

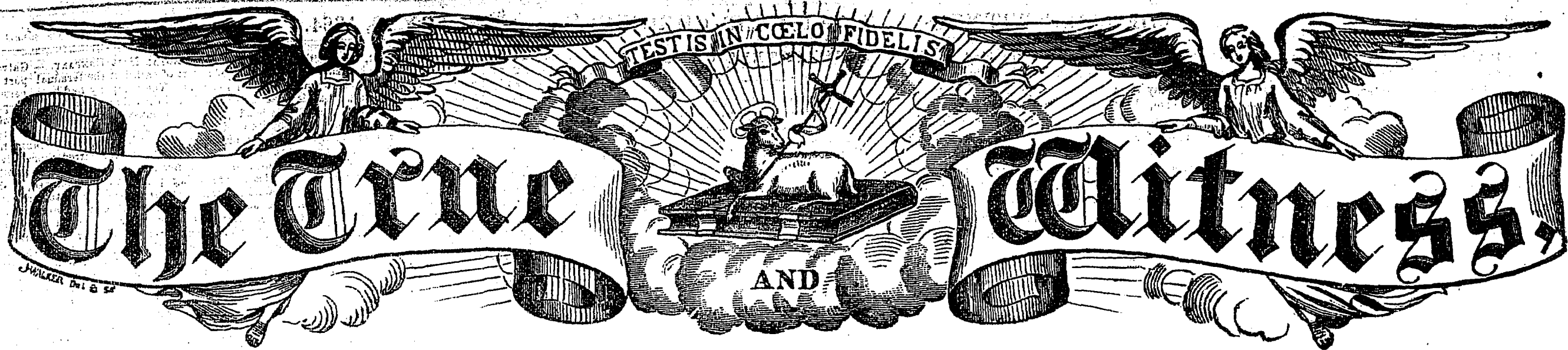
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIV.

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No. 25.

THE CITY VISITORS.

(From the French)

CHAPTER IV.—RAILLERY SHOWS NO LOVE—AN ACCIDENT PROVES IT.

Meanwhile the intimacy of Edmond with the Parisians had become a subject of conversation with the bathers. Some one insinuated that his assiduites must have a cause. This remark was repeated and commented upon, and the next day everybody knew that M. Edmond Sorel was to espouse Mlle. Bertha Garin at the end of the season. This news did not fail to reach the ears of the Captain. He was a man of good sense and strict integrity, with all his simplicity. —Wishing to know the truth, he set himself to observe Edmond, and soon discovered the state of his inclinations. The discovery saddened him. He strongly desired the fulfilment of the plan which himself and his deceased sister had formed, and the union of two fortunes acquired in common; but he loved his nephew disinterestedly. Besides, the preference of the young man for Mlle. Garin was natural, and the alliance honorable; he therefore sacrificed his own wishes to Edmond's happiness.

Thus at liberty, Sorel no longer attempted to conceal his preference for Bertha. Happiness even rendered him ungrateful. He began to notice with more readiness the absurdities of his uncle and his cousin, sure that he would not at a future day have to suffer mortification through them. His two friends jested freely upon them in his presence. At first he resented their raillery, but ended by being amused by it. Besides, he no longer saw his relatives, save by accident. His days were spent in promenading with the artist and his sister; his evenings in reading aloud to Bertha, or hearing her sing.—The old Captain felt this desertion deeply, but made no complaint; age had made him indulgent. As for Rose, disconcerted from the first by the disdainful politeness of the Parisians, and pained by the coldness of Edmond, she dared not address to him a remark or reproach.

One day Edmond was returning from a long drive by the seaside in company with several bathers; all had descended from the carriage, and were dispersed on the beach in search of shells, or gathering marine plants. Bertha and her brother walked beside the carriage, which Sorel was driving slowly. The young painter, suddenly raising his eyes, perceived the roof of La Chèrière sparkling in the setting sun.

'Well thought of,' said he, turning to his sister, 'we owe the Captain a visit. It is a fortnight since we have seen his melon beds; he must have made at least two or three gatherings since.'

'We shall have a great storm,' objected Bertha.

'Perhaps so,' said her brother. 'The Captain promised me last time that his daughter, Rose, should give us a receipt for making cheese.'

'She is an accomplished young lady. Her father has already told me that she knows how to knit and to make sweetmeats.'

'Not to speak of her dresses, which she herself cuts.'

'Say invents! I have never seen such on anybody.'

'Spare my relations,' interrupted Sorel, smiling.

'Your cousin is very well,' said Bertha; 'a form straight as a reed, a rosy face, and great blue eyes, which she raises only to her soup.—One could not be more modest. I hope M. Dubois will marry her to an attorney.'

'And that he will entertain the wedding-guests with fruit.'

'She can sing over the desert.'

'And the Captain can relate the story of the great storm of 1806.'

They both laughed loudly, and the painter flourished his cane. The horses, already uneasy from the intense heat, were frightened by this, and started wildly. Edmond, taken by surprise, attempted to draw the reins, but too hastily.—The horses balked and plunged madly.

'Whip them, Sorel,' exclaimed Garin.

Edmond followed this advice; but the now excited horses sprang forward. Sorel attempted to restrain them, but the reins broke in his hands. The bathers, alarmed by the cries of Garin and Bertha, hastened to the spot. The horses, which were running at full speed, suddenly turned towards them. At this, all dispersed in wild alarm, and the carriage was borne towards the edge of the cliff. The road was so narrow that the wheels occasionally touched the brow of the precipice. The animals had almost reached the brow of the hill, when a man appeared on the opposite declivity.

'My uncle,' cried Edmond, with an involuntary gesture.

The Captain uttered a cry, and threw himself before the horses; but, unable to restrain them, he was dragged by them to the very brink of the precipice. There was a moment of

terror, during which he remained hanging to the reins and leaning over the abyss; finally the horses made a backward movement, the carriage recoiled, and one of the wheels, striking a rock, broke. Edmond, thrown out by the shock, lay upon the ground senseless. They raised him.—The blow had been so violent that for an instant he was thought to be dead. He was conveyed to his uncle's, where a fever, accompanied with delirium, seized him, and he was for several weeks in a dangerous condition. At last the fever ceased; reason returned.

At the moment of recovering consciousness, he arose with an effort from his pillow, seeking to understand his confused recollections of what had occurred. The sun had just risen, and was shedding a cheerful light through the closed curtains. Rose was sleeping in an arm chair at the foot of the bed. Her countenance appeared to her cousin much paler than when he had last seen it, and her eyes were sunken with fatigue. He then vaguely remembered having seen, amid his delirium, a gentle face always at his bedside. A movement which he made awoke the sleeper. 'Do you wish for anything, Edmond?' she asked, in a caressing tone.

CHAPTER V.—NOBILITY OF SOUL TRIUMPHANT OVER 'POLISH' WITHOUT HEART.

Scarcely recovered from his delirium, and lulled by the music of the sweet voice, the young man did not reply. Rose thought he had not understood her; for she looked at him with an expression of sadness, tears came into her eyes, and she laid her trembling little hand on his forehead. He took the hand affectionately in his own.

'I am better, my cousin,' said he smiling faintly.

'He recognises me,' exclaimed Rose, joyfully.

The young girl clasped her hands and ran to the door, 'Father,' she cried, 'Edward understands—Edward speaks; he is no longer delirious. Come, and you, also, my good Marguerite, can see. He is saved!'

'Yes, thanks to you all,' replied the patient affected by an interest of which he felt himself unworthy. 'Thanks to my uncle, first, who exposed himself to death for my sake; thanks to you, my cousin, who have watched beside me like an angel. Ah! I did not deserve so much devotion.'

'Peace, peace,' said the young girl; 'the doctor will not allow you talk—he enjoined silence and quiet. Leave him to rest, father. Marguerite will remain to let us know if he wants anything. Come.'

At these words she went towards the door then returned to assure herself that nothing was wanting, and softly retired with her father. Edmond did not seek to detain them. He felt the need of communing with himself, of collecting his thoughts, and making a severe reckoning with himself. He sought to recall all the circumstances of the accident which had nearly cost him his life, and suddenly remembered the young artist and his sister.

'Where is Mr. Garin?' he asked of Marguerite.

'The Paris gentleman?' asked the old woman; 'he went away the morning after your accident to draw some views along the coast.'

'And Mademoiselle Bertha?'

'It was she who first proposed to go, because she was afraid she should see you die, and that would cause her, she said, too much suffering.'

'My cousin had none of these fears,' said Sorel, in a low voice.

'Ah! when those she loves are suffering, Zozo has courage like a lion,' replied the old servant. 'She has passed every night in this chair, watching you like a Sister of Charity.'

Edmond was touched to the heart. Then a feeling of bitterness and shame sprang up within him. Forsaken in the days of his suffering by those whom he had foolishly preferred, he owed his life to this family so ungenerously ridiculed. He was ashamed of not having dined the nobleness and worth of his country relatives, and felt a sort of ambition to prove to himself his injustice and his error, and to atone for them by his deportment in the future. During the long days of his convalescence, he had conversations with Rose which showed him how erroneous had been his first impression. Encouraged by his kindness, she lost the air of constraint that had previously made her awkward in his presence; and he found that under her modest diffidence she concealed much intelligence, and accomplishments he had not dreamed of her possessing.

One evening as Sorel was reading aloud, Marguerite announced M. and Mlle. Garin, Edmond felt a sort of vexation as they entered and hastened to him with exclamations of joy.

'So you are up again,' cried Paul. 'My dear Edmond, what happiness to find you recovering from your illness.'

'We have thought of nothing else for the past six weeks,' interrupted his sister, with a plaintive

accent.

'What a pity you had not been able to accompany us,' resumed Garin. 'Your country is finer than Scotland, my dear fellow.'

'And the inhabitants, whom you represented to us as savages, have everywhere received us as friends,' said Bertha.

All this was said so rapidly, that Sorel had not been able to interpose a word. But it seemed to him that if she had thought of nothing but himself, Mlle. Garin had at last reasonably tried to be amused; but, after all, she believed him to be dead or dying, and must have regarded him as a very uncertain aspirant for her hand.—When they had at length finished describing their journey, he congratulated them on having brought away from Brittany such pleasant memories.

'And meanwhile poor Mr. Sorel was in bed,' said Bertha compassionately.

'Too happy to be in the land of the living,' continued her brother.

'Ah! I shall never forget that scene,' said the young lady with a shudder; 'I can still seem to see the carriage on the edge of the cliff—it was horrible.'

'It would make a good picture,' said the artist pensively.

'Would you like to have me sit for it?' asked Edmond in a tone of sarcasm he could not restrain. 'I am still pale enough for that.'

'Ah! here are our Parisians,' exclaimed the Captain, entering at this moment, and extending his hand to Garin, while he greeted Bertha with hearty good nature. 'Well; our boy has almost recovered, and will soon be able to put to sea again; I come in search of him to show him my harvest of pearls.'

'Has Mademoiselle Rose also a receipt for making pear preserves?' asked the artist, turning to her with great seriousness.

The young girl blushed, and Edmond bit his lips.

'My cousin at least knows one for solacing the suffering,' said he warmly, 'and it is one of which many are ignorant.'

'I have never doubted the eminent qualities of the young lady,' retorted the painter, bowing ironically; 'you have often heard my ideas on the subject, and it seems to me we then thought alike.'

'I did not know her as well then as I do now,' replied Edmond, coloring with shame and anger.

'He is right,' exclaimed the Captain with his good humored laugh. 'Zozo masks her batteries, but she is in reality a fine sailor, and can stand a storm. Like her mother she is a good child and deserves to be happy.'

'And will be so,' cried Edmond hastily.

The brother and sister exchanged a look.

'Pardon us,' said the former in a tone of constraint; 'we did not intend to disturb your domestic tranquillity. Only as we are about to depart from Pornie, we came to learn whether M. Sorel still intended to accompany us.'

Edmond looked at Rose, then at the Captain, and seemed embarrassed.

'I fear,' said Bertha with some bitterness, though she strove to speak banteringly, 'I fear that M. Sorel has acquired a taste for gardening, and wishes to complete his education before he goes.'

'In fact I have changed my opinions and plans,' said Edmond.

'What say you?' exclaimed the captain, with eager solicitude, 'will you then remain with us?'

'Always, my dear uncle, if you please.'

M. Dubois uttered an exclamation of joy, looked at his nephew now smiling and unembarrassed; then at his blushing daughter. 'So,' stammered he, 'you will take our old joke seriously.'

'If my cousin consents,' said Edmond, tenderly, and holding out his hand to the young girl whom he felt proud of claiming in the presence of the discomfited Parisians.

Ten years later M. Sorel, while travelling with his wife, met Bertha, now Madame La Comtesse D—; still an elegant, fashionable woman, and, by the aid of the toilette's magic secrets, as handsome as ever; but her self-possession had degenerated into unbecoming hardness, and she had the air of one satiated with all earthly enjoyments, and ignorant of nobler aims.

'Ah,' said Edward, glancing from her to his gentle Rose, who still possessed the simplicity, gentleness and piety she had borne with her from the convent school, and now was even more beautiful as a happy wife and mother than she had been in her girlish days. 'How fortunate for me was that accident at the sea-side.'

THE END.

Why is a person of an even temper like Greek fire? Because you can't put him out.

A CONTRADICTION IN TERMS.—The very bluntest observations are often pointed.

You may depend upon it, that no man of the name of Smith likes being joked about it.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

NATIONAL LITERATURE.

The following important document will be read with the interest and attention which every production of the illustrious author is sure to command at the hands of an Irish public.

TO THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON O'BRIEN, D.D. P. P., PRESIDENT OF THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

Cahirnoyle, Newcastle West, Dec. 23.

Very Rev. Dear Sir—I am induced, by perusal of a volume of poems called "Innisfail," which has been recently published by my friend Aubrey de Vere, to submit for your consideration the following observations respecting the National Literature of Ireland.

The writer of these poems appear to have been desirous to present the most salient events and personages of Irish history in a series of bardic lays, and thus to restore the ancient custom which long existed in Ireland, as well as in Spain, of commemorating in verse all that is interesting in the memorials of our race. Mr. de Vere has executed his task with much spirit, and I hope that this little volume will form a part of every collection of national works; but this effort is only a beginning. He has left untold many a romantic incident which would excite the sensibilities of the imagination and of the heart; and there are to be found in our annals the achievements of many a personage, such as Red Hugh O'Donnell, the mere description of whose life would form an Epic that might rival the most renowned poems of ancient or of modern times. The great merit, however, of these poems lies in the peculiarity, that the author endeavours to present to his readers the pictures which he draws from Irish history under the rays of truth, as seen from an Irish point of view, rather than through the colouring and distortion of anti-Irish prejudice with which they have been habitually surrounded in the writings of English or of Anglo-Irish authors.

During seven centuries, two opposite principles have been operating in antagonism to each other on the soil of Ireland, and this strife is, perhaps, more keen to-day than it was at the time of the Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169.

The anti-Irish view of our country results in the following conclusions—namely, that the Irish are an inferior race, unworthy to inhabit the fine island which lies contiguous to Great Britain—that, therefore, it is desirable to extirpate them, and to substitute for them what is called "an Anglo-Saxon colonisation"—that those of the Irish who cannot be exterminated may be found useful as laborers and shepherds, or even as mercenary soldiers, but that all places of trust, honor and emolument ought to be reserved for the superior race—that the inhabitants of Ireland ought not to be encouraged to vie with the manufacturers of England, but ought to consume English fabrics—that the end which every true Englishman ought to aspire to attain in the management of Irish affairs is that which has been so often promulgated by the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the *dictum* which he has repeated *usque ad nauseam*, at the meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, to the effect that the proper function and inevitable destiny of Irishmen is to provide cattle, and sheep, and pork, and butter, and fish, and game, which may be eaten by the people of England, whilst the great mass of the producers of this food ought to be contented to live upon Indian meal and upon diseased potatoes.

This theory has been worked out by a system which may truly be called diabolical, in such measures as the Statute of Kilkenny, and in the confiscations which took place in the reigns of Elizabeth, of James I., of Charles I., of Cromwell, of William III., and of Anne. In our own days, a subtler, but more effective policy has been brought to aid the work of confiscation and of depopulation. The loss of one of the many products of our soil was made the occasion of what were called "famine measures," under the operation of which a large amount of property changed hands, whilst several hundred thousand persons were allowed to die of actual starvation. Simultaneously with the operation of these "famine measures," the landlords of Ireland have been stimulated by the leading members of the government to exterminate their tenants, so that, upon the whole, we have lost, during the last seventeen years, more than one third of our population.

The other view of Ireland's position—that which I and many millions at home and abroad still venture to maintain—is, that the Irish are a people who are pre-eminently endowed with all the qualifications which are necessary to secure greatness and glory to a nation—that the island of Ireland belongs of right, to the people of Ireland (applying that term to all who have made Ireland the land of their adoption); whether they be of Gaelic, of Danish, of Norman, or of Saxon origin—that an export of provisions which

have been produced on our soil cannot be considered as a sign of national prosperity, until such provisions shall be truly a surplus available after that the wants of our own population shall have been satisfied—that all sorts of domestic industry ought to be encouraged, so that the Irish people may be enabled to consume the productions of our own soil—that landlords ought to be exhorted by the great officials of the State to give increased security to their tenantry, rather than to quench fires and pull down homesteads, under the name, which has become so acceptable to English statesmen, of the "consolidation of farms." Finally, although for reasons unknown to us, it has been the will of Providence that during several centuries this nation should have been unable to extricate itself from oppression occasioned by external force acting in union with intestine dissensions, still we earnestly hope and believe that the time will come when circumstances shall favor the regeneration of our country, and that it will then be seen that Irishmen are qualified to maintain an independent nationality by the possession of all the manly virtues which guard a nation's freedom, and of all the industrial energies which contribute to its prosperity.

There is nothing so conducive to the realisation of these hopes as the agency of impressions upon the mind of the rising generation through the medium of National Literature. Hitherto the Irish nation has been compelled to struggle, not only against superior force, but also against systematic defamation. That system of defamation began with the invasion, and is still continued with increasing malignity by the scribes of the British forces. It characterises the highest as well as the lowest intellects that serve the foreign domination which rules in our land. One of the greatest of modern writers—Macaulay—though himself a Gael by origin—lent to the prejudices of the dominant nation whom he served the force of his eloquence and the beauty of his composition in disparagement of the kindred Gael of Ireland, with scarcely less venom than was discharged against us by General Barry (Giraldus Cambrensis) in the reign of Henry the Second.

Nor is it surprising that literary hirelings should endeavor to earn favor and bread by pandering to the prejudices and animosities of a dominant power. It is, perhaps, rather a subject of wonder that there should still be found men who can resist the temptations which allure, and defy the frowns which threaten those who are faithful to their country. During nearly seven hundred years the leading minds of Ireland have been acted upon, on the one hand, by corruption by cajolery, and by flattery; and, on the other, by intimidation and invective. Is it not a miracle that, under such circumstances, the characteristics of our Irish nature should still have been preserved. The erudite historian, Therry, tells us that in the annals of mankind no parallel to such tenacity can be discovered.

Now, let us trace the features of the Irish character, and ask ourselves whether, with even its imperfections, we ought not rather to endeavor to preserve the true Irish type than allow it to be disfigured in the spurious abortions that are produced by a slavish, yet unsuccessful imitation of the characteristics of another nation.

Here is the portrait of an Irishman who has not been tutored to imitation of foreign models:—

He is in demeanor frank, open, courteous, and affable.

He is hospitable.

He is charitable.

He is brave, yet merciful to a fallen enemy.

He is fond of war—fond of the chase—fond of all manly sports. Yet he is fond, also, of learning—of Poetry, of Music, of Song, and of the Fine Arts.

He is not only impulsive and imaginative—not only eloquent in diction and rich in the fairy gifts of fancy—but he is also capable of pursuing the severest investigations of science, and of elaborating the most most ingenious contrivances of art.

He is zealous for discovery, and willingly becomes a traveller and a pilgrim wherever trophies are to be obtained by patient and persevering research in distant lands.

He loves praise, he loves fame; he is jealous in the maintenance of his reputation, and whilst he preserves his honor stanchly, is ready to chastise those who endeavor to tarnish its lustre by unmerited imputation.

He is devoted to beauty in all its forms. He is especially devoted in chivalrous worship to the fair sex—and is easily captivated through his affections.

He resists the wrong-doer at every hazard to himself. He is the champion of the oppressed, in the senate, in the forum, and in the field, and is every ready to defend the rights by his voice, by his pen, and by his sword.



IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

lights to yield a loving homage to the saintly parents of the flock to which he belongs. Such is the Irish character, as delineated from types which I find in the annals of my country. Such were the characteristics of the chieftain and of the clansman during the middle ages, at a time when persons who are really ignorant of Gaelic literature imagine that the Irish were in a state of barbarism. One fact alone is sufficient to justify my opinion as to the attractiveness of the Irish nature, and as to the pre-eminent capacities of Irish genius. This is the circumstance, that during nearly four hundred years subsequent to the Norman invasion—that is, from the time of Henry II. to the reign of Elizabeth—the proudest nobles of England, when they came into contact with Irish society, sought and obtained domestic alliances with the Irish and adopted Irish habits, so that in the reign of Henry the Eighth the Fitzgeralts, the De Burghs, and the Butlers spoke Irish and practised Irish habits with such genuine adoption, that there was little difference between their mode of life and that of the O'Briens, the O'Neills, or the O'Donnells.

Another fact which establishes conviction in my mind as to the civilised and chivalrous bearing of the princes, nobles, and gentlemen of Ireland is, that those chiefs whom ignorant English writers describe as "bogtrotters" were received, even when in exile, with the highest respect in the courtly circles of Spain, of France, and of Rome.

I shall not attempt to set forth with similar precision the features of the English character. Though we have unhappily had too many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the least pleasing of these features, I am quite disposed to admit that the Englishman, as seen at home in his own country, possesses many virtues. These virtues may be worthy of imitation, but it unfortunately happens that when an Irishman undertakes to imitate an Englishman he copies the imperfections rather than the virtues of his model, and ends by meriting the contempt of the nation to which he has become a parasite, as well as of that which he has abjured. He becomes an incarnate imposture. He becomes a being he, like the child who, whilst his neighbors friends, and family are hurrying as emigrants to quit the land which has been desolated by English rule, is taught in the (so-called) National Schools to sing:—

letter to you, because you are at the head of a most important organisation, which embraces at present many thousands of the youth of Ireland, and because, by the position which you occupy in relation to that organisation, you are enabled to do much for the national literature of Ireland. To be candid, I do not participate in all the sentiments which you have expressed with respect to the Brotherhood of St. Patrick, though I think that that body committed a great mistake in not at once repudiating the mischievous manifesto which proceeded from a Californian branch of the society. But although I do not adopt the objections which have brought down the denunciation of the Catholic Bishops upon the Brotherhood of St. Patrick, I feel that whilst placed under that ban the exertions of the Brotherhood can only create dissension. I am inclined, therefore, to agree with those who have recommended the dissolution of that society, and the substitution of some other combination which shall be acceptable to the clergy, as well as to those who guide the opinion of the Nationalists of this country. On the other hand, seeing that the organisation which is called the 'Young Men's Society' is acceptable to the Bishops and Catholic Clergy of Ireland—and finding in its charter song words which admit the most enlarged conception of Nationality, I wish much that four or five hundred thousand young Catholics were enrolled in its ranks. Though I would prefer a combination which might be open to Protestants as well as to Catholics, still I would rejoice to hear ten thousand voices simultaneously singing:—

And yet another pledge remaining,  
There's none on earth above it,  
For e'en the anguish of its pains,  
Its stripes, and sorrows, and its chains—  
Our Native Land, we love it.

Ireland, our country—Fatherland!  
Land of our soul's affection,  
God grant us by thy tomb to stand,  
Heart bound to heart and hand to hand,  
Thy day of thy resurrection.

I know not how many thousands are at present numbered in your association, but whatever be the number, there does not exist a body to whom the encouragement of national literature ought to be more dear. In the schools of Ireland several hundred thousand children receive daily instruction. When these children arrive at adolescence they will require intellectual food to satisfy the appetite which has been sharpened by the stimulants of education. Now, wherever there is a Catholic Young Men's Society, wherever there is a parochial reading-room, wherever there is a lending library, wherever there is a mechanics' institute, there ought to be a systematic and organised demand for works of a truly national character, that may already have been, or may hereafter be printed and published in Ireland.

Now, I am about to ask you to undertake, with the assistance of some of your learned brethren, the accomplishment of a task which would be eminently conducive to the object for which this letter is written. I pray that you will submit to the public a list of such books (printed and published in Ireland) as you would recommend to be the basis of a library. Every one must perceive the utility of such a selection by applying it to his own individual case. I have learned that a worthy Catholic clergyman who lives in this neighborhood is desirous to form a lending library for the circulation of books in his parish. It is my wish and intention to contribute to this good work, but I should be much embarrassed if I were to make a gift of books selected by myself, for it might happen that the works chosen by me would not be acceptable to those for whom they were designed. The circulation of an authentic and list of books, carefully selected by eminent Catholic divines, would meet all such cases, and I venture to hope that by giving a just and national preference to works published and printed in Ireland, considerable encouragement might be afforded to Irish literature.

**THE SISTERS OF MERCY, TUAM.**—The noble ends to which the Sisters of Mercy have dedicated themselves are attendance on the poor sick and dying, and the education of the poor children of their own sex. In this town more than 300 female children attend their schools daily. To their training in everything that is useful the Sisters devote their time and talents. In their schools, wherein so many are taught, examinations have been, in the last week, held, and to those (the greater portion) who attended faithfully and studied well, were awarded comfortable dresses or some special article of dress according to merit. A large amount of clothing has, in this way, been distributed amongst the children of the poor people. His Grace gave, with his own hands, the several rewards of merit, to the delight of the 'little ones' who appeared quite joyful on the occasion.—*Connacht Patriot.*

**ANCIENT IRISH LEARNING.**—That the Irish were lovers of learning and distinguished themselves in those times of ignorance beyond all other European nations, travelling through the most distant lands with a view to improve and communicate their knowledge, is a fact with which I have long been acquainted; as we see them in the most authentic records of antiquity discharging, with the highest reputation and applause, the functions of doctors in France, Germany, and Italy.—*Mosher's Ecclesiastical History.*

No man came up to the Irish monks in Ireland and in Britain, for sanctity and learning; and they sent forth swarms of holy men all over Europe, to whom the monasteries of Luxueil in Burgundy, Pavia in Italy, Wurtzburg in Franconia, St. Gall in Switzerland, &c., owe their origin.

Why should I mention almost all Ireland, with its crowd of philosophers, despising the dangers of the sea, and flocking to our shores? The Saxons also at that time flocked to Ireland from all quarters, as to a mart of literature. Whence we frequently meet in our writers of the lives of saints—'such an one was sent over to Ireland for education.'—*Chadwick's Collections.*

Ireland has given the most distinguished professors to the most famous universities of Europe, as Claudius Clemens to Paris, Albanicus to Pavia in Italy, Johannes Scotus Erigena to Oxford in England. The English Saxons received from the Irish their characters or letters, and with them the arts and science that have flourished since among these people, as Sir James Ware proves in his Treatise on the Irish Writers, book 1, chap. 12, where may be seen an account of the celebrated academies and public schools which were maintained in Ireland in the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth ages, which were resorted to, particularly by the Anglo-Saxons, the French, and Ancient Britons, who were all received there with greater hospitality than in any other country of the Christian world.—*McGee's Historical Dictionary.*

Although the Norwegian plunderers, who, in the ninth age, under Turgesius, occupied this island for thirty years, destroyed almost all the churches and books by fire, nevertheless the study of literature revived, and even in the eleventh age, Ireland was esteemed the repository of the most holy and learned men.—*Sir J. Ware.*

Among the many learned men who were driven by the terror of this persecution to take refuge abroad, none distinguished themselves more than Abbot and Clement, whom the Emperor Charles the First received in his court, and honored with his favor. Of the last of these it is said by a contemporary German writer, that, through his instructions, the French might vie with the Romans and Athenians. John Erigena, whose surname denoted his country (Ere, or Erin, being the proper name of Ireland), became, soon afterwards, famous for his learning and good parts both in England and France. Thus did most of the lights which, in those times of thick darkness, cast their beams over Europe, proceed out of Ireland. The loss of the manuscripts, which the ravages of the Pagans destroyed, is much bewailed by the Irish who treat of the history and antiquities of their country, and which may well be deemed a misfortune not only to them, but to the whole learned world.—*Ford Esquillon's Henry II.*

The Irish nation possesses genuine history several centuries more ancient than any other European nation possesses, in its present spoken language.—*Sir James MacLellan.*

Dr. Leland begins his history 'too late,' the ages which deserve an exact inquiry are those which, for such times there were, when Ireland was the school of the west, the quiet habitation of sanctity and literature.—*Dr. Johnson.*

In the reign of Elizabeth, the King of Denmark applied to England for a proper person to translate the ancient Irish books in his possession. An Irishman, then in prison in London, was ready to undertake the task, but, at a meeting of the Privy Council, a certain member objected, lest the translation should be prejudicial to the English interest. The very deciphering of ancient records was at that time regarded as calculated to disturb the tranquillity of the kingdom. Such a policy would not hesitate to consign to destruction whatever monuments of such an odious past happened to come within its reach.—*Godkin's Education in Ireland.*

'Until the reign of James I. if not later, it seems to have been an object to discover every literary remnant of the old Irish, with a view to its being either destroyed or concealed.'—*Rev. C. Anderson's Native Irish.*

In the sixth century were founded the three great schools of Bangor in Down, Clonard in Meath, and Ottumacoonce in the Shannon. St. Comgall founded the first, the monarch Dermid the second, and St. Kieran, called 'the Artificer' the last. Their respective dates are fixed A.D. 549, and 548. They were governed each by its own set of rules. In 603 St. Carthage founded the great school of Lismore, on Blackwater. See Usher's Antiqu. Leinster's Ecc. Hist. Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, Bede's Annals, Mabillon, the Bollandists, &c. Gualter: Halm, Muratori, Brucker, and Mosheim, have all spoken of these institutions as most important agencies in advancing civilisation and revelation.

The Danish wars, which commenced in 807, and did not terminate until Brian's victory in 1014, ruined the four schools I have named, each being near the sea coast, and greatly injured the Irish literature which they had fostered. The most considerable students of Clonard were Columbanus, Miran the Wisd, Brigennia (perhaps), and Maranus Scotus the Chronicler. Of Bangor, Columbanus, the founder of the continental seminaries of Luxueil, Fontanes, and Elic, Burs of North Bumberland, and it is said Pelagius; Bangall, the astronomer of Bologna, mentioned by Muratori, &c. I regret I have but little acquaintance, as yet, with the annals of Lismore and Clonmacnoise. *Vide* (for them) *Irish Penny Journals.* When the Danish war had ceased, several great persons interested themselves for the restoration of the schools. St. Metchy rebuilt Bangor, and O'Brien, King of Thomond, repaired Clonmacnoise; but before the work was finished, the British invasion arose and dashed it down. John an Curry, the learned and sagacious, and Hugh de Lucy were killed while casting down the ancient school of Bangor. The Irish and the Anglo Irish, who had fled to Oxford, and Anthony A. Wood preserved in my various reminiscences of their battles with the English and British students there, in which they were usually led by the Welsh. Among the most eminent of them O'Rielly, afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, Domesday, or Downen, is Scotus, a Saxon Bishop, the schoolmen.—*Notes to Godkin's Education in Ireland.*

was besides an intellectual development, which the Eremites of Egypt had not known. The Irish communities, joined by the monks from Gaul and Rome, whom the example of Patrick had drawn upon his steps, entered into rivalry with the great monastic schools of Gaul. They explained Origen there; they copied Virgil, they devoted themselves especially to Greek literature; they drew back from no inquiry, no discussion; they gloried in placing boldness on a level with faith. The young Luao answered the Abbot of Bangor, who warned him against the dangers of a too engrossing study of the liberal arts. 'If I have the knowledge of God I shall never offend God; for they who disobey Him, are they who know him not.' Upon this the Abbot left him, saying, 'My son, thou art firm in the faith, and true knowledge will put thee in the right road to Heaven.'—*Montalembert's 'Monks of the West,' Vol. I, p. 39.*

The Year 1863.—The year 1863 will long be remembered in Ireland as a period of depression and disappointment to almost every class and every interest in the country. At its commencement the cry of distress was still issuing from the Western province, and though the promise of an abundant harvest soon came to relieve the anxiety caused by so protracted a destitution, that promise has been but imperfectly realised. 1863 closed as it opened in gloom, depression, and despondency. But, as according to the old saying, 'Tis always darkest the hour before day' we may hope that the country has now passed through the worst, and that better days are at hand. The improvement, however, even should it come will arrive but slowly. Ireland has suffered too much and is too heavily weighted with taxation far beyond her strength and resources to indulge the hope of a rapid recovery from her prostrate state. The emigration drain, which so far from stopping, is likely to swell to larger and more dangerous proportions, is also a serious drawback to any gleam of prosperity the New Year may promise her. Still, let us hope, for the best, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, some good may yet be in store for this long suffering and neglected land if the lessons of the past be turned to profitable account by her children, Ireland has no need to despond. She is still rich in all the elements of prosperity, and with time and patience may yet distance many of her rivals. But her resources are unfairly bartered for imperial purposes, and her people and her representatives have not yet learned that cohesion and unanimity which have made the Scotch a power in the Legislature and the Councils of the empire. There are symptoms, however, of a wiser spirit spreading amongst us. The call for union on a national basis, to demand just Legislation and fair taxation for Ireland, has issued from influential quarters, and appears to meet a favorable response. We sincerely trust that the response may be so general as to reanimate the people's hopes, and by holding out the reasonable prospect of substantial benefit to be derived from Constitutional efforts, may separate them from the dangerous influence of anarchical agitators. So long as the best friends of the people hold aloof from political movements, we may safely say, that no good can be expected to result from them. The sudden renewal of the emigration drain was perhaps the most noteworthy fact in our domestic annals during the past year. The number of emigrants who quitted our shores during 1863 was greater than in any year since the famous exodus. No doubt these emigrants were attracted from Ireland by high flown expectation held out to them in the Federal Republic, but they never would have left in such numbers had they been able at home to earn bread in the sweat of their brows. The continued dearth of employment with a diminished and ever diminishing population is the most singular and most depressing fact with which our social economists have to deal. It is not the want of capital, as the large sums invested in Irish banks and railways prove, nor is it the decline of commercial and manufacturing industry. The line manufactures of Ulster has increased and is increasing, and trade at our ports shows at least no diminution. The increase of grazing farms has no doubt diminished the means of employment for agricultural laborers and small farmers, of whom the emigration mostly consists. Certain philosophers inform us that Ireland will be all the better for losing another million or so of her people. The country, they tell us, is suffering from an over-crowding of population, and must be relieved by bleeding. There is such a thing, however, as bleeding to death, and at all events the cure is apt to leave the patient in a prostrate and exhausted state. In the political field we have little worthy of note save the incipient movement to abate that monstrous injustice—the Church Establishment. The condemnation of Mixed Education and the Model Schools by the Catholic Prelates has begun to bear fruit, and will, it is to be hoped, eventually lead to the establishment of a better system. Sectarian bigotry has already been attempted to be aroused against concessions to the views of the Bishops, which concessions have been magnified into absurd proportions. The condemnation by the Irish Hierarchy of secret and seditious societies has done good, and perhaps prevented still greater evils. In the face of so grave a censure, these societies will have no support or sympathy to expect from the people of Ireland, always so attentive and obedient to the voices of their pastors.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

'A Model School.'—The *Ulster Observer* relates the following:—On the eve of the Christmas examinations in the Belfast Model School, pupils and teachers were busy with preparations for the coming event. Like all kindred institutions, the model school was naturally and legitimately anxious for a telling display before the public. Accordingly, all the available tokens of progress and efficiency in the different departments were called in requisition. Amongst other evidences of educational advancement, a young girl who aspired to a position under the board, brought forward a piece of work the result of many an hour's labor. It was a figure of St. Patrick, worked in Berlin wool, and specially framed at the pupils own expense, for the occasion. The merit of the work was, it seems, undeniable. The pupil and her mistress were pardonably proud of it, and it was boastfully shown to the inspector for approval. We are not in a position to state what opinion this gentleman passed on its artistic excellencies, but certain it is that he shook his head emphatically, and declared the work could not be exhibited.

The motto on St. Patrick's head might possibly dispense Dr. Knox, the Protestant Bishop of Down, and therefore, it was better that the piece should be kept private. It was kept private to the mortification of the poor girl who wrought it, and the triumph of the principles of mixed education. Now, we do not adduce this little incident in disparagement of either the model school or the inspector. It rather rebuked to the credit of both, for it evidences a consistency in the observation of the most minute details connected with the faithful working of the mixed system. St. Patrick in Berlin wool, with mitre on head and crozier in hand, would be an anomaly in the model school. Dr. Knox might legitimately object to it, because it would argue that Christianity was not altogether unknown to the pupils, and that at all events, indirectly some subjects connected with it were brought under their notice an event fatal to the theory on which 'united secular education' is based. There is no other conceivable ground on which we can suppose the pupil's picture obnoxious to the Protestant Bishop of Down; and, as a strict disciplinarian, and a rigid adherent to the rules and regulations, Dr. Knox would have been right, in not only objecting to the picture, but in ordering its summary rejection from the premises.

Emigration.—The Inman Steamship City of Manchester called at Queenstown, on Thursday, and embarked seventy passengers, the United States mails, and latest telegrams. The winter has brought with it a considerable, though probably only temporary, diminution in the number of emigrants leaving this port.—*Cork Herald.*

**THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.**—Galway is no longer a port of call, but the terminal port of the mail steamers. The company has been persuaded that it could gain nothing by making Liverpool its head-quarters, but must rather lose considerably by his choice. We are glad to learn that the preliminary arrangements are being made for transacting the business which will be transferred from Liverpool, and that boiler-makers, carpenters, and other artisans are being permanently employed, so that should anything require to be done on the arrival of the ships from America, it can be accomplished here, unless in the case where a vessel requires to be placed in a graving-dock. We have for years heard of a graving-dock in the prospectus for this port, but although we are told that a grant for the purpose is probably not far distant, and though we know that there was a company formed for the erection of a dock, independent of the government grant, we cannot congratulate our readers on the immediate commencement of the work. The dock committee have been long exerting themselves for the furtherance of the project. Now, however, that the necessity has again arisen for the immediate action of the Graving Dock Company, when the mail steamers are to be permanent in Galway, and not Liverpool boats, we trust no moment will be lost in trying to bring the matter to a successful issue. The harbor works, we are sure, only require a beginning to bring into action government aid. If the mail steamers can only be retained here—if they can but do their work satisfactorily—government will not hesitate to make suitable arrangements, and have proper accommodation provided for their reception. We would again urge on the promoters of the graving dock to be unceasing in their exertions, and we are sure by steady perseverance their most sanguine expectations will be realised. We trust, therefore, that ere long we shall be in a position to inform our readers that our harbor works are begun.—*Galway Express.*

**EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE IN CORK.**—A most extraordinary outrage was perpetrated in Cork, consisting in the discharge, by a man named John Sheehan, of no less than three shots out of a revolver on the Grand Parade, in the midst of the crowd who traversed the street between the hours of two and three o'clock. The result was not so calamitous as might have been expected, but one man got a deep flesh wound in the thigh from one of the balls, while a gentleman named Clements had a most providential escape with his life, as one of the bullets penetrated his coat just under the heart, struck a spectacle case in his waistcoat pocket, and fell flattened down into the lining. Sheehan is a porter in the establishment of Mr. Tanner, Grand Parade, and was directed to take a number of parcels to the Brandon train, including a revolver, left at the house by a Captain Leslie, of Courthouse, who was recently stopping at Mr. Tanner's. He got a car, and proceeded in it in the direction of the train as far as the fountain on the Parade, when he began to discharge the shots. Mr. Clements, who resides in Prince's Street, and is employed at Messrs. Perrot, was coming down Christchurch-lane, when he heard a report and at the same instant was struck by something in the air, which he afterwards discovered to be a conical-shaped hollow bullet flattened as described. At the same time, a poor man named John Connell, a corporation laborer, residing in Crofts Alley, who was sweeping a crossing opposite Tukey Street, saw the car coming down, and the flash and report coming out of it, and was immediately struck in the thigh by a bullet, which, traversing the flesh in the front of the leg, passed out at the side opposite to that on which it entered. He recognized Sheehan as the man in the car at the time, he being the only person in it. The car—whose driver, notwithstanding this extraordinary conduct of his fare, did not think of stopping—proceeded down the South Mall to the railway station, where the constables arrested Sheehan, who it was discovered had disposed of the revolver, as it was not to be found on his person or in the car. He did not display symptoms of either drink or insanity on being brought before the magistrates. No reasonable explanation of the occurrence can be given.

On Christmas night, about nine o'clock, a serious riot of a party nature took place at Ballynatrin, in which two men, named John McEvoy and Daniel Deegan, were severely stabbed in the side and back, from the effects of which the former's life has been pronounced in great danger by Dr. McCourt, of Rathfriland, who visited the wounded man. The Rathfriland police, under the command of Sub-inspector Irvine, on hearing of the occurrence, immediately repaired to the scene, and from description arrested two brothers named Watson, whom they brought, with other men, to the bedside of the wounded man, when McEvoy at once identified them as the persons who stabbed them. Information of McEvoy having been taken by G. W. Garton, Esq. J. P., the two prisoners were committed to Down Gaol till the last morning, when the case is to be investigated by the magistrates. I could not ascertain what occasioned the riot in the first instance.—*Freeman.*

A tragic circumstance occurred in the Belfast police-office yesterday morning. A young man named Mc Garrigue, who was given into custody the previous night as a dangerous lunatic, was allowed to lie, unsecured, on this guard bed in the general room, and about half-past 1 o'clock a.m. he rose and conversed with the constables in charge so calmly as to lull their vigilance. Watching his opportunity he suddenly drew out of the chimney flue a large iron damper, about 10lb weight, which he brought down with dreadful violence on the head of another prisoner, an old man named McGrath, who had been found in the streets slightly intoxicated, and brought in by the police to shelter him from the inclemency of the weather. He was about repeating the blow, when a constable caught his arm. The old man, without a groan, fell forward on the bars of the grate, receiving two other wounds. The blow caused a wound between three and four inches broad. The sharp iron instrument cleanly cut the skull and penetrated far beneath it. The wounds were dressed, but there can scarcely be a doubt that the result will be fatal.

**IRISHMEN AND WOMEN IN 1860.**—The men are sleek-looking and of incredible strength; they are stout runners, and bear every sort of hardship with indomitable cheerfulness. They are all devoted to arms, and especially now that they are at war. Those who apply themselves to the study of literature are most learned, and you meet persons of every profession and vocation among them. The women are remarkably tall and beautiful, and display a charming union of gracefulness with modesty and devotion. They are usually in conversation every where, without suspicion or jealousy. Their costume is different from ours, and somewhat resembling the French; except that they wear, besides a long cloak and profuse locks of hair, and go without any head-dress, contenting themselves with a kind of muslin-veil, almost after the Greek fashion, which displays their natural beauty to great advantage. They are extremely polite, and almost all the women who marry have large families. There are some who have as many as thirty children alive; and the number of those who have from fifteen to twenty is immense; and they all are handsome, tall, and robust, the majority being light-haired, and of clear white and red complexion.—*Letter of Escho Arcamont, Confessor to Kinnacullin.*

**ADDRESS TO MR. JUSTICE SIMS.**—We learn with the utmost gratification that a congratulatory address is now in course of signature, originated amongst the most influential and independent people of the county of Kerry, and the learned Judge on his elevation to a position in which the United Kingdom, as far as the voice of public opinion has been heard through the press of every shade of politics, rejoices.—*Waterford News.*

Now, my dear Archbishop, I address this



A CRUEL MASSACRE.—Here is one instance of the many, which may serve as an illustration how these foul deeds were perpetrated by cowardly monsters, who never ventured to meet us on the field of battle.

This morning about seven o'clock, a store adjoining Mr. George Rutledge's hardware establishment in Shopstreet was discovered to be on fire. The store contained an immense quantity of paints and dyes, as well as oils and other matter of a combustible nature.

An EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—A rather mysterious case occurred in the vicinity of Skibbereen not long since—viz., the sudden disappearance of an old woman.

ALARMING FIRE IN COBK.—On Monday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the house 87, Shannon-street, adjoining the police station, by which the entire premises were burnt to the ground.

The following letter, containing particulars of Orange outrages, has been addressed to the Editor of the True Witness.

with the anti-Catholic prayer. 'To hell with the Pope.' A scuffle ensued, when the Orange party drew out their most murderous weapons in the shape of large spring knives, and inflicted several deadly wounds on their opponents, stabbing them in the abdomen, arms, and back.

PRIVATE TELEGRAPHY.—The system of private telegraph which is in extensive operation in London and many large towns in Great Britain, is about to be introduced into Ireland, commencing with Belfast.

CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.—The English Catholic Directory says:—"A comparison of the statistical summaries for the years 1863 and 1864, shows that there are 1,347 bishops and priests in England against 1,242; 907 churches and chapels against 872.

THE NEW ITALIAN DICTIONARY.—Sir George Bowyer has addressed the following letter to the Times.

Sir,—Seeing in the Times and other papers comments on the appointment of several Bishops, in the consistory of the 21st instant, to see in the territories of the Sovereign Pontiff now possessed by King Victor Emmanuel, I beg to submit to you readers this statement of facts showing the condition of the Church in Italy, under the government of Turin.

Under these circumstances of severity and persecution against the Italian Clergy, what hope could the Pope entertain of the success of any overtures on his part to the Turin Ministry for filling vacant Bishoprics?

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool Post gives an account of a most disgraceful proceeding which took place in St. Ann's Church, Liverpool, by the blasphemous brawling of some fifty drunken bigots, during the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice at midnight, causing the suspension of the service.

INCENDIARISM IN ENGLAND.—The English papers supply long accounts of the outrages perpetrated nightly throughout Yorkshire by incendiaries. Stack burning is being carried on in this and some of the adjacent counties on the most alarming scale.

stopped, and, as may be imagined, the greatest consternation was caused. The Rev. Father Sullivan, who is said to be in very indifferent health, was so much affected by the scene of disorder and riot before him, that he fainted, and was carried away from the Altar, robed in his full vestments, into an adjoining apartment, and the two other Priests also retired until order could be restored.

THE "HIDEOUS HEATHENISM OF LONDON." (To the Editor of the Weekly Register.)

Sir,—The inefficiency of the Church of England and its Clergy to convert the "hateful heathenism of London," is admitted by their own testimony.

AN EPISODE OF THE COLENSO TRIAL.—Soon after Denn Douglas had commenced his opening address in the trial of Bishop Colenso.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The Emigration statistics of the port of Liverpool, show the total exports of the year to have been 137,982 to all points—an increase of 76,668 upon the year 1863.

DR. NORMAN MACLEOD, lecturing on Monday at Glasgow, made a most remarkable statement. There are not less than seventy-five officers of the Guards who aid in the work of visiting and relieving the poor of London.

A NEW ECCLIASTICAL SEN.—The Rev. J. W. Brooks, Preliminary of Lincoln Cathedral, and Vicar of St. Mary's Nottingham, has published a letter on the subject of the Church services, in which he expresses his opinion that 'intoning is a device of Satan.'

BREACH OF THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.—The late enlistment of men at Queenstown to serve on board the United States sloop of war Kearsage has, after many secret investigations, resulted in the prosecution of six of the men who so enlisted.

FRUITS OF EMORANTS AT NEW YORK.—Mr. Cassey, the general agent of the New York Board of Emigration Commissioners, complains of the fruits now being procured upon emigrants to alarming extent.

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THE BIRMINGHAM RANGERS.—We are informed on undoubted authority that the Messrs. Laird have received several bona fide offers for their celebrated iron-clad rams from friendly powers who are at peace with themselves and all the rest of the world.

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DOCKERS WAGES SO ADVANCED.—A contractor in the Scottish Highlands, says a contemporary, was waited upon by a deputation from his workers, to request him to make 'no pit of difference in the wages, but shut a wee stange in time for paying!'

THE ANGLICAN BURIAL SERVICE.—Some interest has been excited in the diocese of York in consequence of an application which was made to the Archbishop to institute proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court against the Rev. W. Keane, Vicar of Whitby, who refused to read the burial service in the cemetery over the body of a drunken man who was killed in a fight.

AN EPISODE OF THE COLENSO TRIAL.—Soon after Denn Douglas had commenced his opening address in the trial of Bishop Colenso.

THE ARCHDEACON OF GRAHAM'S TOWN (Morrison), interrupting the Dean's argument, rose and said:—'I feel constrained to make an inquiry. I hope I shall be pardoned for doing so; and I will give my reasons. I have come from a distant part of the province in the hope that I should here meet the Bishop of Natal, and that in the course of these arguments, and by our remonstrances, but still more by brotherly intercourse with your lordships, he would be induced in some measure to retract or modify the very painful statements which we have come to examine.'

THE ARCHDEACON (Badnall) of George.—I hope that I shall be allowed to supplement what the Archdeacon of Graham's Town has said to this effect. This is the first occasion upon which I have had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Bleek. I did not even know it was he who sat down at the table.

THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.—Dr. Bleek, you have heard the question put by the Archdeacon of Graham's Town; if you feel inclined to answer it you may do so.

THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.—The question proposed to you was, whether you, as the agent of a bishop of the Church of England, were a member of that communion; or whether, if not a member of that Church, you held the faith of the Church of England on those subjects.

UNITED STATES.—FRUITS OF EMORANTS AT NEW YORK.—Mr. Cassey, the general agent of the New York Board of Emigration Commissioners, complains of the fruits now being procured upon emigrants to alarming extent.

THE FEDERAL ARMY.—A correspondent of the Quebec News, who served in the Federal army, writes thus:—"You would be surprised to see the composition of the rank and file—lawyers, doctors, dentists, school-boys, clerks, hatters, bartenders, &c. I had all these in my company in 1861—Six salesmen, from Lord & Taylor's; three book keepers, from Stewart & half a dozen grocers, clerks, coal hovers—all sorts. Out of 10,000 in the regiment, there are not 150 but the remainder have been killed, died of disease, or are walking members of this unfortunate rebellion. The last regiment I was in was a good chance of following suit. I had the most difficult position in the regiment, the adjutantcy. It is more troublesome in the American than the English service. The difference is in the education of the officers. It is no uncommon thing to see a company of well-educated, respectable men, commanded by a stage-driver, or other loafer, whose chief recommendation is the facility with which he can raise a crowd. This is the principal cause of so many failures in both armies. There are undoubtedly many good officers, but it is a lamentable fact, that they are like angels' visits, 'few and far between.'

safe. The bombproofs are lofty and spacious, and well ventilated. The last bombardment has not injured them in the slightest degree; indeed they are, if anything, really stronger than before, from the amount of the debris knocked down upon them. Major Elliot, the commandant, was kind enough to take me into the area and on to the parapet, to show me the effects of the bombardment—a courtesy, by the bye, which, considering the lively way in which shells were flying about us, was indicative of very genuine politeness.

We had not been half a minute in the area when one of the lookouts got his jaw broken with a bit of shell, and we hardly got back when another poor fellow was brought in with two-thirds of his head knocked off. Under the circumstances we did not stay long; still, I had time enough to take a good look around and see all I wished. The place is undoubtedly very much injured; indeed, it is hardly possible to do the walls any further damage. The sea front is almost entirely knocked into the area, and you can now walk up from the area to the top of walls which once faced the sea. The wall which they battered so in August is now the best one left; it retains pretty well its original height. It is the part of the building which originally contained the officers' quarters, and was made pretty solid between April and August by filling up every crevice with mud. The side towards the city has also, comparatively suffered little. The casualties in the fort are seldom heavy, and arise from the men exposing themselves carelessly. The sentinels, most of whom have to be posted at night, have mostly a shelter in which they can crouch when they see a shell coming. On our return from the fort we were assailed with all kinds of abuses, even with grape-shot (time) and one of our boatmen got hit in the hand, and another in the back, though very slightly.

THE IMMORTALITY OF A NEW YORK UNIVERSITY PAPER, speaking of Roman's 'Life of Jesus,' says:—"Deny miracles to Jesus, strip him, as M. Renan proposes to do, of everything supernatural, and Jesus himself becomes the greatest miracle the world ever saw or ever dreamed of. There is no story in the Bible so utterly incredible as that Jesus of Nazareth, born and brought up a mechanic in Galilee, should, at the age of 30, without learning, without wealth, without friends or superhuman aid, have gone out, and in the space of two or three years have laid the foundation of a religion which has superseded all the religions and philosophies then existing, brought in subjection to itself the most civilized nations of the earth, lifted every people up that has received it, and is steadily gaining conquests, century after century, with the unquestionable promise that it is yet to become universal—there is no account of miracle, we say, in all the Bible, so utterly incredible as this story which M. Renan has proposed to us as a matter of history in his 'Life of Jesus.' In the presence of such a character, all the philosophers and sages, all the moralists and legislators, the world ever saw, dwindle into insignificance. Looking at Christ in this light, we do not wonder that a learned German theologian should have said, 'Jesus himself is the miracle.' And acknowledging this miracle, why should we gumble at the miraculous works which he performed?"

RETRIBUTION.—It will be recollected that some weeks ago a Georgia cavalryman, Daniel Bright, of the 22nd Georgia, was hanged by the Yankees as a guerrilla. It now appears that retribution has been sternly executed by our troops. We learn that, at the spot of the tragic execution, a few days ago, our soldiers hung, in retaliation, a negro soldier from Ohio, and that his body was suspended in the very beam from which Bright was suspended. The victim was a bright mulatto; he had been captured near Elizabeth City, and he must have been brought nearly seventy miles to the place of execution, that the retaliation might be executed on the very same spot where the atrocity which occasioned it had been committed. Our informant saw the corpse swinging in the wind at Hampton Cross-roads. The following label was attached to it:—

By order of GEN. PICKETT. We have, also, information of the hanging of another free negro soldier, the day before yesterday, by our troops, at Franklin. He was executed for burning houses. The wretch belonged to a Massachusetts regiment. He is said to have been much affected by his fate, protesting that he had never any idea of such consequences of his enlistment.

In addition to these fearful and determined acts of retaliation, we learn that two hostages were yesterday committed at Castle Thunder, under the orders of Colonel Griffin—one white man, and the other a bright mulatto; and that they will be held to await the thrust of General Getty, who commands at Portsmouth, to hang two women, who are already in bonds, in retaliation for the execution of the negro Jones.

The first seems to have gone forth stern and terrible work on the North Carolina frontier, in this dark and melancholy country of swamps, overrun with negro banditti, and now the special theatre of warlike vengeance. Our informant states that Capt. Maffit, of Bourgeois' battalion, had recently come out from Prince George's County, and joined Colonel Griffin's command; and that he is entirely certain, from what he heard from our officers, that seven of Maffit's men, taken by the enemy, were hung.—Hickwood Examiner.

THE FEDERAL ARMY.—A correspondent of the Quebec News, who served in the Federal army, writes thus:—"You would be surprised to see the composition of the rank and file—lawyers, doctors, dentists, school-boys, clerks, hatters, bartenders, &c. I had all these in my company in 1861—Six salesmen, from Lord & Taylor's; three book keepers, from Stewart & half a dozen grocers, clerks, coal hovers—all sorts. Out of 10,000 in the regiment, there are not 150 but the remainder have been killed, died of disease, or are walking members of this unfortunate rebellion. The last regiment I was in was a good chance of following suit. I had the most difficult position in the regiment, the adjutantcy. It is more troublesome in the American than the English service. The difference is in the education of the officers. It is no uncommon thing to see a company of well-educated, respectable men, commanded by a stage-driver, or other loafer, whose chief recommendation is the facility with which he can raise a crowd. This is the principal cause of so many failures in both armies. There are undoubtedly many good officers, but it is a lamentable fact, that they are like angels' visits, 'few and far between.'



The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Europe should breathe freely again. New Year's Day has come and past without any bellicose demonstration from Jupiter Tonans of the Tuileries; he did not so much as shake his fist in the face of an Austrian Ambassador.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales gave birth to a son on the 8th instant, and by last accounts "was going on as well as could be expected."

It seems that there has been another plot against the Emperor's life detected in Paris. The agents in this criminal enterprise, of whom three are Italians, came across from England.

There is nothing new to report from the United States. The siege of Charleston lingers on, and the City is represented as suffering greatly from the effects of the continued bombardment.

THE CATASTROPHE AT SANTIAGO.—The papers are full of details of the dreadful calamity to which we alluded in our last, as having occurred in the capital of Chili, and by which upwards of Two Thousand persons, mostly women and children, perished by the most dreadful of deaths.

It was on the evening of the 8th ult., Festival of the Immaculate Conception, that this deplorable tragedy took place, in a church formerly belonging to the Jesuits, but which it is now stated was the property of the State.

The church was a building of the latter half of the seventeenth century, but the roof was quite modern and composed of painted timber. There was but one door, that in the centre, easy of access to the congregation.

About 7 P.M. then on Tuesday the 8th ult., the Church was filled with an immense crowd—it is calculated that it contained about 3,000 persons. In honor of the occasion, the building

was splendidly, but most dangerously illuminated, chiefly with paraffine, or liquid gas as it is called. Along the entire roof were suspended lamps filled with this abominably dangerous fluid; and the transparencies, of which there were apparently a large number, were also lighted up with the same substance.

The church was filled with the devout all day, and towards nightfall, a continuous stream of human beings, almost exclusively women, poured into the church, until every avenue was densely packed, and the steps of the church and far out into the piazza were filled with a hushed and kneeling crowd.

The doors were then all closed, save the main entrance, for the double purpose of preventing the confusion occasioned by late comers, and of making the voice of the preacher more distinctly heard. At a little before seven, the assistants began lighting up the church and were just finishing the grand altar, the rest of the building being fully illuminated with thousands of lamps, most of them of paraffine oil, when, from a transparent crescent, at the foot of the statue of the Virgin, burst forth a jet of flame.

The news spread rapidly through the city, and in an incredibly short space of time Mr. Nelson, Dr. Silvey, American Consul at Valpo, Henry Meiggs, and his nephew, Henry M. Keith, W. Bacon, George Colton, C. T. Pearce, and a number of other Americans, were upon the spot, hewing down doors and rushing into the flames to drag out the few whose proximity to the doors rendered it possible to reach them.

Of the Three Thousand persons within the church when the fire broke out, only about five or six hundred escaped. The defective construction of the building, the absence of suitable vomitories, with which all public edifices should be abundantly supplied, completed what the imprudent use of paraffine or liquid gas had begun.

The fire, imprisoned by the immense thickness of the walls, had devoured everything combustible by ten o'clock. Then, defying the sickening stench, people came to look for their lost ones.

Oh, what a sight the fair placid moon look down upon! Close-packed crowds of calcined, distorted forms, wearing the fearful expression of the last pang, whose smiles was once a heaven; the ghastly pliancy of black statues, twisted in every variety of agony, stretching out their arms in imploring mercy; and then of that heap that had choked up the door, multitudes with the lower parts perfectly unscathed and some all shapeless mass, with but one arm or foot unscathed.

The silence, after those piercing screams were hushed in death, was horrible. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken but by the bitter wail or fainting cry.

The scene without the church was heart-rending. The streets were filled with the dead and dying, and hundreds rushed frantically to and fro, calling upon the names of loved ones; some knelt in the streets to pray, some were carried off by their friends, raving in their grief, while some, distracted at the thought of wife or child perishing, rushed frantically into the church and were seen no more. Hundreds were taken to the hospitals and to the neighboring private houses. All the physicians of the city were upon the spot, ministering to the injured. At midnight the flames, spent for want of material to feed upon, had lowered, and by morning had entirely ceased. The spectacle, by the glaring light of day, was indescribably horrible.

At Santiago, as elsewhere, there is a powerful anti-Catholic party, which takes occasion of every calamity to abuse the Church, and to endeavor to impose upon her the degrading yoke of the State. In this instance, it is we think clear that the clergymen especially charged with the

service of the burnt church, were highly imprudent; and that their excessive attempts at decorations which are an adjunct to, but by no means an essential of, Catholic worship were the immediate cause of the calamity. So far then therefore the conduct of those clergymen is justly open to censure, to severe censure; and if the Liberals of Chili were content with condemning the almost criminal imprudence of the excessive use of illuminations in churches, no impartial person could blame them.

But they are not content with this; but by way of exciting a strong prejudice against them amongst the ignorant and unreflecting, they falsely accuse the clergy of the most heinous, indeed diabolical conduct, after the flames broke out. Happily, we say, the malice of the Liberals has in this instance carried them too far; and enables us to convict them of deliberate falsehood. We will enumerate the chief articles of accusation against the clergy.

First it is urged against them that, heedless of the dangers of their flock, they managed to save themselves, "though as heavily encumbered as the women with clothing." Hence the selfishness and cowardice of the said clergy are immediately concluded to.

But the safety of the priests is easily explained without attributing to them either selfishness or cowardice. They were not in the church when the fire broke out, and were therefore never exposed to any danger. This is apparent from the fact that the flames broke out when, in the words of one of our informants, "the assistants were just finishing the grand altar;" and therefore before its decorations were quite completed. Now every one who has ever attended service in a Catholic Church knows that the clergy never enter the building before the work of decoration and illumination is entirely completed.

In the second place it is urged against the clergy that, after the fire broke out, they gave no heed to the rescuing of the congregation, but applied themselves to securing the plate, and ornaments—amongst which carpets, and a "sacred sofa or two," are enumerated. But we are also told that "in less than two minutes" from the time when the fire first showed itself, "the altar about twenty-three yards high, and ten broad was an unextinguishable bonfire." It is evident, therefore, that the ornaments and plate saved, were not those of the altar; but those merely that were in the sacristy when the fire broke out. Indeed this is confirmed by what one of the most bitter revilers of the clergy expressly says; for he tells us that the priests blocked up the door of the sacristy in order to "devote themselves the more undisturbedly to saving their grim-cracks."

The third and most serious charge against the clergy is this; that, to secure their "grim-cracks," they blocked up the doors of the sacristy, and thereby prevented people from escaping through that channel. But this statement is explicitly contradicted in another place, where we are told that, "others and particularly the men gained the little door out of the sacristy," and thus escaped—which they could not have done if access to the sacristy had been blocked up. Liberals and another class of men specified by the proverb, should have good memories, otherwise they are apt to betray themselves, as have the Santiago slanderers of the priests.

Nor is this all. Not only would the Liberals vainly avenge the calamity upon the clergy, but they seek to wreak their spite upon the very stones of the building that was the scene of the tragedy. Like petted children who kick and break the toy that has offended them, they clamor for the destruction of the inanimate walls of the church in which the accident occurred; and threaten violence against the clergy because the latter will not consent to an act of deliberate and purposeless sacrilege. Men, not Liberals, would rather profit by the lesson to build their churches and public edifices for the future upon sounder architectural principles; avoiding the employment of wood work as much as possible in the interior, and providing abundant and facile means of egress for the congregations within.

Our fathers in the faith knew how to do this; and in spite of time, and wars, and Reformation their churches stand to the present day; but how many of them would be standing in the nineteenth century had they been so foolish, and so shortsighted as to build of wood, of lath and plaster? The Romans too knew how to build, both for durability and safety. Man, more than the action of the elements during ages, has destroyed the beauty of the Colosseum; and of that stupendous edifice so perfect were the arrangements, so admirably constructed were the vomitoria that the thousands and tens of thousands of spectators whom it was vast enough to con-

tain, could all find easy egress in about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. Why should we not build as did our Christian ancestors?—Why should we not imitate the excellent architectural devices of the heathen Romans?

We hope, we say, that the late catastrophe may be made useful as a lesson. The defective internal arrangements of our modern buildings need be so apparent to every body, that they must be scarcely insisted upon. The employment of camphene, paraffine, liquid gas or any of those abominations so much in vogue at present, should be discarded as much as possible in all public buildings, or places where great masses do congregate. And this also is certain; that if we continue piling up large masses of dry wood in our churches, and that above all, if we will persist in making the doors of those lath and plaster buildings, open inwards, instead of outwards, ere very long the calamity which we now deplore in Chili, must be repeated at our own doors. Stone and iron are the materials with which nowadays our architects should chiefly work. With such materials, and suitable vomitories, no accidents would ever be likely to occur in our public buildings; as it is, too many of them, with their piles of inflammable materials, their lath and plaster, and with their doors all opening inwards, seem only destined for human slaughter-houses.

We cannot, and we will not pollute our columns, or insult our readers by publishing the foul details of a recent divorce case in London to which a correspondent calls our attention. To those who like to know what is going on in the Divorce Court—we can only say that they must look elsewhere than to the columns of the TRUE WITNESS for information upon the filthy subject.

We can however, not only with a safe conscience, but with much pleasure, notice the comments which the trial alluded to has provoked from the British press; for therein we find a Protestant condemnation of that Protestant abomination with which of late years Protestant legislation has enriched the British Statute Book. A very short trial of the Divorce Court has it seems convinced the most intelligent spirits of the age, that in sanctioning Divorce the Legislature has committed a great error, and has perpetrated a grievous moral and social wrong. The Herald for instance says:—

Let us hope the day is very far off indeed when the progress of 'Liberal' ideas will conduct the mass of our British population to the conclusion that the marriage bond is a mere civil contract; that the taking of a wife is no more a religious act than the renting of a house, and that wedlock is hedged round by no more divinity than the apprenticeship of a parish boy to the village shoemaker. We would ask our readers if anything can do more to unsettle the sacredness of the married state than the current proceedings of our Divorce Court? Not merely does the law provide for a ready separation where some amount of grievance actually exists, but it holds out a fearful temptation to the commission of perjury, or the actual perpetration of adultery, in order to sever an unhappy union. The door thus opened tends to encourage ill-assorted marriages, seeing that the couple who come before the altar are conscious that the State has provided for their separation, if one or the other is only ingenious or ingenious enough to set the machinery of the Divorce Court in motion. The complication of evils thus brought about calls for serious attention.

This is the very argument that we have often urged against the principle of the modern Protestant Divorce laws: contending that if Divorce be granted at all, it should be granted for any, and every cause, except only that of adultery; seeing that the law, as it now stands, offers a premium to unchastity, and holds out an inducement to the violation of God's holy precepts. To require, in short, the formality of an act of adultery—as the condition upon which an unhappy marriage may be legally set aside, is to invite to the perpetration of crime, as the Herald with the experience of the actual working of the Divorce Court to guide it now admits—thus justifying the action of Catholics, and their opposition to recent Protestant legislation.

In like manner, the Star, the Telegraph and the Standard all dilate upon the injury which the Divorce Court has inflicted, and is constantly inflicting, upon public morals and domestic happiness. Let us hope that the eyes of the British Protestant public being opened, they will, even now retrace their steps, and return to the old foundation upon which alone the edifice of the Christian Family and of Christian Society; can be permanently established. "One with one, and for ever, till death do them part."

Nor is it only in the British Protestant press that we find strong condemnation of the Divorce Courts, and the evils which modern Protestant legislation has inflicted upon society, depicted in vivid colors. The Australasian Colonies, unfortunately for their future prosperity, have adopted the same vicious code as that to which the Court of the late Sir Cresswell Cresswell owed its origin: and already its effects upon Australian morality and domestic happiness are such as to call forth the subjoined remonstrance from the Melbourne Punch:—

The Divorce Court is going on admirably, and the Argus very soon will have to devote a space to unmarrieds, immediately after the births and deaths. In a few years any woman who has been the wife of only one live husband will be looked upon as a poor spiritless creature, and any child who can comply with the Divine command, and honour both father and mother, will be a curiosity. When you ask a lady after her family, she will naturally inquire to

which of her families you refer; and when you imprudently interrogate a young gentleman as to the health of his father or mother, as the case may be, he will have to tell you, with a frown, that he has not the least idea. Half-brothers and sisters will have to be introduced to each other when they meet in society, and daughters will have their juvenile morals improved by seeing their mammams going home with new husbands, and their papas pairing off with new wives. In cases of reconciliation, the late Mrs. Tomkins will be seen waltzing round the room with her quondam husband, the existing Mrs. Tomkins consoling herself the while by innocently flirting on her part with a prospective spouse. Girls and their unmarried mammams will be making love in competition to the same person, and young men be calling out their divorced fathers for daring to interfere with their pretensions to some maiden hand. A single woman will no longer be describable as an unmarried woman—that title being reserved for ladies who have enjoyed, and resigned or been deprived of, the blessings of matrimonial life. For 'till death' do us part, young couples will have to read 'till divorce,' and there will be no permanent marriage, except for the most commonplace of people. Naughty wives will provoke their husbands till they get their faces slapped, and then complain of cruelty; naughty husbands will put their wives in equivocal positions, and then complain of something worse. A race of divorce detectives will come into existence, who will prove anything you like about your wife or husband in the case may be; and none of us will need to continue married an hour longer than we please. A charming prospect for all married folk, but a changed state of society for their children, and very confusing as regards pedigrees within!

We attach great, but not undue, importance to the above testimony, coming as it does from Protestants, and from men who know the effects of Divorce laws, by bitter experience. And yet such is the blindness, or perhaps the moral depravity of man, that even here in Canada we find a strong party actually urging upon the Legislature the propriety of assimilating our marriage laws to those of England, to those of Australia! With such an argument is in vain; but they may perhaps condescend to listen to facts, and allow some weight to the sad experience of their fellow-Protestants who have already taken the down hill road which we in Canada are invited to follow.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Jan. 1864.—National Series, No. 1.—We have received from the Messrs. Sadiers Brownson's Review for the current quarter, being as its title page informs us, the first of the new series. Some years ago the Review was published with the sanction and approbation of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States, and it was then read with delight and profit by the English speaking portion of the Catholic community throughout the world. A kind of change came over the Review, which pained the many friends and ardent admirers of the illustrious Catholic champion, and the names of the Catholic Prelates were withdrawn from its cover. Still the Review continued to be ostensibly Catholic;—and it dealt still with modern politics and modern literature only in so far as they were connected with, and affected the Church; and the cause of Christian civilisation which is the handiwork of that Church. To-day the severance betwixt Brownson's Review and Catholicity is completed. It has, as it announces, ceased to be Catholic, and has become "National" and secular. In the words of the Reviewer—

"With this number we commence a new series of our Review. Henceforth the Review is to be national and secular, devoted to philosophy, science, politics, literature, and the general interests of civilisation, especially American civilisation. It ceases to be a theological Review, and though it will defend Religion in general we suppose the least we may say is, that it will not defend Religion in particular."—and approve itself in the principles which govern it truly Christian, it will defend the special interests of the Catholic Church only as they are implied in the freedom of conscience and the religious and civil liberty of the citizen."

This important change has no doubt been necessitated by—and by the readers of the Review it must have been anticipated from—the political views which of late Dr. Brownson has adopted and advocated—views the very opposite of, and contradictory to those of which some few years ago he was the eloquent exponent. He is now an Abolitionist, and an anti "State Rights" man of the very deepest hue; and of course the politics which he now entertains, cannot be reconciled with his former high Catholic principles. Thus, the Doctor with his keen logical eyes perceives at a glance; and as he cannot reconcile his politics with his Catholicity, he is obliged to abandon the profession of the latter. Dr. Brownson now rows in the same boat with Garibaldi, and his battle-flag is that of the Revolution.

The current number of the Review contains six articles, besides the customary Literary Notices and Criticisms. Of these six articles five are devoted to the discussion of the civil war in its several aspects, to the condition of the negro, and the future organisation of the Southern States when these shall have been conquered by the Northerners. We need not say that the Reviewer upon all these questions pronounces in favor of centralisation and despotism. Whilst therefore we cannot but admire the vigor and dialectic skill which, as of old, characterises the Review, we cannot but deplore the novel political principles which he has now espoused, and which are incompatible with either civil or religious liberty. In the third article the Reviewer treats of the Italian question; and though he mildly censures the means by which the King of Sardinia made himself master of the territories of his weaker neighbors, Dr. Brownson would not disturb un fait accompli; and he seems to hint that he would be well content to see the Sovereign Pontiff degraded to the position of a subject of Victor Emmanuel.



PROMENADE CONCERT OF ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—This brilliant fete came off as announced on the evening of Tuesday, the 19th instant; and, thanks to the excellent arrangements of the Ladies, and of the Committee, proved, as we expected it would, a great success. In spite of the inclemency of the weather the large apartment of the City Concert Hall was crowded, as much no doubt from a desire on the part of those who attended to contribute to a work of charity, as from motives of personal gratification. The proceedings of the evening were inaugurated by T. McKenna, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, who in a neat and telling address explained the objects of the assembly. The music then commenced, and afforded entire satisfaction to the audience. An address was also delivered during the course of the evening by the Hon. Mr. McGee in that gentleman's well known happy style, and the proceedings did not terminate till a late hour. We heartily congratulate the St. Patrick's Society upon the happy issue of their Soiree.

We learn that His Lordship the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec has lately addressed a Circular Letter to the parochial clergy of his Diocese, inviting them to warn their several parishioners against the recruiting agents who swarm in our rural districts; and whose object is to decoy our youth over into the United States, under the pretext of abundant employment and high wages on public works, but really in order that they may fill up the gaps in the Federal army. The *Courier du Canada* hereupon appropriately remarks that the ecclesiastical authorities have rendered a real service to country by this step; and our contemporary confidently hopes that if properly seconded by our Government, it may have the desired effect of putting a stop to the rascality of the Yankee crimps with whom Canada is invested as with a nasty kind of vermin. The Circular above alluded to was read on Sunday the 17th instant in all the churches of Quebec.

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY.—The *Montreal Witness* is in the habit of making bitter complaints of the injustice to which the Protestant minority of Lower Canada are exposed in the management of their Separate schools. Upon the merits of those complaints, we offer at present no opinion. If well founded, their cause should be at once removed by legislative action; and whether ill, or well founded, they should be inquired into.

But we would at the same time respectfully invite our querulous contemporary to note how Protestants, when in the majority, deal with Catholics; and to abate thereupon a little of his vaunting as to the superior liberality and love of justice of his coreligionists. We will for this purpose furnish him with a few figures, more eloquent than the most elaborate discourse, more conclusive than all his sophisms.

In Prince Edward's Island the Protestant majority have it all their own way in matters of legislation. The relative numbers of Protestants and Catholics are as 45,000 of the former, to 35,000 of the latter; and the Board of Education for the Colony, which Board consists of nine members, contains six Protestant ministers, three Protestant laymen, and not one single Catholic.

The Superior of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Fifty-five dollars and fifty-eight cents, from an unknown benefactor.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Miss Catherine Castello, daughter of the late John Castello, Esq., J.P., aged 21 years and 7 months, while returning from church at St. Jean Chrysostom, on the 8th of Dec. last, in company with her sister-in-law, who were in a carriage together, and within a short distance from home, the bit of the bridle broke, and the horse became unmanageable, and the carriage came in contact with another immediately in front, when it was overturned, and, sad to relate, she was thrown out: her skull was fractured, and she did not survive five minutes after. Her sister-in-law was not the least injured. The melancholy event has produced a profound sensation in this parish, where she was well known from her earliest infancy for her amiable and affable manners and kind disposition, as was fully testified by the number of carriages that attended the funeral—over seventy following her hearse to the grave at the parish church of St. Jean Chrysostom. Much commiseration is felt for her bereaved parent. May her soul rest in peace. *Boston Pilot* will please copy.—*Communicated.*

SERMONS BY THE PAULISTS.—D. & J. Sauter, New York and Montreal.—The Paulist Fathers have hitherto been better known at New York, where they have accomplished a great work, than in this country; but we hope that the little volume with which the Messrs. Sauter have now favored us will have the effect of making our Canadian public acquainted with the exemplary men, the title of whose Order the book itself bears. It is impossible to read their sermons without admiring their eloquence, and, above all, without being stirred by their Christian charity. Heartily do we recommend these sermons therefore to the perusal of our friends.

SADLER'S CATHOLIC ALMANAC AND ORDO for 1864.—This is the best, and in every respect the most complete work of the kind that this Continent has as yet produced. Containing information upon all questions of Catholic statistics, as well for the British Provinces as for the U. States, it will be found a most useful companion to the Catholic layman in all parts of the country.

NEW CHURCH IN WAKEFIELD.—This fine substantial edifice completed through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Gay, the esteemed P.P. of the Parish, was dedicated, with all the imposing ceremonies of the Ritual, to the service of the Almighty on Thursday the 14th instant.—The ceremony was performed by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, and was assisted at by a large number of the Catholics of Wakefield and the adjoining Townships. There were also present a number of the Clergy of the Diocese and several ecclesiastics from St. Joseph's Seminary. After the ceremony of the blessing and dedication had been performed, Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Bourrier. The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Father Ryan. During Mass, the choir, which was under the direction of Mr. Dossert, Organist of the Cathedral, sang some beautiful pieces of appropriate music.

After Mass, the benediction of a new Bell for the Church took place, and was performed by His Lordship. The parishioners, we are informed, are much indebted to the exertions of Mrs. Patrick Farrell, of Wakefield, for the bell. She collected the chief part required for its purchase. With her usual devotion, we understand she is now also exerting herself to procure sufficient funds for the erection of a beautiful altar in the church.

The new church is seventy-five feet in length, by forty in width; is built of stone, and occupies a conspicuous position, within a few feet of the Gatineau River, on the main road of the Township. It is a very fine building for the locality, and much credit is due to the Catholics of Wakefield for the heavy sacrifices they imposed on themselves in order to enable their worthy Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Gay, and his predecessor in the parish, to erect and complete it. We must congratulate them on the marked success, which has crowned their efforts.—*Ottawa Tribune.*

This should have appeared in our last, but for its having been received too late for publication. SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAINT BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, QUEBEC.

The termination of the year's duties suggests to your Committee the obligation of submitting to the Association and the public, an account of their stewardship during the official tenure, and of the successful progress of the charitable undertaking commenced some seven years ago; and of which, under the guidance of a merciful Providence, the result is most satisfactory, inspiring firm hope and confidence and assured future permanence. In referring their Report they would beg, primarily, to commence by most respectfully expressing their gratitude to the kind, charitable friends, who, from its foundation, have been constant supporters of the Institution, and to the public in general for the good will and cordial assistance accorded on all occasions, which have enabled them to perform their onerous duties, with pleasure to themselves and satisfaction to those in whose cause they have labored.

In the early part of the season your Committee had to record the death of one of its members, Mr. John Flanagan. By the demise of this gentleman the Institution has lost one of its best supporters. They inscribe this pardonable allusion as a justly merited tribute to departed benevolence.

Applications for admission during the year have been numerous—the most pressing of which, regardless of inconvenience, have been attended to—when refusals have occurred, it has been owing to want of accommodation, all available space being occupied, and, in many instances, by the same individuals since the beginning. As a laboring population augments in numbers, so will destitution, at certain periods, also increase in the same ratio amongst them: ours forms no exception to the general rule. Therefore, to be prepared against such eventualities, to render the Institution adequate to the purpose for which it has been founded, and to prevent our aged and infirm from dependence on support, doubtful at best, whilst the remedy rests with ourselves, it has been considered advisable by your Committee, who have long given the matter serious consideration, to recommend to their successors that more ample accommodation be provided—the necessity being urgent—by enlarging the present building. This once accomplished, they would be prepared to admit old men as well as women, and a greater number of orphans.

To give a clear idea of the absolute necessity for such augmentation, it will be only necessary to call attention to the actual divisions of the present building, and to what purposes applied. The basement is divided between a school-room, kitchen, wash, and store-rooms, &c.; the first storey is devoted to a chapel and sacristy—occupying about three-fifths of the whole—a hall, reception room, and private parlour; the second storey and attics, then, are all that remain to accommodate an average number of 45 persons with dormitories, dining apartments, recreation halls, and space wherein to breathe a pure atmosphere.

The Committee would beg to remind those considerate friends who may raise objections to a large expenditure, lest it operate injuriously against the general interest, that they apprehend no danger on this head. The welfare of the establishment has taken deep root in the hearts of the people; donations are successively increasing. It must be borne in mind that Bazaars have realized large sums, and though, for reasons unnecessary to mention, none was held this year, it is intended to hold one next season, when there is no doubt of our fair friends putting their charitable energies in requisition, with the same cheerfulness and with as favorable results as on former occasions.

Admissions for the year are 14 adults and 14 children Discharges—adults, 1 sent to Lunatic Asylum, 2 provided with situations, 1 sent to friends in Montreal, and 4 discharged; children—4 taken by friends, 7 adopted by respectable parties. Deaths—7, including servantsman. There are now remaining in the Institution, 30 adults and 18 children.

In their regular visits your Committee have borne witness to the wholesome quality and sufficient quantity of the food—to the rigid economy, strict order, neatness and regularity, apparent throughout. The whole presents the utmost care and circumspection in its internal arrangements.

Such as are capable of industry are supplied with useful employment—knitting, sewing, repairing their own clothing, &c. Not much however is effected in this way, the majority, from old age and infirmity, being unable to render the slightest assistance to themselves.

The Treasurer's Statement will exhibit receipts

and expenditures, the net cost of each person, the amount expended by the Works Committee for repairs, for works of a permanent nature, and for improvements. For works of a permanent nature the sum of \$121,32 has been expended; and for the maintenance of the Asylum \$1497,30, which, taking 45 inmates as the average number, gives the net cost for the daily support of each to be about 9 cts. On assuming office, in January last, your Committee found the Balance in the Treasurer's hands to be \$854,38. Additional sums from various sources have since been received, amounting to \$1189,20, which make with the above \$2043,58. Deducting from this \$1642,32, the year's disbursements, there remains in the Treasurer's hands \$399,26. There is, however, a further amount of \$2400, belonging to the Institution, deposited at interest in St. Patrick's Church.

As stated in the last year's report, considerable improvements had been made for the comfort and appearance of the building and dependencies; not much in this way has been done since, except some appropriate ornamenting of the grounds. The culture of the garden requires a certain annual outlay, but in return, its products for culinary purposes, &c, give ample compensation.

There is a school-room in the basement, as already referred to, where the children are instructed in the rudiments of education, and in moral and religious training, by the lady presiding. Divine service is performed regularly on Sundays and Holidays, and occasionally on week days, by one of the clergy of St. Patrick's; so in this way, likewise, the spiritual wants are scrupulously attended to.

Your Committee avail themselves of the present opportunity of again returning thanks for the following donations. Through Rev. Mr. McGeehan, from an unknown contributor, \$100; through the same from another, \$10; through Rev. Mr. Murphy, from an unnamed friend, \$200; through the same, from another, \$10; from La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec, \$75; grant from the Legislature, \$20; from sundries, \$70.

They take occasion to thank most sincerely a member of the Committee for 20 cords of firewood.

They would acknowledge most thankfully the politeness of Mr. Walsh, Clerk of Finlay Market, for sending to the Asylum, at various times, valuable quantities of different sorts of provisions.

They would most cordially thank those moral benefactors who from sincere motives of charity, withhold their names—they are many—their reward is sure—many they receive abundantly.

They would respectfully refer to the City Journals—French, English, for the uniform good will and liberality evinced in their allusions to the Association.

Thanks are due, and kindly tendered to Mr. Wherry, for professional services, and for the proffered continuance of the same to the Institution during the next year; also to M. A. Hearn, Esq., for valuable legal advice.

Your Committee have much pleasure in returning respectful thanks to the ladies of the St. Patrick's Congregation, for their continual kind efforts on behalf of the Asylum. To a lady the Institution is indebted for its internal management and supervision, which merit commendation beyond all praise. It is the ladies of the Sewing Society who, at great inconvenience to themselves, procure and prepare comfortable raiment for all its requirements. It is to the indefatigable industry, and zealous exertions of the ladies, we are indebted for the successful prosecution of our Bazaars, which have given the chief source of revenue with its fame and its status to the Association.

Encouraged by the hope of a future increasing revenue, from donations and other sources, and a success, surpassing the most sanguine expectations, which has attended their past labors, the Committee would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same liberal support hitherto extended by faithful friends and a sympathizing public—a support which has enabled them to supply food, raiment, shelter, and spiritual comfort to many children, and to ensure to their tottering limbs the permanent enjoyment of these blessings in tranquil repose, under the friendly roof of a flourishing establishment, sustained by the merciful permission and protection of an All-Wise Providence.

Rev. B. McLaughlin, President.

G. Knapton, Secretary.

The Treasurer in account with the St. Bridget's Asylum Association.

Table with financial entries: To Balance on hands from last year, \$554 38; A Life Member's subscription, 20 00; Subscriptions of Members, 62 00; Donations in cash, 450 00; Donation from La Caisse d'Economie, 75 00; Grant from Legislature, 320 00; Interest on deposits, 158 70; Bequest from late Ann Calahan, 28 50; Donation to purchase firewood, 80 00. Total: \$2034 58.

Table with financial entries: By Baker's account, \$260 33; Butcher's " 228 36; Grocer's " 264 83; Vegetables, 80 67; Fish, 15 25; Ont Meal and Flour, 31 36; Servants and Laborer's Wages, 39 00; Hay and Straw, 49 98; Carters' account, 36 11; Butter, 15 03; Repairs to property, 131 23; Interest on debt, 24 00; Insurance, 16 00; Fire-wood, 263 80; Paid Nurse for Mary McCade, 10 00; Timmish's account, 12 74; Burial fees, 27 00; Printing and Stationary, 15 56; Store, 8 82; Incidental expenses, 32 09; Ground (Oats and Bran), 19 09; Soap and Candles, 21 77; Rent of Meeting Room, 30 09; Sundries, 19 14. Total: \$1642 32.

Table with financial entries: Balance on hands, \$392 25; Total: \$2034 58.

Amount invested in St. Patrick's Church last year, bearing interest at 6 per cent 2400 00

JOHN LILLY, Treasurer.

Quebec, Dec 21, 1863

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Election of the Trustees for the Roman Catholic Schools in this city, resulted in the return of the following persons, for the year 1864:—

- Victoria Ward—J. O'Reilly and Charles McNiel.
Rideau Ward—M. Hinch and M. Brennan.
Frontenac Ward—Hugh Cummins and John O'Connor.
Ontario Ward—Thomas McKeever and B. Nelligan.
St. Lawrence Ward—Daniel Rourke and John Smith.
Catawaqui Ward—Denis Kane and Edward Garvin.
Sydenham Ward—Dr. Sullivan and William Brophy.

The Financial Report of the Board for the past year shows a healthy state of things, there being a surplus to the credit of Assets over Liabilities of

\$205,52. The economy of the Board is highly commendable. The number of Pupils who have attended the Separate Schools for the year 1863, of School age, is 839. The expenses of the Board for the year including salaries to Teachers, School rent, furniture, stationery, books, and all other miscellaneous expenses, amounted to \$2,015,22, showing the cost of educating each pupil at the small figure of \$2,40 per head! A sum so unprecedentedly low that the closest economy must have been practised, and that, too, without in the least impairing or lessening the standard of education. At the Christian Brothers' School there are seven Teachers, all gentlemen carefully trained, and who take pride and delight in their professions. The Superior, Brother Arnold, is a gentleman of rare acquirements, of commanding talents and of great experience. All the branches of a first rate English education, together with a knowledge of the French language, are taught at these Schools, including Mathematics, Surveying, Navigation, Book-keeping, &c.

The Nuns' Schools are well known. The education imparted by the Ladies of the Congregation Convent cannot be exceeded. A very good School is also taught by Miss McNeil, in Catarqui Ward. She is an excellent Teacher, is much thought of, and highly recommended by the Board. The Roman Catholics can now boast of Schools fully equal to the very best of Common Schools of the city, and are conducted with infinitely less cost. The marked improvement of the Catholic Separate Schools is owing to the great interest taken in them by his Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, who, previous to his elevation to the Episcopate, was the head of the Normal Schools of Lower Canada, and for a number of years Professor at the Laval University.—*Kingston British Whig.*

To Dr. Ryerson the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. The Roman Catholics of that section of the Province are indebted for the facilities offered to them in the enrolling of the Separate School law.

Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 19th February.

A correspondent of the *Montreal Witness*, writing to this paper respecting the fearful drain upon the rural population of Lower Canada, says that upwards of five hundred persons have, within the last few months, left the Township of Wotton, County of Wolfe, for the United States. This human tide toward the frontier prevails to a greater or lesser extent in every one of the townships. It is said that some two hundred persons have left Acton for the New England States, since the month of September.

An aged couple, named Seabrooke, the woman confined to bed by cancer, were burned to death on Sunday night last in a shanty near Ottawa. The man went home intoxicated shortly before the fire broke out.

SCARLET FEVER.—The *Prototyp* says:—This most fatal complaint is, we regret to say, quite prevalent in London at present. Within the past two days we have had to record three deaths from its effects in this immediate vicinity, while in other parts of the city we also hear of its ravages to some extent.

OTTAWA MARBLE.—The *Pottier Pioneer* says:—The large quantities of marble leaving the quarries at this place are sure indication of the general desire of the Government to hasten the progress of the buildings at Ottawa, and speaks volumes for the contractor, Mr. McGreevy, who has all along done much, considering the many obstructions thrown in his way. About 100 loads have been dispatched within the last six weeks, making over 1500 cubic feet.

Another Federal recruiting agent has been arrested at Kingston in the act of assisting a private of the 47th to desert.

THE FIRE AT FREEBORN, C.W.—The *Galt* papers have lengthy accounts of the fire which occurred in Preston on Monday last, which involved the destruction of the fine woollen factory of Messrs. Hunt & Elliott. Although the people made every exertion in their power, the whole building was consumed, and only a few bales of cloth were saved. Besides the factory and its valuable machinery, 12,000 pounds of wool and yarn spun and in the looms—sufficient to manufacture 9000 yards of cloth—were destroyed. The loss is estimated as follows:—machinery and fixtures, \$25,000; building, \$10,000; total, \$35,000. Insurance was effected in the following Companies: Gore District Mutual, \$3,000; Royal, \$1,000; Provincial, \$1,000; Liverpool and London, \$1,000; Western, \$2,200; Wellington Mutual, \$1,500; British North American, \$1,000—total, \$20,000.

The report that the Honorable Alexander Dandies, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, had been recalled by the Colonial Secretary is denied by the local papers.

CONVICTION OF GREENWOOD.—The notorious Wm. Greenwood was on Saturday night found guilty by a jury at the Assize Court Toronto, of the murder of the child of Agnes Marshall, and sentenced to be hanged.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The *Kingston News* says:—It is stated by respectable persons, that a man residing on Wolfe Island recently took two of his sons across to the American side, and there sold them into military servitude for the sum of \$1,500! It is difficult to give credence to the story, but it is said by those who know the parties, that it is a well-known fact on the Island.

The *London Times* of the 31st announces that Major-General Napier, who came out lately in the City of London to New York, is to succeed Sir F. William as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Canada.

INTELLECT OF A KINGSTONIAN.—Intelligence has been received by the friends of a young man named O'Reilly, formerly of this city, announcing his death from a gun shot, at one of the military posts in the State of New York. The young man we are informed, had enlisted as a substitute in the American army, and after receiving his bonus became tired of military servitude and concluded to regain his liberty. It was while acting on this determination that the fatal missile arrested his strategic and mortal career.

NAILED FOR ENLISTING NEGROES.—The *Windsor Record* of the 21st inst., says:—An American named Ouser was arrested by Officer Port, on a charge of recruiting among his countrymen near Oshkosh, for Burns' brigade. He was detaining his schemes, and boasting of his success to Mr. Port, and finally asked for his co-operation in the business. Mr. Port who held a warrant for the fellow's arrest, seemed to acquiesce in the plan, and the two came up town for the purpose of seeing more about it; and the conversation having gone far enough, was abruptly brought to an end by putting Ouser into the lockup. Officer Smith, of Oshkosh, came down on Tuesday in search of the prisoner, and took him back on Wednesday. The evidence against him is complete, and there can be no doubt of his conviction.

TORONTO MARKETS—Jan. 16. Fall wheat 90c to \$1.00 per bushel. Spring wheat 75c to 75c per bush. Barley, 75c to 80c per bushel. Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel.—*Globe*

MONTRREAL CATTLE-MARKET—Jan. 26. First Quality Cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Second and third, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$18 to \$25; extra, \$30 to 40.—Sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Lambs, \$2 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$4.25 to \$5.00, live-weight Hides \$4 to \$5. Pelts, 75c to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c to 5 1/2c.—*Montreal Witness.*

MONTRREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES

Table of retail market prices for various goods like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Beans, Potatoes, etc.

MONTRREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan. 26, 1864. Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Fine, \$3.30 to \$3.50; Super, No. 2 \$3.70 to \$4.00; Superfine \$4.20 to \$4.35; Fancy \$4.50 to \$4.80 to \$4.90; Superior Extra \$4.45 to \$5.50; Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.30. Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Wheat—U Canada Spring, 90c to 95c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$1.50 to \$1.65; Inferior Pots, \$1.50 to \$1.65; Peas, in demand, at \$6.15 to \$6.20. Butter—There is a good demand for New at 15c to 18c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c. Eggs per doz, 12c to 13c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 8c to 8 1/2c. Tallow per lb, 8c to 9c. Cut-Meat per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 7c. Bacon, 5c to 6c. Pork—Quart: New Mess, \$13.50 to \$14.00; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$10.50; Prime, \$10.00 to \$11.00.—*Montreal Witness.*

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the BISHOP, Rev. R. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

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

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN, MARY and ELIZA KELLY, formerly of the Parish of Brimlin, County Roscommon, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in the year 1845 or '46. They sailed from Liverpool in the ship *Stray*, bound to Quebec. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, Patrick Kelly, New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio, U.S.—Canada papers please copy.

OF JAMES and PETER CUNNANE, and of MARTIN KENNEDY, who left Bury, County Compton, Canada East, about fifteen years ago, and went to work on a Railroad in the United States. When last heard of, James Cunnane was in Buffalo, and working on the Railroad there. The friends and relatives of the above in Ireland would gladly receive information respecting them, whether dead or alive.—Address, Thomas Murray, Bury, Co. Compton, C. E.

MRS. PATRICK SHRIDAN, formerly Rosa Acton, will confer a favor by communicating with her friends at Butler, New York State, U.S.

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

JAMES MORISON & CO.

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

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

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

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

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

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents, JAMES MORISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street.

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



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, DEC. 31.—The two members of the Opposition who have the two Democratic and (so-called) Liberal papers, the *Siècle* and *Opinion Nationale*, under their control, are doing their utmost to get up a war-cry, of course for Poland. MM. Guerout and Havin are aided by a third who was once a member of the National Assembly, M. Sarrans (*jeune*)—the word *jeune* being generally added to his name for no reason, probably, but that he is about seventy.—Those gentlemen are blowing the trumpet pretty loudly and rousing the nation to rush to the rescue of Poland, the three being, as a brother journalist rather wickedly remarks, beyond the age at which they would be liable to military service in case of a levy en masse. M. Guerout, who performs in the *Opinion Nationale*, summons France to perform the duty imposed upon her, and to fulfill the mission she has assumed, of striking off the chains of mankind. As for coalitions, M. Guerout, together with M. Havin and M. Sarrans (*jeune*), laughs at such bugbears. They may have been formidable in times gone by, but not in our day.

“Let France,” concludes M. Guerout:—“Let France, who has already proclaimed the cessation of the Treaties of 1815, now proclaim her principle of public law—that is, Universal Suffrage, as the basis of international law, and we may laugh at European coalitions.” M. Guérout is generally who is quite as advanced a democrat, and is especially considered a more sincere Liberal than M. Guerout or M. Havin is not opposed to the independence of Poland.—He does not think, however, that France is reduced to the “crude alternative of having either to sacrifice Poland to liberty, or liberty to Poland.” Contrary to these ardent missionaries, whose benevolence is mostly directed to distant peoples, M. Garmer Pages, in a letter addressed to the *Siècle*, judges that France should demand liberty for herself at the same time as independence for Poland; for, if despotism be the sad result of a war of conquest, liberty is indispensable to a war of liberation. To cut through the bonds of an oppressed nation the sword of a free people is ever the most vigorous. The watchword of France should be “Liberty at home! Liberty abroad!”

Another pamphlet has appeared on the Polish question,—as if anything could be said on the subject. It is called “*La Question Polonoise et Européenne*,” and is written by Dr. Chaise, author of a brochure on “*Austria, Machiavelli, and Italy*.” The writer professes to show that Russia, which, in less than two centuries, has doubled her territory and trebled her population, will one day overrun the West, and in the alarming account he gives of Muscovite conquest, to convince other countries of the danger they are exposed to of being one day swallowed up in that vast empire. The gains of Russia for the last 60 years are equal to all she possessed in Europe before that period. Her conquests in Sweden are greater than the rest of that kingdom. Her conquests from the Tartars are as large as Turkey in Europe, together with Greece, Italy, and Spain. What she has torn from Turkey in Europe is more extensive than the kingdom of Prussia, less the Rhenish Provinces; and the territory which Asiatic Turkey has been forced to surrender is equal to the whole of the petty States of Germany. What she has taken from Persia is no less than England, and her share of Poland than the whole empire of Austria. She has divided the populations that are subject to Russia, or the Caucasian tribes he sets down 2,990,000; the Casacka, Kirghizes, and Georgians, 4,000,000; for the Turks, Mongols, and Tartars, 5,000,000; Swedes, Poles, and Moldavians, 6,000,000; the Muscovites of the Greek Schismatic Church are counted at 20,000,000; and the Poles of the Roman and the United Greek faith at 23,000,000—total 99,000,000. The population of ancient Poland counts for two-fifths of the whole over one-eighth of the territory; and this population has, for nearly a century, been undergoing the process of demoralization, which if it be accomplished will be one of the most remarkable conquests recorded of any people. So much for the past.

As for the future, supposing that Russia contented herself with merely completing her project of uniting together the slaves whom she has in part conquered, the Tartars of whom she has a portion, and the people of the Greek faith over whom she claims a protectorate on the Danube and in the Ottoman Empire, she would have, in addition to the 99,000,000 now enumerated, 19,000,000 Prussian Slaves; of Roumans and Servians, professing the Greek faith, 7,000,000; and of Turkish populations, of Tartar or other origin, 20,000,000. She would thus have more than 100,000,000 of souls at her disposal, supposing she did nothing more than finish the conquest she has commenced—that is to say, the Slaves, the Greeks, and the Tartars.

The Crimean war, which rescued the Turkish Empire from Russia, retarded her completion of the conquest of the Greek and Tartar element, but the Slave element is in great danger from what now passes in Poland. Let Russia but absorb the 33,000,000 of Poles already mentioned, and there is no doubt of the Slaves of the Austrian Empire and of Prussia being promptly united to the conquering race, who, among them as with the Poles, will propagate their faith by the sword. Slavism will no longer be a vain word; all the Slaves united will be more than a match for all the other nations together. The Poles once amalgamated with the Russian Empire the last barrier will disappear, and the will of Peter the Great will then be fulfilled.

Dr. Chaise contends that the Russians regard as madmen the peoples who would escape their yoke; he leaves his readers to conclude, in case their plan is carried out, in what fashion we shall be treated when the Mouravieffs, the Bergs, and other proconsuls of the same stamp are proclaimed and honored as salutary necessities for a people.—*Cor. of Times*.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A telegram received here from St. Petersburg, dated 29th instant, announces the inauguration of the meeting of the waters of the Nile with the Red Sea. A banquet took place on the occasion, at which toasts were proposed to Ismail and Saïd Pacha.

According to statistical returns just published suicides had greatly increased in France within late years. The number of suicides, which amounted in the year 1837 to 1,642, rose in 1860 to 4,050. The difference of sex between the suicides was not noted until the year 1835. Since then the crime has prevailed considerably more among men than among women. It was then observed, further, that the temptation to commit suicide increases with age up to the period of from 40 to 50. The study of suicide with regard to the seasons likewise is not without interest. The documents collected on this subject are unanimous in declaring that the crime increases

from January to June, and that it diminishes until December, in which month the fewest suicides are committed. Drowning and hanging are the means most frequently employed, the two-thirds of the persons who commit suicide having recourse to them; next comes fire-arms, and then suffocation by charcoal. It has been ascertained, moreover, that suicide is least frequent in the centre and southwest the most exclusively agricultural districts in France. Other statistical returns show that there were 55,693 accidental deaths among men, and only 13,285 among women, in France from the year 1854 to 1860.

A circular, lately addressed by the Minister of the Interior to prefects of departments requiring information with respect to the offspring of near relations united in marriage is exciting great attention. The facts collected by the committees appointed by the Academy of Sciences give to the Minister's circular additional interest. At the last sitting of the institute one of the members, a medical practitioner, called attention to some facts observed by him in his practice. Of 54 marriages between relations of the third and fourth degree 14 were sterile, seven produced children who all died in their infancy, 17 produced scrofulous or ricketty children. The offspring of the remaining 16 families gave no cause for observation.—*Times Cor.*

ITALY.

PEDMONT.—We (*Tablet*) have received the following from our correspondent, dated Dec. 13:—

The alliance between the Party of Action and the Piedmontese Government seems definitely concluded, at least for the present moment, and the Revolutionists are already contemplating an easy victory in Venetia, and are enrolling immense bodies of volunteers in Cremona, Lodi, Milan, Como, Crema, Soncino, and Pavia for a fresh expedition. Free corps are being everywhere raised, and the movement I have long foreseen is taking definite form and purpose. At Genoa, Ancona, Turin, and Bologna vast preparations of war are making, and with the cognizance and aid of the authorities.

One of the strongest reasons which render war in the spring an absolute necessity is the impossibility in which Piedmont finds itself acting its part any longer. Night is about to disappear, and that night which, indeed, faintly glittered in the pale rays of the gas, will appear in broad daylight, faded and rusty, as indeed it is. The only means left to continue the deception with regard to the public is to make war, in order to attribute to an anomalous situation, and under the cloak of war-like patriotism to make the nation accept the immense sums which the Turin Government is daily spending beyond its revenues. Alas! it costs dear to wish to aggrandize one's-self. One of the immortal fables of Lafontaine ends with the lamentable death of an ambitious frog. Are we under similar circumstances to witness the agony of Piedmont. I do not go so far yet should such a thing ever happen; at whose door would the Piedmontese lay the blame of it? Austria does not remain inactive in presence of her turbulent rival and neighbor. She arms. She is armed.

Experience is there to teach her that the first blows are generally for her, and she is getting ready this time, when the moment comes, to strike instead of receiving them. I cannot very well tell you what has become of the alliance which had been spoken of, as about to take place between the Northern courts; but I know for certain that the intended Franco-Italiano-Russian alliance has proved a failure, and that there is at present some coolness between St. Petersburg and Paris. I adhere firmly to my opinion and it is because I endeavor to form them without having made up my mind beforehand, without injustice and by means of a serious study of men and things; therefore I still believe in the desire of the Emperor Napoleon to secure the Austrian alliance, as also in his intention, in order to reach that end, to have recourse to every means, even war if necessary. Such an alliance is the greatest wish of all who would like to see Europe escape from dreadful cataclysms. Open and complete, it would facilitate the solution of all pending questions, or at least it would cause to disappear many circumstances which now shackle them. The union of the two greatest Continental Powers (without even excepting Russia, that I look upon as an intruder in Europe, whose strength is essentially fictitious) would give England serious cause to reflect, without, however, interfering with her, as it would not be directed against her, and, moreover, at any time would willingly be extended in her favor. Should events allow the realization of such a union, with all its consequences it would be a great cause of security in the results of the war now stop it immediately, but it would limit and moralize it.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

Even in the present disturbed aspect of Europe the state of affairs in Venetia is attracting a large amount of attention. The signs of war, which are becoming so general all over the Continent, are making themselves felt here with peculiar significance. A correspondent of a London paper says:—“I must begin my letter by calling the attention of your readers to the state of Venetia—a district which will very likely absorb all the interest in Italy shortly after the new year opens. At present there is but a little cloud visible in the horizon; but I believe it is, though little, heavily charged, and will explode and echo throughout Italy, if not Europe. I told you in my last letter that the ‘National Committee’ of Venetia had issued an address to all Venetians. Since writing I have seen the document, which is very short and very much to the purpose. Beginning by stating that up to the present time they have advised patience till the hour of action had arrived, the committee goes on to say that hour is, if not absolutely arrived, at least close at hand, and calls on every Venetian to be ready for action. Those who have studied the revolution of Italy will know the great influence of these committees—witness Milan in 1859, Tuscany and Naples in 1860—and will not despise this address as the mere expression of the impossible hopes of the Mazzinians; it is, in fact, rather the declaration of a party of Venetians selected by their countrymen to work within and without Venetia, at her restoration to constitutional Italy, and it is highly probable that the King himself may have read the document before it appeared in the *Silenzio* of Milan. But it is not from this address so much as from the actual state of what in Vienna is called ‘Austrian Italy,’ that I prophesy great events in the spring. It is impossible to go on longer in the present condition. Excepting the Austrian soldiers and the working corps attached to them, scarce a living soul is to be seen after you leave Ferrara till you enter Venice. It is only at the military posts and the forts to be found. There all is as usual. The winter has passed ten days, the movement of the army has remained travellers of the same country when the Austrian authorities first heard the whisper of ‘something at Sarinco.’ Padua, where you take the train for Venice, is noisy, and even lively enough, and its enormous café is crowded from morning to night—not with natives though, for your Paduan is quiet, if not timid, and would avoid the noisy resort of the military, even if he had no political reasons for so doing; but with hore, foot, and dragoon, whose talk is of war, and who look big and swell their chest when they see an Italian; and altogether it is like an Austrian garrison in an enemy's country. Add to this, that an active agency is working for Venice throughout Italy; that Austria is known to be alarmed at the complicated state of Europe, and finally that Italy must fight in the spring for reasons of financial economy, and I think we really may come to the conclusion that Venetia in 1864 will be as interesting as Lombardy in 1859, and Naples in 1860.

Rome.—Letters received from Rome to the 26th inst. announce that the Pope had received the annual congratulations of the Cardinals, on which occasion His Holiness delivered an allocution, reciting the triumphs of the persecuted Pope, and his confidence that the Church would recover possession

and the usurped provinces by using firmness, constancy, and prudence. In receiving the functionaries the Pope declared that he expected serious events next year, but invited them to remain calm, ‘the Church always triumphing.’—*Times Cor.*  
A new complication has arisen within the last few days between the Pontifical and French authorities at Civita Vecchia. A Frenchwoman, who was attached to the garrison as washerwoman, chose to take the dirty linen of the soldiers to wash in the drinking fountain of the town, and the inhabitants very naturally complained of such a practice, and requested the gendarmes to interfere, which they did. The fair ‘blanchisseuse’ however resisted and broke her jug on the head of one of the gendarmes, and the soldiers coming up a serious ‘row’ took place. A letter of Mgr. Merode to the commandant de gendarmerie on the subject was actually intercepted and opened by the French police, and General Montebello having caused a translation, which completely altered the sense, to be made, took it to M. de Sartiges, who showed it to Mgr. de Merode. The astonishment of the Minister of Arms may be conceived when he found that so unjustifiable a proceeding as the purloining a ministerial letter had been resorted to by the French authorities, and he immediately laid the offence before the Pope who expressed himself very severely on the matter and said it was impossible such a state of matters could continue. It is probable that the result will be General Montebello's recall, as such infractions of duty can scarcely be passed over with impunity.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

Mgr. Manning continues his instructive discourses every Sunday in the Church of the Madonna, in the Piazza del Popolo. No inconsiderable number of his audience consists of our dissenting countrymen, whose services are held in a large room in the neighborhood immediately outside the Porta del Popolo. The well known High Church principles of their present incumbent, added to the fact that numerous secessions from his flock have lately taken place, have detracted somewhat from his popularity, and subjected him to no small amount of criticism with a certain section of his congregation, and amongst the factious recently current here it has been said that the Rev. Mr. W. conducts the future neophyte to the gates of Rome, and Dr. Manning receives him on the inside.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

Amongst those promoted to Holy Orders in the general ordination of to-day are Messrs. Woodall and Bullen, of the English College. Mr. Woodall is a convert, and was formerly known at Canterbury for his powers as a preacher, his extreme ability, and his zeal as a Protestant Minister.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—LUCIEN MURAT AND THE CONGRESS.—The following letter from Prince Lucien Murat to a friend has been published:—  
PARIS, Nov. 7.—My dear Sir,—You have doubtless read the discourse of the Emperor at the opening of the chambers. The initiative which he has taken, and the simplicity with which he has exposed his gigantic project, place him at the head of all European sovereigns. If they misunderstand him let them look to their own acts. The people will comprehend him, and woe to those who force him to drag them before the tribunal of public opinion, which will judge them without appeal. Before a Congress which will have Napoleon at its head the people have nothing to fear. Their interest will be protected and their civil wars will cease. All parties will disappear. All private interests will appear too small to dare to show themselves. The heads of parties will no longer have a plea for their existence save the hope of being useful to the public weal; and from the moment they cease to be so their continuance becomes a crime. Tell those who love the memory of my father to wait and hope in the justice of Napoleon III. If sacrifices are required of them let them be the first to give proofs of abnegation for the welfare and tranquillity of their country, and if one day it be given me to direct them in such a course, that day will be the happiest of my life.—Adieu, my dear Sir, take measures for giving all the committees of Naples, and all the chiefs of sections in the provinces, due cognizance of my letter, and if they have faith in me let them conform themselves to it.—Believe, I beg, in my sincere friendship,  
LUCIEN MURAT.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Reichsrath, with large powers and a less precarious position, does an account of good greater in proportion to its extended privileges. It is hampered with the difficulty, which does not exist in France, of reconciling the claims of contending nationalities; but it has set itself honestly to work to review and reduce the expenditure; it has suggested many valuable improvements and reductions, and has shown itself friendly to political progress and toleration; and has certainly, by the tone of its debates and its general good sense and moderation, tended to raise the credit and improve the position of Austria.

On the 10th instant I informed you that the state of public feeling in Austria was not satisfactory, there being a strong inclination to make political demonstrations. Thanks to the vigilance of the police, the Viennese were unable to get up a ‘charivari’ in the neighborhood of the palace inhabited by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but on the 17th instant revolutionary placards were posted on the walls of the houses in Pesth and some other Hungarian cities and towns. The placards in question, which bore the date of the 24th of November, informed the public that a new committee of defence had been formed, ‘by order of Louis Kossuth, the Governor of Hungary.’ Kossuth notes have also made their appearance again, and foreign agents are said to have bought a great many of them for a mere song.

In Hungary it is positively asserted that the Government had the revolutionary placards posted in order that it might have an excuse for severe measures; but the Government is calumniated. It is almost certain that the placards were drawn up by foreign agents, for mention was made of their intentions in a letter which I addressed to you at the beginning of this month.  
A friend in Paris, who is often well informed of what is passing in Roumania and Servia, informs me that French agents are now very active in those countries ‘and in Hungary.’ It is not unlikely that the imperial authorities have received intelligence to the same effect, for the Vienna papers give their readers to understand that various precautionary measures have recently been taken in Hungary.—One of them is that the civil authorities have been told that they are strictly to obey all orders which may receive from the military governor. From Constantinople we learn that the Turkish Government has moved the head quarters of the second corps d'armee from Schumla to Widin, ‘because it does not like the appearance of things.’ I cannot say what is meant by the words quoted, but it is probable that the armaments of the Russians and Servians have excited the suspicion of the Porte.—There is now an army of 150,000 men in Southern Russia, under the command of General Liders, and a second army at Moscow form a kind of reserve for the first. The Vienna *Lloyd* also states that great quantities of ammunition, provisions, &c., have recently been sent to Nikolaieff and other places in Southern Russia.

In Italian papers it has been asserted the Austrian army in Venetia has recently been reinforced, but it is a patent fact that no fewer than 30,000 men belonging to that army are now on furlough.  
PROCLAMATION OF KOSSUTH.—The following is the text of the proclamation recently issued in the name of Kossuth. It is published in the *Alleanza*, of Milan a journal established by the Hungarian emigrants in Italy, and appears to be considered a genuine document:—  
“By Order of Louis Kossuth, the National Committee of Independence of the Nation.  
Fidelity to the flag of 1849 survives in the heart

of our nation. Refusing to accept any kind of compromise, the great majority of the nation is firmly resolved to shake off the detested yoke of German domination. But as the external signs of our national life have in recent times not been in harmony with that resolution, our natural allies abroad have conceived doubts as to the firmness of our designs.—These doubts have been the greatest obstacles to the country. The removal of that obstacle becomes an imperative necessity before the new turn of European events—a turn offering a prospect full of promise to all the peoples who groan under a foreign yoke.—We must give a sign of life in order that our natural allies may be convinced that against the common enemy they may surely count upon the arms of the Magyars. We must hold ourselves in readiness, in order that the ties of the terrified Austrian may not entangle our nation in the snare. We must prepare to be in a state to seize energetically the favorable opportunity. For those purposes the Governor, Louis Kossuth, abolishing every previous order, and having judged it necessary to decree the formation of a new general committee of independence by the present document, to the nation, that in consequence of that order the general committee of independence is constituted; that it has for its end the realization of the declaration of independence of 1849; and that full of resolution, and ready for all sacrifices, it has taken in hand the direction of affairs, according to the instructions received, or to be received from the chosen governor of our country. The committee expects, from the patriotic sentiments of the nation, that the orders emanating from it will be promptly executed, that its instructions will be followed, and that its measures will be speedily accomplished. At the same time, it calls upon the enemies, open and concealed, of the flag of 1849 to abstain from any plot or intrigue if they would not incur the penalty inflicted upon traitors. At all events, the general committee of independence declares that it will know how, and that it is determined, to secure obedience to its orders, and the accomplishment of the measures which it must take. Long live the nation and good hope! Let every honest patriot prepare himself for action! Our motto is—1849 and Victory! Done at Buda Pesth, 24th Dec. 1863.

RUSSIA.—Stions of WAR.—Private letters from Russia inform us that that great semi-barbaric power is hastening its preparations for the war that now seems inevitable in spring.  
GREECE.—A Paris letter of the *Post* describes the state of Greece as deplorable—treasury empty, army demoralized, country in a state of anarchy; and it is added that a *coup d'état* of some sort will be necessary.  
UNITED STATES.—THE ALLEGED WANT OF FOOD IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The *Times* correspondent writing from Richmond on the 16th of November, says:—I have now been quite long enough in the South to estimate and understand the amount of pressure which it is necessary for Confederate armies and Confederate citizens to endure, and I can safely say that although they have been severely tried, their sufferings have been light and trivial compared with what has been endured by many other nations. There have been moments in the recent history of England, such as 1810, and in the history of France, such as 1819, when national distress weighed far more heavily, and national perplexity and gloom shrouded more obscurely the future. Want of food in such a degree as England in the year in question, has never been dreamed of in the Confederacy. It is difficult to meet general assertions to the effect that five or six millions of people scattered over an enormous area are starving, otherwise than by assertions that such is not the case. I will endeavor to mention two or three facts which will strengthen and sustain my denial. In the first place the sight of man or woman begging in the street, is as unknown as in old days it was in the most prosperous cities in the North. Secondly, there is not a religious denomination in this city of which the ministers do not assert that never in their recollection were there so few applications to them for relief. It was mentioned to me last night by Dr. Hoge—who has recently returned from England,—that the principal Presbyterian minister of Richmond, Dr. Moore, announced last Sunday to his congregation that there were poor in his parish suing for relief, and that he would there fore devote the collection of that day's alms to the wives of a cavalry regiment. Thirdly, the daily supply of food offered in the market knows neither stint nor stay. Prices it is true, are enormous if the dollar is supposed to be worth 45; they are very small if the dollar represents its true value, which is between 3d. and 4d. English. That dollars are plentiful enough, when there are six hundred millions of them in circulation, will easily be believed. Once for all, then, the assertion is undeniable, that the pressure for food is neither at present nor likely to be hereafter a disturbing element; that increased confidence in the currency, which Congress is believed likely to inspire, will draw ample supplies to Richmond that the privations of the Confederate armies in the field, about which so much has been said and written, are grossly exaggerated. If any of your readers would be at the pains of reading a book which has recently appeared in Paris entitled ‘*Souvenirs Militaires de M. le Duc de Fezensac*,’ they would find facts and details about the sufferings of Napoleon's armies, sustained by them for ten years, which utterly throw anything known on this continent into the shade. The fact is that, measured by the standard of the Federal armies, Confederate rations are scanty; measured by the standard of European armies, and especially by the Russian, Austrian or French standards, the comparison, in the estimation of an accomplished Austrian officer, would not be disadvantageous to the Confederates.

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 enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, and his Balsamic Blixir 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.  
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E.  
Jan. 22.

THEIR 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 and 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 Linnæus 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.  
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E.  
Jan. 22.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies who wish to move in at atmosphere fresh with fragrance should always use their article at their toilet. A dash of it in the bath, or in a glass of water, if an odoriferous tooth wash is required, will be found eminently refreshing, and a sprinkle of it on the lace handkerchief before an evening party, will cause the fragrance of the fabric to attract more attention than even its rare embroidery. Those who are subject to faintness or sick headache in crowded rooms will find the aroma of the Florida Water a sure preventive; but to be sure that it is genuine see that the words ‘Murray & Lanman's Florida Water’ appear on the wrapper and label.  
Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harze, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

ONE OF THE NECESSITIES of mariners, important to the ship as the compass, is the medicine chest—that the sick may be relieved when on long voyages; but it is not unfrequently found insufficient to meet all the cases of sickness for which the captain or surgeon is called upon to prescribe. In cases of low fever or wasting of the vital powers a remedy sufficiently potent to break up the former, or restore the wasted system in the latter, in the briefest possible period of time, is necessary, as it is rare indeed a ship's company is sufficiently strong in numbers to permit the loss by disease of one or more men. As a remedial agent for those who ‘go down to the sea in ships,’ that do business in great waters, always certain and satisfactory in its results, nothing better can be recommended or more joyfully accepted by the patient than HUSTETTER'S BITTERS. Let the owners of ships provide the medicine chests of their seamen with these Bitters, and our word for it, but little sickness, and none of a serious character, will be experienced on board.—*New York Sunday Dispatch*.

AGENTS FOR MONTREAL: Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harze, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.  
CONSTITUTION OF THE BOWELS.—How many of our citizens are suffering from this disease, and expecting to be cured by the use of violent purgatives, which debilitate the system, and cause a return of the disease with increased severity? Is it not better to have a remedy that will cure, by giving strength and vigor to the bowels, enabling them to perform their functions in a natural manner? Such a remedy in ‘HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS’ and tonic properties, will give your system a tone vigorous and natural manner. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.  
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 203 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—Mouravieff has received 100,000 roubles from the Government, on condition that he remains in Lithuania. John Kossuth has been hanged at Sokol. The Koskoiniks pursue their robberies under the superintendence of the Government. Artillery roads are being made through the estates of the landowners at their expense.  
The following description of the execution of Szusterski at Wilna, appears in the *Chaika*:—  
“First, they slowly strung him up, as usual in Russia: the halter then broke, and the victim, half strangled, fell on the ground. Another halter was procured, and that broke also, the victim falling this time on his bow, inflicting a terrible wound. He was then tied by the neck to the lower part of the gallows by a third halter, and four soldiers pulled him by the legs till he was dead. The officers who were present at this shocking scene went to a grand dinner, where they drank and sang fur into the night.”



SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the incredulous.

FOLLOW DISEASE TO ITS SOURCE.—Local disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example. No application to the part affected will radically cure the piles. The habit of the body, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be changed. For this purpose, Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, the finest vegetable alternative ever compounded, is the medicine to be used. Costiveness is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. This condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver produce constipation. These, too are swiftly remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end forever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the remedial scope of this great alternative, cathartic, and antibilious medicine. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in conjunction with the Pills.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! THE Subscriber is SELLING BOOKS at TWENTY-FIVE per cent less than any other house in the city. Parties wishing to present to their friends a Christmas or New Year's Gift, would find it to their advantage to call at PICKUP'S BOOK STORE, 211 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, adjoining Messrs. Gibb & Co.'s, and examine the stock for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 316 ST. PAUL STREET, CONTINUE TO SELL PRODUCE and Manufacture at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.

STEAM HEATING FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES. THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER, is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings.

He would especially invite Gentlemen, thinking of heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises, Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

"GOLDEN" or any other system fitted up, if required. PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen. THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street. May 1, 1863.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood. And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a safe and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SOURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nerve and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Laugher, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

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

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

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

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

Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for Sale by all Druggists. Agents for Montreal, Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A CERTIFICATE WORTH A MILLION. An Old Physician's Testimony.

READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858.

Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

I have used it myself with the very best success, and now when ever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Group, Whooping-Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as a reliable article.

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

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

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 28th, 1860.

Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful.

T. QUESNEL, South Grand St., Montreal, Chemist.

Sir—I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes.

Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON.

Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1860.

Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhoea, summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character I have also found it a never failing specific for COLIC, and for affections of the head.—I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the house for any consideration.

W. BALDWIN

Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1863.

I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, and have found great relief from it.

SMITH.

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors.

303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864. 12m.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs. PICAULT & SON, Chemists and Druggists, No. 42 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony: MONTREAL, C. E., July 31, 1863.

Messrs. Doctors Picault & Son:

Sirs,—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried every thing—sought medical advice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefits as I have.

(Signed) ANGLE DANIEL, Wife of CHAS. DANIEL, 55 Victoria Street.

CELESTIN COURTOIS, Sworn before me this thirty-first day of July, 1863. J. BOULANGER, Justice of the Peace.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Has been used for nearly HALF A CENTURY. With the most astonishing success in Curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Laryngitis, Whooping Cough, Group, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, including even CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the medicinal gum of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired. In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are combined with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe, to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, is in no other medicine yet discovered.

CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RAONE, Esq., of the Ministry.— Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1863. Messrs. Fowle & Co., Boston.—Gentlemen,—Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence.

Your obedient servant, L. J. RAONE. Cure for WHOOPING COUGH. St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Aug. 21, 1856.

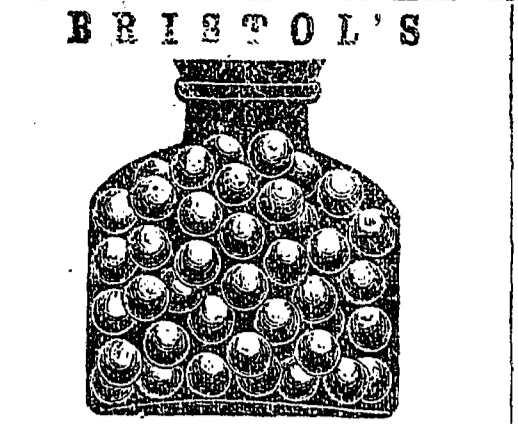
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Gentlemen.—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam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

You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad for I have great confidence in it.—Yours, P. GUILLE, Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe. CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN OF CORNWALL. Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859.

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

I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

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



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

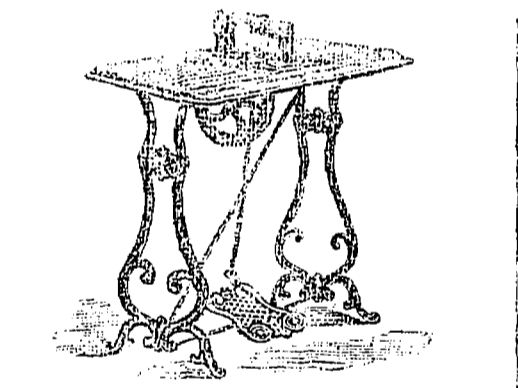
These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies that have heretofore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

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

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

Only 25 Cts. per Phial. J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, (MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)

Prices ranging upwards from Twenty-Five Dollars

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required. 227 Manufactory on PRINCE STREET. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

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J. P. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June '62.

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

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Brooklyn, N.Y., May 23, 1863.

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

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

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

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. New Canaan (West Camp), Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Dear Sir - Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here, and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation for the diseases having their origin with a disordered stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am acquainted with. Indeed, no other should be without it, should it be ever so common and healthy for it is not only a most useful and agreeable but almost all-dispensing remedy, and I have been afflicted with nervous indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief you have, and I trust you will be successful in sending the Bitters ordered.

W. H. LEE, respectfully, SARGOL BERRY, Esq., Proprietor of Hostetter's Bitters, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S., will supply all Druggists everywhere. J. P. Henry & Co., St. Paul Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harie, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and D. R. Gray.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS, LITTLE WILLIAM STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) MONTREAL, Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand: Baths, Beer Pumps, Hot Air Furnaces, Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tinware (copper), Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Jobbing punctually attended to.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CHANGE OF TRAINS. ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 23rd of NOV., TRAINS will leave as follows: BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN TRAINS. Passenger for Island Pond, Portland and Boston, (stopping over night at Island Pond,) 3.15 P.M. Night Passenger to Quebec (with Sleeping Car) at 8.00 P.M. Mixed for Sherbrooke and Local Stations at 8.00 A.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at 7.45 A.M. Night ditto (with Sleeping Car) 6.30 P.M. Mixed for Kingston and Local Stations 10.05 A.M. Mail Trains will not stop at Stations marked thus \* on the Time-bills, unless signalled.

C. J. BRIDGES, Managing Director, Montreal, Nov. 19, 1863.

NOTICE. CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting Orders for M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. Parties wishing to procure the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving their orders at No. 31, McGill Street, Montreal. Wm. PALMER, General Agent, Quebec. Montreal, July 1, 1863.

A CARD. A VERY handsomely executed LITHOGRAPH PORTRAIT of HIS LORDSHIP the BISHOP of MONTREAL, and a STRIKING LIKENESS, is now for sale at MESSRS. ROLLAND, CHAPELLAU, & PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENT CONVENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. The Catholic public will, we are sure, be delighted to possess such a memorial of their well-beloved Bishop.

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