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CHAPTER I .- IN QUEST OF A GOVEENESS.

What, you in London, and alone, Mrs. Montague ? exclaimed a portly middle-aged gentleman, addressing himself to a showily-dressed lady, who had just stepped from an elegant equipage, and was about to enter the Burlington Hotel. what urgent business can possibly have brought you to London in this severe season?'

'The most critical business a mother can possibly have upon nands, my dear sir,' rejoined the lady, an attempt in which I bave often failed before, simply the cause of my journey to London is that I may find a suitable governess for Millicent and Alice.'

Why, you do not surely mean to say that you have come to London merely for a governess,' replied the gentleman with elevated eyebrows and a glance of unfeigned astonishment.

Ob, Mr. Mainwaring, how lightly you speak, rejoined the lady in a half offended tone, ' I assure you,' she added, 'I have more than half a mind to bid you good bye at once, instead of inviting you to my comfortable rooms and asking you to share my warm luncheon with me; however, give me your arm, you uncouth creature, and I will tell you a little news about Fairview."

Nothing loth to partake of the creature comforts Mrs. Montague had alluded to, Squire Mainwaring gladly accompanied his friend's wife to one of the best suites of apartments which she had engaged for her use at the hotel at wi she was stopping; and, seated by a blazing f the Squire remained some few moments al ... the uppermost thought in his mind, surprise, Montague, his early friend, one of the we. iest of our merchant princes, could possibly t found pleasure in the society of the very ? woman with whom he had passed son. theory years of his existence. How shall I manage to get over the next two hours,' he sighed to him self, but a glance at the window and the dreariness of the scene without, the leaden hue of the sky, and the heavy flakes of snow drifting against the glass reconciled him to the infliction he knew he was about to undergo.

In a few moments Mrs. Montague returned. now disenthralled of her sables and velvets, and throwing a glance of complacency around the comfortably furnished room, she drew an easy chair beside the fire and answered the Squire's questions about her husband with uncommon bre-

He well knew there was a point on which she would never weary, this was talking of her children; he dreaded the governess topic being introduced again, and it afforded him no small rehef when the luncheon was served up, as it for a time checked the garrulity of Mrs. Montague. But the good things were at length discussed, and the creature comforts, of which Mrs. Montague had freely partaken, and the generous wine she had drunk only served to increase her loquacity, and the Squire was aware that his penance was at hand, when again ensconcing herself in her easy chair she signed deeply, and said-

I cannot tell you, my dear sir, how anxious I feel about this matter of a governess for my poor girls. I am resolved now to look out for a German lady. Really the English governesses I have had have proved the very reverse of clever, and that Mademoiselle de Roux was so flipdant, I felt that it was a positive duty to dismiss her before her first quarter bad expired ; I do hope I shall be more fortunate with the next I engage.

'And yet, my dear madam,' said the Squire, 'you have had some very charming, intelligent, young women whom I should have considered every way qualified to discharge such onerous duties; ray, he added, 'your eldest dauguter, in her own person, could bear witness to the truth of what I say, for she is, assuredly, an accomplished girl.

But not well informed,' says Mr. Montague, be is for ever dinning it into my ears that your own daughters, Margaret and Bertha, are superior to ours in every respect, and yet, mercy on and as to expense why, no amount of money, I am sure, has been spared; and have I not been found a governess wenting in any point I have unparalleled self concert which had everything to shionably-dressed damsel, who, so confident in the service of his country—and the pain he felt leniz; the furniture was heavy, and an air of honored and respected by those amongst whom do with the failure she so bitterly ismented, but her own talents, dared to tell me that I wanted at the thought that a daughter of his should be severe simplicity reigned around. Not long his lot was east, and, in the course of time; mar-

replied,-

ATHOLIC

'Mrs. Mainwaring was very happy in her selection of a governess for our daughters, she was with us for several years-change is always burt-

'True,' answered Mrs. Montague, 'I have found it so, but what, on earth, is one to do when hard day's work, was ever more wearied and faone meets with incompetent people? How rarely can a woman be found at oace accomplished and well informed. I have had ladies in my own family, for instance, well up in two or three things, brilliant pianoforte players, and speaking French fluently, but then perhaps they could not draw, or teach singing, or if they did, they would know nothing of German, and Mr. Montague says that, with two solitary exceptions, I have never had a really well-informed woman; and yet, I am sure I have always examined them very closely myself before engaging them-and surely I am a competent person to judge-and yet, see what failures I have met

As to the competency of the very silly, silinformed Mrs. Montague to judge on such a point the Squire had strong misgivings, and he drily remarked-

'If we expect too much, my dear madam, we are almost sure to meet with disappointment.-My wife never looked out for a paragon of accomplishment, a moderately accomplished, and certainly a well-informed women we did seek for, and we found such in the person of Miss Segrave.

As the Squire spoke thus he turned wearily to the window, and noting, with no small relief, that the snow had ceased to fall, he gladly rose to take his departure, first volunteering to escort, on her journey back to the North, the poor idy whose society was so dull and vapid that he was imposing on himself no small penance in making an offer which might probably meet with her acceptance; however, be was spared the inand, Mrs. Montague assuring bin that her ausband had agreed to be with her in a few days at the latest.

For some moments after his departure the lady sat leaving her head upon her hand, absorbed in thought, then suddenly she rang the bell, drem -or writing table towards her, pushed angril way several letters which had already arrive is in the various registry offices to which' uplied before leaving Manchester, and exc. ... u aloud.--

'Yes, I am determined I will try a German now, and what is more, I will only have one direct from her own country.'

As she spoke thus, her maid entered; she desired her to wait, and, taking a slip of paper, she wrote as follow

Wanted immed was an a gentleman's family in the North of Engl. in a German ! . not under twenty-eight . . . if age, as gov race to two young ladies o the trapective ages inteen and eighteen je . . , liberal salar . . n he given, and unexceptionable references was as equired.'

Then referring to the columns of the Times. she selected from thence the name and address of an advertising agent, to whom she wrote, requesting him to put her advertisement, without delay, in the columns of the Allegemeine Zeitung. and despatched her maid with her imnor'ant missive, requesting her to see that a porter was sent with it immediately, to defray the expense. and to bring her back word as to when her advertisement would appear.

Then, and then only, did Mrs. Montague breathe freely, she had arranged this momentous business, for the present, to her heart's content. and reclining in her easy chair, a look of self-satisfaction passing over her still fair, but expressionless countenance, she amused herself and wore away the time by re-perusing the letters we have alluded to, and then enumerated, as far as her memory would aid her, the various luck. less ladies who is she had declined to engage that morning.

She had seen several who called upon her from no less than three registry offices to which

she had sent her name. Something like a sigh escaped this vain world. ly woman as she thought of the faded and sad countenances of the majority of the unfortunate girls whom her high sounding offer of a liberal me, ejaculated Mrs. Montague, with a blank, salary had tempted to call upon her-clever, too, hopeless look upon her face, how much trouble they had been for the greater part-at least, has the education of those girls occasioned me, clever and accomplished enough to have suited any reasonable person, but not Mes. Montague, to support Lotchen, still not so old as to be unwho, berself an ill informed and extremely unacperpetually on the watch, and directly I have complished woman, valued talent at a very low rate. 'I pitied that poor girl,' she said to herdismissed her. What has been the secret in self, half-aloud, who spoke so confidently as to Mrs. Mainwaring's management? why has she music and Italian, and was obliged to own that succeeded so well when I have failed with all my she knew hittle of German beyond the mere rupenetration and care ? Had the Squire chosen diments; what a sigh escaped her when I told and muttered between his closed teeth divers imto speak out his own thoughts, he would have her she would not suit me; but I shall never for patient speeches as to the inequalities of fortune save frowning rocks, towers, and ramparts, and warm heart that beat under that rough exterior. bluntly told Mrs. Montague that it was her own get the matchless impertmence of that tall fa-

meet with in a burry. Well, well, it is trying work,' muttered the poor foolish woman, but one thing my present plan will ensure, and that

will be German in all its purity.'
We question whether any sensible person, who had really, with head or hands, gone through a tigued than was this silly and illiterate Mrs. Montague under what was a self-imposed torture, namely, her 'quest of a governess.'

CHAPTER N .- THE OLD VETERAN AND THE FRAULEIN MARIA.

The shadows of the early winter evening were beginning to fall, veiling in obscurity the city of Coblemz, the high and mighty fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, a vast in its ex ent, spreading far and wide over the rock facing the city on the contrary side of the river, looming down in all its gloomy grandeur on the scene beneath. But not with Coblentz or its fortress have we to do; but follow with us, gentle reader, the step of an aged priest, who treads his way in the grey of the winter evening to a lowly hamlet in the environs of the town. Amongst the humble cottages which composed the hamlet were scattered here and there a few pretty villas or cottages of better kind than those around them, though, at the same time, they were entirely free from any pretensions to elegance. To one of these the priest directed his steps, and his summons for admission was answered by a young German lady, whose countenance, though far from handsome, was, nevertheless, pleasing, for it contained great sweetness of expression, and was shaded by a glittering mass of rich brown bair. Withal, however, there was a cast of sadness on the face of the Fraulein Maria Flohrberg, as she returned the kindly greeting of her visitant, and led bim into the little sitting room of her humble home, in which was seated a veteran officer. whom the chances of war had deprived of his right arm, and whose weather beaten countenance was more impaired by the hardships of his life than by the hand of time; beside him was seated an elde ly lady, work in hand, and about the room amsolled some three to four children, and ages varied from ten or fourteen years, happy in the youth that as yet knew not care, or if perchance it did-for the children of the poor must share the sorrows of their kindred-still, at that early age, they know not grief for long, their sorrow is evanescent as the shower of an April day.

But there was no mistaking the fact, the impress of some deep care was unmistakably sealed on the brows of the elder members of the family. And the cause of this care rose from the griping poverty which had long fallen on the family of Herr Flobrberg.

Be seated, I pray you, said the veteran, addressing the clergyman, and welcoming him to his poor abode; be seated, and tell me to what happy chance I owe the pleasure of this

visit.2 Simply because I have seen in the columns of the Allegemeine Zeitung, an advertisement of a situation which it may suit our good Maria to enquire more about,' replied the priest. 'I have heard her say she wished to go to England, and it you really think you can part with here it strikes me this may suit.

The mother said not a word, but her work dropped from her hands, and a deep-drawn sigh told of the grief which would be hers should her daughter leave her. The old officer took off his spectacles and wiped them, muttering a few half inaudible words as to the darkness of the day, but the poor Frau knew that her husband's eyes were humid with a tear; and Muria herself stood a little apart, her first surprised look baving faded away into a glance expressive both of hope and lear combined.

Mrs. Montague's advertisement then had penetrated into this lowly hamlet, half a league from Coblentz, and Maria was the German damsel whom fate had destined for the unenviable post of governess in her wealthy home in England.

Maria herself was the first who had the cour-

age to speak. A liberal salary ! said she, as, stepping half timidly forwards, she glanced at the paper from which the priest read; 'a liberal salary, why that would do very much; it would help you both, my dearest mother and father, and it would buy shoes and clothes for Mina and Gustave and | morning sun-Adolf, and over and above all this, would help

able to assist my mother in her daily work.' I cann it part with you Maria, child, indeed, I cannot,' said the poor mother, now fairly overcome, whilst the Herr Flobrberg, with the left band which fortune had still left him, wiped both exterior of the fortress, was the room into which eves and spectacles more vigorously than ever,

bread among strangers.

HRONICLE.

Maria, however, was nothing shaken in her resolution either by the tears of her mother, or the sensitive pride of her father, but, taking the within her own, saying :

Dearest parents, this separation will not be eternal. Have you not both grieved, esperially you, my mother, at the sternness of the poverty which you knew, sooner or later, would enforce this parting? I too, oh, believe me, I too, shall feel it, but I go to earn for you that which will make your home more pleasant, and add a few slender comforts under your many trials. I have now your permission, have I not? added Maria, with a faint effort at a smile, if so, as our good friend returns to Coblentz, I put my-

in the morning." ' And what would you at Cobientz, my child?' replied the veteran, not to seek the Lady of General O'Donnell, I hope. Nay, nay, Maria, as his beard; his countenance still retaining the their friendship must not be put so sorely to the freshness of perfect health, and lighted up by a test. I forbid you to visit Coblentz for such a purpose as that you think of it.

'Nay, then,' said Maria, 'it must even be that my design must be abandoned: for of a truth, unless the General or his Lady have the heart to help me, I must be a burthen to you instead of a help.

'Charity never faileth, my friend,' saul the priest, addressing the old officer, the General and his wife will help Maria, if in their power, and I will see her safely as far as Coblen-

But the father's permission was with o ideal obtained, and it is doubtful whether it wo have been given but for the intercession clergyman; and all his objections finally ruled, Herr Fichrberg at last yielded his con-

With a rapid pace then they wended their way out of the quiet village, and advanced in the dusk of the winter evening, through many an intricate and tortucus labyrinth to the city of Coblentz. To a somewhat elegant building, the owner of which General O'Donnell was a visitor, they bent their steps, but a disappointment awaited Maria, neither hunself nor his wife were at bome; they had accepted an invitation given by | with in the manner of conferring it. an officer at that time residing in the fortress of General O'Donnell was an excellent man. and found they would both be absent for perhaps more than a week.

the fortress to-night,' said the good natured master of the house, on beholding the nervous anxiety from them, and the only sore feeling on the part of Maria, and the dejected expression of her of poor proud Herr Flohiberg, was the unvarynight, and as soon as the morning sun hath risen, Oddly enough this was the only point on which an early breakfart all he ready for you, the two men were at issue. Finhrberg, ever ready, and you can the way on to the nothing loth to borrow, if only allowed to fancy fortress.

With a. friendly offer som to are in he hospitality of Amelia, who me and were anown, retired prepared for one, and of sad farewells and of an English ... stranger faces.

in the more by the pretty little soubrette, them by their right names. who attended on Amelia, she had performed the duties of the toilet, and had for some time anxiously awaited the summons to breakfast.

The morning meal over, Maria, all anxiety to get over the unpleasant affair she had on hand, namely, the appeal she had resolved to make to visit to the fortress.

It was a fine bright morning, and the rays of the sun lighted up the rocks, crowned by walls and ramparts, frowning down in bonny and imposing grandeur on the placed we rers of the Rhine, and the still quiet city, an asstowing an air of grave and stern security in the whole domain. Walls rising above sees, ramparts above ramparts, gulfs and precipies, in the very verge of the borizon, whilst here and there were seen the sentinels placed at regular intervals, their helmets flashing brightly in the rays of the

But let us accompany Maria to a portion of the interior of the fortress inhabited by one of the officers who, with his wife, were, for the time being, the host and hostess of General Sombre indeed, and in perfect keeping with the

ber husband was his bosom friend, and he merely a paragon for my daughters, such as I shall not obliged to go to a foreign country and seek her was Maria lest in suspense, for a venerable lady entered the room, and the former placed in her hand the paragraph she had cut from the paper containing the advertisement, and in broken sentences, and a blush upon her brow, asked 'would paper from the hand of the clergyman, copied Mrs. O'Donnell belp her, she would so faithfully out the address, thanked him warmly for the repay her out of her first quarter's salary? yet, trouble he had taken in her behalf, and then, ad- she added, 'I know, Madame, how heavily I tax vancing to her parents, she took a hand of each | your friendship, we owe yourself and the General so much.'

'Poor child, surely I wil! not desert you now," said the lady. 'remain here awhile, Maria, and T. will tell the General the cause of your visit.'

Thus speaking she withdrew, and Maria, full of excitement and hope, paced up and down the spacious apartment, till the heavy measured footsteps of the old General sounded on her ear.

The chances of war had spared Gerald O'Donnell. True it is that every builet hath its commission, for, whilst poor Flohrberg had lost his arm, his friend had escaped unscathed, beself under his protection, and come back early youd, perhaps, a few scars. He numbered some seventy years, but his fine tall form had yet bent beneath their weight; his bair flowed down upon his shoulders, white as the driven snow, as well pair of keen black eyes, the glance of which was as piercing as when in the days of his early youth he was wont to wander amongst the glens and valleys of his own old home-the seat of his ancestors-the ancient Castle of Innismore. With a kindly look and a warm welcome the General approached Maria, exclaiming,
My good Adelheid has been telling me,

Maria, that you wish to answer an advertisement, and that if you are engaged you will need money for your outfit and for your expenses." and I will repay you out of my quarter's salary, ir,' stammered forth Maria, 'we have bad so much from you, and, I assure you, I could not wave asked you this favor had I not known it was in my power to return it."

'Maria, my poor Fraulein,' said the good General, 'I never lend, what you require I shall give you.'

Maria would, to own the truth, sooner have had the benefit conferred in the way she had asked, but she well knew it were in vain to remonstrate, for that this was one of the General's peculiarities, he would do a good action in his own fashion, but did not like to be interfered

Ehernbreitstein, and, to add to ber distress, she one who, though reputed rich, practised quietly. with his excellent wife, many an act of selfdenial in order to give to others some of this 'It is now too late, Fraulein, for you to go to world's goods: the poor Flohrbergs had been more or less, constantly receiving assistance countenance when aware of the absence of her ing remark that accompanied the General's not friends. It is much too late, so my daughter unfrequent, nay, sometimes weekly remittances. Amelia will make you welcome here for the what I send you is not a lorn, but a gift."the obligation under which he lay, lessened by ccepted the considering it as a loan, which his own sanguing temperament led him to believe he would one day be in a position to return; the General, knowing in the true sense of the word, gifts, as Flohrberg never could have it in his power to repay them. Excitement, was ever, rendered her restless | felt, perhaps, a species of satisfaction in insisting and disturbe and calling on placing things on their right level and calling

Maria, knowing, then, the character with whom she had to deal, said no more as to repayment, but expressed warmly the gratitude she really felt.

Write at once to England, said the General, and as soon as you have the engagement, come the kindness of an oft tried friend, set off on her to me for the sum you require: I only wish it were Ireland that you were going to visit; my brother, the O'Donnell, of lansmore, would make you welcome, Maria; and my niece Mary. and yourself would soon be good friends; however, the day may may yet come when you may meet and speek to her of old times and old triends whom you have left behind at Cohlentz.

Her eyes moist with tears, Maria took her leave, and hastened on her homeward way, in order to pen an epistle to the English ladv.

We will here pause to say a few words of the families of the O'Donnell's and the Flobrbergs, to whom we have introduced our readers.

The General was the younger sun of an old

Irish family whose ancestral home was fast falling to decay, but whose hospitality survived the wreck of their fortunes. Early in life he had O'Donnell, himself long in the service of Austria. | chosen the profession of arms, served in the Austrian army, and signalized himself to such an extent as to rise to the high post he at present Maria Flourberg was usbered. Small casements held. None, however, but those who were placed in the massive walls, showed little beyond honored by his friendship recked of the soft. he having been overlooked as to promotion in the distance spires of the churches of Cob- But his life had been a prosperous one; he was

With much anxiety did Maria await the coming of the letter from the English lady, and but if you will come to my room there is a large when, in due course of time it arrived, and its fire, at which you can warm yourself, and I will contents proved satisfactory, she hastened to send you some refreshment, and then, though claim the fulfilment of the General's promise.

time was necessary to put her modest wardrobe when the guests will all have gone, you may, perin order. As to the poor Frau, she wept inces- haps, like to go to bed. You will assuredly see santly, as did also the younger members of the none of the family to-night, not even the young chapels of the archdiocese. After having expatiated family, between whom and the Fraulein Maria, ladies. The younger of the two is away from on the observance of penitential and religious works there existed a vast disparity as to age, the home, and the eldest one, who, I understand, is in the season of Lent, his Grace proceeds to remark: eldest of the young ones being but fourteen years merely your pupil for German, is one of the comold, while the elder daughter was twenty-eight. pany to-night. Leave we, then, Maria, to bid farewell to her heart as she may; it will be long ere she beheavy laden with trial and care, will be that koor and received the warmest thanks from poor trade of any importance; no commerce, and no mamaiden's heart ere again she sees those kind Frauleio, she bade her farewell for the present. nufacture, with one exception; whilst nearly three faces, or hears the loved voices of her early Maria clasped her hands together and conti-

CHAPTER III - FIRST IMPRESSION. - AN UN-PLEASANT RECEPION.

Brightly gleam the lights in a pleasant English mansion, whilst fairy-like strains of music float down the long avenue of elm and popular, and lordly oak, which screen from vulgar gaze the dwelling of one of England's merchant princes. All is bustle and confusion without and within, and, amidst a throng of gay equipages, and to the confusion of its occupant—for the hour is very late, and the scene so novel-a cab drawn up, with a small and modest-looking trunk at the top, and a very pale but not unprepossessing face peers nervously out from the open window, then the grey eyes are raised to that moon-lit starry vault above and the lips move, it may be in a silent prayer that her advent hither may be a happy one, and at the same time the right hand is placed upon the little heart which throbs so wildly at this first entree alone and uncared for, save by a few in the little world at Coblentz. Alone? oh, how much do not those words imply fair reader; bless your happy fortune if independence be thine, or, if not, if there be a strong hand and willing heart to work for you, and save you this rough contest without a hard world, which seems determined that ladies shall find but few avenues for their exertions, and the few which do exist, unmonopolized by the strongenough.

But to return; almost unheeded, alas, was our friend, the Fraulein Maria, as she descended from the cab, and asked, in accents of broken English, which fell trippingly from her tongue, if she could see Madame Montague.

' See Mrs. Montague to night,' said a powdered lacquey, in accents of unfeigned surprise. rather think not, for sure, but if so be as you are the German governess, who cook was telling no pleasant fire in the stove to cheer her with lings, are converted into instruments to offend His me was a-coming to the Hall, why, then, if you will be quick about the matter, I'll try and get speech of Miss Wilson, the lady's maid, and you can go to her room, you see, till she be at liberty o see you.

Mrs. Montague was aware of the exact time of dreds of waxen tapers. her arrival, that she had just come off a most fatiguing journey, a friendless stranger, weary, been not one kindly thought for her, and the counties. tears already welled up in poor Maria's eyes, as she thanked the man, ungracious as was his which led them to one of the back staircases, for, said the footman in a half apologetic manner, vou see, Miss, as how all the front of the house is filled with people as have come to the ball. and it would seem odd like if you came in their way

Maria replied not, but followed the man till the top of the stairs, on entering which, and whispering a few words to a person within, a showily dressed young woman stepped forward, foot, she exclaimed, in a half petulant tone, 'I'm sure, William, I don't know what to do time like this,' she added, turning to Maria as can sit down and wait for her if she is elsewhere.

It cost poor Fraulein much to keep down the tears which would rush to her eyes, but by a powerful effort she forced them back again, and when she found that she could command her voice enough to speak, she said, very quietly and as if she was nothing moved by the coarse manner of her reception by the lady's maid, 'I am sorry to have to trouble you, but shall feel obliged if you will kindly show me to the room I am to occupy. I am very weary, after my long journey, and do not wish that the housekeeper, who is, doubtless, very busy, should be disturbed on my account, and if-

At this moment a light step sounded behind her, and the words, pronounced in a good in humored tone,

Bless me, Wilson, is this the young lady Mrs. Montague was saying would be here to left far behind in the race. He was, in fact, an Protestants have here their university richly endownight ?' fell upon Maria's ears.

18 . Yes, indeed, replied the first damsel, and, mas far as I dared, L spoke my mind to Mrs. Montague about the folly of the thing, but the . 10 mischief was already indone. Ah, well: English governesses have never stayed long, as yet, I little that was known of her, being, that she had In the mean time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, whilst wonder if the German one will suit better.

high rank. Flohrberg had served long under cheered the spirits of the poor Maria. Theu, his command, his misfortunes alone being suffi- as she led the way, she added, Unfortunately, cient to ensure to him a share in the esteem and for yourself, for I cannot see to your comfort as her beautiful mouth; but seldom or never broke friendship of the good General, who was ever I would wish, you have arrived on the evening on into a laugh; her children themselves could ready to come to his aid, as we have already which a large party has assembled, and Mrs. abown in the interview between Maria Flohrberg Montague is not very thoughtful, and merely told her most faithful confidant and service flatterer me that she fancied you would be here this week. but the maid, Eliza Wilson. A bed-room has been prepared, and that is all, there is small chance that anyone will sleep in With Fraulein's nimble fingers a very short this house till after four, or, perhaps, five o'clock,

As the good-natured housekeeper spoke thus kindred, friends, and country, with as good a she drew an easy chair to the blazing fire, and insisted on helping Maria to divest herself of her and resignation to the will of God, our country is holds them again, for, sad and sorrowful, and bonnet and travelling garb, baving done which,

> nued buried in thought till the arrival of a servant with a tray, containing ham, sandwiches and tea, roused her from her melanchely musings. She was faint from long fasting, for she had suffered intensely during the voyage, and gladly partook of the refreshments placed before her.

little care or kindness had been shown by her crushed by so many and such deep afflictions. Let employer as to her reception, added to which, us render our prayers worthy of being heard, by dothe coarseness of the maid, Wilson, who spoke ing penance for our sins, by abandoning our bad haas a favorite and confidential servant, and had spirit of humility, let us beg of him to grant us all alluded to the frequent shanges which had taken His good gifts—let us ask of Him to assist us in seplace with those ladies who had previously filled, curing a purely Catholic education for the rising gethe place Maria was to occupy, served to de- nerations, so that they may preserve the faith of press and sadden her spirits; and she vainly sirove to smile and look cheerful when the housekeeper re-entered, and, after a few moments conversation, asked her would she like to be shown to her chamber.

Maria joyfully assented, and Mrs. Somers conducted her to a small but neatly furnished room to which her boxes had already been conveyed.

After the departure of Mrs. Somers, who promised to call her on the following morning, Maria amused herself by taking a survey of her apartment. Fairview was situated in a beautiful village a few miles from Manchester, and, being built on an eminence, commanded a view of the surrounding country. To sleep was impossible, er sex, shall sometimes be made disagreeable for dancing was being kept up with spirit in the lower part of the mansion. This, and the merry strains of music would, she felt, effectually banish sleep, however weary the frame might be.

'Assuredly I should not have come to-night, but would have slept at an inn, had I any suspicion that a ball was being held,' said Maria to herself as she drew the curtain aside from her chamber window, and looked out on the scene beneath, first wrapping her shawl around her, Thus the good things given by God to be employed

The cold, white rays of the moon lighted up the open country beyond; the trees were glistening with hoar frost, the bushes gemmed with icicles, and on the dense mass of shrubbery be-Poor Fraulein, how rudely was her hope of beath, on which the rays of the moon had not disease and sickness on his shaken limbs, it shortens sympathy and of kindly welcome dashed aside fallen, streamed the full, clear light, flashing from his unhappy days, and oftentimes beings on an unhome. Better times are approaching; most of them home. Better times are approaching; most of them mpathy and of kindly welcome dashed aster the hall and refreshment room, lighted up by hunthis uncorteous reception. She knew that the hall and refreshment room, lighted up by hunmen have been reduced to the lowest state of destimen have been reduced to the lowest state of destitheir present position and even improve it; and

Afar in the distance rose many a tall chimney, marking the spots in which the mills were situtried, needing refreshment for the body, and rest ated, mute evidences of the then prosperous state want who, if they had been temperate, might have for the aching frame, yet, there had evidently of the most flourishing of a commercial nation's happy homes and cheerful families! How many

Maria had heard much of the wealth of Manchester and its citizen princes, from General O'manner, and followed him, and the servant who Donnell, as soon as the probability of her socarried her trunk, through several long passages journ hither became known; she had heard, too, of the riches and poverty, the luxury and the ease, and the labor and the discomfort which, when his lot will be in burning fire, and when he would go side by side; she remembered that she shall have to suffer an unceasing thirst for having, was in the house of one of those merchant princes, and she thought that Fairview, even the very residence itself, mute lastrument as it was and do you, reverend brethren, cantion your flocks he stopped at the open door of a small room at in the hands of the architect, seemed to look patronisingly down on its poorer neighbors in the distant city.

As-a mansion it had but little to recommend and, eyeing Maria superciliously from head to it in point of architectural design; it was spacious, solidly built, superbly furnished, but here we must pause; it lacked alike the quiet, grave light. Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in with the young person. What an unfortunate birick, with its many casemented windows o'erthing, Miss, you should have come at a busy brick, with its many casemented windows o'erthe Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for with the Catholic Clergy at which the following regrown with ivy, or, the solemn beauty of the she spoke, the house is full of company. Who ancient halls and manor houses which grace our can attend to a stranger, I should like to know? England's sea-girt isle. Approach Fairview I told my lady she had best bid you not to come from any point you will, it comes upon you full till next week; however, follow, me, and I'll of pretension, garish as the sun at noonday, with take you to the housekeeper's room, and you its large plate-glass windows, unsheltered by any creeping plant; its gardens so trimly and yet not of Christ, which is suffering in many pieces, where a gracefully kept, looking, what it really is, a thing of to-day.

And who were the Montagues? Who should the majority of those who are running the race meet too often with failure, bad achieved a brilliant success. Mr. Montague had started durhad worked very hard; in the time of prosperity

ried the only daughter of an Austrian officer of whose good tempered, bene rolent countenance Mrs. Montague, we are bound to say that the means of support, would be to give by sour own act tion even of a solitary grace-note. A second rebellious appendage she called her heart, was not much warmer than the smile that so often played on scarcely be said to love her: and who should be

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PASTORAL OF THE MOST REV. DR. CULLEN.-The annexed are extracts from the Lenton Pastoral of the Most Rev. Dr. Gullen, Archbishop of Dublin, which was read on last Sunday in the several churches and "During the holy season of Lent we are called on to pray, not only for the welfare of the church, but also for our temporal wants, and for our afficted country. Perhaps in punishment of our sins, perhaps to give us an opportunity of practising patience reduced to the lowest ebb of misery. There is no employment for industrious laborers; there is no to avoid misory and starvation. Yet, with these facts before their eyes, there are statesmen who, like the false prophet of old, cry out, 'prosperity, prosperity, where no vestige of prosperity is to be found. Filled with sorrow at the sight of the overwhelming calamities that oppress our country, let us beg of God to remove the chalice of her sorrow, to pour oil into the wounds that have been made by many a A heavy load was, however, at her heart, so ruthless hand, and to bind the heart that has been their fathers, and be brought up in the fear and love of God. Let us beg of flim to protect the hardy and meritorious laborers of the soil, so that they may be allowed to live in the land of their nativity, and enjoy rights and protection which are not denied even to slaves in other countries. Let us finally, pray for the final abolition of an institution which owes its English monarchs; which has ever been the support of oppression and the source of discord; which, for three centuries, has been the persevering enemy of Catholic education, and has prevented the people of Ireland from occupying that high position in literature and science to which they would have attained had they not been oppressed and trampled on, in order to compel them to adopt the principles of the Protestant establishment, which their consciences reprobate and condemn.

There are two vices against which I would caution you in a special manner, expressive extravagance in worldly expenses and indulgence in the vice to add, that the extravagance of female dress has exceeded all bounds, and that treasures are thrown away in promoting vanity, or what is still worse, in the introduction of improper or immodest fashions. casion the rain of immortal souls that have been redeemed by the precious blood of the Lamb of God.

'As to drunkenness, dearly beloved, all we shall say is, that it is a most disgraceful and fatal sin. It deprives man of the use of his most noble faculty, and sinks him to the level of the brute; it entails tution by indulging in drink! How often do they bring disgrace, and infamy, and ruin on their wives and children! How many are now pining away in other crimes have their origin in drunkenness, such as illegal combination in secret societies, faction fights, public assaults, and scandalous immoralities!
Would to God that the drunkard, entering into himself, would consider how fallen and degraded is his state; how he is scoffed at by all, how he is despised by the world, how he is trusted by none. And if his fate be sad in this world, what will it be in the next, in the present time, gratified the cravings of his corrnpt appetite? Dearly beloved, exercise all your influence to prevent the spread of this degrading vice, against it; deny the sacraments to those who scandalously indulge in it, or expose themselves or others to its temptations, and denounce it from the alter with all the authority which you possess To all we say in the words of St. Paul - The night is past, and the day is at hand. Let us therefore, cast off the works of darkness, and put on the armor of rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and imthe fiesh in its concupiscence.'- (Rom. xiii. 12, 13, | solutions were adopted: -

The following extract is from a Pastoral letter of the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh, which was read in all the churches of the Diocese on

Ouinquagesima Sunday: -We ought at this time to pray much for the Church fierce persecution rages against our brethren - and especially against the Ulergy and religious ordersstrred up by the spirit of infidelity, or at least of they be, but very fortunate people, who, unlike the majority of those who are running the majority of the ma the continuance of open persecution of the Church; in this work-day life of ours, and whose efforts but as a Catholic people we have still many disad. vantages to contend with; and among these, perhaps the greatest is, the difficulty of procuring a sound and truly Christian education for our youth. ing the most palmy days that Manchester ever | Were the Catholic University to obtain that recogsaw, and he left many of his compeers struggling nition from the state, to which it has a fair and just and tosling behind him, whilst he was already at | claim, much would be done to apply a remedy to this the highest pinnacle of success. As far as virtue evil. A flourishing university supplying a sound and Catholic education in the highest department of was concerned, we may safely add that, he was learning would exert a most salutary influence what the world terms a good man. He owed no throughout the country, and all the departments of man anything. In the days of his adversity he education would profit by it. Let us then pray that this matter may be taken into consideration by our he was ever ready to help those whom he had justice of our moderate petition:—viz: that whereas easy, good-natured, hospitable millionaire. We ed; and the advocates of mixed education from cannot say as much of his wife; little was known | which religion is excluded, have their universities also of that good lady's antecedents, and she was richly endowed; we Catholics may have our univerwont to shirk any enquiries on the part of her nised by it, will be as valuable in the eye of the law, family and friends as to her early life; the very as the degrees conferred by any other university. little that was known of her, being, that she had In the mean time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, whilst never was a party tune, in its original state; and that ore imported in the mean time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, whilst never was a party tune, in its original state; and that ore imported in the mean time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, whilst never was a party tune, in its original state; and that ore imported in the mean time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, whilst never was a party tune, in its original state; and that ore imported in the mean time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, whilst never was a party tune, in its original state; and that ore imported in the mean time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, whilst never was a party tune, in its original state; and that ore imported in the mean time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, whilst never was a party tune, in its original state; and that ore imported in the mean time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, whilst never was a party tune, in its original state; and that ore imported in the mean time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, whilst never was a party tune, in its original state; and that ore imported in the mean time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, whilst never was a party tune, in its original state; and its orig -un (Cease your unterference, Wilson, and leave, Montague was visiting, and that, enamored of our university those means of support, without march of "Kick the Pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support, without march of "Kick the Pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support, without march of "Kick the Pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support, without march of "Kick the Pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support, without march of "Kick the Pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support, without march of "Kick the Pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support, without march of "Kick the Pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support, without march of "Kick the Pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support, without march of "Kick the Pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support, without march of "Kick the Pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support, without march of "Kick the Pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support with the pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support with the pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support with the pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support with the pope before us being exactly ablences of our university those means of support with the pope before us the pope before us

in this country, a more signal, triumph than they have yet been able to achieve, backed by all the powers of the state. The truth of this assertion is evident, and shows us our duty at once, sparing me the necessity of explaining to you again the deep interest which our Holy Father takes in the university -how he has impressed upon us repeatedly the duty of supporting it; and how the Bishops of Ireland have, over and over again, in their general meetings, done in like manner. You are aware that for the support of the university a collection is to be made each November throughout the parishes of Ireland. I trust that all the parishes of this diocese will do their part generously on these occasions. I should be sorry to think that there is any parish in the Dio cese of Armagh indifferent to a work so truly Catholic and national.

The collection of the St. Peter's Pence, I am happy to say, proceeds steadily in the diocese. We were enabled through your generosity to transmit again nearly five hundred pounds to the Holy Father, as the result of the collection in the diocese, last year. We confidently trust that the collection of this year, will show that the zeal of our people for the independence of our beloved Pontiff is not abated. PASTORAL OF THE MOST REV. DR. MACHALE. - We

extract the following from the Lenten Pastoral of

his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam :-"It is not on account of the olenary fudulgence alone we are indebted on this occasion to the Holy Father. He has, on account of the other important subjects treated in the same encyclical letter, laid us under deep obligations. Mindful of the commission given by our Redeemer to St. Peter-of feeding His sheep and lambs -a commission which descends to the Pope as his rightful successor, he has addressed to the Bishops of the Christian world a series of most valuable instructions bearing on the present condition of society, and on the prevailing errors of the age. Along with promulgating the true doctrine of the Church and exhorting the pastors to hold the form of sound words which they heard from those who went before them,' he condemns, at the same time, the gross errors by which men are so often deluded, thus teaching truth by both methods, like those who, in former times, taught the value of freedom and temperance, by exposing the disorders of drunken slaves.

'It is not our intention, for it would far exceed the scope of a pastoral instruction, to set you before you in detail this melancholy catalogue of hideous errors, against which the Holy Father guards with such vigilant zeal the pastors and their flocks. Many of those revolting errors, instead of being new, are the worn-out opinions of ancient heretics, which are now renewed by the perverse activity of modern origin to the lust, and corruption, and avarice of infidels, after they had so long slumbered in utter forgetfulness. Those modern unbelievers, laying claim to superior information whilst they are the slaves of the grossest vices, remind us of the character of the same ancient heretics who despised the humble Christians who walked in the ancient nath and assumed to themselves the name of Gnostics, or men of knowledge and progress, outstripping, as they boasted, by their advancement in science, the slow and cautious movements of the Church.

'Of those people, hear the account given by St. Paul, for some of them appeared in the Church even at that early period: -- There shall be a time when prices are for the season of harvest, when prices are they will not hear sound doctrine; but according to generally higher than any other seasons in the year. of drunkenness. Unhappily, though our country is their own desires they will heap to themselves teachexceedingly poor at present, yet many are most reck- ers, having itching ears, and will turn, indeed, their less in their expenditure, and by a foolish desire of hearing from the truth, and will be turned to fables.' distinguishing themselves at theatres and places of -(2 Timothy, iv. 3.) In similar language St. Peter amusement by their dresses and their vanities, bring foretells:—'There shall be lying teachers among rain on themselves and their families. It is useless you, who shall bring in sects of perdition and deny to add, that the extravagance of female dress has extended to the Lord who bought them, bringing upon themselves swift destruction. And many shall follow their luxuries, by whom the way of truth shall be blasphemed.'-(Peter, ii. 1, 2) It is against such sectaries and their permitious errors a large portion of the Pope's encyclical letter is pointed-mec who, speaking 'swelling words of vanity, allure their followers, promising them liber: y when they themselves are the slaves of corruption.'

AN IRISH BISHOP ON EMIGRATION .-- The Catholic Bishop of Elphin, in his lenten pastoral, seeks to discourage emigration. He says :- You will occasionally address your people on the subject of emigration to dissuade them from it. Our earnest advice and admonition to all is, to remain, if possible, at can by thrift and industry support themselves in on the townland of Wragh, county Oavan, where their present position and even improve it; and they pulled the roof off an unoccupied house, and none of them, if they love their country, will abandon it, unless forced to do so, to the bords and flocks of those who would exterminate their race. Besides, it is a lamentable fact, and you will impress it on your young people, that of the Irish emigrants who from which a person residing at Swainlinbar had land each year in America, thousands perish within a few months of their arrival by war and sickness; a large proportion remain in the seaports and cities in a state of deeper and more degrading distress than what they suffered at home; and worse than all that, a large number of them, men and women, who at home led religious and virtuous lives, are carried away by the evil examples that surround them. neglect their religious duties, contract sinful babits, and finally lose their faith. What virtuous girl would, for all treasures of the earth, expose herself to the ruin of those thousands of Irish females who people the prisons and houses of til-fame in American cities. Let no one presume on her virtue Those poor outcasts were, whilst at home, virtuous and exemplary. There were, many of them, the joy and pride of their families; but they field rashly from their homes, from their purents and the priests who loved and guarded them; they rushed blindly and recklessly into danger and perished in it. And so will all who imitate their example.

On February 17th the Archbishop of Cashel, the

That the only true course of policy open to the friends of Ireland to adopt, is to return to Purliament a body of representatives who will not attach themselves to either Whigs or Tories, but hold themselves independent of both and oppose any and every party that will not concede to this country those measures of justice for which the National Association has been established.'

PARTY TURES. - Party tunes, too, formed an amusing element in the late discussion in the House of Commons, and, as a good deal of misconception prevails on this subject amongst newspaper writers, as well as in parliamentary circles, a few passing annotations may not be without some practical use. We have often been amused, almost to the verge of hearty laughter, by reading, in the lucubrations of some of our Tory contemporaries loyal denuncia-tions of that vile and most treasonable melody called 'Garryowen;' and, on the other hand, Roman Catholic journalists are sometimes equally loud in their philippics against a wicked, offensive, and most insulting Orange march called - Kick the Pope before us.' Even in the late Parliamentary debate, Garryowen' was singled out as one of the most preminent of the party tunes, whose enormity was spacially dwelt upon Now, the original song of 'Gurryowen' belongs to the second half of the last century, and it was neither a political ditty, nor a partysong of any description, good, bad, or indifferent, but a rollicking, rearing, Bacchanalian production,

tune, about which a good deal has also been said, is the 'White Cockade,' and here it is necessary only to say that this is a well known Jacobite air, which, during the life of Prince Charlie, would no doubt have been deemed disloyal, but this era has long since passed away, and any man who would now make the singing or playing of a fine Jacobite me-lody to be treasonable, would be simply laughed out of all educated society; and yet this is literally the total disaffection which lurks in the 'White Cockade. Why, 'Johanie Cope' is a far worse effusion of Jacobite malignity than the 'White Cockade,' and yet we have heard 'Johnnie Cope' lustily skirled out on the Highland bagpipes in the public streets of London, without the interference of a single policeman to have up the rebel minstrel before a beach of justice. Our own local Derry air of 'No Surrender' would, we suppose, be regarded as a party tune in Ulster; and yet in the south of Ireland it has been a favorite melody amongst the Roman Cafholic population, at least since the early part of the last century, under the name of the Boys of Tipperary.' Various other so-called party tunes have histories still more curious than those above mentioned; but we have not space to continue this inquiry; and at all events, enough has been said to show the mis-

GROSS ORANGE OUTRAGE. - Omagh, Feb. 20.-A few nights ago two men named John Culler and John Donoghue, when near the railway station at Dungannon, were met by two men, who are employes in the flax mill of Mesers. Hale and Martin of that town, named David Boardman and Alexander Arnoid, who commenced shouting, 'To H-) with the Pope !' They then attacked Cullen and Donoghue, without the slightest provocation. The former ran away, and Boardman fired a pistol after him. He then knocked Donoghue down with a blow of his fist, and stabbed him in the arm with a penknife. Cullen went to the police barrack, and gave information to the police, who immediately after arrested Boardman and Arnold, and brought them before R. G. Brooke, Esq., who discharged the latter and committed the former for trial to the next Assizes of this town. On Boardman being searched, a pistol recently discharged and the penknife with blood on t were found in his trowsers pocket.

chievous ignorance which prevails on a subject of

very grave importance in its frequent bearings upon

public tranquility .- Derry Standard

WAGES OF LABOR. - According to Mr. Flint, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, who investigated the subject while in Europe, thirty-seven cents per day is the highest sum paid the farm laborer in England or Ireland, the laborer boarding himself. In most parts of Ireland, the farm laborer gets but twenty five cents per day and with this sum he must board and lodge himself. Even at this low rate, he is not able to procure labor on full time In Belgium the average price is about thirty-cents per day, the laborer finding himself. In Bon, on the Roine, it is about twenty cents per day. At the large Agricultural Institute at Goliberg, near Weisbaden, it is twenty-four cents per day. In and around Heidelburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, it is from thirty to thirty-five cents. In and around Cassel thirty-seven cents per day. At the Agricultural College at Weithenstepeuz, females are paid eighteen cents per day, finding themselves. These

The researches of the Irish Census Commissioners prove that, including the famine years, the mortality during the last 20 years has been lower than the mortality of England, Scotland, and France, and, a fortiori, of any of the other great States of Europe. The Quarterly Reports of the Registrar General for Ireland show that the mortality of no province in Ireland probably exceeds 20 per 1,000 of the population; while in the Basses Alpes, in the true Celtic Brittany, and in the wretched parts of the south-east of France, described by Victor Hugo, the people die off at rates ranging round 30 per 1,000 annually. - Cor. Times.

The telegraph informs us that another Fenish, one Patrick M'Cann, a miliwright, has been arrested at Belfast for using seditious and treasonable language. The language in question is said to have consisted in saying that men were coming from America who wo ld make the police hide their heads, and that he did not care for the Queen.

On the 27th a party of about 100 men assembled set fire to it, broke a gate, and fired several shots. They also posted a threatening notice, signed Molly Maguire,' threatening with death any one who would have anything to say to a farm of land been recently evicted.

A man in drink walked over the cliffs, 300 feet nigh, at the Giant's Causeway, a few days ago. His body was only identified afterwards by the clothes.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION. - The Great Dublin Exhibiion will we understand, be opened by the Prince of Wales, and with the same ceremonial which would have been observed if Her Majesty had not been prevented by circumstances from inaugurating it in person. - Post.

ROBBERY IN A CHURCE. - A few nights ago the parish church of Lurganby, county Leitrim, was entered, by ingeniously taking a pain of glass out of one of the windows, and some twenty or thirty shillings of the poor-box money abstracted.

The Tipperary election has resulted in the return of Mr. Moore, the candidate supported by the Archbishop of Cashel and the Clergy as well as by the National Association of Ireland, by an immense majority over Mr. Gill, whose principles are supposed to be deeply tinged with Penianism. Mr. Moore's majority on the first day was so great that his opponent did not choose to increase it and to show his own insignificance by prolonging the contest to the second day.

In anticipation of the usual charge of want of fertility of the soil of Ireland, it was pointed out that M'Culloch, Prof. Lowe, Prof. Johnston, and Sir Robert Kane-high scientific authorities-affirmed that when properly drained the soil of Ireland was more fertile than that of Great Britain. Sir Robert proves that if the mean value of land in England be taken at 16, it will be 14 in Scotland, and in Ireland 17 and a-half. So much impression did this irrefutable fact make on our law-givers that the Government organ next morning contemptuously said that 'the physical deficiencies of Iroland were the true cause, of her miseries. The conformation of the country which makes so large a part of the soil mere bog; the dampness of the climate which unfits the soil for the growth of corn; the want of minerals which prevents the establishment of manufactures elsewhere than in the North' (flax is suppose to be a mineral) ' are among the chief causes of the backwardness and misery of Ireland.' Our climate, we are told, is the most unsuited in the world for agriculture.

Tis a pity that the Messrs. Malcomsom did not know in time that the South was so unfitted for their great cotton factory. Cork must give up hope of her linen factory, for it has no minerals; coal is, indeed, delivered there at a cheaper rate than it is in London, and London has factories. France, Beigium, lifted with equal vigour by Protestants and Roman and Germany must find it desrer than Iteland does Oatholies in common, and its very name would have to get their complement of conf from England—yet been doad long ago but for the spirited air with their factories floarish. The Government organ which it is associated. This, then, is the Tory blun probably supposes that that the Wicklow mines are der in regard to 'Garryowen,' which is not, and somewhere in Ulster, otherwise it might have learn-

Thierry, the great French philosophic historian of our own days, describes the poetry and literacultivated of all Western Europe, and says that Ireland 'counted a host of saints and learned men, venerated in England and Gaul, for no country had furnished more Ohristian missionaries, uninfluenced by other motives than pure zeal to communicate to other nations the opinions and faith of their own Enrope that a great German writer says that she may rightfully claim, at least, one whole cartury of European civilization. From every side, from all lands, they flocked to Ireland to learn philosophy and science. She was a 'younger Rome'— the 'School of the West'—the 'Island of Saints.' hills and plains been the witness of the ravages of ruthless invaders, and of perpetual oppression for so many centuries! When it was made penal in the School of the West for a native to learn to read or write, and an offence in the Island of Saints for an inheritor of their virtues to teach, who can expect our latter times to be as glorious as former days-who so silly as to blame the race for what the oppressor effected? Yet there are such men. Men who do not see that England has always been afraid to meet us on the fair field of competition, that she crushed our manufactures as she crushed our learning, and trammels us with many effectual bonds in the present. And when the skackled hand cannot do as much as the free and fostered hand, there are men to blame the weakness of the former and ignore the fetters. Such are the men who, in the the cant of the age, 'rise superior to prejudices,' because they chime in with the fashion of the day, and leave disagreeable facts to those who are disagreeable enough to dare unpopularity, and to turn from the worship of success to the vindication of truth .- Dublin Irishman.

The Evening Post says: 'Fenianism is only one form of the universal disaffection, whose absence from Ireland would be as strange, under existing circumstances, as its presence is admitted.' The Caetlebur Telegraph writes: 'The people are dissatisfied, discontented, and disuffected. That is a sad picture. But it is true; and sadder still, the people would be worthy of contempt were they otherwise. They owe much, we are told, to England. They owe to the State what the pillaged traveiler owes to the robber that strips him of everything, but spares his life, because murdering him might be attended with useless trouble. Has England done anything to repair the ravages of former days and induce the people to forget the past? Let the discontent so wide. spread and figree, the paralyzation of industry, the untilled fields, the empty shops, the depopulated hovels and the Exodus supply the answer.

The London Star says . 'A too significant symp tom of the condition of things is is found in the fact that so many Irish members testified, the other night to the growing discontent and disaffection of the Irish people. They were not, for the most part, members of what it called the popular or national party. Mr Bigwell and Mr. Gregory are members of large landed property, having no doubt many of the insticts and traditions of the territorial class. Let any English reader turn to their speeches, note their testimony to the growth of disaffection in Ireland, and then say whether the question is one to be settled by Mr. Gladstone's evasive rhetoric or Sir R. . Peel's melange of statistics and jokes.'

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE POOR, AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. -The Mayor and Board of Guardians of Limerick have gone to work simultaneously, and with most commendable alacrity and promptness, to provide, at once, for the relief of the local poor. Very little indoor relief bas, however, been given as yet; and the Commissioners injudiciously advise, if they do not require, that the indoor relief should be sought as the poor house. Nothing could possibly be more inconsiderate than such advice : but the guardiana, who are well disposed, will, no doubt, find a suitable remedy. In the meantime the Mayor has signed a cheque for a sum not exceeding £2,000, part of which is to be at once expended in employing men at the city newerage; which work will considerably lessen the number of fever cases, besides giving employment to a number of men who want work and not to live upon society. Nothing could possibly be more considerate than this arrangement, by which forty men have got into work on this day, and the rest of the city labourers on Monday. The works of the Corkanree embankment will also soon give extensive employment; and so will the new company of Messrs Lefroy and Co; but there are many exceptional cases of distressed tradesmen and others that could only be met by outdoor relief, which they never should be required to ask at the pour-house. We hope their case will be taken into consideration at once. The conduct of the local authorities in this noble mission is beyond all

Referring to the representation of Dublin city, the Freeman says : - " We understand that the numerous friends of William Dargan are making arrangements to call on that gentleman to allow himself to be returned as member for Dublin in conjunction with Benjamin Lee Guinness. A more appropriate selection could not be made, and no one who knows the energy with which Mr. Dargan has devoted himself throughout his whole career to the practical advancement of the best interests of Ireland and the high appreciation in which he is held by all classes of his fellow-citizens can question the fitness of the choice of doubt the triumphant issue of the move-

GREAT BRITAIN

The death of Cardinal Wiseman has been recorded with an amount of onlogy of his character from Protestant journals which, to his friends and co-relig gionists, must have been extremely gratifying. No doubt he was a man amply fitted for the most arduous task that he had to go through. He followed out principles of conciliation, and being a genial kind-hearted man of refined, of literary, and of artistic tastes, his personal success in society smoothed over the asperities which might have resulted from the appointment of a man of a different disposition and tastes .- Court Journal .

In the year of grace 1623, with the sanction of King James I. and IV., Dr. Wm. Bishop was ap-pointed Epidcopal Superior over Roman Catholics in this realm of Eugland. In 1848 Dr. Nicholas Wiseman, who was previously a Bishop in partibus, was, without the sanction of any authority in this country appointed Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster. Earl Russell waxed indignant at this invasion of British rights, and the fruit of his wrath was two fold - he produced the Durham Letter and the Ecolesiastical Titles Act. It would be hard to say whether the epistolary indignation or the legislative attack proved the most useless. The noble Lord chalked up ' No Popery 'on the door' of the constitution, and having done this felt he had done enough for fame, for he never did anymore. For upwards of sixteen years Nicholas Wiseman, now from Geldensquare, Low from Rome, now from York-place, Portmun-square, now from Moorefields, swayed the spi-ritual allegiance of the Roman Catholics of England, and were the purple of a Prince of the Church with an air sometimes assuming, sometimes deprecatory, but always conciliatory, or meant to be so. And yesterday they laid him to his rest in Kensalgreen, modestly enough, as far as the actual ceremony at the graveside was concerned, but with a previous pomp which we English, who do not care about outward ceremonial perhaps because we are anything but adepts at it-are wont to deny even to princes of the blood, and which we fail to bring to princes of the poor girls in that convent implored them with bear even when we bury our Kings. They who pass bear even when we have a company of the pass of the p bymns; and if they were inside they would indeed few yards only.

see the pageantry of woe,' out on mere wathetic grounds, might draw an unfavourable comparison between the function of the Anglican use over the body of a great one of our land and the solemn Reluiem Mass with the celebration of which Rome pays the last honours to the corpse of a Princeps Ecclesia, -Herald and Standard.

Another Prince has passed away, though of a different nobility, Nicholas Wiseman, a Prince Cardiland. So great was the influence of Ireland upon | nal of a Roman Catholic Hierarchy. It is not our province to offer any estimate of this gentleman's position and functions as a minister of religion, but we are convinced that all just persons will agree with us when we declare that a Christian gentleman and a most ripe and cultivated scholar has been lost to the world. Cardinal Wiseman died after a lingering What would she have been today, with such illness in the sixty third year of his age. Although fair promise in her jouth, had not her hills trequently accounted an English Cardinal, he was of mingled Irish and Spanish origin, and was born in Soville. He was educated, however, at St. Cuthbert's College, in the county of Durham, and spoke our language with native fluency, and more than average native grace. He was, indeed, a most accomplished linguist, as well as a very profound scholar. In 1850, when the Pope determined to restore the Romen Hierarchy to England, Nicholas Wiseman was elected Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster, an appointment which was the cause of considerable public excitement at the time, and which afforded one of those opportunities which Lord Russell has so seldom neglected, for incurring and deserving public ridicule. However much opinions may differ as to his religious functions and opinions, Cardinal Wiseman was respected by cultivated persons of all faiths. His literary efforts would alone have sufficed to make him famous. He was one of the chief contributors to, and joint editor of, The Dublin Review, and, as a prolific and forcible controversialist, had perhaps no equal in the Protestant Church but the Bishop of Exeter. Cardinal Wiseman was the seventh who held the dignity of Cardinal in England since the Reformation, his predecessors being Pole, Allen, Howard, York, Weld, and Acton Who will be his successor remains to be seen .-Queen.

The death of Cardinal Wiseman, who has been labouring under mortal disease for the last two years recalls attention to a remarkable period of our history, over and above the interest which belongs to bis own character as a man of eminent ability and clergyman in Norwich, took part in some of the pro-commanding influence. At no time during the religious history of this country has the controversy between Rome and Anglicanism been handled with greater animation or under a greater variety of aspects than during the time in which Cardinal Wiseman has been, by the prominence of his character as well as that of his position, regarded as the principal representative of the Church of Rome among us. Few men could have been selected by the Papal Government as better qualified for this purpose than brought in his Reform Bill, is thus described by a Nicholas Wiseman. His Roman training was complete and he had fully imbibed that spirit of a religious crusader which is so essential to the Romish priest who aspires to stand in an universal and not a local relation to his Oburch. But he was at the same time possessed of personal qualities which made him thoroughly an Englishman. - John Bull.

It is not a little remarkable that among the Protestants present at St. Mary's, Moorfields, to do honour to the Cardinal's obsequies, the Tublet includes the name of Lord Campbell-the son of the Lord Chancellor who fifteen years ago vowed vengeance, at the Guildhall dinner, against the Cardinal's hat. Nor is it void of significance that Dr. Manning, in his funeral panegyric, should have acknowledged 'the kindly, generous, noble-hearted sympathy of the people, the public men, and the public press of England—a great people, strong and bold in its warfare, but humane, chivalrous, and Christian to such antagonists as contend against its worthily.'- Guardian.

EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSEY .- Enormous Decrease. - The Government emigration officials at the port of Liverpool (completed their usual monthly returns of emigration from the Mersey, and these returns when compared with the corresponding month of 1864 show an enormous decrease in the exodus during the past month, when there sailed to the United States 14 ships, with 2,655 steerage and 189 cabin passengers, of whom 831 were English, 1.307 Irisb. 93 Scotch, and 434 other countries: t. New South Wales there was only one ship, with 398 steerage and one cabin passenger, of which 52 were English, 24 Scotch, and 322 Trish; to Queensland there was one ship, with 423 steerage and 23 cabin passengers of whom 30 were English, 389 Irish; to Victoria there were two ships, with 367 steerage and one cabin passenger, of whom 172 were English. 183 Irish, nine Scotch, and three other countries, making a grand total of 3,842 steerage and 214 cabin passengers. Of ships not under the Act there sailed to the United States five, with 244 passengers; to Vancouver's Island, one ship, with nine passengers; to Victoria, 1 ship, with 23 passengers; to China, one ship with eight passengers; to Africa, two ships with 45 passengers, making a total of 358 passengers. In February, 1864, there sailed 7,628 passengers, while during the past month there ouly sailed 4,404, thereby showing a decrease, as compared with 1865, of 3,224.

Mr. Roebuck asserted, and we think with truth, that the great evil of Ireland was that the country was divided against itself, and that Irishmen were quarrelling amongst themselves. He said that could Irishmen break down their petty prejudices and ani mosities they will not be condemned to be what they are now. He said, "The miseries of Ireland are caused by her own children, by their weakness, their prejudices, their narrow views, their hostility one to the other." We don't deny that these have much to with the miseries of Treland, but what right has an English member of Parliament to speak thus, without at the same time admitting the share of the blame that belongs to the weakness, the prejudices, the varrow views, the hostility towards their fellow subjects of the Protestants of England? If we are weak and foolish, are they wise and strong? If so, why don't they at once repeat their own stupid, in. sulting, and offensive laws, the offspring of the very blindest bigotry? Why don't they repeal the penal clauses of the Emancipation Act, the Ecclesication! Titles Act, the offensive clauses of the Catholic oath, and of the oath taken by Protestants. Why don't they deal with the Irish Church Establishment according to their own admissions of what sound policy would dictate. Why don't they grant to the demands of the Irish Untholics the system of education which they have not refused to the English people. We don't pretend that if they were to do all these things they would stop the emigration from Ireland, or make Irishmen love one another, or eradicate that disaffection among the lower orders which, pandered to by a wretched press, will very likely bring yet greater miseries on Ireland than any which she has suffered since 1708. But, at least, it would entitle English Protestants to say that they had discharged their responsibility. And until they have done these things they have no right to | might have thought his line of argument rather pruspeak about the faults of Irishmen, or about any faults except their own .- Tublet .

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE QUEEN. - The Court Journal says-' On Sunday last Her Majesty had a most miraculous escape from being crushed to death by the falling of a huge clm tree in the Home Park. Her Majes'y was taking an airing on her favourite little Scotch pony, and proceeding through the tall avenue of elms at Windsor known as Queen Elizabeth's ride, the pony being led by a ghillie, and a groom following at a short distance, when, fortunately and providentially, the servant observed one one of the large trees falling immediately over Her Majesty: The groom called out loudly, and Her The believe that our safety than

tic Institutions. - On the motion for going into committee of supply.

Mr. Newdegate moved for a select committee to inquire into the existence, character, and increase of monastic or conventional societies or establishments in England.

Mr. Hennessy defended the convents from the charges which had been made against them. Whalley, who was constantly interrupted by the cheers and laughter of the House, supported the moti on.

Sir G. Grey vindicated the conduct of the Government in respect to Mary Ryan, and said he had no power to interfere with Mr. Selfe in his treatment of the M'Dermot case. He deprecated motions like the present, which did no good, and stirred up religious animosity. Such a committee as that interruption to the barmony of the evening occurred asked for would do no good, and he hoped the when Mr. Seymour declared that, when once a poor House would not agree to it.

Mr. Scully defended convents from the charges which had been made against them. On a division, Mr. Newdegate's motion was nega-

tived by 106 to 79. PREVALENCE OF PERSURY .- The Pall-Mail Gazette of the other day contained a strage story. gentleman, annoyed at what he conceived un-fair testimony, advertised for some one who witnessed a brutal assault in the Marylebone-road. The assault was a fiction, but the advertisement was answered by a man, evidently a broken-down gentleman, who for five guineas recollected all the inci-dents, big man, little man, cab, &c., &c. The inquirer was satisfied that the trade of being a witness existed in London, and while breaking off all communication with the fellow, sent him, apparently from pity, the five pounds.

Population of Scotland. - According to the tenth report of the Registrar-General for Scotland. just issued, the population of that kingdom, estimated to the middle of July, 1864, was 3,118,701.

Mr. Newdegate's motion that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the existence, character and increase of monastic or conventual societies or establishments in Great Britain,' was rejected on Friday, March 3, by 106 votes to 79.

Brother Ignatius has been the cause of trouble falling upon the Rev. Mr. Drury, who as a parish brought him into the Court of Arches on the charge of officiating in an unlicensed place of worship .-After hearing parties Dr. Lushington decided that the bishop had only done his duty in the matter, and condemned Mr. Drury to be admonished not to offend again, and to pay the cost of the trial .- Standard.

MR. BAINES' REFORM BILL. - The aspect of the House of Commons on the night when Mr. Baines writer in the Star .- Doubtless it may have been thought the House was thronged, and every avenue to it blocked up with tumuituous crowds: The case was this: just before Mr Laines got up to speak, the House contained 20 members. Lord Palmerston had disappeared at about a quarter to 10; Mr. Childers followed about 10 minutes after; Mr. Cardwell and Sir Robert Peel very soon imitated the example of their colleagues, and the Treasury Bench was then left utterly deserted. As for the lobby, afriend said to me, the eve of the birth of a Reform Bill. I turned round and saw one stranger, two policemen, two officials, and the man who sells the oranges. Both within and without the House there was nothing but emptiness and the most profound calm. Of course it must be understood that everybody knew there was going to be no debate, and the night was as slushy and disagreeable as it was possible for it to be : but still the almost absolute abandonment of the House by honorable members and the public was suggestive.'

PRURIENT PROTESTANTISM. - It is susprising how keenly a large audience of fervent British Christians is attracted by the prospect of a little decorous naughtiness. If the Pope could be persuaded to abolish all the numeries and convents in Europe, the staunch Protestant professors of Exeter Hall and St. James' Hall would be deprived of a source of the most sincere pleasure. To hear of all the dark misdoings of nuns and their confessors, with the proud consciousness that you are looking down on them from the lottiest possible moral elevation, must be a feature on such occasions, a pleasing suggestive a prurient reticence, which imparts a charm that even the most improper of French novels cannot rival. In fact, a French novel is very tame fun compared with a thoroughly good oratorical raid against nunneries. The novel must be read more or less in solitude, and the incidents, after all, are always so very improper. In a great meeting one has all the pleasure and excitement of companionship. The sniggering of everybody around one over indecorous inuendoes has a wonderfully delightful effect. Then innendo is so much more pleasant than the detailed statement of a novelist, and gives so much more employment to the imagination. And a peculiarly indescribable gratification is occasioned in the youthful or female mind by hearing solemn fathers of families and clergymen talk on naughty subjects. It is always refreshing to find that our loftiest mentors are still beings of flesh and blood like ourselves. The instructors themselves doubtless rather enjoy their temporary release from the gravity and propriety of private life. They share the prevailing excitement. and the novelty of finding themselves making uuscemly allusions and discussing unsavory topics before ladies is as tickling to them as to their listeners. Altogether the scene of a great auti-convent demonstration is so truly pleasing to so many kinds of people that the only wonder is that the thing is not more frequent. At all events, we cannot be surprised that the most is made of any fortunate opportunity which presents itself. The bother about convents which has been raised and kept up in the columns of a pency sensation newspaper could not reasonably be expected to subside until the faithful had made it an oc asion for one of these naughty merrymakings .. The recent meeting at St. James Hall was all that could be desired. The in-

uendoes were most racy. The excitement was in-tense, and the eloquence superb. It need scarcely be said that 'there was a large attendance of ladies.' . But for the ladies the entertainment would have lost three fourths of its zest. A mere assemblage of men talking about the mysteries of the convent would have been an extremely tame affair. The great speech of the evening would not have been nearly so pointed had it not been de livered before a large number of the sex which a preposterously exaggerated propriety commonly debars from all opportunities of hearing how much of a certain sort of wickedness goes on in the world. The orator whose masterly effort contributed so largely to the triumphant success of the demonstra tion is a divine of some denomination, and this fact was doubtless a comfort to some of the audience who rient if he had been a coarse layman. Besides being a divine and an orator, Mr. Hobart Seymour has been traveller, and in fact a man of the world. He told his hearers that he had once been to Madeira, where he met a priest, in whose company, with some other young men, he visited a well-known convent. The large attendance of ladies pricked up their ears, but to no purpose All that he and his companions said and did on the occasion 'he was not going to tell them, in fact he could not tell a mixed assembly. Great laughter and one or two solemn node of an probation, followed this practical joke on the general curiosity. However, he would say this, that some of the poor girls in that convent implored them with genuine polemical anecdote, and the indignant but tickled audience cried 'Shame' with vigorous unanimity. The notion of Mr. Seymour going to the convent 'at night,' the 'fearful earnestness,' and the latent unseemliness of 'any condition or any capacity whatsoever,' were all touches indicative of the true artist. That German rationelist whom the Morning Advertiser justly holds up to the pity and contempt of its readers might indeed ask how the poor girls got a chance of such a scene with a number of young men, and even whether it was not as well that they should stop in the convent as roam over the world with Mr. Seymour in the vague and rather polygamous way they proposed. But no demon of German rationalism intruded his despicable criticisms upon the enchanted audience. The only when Mr. Seymour declared that, when once a poor girl was immored in a convent, 'the cry of insulted innocence, the shrick of outraged virtue,' could never more be heard. The candid reporter tells us that this was too much for a Roman Catholic at the end of the room, 'who made such a noise that he had to be removed by the police! What very strange behaviour on the part of the Roman Catholic. Perhaps the poor benighted being at the end of the room had a sister or a daughter in a convent; and, if so, he ought to have been very much obliged to the kind Christian gentleman who reminded him of her insulted innocence and outraged virtue. If the Roman Catholics were to hold a large public meeting for the purpose of pointing out some defect in the organisation of a Protestant community, the British public would doubtless listen to the eloquent invectives with a patience and composure very different from the turbulence of the person for whom Mr. Seymour's elegant and moderate language was too much. Perhaps the laughter which greeted the speaker's truly decent and charitable joke about the priests who had 'no honest wives or legitimate children' would also have been 'too much' for this

fractious and ungrateful person.

After the unreasonable Roman Catholic had been removed by the policeman, Mr. Saymour got slightly dull and statistical for a time, but he soon recovered the appropriate tone. He proceeded to give what the reporter calls a 'lively description' of the interviews he had seen between young monks and muss 'at twilight in Italy.' Why at twilight? 'He suggested nothing against the propriety of these young people'-nothing, much as one might have thought ir. But 'the young people' ought to have been allowed to consecrate an honest affection by an honest marringe, and 'had he a scourge of scorpions he would drive from the land the Church which would enact any laws to prevent it.' The imagination of the audience was so excited by this graphic picture of Mr. Seemour chasing his adversaries with a scourge of scorpions, that they ' broke out into loud and protracted cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs for some minutes.' The philosophic looker on would see in this edifying spect-cle a conclusive refutation of the wicked calumuy that the most characteristic feature of Exeter Hall Protestantism is its intolerauce; and it can only be regretted that a timeserving Legislature does not hasten to entrust the power to scourge the Roman Catholics to such temperate and high-minded persons as Mr. Seymour, and those who greeted his Christian aspirations with loud cheera. After this ferocious outburst, he again returned to the amusing aspect of the matter. Not only were the nuns not permitted to marry, but they were pertted to choose a confessor. Some nuns selected square confessors, some selected round ones -astatement which must have had some meaning, because the audience are reported to have laug d at it. When a nun got a round or square confessor to her taste, her confessions took an hour or even more. 'It fins not for him to say what took place on those occasious'; but the pure minded audience guessed what he meaut, and went on laughing heart-Were he not addressing a mixed assembly, ho could relate some fearful facts.' After all, this scruple was a little superfluous. A fearful fact or two might have helped to tame the imaginative efforts which the orator's disgusting insinuations were no doubt successful in begetting. Another speaker said be could quote cases 'of gratified lust and secret cruelty, but, like Mr. Seymour, he contented himself with a few suggestive hints. A third, with immense gusto, read the preamble of the Act of Parliament genuine treat of the very choicest kind. There is for the suppression of the monasteries, and about the 'disclosures,' which are always a great the assembly gloated over the recurring phrases desriptive of ' vicious, carnal, and abominable living. It can only be hoped that most of the audience were in blissful unconsciousness of what the terms were exactly meant to describe. But it would be very chimerical to suppose that any of the persons present knew anything whatever about monasticism. The chairman, who probably gets his ecclesiastical history from the Tones, evidently supposed that the first monk was St. Bernard. Mr. Colquboun, in fact, was only surpassed by Mr Seymour in zeal and energy. He considered that as we had put down Thuggee, and intanticide, and the sacrifices to Juggernaut in India, although they were religious pracices, so we should show no mercy to convents. He grieved to say, there were many ladies who had gone into those places from pious motives, and who were leading holy and upright lives." One is a little puzzled at first to understand how the fact of leading a boly and upright life, or of being actuated by pious motives, can be a matter for grief. But no doubt the chairman meant that, just as the Madeira nuns would have been better off in officiating, "on any condition and in any capacity whatsoever," to Mr. Seymour than in leading the conventual life, so these ladies ought to be compelled by law, or a scourge of scorpious, to give up their holiness and uprightness, and to come to St. James's H. A to see what real enlightenment and purity and Christian charity could effect. Perhaps as, according to the chairman's own admission, many of them do lead holy lives, they would have been rather astonished at Mr. Sey mour's account of the cry of insulted innoceace and the shrick of outraged virtue, and of

the choice between round and square confessors Of course, a meeting of this sort could not separate without calling itself a friend of civil and religious liberty. Having bellowed, and waved hats and bendkerchiefe, in applause of a desire to extirpate the Roman Catholic Church because it holds a certain view about celibacy, these people naturally congratulated themselves on their keen appreciation of the inestimable worth of a religious liberty tempered by scourges of scorpions. They see nothing inconsistent with civil and religious liberty in the formation of a great political confederacy for the purpose of rejecting every candidate at the approaching elections who will not bind himself to vote for a measure interfering with the domestic regulations of religious communities. 'If a candidate heartated on this point let us reject him.' 'Let every man be in earnest in this matter who respected his mother's memory.' It the desired object were ever so expedient, what reasonable man could support it in the hands of such advocates-people who talk about that portion of the 'press of England which is not yet crushed by Romish tyranny, nor depauched by Ro mish arts?' The whole proceedings are well worth a careful notice. They show with peculiar force the shameless folly and wickedness which religious fanaticism can develop in people who, in other matters are probably not wanting either in common sense or victuo. - Saturday Review.

UNITED STATES.

Among the witnesses before the Confederate assist them to escape, promising to go to the ends of the earth, with them on any condition or in any cather the earth, with them on any condition or in any cather the earth, with them on any condition or in any cather the earth, with them on any condition or in any cather the earth, with them on any condition or in any cather the earth and the earth with the earth and the earth and the earth are the earth and the earth are the earth and the earth are the eart

House or Commons - Friday, March 3. - Monas- and abandonment had about it the right ring of a | would be to arm 200,000 negroes, but they should be emancipared. It would depend on circumstances if they would succeed. By arming the slaves they could at least carry on the war another year. The sentiment in the army was almost unanimous for peace; the men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe we cannot continue the war through another campaign. I think the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Vice-President Stephens. The people and country ought to be saved further sacrifices. To the enquiry whether he would take command of all the armies with unlimited powers, he replied that he would take any position to which his country called him, not be did not think he could save the cause now - no human power can save it. He thought Stephens' policy was the best now. The army and the people ought to be saved if all else is lost. A long list of Senators, Representatives and other public men who are in favor of reconstruction on the basis of the Union and Constitution is given.

> President Lincoln has ordered that all persons in the United States who have at any time held trade or intercourse by sea or land with the insurgents, shall at once be arrested till the war shall close, or be banished from the country.' In reference to this fresh act of unnecessary brutality the New York W rld says :- This order consigns to the horrors of a military dangeon every citizen who since the establishment of the blockade in 1861, has visited the insurgent country by sea. No subsequent loyalty of conduct; no oath of allegiance; no provisions of the amnesty proclamation of December, 1863; no services rendered the loyal cause, can save him, for the order does not permit exercise of discretion on the part of the United States marshals and provestmarshals. We plead the cause of no man now a. traitor, or rebol, or alien enemy, when we denounce this order as dangerous in the extreme to the life and liberty of men now as loyal as either Mr. Lincoin or Mr. Seward.'

> It is Empire, and nothing less that Empire, that many millions of our race are busily working and fighting for in America. They are raising difficulties which only an Emperor can remove. They are cherishing an ambition and intolerance that will be satisfied only with Imperial measures and an Imperial master. They are familiarizing themselves with the prospect of holding in subjection millions of their own blood and color-a subjection which if realized they must eventually share. They proclaim their intention to throw on the world a helpless mass of servitude, the best of all materials for the work of Imperial ambition. All the revelations of the last attempt at peace show that they are ready to barter everything for territory, except territory itself-the dominant passions of Empire. They are prepared to re-establish themselves on the basis of an aggressive -that is, an Imperial policy -" Let us be friends to "conquer the world." They are incurring a debr for the payment of which even their commercial authorities most interested in keeping up credit can only look to extraordinary means, requiring Imperial pressure and agency. Who but an Emperor, at the head of a hundred Legions, could expect to raise in one 'voluntary' subscription five hundred millions of our money, or to raise it in three years? . It is worthy of an Emperor to suppose the population of the Southern States, stripped of every vestige of property, all their best men slain, hardly calling themselves their own, reduced to appeal to the clemency of the conqueror for the restoration of political privileges. It is an imperial thoughtmore Imperial than the mother country ever dared to refuse open and regular negotiation and proceed only on the models of Trisit and Villafranca. It is an Imperial policy to juggle with the boundary question between North and South, making the existing line an insuperable difficulty in the way of a peacoful settlement, but offering no other. The war itself produces all the material for Empire, - armies without employment; great soldiers with nothing but their swords; a population without means, position, or social order; a past full of bitterness, a future without visions of pleasantness; a score of grievances with overy neighbor; a wrecked and ruined Constitution; and nothing whatever left except, under the most favourable supposition, 'a house ewept and garnished' for some new and more evil possession .- Times.

> The following is an extract of a Speech of Lord Russell in the House of Lords on Feb. 20 :- "The noble lord opposite has said that we are perfectly deceived in considering this as a war fo struction of slavery. For my part, I have always thought, and I stated the opinion at the commencement of the war, that on the 'part of the North it was a contest for empire (hear, hear); just as I believe our contest in 1770, which we continued till 1783, was a contest for empire and for nothing

> A singular case has come to light in Boston. A staff officer in the United States service stole thirteen thousand dollars in government bonds and forwarded them to his mother at South Boston for safe keeping. A daughter-in law of the mother discovered the money and stole it. Officers of the law stepped in, and the money was found at last in the clothing of the daughter.

> A Chinese joss house, or temple for heathen worship, was dedicated in San Farncisco, on the 22nd of August. It cost \$80,000. A band of tapestry, embroidered with feathers, and gold and silver thread, which adorns the place, cost \$150 per yard, and the whole building blazes with goldloaf and tinsel. The priests shout, screech, yell, groan, spin around amid the racket of gaugs, drums, fiddles, and smoke opium until they are quite drunk, when others relieve them. The finger nails of the chief priest are longer than his finger, and are twisted like an anger.

> The war takes the widow's and the orphan's mite. but adds them to the swollen coffers of the rich, and of the nampered contractors, speculators and other loyal" favorites of the government; and the reverse of the above picture is to be found in every city among a class of superfine loyalists, who, clamoring for the last man and the last dollar, take the best care that they shall be literally the last man to go to the war, so long as they can transfer the last dellar of the people to their own pockets by war contracts and war speculations.

> In Washington, recently, a sumptuous feast was given by a contractor. The profits on only twenty cannon manufactured by him for our " liberal" government defrayed its lavish expenses. Its cost was a hundred thousand dollars. The invited guests were seven hundred in number. Each guest's entertainment cost about one hundred and fifty dollars. The glories of Aladdin's enchanted palace were repeated and dazzled the astonished crowd. the streets were carp-ted, lest the guests should soil themselves by contact with the earth. This is the third picture, the reverse of the two former.

The steady tendency and necessary result of all these things, is to annibilate all of our Republican equality and simplicity of manners, to make the richicher, and the poor poorer; to cramp the multinudes in penury, want and destitution, as in vice, and to beget profusion, ostentation, and a debasing ; luxury among the favored few. It is building up nurseries of misery and often crime, on the one hand, of boundless sensuality, self-indulgence and vice on the other. It threatens to spread among us all the mischief of the social systems of the old world, its sordid miserles and its heartless pomps, and eplepdors, and war is doing this, and will continue, to do it and not the heroic soldier, but the heartless speculator Senate committee to enquire into the condition of and tricky politician; and competereasury, thieves the Confederacy was Gan. Lee. He said it would be are to be our micerable lordings - fellows who know bad policy to evacuate Richmond, as the Virginia just enough to figure profit and loss, who have little

Terminal of the control of

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH-1865. Friday, 31-Precions Blood. APRIL-1865. Saturday, 1-Of the Feria. Sunday, 2 -- PASSION SUNDAY. Monday, 3-St. Francis de Paul, C. Tuesday, 4 - St. Isidore, B. D. Wednesday, 5-St. Vincent Ferrier, C. Thursday, 6-Of the Feria. The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed

Sacrament will commence as follows :-Friday, March 31 - Convent of Terrebonne. Sunday, April 2-St. Antoine Abbe. Tuesday, 4 - Brothers of Longueuil. Thursday, 6-Brothers of Beanharnois

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mr. Newdegate, a sort of Imperial George Brown, and, like our own unsavory Canadian acquaintance, an unscrupulous dealer in all manner of obscene fictions against Nuns and Priests, has made his annual onslaught upon Convents, in the shape of a motion for the appointment of a other annexationist and anti-British journals " Smelling Committee" and has again signally published in this Province, are elate, and reloice failed. His motion was rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of 27 -the numbers on a division being as 79 to 106.

The moral triumph of our religious institutions is greater however than these numbers would at first sight seem to indicate. Mr. Newdegate, good credulous man, in his speech introducing his motion, told a large number of awful stories concerning Nuns, and the cruelties practised in Convents, concerning Priests and their wickedness. He spoke of chains, and dungeons, and iron bars and locks of formidable dimensions, and diabolical ingenuity. He did his best to move his hearers to indignation by marvellous legends. such as a dirty fellow of the name of Hobart Seymour delights to retail to evangelical audiences, male and female-of run-away Nuns, and their sufferings; but in the language of Sam Weller, it "was all no go." Even his friends laughed at him, and the Protestant Times had to confess that "ail the cases brought forward" by the Protestant press and by Protestant legislators to authorize legal interference with Convents,---

"break down, more or less, upon a thorough in-Vestigation."

Not one single case of hardship, not one single anstance to justify legal interference could Mr. Newdegate and his friends adduce; and yet they did their best to get hold of such cases, instigated by their hatred of Popery in general, and of Conventual life in particular. It is no slight triumph that out of such a searching ordeal our religious institutions should by the confession of the Times have passed unscathed.

The number of Convents now in Great Britain exceeds 200, whilst in 1841 there were in England and Wales only 16. This it is that prompted the motion of Mr. Newdegate, who naturally thought that rather than be subjected to the insults and obscene impertinences of a "Smelling Committee" such as he proposed, the Religious Ladies would abandon their houses altogether, and seek elsewhere for that personal liberty and domestic privacy to which their sex entitles them; but which if they had the power, the evangelical Protestants of England would deny to them. The Times however insists that there is no occasion for such an infraction of the rights of every British subject, as is implied in the legalising of domiciliary visits to the private houses of Catholic ladies; no occasion for alarm at the constant and rapid growth of Monasteries in England, because that growth is merely the symptom and the measure of the spread of the Catholic religion: and because the genius of the English people is so opposed, both on principle and habit, to the Catholic religion, that no one need fear that it will one day again become the religion of the country. This seems to us but sorry comfort for Exeter Hall. If the growth of Convents be the sign and measure of the spread of Popery; and as these have increased nearly thirteenfuld in a quarter of a centry, and are still increasing in at least the same ratio, it certainly seems as if ere long all in England that | brook no competition. is not infidel will be Catholic.

which conjointly they wrested from Denmark, in the domain of theil gy; for as all "rights" We avoid entering into the discussion of de-

by his patient and sublime attitude, much to the indignation of the Protestant world, which expected better things from the Convention. The Times especially is indignant at the attitude of the Holy Father, who will neither submit himself to Victor Emmanuel, nor avail himself of the permission so generously accorded to him, a Sovereign Prince, by the Convention of Sept. 15th, to raise an army for his own protection against the hordes of brigands instigated against him by the Piedmontese. The Pope neither by word nor deed, will recognise the validity of a Convention to which he was no party, or admit that it imposes any obligation on bim. Besides of what use would it be to him to raise troops for his own desence? He did so once, and immediately they were attacked and destroyed by his unprincipled neighbor: were he to raise another army, and were that army to threaten even, any serious opposition to the designs of Victor Emmanuel, he would again, in spite of Conventions, invade the Papal Territory, and with the legions at his command, repeat the brutal massacre of Castelfidardo upon the bandful of brave and loyal defenders of the Holy See .-Mgr. Talbot is spoken of as the successor to the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

The prospects of the Confederates are most gloomy, and the end of the first civil war seems to be approaching. There has been some fighting with Sherman's force, and the enemy seem to have been repulsed in one or two instances, but the immense superiority of numbers must, unless a miracle intervene, assure to them the final victory. It will be a sad day for Canada, a sad day for liberty on this Continent, when the South is subjugated, and reduced to the condition of Poland; and hence the Witness and exceedingly over every success announced by the Yankee press. Now, when too late, the London Times recommends the adoption of precautions against the aggressive tendencies of the Northerners, who flushed with triumph over the Confederate States, and inspired with that bitter hatred of England, and English institutions which is the one ineradicable passion of all Yankees. will not fail to turn their victorious arms against Mexico to the South, and Canada to the North. That this would be the result of Federal victory principles of the former, to assert that the State any one not a born fool must have seen years has the right to prescribe a common system of ago, even before the Trent affair, from the insulting and bostile tone of the entire Northern press when speaking of England; and as Great Britain then refused to adopt the only policy which could assure the independence of the Confederate States, and the integrity of her North American Provinces, it is "too late" to take

Judgment in the case of the St. Alban Raiders was pronounced by Judge Smith on Wednesday.

THE FAMILY versus THE STATE. - DR. RYERSON AND STATE SCHOOLISM. - Mr. O'Reilly of Kingston has so fully and so ably replied to that portion of Dr. Rverson's namphlet in which the first named gentleman is assailed for the expression of opinions unfavorable to the details of the existing Separate School Law at a late public meeting in Kingston-that we feel that it would be superfluous to say another word on the subject. As betwixt Dr. Ryerson and Mr. O'Reilly the case as to the details of the School Law is fully before the public of Upper Canada; and we doubt not that a verdict in favor of the latter will be returned by those who from practical experience are competent to pronounce judgment.

But Dr. Ryerson does more than dispute the accuracy of certain details given by Mr. O'Reilly. He attacks the principle of Separate Schools; and in his capacity of Chief Superintendent of Education be prescribes to the Legislature the course which it should adopt, should the Catholics of U. Canada renew an agitation for reform in their School System. That course is, " to abolish the Separate School law altogether."-

As an argument in favor of the adoption of this course, Dr. Ryerson, at p. 18 of his painphet, lays down the following proposition :-

"Separate Schools cannot be claimed upon any ground of right, as I have often shown in discussing

the subject in former years." This proposition established, there would be no room for further discussion. In it lies the whole question at issue. The Chief Superintendent affirms that he has proved it : he will parden us for giving him a flat contradiction, and for asserting that not only has he never proved it, but that he has never yet dared to discuss even the question of "right" as between the supporters of State-Schoolism, and those who assert that as against the State, the claims of the Family over the education of the child are absolute, and will

It is a question of "right" that Dr. Ryerson There is nothing of much consequence to note proposes: and one therefore which involves a in the affairs of Continental Europe since our question of theology, strange as this may perhaps last. Austrin, and Prussia seem about to come appear to cur Ch.el Superintendent. The mo- of his dulies, and therefore as keenly sensitive as to loggerheads on the question of the Duchies ment we get into the domain of "right," we are to his rights, to protest against, and to dencince.

lost popularity amongst the Piedmontese. The that where we predicate "rights" there also we Pope replies to the noisy attacks of his enemies predicate, a divine commission or authority.-The onus probandi rests of course with him divine commission.

Now in the proposition as laid down by Dr. Ryerson to the effect that "Separate Schools cannot be claimed upon any ground of "right" is implied or included the proposition, that the State has the "right" to establish "common schools," which schools—as every "right" implies a correlative "duty"-all its subjects without distinction are in duty bound to support. In other words, Dr. Ryerson's proposition implicitly asserts that the State, or civil magistrate, holds divine commission or authority from God to impose a common or uniform system of education upon all its citizens: that to the State in short, and not to the Family, God has committed the education of the child. This is what Dr. Ryerson asserts: this is the proposition which he boasts to have often proved: and again we meet this assertion, this arrogant boast, with an unqualified contradiction.

education of the child? the State or the Family? the father or the civil magistrate? There cannot be two responsibles, but one responsible: and if Dr. Ryerson's proposition be true, then are the parents and the Family released from al moral responsibility for the education of their children: then is the commandment "Honor thy father and thy mother" but a form of idle unmeaning words, and the Decalogue should be so revised as to contain an injunction prescribing the child to reverence " Jack in Office," and to " Honor the Chief Superintendent of Education." If Dr. Ryerson have indeed proved that "Separate Schools cannot be demanded as a right" there where the State undertakes to meddle with education, he has proved a good deal more than he perhaps gives himself credit for; be has discredited the God of nature and the God of revelation: and he has finally established the principles of Socialism on the ruins of Christianity. In the School Question there are greater forces in presence of one another than Dr. Ryerson with his narrow contracted views is perbaps aware of. These rival and contending forces are "Socialism" and " Christianity:" nor is it logically possible, without renouncing the latter and adopting the education to all its citizens, or to determine how their children should be educated.

We start from the Christian premise that God holds the parent, and the parent alone, responsible for the education of the child; and as every obligation or duty implies a correlative right, we thence conclude that, to the parent, and to the parent alone, bas God given the right to control the education of the child, and to determine wherein it shall consist, even to its minutest details.

If then the State, meddling therewith, wherewith it has no right, or authority from God to meddle-that is to say with education; if intruding there where it has no right to intrude—that is to say within the sacred precincts of the Family, arrogate to itself the right of establishing "Coinmon" schools, it becomes the duty of the Christian parent to resist that impertment usurpation on his right; and he meets the Socialistic proposition of Dr. Ryerson that "Separate Schools cannot be claimed upon any ground of right," with the counter and Christian proposition :-"Common schools cannot be claimed upon any

And if " common " schools cannot be claimed or established upon any ground of right, then, if the State meddle with educational matters at all it is bound to recognize the right of separate schools, if these be demanded by parents, and in the name of the Family, to whom alone belongs of sight the education of the child, and of everything pertaining thereto.

Nor is it any answer to assert that in our actual state of society, of parents, many are too poor. and others too vicious or ignorant to perform their duties effectually towards their children; and united. that thus these parents having failed in their duties, have forfested also their rights.

From these premises all that can logically be deduced is, not the "right" or the part of the State to establish, but the "expediency" of establishing, not 'common' but, 'pauper' schools for the education, not of the entire community, but, of the neglected children of pauper and criminal parents, unable or unwilling to perform their patental duties, and therefore self debarred from pleading their parental rights. But the thesis which Dr. Ryerson boastfully pretends that he has proved is this:-That the State has the . right" to assume the functions of the " universal parent" of the St. Simonians; and in this character to control and direct the education of the children of all its citizens. It is this tyrannical anti-Christian, proposition which we deny; which it is the duty of every freeman, of every Christian, of every father of a family keeply conscious

minority of Upper Canada, and for several reasons. .. They alone are competent to judge of the expediency of those details, and it would be prewho asserts the possession of such authority or sumptous for us to appear even as if we wished to dictate to them in a matter in which they are the principals interested. Besides, this task has been ably and faithfully accomplished by Mr. O'Reilly of Kingston, for whose letter we will endeavour to make room in our next. In the meantime, we content ourselves with asserting and contending for the principle, that as the education of the child is the duty of the parent, not of the civil magistrate, the legitimate function of the Family not that of the State-so if the latter interfere in any manner whatsoever to make his beaven-derived rights over his children. But send his children: and therefore we conclude that the "right" to Separate Schools exists for Whom does God hold responsible for the all who choose to assert that "right," (irrespective of their several religious denominations with which the State has no business to meddle,) there where the State has already imposed a tax for educational purposes. We do not, as does the Witness, insist upon the Voluntary System either for religion or education, for the Church or the School, though if the system be good in one case, it must be good in the other. But admitting the expediency of a general tax upon property for the purpose of education, we assert the right of the individual parent, who shall not have forfeited his parental rights by the dereliction of his parental duties, to determine for himself in every particular iustance absolutely and without let or hindrance of any kind, to what school, to what educational institution, his quota of taxation shall be applied. This right we assert for all, not discriminating betwixt Catholics and Protestants; we assert it, not in the name of any particular Church, but in the name of the Christian Family, to whom, and not to the State, the child belongs.

The question of "Coofederation or Annexation?" is the subject of lively discussion amongst our contemporaries of the press, more especially amongst the members of that section which is published in the French language. According to the arguments of one side, Canada has no alternative betwixt "Confederation and Annexation." According to those of the other side, the first offers no guarantee against the second; neither the acceptance nor the rejection of the Ministerial scheme will hasten or delay an event which, to do both parties justice, we will hope is not looked upon with favor by either.

To make a frank confession of faith, we will not besitate to declare that, if we could see in the Brown-Cartier scheme of Union for the British North American Provinces, any the slightest chance of evading entirely, or even of staving off for any length of time, the other alternative, z.e. Annexation, we would not besitate to give to the first named our support, in spite of our strong objections to many of its details and its centralising tendencies. Of all the evils. political, moral, and religious, which could befall Lower Canada, as a Catholic country, we look upon "Annexation" as beyond all comparison the greatest. To escape such an evil, such a humiliation, no material sacrifice would be too great. Only, and this is with us the difficulty. we see not, and nobody has as yet attempted to show, how "Confederation" will act as oreventive of " Annexation."

We believe that the argument that it will do so is, in the mouths of some, a snare, a delusion, a dishonest argument; in the mouths of others, sincere perhaps, but founded upon a total misconcention of our actual circumstances, and of the state of public opinion in England; but in both cases it is a weak and victous argument.

"Union is Strength," we are told, usque ad nauseam; and therefore the British North American Provinces united, will be stronger against the aggressions of the people of the neighboring Republic, than they would be if dis-

Perfectly true no doubt; but this argument is based on the false assumption that the British North American Provinces are not for all military purposes of offence and defence, united already, and as closely united as, considering their peculiar geographical conditions, they could possibly be under the Brown-Cartier scheme of Union .-The people of all the British North American Provinces are, as it is, the citizens of one Empire, subjects of one sovereign, and war with any one of them means, necessarily war with all the others, and with the whole force of the British Empire. Were their relative political conditions as those of France and Spain, of Belgium and Holland, we could understand the meaning of the argument "Union is Strength;" but we do not, we confess it, we do not see how the substitution of one kind of political union, lor another already existing political union, can in aught augment the military strength of these Provinces, or their capacity to offer resistance to an invider.

We believe that our only chance of calety, a means of averting the disgrace and calamity of

In Italy Victor Emmanuel is trying to regain his are from God, and from Him alone, it follows tails of the reforms sought for by the Catholic that our only guarantee against Annexation. consists, not in any change of the nature of the existing political relations betwint ourselves, but in the maintenance of the Union which binds us to Great Britain, and which therefore at the same time binds together in a real Federal bond all the Provinces of the British Empire without distinction. Things that are united to the same are united to one another; and so long as we remain united to the British Empire, forming together with New Zealand and New Brunswick Nova Scotia and Van Dieman's Land integral portions of that Empire, we see not what other form of Union is needed, or can be beneficial to us, in a military point of view.

On the other hand, we believe that any politimaterial provision for education, it shall do so in cal change which shall have the tendency such manner only as shall still leave every parent, to sever or to weaken the tie which connects every head of a Family, in the full enjoyment of as with that Empire, will have the tendency to throw us into the arms of the neighboring Rethis is not the case where the parent is taxed public. "La domination Britannique," says for the support of a school of which he does not the Canadien of the 22nd inst., "est notre approve, and to which he does not think fit to planche de salut;" an opinion in which we need scarely add we entirely concur. Now we fear that the political changes propounded by the Quebec Delegates will have the effect of depriving us of this " plank of salvation," by withdrawing us from "British domination."-Hence our opposition to those changes.

Nor are we singular in this opinion. It has been entertained and publicly expressed by some of the leading publicists of the British Empire, in the Legislature, and in the press. Perhaps on this point we may be permitted to cite the opinion of the Edinburgh Review, no mean autbority :--

"It is impossible to regard this proposed federation in any other light than that of a transition stage to eventual independence."—Edinburgh Rcview, Jan. '65, p. 101.

"Hence it comes to pass that we accept, not with fear and trembling, but with unmixed joy and satisfaction, a voluntary proclamation, which, though couched in the language of loyalty, and proffering an enduring allegiance to our Queen, falls yet more welcome on our ears as the harbinger of the future and complete independence of British North Ame-

At all events, and in this all will agree with us, the maintenance of British connection is essential to our successful defence against the aggressive tendencies of the neighboring Republic.

In this also many, if not all, will agree with us: That the scheme agreed to by the Quebec Delegates, and laid before our Provincial Parliament, would, if carried into execution, have the effect of weakening, and ultimately destroying the tie which binds us to Great Britain, whose protection to us as against the Northern States is our plank of salvation.

Now it is never good policy to renounce the certain for the uncertain. It is certain that British connection is our best defence against Annexation; but it is by no means certain that the scheme of the Quebec Delegates would afford us any additional means of defence at all: whilst in the opinion of many it would deprive us of the aid which, as a British Province, we have the right to expect, and would receive from our Imperial head. What follows from these premises? This-That it would be foolish on our part to risk the loss of the certain benefit of British connection, for the uncertain benefits of Confederation, which would probably deprive us of that connection.

We should bear in mind too that the great supporter of the Ministerial scheme of Union is Mr. George Brown; and remembering this man's antecedents, his notorious Yankee proclivities. his democratic tendencies, his undisguised attachment to the principles of the Revolution in Europe, which are identical with the principles of the Federals or Yankees, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that he sees in the scheme which he advocates any guarantee against Annexation; any screen betwixt usland Washington towards which his loving, anxious glances are ever cast; any security for the independence or the autonomy of Lower Canada, with her Catholic, and therefore anti-revolutionary principles, or any pledge for the preservation of the monarchical and anti-democratic elements in our political and popul life. On the contrary, it is, we believe, because of the absence of any of these things; because it internoses no obstacle to, but rather invites, Annexation; because it is a measure essentially democratic, anti-monarchical, and revolutionary, that he Mr. George Brown, the democrat, and the No-Popery revolutionist of the reddist hue, gives to it his support; and propounds it to the Clear-Grite of Upper Canada as the remedy for the evils which French Canadian and priestly influence in the Legislature imposes on them. We might just as reasonably expect to find Cobden or Bright assuming in the House of Commons the attitude of defenders of an hereditary landed aristocracy, and of the laws of primogeniture, as to had Mr. George Brown aiding and abetting in a measure designed to affirm monarchical principles and British connection in Canada, and calculated to avert "Annexation" to the neighboring democratic republic.

But though we have, can have, no faith in Mr. George Brown's professions of lovalty, we can willingly believe that of our French Cana. diaa friends who advocate his Union scheme, as

Appexation, the majority are sincere in their life together, to all appearances under equally views; though upon a matter of fact—the tendencies of that scheme-we unhappily differ from them. We congratulate ourselves that from the French press, from the Courrier du Canada as from the Canadien, arises one harmonious voice expressive of loyalty to the Queen, and attachment to British connection. even whilst we see, or believe that we see, with regret that they have allowed themselves to be deceived by the insidious argument of a man from whom in our opinion no good thing can ever proceed, and who has procured their support to his democratic policy by false pretences. We believe, or at all events we hope, that, greatly as in appearance we may differ from them, we are, au fond, but one, and that but one sentiment animates us :- That of warding off the danger of Annexation, and of maintaining the autonomy of Lower Canada. As betwixt our French Canadian contemporaries, and those who see matters in the light that the TRUE WITNESS sees them, the argument "Union is Strength" has its meaning; and would to God that, casting aside all bickerings, and discarding dence? Yet this is a by no means exaggerated all party trammels, we could all unite and come to an amicable understanding upon the line of policy to be pursued in our actual circumstances. Such a line it might be difficult to draw; this we seek not to disguise from ourselves. But of this we may be certain, and it may be laid down as an infallible axiom, that when there is question of upholding monarchical and anti-Yankee principles in Canada, the French Canadian or Catholic who follows Mr. George Brown, or keeps company with him, must be on the wrong road, and on the high way to political, national, and social perdition, which is Annexation.

WHY DO THE IRISH COMPLAIN?-That a voice of complaint is ever coming up from Catholic Ireland is alas! only too certain; but-so very imperfectly informed are the majority of Protestants as to the causes which prompt the Catholic Irish thus to address themselves to the world-it so happens that their complaints are too often accepted as a proof rather of their unreasonableness, than of the injustice of which they have been, and still are the victims; of the essential disloyalty of Irish Romanists, than of the wicked and oppressive rule of British Pro-

And yet the causes of Irish suffering in the nineteenth century, and therefore of Irish complaints, are not fas to find. They have been often laid before the Parliament and the public; and there is no excuse for him who pretends to ignore them. These causes were thus exposed before a British House of Commons by one of Britain's greatest statesmen :-

"The House would recollect that from the Revolution to a period within the memory of every man who heard him, the system had been that of debarring Ireland from the enjoyment and use of her own resources, to make the kingdom completely subservient to the interest and opulence of this country (hear, hear) without suffering her to share in the bounties of nature, in the industry of her citizens, or making them contribute to the general strength and interests of the empire. This system of cruel and abominable restraint had however been exploded .-That which had been the system, counteracted the kindness of Providence, and suspended the industry and the enterprise of man. Ireland was put under such restraint that she was shut out from every species of commerce; she was restrained from send ing the produce of her own soil to foreign markets; and all correspondence with the colonies of Britain was prohibited to her, so that she could not derive their commodities but through the medium of Britain."

But these are the unfounded allegations of an Irishman, of a Papist, a radical, an enemy of Great Britain, we shall be told. Not a bit of it: they are the solemn and deliberate statements of an Englishman, of a Protestant; of a Tory, of one than whom no man ever lived who loved England more devoutly. These were the words of Wm. Pitt, when addressing the House of Commons, Feb. 27th, 1785.

But times have changed since then; "the cruel and abominable restraints" imposed by Protestant England upon Catholic Ireland have been removed, and the Penal code has been relaxed, and almost entirely repealed. True: but though the wicked laws themselves no longer disgrace the Statute Book, the permicious consequences of long years of restraint and perseaution still remain to attest how skilfully devised to crush the energies of a people, and how faithfully administered were those laws. True also that the gale may have broken, the breeze subsided, and the last squall passed away; but the sea is as heavy as ever, and often, as the sailor well knows, then most dangerous when the gale which had aroused its fury has abated to a calm. Force is eternal; the consequences of man's actions end not with the life of the actor and the arrow still speeds its course through the air long after it has left the bow. In the political or moral, as in the material order every effect or consequence has its logical antecedent. every antecedent its logical consequences; and no matter though the Penal Laws have been repealed, and the "cruel and abominable rebeen enacted, had those "cruel and anominable restraints" never been imposed. It is with na-

favorable auspices. Yet A, taking advantage of iniquitous legislation of our forefathers. This it tory Lambilo tes Ben'dicta Muria and at some accident, contrives to debar his neighbor is which fully justifies Irishmen in demanding an B from the enjoyment of his own resources;" so exceptional legislation in favor of Ireland, as a deals with him, as to deprive him of the fruits of set off to the exceptional legislation to its dishis own industry; imposes on him a "system of favor. cruel and abominable restraint;" shuts him out from every species of commerce; 'and in short deals with him as, according to Wm. Pitt, Protestant England dealt with Catholic Ireland .-But a day comes when for very shame, or for the sake of justice. A relaxes his cruel and iniquitous grip upon his impoverished neighbor; restores to him the privileges of which he had unjustly deprived him, and allows B to manage his own affairs. Shall we be told that this mere cessation of wrong doing, is a full compensation to $oldsymbol{B}$ for wrong done? that he has no cause of complaint, no valid claim against his oppressor and spoiler? Or under such circumstances would A have any right to taunt B with his poverty and discontent, or to appeal to his own greater material prosperity as a proof of his greater virtues, and of the approval of Provipicture of the relative positions of Protestant England and Catholic Ireland. The latter suffers because from the absence of almost all other modes of obtaining employment, her dense population, a population denser than than that of France, is compelled to fall back on the land for support; hence the unbealthy competition for farms, hence rack-renting, and the tyranny of landlords; hence too agrarian outrages, and the but too prevalent ill will of the people towards the British Government. But this unhealthy competition for land is the necessary consequence of the absence of other remunerative employment for the people of Ireland; which again is the direct consequence of the "cruel and abominable restraints" imposed by Protestant England upon Catholic Ireland, with the express object of crushing the nascent commerce and manufactures of the latter.

We read in Holy Writ how, after the death of Joseph, the children of Israel in Egypt were fruitful, and increased abundantly, and waxed exceedingly mighty, so that the land was filled with them; and how the ruler of Egypt devised a Penal code, -not so cruel though as that of the Protestant rulers of England-to repress the growth and development of the Israelites; how he took counsel with his Parliament to deal wisely with them; how, dealing wisely with them, he set over them task masters to afflict them with their burdens; and how, generally, the Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor. But a day of deliverance came at last. The chains fell from the hands and feet of the cantives; and breaking their bonds asunder, the children of Israel were once more free. Did they thereby lose all right of reprisals against their former oppressors? were their long outstanding claims against the Egyptians settled or balanced, when the latter consented to let the captives go free? Not so indeed; for we read, still in Holy Writ, that ere they went forth from the land of their captivity, the children of Israel borrowed of the Egyptians their jewels of gold, and their jewels of silver; and that, in short, the long oppressed race spoiled the Egyptians-and that this also was right in the sight of the Lord of Hosts.

The moral, or practical application, which we would deduce from this story is this-That, ere it be too late, the country which has by its wicked policy—a policy devised in the spirit of the Pha:aoh " who know not Joseph," beggared Catholic Treland, make voluntary restitution and compensation to those whom it has wrongedlest a worse thing than befell the Egyptians befall England; lest it also be spoiled on the day when the Lord shall judge the nations,

'And this too was the burden of the eloquent sermon preached on St. Patrick's Day last in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, by the Rev. Mr. Rooney, in which sermon some of our Protestant contemporaries pretend to find traces of that unreasonableness and disloyalty which they falsely attribute to all Irish Catholics. We spurn the ungenerous insinuation, for it is not for wrong-doers, or the children of wrong-doers, to taunt the victims of their injustice even if the latter do murmur; and because those murmnrs are just and reasonable, since Great Britain is in justice round to make, to the utmost of its power, reparation to Catholic Ireland of the nineteenth century, for the wrongs inflicted upon it by Protestant England of the eighteentt .-This is the language of True loyalty not of disloyalty; of every faithful subject of Queen Victoria, who would desire to see peace and good will amongst all his fellow subjects, in order that in the storms which now menace them they may he the better able to make head against the enemies of the British Empire. We hear much of Fenianism, and the arming of Fenians in the United States. Well then, to rob Fenian- from feelings of awe and veneration which it stying, that he never played the part better than straints" imposed upon Catholic Ireland have 25m of its sting and to render it inocuous, the in piced—Oh, how proud ought we to be of our did Mr D. Barry on Friday night. It was impossible in piced—Oh, how proud ought we to be of our for the pier to have been harrer played. This round been removed, her condition can never be that best way is to do "justice to Ireland;" and glorious music-what is there that can afford which it would have been had those Laws never | " justice to Ireland" consists, not merely in the repeal of Penal Laws, and abstention from future ties of our holy religion? Mr. Egan received gan, is deserving of the highest encomiums. It

already inflicted upon it by the now repealed | Sunday morning this gentleman sung at the Offer- | with rapturous applause. 'The Irish Lion' was the

In so far as the Lower Provinces are concerned, the idea of Confederation is abandoned by the Globe and other Ministerial organs. Fresh combinations must be resorted to ; and we suppose that the next step on the part of Mr. George Brown will be to invite the French Canadians to forge a new set of fetters for themselves, in the shape of a Federation of Upper and Lower Canada. The Globe more than hints that some such dodge must be hit upon, to give Upper Canada dominion over the Catholic, and French Canadian section of the Province.

DEPUTATION TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERN-MENT .- Messrs. J. A. McDonald, Cartier, Galt and Brown will start for England about the 12th prox., to arrange with the Imperial Government for the future of these Colonies. It is expected that they will return about the middle of June, when Parliament will meet to learn the result of their mission and to take action there-

The Editors of the Globe and of the Witness repeat their attacks upon the veracity of the Rev. Messrs. Cazeau and Macdonell, without however attempting to sustain these attacks by argument or any evidence. We would remind these calumnious gentry that merely to resterate an accusations which the accused have denied, is not to prove it; and that it is scarce becoming for men of honor like the reverend ecclesiastics above named, to descend into the arena, or to engage in personal controversy with men who, like the editors of the Globe and Witness aforesaid, have repeatedly been convicted of deliberate falsehood, and compelled to swallow their own nasty words.

To Correspondents .- An Irish Roman Catholic should know by this time that we never insert anonymous communications. If he has anything to say against the schools to which he makes allusions, he is welcome to the use of our columns, for that purpose, upon these conditions only: That he entrust us with his name; and that, if the truth of his allegations be called in question, he will either make them good over his own name, or publicly retract them. The TRUE WITNESS cannot like the Globe, or the Montreal Witness be made a medium of anonymous accusations.

SEMINARY OF QUEBEC .- It is with great sorrow that we have to put on record a serious loss to this institution. A fire broke out in the lower part of the Seminary on Friday night, and in a short time nearly one half of the building was in flames; it was with the greatest difficulty that the students and professors contrived to make to have on their backs. It is said that the fire Falls. was the work of an incendiary, and it will be recollected that only a short time ago an attempt was made, but was happily frustrated, to set fire to the Seminary. The value of the property destroved is estimated at £10,000, of which only about £3,050 are covered by the Insurance.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON, C.W.

Sir.-The time honored custom with Irishmen and their descendants all over the world of doing honor to their Patron Saint was faithfully observed here by solemn High Mass in the perhaps at great inconvenience to themselves, in morning, and a musical entertainment in the evening, the proceeds of which being for the benefit of the schools. The Concert was highly successful and realized handsomely in a financial point of view. This is our usual mode of celebrating St. Patrick's Day, and one which will commend itself. In London we have no Saint Patrick's or any other society of a national character. Since the establishment of Separate Schools, for seven years past, the responsibility devolved, by common consent, upon the School Trustees, who have turned to good account the recurrence of this day. These occasions serve to excourage and bring out whatever inusical talent we possess, which is devoted to the rendering and keeping alive Irish music and song, reviving fond recollections among the old, and inculcating its beauties and pathos among the young. Amongst those who contributed on this occasion were Miss Harriet Kiely, our organist, whose musical talent and execution both as organist and pianist were really brilliant. As a pupil of the Lidies of the Sacred Heart, Miss Kiely illustrates the thoroughness of that system which serves to refine and adorn society. Mr. Kerwin and Mr. P. Darby, two old favorites, and Mr. J. Egan, of Hamilton, were the stars of the evening. Ferguson, the Irish piper, lent his valuable services towards the success which attended the Concert.

At High Mass Rev. Father Byrne, O.S.D. preached the parygeric, which he did with his usual ability. The Church was literally crammed, a number of Protestants both lay and clerical being present. The choir acoutted themselves creditably. The solo at the Offertory O Jesu Deus Pacis" from Hayda's Orfed, by Mr. Egan of Hamilton, so sensibly effected those present that many were seen to weep from the grandeur and solemnity with which it was rendered, while others seemed to hold their breath | Power. Now we have not the slightest besitation in to the mind, of the erring or just man the beau- and one particular song he sang, "Barnaby Finne estraints" never been imposed. It is with nacestraints of the highest encomiums. It is deserving of the highest encomiums. It is with nacestraints of the highest encomiums. It is deserving of the highest encomiums. tions and with communities as with individuals. wrong doing; but in compensation to Ireland the gratitude of that large concourse for the

Vespers Cherubini's Ave Maria. Mr. Egan's venture to say he is rarely equalled.

CELT.

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF CAMDEN EAST.

The Saint Patrick's Society of Camden East elebrated the festival of the Patron Saint of Ireland, by forming in procession in front of A. MacNeil's Hotel, in the village of Enterprise, and walking in procession to the Catholic Church, distant about one mile, preceded by the Odessa Band.

After divine service and listening to an eloquent sermon, by Father Lonergan, of Kingston, they reformed and returned to Enterprise where they partook of an excellent dinner provided by A. MacNeil, Esq., and then proceeded to the Town Hall, where they were addressed by the Barrie, to Miss Mary Anne McRea daughter of Cap-President of the Society, Patrick O'Dea, Esq., who complimented them on the orderly and becoming manner in which the business of the Society was conducted; spoke of the absurdity of the alarm lately raised by interested individuals about Fenian demonstrations in Canada; cautioned his countrymen against any connection with any such society; and concluded by honing that if ever the Government required the services of his countrymen that it would be freely given, as Irishmen had as deep an interest in the prosperity of the country as any other class of its inhabitants; after which the assembly dispersed and returned to their respective homes quietly, peaceably, and soberly.

P. HANNEY, Secretary.

The Committee of the St. Patrick's Society beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receint of Five Dollars from Wm. Clendinning E-q., (Chairman Charitable Committee of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society) in aid of their charitable fund.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents for the TRUE WITNESS in the undermentioned localities:-

Smiths Falls and Almonte-J. Hourigan. Perth and vicinity-E. Kennedy.

Brockville, March 18, 1865.

At the annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday, March 6th, for the purpose of electing officers for the current year, the following gentlemen were elected :-

President-James Nofan. Vice-President - Thomas Braniff. Tressurer - Hugh Lannor. Rec. Secretary-P. Flynn, Cor. Secretary-N. J. Agnew.

COMMITTER OF MANAGEMENT. Messrs, P. W. O'Cooner, Michael McLade, Patrick McGee, James Doyle, John McAbe, Bernard McFarland, Samuel Quail.

Grand Marshal-Martin O'Docaboe. Depty Grand Marshal - Roderic Relly. P. FLYNN.

MONTH'S MIND.

On Wednesday, March 15th, the accustomary 'Month's Mind' for the late lamented Francis Mulli their escape with such clothes as they happened | gan, was observed in the Catholic Church at Niagara

Of the Rev. Clergy, there were present—Very Rev Denn Grattan, P.P., St Catherines; Rev J Hobin, P. P., Niagara Town; Rev R O'Connor, P P. Toronto Gore; Rev T O'Keeffe, of the S. minary of Our Lady tine Missions, and a large assortment of Miscellane of Angels, Suspension Bridge, NY, ; Rev P Mulligan P P, Niagara Falls and Clifton.

Very Rev Dean Grattan officiated as celebrant ; Rev T O'Keeffe as Deacon; and the Rev R O Connor as Sub-deacon. At the conclusion of the solemo requiem Mass, Rev J Hobin ascended the pulpit and delivered a touching sermon well suited to the oc-

For a week day, the 'Service 'was largely attended: very many foregoing their duily occupations. order to testify their respect for the memory of the deceased whose bier they had followed, in deep sorrow, to the grave, one short month before.

OARD OF THANKS.

The Committee of the St. Patrick's Society beg to tender their most sincere thanks to the Rev. Mr. Cordner and B. Devlin, Esq., for the valuable as-sistance rendered by them at the Society's late Concert, and which tended so materially to its success. To Miss Hartigan and Miss Otterson, Messrs. D. H. Senecal, Alex. Ackerman, T. Ducharme; also to M. Banoit and his talented troupe 'Les Orpheonistes' they are much indebted for their gratuitous performances on the occasion referred to

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.

On the evening of St. Patrick's Day, the Students of Regionolis College (chiefly young men) gave an Entertain and to their Kingston friends, under the direction and superintendence of the Principal of the College, the Rev. Mr. Dernan, in the shape of a Dramatic and Musical Soiree. One of the large Halls in the College was fitted up as a temporary theatre, and seats were provided for 250 or 300 people, which we need not add, were all filled to repletion, long ere the Entertainments commenced. There was a stringed and wind band in the orchestra, led by Mr. Fleck, composed of Students, who during the evening executed some pieces of choice music very artistically.

The Dramatic pieces represented were 'Furnished Apartments, and 'The Irish Lion.' Acting by a nature is always judged conteur de rose, but this acting by these young students was really excellent, a good that it would be more difficult to censure justly than to praise moderately. Some of these gentlemen would do well in a pecualary point of view, to follow the Stage as a profession. In the first piece there was nothing particular to notice, except that the actors were all letter perfect, and there were no stage waits. The second piece, irish Lion,' deserves a longer notice. ' Tom Moore.' in this farce was a favorite character of the late Mr. for the part to have been better played. This young gentleman has a good figure, an excellent voice, and more consolation and happiness, and bring home his brogue is rich and delicious. He sings admirably,

lien of the night. Another young gentleman named Pestlewaite, also played capitally in this farce, as Vespers Che ubini's Ave Maria. Mr. Ligan's did many other gentlemen. A very young lad, voice is barntone highly cultivated; his style and under 12 years of age, Master Kavanagh, played rendering are modest, and wholly devoted and very nicely, and possessing a charming treble loyal to the composer. As an amateur I would voice, piped 'The Meeting of the Waters' with great admiration. On the whole the evening's amusements afforded much pleasure to the audience, and we heartily hope that they will not be the last of the kind we shall see in Kingston. Nothing can be more innocent, nothing can be more useful, than the study of music and elecution, and how can they be better taught, or acquired more readily than in Entertainments of this nature. We need scarcely add, that in both the farors played, the women parts were cut, or given to male characters.

Birth.

In Belleville, C. W., on the 17th instant, the wife of W. Kelly, Esq., Merchant, of a son.

Married.

'At the residence of the bride's father on the 21st ult, by the Rev. J. J. Gribbin, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Proulx, Chaplain to Her Majesty's forces, Toronto, and Rev. J. A. Ohristie P.P., Newmarket, -- Mr. Francis Gr.bbia of tain William McRea of Beaverton.

Besides the above named Rev. Gentlemen, there were also present, Rev. L. M Brarie P. P. Brock, Rev. P. Kean, assistant, Brock, and Rev. K. A. Campbell, assistant, Barrie.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Corporation will be held in the St. PATRICK'S HALL, NORD-HEIMER'S BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 3rd APRIL.

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

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

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

F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.

Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. BEG to inform their Friends and the Public gene-

rally, that they carry on BUSINESS during the REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Rendered necessary BY THE LATE FIRE

STORE LATE OCCUPIED BY MR. W. LEARMONT,

Opposite the Seminary.

cois Xavier Streets. a

guages.

March 23, 1865.

SALE OF BOOKS. THE Subscriber has received instructions to SELL. on MONDAY, the 27th instant and FOLLOWING EVENINGS, at the STORE of Messrs D. & J. SAD LIER & CO. Corner of Notre Dume and St. Fran

LOT OF BOOKS Blightly damaged by the late fire, comprising Oathoic Bibles, Prayer Books of all sizes and styles of Binding: Carlton's, Griffin's, Moore's, and Scott's Works; Lingard's History of Ireland, M Gee's and Macgeoghan's Histories of Ireland, Marshal's Ohris-

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

WANTED.

IN a Catholic ACADEMY, a Young LADY, enpable of TEACHING the ENGLISH and FRENCH Lan-

Apply at Messrs. SADLIERS' BOOK STORE. Corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier Streets. March 30, 1865.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

IN returning thanks to his Friends and the Public for past favors, begs to intimate that he will continue to prepare DESIGNS for NEW BUILDINGS and Su perintend their Erection at a moderate commission on the outlay. Plans and Specifications may be obtained without

Superintendence if required. Preparatory Sketches of proposed Buildings made on short notice. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Parties in the country will please address: WILLIAM H. HODSON.

Architect, 59, St. Bonaventure Street, Montreal.

March 30, 1865.

INSOLVENT ACT-1864.

THE OREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at Montreal, in the Office of MM Lanctot and Laurier, Advocates. 24 St. Gabriel Street, on TUES DAY, the FOURTH Day of APRIL next, at Eleven o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of receiving state ments of his affairs, of naming an Assignee to whom they may make an assignment under the above Act. Montreal, March 16th, 1865.

D. L. BEAUSEJOUR.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

TO LET,

PEW No. 136, opposite the Pulpit. Enquire at thi Office. January 12, 1865.

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

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

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

TEATS, TOILET POWDERS, ENEVA SPRINGES Breast Pipes and Pumps, Redge's FOOD &c. 3 HENRY R. GRAY, Dispending and Family Ohemist,

Bul benge ler-

FOREIGNINTELLIGENCE:

FRANCE.

Alf the History of Julius Cosar be not completely successful it will not be owing to any want of care on the part of the author. The materials were tary officers; men of letters, and savans of every description, were consulted, and all were too happy to contribute to it. It was believed that M. Duruy, who was formerly Professor of History, and who has written good elementary books on the same subject, owed his advancement to the post of Minister of Public Instruction to some excellent hints on Casar's campaigns in Gaul. Some of the ablest officers of that distinguished body, the Staff Corps of the French army, were despatched specially to Pharsalia for accurate data of the topography of that famous scene of the final defeat of Pompey. The Roman trirems, built at a cost of about 250,900f. a few years ago, and which, before it was generally known that the Emperor was engaged on his history, excited public curiosity to a high degree, was with a view to this history. - Times Cor.

The Times publishes some extracts from the forth. coming work, amongst others the following graphic description of Casar :-

To these natural gifts, developed by a brilliant education, were joined physical advantages. His lofty stature, and his finely moulded and well-proportioned limbs, imparted to his person a grace which distinguished him from all others. His eyes were dark, his glance, penetrating, his complexion colorless, and his nose straight and somewhat thick. His mouth was small and regular, and the lips, rather full, gave to the lower part of his face an expression of kindliness, while his breadth of forehead indicated the development of the intellectual faculties. His face was full, at least, in his youth; but in the busts which were made towards the close of his life, his features are thinner, and bear the traces of fatigue. His voice was sonorous and vibrating ; his gesture noble, and an air of dignity pervaded his whole person. His constitution, which at first was delicate, grew robust by sover living, and by his habit of exposing himself to the inclemency of the seasons. Accustomed from his youth to manly exercise be was a bold horseman; and he supported with ease privations and fatigues. Habitually abstemious, his health was not weakened by excess of labor, nor by excess of pleasure. Nevertheless, on two occasions, once at Cordova and then at Thapsus, he had a nervous attack, which was erroneously thought to be epilepsy. He paid particular attention to his person, shaved with care, or had the hairs plucked out; he brought forward artistically his hair to the front of his head, and this in his more adranced age served to concest his baldness. He was reproached with the affectation of scratching his head with only one finger for fear of deranging his hair. His dress was arranged with exquisite taste. His gown was generally burdered with the laticlam ornamented with fringes to the hands, and was bound round the loins by a sash leosely knotted -a fashion which distinguished the elegant and effeminate youth of the period. But Sylla was not deceived by this show of frivolity, and he was wont to recommend that people should have an eye on that young man with the flowing such. He had a taste for pictures, statues, and gems; and he always were on his finger, in memory of his origin, a ring on which was engraved the figure of an armed Venus. To sum up, there were found in Casar, physically and morally, two natures which are really combined in the same person. He joined aristocratic fastidiousness of person to the vigorous temperament of the soldier; the graces of minu to the profundity of thought; the love of luxury and of the arts to a passion for military life in all its simplicity and rudeness. In a word, he joined the elegance of manmer which seduces to the energy of character which commands. Such was Casar at the age of 18, when Scylla possessed himself of the Dictatorship. He had already attracted the attention of the Romans by his name, his wit, his engaging manners, which were so pleasing to men, and, still more so, perhaps, to women .- (Liv. II., cap. i.)

When the Emperor was lately sounded by an illustrious personage to whom he gave audience as to his views on Rome, his Majesty replied that he had still two years before him to prepare his answer. Convention offers to the Papacy and to Catholic interests, of which it is the representative and the organ, a compromise, and it is the only compromise practicable under the circumstances. The Pope should content himself in fact, while maintaining the theory of his rights, with the limits of his present possessions. These are secured to him by the Power whose aggressive tendencies he might have had reason to fear, as well as by the engagements of France. It will devolve upon him to maintain his authority in his own territory. He will be supplied with means to discharge the debt of his former provinces, and his right to keep up a sufficient armed force is fully recognized. It is an experiment; but it is the only experiment possible. It is the result of a compromise to allay the religious discord which is full of danger to all Catholic countries. The experiment is not, however, likely to be accepted. The experiment is not, however, likely to be accepted. The attitude of the lay writers who compose what is called the Catholic party, the language of the Bishops and the pretentions put forth by the Pope in his Encyclical, sufficiently show that the Uburch will not regign itself to its fate. One of the defects of the Convention is that it contains no immediate solution. It merely approunces a solution postponed for two years, and thus assigns a long period for the controversy which it provokes, - Times Paris Correspondent.

Panis, March 1 .- I dwelt a little in my last letter on the excessive rise in prices at Paris, an evil that has now almost reached a maximum, and must soon find a remedy. I hear that great distress exists in Paris, though it does not meet the eye so much as it does in England, because the police regulations suppress its appearance. At the same time charities are almost innumerable and profuse, and you never hear of persons dying here of hunger in the streets, as in London. Still, distress and dissatisfaction exist largely, especially in the class of small bourgeois, most of whom find it difficult to pay the fabulous cents now demanded. The exacting spirit of proprietors quite exceeds belief. I heard a story of a respectable but poor man with a family, for example, of five children, who being refused as tenaut every. where, applied to the police authorities, who advised him to say nothing about his children till he was He was thus accepted, and was entering his furniture au quatrieme v nen his landlord appeared, very indignant, denouncing him for having brought in a family with him, and threatening to throw his children out of the window. I understand that the affair ended in the aggrieved tonant in the height of the quarrel pitching his landlord out of the window, and killing him on the spot. The matter appears to have been hushed up, as this was certainly a case of homicide under very aggrevating cironmatances.

A natural consequence of these high prices and this distress is the demoralisation of the people, who are more addicted to the destructive effects of absinthe than is commonly believed. I am credibly informed that this beverage ac's as a most rapid and insidious poison, destroying and paralysing the ner vous system and life itself in a very short time. The army is considerably addicted to it, but the ouvriers are its chief victims, though all classes take it largely, and every cafe is supplied with it. As an instance of its rapid and destructive effects, I know the case of a young man of the National Guard, of thirty-two; belonging to a respectable bourgeois fa- that the great man who has just been called from mily, who having died shortly after taking to the among us received his training, and the love of Rome fatal beverage, was accompanied as usual by his and tw Ruler which was the motive power of his life.

versation ran on the abuse of the liquor, which was strongly condemned by another young man of the same company, who, however, himself was a corpse within three months, from the effects of the same in-

dulgence. Speaking of the army it is evident that the Government is aware that it is its mainspring as everysought everywhere. Antiquaries, engineers, mili- thing is done to make the service popular. Detachments of all the regiments in succession are sent every week free to the theatres. When the troops mount guard at St. Cloud, each man is supplied with a bottle of wine and ten sous. The soldiers have the best bread in Paris, and they are actually supplied with serviettes for their meals. Imagine the sensation occasioned by the introduction of these delicacies and attentions in some of our marching regim, nts.

Though the army is not obtruded on public notice, the garrison of Paris amounts to near 100,000 men, the detectives and mouchards are said to be everywhere. Hence it is not likely that order will be disturbed again in Paris, and especially as the greatest dissatisfaction reigns probably in the very class most interested in the preservation of order

The Poles are not the only European nation who deserve the charitable compassion of their brethren in the faith; the Irish also have a claim upon our pity. It appears from statistics recently published that from 1,500 to 2,000 poor orphan children born in Scotland of Irish parents, are at this moment under the control of Protestants who are educating them in the Protestant faith. With a view to save some of these children, the Sisters of Charity have purchased a house in the town of Laneck at the cost of £8,000. The greater part of this sum has been paid, but the resources of the good Sisters are ut'erly exhausted, and they appeal therefore to France in the name of the poor orphans whom they have already saved, and of those who are begging admission into their house, but who for want of means cannot be received. - Address P. Salvayre, proviseur general des Lazaristes, Rue de Sevres, 95, Paris .-Voix de Notre Dame de Chartres.

The Empress Eugenie has written to all the Queen Sovereigns of Europe asking them to co-operate for the repair and restoration of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

THE DIRT OF THE FRENCH WORKMAN. -- He is up at early dawn. In fact everybody rises soon abroad. There is more business done before ten o'clock in Paris than there is in London before eleven. There are two places where breakfast may be had-the cremeric and the soup shop. Some excellent coffee with milk, costs less than 1 1.4d, and the bread with butter 1d. For dinner the soup will cost 1 1-2d; the plate of meat 2d; half a bottle of wholesome wine 4d., or a quarter of a bottle 2d., or a pint of beer or milk 2d., and all of really good quality. In many places they give soup, a piece of mutton or beef a la mode, bread, and a half a bottle of wine for 60 centimes, or about 11 cents of our money.

The Bien Public of Ghent makes the following announcement editorially :- 'The English Catholic Bishop of Clifton, Dr. Clifford, is about to receive the Cardinal's hat, and Bishop Errington will be called to the See of Westminster, vacant by the death of Cardinal Wiseman."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- The accounts reaching us from Floence prove on what a hollow basis is fixed the throne of Italy. Save the not very extensive circle of employes, of the foreign visitors, and the demimonde, which is unbappily too largely represented in the new capital, the visitors to the Palazzo Pitt have been few and insignificant. The House of Lorraine is nowhere more beloved or regretted than in Plorence, and the feeling against the transfer of capital is very strong; add to this, that Florence is the centre of the Mazzinian committees, which are fully pledged to the entire realisation of the national programme and the destruction of the Temporal Power, and the strength of the government reduces itself to the element of force and military terrorism which has been its sole support in the Southern provinces, where are we now to look for the vaunted popularity of the Re Galantuomo? It has gone for ever in Turin, where, least and last, such a consummation was looked for; it never existed in Naples: it is face to face with the uitra-democratic element in Florence and the Legations to whom the 'definitive,' laid down in the Imperial sounds as a and the city of Padua has given token of being as the panacea; but it is a drop in the ocean of want among those most 'travaille' by the revolution.— and misery, caused by a triple taxation, and the in-To night's despatches bring us intelligence of the arrest of sighty students of the university by the civil governor, Toggenburg, and the expulsion of two hundred more who have been sent to their homes. The Austrian government has leant so entirely to the side of clemency in the recent events in Friuli and Venetia, that it is inconceivable it should have taken so grave a step save an serious data .-Cor. of Tablet.

The Lombard and Romagnol Bishops, as well as those of the Merches, have given in their adhesion to the Encyclical. In spite of the royal decree permitting ite publication under certain reserve, Mgr. Ghirardi, the Bishop of Mondovi, has been condemned (en contumace) to three months imprisonment for his courageous letter to the Minister of Public Worship.

The Italian Parliament purposes abolishing capital punishment, but cannot get the Government to assent to the proposition as applied to some political offences.

Rose, February 16 .- The Emperor's speech is now before us, not in its integrity, but in the detached sentences of the telegrams, but even in that meagre form its anti-Catholic tendency is too apparent. Who, after all that has been written, and spoken, and done in Turin within the last six months, can believe in the Convention as a definitive solution of the Roman Question? Who is blind enough to suppose that the Italian Government are strong enough to keep their share of the past, even supposing them to be desirous to do so? The whole tendency of the Emperor's discourse is such as to raise new difficulties between Victor Emmanuel and his subjects, and to increase ten fold the odium in which he is at present in Piedmont. The contemptuous mention of the brave and hardy race, which has made the sacrifice of its dynasty and its pre-eminence in Northern Italy the chimera of unity it now sees itself forever shut out from, must be most galling to the Piedmontese and, if anything more than another could increase the irritation existing it would be the entire pegation of the national aspirations contained in the Emperor's words, little as we on the other band can trust to them as any efficient guarantee of the rights and liberties of the Church and the Holy

The telegram of the Cardical Archbishop's death has this moment reached us, and will nowhere have caused deeper regret than in Rome, where his virtues his piety, his talents, and his unfaltering loyalty to the Holy See were appreciated at their just value. A great and holy man has gone to reap the reward of his labours in God's cause, and, as we trust, to see from his place in Heaven the triumph of that cause he has served through such evil days of uppopularity, of virulence from enemies, and cowardice on the part of virulence from enemies, and cowardice on the part of friends. No Catholic Bishop since the Reformation has left such a mark upon his time in England, and it is not at the present period of transition, of development, and of struggle that we can appreciate in its fulness the greatness of that work which, like all other religious movements destined to live in after ages, took its source and spring from Rome. It was in the quiet cloisters of St Thomas

confessors in evil days to the Church, and it has the honor of having reared in its halls one who has lived to initiate the glory of the 'second spring,' and from whose archiepiscopate will date the mighty revival) of the faith in England which is the aim and end of the venerable seminary of Cardinal Allen, and to which it has hitherto so amply contributed .- Cor. of Tablei.

The Times' correspondent gives some ex nots from the Address lately presented by the Catholic from the Address lately presented by the Catholic have studied without preconceived ideas our present residents at Rome, to the Holy Father, together with institutions, will be able to attest that the Catholic some portions of His Holiness' reply :--

We contemplate in your august person the double majesty of Pontiff and of King We venerate this temporal Power consecrated by Divine Providence, We venerate this and which in its weakness is yet more venerable and stronger than all the Powers of the earth surrounded by force. . . But raising our eyes to this spiritual authority so gloriously exercised during 20. years by your Holmess, we thank the Divine founder of the Oburch for having constituted in this imper shable chair the source of instruction and the bond of unity. At this moment, above all, when still resound in our ears the accents of the ever memorable Encyclical in which your Holiness, enlightened from on high, has condemned collectively the errors of these times, measuring at once the extent of the evil and the opportuneness of the remedy. . to your sacred word entire Catholicity submits with complete devotion.

His Holiness replied, according the recollection of one who was present, in the following terms: -Jesus, before his death, offered up a prayer to Heaven and addressed his disciples, enjoining them to remain united in the faith. . . . This has been verified and proved by the demonstration of to-day, as those assembled represent all the different parts of the globe. Let them remain staunch and united in the faith, and exercise charity-not only that which is usually understood as charity-kindness towards others, or philosophical charity, but

His Holiness repeatedly said that the temporal independence of the Pope was absolutely necessary to the free exercise of his spiritual power, as this must be preserved from the strifes of the ambitious of the When inculcating the duty of charity he added:-

true charity.

We have been attacked most vehemently, but those who anathenatize us we will bless; those who vitunerate us we will pardon, and pray that the Holy Spirit may illuminate them and teach them what is right, &c.

Several times while the Pope gave his benediction the people knelt down. He spoke fluently and with a fine voice and accent, appeared to be in very good health, but was evidently tired of the endless foot and hand kissing of the 80 persons present. Among the foreigners present was the Prince Hobenlobe, the Duc de Regina, Chamberlain of the ex-King of Naples, the Duc de Caraman, the Marquis de Rostanig, Count Almeids, M. Beauval of Beaulieu, and Liszt of course. Among the English were Lord Stafford, Messrs. Langdale, Murphy, Chichester (Captain), Joyce, Fitzherbert, Leigh, Ryder, Palmer, Weld, Selby &c.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - General Lamarmora has lately made a hurried visit to Naples. The correspondent of the London Tablet says :-

Speculation is busy as to the object of the General's mission to Naples at the present crisis, and there are various interpretations of it; among other solutions offered is that of the erection of the Kingdom of Naples into a Viceroyalty, or even a separate state, under Prince Humbert.

The various municipalities of Sicily have protested rehemently against the negligence of the Government as to its internal administration, which is the primary cause of the disgraceful state of things now existing in every part of the island, which is becoming absolutely uninhabitable from the constant acts of robbery, murder, and violence of every kind devastating the entire country.

In Naples the discontent is very grave, more than a thousand operatives of the arsenal of Torre del Greco have been discharged by way of economy within the last few days, and are thrown without means of subsistence on the world, being trained to the foundry of arms, and their special employment being at an end. Poor employes of every class are daily reduced to beggary, and the feeling becomes death blow to their dearest hopes, which painted every moment stronger that matters must be taken Florence as the last stage on the road to Rome. - | energetically in hand. The party of action foster The party of action is evidently prepared for another the discontent in every way, and propose a wholeattempt, which canuot fail to complicate matters, saie confiscation of the remnant of Church property crease of prices of all the necessaries of life.

The Neapolitan Bishops have published the address which they sent to the Holy Father on Candlemas Day, expressing their gratitude for the Encyclical. their loyal adhesion to the principles it enumerates and, their filial devotion to the person and of-

fice of the Sovereign Pontiff.

An eruption has commenced in Mount Vesuvius, Etns having spent itself, and the lava now issuing from only one crater.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 1. - The Abendpost (evening edition of the official Weiner Zeitung) says :- " The greater part of the Polish retugees who were interned in Austria have already quitted the country. Among them is the ex Dictator Langiewicz, who has left for Switzerland."

The state of Italy cannot but counsel caution to the Emperor, while as to the condition of the East it is hard to say whether it would be more profitable to force a settlement upon Prussia before to the springing up of difficulties in another quarter, or to remain friends with Berlin, to prevent things getting worse and worse at Belgrade and Bucharest. At any rate it would be a most pulpable want of policy to break with the King of Prussia, while to do so might incline him not to break with his Chambers.

PRUSSIA.

The Duke of Oldenburgh is said to have ceded his putative claims on the Duchies as well as those of the Emperor of Russia, recently transferred to

him, to the King of Prussia. BERLIN, Feb. 27 - In Prussia, resistance to unconstitutional government has been rather on the increase of late. There were always plenty of people here and there who, pointing to the want of a legal Budget, refused to pay the taxes; but, as the number was comparatively small, and the tax gatherer's appearance in their houses, as a rule, made an end of the matter, Government could afford to smile at the sparse symptoms of an opposition which, if it had any significance at all, was of a formal nature only. Some of these retractory gentlemen have become quite public characters in course of time. In the province of Eastern Prussis, for instance, there is a lauded proprietor named Reitenbach who, eight times a year, will have a costly deamond taken from him by the sheriff's officer rather than pay the income-tax. A day after the execution the riog is sold by public auction, and as regularly bought by the owner's groom. Adherents of the Conservative party have thought it a practical joke to bid at the auction, making, they believe, the article rather dear for the stout Constitutionalist. Government has been pleased to assess the groom, who is well off enough to buy diamonds eight times a year, for the income-tax; but the game goes on uninterruptedly, and Herr Reitenbach will not violate his conscience by paying without the preliminary ceremony of coufiscation and sale. Similar cases will occur here and there throughout the country; they are rare, though frequent enough to spread nneasiness and keep awake the memory of the constitutional difference among classes, where otherwise it might

company to the burial place. On the merch the con- The Euglish College has given its martyrs and its the Pays newspaper of the empire, since the publication of the Encyclic, has thrown itself into the arena of theology. Lately, speaking of the Catholic religion, it said that this religion was persecuted in Turkey. This sentence gave offence to the Turkish Ambassador, who complained of it in a letter, in which he proves that Catholicism is more free in Turkey than in France.

"All persons," says Rustem-Bey, "who have visited Turkey during the last few years, and who religion, far from being proscribed in Turkey, is per-fectly free. The exterior exercise of the Oatholic worship is made publicly with as great and even greater liberty than in certain countries where this worship constitutes the religion of the State."

And Rustom-Bey cites as example the feast of Corpus Domini, when 'the Catholic processions on through the streets with banners unfurled, and the clergy clothed in their sacerdotal garments, having at their head the military band of a Turkish regiment, and for escort of honor Mussulman soldiers. These processions find in the people but demonstrations of respect, and when they pass before a bodyguard military honors are rendered to them."

Rustem Bey continues saying that the Tarkish Government is so hostile to the Catholic religion, that a very considerable number of official, and of high functionaries of the Porte profess it openly, and to cite but two persons, 'I shall name his Excellency Daud Pascha, Governor of Libanus, and myself. Thus the Turk causes himself to be represented at Paris by a Catholic.

Finally, Rustem Bey quotes a law on the press lately decreed by the Sublime Porte, from which law it follows that whosoever in Turkey insults Pius IX. upon the demand of a bishop, and even of a single Catholic parish priest, is proceeded against by the Government. - Universe.

IRELAND IN THE ENGLISH SENATE. - Whatever wel come French, Russian, Austrian or Prussian affairs find in the English senate, those of Ireland are sure to find none. Our demands are scouted with disdain, our woes from misgovernment are said to be the offspring of our own misdoings; and although we are plundered by an 'English garrison,' and thwarted by an 'Ulster Plantation,'-all the work of English bate and English tyranny-we are told that the state of Ireland is only to be improved by the union of the population, and the change of our entire system of griculture!

In England and other countries good laws are deemed essential to progress and improvement; and the paternal and fostering care of the government is often required to encourage the people to persevere. But we, it seems, are to become united whilst everything is done to divide us; we are to improve our farms, although we are only tenants at will; we are to grow rich, notwithstanding that we are plundered of 20,000,000!. a year; and success is to crown all our labors, although everything possible has been done by English misrule to ruin us as a nation.

Such are the ideas of Englishmen, as developed in the debate on Mr. Hennessy's motion in the House of Commons. The member for King's County moved "That this house observes with regret the decline of the population of Ireland, and will readily support her Majesty's government in any well devised measure to stimulate the profitable employment of the people, and that an address be presented to her Majesty founded on the foregoing resolution.' Now Mr. Hennessy might have easily known that the House of Commons held a very different feeling on the state of Ireland, and that the English members, instead of regretting the decline of the population, were greatly rejoiced at the wholesale emigration of Irish Celts. This is what they prayed and sighed for, and to ask them to regret it was replied to when the motion was pressed to a division. They voted against it in overwhelming numbers, telling Ireland in plane terms, that although they may sympathise with Italians, who wish to depose the Pope, and desire to see the slave whippers of the Southern States of America triumphant, they will do nothing to rescue Ireland from her fate!

Yes, this is England's answer to Mr. Hennessy's motion: the same that was ever given by 'Persidious Albion' to Ireland's calls for justice; and the same that will be ever given to Irishmen till they resolve to make some sacrifices for their country and elect a phalanx of true patriots, and send them to the British Senate, to teach the English premier a lesson on Irish affairs.

It is amusing to see the false statements made by some of the English speakers during the debate. They all looked at the poor patient, and, like doctors consulting on the condition of a sick man, they spoke their opinion. The Chancelier of the Exchequer warned the house to promise no remedy, lest the patient might teel bitter disappointment by its failure. Mr. Bentinck deprecated tenant right as a remedy for her ill, and said 'agitation' only aggra-vated her disease. Sir Robert Peel, following the example of the late Lord Carlisle, resorted to a number of figures, and said after all, the patient was not badly off, as she had enormous quantities of cattle. Mr. Roebuck would exterminate the Fenians from the country, and warned Ireland that her miseries were caused by the contention of her own children. And the wily old Palmerston, the head physician the mortal foe of Ireland, put on a long countenance and deprecated the application of any of those remedies which Irishmen pointed out as suitable to the grievances of their country. 'Tenant right,' he said, 'was landlord wrong, and could not be tolerated.' The decline of the population was a blessing! and the present illness of the patient was brought on by three bad harvests.' It is the old story told so frequently as an excuse for British plunder and the British misgovernment in our country. It is the miserable excuse of men who hate us, and endeavor to compass our rain whilst they hypocritically state that they are our friends. Let no one say this tone would have been adopted towards Ireland, had Irishmen been resolved to work with all their might to improve their country. It is because we distrust each other and do not stand together, that the ene-

my speaks of us in this insulting fashion. Let us

take adventage of the lesson thus given us. Let us

draw closer together, and confide in each other, and

our strength and our union will be our best protec-

tion. The present Irish members, with four or five

exceptions, are a disgrace to the country. If we desire tenant right we will dismiss them at the next

election, and return a better order of men. The re-

medy for our many ills is in our own hands. If we

use it properly and elect honest men, there will be

an improvement in Irish affairs; but if we elect

traitors and countrysellers, who will wonder if misery

should continue our daily companion, and rags, and

hanger, and wailing and weeping meet us in every

corner of the land .- Dundalk Democrat. CONDENSED HISTORY OF STEAM .- About 280 years B C. Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power. A.D 549, Anthemius, an architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose so a narrow top, with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded. In 1543, June 17, Blasco de Caroy tried a steam boat, of 209 tons, with tolerable success at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. The first idea of a steam-engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Inventions," A.D. 1663. In. have been forgotten. TURKEY.

1710 Newcomen made the first steam-engine in English by Druggists and Dealer Land. In 1718 patents were granted to Savery for the John's Henry & Co., General A. Catholicism in Turkey. — You must know that first application of the steam-engine in English by Druggists and Dealer John's Turkey.

Catholicism in Turkey. — You must know that first application of the steam-engine in English by Druggists and Dealer John's Turkey.

than Hulls first set forth the idea of steam navigation. In 1764 James Watt made the first perfect steamengine in England. In 1778 Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America. In 1781 Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Saone. In 1785 two Americans published a work on it. In 1789 William Symington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde Canal. In 1802 this experiment was repeated. In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York. In 1782 John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam-engine on the Deleware In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam. In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road. The first sterm-vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in June, 1819, from Charleston to to Liverpool.

Bicor. - Whatever may be the etymology of this word, it is always applied to a person who is blindly, and unreasonable attached to any cause or party .-Over-zealous advocacy of a religious tenet, or piety wrongly directed, is called bigolry. However, the abuse which incredulous and insincere Christians make of this word, to inspire contempt for genuine piety, should not mislead us; for certainly those who have neither piety nor religion, must be very bad judges of virtue. - Monthly.

CALVARY .- A mountain situated cuiside the walls of the city of Jerusalem, and named in Hebrew, Golgotha, a term which signifies bald on the head or lop and was applied to that mountain, because it was without verdure: on it, our Lord was crucified. St. Helen had a church built on it. The Guspel informs us, that, at the death of Christ, the earth trembled, and rocks were reut. Numerous historians and scientific scholars testify, that the rook of Calvary is not split in accordance with the natural laws which govern similar results, and that consequently the rent must have been produced by a supernatural cause. "If I wished to deny," says St Cyril, of Jerusalem, "that Christ had been crucified, this mountain of Golgotha, on which we are now assembled, would contradict me, and prove to me that He was." -The Monthly.

PAUPERISM. - The monthly return just issued by the Poor Law Board shows that the number of of paupers in receipt of relief in Eugland and Wales at the end of the year 1864 was 3.35 per cent less than at the end of 1863, and 16.12 per cent less than at the close of 1862. The numbers relieved in the north-west division, consisting of Lancashire and Cheshire, were at the end of 1864 considerably less than half what they were at the end of 1862, and above 18 per cent less than at the end of 1863,-The absolute numbers for England and Wales were 1.105,234 at the end of 1862, 950,266 at the end of 1863, and 927,092 at the end of 1864; but it would seem that about 3 per cent should be added to allow for persons not included in these monthly returns.

WHO IS N. H. Downs?-He is, or rather, was a public benefactor, a philanthropist. He is now dead. but he has left behind him a monument more lasting than brass or marble. His memory is onshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, and his Balsamic Elixir is or ought to be a household treasure in every family. It is a certain cure for coughs and colds. See advertisement in another column.

Sold by all Druggists John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St Montreal C. E. March, 1865.

WHY ARE BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS A PO. PULAR MEDICINE? - Because they relieve the bowels. tone the stomach, regulate the liver, and promote the general vigor of the system, without causing pain. Because their action is not followed by increased constipation, and the necessity for larger doses. Because they are a safe cathartic for the weakest, as well as active enough to relax the constipated passages in the strongest. Because they never produce tenesmus, but act like a healing balm on the irritated membranes of the stomuch and intestines. Because no mineral ingredient poliutes the pure vegetable, antibilous, and aperient substances of which they are composed. Because they act in barmony with nature, and without violence. Because no human being who ever used them has been disappointed in the effects. And, finally, because they are a family medicine, for which there is no aubstitute. They are not and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 412
J. F Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for

Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J Davidson, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists:

> SALT RHEUM CURED! Sherbrooke, C.E., June 20, 1864.

Mr. S. J. Foss, Druggist : Dear Sir, - For the benefit of those who may be suffering from the same disease, I wish to make known the great benefit I have received from the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. For a long time I had been troubled with a sort of breaking out on my legs and arms, which some called sait rheum and some a scrutulous humor. Whatever it was, the torture from it was so great that I could not remain quiot. I tried a great medicines, but all without benefit, until I was, induced to try BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, from the use of which I found immediate relief; and no, after using only four bottles, I find myself to all appearance entirely

Yours very truly,

HORACE BARBER. Agents for Montreal, Devines Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray and Picauti &

"What are you going after?" said A to B. " After a bottle of Bitters," was the reply.

"Well, then, romember," said A, "that HOOF-LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is the only legitimate tonic in the market. The others sailing under false colors, have appropriated the modest name of Bittors, and profess great curative powers. But, believe me, they are mere shams, compounded by vile whiskey or common rum, and will do more harm than good - infinitely more, if they create in you an appetite for alcoholic stimulant, from which, thus far, you have been happily free.".

"But," said B, "others take the Bitters I am going after, and the paper contains certificates of their cures."

"True," was the reply, "but are those certificates from respectable people, and are they genuine? Can you find these people, and will they in conversation confirm the statements attributed to them in the papers? I think not. Now, the Proprietors of Hoofland's German Bitters publish no bogus certificates, nor do they go into holes and corners to find testimony. They publish the names and locations of Clergymen, Physicians, Lawyers, Merchants, and Ladies, in the most respectable circles of society; and if you call upon these persons, (you can easily find them) they will add their verbal to their writ-ten testimony. In short, you may depend upon it, that Hoofland's German Bitters is the greatest tonic in the world; is free from alcoholic stimulant, and will, therefore, not make drunkards; and will our Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c.,

when every thing else fails.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS. Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the follest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired ...

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness. Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Screness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the votal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine.

TIME WILL TELL .- Yes, that is the sure test. That which does not appear plain to-day, may be thoroughly cleared up in a short time. Our certainties or uncertainties are all to be decided by time, which never fails to bring out the truth or falsity of any matter. For five years the Vermont Liniment has been before the public and their verdict has always been steadily in its favor. Use it for pains both internally and externally. It is warranted.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. March, 1865.

MURRAY & LANMAR'S FLORIDA WATER. - There is a healthful, exhilarating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the by-gone scenes in which we first heard it. Spirituel and delicate as the aroma of the aroma of the original Cologne, it is more lasting and the odor never changes, as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing. We refer so ely to 'Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.' The imitations are wor' ess.

Agents for Montreal: - Devi & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davi n, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, P. will & Son, and H.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

WILD CHERRY Has been used for nearly

HALF A CENTURY,

With the most astonishing success in Curing

Coughs, Colds, Honrseness, Sore Throat, Induenza 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 wost 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 vir-

BLASES OF THE LIM tues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no

other medicine vet discovered. CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the

Minerce: --Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. 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 affected 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 inmy 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., Ang. 21, 1856. Messra. Seth W. Fowle & Oo, -- 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 Bal-in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy

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

Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN
CITIZEN OF CORNWALL.
Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859.
Messra. S. W. Fowlo & Co., Boston—Gentlemen—

Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own peason and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unbesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy 'par ox-cellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such .- Yours, &c.,

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

I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Baisam 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,

Deg. 24, 1863.

A A SECTION OF THE REPORT A CO.

MANURE FOR BARLEY. [Letter from Mr, A. Maynard, of the firm of Maynard & Co., St. Hyacinthe.)

Sir,-I ushd the Phosphate of Lime manufactured by you last summer, and am in-a position to certify that it is the most valuable manure which has ever come under my notice. I put nearly 200 lbs on an arpent and a half sown with barley, sowing both delicate and refreshing perfume.
together and harrowing them over. The Barley Manufactured only by spronted so vigorously and maintained such a beautiful healthy appearance, that i obtained the first prize for Barley above all other competitors for the parish of St. Hyacinthe. The Burley in question wassown alongside another strip of land also containing Barley, manured in the ordinary manner, and yielded I am certain fully fifty per cent more. I therefore sincerely believe that Phosphate is a manure which no farmer can do without, and they sbould all use it.

A. MAYNARD.

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Feb. 20. 1864.

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the

Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn. Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour E:uctations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult

Breathing
Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Duli Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the

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

of Spirits. REMEMBERTHAT THIS BITTERS 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 HON. THOMAS B. FLOR FNCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Rrom the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE,

Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864. Gentlemen-Having stated it verbaily to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hooft Bitters. During a long and tedious sess: , Con gress, pressing and onerous duties neurl. · · ura en A kind friend suggested the use of ore paration I have camed. I took his advi ad the result was improvement of health, rem ergy, and that particular relief I so much need and obtained. Others may be similarly advantage of they

desire to be .- Truly your friend THOMAS B. FLORANCE. From the Rev Thos. Winter, D D, Pastor of Roxbo-

rongh Baptist Church. Dr. Jackson - Dear Sir : I feel at due to your eycellent preparation, Hooffand's German Bitters. add my testimony to the deserved reputation it obtained. I have for years, at times, been troub. with great disorder in my head and nervous systematic was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your G man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great an expected relief; my health has been very matrially benefitted. I confidently recommend the artically cle where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects .-

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Ruiztown, Berks Connty, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been tronbled with Drapepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hochand's Bitters. I am very fluch improved in health, after having taken five bottles .- Yours, with

J. S. HERMAN.

From Julius Lee, Esq, firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Obesnut street, Philadelphia:

February Sth. 1864. Messrs, Jones & Evans-Gentiemen-My motherin-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unbesitaingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form - fixtulency - for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed .- Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon, JACOB BROOM:

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

33- Beware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each

Bottle. PRICE-\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory-No. 631 ARCH

STREET, PHILADELPHIA JUNES & EVAND, Successors to C. M. Juckson & Co., PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Usnada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. March 1, 1885.

THE SUBSURIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of— YOUNG HYSON,

GUNPOWDER. Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. OOLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-SIONS, FLOUR,

HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a

128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864.

S. MATTHEWS,

MEBUHANT TAILOR,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.

12m.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ABCHITECT.

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO BUILD.

JAMES GARVEN, JUN., ARCHITECT,

18 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. Plans and Specifications Prepared, Buildings Superintended, Arbitrations and Valuations attended to-Montreal, Feb. 16, 1865. Im.

> O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN. ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Lettie St.

James Street. J. J. CURRAN.

ADVOCATE No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

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L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscri'. having leased for a term of years bat large and ammodious three-story cut-stone omilding - fire and roof, plate-gla from, with three flats and cele and 100 feet - No 54 Notre Dame Street, Cather 1 83 ick, and in the central and ashionable he city, purposs darry on the GENERAL ACCITION AND CO-N SION BUSI-NESS.

Having been an Auctioneer fo rears, and having sold in every me. and town in lower and Upper Canada, of any _portance, he latters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly, On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PLANO-FORTES, 4- 4e. AND

THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CRUCKERY,

&c., &c., &c., Oash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will te advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioncers in this city—five per cent. commis-sion on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware,

Diamond or other precious stones. March 27 1864.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal,-The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS-3 in -1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BUARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of OBDAR. JORDAN & BENARD,

35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.

GRAND TRUNKRAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS now LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock-

diate Stations, at

vide, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich Buffilo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at Night do do do do Mixed Train for Kingston and interme- 3.45 A.M.

EASTERN DISTRICT. Mixed Train for Island Pond and inter- ? 8.00 AM. mediate Stations,.....

Express for Portland [staying over ? night at Island Pond] at...... Night Express for Three Rivers&Quebec at 10 10 P.M.

Express Trains to St. Johns con-

necting with Trains of the Vermont

Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.00 A.M. 3.00 P.M.

> C. J. BRYDGES Managing Director

Jan. 27, 1865.

REMOVAL.

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

CHARLES GOULDEN. Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864. 12m.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gassitters,

TIN-SMITHS,

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHRET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET. (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the

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AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM

GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cen with an equal amount of light.

I Jobbing punctually attended to.

M. O'GORMAN. Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

📭 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 😝 OARS MADE TO ORDER.

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VALUABLE PIANOS FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers beg to call attention to several spiendid Rosewood PIANO FORTES, of the finest New York and Boston makers, including the cele-brated VOSE PIANOS of Boston, which have been sent to them for Sale. Each of the Pianos are warranted for five years; and in purity and brilliancy of tone are unsurpassed. They are now used in some of the finest residences in Montreal. Apply to

SHAW & BROTHER, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants. Jan. 35, 1865.

THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 BEING now extensively availed of, the undersigned having given its provisions his particular study, tenders his services as Assignee to Estates, which Office, from his long experience in business in Canada, ren

ders him peculiarly adapted. The adjustment of Accounts in dispute, and cases of Arbitration, attended to as usual. WM. H. HOPPER,

68 St. François Xavier Street. Monereal, Dec 8, 1864.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,

Attorney-at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &o., MORRISBURG, C. W.

Nov. 29, 1864.

HEYDEN & DEFOE.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery,

CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO. L. S. BEYDEN. D. M. DEFOR Augast 25, 1864.

C. F. FRASER.

Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTABY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. Rapanances - Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Byan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

BROCKVILLE, O. W.

A. & D. SHANNON. GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. AND 40 M.GILL STREET.

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HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeire, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

Le Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.

May 19, 1864. 12m.

MATT. JANNARD'S

NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE.

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,

MONTREAL. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE,

On very reasonable Terms. Apply to

FABIEN PAINCHOUD. No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

August 4, 1864.



The Great Purifier of the Blood

Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER,

when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the boly rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND OUT THE CASES 02

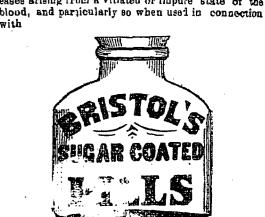
THE PERMANENT CURE

Scrofula or s Old Sores. Item Turnors, Abscesses, Ulcers And every kind of Scrofulous and Scause aruptions;

It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD READ, SCURVY,

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

nd is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI. LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the



-uc + - ases of the Liver. comach and Bowels,

" : 1 n Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

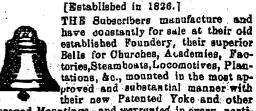
Y ... Pills are prepared expressly to operate in barmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers used not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore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

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Only 25 Cts. ver Phial.

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WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY:



mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

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