 13.

Table of cattle market prices for different types of cattle and sheep.

TORONTO MARKETS—Jan. 13.

Table of Toronto market prices for wheat, barley, and peas.



A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, WILL BE GIVEN ON TUESDAY EVENING, 15th INSTANT, IN THE CITY CONCERT HALL, BY THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. The Committee of Management are making every exertion to give both pleasure and comfort, to those who may patronize them.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, 15th INSTANT, in the SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, at half-past SEVEN P.M. Members are particularly requested to attend.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND MASTER TAILOR TO THE Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Directories and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1864.

It is rumored that James O'Reilly, Esq., the eminent lawyer of Kingston, will oppose the new Solicitor General in South Leeds.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS, PRICES CHEAP AS EVER, To those who pay promptly in Advance.

NOTWITHSTANDING the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours complete, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz.:—

Table listing subscription rates for Blackwood's Magazine and British Reviews, including terms for different durations and quantities.

These publications possess unusual interest at this time from the numerous articles they contain in relation to our own country, and although many of them are strongly tinged with prejudices and represent in some instances unwelcome facts, others are entirely free from such objections, and all contain many wholesome truths which it will do us no harm to read and ponder.

Subscribers in Canada must remit in Canadian currency, and will then receive their Numbers free of United States postage.

The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the BATTLE of GETTYSBURG, is now ready—price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be addressed to LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

We also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE, By Henry Stephens of Edinburgh and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1000 pages and numerous Engravings. PRICE \$6, for the Two Volumes. By Mail, \$7.

Jan. 14. L SCOTT & CO.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.

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

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

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

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! THE Subscriber is SELLING BOOKS at TWENTY-FIVE per cent less than any other house in the city. Parties wishing to present to their friends a Christmas or New Year's Gift, would find it to their advantage to call at PICKUP'S BOOK STORE, 214 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, adjoining Messrs. Gibb & Co.'s, and examine the stock for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Montreal, Dec 25, 1863. E. PICKUP, 3m.

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

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

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

WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

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

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DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Directories and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1864.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE DEBATE UPON THE ADDRESS.—PARIS, Dec. 18.—In the Senate to-day the debate upon the Address was continued.

M. Boujeau, in a vehement speech in favor of Poland, maintained that it was the interest of France and of civilization not to permit the destruction of the Polish nationality.

M. Dupin, sen., in a speech which was loudly applauded, blamed the excesses of which Poland is the victim. 'But,' asked the speaker, 'should France allow herself to be dragged into a war for Poland, as she has done for Mexico? No. Once is quite enough. Notwithstanding the incitements from abroad and from the Opposition press, France will not go to Poland. It would be an adventure against which the Emperor will guard us. If the Emperor's appeal to Europe has not been heard, France must not risk her destinies in a foreign cause.'

M. Beaumont proposed that the passage in the Address relating to England should be suppressed, and maintained that in consideration of her conduct England did not deserve to be named in the Address of the Senate.

MM. Hubert Delisle and Casabianca spoke in defence of the paragraph of the committee, which was adopted.

The Address in its entirety was then agreed to by 125 votes.

Dec. 20.—The Constitutionnel of this morning publishes an article by M. Limayrac, observing that the dispute in Germany is becoming complicated and aggravated, without its being, however, necessary to renounce the hope of maintaining peace. France alone, of all the great Powers, is in no way interested in the question. This proves how opportune is the proposal of a Congress the leading idea of which was peace and civilization devoid of all ambition.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes:—

'It appears from returns published by the Statistical Society of Paris that there are at present 3,815,847 soldiers under arms in the 18 European States, containing a population of 289,495,195 souls. These standing armies cost annually 3,221,402,555*l.* or about 84*l.* per man. It appears further that for every 74 inhabitants one is taken for the military service, and that the armies cost 32 per cent of the total expenditure of the various countries by which they are maintained.

'Should the Powers interested in reducing this enormous expenditure come to an understanding, 1,907,924, or half the men under arms, being from 20 to 35 years of age, might be immediately restored to peaceful occupations. The expense so saved would amount to 1,600,000,000 francs—a sum sufficient to add 6,000 miles of railway annually to those already existing in Europe. This great improvement once realized the European Powers might direct their attention to the reduction of their debt. The annual interest of their debt, is estimated at 2,300,000,000*l.*, representing a capital of 57,500,000,000*l.*, which might be paid off in 38 years, or the savings might be applied to the reduction of the taxes which press most heavily on the population. The fact of restoring 1,907,924 men in the prime of a peaceful occupation could be one of the most efficacious means of adding to the prosperity of Europe. Calculating the wages of the men at only 2*l.* a day, and supposing that their pay represents the fifth of the value produced by their labour, this pacific army would create daily produce of the value of 20,000,000*l.* A great portion of the capital, moreover, now employed in the manufacture of articles required for the clothing and arming of these 1,907,924 men would become disposable, and might be applied to other branches, incomparably more useful, of national industry. Finally, the effect of keeping so many young men at home would be, at least temporarily, to reduce the price of labour, and thus to increase production.'

Among the heavy embarrassments which are crowding round the Emperor of the French there is none so serious, none its remote consequences so threatening, as the state of his finances. France is beyond all dispute the country in the world best calculated to support without difficulty a heavy burden of taxation.—Those resources which prodigies of industry and perseverance have furnished to England a prodigious Nature has herself lavished on our more fortunate neighbor. A fertile soil, a mild and genial climate, noble rivers, and a coast washed by the waves of three seas have been placed in the hands of a people industrious, intelligent, thrifty, and endowed with a taste which bestows upon their productions a value superior to that of the raw material and of the labor employed upon it. Yet, two years ago, this wealthy and industrious nation, being then at peace with the world, if we except a small war in Cochinchina—a sort of trouble from which England is scarcely ever exempt for a year together—was startled by the announcement of a deficit of about 240,000,000 sterling.

Two deficits of such an amount within two years in time of peace are a financial exploit which we believe no other country in the world can attempt to rival. The revenue of France may be stated in round numbers at somewhere about two milliards, or 280,000,000 sterling. The average deficit, as established by late experience, seems to be about 220,000,000 annually. Nor does this deficit give a full idea of the amount of the calamity. The State is under contract to pay to certain railways 475,000,000*l.*, or about 215,000,000 sterling.—London Times

While the Emperor Napoleon is engaged in a policy which, though professing, and perhaps really seeking, the most generous and philanthropic objects, seems more likely to trouble than to preserve the peace of Europe, and causes the utmost anxiety in every Court on the Continent, this powerful and enterprising Prince Suda himself heavily pressed by domestic anxieties of his own. Nobody, we presume can doubt that the principal object of the restless and ambitious career of the French Emperor has been rather domestic than foreign, and that the influence he has gained, the laurels he has won, and the territories he has obtained for France were principally desired as means of domestic popularity—as the steady foundations on which the Imperial dynasty was to be based. However reasonably this

expectation might seem to have been founded in the well known love of France for military glory and foreign influence, it does not seem that the aim of this policy has as yet been attained. The recent election of M. Pelletan, the Opposition candidate, instead of M. Picard, for Paris is a symptom of public opinion which cannot be denied or disregarded. Paris is the seat of the Court and of the public offices; in it most of the prominent supporters of the Imperial dynasty reside; and more richly than elsewhere flows through the streets of Paris the golden stream of Imperial patronage and favor. Yet the Imperial candidate is rejected by a majority of 6,000 votes, which has grown up somehow or other since the election in May last. Whether it has been the state of the finances, the cautious policy with regard to Poland, or the failure to convolve a European Congress, we cannot say. The result remains, account for it how you will.

A crime similar to that committed by the notorious Palmer is the subject of judicial investigation in Paris. A physician insured the life of his wife for 500,000*l.* (£20,000) and shortly after the payment of the first premium the youth woman died. The suddenness of the death and the large amount for which the life was insured created suspicion in the minds of the directors of the insurance company, and they determined to make the case known to the highest law authorities. An investigation was commenced under the direction of the Imperial Attorney-General in consequence of which the physician was arrested and committed to the prison of Mazas.

ROBBERY OF THE DIAMONDS OR BACKSWICK'S JEWELS.—A robbery of diamonds, to the amount of about £24,000 has just been committed at the Duke of Brunswick's residence in the Rue de Beaumon, by a servant named Schaw, supposed to be of English origin. One evening the Duke on reaching home after a soiree, was surprised not to see the man, as usual, and on going to his bedroom, where the property was kept in safe fixed in the wall, he trod on some hard substance, which proved to be a diamond of the value of 100,000*l.* On examining the collection it was found that, besides diamonds, a sum of 18,000*l.* in gold had been taken, but 100,000*l.* in bank-notes contained in a pocket-book, and a number of articles of jewellery and other valuable property, had been left intact. Notice was immediately given to the police, and in a few hours the Duke had the satisfaction of learning that Schaw had been captured at Bologna, with the diamonds and gold still in his possession.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—The Spanish papers favorable to the Congress are of opinion that Spain ought to demand the restoration of Gibraltar, and that the Ministry should accede to this national object.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—Garibaldi is stated on good authority (the *Augsburg Gazette*), to have left Caprera, and to be at Rivoli, near Genoa.

The dreadful state of Sicily, and the horrible atrocities committed there by the military, would be scarcely credible, if it were not for the evidence by which they have been established. O'Donates, a Sicilian deputy, having read in the chamber at Turin a few days ago, a document in which several most barbarous acts of cruelty, perpetrated by the Piedmontese soldiers on the family and friends of those who sought to evade the conscription, were recorded made a motion for an enquiry into all the particulars. In one instance, a town of 22,000 inhabitants, in which were a few renegade conscripts, were deprived of its supply of water, and orders issued by the commanding officer to shoot any one attempting to pass the gates. In another instance, the soldiers attacked a cabin, not for the purpose of securing a conscript, but to obtain information from the inmates, consisting of a father, a son and daughter. Admission having been refused, the soldiers set fire to the house, and the three unfortunate people were burnt to death. This almost incredible barbarity occurred at Petralia.

ROME, Dec. 13.—The Pope, without any previous announcement to King Victor Emmanuel, and contrary to the wish of the Italian Government, has nominated Cardinal Guadi, Archbishop of Bologna, and Monsignor Clementi, Vicesceleschi, Cardoni, and Micallef Bishops of Rimini, Osimo, Recanate, and Castello respectively, all these sees being in the former Pontifical provinces now forming part of the Italian Kingdom.

Dec. 14.—The Pope in Consistory to-day, appointed Bishops to the vacant Dioceses in the Romagna, the Marches, and Umbria.

The London *Tablet* thus comments on the action of the Pope:—
The Pope has done nothing that was not within his right; the filling up of the vacant Sees was his prerogative, and nobody else had any share in the work. The Pope has always done so, and he has now done only that which he has done at all times. There is no right in Victor Emmanuel, there never was any right in him, to interfere. He may dislike the appointments, he may prefer disorder, but he has no right, and never had a right, to interfere.

Even admitting that Victor Emmanuel is lawful Sovereign in the territories he has stolen from the Holy See, he still has no business with the filling up of the vacant churches. By the common law of the Church, the nomination and appointment of all Bishops throughout the world are vested in the Pope. That is the common law of the Church which he governs. In those countries where the crown intervenes in the appointment of Bishops, it intervenes in virtue of a special privilege, and not by way of right independent of the consent of the Holy See. The Pope has granted such a favor for reasons that to him seemed good, and those rights have been generally embodied in legal instruments called conventions or concordats. Outside those instruments they do not exist, and never have existed, for the instant those instruments are broken through the Pope resumes his rights and the common law takes effect. Now there is no convention or concordat in existence between the King of Sardinia and the Pope in relation to the churches of those territories which have been fraudulently and violently taken from the Holy See, and therefore Victor Emmanuel and his Government have no more right to be communicated with on the matter than the Emperor of Russia or the Queen of England.

But it will be said that the Sovereign Pontiff ought to have communicated with the usurping Government, because the bishops are in the grasp of Victor Emmanuel. If there be any Catholics who can make such an obligation, they had better reflect on what they might do under analogous circumstances. The Pope has not acknowledged the law of might, he has not acknowledged the rights, and wait for the restitutions must come. Meanwhile, he could not waive his rights, nor acknowledge any right in Victor Emmanuel. The King of Sardinia never had any title to intervene in the appointment of the Bishops in question, and no Catholic can allow that temporal Sovereignty, supposing it lawful—which in this case it is not—can have any natural right to the designation of persons who are to govern and teach Christians.

We wait for more news; but it is not likely to be gratifying, for the men who talk of a 'Free Church in a Free State' at Turin have not hitherto given much freedom to the Church. Here is an opportunity for them to reduce their theory to practice; the Sovereign Pontiff has filled up the vacant sees in a country now free, according to the language of the day, and the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel are bound by their principles to offer no resistance. If they throw any hindrances in the way of the new Bishops they will contradict themselves, and take patent once more the shameless hypocrisy they practice when they preach that impossible maxim. A Government which has already broken every engagement it has ever made with the Holy See may think lightly of violating its own promises, and especially so when the promise is only a ruse to entrap the weak. A free church is what these men never really con-

templated, but the cry was useful, and was therefore made; none of the Bishops of Piedmont have found it otherwise than false, and they have had long experience of the men who put it forth.—*Tablet*.

Count Sartiges, now French Ambassador at Rome, in his audience of instalment, gave it to the Pope as his opinion, that the return of spring would be the signal for war, and that perhaps it would not even be delayed till then. It is a question of reinforcing the corps of occupation in Rome. The new contingent would consist of four thousand men. This tends to prove—what, besides, cannot be avoided, namely—that Italy will be mixed in the approaching events. Speaking of Count Sartiges, his attitude in the elevated office which he now fills, is well calculated to inspire confidence in good Catholics. A word of his, which was quoted in my presence, proves that his sojourn in Turin has not attached him to the Piedmontese cause. M. Minghetti, in taking leave of him, said:—'M. Le Comte, you carry away with you our deepest regrets.' 'What is certain,' he replied, 'is that I leave none behind me.'

It is reported in Rome burghs that the French are to take the entire police into their hands, and that the gendarmic force is to be increased in that end. Surely some protest will be made at such an aggression on the power of the Holy See, and encroachments of the Imperial occupation.

Letters from Upper Italy to-night speak of an enormous armament on both sides of the frontier, and the Italian troops are already put on a war-footing. The issue will soon be tried by wager of battle, and the armies of Savoy will not fare the better, for the weight of an excommunication which never fell in vain on prince or power, as every assailant of Rome has experienced from the Onustable to Napoleon. The revolution is gathering itself for its supreme effort. Will our chiefs do as much in the coming session, when the battle will lie as much in their hands as in the bayonets of Austria? Catholics can no longer hesitate, for even Protestants will anticipate them in the Reaction of opinion.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A horrible sacrifice was perpetrated the other day by two national guards at San Nicola di Carita, in Naples. They had been playing cards, it seems, and one who had lost got up and went into the church, and deliberately cut the picture of the Madonna Adolorata into three pieces, accompanying the act with the most horrible blasphemies. His aim in so doing does not appear very clear, and his companions endeavored to bush it up, but when the people entered in the morning their indignation knew no bounds, and there was an emeute, the end of which was that the officer accused the Priest of the sacrifice with the aim of exciting a Reaction, and seven arrests were made. The amnesty is now judged at what it is worth, a complete imposture. About fifty in Naples are released, and half of them are obliged to submit to 'domicilio coatto,' or forced residence in some of the towns of Northern Italy. Sixty women have just been deported to Elba and Sardinia from Benevento, accused of harbouring brigands of course. Among those to whom entire liberty has been refused, is the Cavaliere Carracciolo, who has been assigned a domicilio coatto, and whose application for permission to return to his family at Naples or to join his relations in France has been rejected. M. de Christen has in like manner been refused passports to return to France by the French authorities and was told by them he could only embark for Trieste, Malta, or Constantinople. So much for the good will of the imperial officials towards French royalists and the measure of protection they have to expect from the French Government. The Cavaliere Quattromani is another person placed under surveillance in Naples. The prisons are as full as ever, as new arrests have more than counterbalanced the persons set free. Brigandage goes on just as usual in the Benevento and Capitanata and Carruso's band is in full activity again though a telegram to-night reports that he had been taken at Monte Falcone. Another good comment on the amnesty is that of 34 persons liberated, four were re-arrested next day by virtue of the *Leggi Pica*.

The following letter from a well-known Sicilian deputy appears in the *Dovere* of Turin:—

CARRARA, Nov. 1, 1863.—My dearest friend, The affairs of Sicily induce me to write to you. And in order to do so most briefly, and directly, I will say that 'if things continue as they are, the Government will destroy Sicily, and Sicily will destroy Italy.' The Sicilian people have given evidence in their history more than once that patience is not the most striking of their virtues, and that their forbearance has limits which are not to be transgressed with impunity, the Vespers of the 4th of April have sufficiently proved. Now, the Italians cannot trifle with them, more safely than any other people. The cause of unity is certainly sacred and vital to Italy, but it is not supreme, and above the cause of unity there reigns in the conscience of every people that of liberty, justice. In the long run the civilians will find that they must reason thus, and they will be reduced to the painful strain of choosing justice before liberty, or Italy. But you will ask, are there sufficient injustices, and suffering to justify my presentiments and fears? Let us see. On the *debit* side of the Government we must put to the account everything which they ought to have done, and have not chosen to do. We find in this list schools, streets, reintegrated funds, bravest men and patriots rewarded, thieves and Bourbonists punished, Garibaldi and his followers honoured, &c. &c., because a direct negative and a broken contract are injustices like the rest. But let us leave these aside and come to the principal charge.

In Sicily there are ten resistants to the Conscription! General Govone supposes 4,000 in Palermo alone, but in his suppositions he includes dead men, women, infants, forged and double names, and men who have been illegally conscripted, in short an entire imaginary contingent. Let us leave for the present, to those who choose to dwell upon it, an estimation of the ability of our commissioners of conscription, and a consideration of the unjust persecution, the useless suffering which a furious pursuit of these phantoms has inflicted. Let us pass over in silence the wasted strength of the soldiers, and the degradation of their office, the *tragi-comedy* of the *equivoces*, and the good humour of the Italian people, who never had any existence. At any rate, there are resistants in Sicily then. 'Martial law,' too, what the blessings of martial law are, the whole of Italy can more or less remember, and Sicily is learning yet more thoroughly under the rule of General Govone.

Let us speak plainly. If you think to scourge a country, and then call on its sons to bear arms for you; if you nourish its hopes and aspirations with the sacred images of Rome and Naples, and condemn it to the nightly patrol of *sbirri* and police, if you call for soldiers, and make carabinieri, if, in a word, you destroy in a people that profound sentiment of justice which makes them say—'If we give our country our lives and our fortunes, our country gives us love, justice, prosperity, and greatness in return.'—Never hope, General, that you will see that people voluntarily and cheerfully recruit the ranks of your army. One does not debase, one does not deprave a country, and then ask it for deeds of virtue; one does not bleed a man and then tell him to fight. The same reason by which made you term those Italian deserters comrades, who went with you from Marsala to Madaloni, and who, in twelve hours, left your regiment, in 1800, when they learned that the promises of Catalonia had been broken, the same reason may, if not to-day, one day or another, be valid in the case of the Duchies, the Neapolitans, in a word, for all Italians.

However, whatever we may think of it, we are face to face with the law of resistants, and the Government has put the whole of Sicily in a state of siege, not even excepting the Senators houses. But in what a state of siege? At the mercy of their soldiery in their most truculent mood, in a condition compounded of Lynch Law, the Kibot, and the Holy Office. You will say 'exaggerate,' perhaps? Hear me. Do you know the story of General Serpi? If not, read the Sicilian journals, and especially the extraordinary supplement to the *Unita Politica* of the 27th September, No. 215. In the meantime, I will sketch it for you briefly. An old feud reigns between the houses of Palazzoli and Bonmariti in Favorata. Some of the Palazzoli are arrested on some imputation by the National Guard, and on the following day are found dead in their prison. This murder is ascribed to domestic vengeance, and the Bonmariti are accused of it, and one of them is brought up for trial, while two others are stabbed in the dark, by a hand whose identity is easily divined. The innocence of the Bonmariti is made clear, but who can recall the dead to life? The Palazzoli, one of whom is General Favorata, contracts a friendship with General Serpi, commandant of the Sicilian Carabinieri. The General interferes in the affair of the *Vendetta* and in order to protect his friends from a lawsuit, and perhaps worse, proposes to finish the feud *alla Figaro*. He assembles the Bonmariti, and proposes to them that they should betroth their daughter, aged thirteen, to one of the Palazzoli. The Bonmariti consent, but the daughter refuses. She swears that she will never give her hand to a man who has shed the blood of her kin. General Serpi will not acknowledge himself to be defeated, and insists, and threatens the parents so that they place the girl in his hands. Little then avails the unhappy girl that she cries, entreats, and bewails her fate; her liberty and her life are sacrificed. The general threatens her parents with a revival of the Palazzoli process if the marriage be not accomplished. His actions followed speedily on his threats. On the 21st a column of the 19th Infantry arrived at Favorata, arrested the Bonmariti and their adherents, and carried them off to the head quarters. There they were confronted with the General, who declared to Vito Bonmariti, the father of the girl, 'I have come here to cause the completion of the marriage of your daughter with Palazzoli, and I have made all the necessary dispositions for securing its fulfilment.' I omit the arguments, the terror, the father's prayers. The daughter was dragged away from the College and was subjected to a last trial. She was brave and refused anew to barter her soul, and took refuge in a convent. General Govone contented himself with admonishing the parties. As for General Serpi who could think of assailing the army, by touching one of its chiefs?

In the *Aquila Latina*, a Messinese journal, we read as follows:—
'According to the instructions of the Municipal authorities, some soldiers were sent to Rocca, to arrest a young man, aged eighteen, named Pasquale Sacca, a carpenter, whom they found in his bed, and dying. This circumstance made no impression whatever upon his captors, and Sacca was brought to Romella, a two hours journey, over Sicilian roads, in such a condition.' A few hours later, he died. Sacca had never disturbed the public security 'Piedmontese, Lombards, Sicilians, Tuscans, Metropolitan' (exclaims this friend of the people, have you heard?)

And you, whose weapon is the pen, you who have not had courage to confess the truth, when it could be injurious to your interests—what have you to say?
The *Giornale di Sicilia*, the official organ of the Government, relates according to *usum Delphini*, the Petralia Soprana affair. If the facts were only such as it states them to have been they would be sufficient to cover us with shame. But much worse remains to be told. You must know that a body of men, guided by a delegate of public safety, and composed of soldiers, carabinieri, and commercial guests, surrounded the house of Petralia Soprana, by night, demanding a resident. The inmates, who knew nothing about him, refused to open the door at that hour, and hearing the soldiery threatening, and striking the walls, they fired a few shots out of the upper windows. As it seemed difficult to force an entrance, the commandant of the troops was sent off to call the lieutenant, who came immediately, and decided that in such cases the resources employed by Mouravieff were advisable. They set fire to the straw in an adjoining stable, and to the door, so that it spread at once all over the house, the door fell down in ashes, and they entered by the breach. When the conquerors reached their victims they were already burnt to ashes, says the *Giornale di Sicilia*. They were still alive, say several witnesses. Who shall penetrate the mystery of their sufferings. The fact is, that on the bodies burned by the flames, men, women and children, were found undeniable traces of wounds inflicted by fire-arms. The version which I have selected is the mildest; for the entire truth I refer you to the report of the *Official Journal*. The reader will cry 'enough'—but let him say that to those who commit such horrors, not to me who only relate them. In the military hospital at Palermo there is a poor man, kept there as a resistent, and who the doctors persist in declaring feigns this terrible malady. After many vain efforts to make him speak, to what, thank you, have they resorted? To fire again. They applied lighted torches to the unfortunate creature's limbs, they make 46 wounds in his body, but he has not yet spoken. Torquemada forced innocent persons to confess sins they had never committed, by fire, but it never entered the imagination of the gloomy Priest of the Inquisition to make the dumb speak. And now, you call the Sicilians guilty when they seek to escape the conscription, you say they do not love Italy, that they do not recognize the virtue of self-sacrifice, that they are barbarians, that they are Arabs. I will answer you for them with a picture of two states of siege, with the gates of Palermo barred, with citizens and senators arrested on the highway, with the nuptial arrangements of Serpi, the corpse of Sacca, the flames of Petralia, and the wounds of the mute of Palermo, with the army from which you have taken the prestige which made it sacred and coveted, the crusade against the two stragglers who still hold Rome and Venice.

It is imperatively necessary now, that the honest press should join hands and inaugurate a formal campaign against the military measures which are pursued in Sicily, demanding the cessation of the state of siege, and of military ascendancy, and the restoration of the island to ordinary laws, to morality, and to justice. If this system of violence and deprivation continue, I conclude as I began—the Government will destroy Sicily, and Sicily will destroy Italy.

Yours,
GIUSEPPE GERZONI.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—Advices received here state that the Turks are concentrating large bodies of troops in Bulgaria.

The object of these measures is supposed to be closer observation of the relations of the Danubian Principalities, which constantly become more critical.
The Russian authorities in Poland have just sent back to Count Mensdorff, the governor of Galicia, 11 insurgents who are Austrian subjects, and as such an event has never before occurred it is here considered proof positive that there is now a better understanding between the Russian and Austrian Courts.

Fortunately there is not much to be said on the Danish question. As a compliment to the King of Prussia, the Emperor Francis Joseph consented to place the Austrian corps of execution under the supreme command of Frederick Charles; but it was with the proviso that in the event of a war the Austrian troops are to be placed in the first line of battle. The Bund has appointed two commissaries for the German Duchies, whose duty it will be govern them until such time as the question relative to the constitution and to the right of succession are definitely settled.

The Danish troops in Holstein have positively received orders to withdraw from the province without resistance as soon as the Federal troops shall enter. The day of the anniversary of the battle of Schlesiel Holstein troops at Copenhagen were assembled to hear a proclamation read reminding them that their fathers had fought victoriously on that day side by side with the Danish troops, and telling them that the King relied on their fidelity in case of war. The troops responded with cries three times repeated of 'Long live Christian IX.' The late Minister, Clausen, expresses a hope in the *Dagbladet* that if the King of Denmark confines himself to the defence of Schlesiel the non-German Powers will not abandon him. The nearer the time fixed for the entrance of the Federal troops approaches the more the excitement increases at Hamburg. Their entrance is to be the signal for the publication of the Duke of Augustenburgh's proclamation in Schlesiel-Holstein. A trustworthy person arrived from Altona states that the people of Holstein will proclaim the Duke as soon as he sets his foot on the soil of Holstein. Several of the young men of the middle classes have enrolled themselves to serve in the corps of volunteers, whose object is to support the Pretender and to conquer Schlesiel for Germany.

Letters from Copenhagen to the 16th assert that the Swedish Minister has declared that under the present circumstances Sweden believes herself unable to sign the defensive treaty with Denmark prepared in July last.

It is asserted that the Danish Minister-President, M. Hall, has proposed to Lord Wodehouse that, instead of cancelling or suspending the November Constitution, the last paragraph should be modified to the effect that the King shall determine the period of its coming into force.

The Hamburg Senate has voted 1,000,000 marks banco for the defence of the city, and intends to propose to the civic representatives a vote in favor of the Augustenburgh succession in Holstein.

POLAND.
The Russian Colonel Commander-in-Chief of the district of Konin has published the following ordinance:—

'At the approach of winter the forests can no longer serve as a refuge for the rebels, and the latter conceal themselves in towns and villages, where they are sheltered by the inhabitants. Consequently every inhabitant who shall not inform the military authorities of the presence of a rebel in his dwelling shall be tried by court-martial, and punished as if he were a rebel. A fine shall, moreover, be levied on the inhabitants of such towns or villages. Tailors, shoemakers, and such tradesmen are forbidden to keep ready-made clothes in their houses. Should such articles be found in their possession they shall be severely punished. Mayors of towns or villages are expressly forbidden to supply rebels with carts or horses. Anybody violating this order shall be tried by court-martial, and a fine shall be levied on the inhabitants. Inasmuch as the bands of insurgents are at present not numerous, the inhabitants themselves might, without difficulty engage by arming themselves with anything they can find—such as staves, hatchets, forks, or sticks. They might further arrest the bands when not too numerous, and apprise the nearest military detachment of the fact. The mayors of towns and villages are charged with the organization of a rural and municipal militia. Every Polish rebel when arrested should be delivered up to the nearest military detachment. Persons possessing arms or anything else belonging to the rebels should immediately hand them to the nearest military chief, for if, on the contrary, such objects are found in possession of an inhabitant he shall be punished with all the severity of military law. Anybody guilty of a violation of the aforesaid regulations shall be punished with all the severity permitted by the laws, and without any indulgence; nor shall any excuse offered by him be taken into consideration.'

A German Correspondent, writing from Lomza, in the *Schlesische Zeitung*, gives the following description of Mouravieff's recent proceeding in that town:—

'Some time before we were placed under the iron sceptre of Mouravieff, a Russian military commandant had resided here apparently as a quiet private gentleman, not interfering in anything. This, however, was but a mask, which the Russian used to enable him to insinuate himself into the confidence of the citizens, and thus to act as a spy on their actions. As soon as he acquired sufficient information, he requested Mouravieff to send us an unscrupulous and energetic Russian as governor. This was soon done and Mouravieff's emissary, immediately after his arrival, summoned all the inhabitants, both Jews and Christians to the market place. We obeyed this order patiently, and the market-place was soon filled. The Christian inhabitants were then separated from the Jews, and surrounded by infantry and Cossacks, after which the new ruler came forward, glared at the trembling crowd, and exclaimed, 'Where is the rascal N—?' The individual named, one of our principal Jewish merchants, advanced. 'Lock him up!' was the order to the Cossacks, who immediately seized him, and dragged him from the spot. Then, turning to the Christians, 'Now, you perjured, faithless hounds, have you quite forgotten your great Czar? Down on your knees, and swear your oath of allegiance once more!' We then fell trembling on our knees, and remained in that position until our master thus addressed us—'Now get up, pack off to your houses, and write an address of submission to our mighty Czar and Lord!' With these words we were dismissed. We thought this was all, but we were grossly deceived. The arrests now began. The most respectable officials and citizens were taken from their houses and thrown into prison. The slightest remonstrance was punished with from fifty to 100 lashes. An old Polish lady, who was ordered to produce her son, but could not do so as he was absent, received 60 blows with a rod. The apothecary, S—, a citizen universally liked in this town was also arrested, and received 70 lashes because he did not follow his escort quick enough. In short, it is impossible for me to describe to you all the acts of violence committed by this worthy delegate of Mouravieff. We are in despair. All trade is stopped. We hear of nothing but arrests and floggings.—The address is signed. May Poland forgive us this forced homage! The world knows the way these addresses are obtained. In the neighbouring city of Suwalki, the Jewish community was similarly forced to sign an address of submission and the deputation which took it to Wilna was accompanied by a strong military escort. A letter from Kalisz says: 'A Russian patrol has been cut to pieces by the insurgents in the vicinity of that town, and that a squadron of Hussars sent after the latter has not returned.'

The same paper also publishes the following letter

deniedly settled. The troops of execution will receive orders to avoid, if it be possible so to do, a collision with the Danes, but both here and at Berlin it is feared that there will be a conflict at Rendsburg and Friedrickstadt. At the first-mentioned place the fortress is on the Holstein side of the Elber, and the *leve de pont* on the opposite (Schlesiel) bank on that river. At Friedrickstadt the very reverse is the case. The *Sud-Deutsche Zeitung*, which is one of the organs of the 'Bundesverein,' laments that Germany has no Federal Court of Justice in which the claims of Christian of Denmark and of Duke Frederic of Augustenburgh can be examined into, but it forgets to observe that the Emperor of Austria proposed to his fellow-sovereigns at Frankfurt to establish a 'Bundesgericht' without any delay. In many of the Sovereign German houses there are laws relative to the right of succession, but there are none in the Holstein family.

DENMARK.
A letter from Copenhagen of the 14th inst states that the Danish troops in Holstein have positively received orders to withdraw from the province without resistance as soon as the Federal troops shall enter. The day of the anniversary of the battle of Schlesiel Holstein troops at Copenhagen were assembled to hear a proclamation read reminding them that their fathers had fought victoriously on that day side by side with the Danish troops, and telling them that the King relied on their fidelity in case of war. The troops responded with cries three times repeated of 'Long live Christian IX.' The late Minister, Clausen, expresses a hope in the *Dagbladet* that if the King of Denmark confines himself to the defence of Schlesiel the non-German Powers will not abandon him. The nearer the time fixed for the entrance of the Federal troops approaches the more the excitement increases at Hamburg. Their entrance is to be the signal for the publication of the Duke of Augustenburgh's proclamation in Schlesiel-Holstein. A trustworthy person arrived from Altona states that the people of Holstein will proclaim the Duke as soon as he sets his foot on the soil of Holstein. Several of the young men of the middle classes have enrolled themselves to serve in the corps of volunteers, whose object is to support the Pretender and to conquer Schlesiel for Germany.

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The same paper also publishes the following letter

from a Pole who had recently been deported to Russia, in illustration of the statement of the official *Diennik* that the prisoners in the citadel of Warsaw are mildly treated.—

"Although I arrived at my destination some weeks ago, I have hardly yet recovered from the sufferings of my imprisonment, which have been more severe than all the fatigues of the journey. I will not mention the physical sufferings which those in the citadel must endure—for they have no doubt, been described by many of my fellow-sufferers—but which exceeds all comprehension in the manner in which one is treated by the Russian staff-officers who act as judges at examinations. How little I had to disclose at my examination you, my friends, well know; but, as I was regarded as an influential personage, it was thought necessary to extort information from me at any price, and terrible were the measures they resorted to with this view. Many questions that were put to me, they accompanied by striking me in the face with their fists, and tearing the hair from my head and beard, so that frequently I was taken senseless and motionless to my cell. My persecutor who thus treated me, and no doubt many others, in this way, is a colonel named Idanowicz. Often when the savage glared at me and pulled at my beard, I felt as if I could throw myself upon him and tear his eyes out with my nails; but the thought of you, my dear friends, restrained me. It would not make my situation worse than it is, wishing to preserve my life for your sake. I do not know whether these lines, which a sympathizing officer has consented to take charge of, will come to your hands; should they do so, I beg of you to publish to the world the name of the barbarian Idanowicz to prove how the Polish State prisoners are treated by Russian judges."—*Post*.

RUSSIA.

Private letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 18th state that the French diplomatic agent forwarded to Prince Gortschakoff a despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the day before yesterday.

The despatch was in reply to the Emperor Alexander's letter of the 18th ult. with regard to the Congress, and proposed, a conference of Ministers as preliminary to the meeting of the Sovereigns.

The following is a letter from a Polish priest, 66 years of age, sentenced to transportation to Siberia. It is dated Moscow, Nov. 2:—

"You have no doubt received my first letter, dated from St. Petersburg. I continue to day a detailed account of my journey. We arrived at St. Petersburg in the afternoon of the 18th of last month. We received in that city a visit from the aide-de-camp, who asked each of us for what crime and in what manner we had been tried. When my turn came I told him I was tried for having published a manifesto. He smiled, and, shaking his head, said it was a serious offence. He then asked me where I was born. Having received an answer he withdrew. He returned and asked how long I had been in prison. I neither saw nor heard more of him. The same afternoon a physician came and examined each of us as to our health. He found me and one of my companions delicate, and gave orders that we should remain behind. That order was not attended to, and we were forced to set out the following day. None of my acquaintances were permitted to see me. On the journey we were divided into two gangs, each consisting of 150 prisoners. My companion was placed in the first gang and I in the second, and we are to be separated to the end of our journey. Those who are sentenced to a severer punishment are formed into a separate gang. When we arrived at Moscow I was permitted to hire a carriage to convey me from the railway terminus to the citadel. I received a similar permission at St. Petersburg. We are to remain at Moscow for a week. A physician came to visit me here, and I wrote to the military governor to allow me to remain some time in the hospital, as I felt very unwell. I know not what may be the reply to my demand, but I fear it will not be granted. I have purchased a few cloaks for seven rubles and I have everything I want for my journey except strength. I place my trust in God, who I am confident will not desert us. Wives accompany their husbands, and remain with them in prison; but these poor creatures have many difficulties to surmount before they can obtain the required permission."

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood,

And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

OF

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

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

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

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of calomel.

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

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

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for Sale by all Druggists.

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

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTER, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them, Than any other article in the market.

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

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

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

- Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Diarrhoea for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing
- Fluctuating at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Debility and of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh,
- Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTER IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO.

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

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is not a rum drink.—Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church:—

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

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

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

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

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

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

New Rochelle, N.Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons afflicted by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS. PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. Jan. 14, 1864.

BE IT KNOWN What is said by one who has tried BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON, Druggists, Montreal:

GENTLEMEN,—It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure effected upon me by the use of the Bristol's Sarsaparilla bought from you. A severe and painful rheumatism had troubled me for years, rendering my right arm almost useless, and extending across my chest and down my back, made me unable to walk, and comparatively helpless, besides much pain in the side, from what my family doctor called liver disease. Mr. KENNEDY, my neighbor, on whom the Bristol's Sarsaparilla produced almost a miraculous cure, advised me to try a bottle or two. I did so, taking, at the same time, as directed by you, a couple of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills occasionally.

I am now entirely recovered, free from pain of every kind, and feel as if I had taken a new lease of life. I can with confidence recommend the Sarsaparilla and the Pills to any one suffering with the same troubles.

MRS. CROSBY, Dry Goods Store, St. Mary's St., Montreal.

WISTAR'S BALSAM — OF — WILD CHERRY HALF A CENTURY.

Has been used for nearly HALF A CENTURY. With the most astonishing success in Croup, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, including even CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue.

The power of the medicinal gum of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired. In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are combined with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value tenfold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe, to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the *Mimre*:—

Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858.

S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen,—Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which 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 Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy *par excellence*. Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE.

CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH. St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Aug. 21, 1856.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & Co.—Gentlemen—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure. You are at liberty to make any use of the above; you think proper. 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. 23, 1859.

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

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

I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits. ALFRED HOOKER.

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

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

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

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

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

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

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

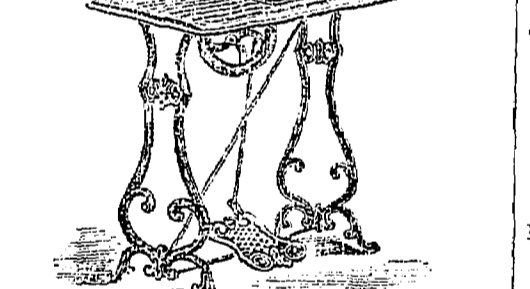
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11-in PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-in and 3-in BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING, (all sizes), clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices.

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

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION, Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life. ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED. Publishers' Advertisement.

For years and years we have been asked for large print Prayer Book, and for one reason or another we delayed getting up one until the present time. We desired to make it, when made, the most complete and the most elegant Prayer Book published either in Europe or America and we think we have succeeded.

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In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic public, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages:

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- The type is three sizes larger than any Missal published, and the price is less than one-half.
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The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the "Epistles and Gospels" for Schools published.

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This, it is believed, will supply a great want—a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of Irish History and Antiquities, and judging from his Life of our National Saint, he has turned his studies to some account.

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Montreal, Jan. 22, 1863.

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CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, MONTREAL, No. 19 COYE STREET, No. 19. THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the Academy. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal. August 27. The Montreal Gazette BOOK AND JOB STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING. NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH. Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility. BOOK PRINTING! Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges. FANCY PRINTING! Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article. CARDS Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS. BILL HEADS! The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure. SHOW-BILLS! Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES. BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY. Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street. J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 316 ST. PAUL STREET, CONTINUE TO SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CHANGE OF TRAINS. MONDAY, the 22nd of NOV. TRAINS as follows: BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN TRAINS. Passenger for Island Pond, Portland and Boston, (stopping over night at Island Pond,) at 3.15 P.M. Night Passenger to Quebec (with Sleeping Car) at 3.00 P.M. Mixed for Sherbrooke and Local Stations at 8.00 A.M. WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at 7.45 A.M. Night ditto (with Sleeping Car) at 6.30 P.M. Mixed for Kingston and Local Stations 10.05 A.M. Mail Trains will not stop at Stations marked thus on the Time-bills, unless signalled. C. J. BRYDGES Managing Director Montreal, Nov. 19, 1862.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations, promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863. O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL. B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street. THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. J. P. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12. CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c., Office—No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House,) MONTREAL. H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL. HUDON & CURRAN, ADVOCATES No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL. BENJAMIN CLEMENT, CARPENTER & JOINER, 54 St. Antoine Street. Jobbing punctually attended to. Oct. 9. MATT JANNARD, NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE, AT No. 9, ST. LAMBERT HILL, Continuation of St. Lawrence Street, near Craig St., MONTREAL. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand, COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. THE PERFUME OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE! FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many "Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as the breath of Living Flowers. WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS? For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba 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 periods is particularly desirable. HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN and BLOTCHES from the skin. COUNTERFEITS. Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamental label. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal. Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 26, 1863. 12m. WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. READ AND REFLECT. Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT to the HEALTH and COMFORT of the PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS the individuals themselves, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a 'pull' for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the yellow complexion was all gone—I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself. Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED Stomach Bitters. Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good. I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. SOUTHWORTH. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Dear Sirs—Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicines here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief you have; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospit. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. J. F. Henry & Co., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED TO LITTLE WILLIAM STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business. They hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same. N.B.—K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PAINT and JAPANNED TIN WARES, and materials of ALL KINDS with the Trade; and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow their patronage on them. Jobbing punctually attended to. THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary at LONGUEUIL, will RESUME the duties of their BOARDING SCHOOL on the SEVENTH of SEPTEMBER. August 27. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the OLERGY of Canada, that having spent nine years in the leading Houses in London and Paris, where LAMPS and CHURCH ORNAMENTS are Manufactured, and having Manufactured those things in Montreal for the last five years, I am now prepared to execute any orders for LAMPS and every description of BRASS and TIN WORK on the shortest notice, and in a superior style. COAL OIL DEPOT. E CHANTELOUP, 121 Craig Street, Montreal, N.B.—Gilding and Silvering done in a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and made equal to new. July 31, 1863. IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN JANUARY, 1864; 1812: THE WAR AND ITS MORAL, A CANADIAN CHRONICLE. WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQUIRE, Late Sheriff of the District of Montreal; Lieut.-Col Staff, Active Force, Canada. ONE VOLUME OCTAVO—PRICE, \$1. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, Sept., 1863. NOTICE. CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting Orders for M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. Parties wishing to procure the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving their orders at No. 31, McGill Street, Montreal. W. PALMER, General Agent, Quebec. Montreal, July 1, 1863. A CARD. A VERY handsomely executed LITHOGRAPH PORTRAIT of HIS LORDSHIP the BISHOP of MONTREAL, and a STRIKING LIKENESS, is now for Sale at MESSRS. ROLLAND, CHAPELBAU, & PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENCE CONVENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. The Catholic public will, we are sure, be delighted to possess such a memorial of their well-beloved Bishop. SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG LADY, well qualified to fill the position of GOVERNESS to young children, and to teach all the English branches of education, (Music included) wishes to obtain a Situation in a respectable family. Address—Miss Cora Morton, Lyndhurst, Conny Leeds, C. W. Oct. 21, 1863. WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, of several years experience, a Situation in a Separate School, in Town or City. Address 'M. O., True Witness,' Dec. 2. MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2 ST. CONSTANT STREET. THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at NINE o'clock A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted, in this Institution, on extremely moderate Charges. Superior facilities are afforded for the learning of the French and English languages, as nearly all the pupils speak both. Parents desirous of placing their sons in the above Establishment, are requested to make early application. For Terms and other particulars, apply at the School. August 19. W. DORAN, Principal. STEAM HEATING FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES. THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings. He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises, Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street. "GOLD" or any other system fitted up, if required. PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen. THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street. May 1, 1862. 3m.



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. READ AND REFLECT.

Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT to the HEALTH and COMFORT of the PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS the individuals themselves, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a 'pull' for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the yellow complexion was all gone—I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself. Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED Stomach Bitters. Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1863.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good. I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Dear Sirs—Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicines here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief you have; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospit. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. J. F. Henry & Co., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.