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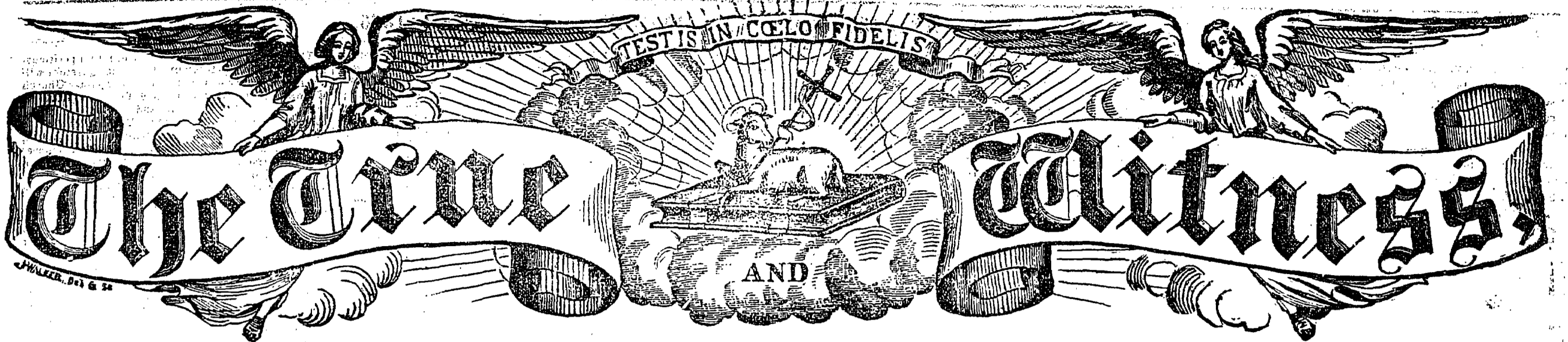
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866.

No. 33.

KATE ASHWOOD.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Mary Ashwood and her husband were sitting in their bed room this very evening. They had been among the guests at Power Court; and Charles, who had been occupied busily all day with Mr. Leicester's affairs, asked Mary to sit up for a while to write some letters which he was anxious to forward early the next morning.

At last Mary, finding the candle going out, went down stairs to get another light. As she did so, she passed by a window, and her eye caught a very bright light in the direction of Power Court. She called Charles, and asked him to go outside the house and look in that direction. He did so, and exclaimed, 'Mary, there is fire no doubt. I shall go up there at once.'

He ran from River Vale to Power Court as fast as he possibly could; and when he arrived there, he found the rick blazing. He rushed to the hall-door and knocked loudly; but no answer came. He then rang the bell violently;—and continued knocking and shouting without any intermission till Mr. Power put his head out of the window, and inquired the cause of the disturbance.

'Your haggard is on fire!' answered Charles; and if something is not done at once, the flames may communicate to the buildings.'

Mr. Power immediately called up the servants, and Charles ran for help to the steward and coachman. Soon the whole household was disturbed. The men came out to render what assistance they could. They procured large buckets of water, which they poured on the flames.

Charles organised a regular plan of operation, and soon formed a chain of communication between the pump and haggard, to keep as much as possible from confusion. He worked himself as hard as any one, filling buckets and mounting the ladders, and then pouring the contents of the buckets on the stacks. Mr. Power stood looking on perfectly helpless.

Soon the women-kind made their appearance; but this only added to the horror of the scene, as their thin drapery, clinging to their legs, was so liable to catch fire. Charles implored them to keep away; but still they would come from time to time forward to inspect proceedings. He became angry, for he had difficulty enough in keeping the men in order, and it was annoying to have increased impediments put in his way.

At length, he placed two men with large clubs in their hands at the entrance to the haggard, with orders to beat away any woman who would persist in entering. Somebody cried out in the midst of the confusion, 'Mrs. Doolin and the children!' These were the wife and children of the herd, who was absent from home. They slept in a small house in a part of the haggard, and they had not been awakened by the noise around them.

Charles now turned his attention in that direction; and putting a ladder against the wall of the house, he clambered up, and was lost sight of for a few moments. He then emerged, carrying an infant in his arms, which he handed out to some of the bystanders. He next lifted out another and another. The lower part of the house was now discovered to be in flames. Some dried sticks had been left close to the door, and besides these was a barrel of tar. A match had been thrown among the sticks, which had not kindled up at once, but lay smouldering; if this was once communicated to the tar, the danger would be awful. The door had begun to crackle; but three of the children were yet to be saved besides the mother. The little things were heard crying and screaming within. Charles took one more to the window, and handed it out; but the smoke and heat were overpowering. He was becoming suffocated, and shouted to some one to come to his assistance within. He could do no more; and when two men forced their way in, they found him stretched on the floor.

to resuscitate him. They then returned to the scene of horror. Two other men had entered the house, and succeeded in dragging forth another of the children; but Mrs. Doolin and a child still remained. Mrs. Doolin was carried to the window senseless, for she had been stupefied by the smoke. They succeeded in landing her in safety. She came to her senses when she was placed on the grass. Suddenly she seemed to recollect what had happened, and called to her children; but they did not answer. She with difficulty got on her feet and tottered towards the haggard; she called her children again around her, and when they came towards her she exclaimed, 'Where is Biddy?'

'Don't know, mother,' was the answer. The poor woman shrieked aloud, 'She must be in the house! I am sure she must!'

Fitz-James heard her shrieks, and ran to know what was the matter.

'My child?' she exclaimed; 'my own child!—she is there?' and she pointed to the window of the house.

Fitz-James understood her appeal; there was still a child that had been forgotten. He put the ladder to the house again; but the flames were rising higher, and the smoke in the room was so great, it was impossible to see anything. He groped his way along, and felt with his hands in every bed for the missing child. At last he encountered the little soft fleshy arm of a baby, and taking it up, he carried it in his arms to the window. It was a little thing about two years old, and was so completely overpowered by the smoke that Fitz-James thought it was quite dead; still he carried it out and delivered it to the care of its mother. The poor little child was unable to do anything but utter a faint cry. One of the elder children took it and poured water on it. The child never recovered; but the poor mother was consoled by seeing it again.—It was better it should die thus than suffer the agonising pains of fire. The little corpse looked so beautiful, so angelic, that death did indeed seem robbed of its horrors in that pure young face.

A cry now arose that there was no more water, and the fire was not yet extinguished; it had been somewhat got under in one part of the yard, but the buildings were still on fire, and indeed at the herd's house the flames were rising to an alarming height. The nearest supply of water was at a distance of a quarter of a mile.—It was impossible to procure it. Fitz-James and Charles, who was now sufficiently recovered to be able again to exert himself, consulted together as to the only means now left of preventing further damage. They then agreed to set all hands to work to pull down a connecting wall which was between the herd's house and the stables. Mr. Power had done little or nothing meanwhile but walk up and down wringing his hands, and saying, 'Oh, to think of my valuable haggard being destroyed.'

This wall was a high one, and well built, and it was a work of no small labor to pull it down, though all the men worked hard. At length the work was done; the wall was down, and a light shed on top removed far away. This took a long time, and the men were quite exhausted when they had completed it; but now the fire had abated its violence, and only a few smouldering half-extinguished heaps remained, which denoted the sad destruction. The haggard, which the day before had been a perfect model of neat careful agriculture, showed every where the marks of devastation.

The morning light revealed the horrors of the night before. The burnt house was indeed a melancholy spectacle. Mr. Power was excessively angry and indignant. He said that he would have the perpetrators brought to justice; that he would leave no means untried. He also resolved to quit the country as soon as he possibly could; for Mrs. Power's former entreaties were now renewed, and he promised her to go abroad as soon as he possibly could.

He visited Charles Ashwood on the day after the fire; and for the first time since the engagement took place he shook him heartily by the hand, and thanked him earnestly for his exertions. 'You have saved my life, and the lives of my children,' said he, again taking Charles's hand, 'and I thank you.'

Mary Ashwood had been in the most wretched state during the whole night. She had placed herself at a window which looked towards Power Court. She saw the light increasing till it illuminated the entire landscape. How she feared for her family as she stood there! For inactive anxiety is far harder to bear than the most violent exertions. She knelt down and prayed that God in His mercy would spare her family. The sight was awful. The flames seemed to rise above the house and envelop it, and her agony of terror became intense. Towards morning she felt as if she could bear the suspense no longer; and wrapping herself in a large cloak, she set forth. It was still very dark, save where the reflection of the fire cast a light over the

surrounding country; but Mary could no longer remain in ignorance, though she knew her husband would exert himself to the utmost.

She met with no adventure on the road. On arriving at Power Court the fire had been nearly extinguished, and she had the gratification of finding her family safe. This was a great relief to her. Her husband half chided her for coming, as she had been suffering from a cough; and now that all danger from the fire was averted, he hastened to return with her to River Vale.—Thus it was that when Mr. Power sought him, for the purpose of returning thanks, he could not find him, and he had to seek him in his own home.

Mr. Power's sense of gratitude henceforth overcame all his dislike to Charles, which till that date had been ill-concealed; and although the social amenities of life had been kept up exteriorly, visiting and dining occasionally with each other, it was only with a feeling of *malgré lui* that Mr. Power was even commonly polite to his son-in-law. Now, however, he could not help feeling all he owed him. But for his exertions and forethought the whole family might have been burned; and his expressions of gratitude really flowed from his heart. He consulted with Charles as to the best means of bringing the guilty parties to light. But Charles had not yet experienced the immense difficulty there always exists in the discovery of crime in a country where the perpetrators are almost sure of being concealed from the hands of justice if their crime partake in the least of an agrarian nature. His experience of the country was very limited; and he told Mr. Power he supposed the police would be able to discover all in due time. He knew not the spirit of combination among the people; or at least, if he did know it theoretically, he had not had much practical experience of the immense difficulty of arriving at the truth of anything in a country where truth is ignored.

Many wise people shook their heads, and said the authors of the conflagration never would come to light. It was well known by the police, and indeed by all around, that every soul in Killmoyle knew all about the plot, if they would only tell what they knew. The police made inquiries; but found it very difficult to arrive at any conclusion, the reports were so very contradictory. At last suspicion lighted on the Roes. They were always known to be Ribbonmen, and the police had frequently noticed very suspicious-looking men entering their house late at night. This, combined with the fact that the police had been at their house about ten o'clock on the night in question, and that they were then absent from home, increased the suspicions, and they were arrested. One other young man who had been concerned in the affair was taken up at the same time.

But now proofs were necessary; and the police, and other authorities, found it difficult to obtain sufficient evidence. Every one was trying to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the discovery of the whole truth. Still there were grounds sufficient for refusing bail for these men. Three hundred pounds had been offered as a reward for information which might lead to the full and entire discovery of the whole plot; but rewards of that nature never tempt an Irishman. The Irish are rarely indeed, if ever, known to accept any such bribes. They have a soul above such baseness. Who but a slave of the lowest degree would benefit himself in such a manner? Thank God, the Irishman is far above such a crime!

CHAPTER XXXIV.

During this time poor Kate Ashwood was abroad with her family. Fitz-James wrote to her very often imploring her to shorten the time of her exile, and allow the marriage to take place in less than six months after her mother's death. He pleaded the very long courtship, and the frequent disappointments to the completion of their union. Still Kate, though most anxious to accede to his wishes, considered that it would be scarcely respectful to the memory of her departed parent to marry till a proper time should have elapsed.

Meanwhile, Fitz-James was quietly becoming richer. He attended assiduously to his business. He was thoroughly enjoying his renewed health and strength, especially as it enabled him to labor hard. He was early and late at his work, the munes promised well; his estate was improving in many ways; and all promised fair. He would much have wished the marriage had not been again postponed; but he felt he must respect the motives which actuated Kate; yet it was a hard trial to him.

Mr. Power now determined to leave Ireland; at least for some years. He was worried and annoyed, and frightened by the last catastrophe, and resolved to go where he should find peace. He dismissed all his laborers, and stopped the various works he had begun. The people, on the whole, were far the greater losers in the matter. Was it not short-sighted to prevent that

money being invested in the country? Would it not have been much more to their interest to have submitted to what they could not prevent, and derived the advantages they might receive, than to put a barrier to the expenditure of money in a locality which needed it so much? He was disgusted with the country which gave him birth; disgusted with the people. No doubt he deserved to be blamed, and severely so, for not having tried to make the people happier; but surely that is no reason for outraging the laws of God and man.

At the next assizes the two Roes and their colleague were tried for setting fire to the haggard at Power Court. George Roe had not actually done the deed; he was not of the party who went to Power Court on the night alluded to. In the sight of Heaven his guilt was great, no doubt; but in the eyes of the world it was not proved, and he was therefore acquitted. As to his administering the corporal chastisement to James Higgins, none could prove that he had had any share in it; as he had disguised himself his victim could not recognise him. The two men who passed by would not have come forward to give evidence voluntarily on any account; so as they kept their own counsel on the subject, no one knew they were witnesses of the deed, consequently they were not summoned.—Tom Roe and Jack Lemban—the only two of the two parties whose guilt was fully and unmistakably clear to every one—were sentenced to some years' penal servitude.

Mr. Power was now anxious to leave his property in good hands; and he felt he could not do better than trust all to his son-in-law's management. He could not but respect him, and confide in his integrity and conscientious discharge of duty. He therefore asked him to undertake what he wanted; but Charles would not do so without full permission from Mr. Power to do whatever he should consider best for the interests of his tenants; and said that he considered they had been harshly used.

Mr. Power was annoyed. What should he do if his son-in-law refused to undertake the management of his property? This was a turn he never expected matters to take. He had depended on Charles being perfectly enchanted at the prospect, and feeling highly honored at the trust reposed in him.

He drove to Castle Clinton and told Sir Thomas, whom he always considered a most sensible man, of the state of annoyance and vexation he felt at this refusal. Sir Thomas told him in reply that he was not surprised at it, as Mr. Ashwood had been informed of his (Mr. Power's) conduct on a previous occasion, when he had appointed an agent over his property;—that he would leave the agent no discretionary powers whatever; and that he quite agreed with Mr. Ashwood on the propriety of having nothing whatever to do with it. 'Besides,' he added, 'as you have consulted me on the subject, I must tell you that many disapprove of your manner of dealing with the people, considering it harsh and arbitrary. Now I daresay if you give Mr. Ashwood full powers, he will undertake what you want; and I am sure you may feel perfectly at ease as to his manner of discharging his duties.'

Mr. Power listened to Sir Thomas, and took his advice. He would not, in all probability, have minded a word said to him by any other friend in the world, but he both liked and appreciated good, kind Sir Thomas. Mrs. Power rejoiced much at his arrangement as it expedited the movements of the family. Charles consented to the plan, modified as it was.

How delighted Mrs. Power felt when leaving Power Court! She had, during the last proceedings and particularly on the night of the fire, indulged in the delightful and comforting expression, 'I told you so!' for she had, indeed, often warned her husband against living in Ireland; and on the whole, she was rather pleased than otherwise at the outrages, as they led to such a desirable end. Nor was she regretted in the neighbourhood, save by a few, who thought it pleasant to have Power Court to dine and dance in; personally none liked her. Nor did Mary Ashwood much regret the departure of her family. They so constantly found fault with every thing at River Vale, that her patience and forbearance were sometimes nearly exhausted. Her servants were bad, her dinners plain, her house so small; she had no carriage, and poor Mary must walk, was constantly repeated in her ears by her young brother and sisters, who often repeated, parrot-like, for her edification all the remarks made at home.

Little Charley Power was heard saying one night at dinner at Power Court, when seated beside his respected pa: 'Do you know I love Charles Ashwood very much? He always gives me bread-and-jam and fruit when I go to River Vale, and rides me on his back, though pa says he has not got bread-and-jam to spare—he is so poor; and Mary helps cook with the dinner. Is it not funny for a lady! Various 'hush! hush!' were heard from pa, ma, and

elder sisters; but little Charley was accustomed to have his own way. He was decidedly pa's pet in the house. An old lady, aunt of Mr. Power, was present; she was deaf, and did not hear what Charley said; as it excited some attention she called the little boy over to her, and asked for a repetition of what he had been saying. Little Charley, thus encouraged, made many more disclosures about the River Vale establishment and its economies. 'Mary is always mending stockings when I go; and Charles kisses her when she is done them, and says she is a good wife. She loves Charles so much better than pa, or ma, or any one.' Such is the pleasure of having communicative children.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Mr. Leicester, having fairly overcome all pang as seeing Mary, found himself frequently on his way to River Vale; and he would walk into the little study, where Charles and Mary sat at their work, and talk to them. He came upon her quite suddenly one day as she sat working a baby-frock. She blushed deeply when she saw him, and began to put her work away; but he laughed and told her it was very pretty, and that he liked to see young people industrious.—Ere he left, he slipped a draft into her hand for fifty pounds to buy the *Loyette*, and would not stay to be thanked, but ran off, pleading some excessively urgent, but fictitious, engagement.—He often said to his friends how delightful it was to see young people happy, and what a mistake he had made not to have married twenty or thirty years before; and what a sacrifice it would have been to have married Mary. When some people said that they were very poor, and what a bad match it was for pretty Miss Power, he used to smile, and say he did not know what people wished for their children but that they should be happy. He was not a father, and therefore could not speak from experience; but such was his idea. He often told Charles at the same time that he was a very lucky fellow, and that many a person might envy him such a pair of eyes, and such a smile always awaiting him.—Charles always assented, and never was angry with any one who told him so; for he knew he was lucky, and blessed his fate. He often thanked Fitz-James for being the cause of his happiness; for had he not been on a visit to Skanganabab, he never would have met Mary.—Their days passed quietly and calmly.

Charles heard occasionally from Edward, who always said he was so busy he could not write long letters. He was fast overcoming his disgust and annoyance at his present employment, but had been sickened and worried by a visit to Warrenstown. As before stated, Mr. Ashwood senior, was to have four hundred pounds a year for managing his *ci-devant* property, besides the use of his house, offices, and gardens; the latter he never availed himself of. Who could return to the place where he had lived in such splendour, and live on a few hundreds a year. Nor could he make up his mind to manage the property—the humiliation was too great; but Edward obtained permission from Mr. McDougall to go there now and then.

The first of these visits had naturally a most depressing effect upon him. The sight of his former home—the house where he was born—now remaining tenanted, and looking gloomy and uncared for, was not calculated to raise his spirits. He walked through the rooms, which now echoed sadly to the sounds of his footsteps. He thought of the merry hours spent there; and as he visited the new room, which had been inaugurated by the ball at which Mr. Ashwood had heard of his misfortune, he was so overpowered, that he felt inclined to make a rash vow never to go inside the house again. Spiderwebs now hung, in place of decorations, on the walls, and mice gambolled and ran races where fashionable company promenaded formerly. No music was now heard save the creaking of doors and the discordant notes of old Mrs. Groom's voice. She was the house-keeper in days gone-by, and had been left in the house when the family took their departure. She was very old, and unable to do more than walk from one room to the other. Her two sons lived in the house also; but they were out the entire day, and only returned to sleep there at night. Outside, the state of the gardens and pleasure-grounds was not more cheery. Every thing bore the impress of neglect. Edward could scarcely believe that in so short a time a place could become so altered. He then wandered through the fields, musing on the sad changes that had taken place in the fortunes of the family. The demesne was now left for grazing, and it pained him inexpressibly when at every step he encountered strangers in the fields, who looked upon him as an intruder. 'How am I to go through this every five or six months?' thought he, as he walked on. 'I suppose I can get accustomed to it.' He encountered Mr. Verner on the road, who invited him to 'stay' with him. Edward pleaded business as an excuse for a refusal; he could not bear to see his former friends. He

was, some may say, over sensitive; and perhaps the remark is a just one, as the losses were occasioned by no fault of the family's.

Edward's heart throbbed within him as he thought of the time when he might accumulate wealth and buy back his ancestral possessions.

Mrs. McDougall was a very prim lady; she never had any company at her house who had not a full week's invitation, except sometimes Edward, whom Mr. McDougall invited more frequently under pretence of business.

Nothing ever varied in Harley Street; the hours were exactly the same every day. Woe to Mr. McDougall if he accidentally stayed out half-an-hour after the appointed hour for dinner!

Edward, as may be imagined, relished not the dinners. He would have much preferred the very plainest fare at his lodgings to the most luxurious dinner with a feeling of restraint.

Mrs. McDougall had three children who were models of method and decorum: they never entered the drawing-room but at stated times, never spoke aloud, and appeared to suffer sadly under the paternal, or rather maternal, eye; for Mr. McDougall often pitied them, and sometimes took them out with him on Sundays to Richmond and Twickenham.

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He succeeded in entirely gaining the confidence of his employer; and Mr. McDougall often felt consoled by the reflection that should illness or death interfere with his being able to carry on his business, he had a second self ready and willing to undertake it, in the same way as he had undertaken the Carr business on his uncle's demise.

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her letters to him that she felt unwell and weak and could not yet return to Ireland. The doctors whom she had consulted had informed her that should she spend the winter in Ireland, it might be fatal to her health.

Kate and her family went to Pau, where they met with very pleasant society. A number of English had, as usual, congregated there, with some of whom they were slightly acquainted before.

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Maria, who had originally a great love of society, which sorrow had only lulled for a while, was glad of the opportunities afforded her at Pau of enjoying a little of the world.

(To be continued.)

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Subjoined is the first of a series of papers on the condition of Ireland, which the National Association has undertaken to prepare and issue.

Papers—county and departmental—by the National Association, showing the position of Catholics in the civil and administrative government, local and general of Ireland.

TIPPERARY COUNTY.

Tipperary, one of the Munster counties, ranks sixth in point of highest area of the 32 Irish counties of Ireland. It embraces a surface of 1,061,731 statute acres, valued under the Tenement Valuation Act at £669,933 per annum, and contained, in 1861, a population of 249,106 souls, since reduced, up to 1861, by emigration, to 234,619, or six per cent. within four years.

In 1861 Tipperary contained 249,619 persons, thus distributed as to religious profession—234,881, or upwards of 94 per cent., were Catholics; 12,800, or five per cent., of the Established Church; and 2,125, or rather less than one per cent., Methodists, Presbyterians, Quakers, and others.

In point of aggregate wealth, agricultural and pastoral, Tipperary exceeds every county in Ireland, Cork alone excepted, which, however, contains an area broader by nearly 75 per cent. than the former.

Catholics forming nineteen out of twenty of the general population, and nearly as large a proportion of the substantial tenant-farmers, the united wealth of the agricultural and mercantile classes of Catholics far transcends that of all the Protestants, the fee-simple proprietors included; and the overwhelming strength and independence of the Catholic vote may be understood from two facts, namely, that for many years past, the members for the county, as also the four coroners, have been Catholics.

Examination, however, of the leading public offices in the county—judicial, fiscal, administrative, charitable and other—must satisfy any one that the numbers, the wealth, and the social strength of Catholics, are wholly ignored in filling the great majority of these important situations, more especially those in the gift of the Crown.

The medical staff of the workhouses and dispensaries, the constabulary officers, the inland revenue officers, the inspectors of poor law and of national schools, and other local officers are all unduly Protestant, but all these offices can be noticed with greater fairness and better effect under the returns of their respective departments hereafter.

Apart from the sectarian ascendancy of an extreme minority, the social degradation and the exclusion from offices of honor or of emolument which this practice, sanctioned by and manifestly originating with the Irish executive, reveals, there are fiscal and legal considerations involved of a deeply important character, to which attention is now called. Certain legal qualifications are prescribed for the offices of grand and of petit jurors—qualifications far from uniform in enforcement in constituting the panels of the several counties.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

PASTORAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—In his present Lenten Pastoral the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale says:—For several years, amounting to the term of a generation, have the youth of Ireland been encouraged, importuned, and often coerced, in defiance of their pastors, to frequent those schools in which the first rule was to ignore the existence, or disregard the influence, of any such pastoral authority.

spread throughout the land; they ought to reflect that it might be still wider and more dangerous, had they themselves been successful in their efforts to extinguish the feelings of reverence which the people entertain towards their pastors.

We have dealt at greater length, on this occasion, with the duty of having the rising generation properly instructed, in order to impress both on the clergy and people that the education given the young should not only be free from every taint of error, but likewise deeply imbued with the principles of Christian piety.

Relying on the grace of the Almighty, we need not despair, nor will He fail to assist us in our efforts on behalf of the children, who has assigned to each of them one of his own angels for their protection.

It is certain that the property set apart for the use of the Catholic Church and the temporal support of the Catholic Church in Ireland was alienated by the State from those purposes and converted to other uses. It is certain that by this alienation and conversion a loss was inflicted upon the Catholic population of Ireland.

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And these considerations have a very close bearing upon the question of the disendowment or the destruction of the Protestant Church Establishment; for though there may be quite valid and sufficient political reasons for disendowing and destroying the Protestant Church Establishment, apart from the Catholic Church's claim of restitution, still the strongest and most popular topic against it among Protestants always will be that the property belonging to it was wrongly taken from the Catholic Church, which is entitled to have it back or to receive an equivalent.

The National Association has sent out its petitions. On the 25th, the petition on the Land Question will be signed; on the 4th proximo, that against Church Endowments (so as to be in time for Sir John Gray's motion, on the 13th March), and on the 11th March, that on Freedom of Education.

The county papers being published by the Association, are attracting deserved attention. Influential members have already supplied local information for those papers for the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Sligo, Louth, King's, Queen's, Kilkenny, Dublin, Tipperary, Waterford, Clare, and Cork, and this week a paper on Kilkenny affords, amongst other features, a complete exposure of the absence of the Protestant population in that historic county.

The answer given to Sir Robert Peel by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday night, in reference to the re-casting of the Charter of the Queen's University so as to affiliate the Catholic University therewith, closes all discussion upon the point so far as the intentions of the Cabinet are concerned on that point.

The Weekly Register (Catholic) thus ably and truthfully contrasts '48 and '66:—

Young Irelandism in 1848, and Fenianism in 1866, left the Government no alternative but to suspend the action of the Constitution in Ireland, in order to crush a nascent insurrection. We, however, owe an apology to the Young Irelanders for naming them in the same breath with the Fenians.

They did not proclaim war against property and religion, however adverse their conduct was to order and law. It is not at all certain that they contemplated the formation of an Irish Republic if they had succeeded in severing the connection with Great Britain; but it is beyond doubt that their ideas of republicanism were borrowed from Greece and Rome, and not from North America.

ALLEGED ORANGE MURDER.—MONEYMORE.—This pretty little town, which has for some time past gained widespread notoriety for the dealing of Sir Thos. Larcom with its Orange Lodge regarding the proffer of the brethren to turn their arms in aid of law and order, now bids fair to rival the unenviable fame of Derrymacash.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—We already see what may be regarded as the beginning of the very large emigration from this country to America which is expected during the ensuing spring and summer.

DUBLIN TO HAVE BEEN PILLAGED.—Public opinion in Dublin seems to have decided that what city would have been given up to pillage by the Fenians there had it not been for the extraordinary promptitude with which the bill suspending the Habeas Corpus act was passed by both Houses.

CAPTURE OF A FENIAN COUNCIL IN DUBLIN.—On Thursday night a strong party of police made a descent on a spirit store in James street in which according to the information possessed by the authorities, a Fenian council used to assemble nightly. A large room with entrances opening into two streets was alleged to be used as the council chamber, and at both doors of this room the police suddenly and unexpectedly presented themselves on Thursday night. On entering, the police found the hall filled to its greatest capacity. In the large assembly, says the Freeman, were to be seen civilians and soldiers in earnest conversation, smoking and drinking, the former principally consisting of strangers to Dublin, who had come to this country within a short period, and who had evidently come with no good purpose. So sudden and well managed was the rush made by the police, that all in the room were in their hands before any effective resistance could be offered. Nothing could exceed their surprise. Some thought in vain to effect their escape, and a man named John Byrne of London, presented a loaded seven-barrelled revolver at Sergeant Magee, of the G Division. Magee promptly snatched the pistol from the hand of Byrne, who is a reputed Fenian agent, and came to Dublin from London on last St. Patrick's Day. Fight with a loaded revolver was also sought to be made by another 'brother,' named Edward St. Clair, but he was overpowered. James Doyle an alleged agent, and Stephen Kelly, who stated that he was an artist from London, had also revolvers, all of which were the newest patent pattern, containing seven chambers, each loaded and capped. They had elegantly finished saw handles and eight-inch barrels. Amidst all the confusion occasioned by the sudden incursion of the police on the Fenian council, one man made himself most conspicuous. This was Corporal Thomas Chambers, of the Sixty-first regiment, who it is stated, deserted nine months ago, and came to Dublin from London about five weeks since.

The noise of the row reached the street, the news of the fatal swoop spread like wild fire, and in a few minutes the house in which the arrests were taking place was surrounded by an excited mob, who were restrained apparently with great difficulty by three or four men, who seemed to possess considerable influence among them, from storming the house, liberating the captives, and venting their fury upon the police. In consequence, says Saunders's News Letter, of the large number of prisoners, the small available force to guard them, and the excited state of the crowd outside, Inspector Doyle did not think it prudent to attempt to convey them to the station house without further assistance, and he accordingly dispatched Acting Inspector Giles to the Town Major for a military guard, and another officer to the neighboring police offices for assistance. Nearly two hours elapsed from the seizure before a sufficient force came up, and during that time the excitement had greatly increased. The prisoners were then marshalled, each one between two policemen, a guard of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, marching alongside; and in this order, followed by an immense crowd, they were brought to Chancery Station House. Sixteen civilians were arrested at the same time. The latter having been sent to Mountjoy Prison, the soldiers being handed over to the military authorities whose line of treatment for them will doubtless be sharp short and decisive.

Of those recently taken into custody—some one hundred and fifty—about the third part have claimed to be American citizens, and are above the ordinary type of those brought before the Special Commission. They are neatly dressed, smart in appearance, active physically, and with a military air. They acknowledge that they have served in one or other of the American armies, and it is perfectly understood that they came here with the idea that there were regiments of drilled Fenians ready to be led by them. Instead of leading men to battle, as captains and colonels, they find themselves in prison. The only act of insurrection, if such it be, that has taken place as yet, is the firing on the police by a Fenian party in Tipperary. An idea has got abroad that Stephens may have been in the house; but that is merely a conjecture. The circumstances prove that Fenianism is still alive in the provinces, though there is no reason to think that there is that understanding among the Brotherhood which would lead to a greater rising than this battle.—Cork Reporter, Feb. 22nd.

A letter in the Post, dated Dublin, Thursday says:—A telegram from Limerick states that as a man named Geary, cousin to Head Centre Geary, of Cork, who escaped to America, and for whose capture a reward of £300 was offered, was standing in the street, a head constable addressing him said, 'You are my prisoner.' Geary replied, 'If I am taken that, and shot him twice with a revolver in the shoulder and body. Geary escaped. The constable is not expected to live.

A soldier of the 3rd Batts, quartered at Limerick, has been lodged in goal, charged with Fenianism. Saunders's News Letter announces that three of the principals concerned in the murderous onslaught on the constabulary at Gola, in Tipperary, have been arrested.

Among them is the soldier who, it is alleged was drilling Fenians in Ryan's house. He is a private of the 1st battalion 45th Regiment, named James Dillon, and was on furlough in Cashel.

The regimental number on the uniform of the soldier corresponds with the number of a military forage cap found in the house. Fenian Raids.—On Wednesday, while Mr. John Ryan, farmer and poor rate collector, with his family were attending a funeral, three men, armed, decently dressed, and like Americans, entered his house at Raucourse, near Cashel, and presented a pistol at the head of the servant girl—the only occupant at the time—threatened to shoot her if she made any noise. They then searched the house, broken open all the boxes and carried away money amounting, in gold and silver, to over twelve pounds. On leaving the house they demanded arms and fired two shots.—Dublin Freeman, Feb. 22nd.

A party of supposed Fenians made a raid on Sunday night in the neighbourhood of Swinburn, Co. Can, and robbed the houses of five farmers of a gun each, all of which were licensed arms. The freebooters were disguised. They numbered about eight or nine, and the men who were thus robbed of their arms declare they cannot identify the robbers.—Id.

The Freeman of Saturday gives the following account of the arrests:—Great excitement was occasioned this morning when it became known that the detectives and other police were making arrests of persons suspected of being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy. Detachments of police were to be seen going in every direction, and persons were much at a loss to discover what was the cause which led to such a general movement on the part of those charged with preserving the public peace. But the cause was soon explained in the batches of prisoners being led to the several station-houses. The first taken into custody were strangers to Dublin, who had been here for some time past, without any apparent employment, but who never were in want of money, and stopped at respectable hotels and lodging houses in excellent style. These persons had been for a considerable time under the close observation of the police, as it was alleged that they had come here from America, England, and Scotland for no good purpose. The men first arrested this morning were the persons whose dress and general appearance showed that they had been residents at the other side of the Atlantic. Although it was known that the Habeas Corpus Act would be suspended, those whom the suspension was likely to affect did not think that they would be interfered with for at least a week, which would give them sufficient time to make their arrangements for a well planned departure to Liverpool and elsewhere, but nothing could exceed their surprise on being pounced on this morning. Some

of them in bed, others were dressing, and some were at breakfast, when the police came on them by surprise; and when they asked what charge was against them, in no instance did they receive any reply. No time was given for communication with friends or associates, and as fast as the arrests were made the prisoners were hurried off to the nearest station-houses, where they were locked up without being charged with any offence, nor even told why they were taken into custody. The second class of prisoners that were taken up were principally of the class of strangers that had been residing in the streets adjoining the South Liberties, and who, like their friends who had been stopping in various hotels and lodging-houses in the city, had no occupation but walking about and who were remarkable for never being in want of money. Up to two o'clock 120 persons had been taken into custody, and the cells of the station-houses were receiving every moment new inmates in the shape of suspected Fenians. It is stated that the Government, in anticipation of the passing of the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, issued a general warrant last night for the arrest of all persons suspected of being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy. The police have been active in carrying out their instructions, and the promptness with which the arrests have been made gave no time for escape or resistance.

A later edition of the same paper says:—As the day advanced the arrests became more frequent and general, and from every direction prisoners, principally well-dressed and respectable-looking men, were to be seen going to the various station-houses, where large numbers of the police were kept on reserve duty in case their services would be required. The female members of the families of those in custody were to be seen bringing food and refreshments to their relatives; and the strangers appeared to be generally well cared for. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city, as it was generally rumoured that the large number of Fenians now in Dublin would resist any further arrests being made, but in no instance could we perceive or learn that any such attempts were made or likely to occur. The neighborhood of Cullenswood, which for months past has been the resort of persons who had arrived in this country from America, who had been in the Federal army, and who were strongly suspected of being concerned in 'the movement,' was visited this morning at an early hour by the police of the 2 division, and a large number of stalwart looking men were taken into custody and conveyed to Rathmines station house, where they were locked up. Finer or abler-looking fellows could not be seen, and that they had been resident in America for a considerable time could at once be perceived by their manners and actions. Prisoners from public houses, drapers' establishments, workshops, factories, &c., were brought in, but in no instance charged nor informed on what ground they were detained, and it was sad to witness the wives and children of the prisoners collected in the neighborhood of station houses seeking permission to speak to their relatives, which had to be in all cases refused. The great majority of those now in keeping of the police are persons suspected of taking leading positions in the 'conspiracy,' and it is strange with what facility the constables succeeded in getting at them when they required. At two o'clock, when the workmen left off for dinner, numbers of them were arrested. At the out stations in the constabulary districts adjoining the city-suspected persons have been captured in dozens, and it is stated that at the time we go to press not less than 250 suspected Fenians have been deprived of their liberty in Dublin and its immediate vicinity.

Consequent upon the visit to this city on Saturday of General Napier, who it is stated, came down to Limerick by order of Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief, to re-investigate the charges for complicity in Fenianism preferred before the board of officers who sat last week, four non-commissioned officers of the 73rd Regiment, stationed at the new barracks, have been placed under close arrest. One is the Armour Sergeant, another the Sergeant of the Band, and two more Colour and Pay Sergeants of the same corps. General Napier, who is staying at Cruise's Hotel, attended by his aide-de-camp, has not concluded the inquiry, upon which civilian witnesses have been already examined. A person reputed a 'Colonel Byron,' and whose name appears conspicuously amongst the group yesterday arrested in Dublin, is said to have entangled the parties in custody, by means of associating with them at their dancing room in the barracks, and otherwise inveigling them out.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The neighbourhood of Glasnevin was thrown into a state of great excitement on Saturday night by a statement which was made that Mr. Robert Byers, publican, Glasnevin, had been shot dead by a person named Sutcliffe. On making inquiries we found that Mr. Byers had been shot by accident by Mr. Stephen Sutcliffe, a clerk in the Bank of Messrs. Ball, Henry street, but that the injured man, though desperately wounded, was still living, and had been taken to the Mater Misericordiarum Hospital. The facts of the case, as far as we could learn, are as follows:—Shortly after eight o'clock on Saturday night, Sutcliffe called at Byers's shop, and went into a small room inside the bar, in which Byers and Police Constable Tracey of the D division were sitting. Sutcliffe was tipsy at the time, and had in his possession a sword and a revolver. He laid the former on a table, and Byers, who was well acquainted with Sutcliffe, asked him to play cards, which he refused to do, and subsequently asked him if the revolver was loaded. Sutcliffe replied that it was not, and he had scarcely said so when the contents of the chamber of the pistol accidentally exploded, and the ball lodged in the neck of Byers, after cutting the jugular vein. Sutcliffe was at once arrested by Constable Tracey, and the wounded man was taken without delay to the Mater Misericordiarum Hospital, where he was promptly attended by Dr. Stapleton. It was found that Mr. Byers had received a fearful wound, and we regret to say that, on making inquiries last night, we were informed that little or no hope was entertained for his recovery.

PATRICK'S DAY APPOINTED FOR THE RISING.—In one respect I find a perfect agreement between the opinion of Dublin and that of the principal parts of Ireland. Patrick's Day was appointed for the rising. I do not venture to say that it would then take place. It is easier to fix a day than to fix a government. But every one from the Lord Lieutenant down, is under the impression that, had the *bullus* of intended leaders not been made, some sort of outbreak would be attempted on that day. The idea of March are not gone, or even come. Is it possible that, even after so many heads have been cut off, the hydra may still show fight. But it is not very probable, and the prevailing impression is that there will be no attempt at general rebellion.—Dublin Cor of Star.

GREAT BRITAIN. CONVERSION.—The Rev. P. Gordon, vicar of Assington, Suffolk, who has announced his intention of resigning his preferment in the Church of England and joining the Church of Rome, has for some time past been identified with the ultra-ritualist party in the eastern counties. He had displayed zeal and activity as a pastor, and had shown much interest in the welfare of his poorer parishioners. Mr. Gordon will not officiate any further in his church, and will shortly leave Assington. A few years since one of his brothers, who was preparing for orders in the Church of England, left the Anglican communion, and it is understood that he is now a priest in the Church of Rome.—Times.

RUMOURS.—Rumours were circulated at Plymouth Dockyard on Tuesday, that Fenian tendencies have been discovered that such allegations were entirely without foundation, and only arose from exaggerations of ordinary trivial circumstances in no way whatever connected with Fenianism.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—The eight members (including tellers) of the House of Commons voting against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland were—Mr. J. A. Blake, Waterford; Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Galway; Sir George Bowyer, Dundalk; Dr. Brady, Leitrim; Mr. J. B. Dillon, Tipperary; Mr. F. J. Maguire, Cork city; The O'Donoghue, Tralee; and Mr. D. J. Reardon, Athlone. It is worthy of note that on the last occasion—in July, 1848—when the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, the Bill was likewise opposed by eight representatives Irish constituencies. The minority was then ten, including tellers; but two Irishmen returned for English boroughs—Mr. Sharman Crawford and Mr. Feargus O'Connor—made up the number. It is also to be remarked that one of the members for Cork city was a teller on each occasion—Mr. Fagan having discharged the duty in 1748 and Mr. Maguire on Saturday.—Sunday Gazette.

THE HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION.—The rapid passage of a Bill through all its Parliamentary stages is not an event of frequent occurrence. It has been resorted to from time to time, as much to meet public convenience as occasions of grave public need; to provide for the suspension of mercantile business on the funeral day of the Duke of Wellington, as well as to guard against insurrection in Ireland. But that a Bill should become an Act within twelve hours of its introduction into the House of Commons is a proceeding almost unexampled. Two or three days elapsed between the agreement of Parliament to the two last Bills to suspend the Irish Habeas Corpus Act and the declaration of the Royal assent to those measures. The Legislative promulgation shown last Saturday has been equalled on but two previous occasions. On the day George II. announced to Parliament that he had declared war against France, the 2nd of April, 1744, he assented to a Bill for the more speedy recruiting of his land forces, a Bill that had been only that morning laid on the table of the Commons; and an Act with no less unusual expedition to meet an event of even more serious moment, the insubordination in the Royal navy, that culminated in the mutiny at the Nore. Soothed by promises, and by the presence of Lord Howe, the fleet at Portsmouth had returned to their duty in April, 1797; this submission was, however, of but few days' duration. The sailors required that their grievances should be righted by Act of Parliament, and broke out into mutiny on the 7th of May; they gained their object almost immediately, for an Act was passed through all its stages on the 9th of that month, in spite of the opposition of Fox, Sheridan, and Whitbread.—Express.

RAPID LEGISLATION.—We doubt if on any former occasion an Act of Parliament was carried through all its stages so rapidly as the new Parliament. At 12 o'clock on Saturday the Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland was but a piece of paper, and before 1 o'clock it was the law of the land. Considering that the Sovereign was at Osborne, the rapidity was marvellous. The Bill had been taken down to Her Majesty in the early part of the day, and on its being notified by telegraph that it had passed both Houses without alteration the Royal signature was given, and the necessary document was brought up to London.—Sunday Gazette.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—The Army in Ireland was reinforced a few weeks since by the 59th and 64th Regiments, more lately the 2d battalion 60th Rifles and 63d have been added, and now the detachment of the 75th and 92d Highlanders will bring the increase up to six battalions. For a time this increase will be somewhat neutralized by the embarkation of the 1st battalion 60th Rifles and 1st battalion 8th for the Mediterranean; but the battalions they indirectly relieve, the 2d battalion 2d Queens' at Bermuda, and the 2d battalion 3d Buffs at Barbadoes, will land in Ireland on their return home, and be quartered in that country. The troops in Ireland are being distributed more among the small towns, thereby giving a great feeling of security to the ladies, both old and young.—Army and Navy Gazette.

In accordance with instructions from the Home Office, Sir Richard Mayne, on Monday, gave orders that twenty policemen and a sergeant should be posted at the Model Prison, Pentonville, to aid in guarding the Fenian prisoners confined there. A strict order has been given that no Irish shall be employed in this special duty. We have reason to believe that the amount of the scrip which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to announce, has been very much over-estimated. It cannot, even under the most favourable circumstances, come within a million of the amount which has been named.—Pall Mall Gazette.

It is rumoured in Parliamentary circles that Sir Hugh Rose has demanded further instructions from the Government with regard to his duty in Ireland. Sir Hugh says that he has the example of Governor Eyre before his eyes; that he knows how to put down a rebellion, but that he cannot act without further orders.—Standard.

The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton made her first public appearance on Friday evening as a reader of poetry in the Music Hall, Edinburgh. She was enthusiastically received by a large audience, and in a variety of readings from Tennyson and Longfellow, she called forth their frequent and hearty applause. She is announced to appear in several other towns.

We are requested to state with reference to paragraphs that have recently appeared in London and in country newspapers relating to threatened disturbances on the borders of Rosshire and Sutherland that the writers of these narratives have been very inaccurately informed as to the merits of the question that led to these occurrences, and as to the occurrences themselves. It is said in one newspaper that a large party of the local Volunteers were mustered on the occasion. We are informed that there is not the slightest foundation for such a statement.—Times.

On the revision of the Liturgy, Earl Russell has sent a note to Lord Ebury, in which he says:—After consulting my colleagues, and communicating with the Archbishop of Canterbury, I have to state to you the decision of her Majesty's Government not to propose the issuing of a Commission for the revision of the Liturgy. The former Commission upon the terms of subscription arrived at a conclusion which gave greater freedom of opinion to every person in holy orders. But a commission for the revision of the Liturgy would in all probability lead to heated discussions, and its report, if it framed any, would be sure to offend and irritate a large party in the Church. As her Majesty's Government are most anxious to promote peace and good-will, and not to open the way to discord, they must decline to adopt the proposal which your lordship and the deputation which accompanied you have made.

THE COPLEY FAMILY.—Mrs. Elizabeth O. Greene, a daughter of John Singleton Copley, the artist, and a sister of the late Lord Lyndhurst, died in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 1st of February, at the age of 95. Lord Lyndhurst and two sisters were among those who sailed from Marblehead, in Massachusetts, for England, in the last ship that left America while it remained under the British flag in 1775. One of the passengers, Miss Copley, now aged 93, alone survives. She lives with Lady Lyndhurst, and is still in good health, cheerful, and in possession of her intellect.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—A large party of gentlemen interested in the extension of religious liberty assembled at the Charing-cross Hotel, at the invitation of the committee of the Liberation Society and of the Dissenting deputies, on Thursday the 15th inst., for the purpose of conferring upon the ecclesiastical questions likely to be dealt with in Parliament during the present Session. Among those present were Sir Morton Peto, M.P.,

who presided; Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. McLaren, M.P., Mr. Miall, Rev. H. Al'an, Rev. W. Brock, Rev. J. B. Brown, Mr. W. Edwards, Mr. Courtland, Rev. N. Hall, Rev. Dr. King, Mr. Charles Reed, Rev. Dr. Barnes, Rev. J. Stoughton, Mr. J. Heywood, Mr. Carroll Williams, Mr. C. Sheppard, Mr. Tuberville, and the Rev. W. Landells. The meeting was confidential, but we may state that among the subjects which engaged attention were the Church-rate Abolition Bill, the Qualification for Offices Bill, Mr. Coleridge's and Mr. Bonverie's Bills relating to University Tests, the Parliamentary Oath Bill, Sir John Gray's motion on the Irish Establishment, and the Irish Education question. In regard to nearly all the points mooted great unanimity prevailed, and a determination was expressed to afford the warmest support to those members of the House of Commons who have undertaken the conduct of measures calculated to advance the principles of religious equality. We may add that the second reading of the Qualification for Offices Bill is fixed for Wednesday, the 28th of February; the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill for the 7th of March; Sir John Gray's Irish Church motion for the 13th of March; and Mr. Coleridge's Oxford Tests Bill for the 21st of March.—Times.

Earl Russell, on Monday, received a deputation appointed by a public meeting at Glasgow on the 25th ult., on the subject of parliamentary reform. The deputation consisted of four gentlemen from Scotland and several Scotch members of Parliament, who urged the chief features of which should be a £6 rental franchise, and a redistribution of seats, but there was a general willingness to give up the latter provision if the former could be made certain thereby. It was suggested that as in France and America the artisan had the advantage of the franchise he should have it here. Earl Russell, in his reply, expressed a determination not to adopt the policy of any foreign country, preferring to adhere to the Constitution which had been found for 600 years to work well at home, and to amend it regardless of the example of our neighbours. He declined to state the character of the Reform Bill to be introduced, but expressed his view that the redistribution of seats was a very difficult task, and not by any means so pressing as the extension of the franchise.

New Boys.—The Owl gives the following as an extract from Mr. Goschen's private diary: To-day I took my seat in the Cabinet for the first time. I confess that I felt very shy, and it was some time before I could quite make up my mind to go in. I felt rather like the Amateur Casual, and got out of my brougham in the same sort of half-confident manner. I got to No. 10, Downing street, and tried to look as if I knew exactly where the Cabinet room was, and hoping that I should see Gladstone or some one to show me the way; but unfortunately I saw no one except a most civil old gentleman with gray hair, who looked at me most kindly as I walked down the long passage in the entrance of the house. Of course I thought he knew me by sight, and when he pointed to the right and said, 'That way to the Treasury,' I fancied that of course the First Lord would naturally sit there and the Cabinet with him. I accordingly went up some stairs, and after some trouble found myself in a kind of open hall, with several messengers seated behind a glass frame like early vegetables, being forced with mutton chops, potatoes, and beer. On asking one of these gentlemen where the Cabinet was, he first inquired what I wanted, and then suggested that the Cabinet was not on view for the public. I confess that at this moment I forcibly felt the inconvenience of not having been trained up in official habits, for if I had been the messenger would most likely have known me, or at all events I should have known how to treat him. With great civility, however, the messenger guided me back again the way I had come, and pointed out the door where he said the Cabinet sat. I accordingly walked up to it, and with an effort of boldness quite contrary to my usual character, was about to open the door, when my gray-haired friend rushed up to me, and seizing me by the arm, said, 'You must not go in there, Sir; the Cabinet is sitting.' I explained to him that I was the Duke of Lancaster, or the Lord Chancellor, or Chancellor of the Exchequer, for I was so nervous, and had been so recently moved about, that, like wine, I was rather sick, and hardly knew what I was. In fact, it was not till I mentioned my name was Goschen that he really took in who I was, and allowed me to pass in. I never felt so shy in my life as at that moment. But I must say that they were all very kind to me, excepting one Minister, whom I will not name, who remarked in an audible whisper, 'Here is the theory of foreign exchanges; but as it was only an exchange from the Board of Trade to the Duchy of Lancaster I thought it was a bad joke.

During the week Sir Robert Peel has tried to extract from Mr. Gladstone, and a Presbyterian deputation has tried to extract from Lord Russell, some more definite information. Mr. Gladstone told Sir Robert Peel on Tuesday, that no changes are intended in the charter and constitution of the Queen's Colleges; but with regard to the changes contemplated in the charter and constitution of the Queen's University, that their object is to qualify persons who have received their education in institutions where a particular and exclusive religion is taught, to take degrees in the Queen's University, and likewise make some arrangements for the purpose of obviating and removing jealousies, and securing confidence with respect to those degrees. Lord Russell told the Presbyterian deputation, which waited on him on Wednesday, 'I think an attempt ought to be made to secure to Roman Catholics in Ireland the same academic advantages which they would receive if they were in England. Such has been the foundation of the inquiries which have been made by the Government. Of the measures which are in contemplation by the Government I cannot give you the details because they are not yet settled; and although I fancy Archbishop Oullen will not be satisfied with the proposed changes, still if we propose nothing but what is fair and impartial, regard being had to the large number of the Irish people who are Roman Catholics, we cannot, I think, be blamed if we endeavor to give them in consideration of their attainments the same honors and marks of pre-eminence which they deserve, and which they would obtain if they were educated in England. The changes in contemplation are entirely with that view, and I trust neither the system of primary education under the National Board nor the Queen's Colleges will suffer from the changes which we propose. With regard to those who have no conscientious scruples to attend the Queen's colleges, they will, of course, continue to avail themselves of them, while, on the other hand, those who do entertain conscientious scruples will have other facilities afforded them of acquiring academic distinctions.—London Tablet.

FOUR MILLION SERMONS.—Four million sermons a year, says Dean Ramsay, are preached in Great Britain. What a thought, and how pregnant with other thoughts. In how many of these sermons, we wonder, is St. Paul's opinion taught, to the effect that though faith is a good thing, charity is a far better. Conceive the gigantic listening power of the British mind, that can maintain such a tremendous institution in existence of year to year. Consider, again, how many of these sermons would be preached if the fairer sex were not allowed to go to church or chapel. If congregations were made up of men alone, would any sermons be ever preached? Again, suppose no persons were allowed to go to church in their best clothes, what would be the appearance of our churches, both in town and country? What portion of the female sex would find the attractions of a preacher a sufficient counterbalance to the annoyance of being compelled to appear in their everyday and working habiliments? Further, supposing that no clergyman or minister was per-

mitted to preach against anybody else, would sermons continue as numerous and as long as they now are? Supposing a Protestant was suffered to attack the Pope, and no Catholic priest to assure his hearers that Protestants will be damned, would sermons diminish in quantity as they rose in quality? Once more, is there any hidden connection between the fact of these four million sermons and the ten thousand outcast boys of London? Are those miserable pariahs of the English race in any way the result of this profusion of talk, and of the 'Christian zeal' for the conversion of back people which it encourages?

A short account of the meaning and effect of a 'suspension of the Habeas Corpus' may not be inopportune at the present moment. Under the law of England no man's personal liberty can be restrained unless by due course of law, and in order to secure to every man this constitutional immunity, the Common Law provides that any person aggrieved by illegal imprisonment is entitled to a Writ of Right, technically named Habeas Corpus ad subjiciendum, directed to the person detaining him, who is commanded to produce the body of the prisoner with a statement of the law and cause of his capture and detention, *ad faciendum, subjiciendum et recipiendum*; to do, submit to, and receive whatever the judge or court awarding such writ shall consider in that behalf. This Common Law process was secured and explained from time to time by various Statutes, from the Great Charter and Petition of Right, down to the 91st Act, 11, c. 2, and the Irish Act 21st and 22nd Geo. II., c. 11, by which two latter statutes the method of obtaining the writ in England and Ireland was pointed out. The general effect of the law as it stood on last Sunday morning was, that on complaint and request in writing by or on behalf of any person committed and charged with any crime, the Lord Chancellor, or any of the twelve judges, was bound to award a Habeas Corpus for such prisoner, immediately returnable; and that within two days the party, if bailable, should be discharged. In the case of committal for crimes not bailable, the accused person could require, under the protection of the same Writ of Right, to be indicted in the next term or next session of Oyer and Terminer, and if acquitted, or if not indicted or tried in the second term or session, he was entitled to be discharged from his imprisonment for the imputed offence. The effect of the legislation of Saturday is to suspend the efficacy of the writ of Habeas Corpus, whereby the Executive officers of the Crown are freed from legal responsibility for arresting and imprisoning any person to whom a crime may be imputed, and the person so imprisoned is deprived of the privilege of insisting upon being admitted to bail or being indicted and tried. Thus, during the term of suspension defined by Parliament, the Crown can imprison suspected persons without giving any reason for so doing, the nation by its representatives—Queen, Lords, and Commons—agreeing to place a portion of its liberty, for a while, in abeyance, in order to preserve the whole for ever.

On Saturday and Sunday morning a large number of well-dressed and stalwart-looking young men arrived in Liverpool by the Irish steamers. It is believed they are members of the 'Brotherhood,' who are anxious to escape the clutches of the law. Some of these men have taken passages for America; others have gone into the country, and a few remain in Liverpool. As the Irish population forms a very strong proportion of the inhabitants of Liverpool, a good deal of uneasiness was increased yesterday by the serious news from Dublin, and in the course of the afternoon this uneasiness was increased by a rumor on Change that a local banking-house had received a telegram from Dublin to the effect that some disturbances had taken place. A portion of the excitement culminated in laughter when it was known that a cartload of 'pikes' which passed through the town were not Fenian weapons, but ordinary boarding pikes, en route for one of the man-of-war in the Mersey. The authorities in Liverpool are, it is believed, prepared for any emergency.—Star.

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—Our old friends—the Protestant Alliance—have been rather quiet of late. They have been so occupied with ritualistic developments in the Church of England that Popery has had a brief respite. They are however alive and active in the cause. Popery is still their terror and horror. The new year afforded an opportunity to open the campaign. So far it is tame enough. Mr. Secretary Bird hops from branch to branch of the great Protestant oak, and cracks lugubriously of 'Papal aggressions' and 'Popish invasions.' He is not at all satisfied with the aspect of affairs. He begins with that remote epoch, 1850. From that inauspicious year may be dated the long catalogue of woes which have flown in on Protestant England. We thought the Ecclesiastical Title Bill was as good as forgotten, but Mr. Bird revives it, and goes through all the clauses with the acumen of a trained lawyer. He bills from 7, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet street, so we suppose, he combines the two functions of secretary and law adviser to the Alliance. He informs us the committee have called the attention of the Attorney General to numerous violations of the Act, but he does not tell us what they are. That monument of folly has been so ludicrously ineffective—so complete a failure—that it scarcely deserves a moment's consideration. The Attorney General, who spoke and voted against the bill, is not likely to pay much attention to the remonstrances of the committee. Mr. Bird assures us that the committee will not relax their efforts to put the law in force. When they get hold of a case let them try it. Another grievance is the erection of Chapels, and the promotion of other 'Popish objects' through the instrumentality of lotteries. In the strict sense of the word a lottery is no part of the apparatus for raising funds for charitable purposes. To sell, or advertise, a ticket Mr. Bird conceives to be a violation of the act. We say he is wrong in his law. We know nothing of the system in the north of England, to which Sir George Grey's law adviser adverted in his letter to the Protestant Alliance, but very eminent lawyers have given their opinion that something more than the sale of tickets is necessary to make a bazaar, for charitable purposes, a 'lottery' within the meaning of the Act. But suppose it was not lawful, how many things are done by members of parliament and lawyers themselves which infringe some law or the other? One would think a practice free from all private gain and employed solely on something religious, benevolent or charitable—the erection of a church, an hospital, or a refuge—would escape that intolerant persecution which sent 'our paper on lotteries' to all the members of the Government, to 300 newspapers, 50 railway companies, 500 post-masters, and 200 booksellers. The Alliance cannot be too offensive. It appears the number of priests, chapels, monasteries, convents, and colleges have increased in England since 1829. So they have, and so has the population for whose use and service they exist. If English Catholics support these institutions, how does it concern the Protestant Alliance? If they require more priests and churches that is their affair. What is the object of these statistics? Is it to expose the danger of Protestantism and the necessity of legal restrictions? We see no other end unless it be to stimulate the flagging zeal and enlarge the paying circle of the alliance. Perhaps, the last is the true solution, for the Alliance feel that all their energies will be called into activity on the Irish Church question. Will the 'United Church of England and Ireland'? We think the friends of the Establishment in Ireland may still calculate on the Alliance and the resources of Sergeant's Inn. We had almost forgotten one complaint in the address—the total amount of payment by Parliament 'for Romish objects' in Great Britain and Ireland last year. The amount is £288,829, of which somewhat less than half a million is for National Education in Ireland. The remainder includes grants for reformatories, Maynooth Grant, school chaplains, colonies, and India.—Freeman.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH—1866.

Friday, 23—Our Lady of Pity.
Saturday, 24—Of the Feria.
Sunday, 25—PALM SUNDAY.
Monday, 26—Of the Feria.
Tuesday, 27—Of the Feria.
Wednesday, 28—Of the Feria.
Thursday, 29—HOLY THURSDAY.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

This has been a dull week in Europe, as far as the political world is concerned. There has been a great falling off in the number of Fenian arrests, the persons against whom the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act was directed, that is to say the Yankee agents of rebellion, having "skeddled" as the cant phrase goes. There have been rumors of the resignation of Lord Russell, who is thought not to be strong enough for the place. The Piedmontese government is about to make great reductions in its army, forced thereunto by the bankrupt state of its finances. Austria and Prussia having robbed Denmark are like to come to blows about the distribution of the plunder.

The Yankee Fenian threats have been well responded to in Canada. Promptly at the call have our people sprung to arms, and the good spirit evinced by all classes of the community will we hope have the effect of securing the peace of the country. It is well known that a Fenian invasion would be actuated solely by the lust of theft and plunder; with the view to rob our banks, pillage our convents and outrage their inmates, defile the sanctuaries of our religion, and dishonor the women of Canada. No wonder then that their insolent threats have aroused a spirit of fierce indignation against the brigands.

HELP FOR IRELAND.—Yes! "help for Ireland?" for it is in the power of the Irish of Canada effectively to aid their brethren at home.

Not indeed by unbecome speeches, by noisy declamations, by scorching invectives against Saxon tyranny and English misrule; not by bogus patriotism, and by spouting pot-house treason; but by their loyal demeanor, by their orderly conduct, by their alacrity in discharging those duties of British subjects which, by adopting of their own free choice a British Province as their home, they have deliberately contracted, and before God and man have pledged themselves faithfully to perform—as no doubt they will perform them.

The friends of Ireland in the British Parliament attribute the existing disaffection in that country to bad government, to neglect, to the old penal legislation now indeed repealed, but whose effects still remain. No! say the enemies of Ireland. The Irish are a bad, turbulent set; disaffected, because they are the enemies of the best of governments; because no reforms however wise or kindly meant, can heal their natural disaffection. It is in vain argue these men, to attempt to conciliate Irishmen by justice; they must be coerced into obedience by severity.

Here are the respective statements of the friends, and enemies of Ireland. It is to-day in the power of the Irish of Canada and of British North America, to endorse one of these statements, and to refute the other. Which then do they intend to endorse? which to refute?

There can be no doubt that, in so far as the Irish in Canada are concerned, they are well governed; that they have not the shadow even of a political grievance to complain of; that as before the law, they stand on a footing of perfect equality with all Her Majesty's other subjects, be they French, or English, or Scotch.

Such being the case—see, would we say to our Irish friends, what an argument, what an answerable argument, you would put in the mouths of your enemies, were you at the present juncture, and when your country is menaced with an attack, to "show yourselves, we will not say disaffected towards the just government under which you live; but slack even in your exertions to defend it. Then indeed might your enemies

with truth exclaim. "Of what use is it to treat the Irish race with justice? what should we gain by giving them a redress of the grievances of which they complain? Since even the just and blameless government under which they live in Canada, has failed to convert them into loyal and obedient subjects. Coerce them; hold them down, but do not trust them; do not hope even, ever to be able to conciliate them." Such would be the language of the enemies of Ireland in the British Parliament, were the Irish of Canada to allow to be entertained any reasonable doubts of their loyalty, and affection towards the excellent Government under which they live.

But, on the other hand—see how the hands of your friends at home will be strengthened by an opposite line of conduct; see what an irresistible argument in favor of justice to Ireland you will put into the mouths of The O'Donoghue, and the other champions of your native land, if you show yourselves grateful for the good and just government under which you live, ready with arms in your hands to defend it against every foe. They will then be able to argue, and with truth, "If the Irish at home are disaffected, it is not because they are naturally disloyal and turbulent; not because they are Celts, not because they are Papists; for they are none the less Celts, none the less Papists in Canada, where they are loyal, and well affected, but loyal and well affected because they are well governed, and justly dealt with. Treat the Irish in Ireland as you treat the Irish in Canada, and the former will be as loyal as are the latter, as prompt in the hour of danger to spring forward to uphold the honor and dignity of her Majesty's Crown." Would not this be a powerful argument for justice to Ireland? Would not this be an ample and a noble refutation of the slanders of Ireland's enemies?

Of this we may be sure: That at the present moment the eyes of Ireland's friends, and Ireland's foes will be intently fixed on the Irish of British North America; will closely scan their actions, and will thence deduce a moral, favorable or unfavorable, as the case may be. It is then in the power of the Irish here, either to strengthen the enemies of their country, or to give help, and substantial succor to their best friends. It is for the Irish of Canada in this emergency to determine whom they will help—and may God direct them to make a good choice.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The day though cold was fine and dry, and the Procession with which our Irish fellow-citizens celebrated their great Religious and National Festival surpassed in beauty all former celebrations of the kind. At an early hour on Saturday morning the different divisions of which it was composed, with bands of music playing, and banners flying, mustered in their designated places, and the whole marched in splendid order to St. Patrick's Church where solemn High Mass was sung by the Reverend M. Truteau, V.G. The music consisted of selections from the most celebrated composers, and was admirably executed.

The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell was the Preacher of the Day. Taking for his text the words of the Beloved Apostle, "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith" he proceeded to show how the Church had, in fact, triumphed over all her enemies. To the people of Ireland belonged the glory of having for 1,400 years maintained undefiled that faith which giveth victory, and that precious heritage which the preacher exhorted his hearers to maintain intact. We subjoin a report of this fine discourse from the Transcript:—

After the Gospel the Rev. Father O'Farrell ascended the pulpit, and delivered an able and eloquent discourse from the First Epistle of St. John chap. v. verse 4: "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." It was in these words that the beloved disciple made known to the early Christians the solidity and unconquerableness of their faith. He made the announcement at a time when there was no human probability of its accomplishment—when the Roman Empire was rioting in debauchery—after St. Peter had been crucified and St. Paul had been beheaded—when all the Apostles had offered their lives for the love of their Divine Master. It was at the time when the graves of the Christians were being dug in the catacombs, when all the powers of the Roman Empire were exerted to quench the faith; when the pagan priesthood was most bitterly arrayed against it. Then was this declaration of the evangelist made; and it was the faith of which he spoke that had assembled this crowded congregation to-day. Now that eighteen centuries had passed away, we can proclaim it to be the same; we celebrate its triumph to-day, notwithstanding the sorrows, the persecutions and the martyrdoms its professors have endured. But during all this long period of time, the truth of the words of Scripture has been evidently manifested—the victory which has overcome the world is our faith. Here, to-day, the Irish have met stronger and more powerful than ever. And in a community, as regarded religious pretensions how could this be? It was a mystery which the world could not understand, that in the apparent weakness of the Church lay its greatest strength, and from that it gathered its greatest triumphs. It was from the Cross of Calvary that Christianity dated its spread and its power; not until the seed was sown and died did the earth produce fruit. It was only when Christ went to the grave that strength was given to overcome the world, there was first the suffering when the cup of sorrow had to be drunk to the full, and then there was the Resurrection, that day of days dear to the heart of every Christian, sending our triumph over sin and death. In one of the acts of the Saviour's life was to be found a complete abridgment of what the Church had been and was suffering just now. When asleep in a little boat the waves became excited, and

the Apostles were alarmed, and they cried out in their great fear, 'Lord save us or we perish.' But he was not asleep. His blessed care watching over them, and He rebuked the winds and the waves, and immediately they were still. And so with the winds that blow and the storms that beat against that Ark of Christ, the Church of God. This had been the history of the Church for the years that had passed. Jesus might throughout all its tribulations and trials be asleep for a while, but He was ever watching over it, and when the time came, with outstretched hand made the bark ride triumphantly until it reached its destined haven. On such a day as this, and in presence of such a magnificent gathering of the sons and daughters of St. Patrick, met to celebrate the glory of an apostle who first to preach the faith to our forefathers and to Christianize the land, it was meet that it should be shown how wonderful God had been in watching over the little vessel; and how, amid all the storms and trials to which it had been subjected, the words of St. John still held good—'This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith.' The reverend preacher gave a striking and lucid sketch of the vicissitudes of the Church since our Saviour was on earth. Going back eighteen centuries, it was found marching on under different phases. She had to contend against enemies of every kind. She was not of the world, therefore her enemies persecuted her. She had been established by Christ to gather together His children from all the winds of heaven, and bring the elect into her bosom. But the disciple was not above his master; and if the miracles of Jesus were attributed to the influence of Beelzebub, what would not be said of His disciples? When the Apostles first went out on their mission, they were charged to preach no longer in the name of their Master; and when they persisted in doing so, they were punished, and driven out of the city. Keeping the faith, and spreading it, new trials awaited them, but the blood of martyrs was the seed of the Church. The first Christians knew that their baptism was only the signal of their death; but they desired to be buried with their Lord, when they were plunged into the saving water. Three centuries of persecution followed the ascension of the Saviour, when the Christian's faith was sorely tried. All the power and strength of the Roman Empire was arrayed against the Church, but it did not prevail. The professors kept the faith. And God showed that a watchful eye was ever over us, by causing the Cross to appear in the Heavens to the Emperor Constantine, and ensuring his conversion; not that the faith had need of the Emperor, but that the Church had need of him. Then came the times of Julian the Apostate, who sought to revive the ancient idolatry, and did revive the ancient persecution. But did the Church fall on that account? No. It was not long in verifying the truth, that he who falls on the corner-stone should be dashed to pieces, and he on whom it fell should be dashed to atoms. Julian in his madness attempted to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem, in order to destroy the truth of the prophecies, but fire from Heaven prevented the sacrilegious work; and here again was the faith vindicated. Then, secret intrigues and machinations disturbed the Church, the creed of the Nestorians and Arians was adopted by many of its children; she could not be silent, she raised her voice and denounced these heresies, and again she rose triumphant, the mistress of the world. Again, when the landmarks of civilization had disappeared, and barbarous hordes were let loose upon Europe to devastate and slay, the Church still stood upon the rock, and out of the very stones, as it were men were sent to christianize the world. The Preacher referred to the trouble in the middle ages, when misguided men sought to throw off the yoke of the Gospel by refusing obedience to the Church; when kings defied the Pope, and Popes had to fly the Eternal City and seek refuge elsewhere. These ages passed over, but they were ages of faith; and with all its persecution the church was, through suffering, still triumphant. It was a crime against history and the truth to reproach her with the disorders existing in Europe during the middle ages. She lived, but she was not the mistress to compel quietness, brotherly-feeling and obedience to her laws; she could only apply moral force—physical she had none at her command; but she did her best to reclaim those of her children who would listen to her, and be guided by the advice of her Episcopacy. Even the stock of the Reformation she had survived, and might be said to be now in renewed youth and vigour—so much so that an eminent Protestant writer was compelled to admit that since the Reformation no Catholic nation had ever changed its religion or renounced its allegiance to the Church, and that while all who embraced that religion did so from conviction and sincerity, those who left it became infidels or worse. The philosophers of the eighteenth century attempted to annihilate christianity. They argued that if twelve men had been able to establish christianity, surely one man was sufficient to destroy it. But after the French Revolution had passed over, and when the peace of Europe was restored, the Church calmly reasserted its rights, and the truths of revelation were again acknowledged. She was held up as an abomination, as the supporter of most infamous doctrines; she had disproved the charge and survived it, and now existed more powerful than ever. It was often said, and it was a cherished belief among a certain class of Protestants, that the Bible was denied the laity. Why, it was the Church that kept it for six centuries, who printed it first, and made it a rule always to send it out to foreign countries by Catholic missionaries. It was the Protestants themselves who were attacking the authenticity of the Bible; and in so doing, they were but treading their natural course. Admitting the right of private judgement—every man thinking for himself—sternly denying the infallibility of the Church, it was but natural, that every man should follow his own conviction—feel and think and act as he pleased.—Everything repugnant to their own reason, mysteries and miracles, they rejected, while in the Catholic Church this was 'the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith.' Keep to that faith. For 1400 years Irishmen had done so, and the congruent union assembled showed that it was still green in their hearts. See that yours is not a dead faith, or only in certain doctrines, but practical, lively, obedient. This was the faith that enabled the saints to triumph over the world—that he hoped brought this large congregation to-day,—which enabled them to keep everything good and noble in their hearts, and said to all, if we are not true to God and to our country, we are no Catholics. They must follow the model of their patron saint, and be loyal and obedient to those set over them. He was certain they would hurl contempt on the minions who would call them disloyal. *Semper, ubique fideles* was the motto long ago inscribed on their banners—always faithful over all the world. The more they were Catholics, the more faithful would they be to the country that protected them. Those who raised up strife were not Catholics, for they were not acting up to the rules of their faith. The Catholic motto was 'For God and our country'—the Church first, but the country afterwards. If they loved their Maker, the more they would follow His precepts, and these taught them to be honest, faithful and true. Loyalty was ever characteristic of the Irish people. It was for clinging to their chiefs in days gone by that Ireland must have been most celebrated, and they must cling to their adopted country now, where their faith was protected, where they enjoyed the fullest civil and religious liberty—under whose laws they were safe and rested secure. He implored them to cling to their faith, and to practise what that faith taught. By all the olden ties, by all the dear memories connected with their fatherland, by all the precious teachings of the Catholic Church, he adjured his hearers openly and publicly to manifest their faithfulness and loyalty: Give the hand of fellowship to those not of our faith, and be at peace with them. Respect for others

must make themselves respected; they would thus prove themselves true children of St. Patrick, God's blessing would be upon them; and peace and happiness here and hereafter would be their portion. He prayed the Almighty, through his blessed Son, to drive away every element of trouble and division, of strife and of discord—making the people of this land happy, prosperous, loving and contented. The reverend preacher concluded with a beautiful and touching oration.

The Procession, after Mass had been concluded, reformed in the appointed order, and marching along Bleury, St. Catherine, St. Denis, and Notre Dame Streets, arrived in front of the St. Lawrence Hall. Here it halted, and gave three hearty cheers for His Excellency the Governor, the representative of our beloved Queen. His Excellency acknowledged this spontaneous demonstration of loyalty, by appearing at the open window, from whence he addressed the people, the band striking up the National Anthem of "God Save the Queen." The following are the terms in which His Excellency delivered himself:—

Gentlemen,—As the representative of your Sovereign, I thank you for this exhibition of loyalty paid to me as her representative. I have reason to believe that the sentiments of my fellow-countrymen in Canada towards myself are of the most kindly description. (Cheers.) But I do not consider this magnificent demonstration as one of personal respect to myself. I accept it as an evidence on your part of loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and of attachment to the institutions of our land; and further, as a protest on your part against the principles and designs of wicked men who would disgrace the name of Irishmen by their conduct, who have threatened to desecrate the day sacred to our national patron saint by a wanton attack upon this peaceful, prosperous, and happy community. (Cheers.) I am rejoiced to perceive, alike from the manner in which I have been received, and the reception accorded to the observations I have made, that I have not misinterpreted your feelings. (Cheers.) I have proof of the existence among yourselves of the sentiments to which I have given utterance in addressing you. (Cheers.) And I have proof, not only that you hold these sentiments, but this further proof, in the position held by the President of the Saint Patrick's Society as the commander of one of the finest corps of Volunteers in the country, [cheers] that you give no mere barren assent to these principles, but are prepared, if need should come—which God forbid! to back your opinions with your strong right hands. [Loud and continued cheering.]

From the St. Lawrence Hall, the Procession marched to the site of the St. Patrick's Hall, corner of the Haymarket, and Craig street; where from a platform erected for the purpose the President of the Society, B. Devlin, Esq., who commands one of the smartest Volunteer Corps in the Province, delivered a short, but appropriate address: congratulating his hearers on the manner in which they had celebrated the National Festival of Catholic Ireland, and the good effect which it must have upon the minds of the community in the present exciting times.—The Mayor and several other gentlemen then addressed the assembled thousands, and at the close the Procession quietly and orderly broke up.

There was a well attended Concert in the City Hall in the evening, with which the festivities of the day were brought to a close: of which one effect will we think be to convince all Canadians of other than Irish origin, and strangers to the country, that is the Irish of Montreal Her Majesty has a strong host of loyal subjects, willing and able to maintain their liberties, and her dignity.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT TORONTO.—All passed off quietly and in good order. Yielding to the desires of their venerated Bishop, the St. Patrick's Society waived their legal right to a Procession, a pice of moderation on their part which deserves the thanks of the community. The religious services of the day were celebrated in the Cathedral as usual.

OTTAWA.—There was no out of door celebration; but the Day was honored as a Religious Festival should be honored, with divine service, and the usual holy rites. In the evening there was a Soiree of the St. Patrick's Literary Society.

QUEBEC.—All went off well and quietly in the ancient capital of Canada. The Irish determined, at the advice of those best competent to advise, them, to have no Procession. The Religious Celebration was of course conducted as usual.

KINGSTON.—The Day was appropriately celebrated by a Procession to the Cathedral, where High Mass was Sung by His Lordship Mgr. Horan, and an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Stanton of Wolfe Island. The Procession was very fine, and characterised by the best of order. At its close loyal and truly patriotic addresses, not of the Yankee, but of the Canadian stripe, were delivered by the President of the St. Patrick's Society, Dr. Sullivan, by J. O'Reilly, Esq., and Mr. Macarow. Hearty, stunning cheers were given for the Queen and the Volunteers; and a pledge was given that in case of necessity, a thousand men, stout Irishmen, would take up arms in defence of Queen and country. Well done loyal Kingston!

PETERBORO.—There was High Mass but no public procession. After Mass a meeting was held, Mr. John Mahony, President of the St. Patrick's Society, in the Chair, when the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. A. Williams, and seconded by Mr. Thos. Buckley, of Otonabee, was passed unanimously and enthusiastically:—

Resolved,—"That, in view of threats of invasion of this Province having been made by a considerable portion of the citizens of the neighbouring Republic—many of whom are our countrymen, and are supposed to be our coreligionists—we feel it our duty

to declare, and we do now declare, that as subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and as loyal inhabitants of the British Empire, we regard any such attempt to subvert the Government of this country, under which we enjoy just laws and freedom of religion and education, as not only unequalled for, but as audacious and wicked; and we pledge ourselves to use all necessary means to frustrate any such attempt at invasion, and in common with our fellow citizens of Canada, to repel by force of arms, if lawfully called upon, any such attempt—no matter from whom or from what quarter it may come."

We may add that John Carroll, Esq., of the same place has organized a Company of Volunteers, Catholics and Protestants, who have tendered their services to the Government.

COBOURG.—The St. Patrick's Society of Cobourg decided not to hold their annual procession this year.

We hear, and it will no doubt be highly gratifying to the friends of order, that the officers and members of the St. Patrick's Society of Brockville have decided on not having a public procession on the 17th inst. This termination is highly creditable to them under existing circumstances, as some ruffians from the other side, might avail themselves of the opportunity to disturb the peace of the town. We feel satisfied that this conduct of the St. Patrick's Society of Brockville, will be duly appreciated throughout the country, and by their fellow citizens in particular.

In other parts of the Province, in so far as we have as yet been able to learn, everything went off well. The Irish in short by their orderly, and we may say dignified, conduct have effectually given the lie, to those who seek to represent them as unruly, and dangerous subjects. Canada may well be proud of such noble sons as are those who also call themselves children of St. Patrick.

A Mr. T. Douglas Harrington, one of the chief heads of the Free Masons in Canada, has addressed to his brethren a communication complaining of a statement that appeared in the TRUE WITNESS of the 9th inst., with reference to an alleged connection betwixt Freemasonry and Fenianism in Ireland. We would hereupon remark that the statement complained of was copied from the *Irishman*, a Fenian organ published in Dublin; that we cited that paper as our authority for the statement; and that we by no means hold ourselves responsible for its truth. Only as the *Irishman*, from his sympathy for the Fenian cause, would not go out of his way to prejudice the Irish Catholic mind against Fenianism; and as the statement, that betwixt Freemasonry and Fenianism there is a close connection, is, in the eyes of all Catholics, most prejudicial to the latter, the assumption certainly is that the *Irishman* said what he believed to be true.

For our own part, we will go so far as to say that the statement that "all Freemasons are Fenians" seems very improbable; though its converse, that "all Fenians are Freemasons" is in the highest degree probable; since all Fenians are the open enemies of the Roman Catholic Church, and the contemners of her authority.—Having—if ever within the pale of that Church, formally apostatized and broken off from her communion by becoming Fenians, there is nothing at all unlikely in the statement that they have also become members of another secret Society which the same Church condemns.

We will also admit that we do not believe that there is, in so far as British or Canadian Freemasons are concerned, any necessary connection betwixt their system of Freemasonry and Revolution. On the Continent of Europe amongst the French, German, Italian, Portuguese Freemasons, the case is different. On the Continent, Freemasonry, as Baruel, as other writers on the same subject, and notably M. Louis Blanc in his chapter on the "Revolutionary Mystics" clearly show—is essentially a revolutionary and anti-Christian society. In the great social and political upheaval of the last century it was one of the great underground forces at work, and its character is unchanged in this respect to day. British Free Masons, we will gladly believe, from the fact that numbers of undoubtedly loyal subjects are to be found in their ranks, know little of what is passing amongst their brethren abroad; they have never been initiated into the higher degrees, or made acquainted with the ultimate designs of the secret conspiracy against society, against the throne and the altar, whose existence and activity have been clearly traced and demonstrated by M. Louis Blanc in his great work on the French Revolution—to which, as the work of one who has no sympathies either with the Church, or with the existing social and political orders, wilful misrepresentation, or exaggeration on this point cannot be imputed. Therefore, apart from the consideration that Freemasonry, irrespective of its ends, is a secret society condemned by the Church, the fault of British Freemasons is this: That they, by their respectability, aid, countenance, and contribute to the support of, a secret society which religion and history represent as most pernicious to order and good government. If Mr. Harrington will consult the works by us referred to, he will see that we speak not without warrant; and he will, we hope, do us the justice to admit that the unfavorable opinion that we have expressed, of Freemasonry is fully warranted by the express statements respecting the part that it played in the tragedy of the French Revolution, made by the well known Socialistic and anti-Catholic historian, of that terrible convulsion. It is not enough for Mr. Harrington to contradict the TRUE WITNESS; he must refute, and convict of deliberate falsehood, no less an authority than M. Louis Blanc.

Mr. Carpenter, has been, in a course of lectures, giving some very sound practical advice on Cholera, and pointing out the excessive mortality of Montreal as a reason for exertion. He was, introduced by a Mr. Brown, who is reported in the City press as having made the following remarks:—

"He called attention to the number of burials, weekly reported, of children coming from the Grey Nunnery; and said the time had arrived for the appointment of a Government commission to inquire into, and report on the cause of this mortality, which was as much required in the interest of the institution as of the public. The intention of the establishment of the Nuns, for whom and for whose labors of charity he had the highest respect, was evidently absurd. Unnatural or infamous parents evidently sent their offspring to the Nunnery to get rid of them, in a condition where death was certain, and in this manner escaped arrest for infanticide."—Montreal Gazette, 15th inst.

We do not suppose for one moment that in these remarks, Mr. Brown meant anything offensive; and we hope that he will take it in good part, if we point out to him one or two errors into which he has fallen.

He attributes the mortality amongst the children in this City to the numbers of deaths, weekly occurring amongst the children left at the Foundling Hospital of the Grey Nunnery. This is an error; for of the deaths amongst those children, the greater part occurs in the rural districts, whither the Foundlings are put out to nurse by the Sisters, immediately after their arrival, or rather abandonment, at the Nunnery doors. It is therefore evident that the mortality, however great amongst these Foundlings, can have no effect on our weekly City bills of mortality, since they occur, not in the town, but in the country.

Mr. Brown errs also in supposing that the intention of the Nuns in opening their Foundling Hospital is abused. It was opened for the express purpose of receiving those children whom their unnatural parents desired to get rid of; and of whom, were it not for the Foundling Hospital, they would get rid of by means of murder, as is done to a fearful extent in Great Britain and in the United States. Whether there be a Foundling Hospital or not, unnatural parents will be as rife as ever; and these, if they cannot abandon their children to the care of the Nuns, will make short work of their offspring by smothering them, or throwing them into the cess-pool.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENTS.—In the New York Irish People of the 17th instant—the Irish People is the recognised organ of the Yankee Fenians—we find expressed the following "beautiful sentiments," worthy, considering the attitude of the Fenians towards Canada, of Joseph Surface himself:—

"We are satisfied that no nation has the right to hold another against the inclination or will of the country held."

What right then can Yankee Fenians have to hold Canada! why then did so many of them and the Northern States to subdue, and hold the Southern States, against the strongly expressed will of the people of those States? The hypocrisy and cant of these Fenian leaders, to use the mildest terms, the glaring discrepancy betwixt their acts, and their "beautiful sentiments," are most unjust and injurious to the reputation of the people whom they profess to represent; for they tend to make that people odious and ridiculous in the eyes of all who respect consistency, and scorn hypocrisy. The sentiments of the Irish People are beautiful; very beautiful; but alas! their acts give those sentiments the lie.

COUNTERFEITING FENIAN BONDS.—This is a pastime somewhat analogous to painting the rose, gilding the lily, or throwing perfume on the violet; yet it is a process that it seems to be extensively carried on, as may be seen from a paragraph in another column. Of the Fenian Bonds in circulation, an immense number are forgeries; and though perhaps intrinsically quite as valuable as the genuine bonds, the holders of the former will awake some fine morning to find that they have been the dupes of a double imposition. So well are the forged bonds executed that it is quite possible to distinguish them from the genuine article.

THE SATURDAY READER.—For six months this weekly periodical has been before the public, during which time it has grown in favor.—Its editorial or original articles are marked with much ability, whilst in its selection of tales it evinces a sound discretion, and a cultivated taste. Setting aside its bad law, and its bad politics on the Italian revolution, the tale of Half a Million of Money which it inserted, is one of the most readable stories of the present day, and fully equal to anything in Blackwood.

The first volume of the Saturday Reader thus completed has been put together in a very handsome volume, for which we tender the publisher our thanks; and which we can recommend to our friends as a pleasant companion, and an appropriate ornament to the drawing room table.

HYGIENE IN LAOINE.—The Corporation of La Chine has passed a by law forbidding the slaughter of cattle within the precincts of the village. This timely preparation for the cholera is a good example set to larger places.

MR. MURPHY'S LECTURE.—This lecture, on the "Wonders of the Microscope," was delivered in St. Ann's Hall, on Wednesday evening, 14th inst. On account of the miserable state of the weather, the attendance was not as fair as we have seen grace the Hall on former occasions, and as the excellence of the exhibition in question deserved. But those who did attend, were not sorry for having braved the inconveniences of deluged streets and rainy skies.—Every body seemed to appreciate the ability of Mr. Murphy displayed in bringing out and defining the curious and mysterious systems that surround us, from the least of nature's subjects, beginning with the insect tribe, up to the lord of creation, man himself.

The learned lecturer fully demonstrated, not only theoretically, by his introductory essay on the Microscope, but also practically, by illustration and experiment, the immense services and benefits which this instrument confers on science and society; the impetus it has given to the march of progress in almost every department of knowledge, by discovering properties in men and things unknown to exist before, because invisible to the naked eye; and the stores of interesting, instructive, and amusing lore with which it continues to enrich mankind, by unrolling to view the hidden wonders and mechanism of the planet we inhabit, from the single drop of water we imbibe—where its marvellous magnifying powers are discovered and its triumph most complete by disclosing to our unconscious senses the wonderful fact, that every drop of that pure, limpid liquid we use to slake our thirst, is swarming with animalcules;—to the no less astonishing disclosure of the great beauty, symmetry and scarcely perceptible delicacy of color, shade and fibre combined in the tiny wing of the little, insignificant house-fly.

These, and many other curiosities of the animal and physical creation were shown and explained by Mr. Murphy with every satisfaction.

But, although, these studies possess many charms for the lovers of research and science, and, may, even please the generality of people for awhile, by awaking their curiosity to what is new, striking and wonderful,—still, they are a little too philosophical and deep to meet with the same favor from their hands, that something more airy, more light and comprehensible would be sure to gain. Whether for this reason, and the peculiar tastes and formation of the common run of men and minds, or for some other, it is still the fact, that when the wonderful Microscope was at last superseded by the simple Magic Lantern, a sudden murmur of welcome was heard to greet the entrance of the latter, as if it were an old friend anxiously wished for; while puzzled look and the do-you-understand air, everywhere gave way to the cheery face and the contented smile, beaming in betoken of returning sympathy and intelligence. Odd looking individuals now began to appear—some with legs so wonderfully long, that they seemed to be nothing, in fact, but legs—naturally suggesting the important question, where they could put what they had to eat, since "breadbasket" they had none—at least, so it appeared—and how they managed, consequently, to be so gay on no "grub" at all, and keep throwing their aforesaid shanks around in a style that must ever be alarming to gouty people in particular, and to all timid and nervous natures in general.

There were also busy cobblers, working away at their wax-ends, seemingly content in the observance of the ne ultra crepidam principle, so long as they had elbow room—the recognized ultima thule of felicity; and visions of poor old grandmas, in night caps and spectacles, shuffling about in veteran slippers "a mile too big for them," "sans eyes, sans teeth, sans sense, sans smell, sans every thing." And nondescript jugglers and mountebanks who gloried in the astonishment they created, by throwing their heads on one and others shoulders, and casting a limb in that corner, and an arm in this, which—mirabile dictu—were seen to fly back again to their respective posts and corporal functions, as if they had never parted company, nor been demoralized in a "belly and members" rebellion, of AEsopæan fable notoriety. Their were simpering maids, too, of dubious age, seated before pier-glasses, and using all their skill and science in the mysteries of the toilet, in hopes of effecting a compromise between truant nature and facile art; and accommodating grimalkins, who acted "mine host" towards their cherished guests, the mice, with all the honors; displaying their usual care for the comfort of their little friends in relieving them from the necessity of walking, by considerably transporting them about in their feline jaws, free of charge. And thus to the end of the chapter.

When the proceedings had drawn to a close, the Rev. M. O'Farrell thankfully acknowledged Mr. Murphy's kindness for having lent them his invaluable services, and furnished them with an entertainment where the experiments of science and the pleasures of Comus combined to instruct and amuse.—Com.

The Hamilton Spectator says: "We are informed upon what we consider good authority, that many of the boats recently sold by the American Government have been bought by agents of the Fenians with a view to their being used in their raids during the common summer."

HOLY WEEK.—The Messrs. Sadler have on hand for sale a complete collection of all the offices for Holy Week, which commences on Sunday next. The work is neatly got up, and contains on one side of the page the Latin original, on the other, the English translation of different offices.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.—We learn from the United States journals that the Rev. Dr. Cummings, Catholic priest, has been condemned to pay a fine of \$500 and to be imprisoned until the said fine be paid, for the offence of administering the Sacraments, and exercising his sacerdotal functions, without having previously taken a test oath imposed by the party now in possession of the State authority in Missouri. The reverend gentleman has appealed to the United States Supreme Court, before which the case is now pending.

Infamous as was the old, but now repealed penal legislation of England against Catholics, there was nothing therein more tyrannical than the law under which Catholic priests and Religious in the United States are now languishing in prison: and to complete the villainy of the affair, we have these same people of the United States, denouncing the wickedness and tyranny of England!

There is no country on the face of the earth with the exception of Russia—(betwixt which and the United States there are so many striking points of resemblance)—in which the Catholic Church is so hated, so persecuted, and the principles of civil and religious liberty are so outraged, as in the neighboring Republic, which modestly propounds itself as a model to the world. The Catholic in the United States is treated as a kind of pariah or outcast; he and his clergy are the victims of an elaborate system of penal laws; and, by the infamous system of State Schoolism which there obtains, and compared with which the Protestant Established Church of Ireland is a beneficent institution, the faith and morals of his children are perverted. Infatuated indeed would be the Catholics of Canada were they to listen to the voice of those who seek to persuade them to exchange their happy condition as British subjects, for that of the slaves of the tyrant democracy.

THE CLERGY SPEAKING.—Yesterday morning the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell delivered a strong address to the congregation of St. Ann's Church, Griffintown, on the subject of the present excitement. When preaching the day before to a mixed congregation, he said he did not specially allude to what was now the principal topic of the day—the movements of a party of misguided men, having for their objects to subvert the laws and Constitution—bring war and bloodshed into our midst, with the chimerical idea of establishing a Republic in Ireland. He implored his hearers to avoid these men—to have nothing whatever to do with them; for they had been denounced by the Church, and any one who would join them was no Catholic. In St. Patrick's Church, before the sermon, the Rev. Mr. O'Dowd addressed his hearers to the same effect. He referred to the folly which had led many to withdraw their deposits from the Savings Bank, and said it was utter madness in them thus to act. It would be quite time enough for them to take this step when their spiritual advisers told them to do so, for nothing could be safer or more secure than the investments there made. He denounced Fenianism and all connected with the movement in the strongest terms, and said that no good Catholic would ever join in or any other secret society. He upheld the loyalty of the Irish, and their desire to remain under the protection of the British Government—to be true to their Church and their Queen.—Transcript.

BISHOP FARRELL ON FENIANISM. Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton, on Sunday, addressed his people in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on the subject of Fenianism, in a very decided and patriotic manner. The Spectator reports him to have spoken as follows:—

"In the course of his remarks he made allusion to the fact, that the leaders of that treasonable organization styled Fenians, were not Roman Catholics neither were any of their members, because they were discarded by the Church Roberts and Sweeney were both members of another persuasion, and as regards O'Mahony, he stood in the same position as his followers—despised by the Church and condemned by society. Although he did not believe that the Fenians would attempt an invasion of this country, he approved of the action of the Government in calling out the Volunteers, and he sincerely trusted that by devotional exercise they might prepare themselves for impending danger, which he hoped in God might be averted. Every man was bound to fight in defence of his country and homestead; allegiance was due to the Sovereign who protected us, and no man who was a good Catholic could possibly countenance the proceedings of a treasonable and contemptible organization, who, that day week had held a mass gathering in New York against the will of the Bishop and clergy of the diocese, which, in itself, was sufficient to show the character of the class. Swindling and contempt for the Roman Catholic hierarchy appeared to be their standing orders. Ireland might have grievances, but it was not by an unholy, unlawful and illegal association like Fenianism they could be remedied. Her representatives in Parliament were the proper channels through which they should be made known, and redress sought. He said the soldiers there, he knew, would do their duty; Britain has always felt proud of the gallantry displayed by her army, a large portion of whom were Irish Roman Catholics, and it was the duty of true members of the Church to support them in case of aggression. His Lordship concluded his discourse in an eloquent peroration, and ended his remarks with the following words: 'The British Constitution protects our interests, and we are bound to protect it.'"

Parliament has been further prorogued, till the 24th April, not then to meet for the despatch of business.

KINGSTON.—There was a very large assemblage of the members of the St. Patrick's Society, Kingston, on Monday night in their Hall, numbering between four and five hundred. The band of the Christian Brothers' School was in attendance in the gallery. At eight o'clock, the President, Dr. Sullivan, took the Chair. After the enrolment of several new members and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society, Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Daniel Macarow, Barrister-at-Law:—

"That this Society learn with deep regret that an invasion of this Province is threatened by an armed Body of Men from the United States, the majority of whom are presumed to be countrymen of ours. The Irishmen of Canada have ever been proverbial for their loyalty to the Crown of Great Britain, and they are now, as they have ever been, prepared to defend their rights and their liberties, both Civil and Religious, which they happily enjoy in Canada. And that in the event of this their adopted country being attacked, the members of this Society pledge themselves to assist the Queen's Government to the utmost of their power in repelling the foreign foe, no matter who they may be or from whatever quarter they come."

Mr. O'Reilly spoke ably and effectively in favor of this Resolution, and was followed by Macarow in a very telling speech. The Resolution was then put from the Chair, and it was carried unanimously by every one rising and cheering, and the Band playing 'God Save the Queen.'

The Meeting was adjourned until Thursday evening next, to make preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Toronto.—The following Resolution was moved by Mr. J. D. Merrick at the last meeting of the Society, and unanimously carried:— Resolved,—That this society views with regret the rumors in circulation that an attempt is being made by a body of armed men, from a foreign country, to subvert British constitutional government in this country, and that we, as Irishmen, and the descendants of Irishmen, pledge ourselves to the government to use every means to defend our homes and the land of our adoption from all secret and open enemies, where the benefit of civil and religious liberty is so thoroughly appreciated.

To complete the organization of the Quebec Brigade, two troops of Cavalry have been barracked with their horses at and in the vicinity of the Riding School. Their complete equipment for active service was this day served out of the armoury.—An hospital has today been opened at the Armoury Esplanade for those of the volunteers who may be sick during the time they are called out for active service. The surgeons of the Brigade will give medical attendance, and some of the Sisters of Charity, have with their usual humanity and kindness, consented to act as nurses.

PATRIOTS SOCIETY OF PORTSMOUTH. The Annual Meeting of the above Society was held in the Separate School House, on Monday evening, the 5th instant, at which there was a large attendance of members, after the admission of some new members, the report of the committee of management for the past year being read by the Secretary which showed the Society to be in a most flourishing condition.

The following is a list of the office-bearers elected for the current year:—

- President—Mr. Thomas McCarthy. Vice-President—Mr. Thomas Howard. Grand Marshal—Mr. Patrick Quinn. Treasurer—Mr. William Finn. Recording Secretary—Mr. J. B. Mathewson. Corresponding Secretary—Mr. Edward Bucka. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. Messrs. James Lunnegan, Chairman; Michael McDonald, John Kennedy, Richard Howard, and Thomas Campbell. J. B. MATHWESON, Recording Secretary. Portsmouth, 5th March, 1866.

The little village of Laprarie has set an example which should be followed by every town and village in Canada, and by Montreal particularly. Aware and impressed with the danger to health of piggeries and slaughter houses, it has banished both to the outskirts of the village, and henceforth will try to live well and cleanly. What about the public slaughter houses, by the way, which the Corporation should now be erecting?

The Six Nation Indians, on Grand River, near Brantford, have offered the services of six hundred warriors to defend the Province, and have requested Government to furnish rifles.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- London, J G Harper \$2; Corillon, S Breerton \$2; Williamstown, A McGillis \$5; Smithville, T McKeough \$1; Martintown, D McDonald \$2; Ormstown, J P Murphy \$4.50; Frankfort, T Jordan \$60; Cape Cove, D Ahern \$2; Beauharnois, J Bisillon \$1; West Farnham, J O'Leary \$2; Norwood, D Murray \$4; Hemmingford, J Clancy \$3; Frampton, Rev H Gagnon, \$2.25; Inverness, W Carroll, \$13, (\$11, U.S.). Quebec, F Fortier, \$2; Kars J O'Connor, \$2; St Vincent, J Ward, \$2; Cleveland, P Rielly, \$2; Plympton, T Bright, \$10; Pomona, W Martin, \$4; Ottawa, Kearns & Ryan, \$2; Ossiac, J Stapleton, \$1; Berthier, J D O'Meara, \$2. Par E McGovern, Danville, W Conkley, \$4. Par Rev J Michel, Mara, T Healy, \$5; Par Rev T Sears, Port Malgrave, J Sears, \$2; Rev R McGivry, \$2.50. Par P McGuire, Oubourg, T Wiseman, \$2; B Lilly, \$4. Par T Griffith, Sherbrooke, T McGovern, \$2. Par F Brady, Haldimand—Self, \$2; T McManus, \$2. Par J Kevell, Amherstburg—W Rowan, \$1.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE time for the reception of plans for this Building has been extended to 6th of APRIL next. Full particulars can be had on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the Directors, No 40 Little St. James Street, every day from 2 to 4 P.M. (Saturday excepted). By order of the Directors, R. McSHANE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

AN ACTION hath been instituted, in separation de biens, in the Superior Court here, under the number 2725, at the instance of Susan Adelaide Holmes, of Montreal, wife of Benjamin S. Curry, of Montreal, merchant, against said Benjamin S. Curry. Montreal, 28th February, 1866. STRAUGHAN BETHUNE, Atty. for Plaintiff.

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, AND WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL. Seal Presses and Ribbon Hand Stamps, of every description furnished to order.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Table with market prices for various goods like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat, Barley, Peas, Oats, Butter, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with retail market prices for various goods like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat, Barley, Peas, Oats, Butter, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

LECTURE.

HON. THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MGR. BOURGET, BISHOP OF MONTREAL, IN AID OF THE FEMALE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, Under the charge of the Sisters of Providence, Upper St. DENIS STREET.

THE HON. MR. M'GEE, having kindly consented to deliver a Lecture for the BENEFIT of the above Institution,

CITY CONCERT HALL,

ON EASTER MONDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1866;

SUBJECT,....."HEROIC CHARITY,"

a numerous Committee of Gentlemen, including His Worship the Mayor, H. Sturges, Esq.; the Hon. P. J. O'Chauveau, President of St. Jean Baptiste Society; and B. Devlin, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, have undertaken the management. Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU has also kindly consented to deliver an Address in French. By the permission of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, the ST. ANN'S BAND will be in attendance. The Chair to be taken by His Worship the Mayor, at Eight o'clock, P.M. Doors will open at half past Seven. Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at the Institution, at the principal Book Stores, at the door, and of the undersigned.

THOMAS M'KENNA, Honorary Secretary.

A large number of additional seats will be provided.

JUST received and for sale by the undersigned, a new edition of

THE OFFICE OF HOLY WEEK,

IN LATIN AND ENGLISH, With the ordinary Rubrics, Summaries of the Psalms, Explanations of the Ceremonies and Mysteries, together with observations and devout reflections. Translated from the Italian of Alexander Mazzinelli. Cloth extra, 80 cents. D & J. SADLER & CO.

March 20, 1866.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ELIZABETH COLMAN, wife of JOHN MORRISON, when last heard of they lived in Buffalo, where her husband died on the 3rd of July, 1861. Also of her brothers THOMAS and WILLIAM COLMAN, from the Parish of Madella, County Waterford, will be thankfully received by their sister Bridget Colman, now Mrs. Gallagher, at No. 15, Mayor Street, Montreal, Lower Canada.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the 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 pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

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 September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:— Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis, Franco-American, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal, Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, Le Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Science and Le Defricheur.—The Nouvelle, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

THE ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR.—The following are the most salient points of the draught of the Address of the Corps Legislatif in reply to the Emperor's Speech:— We are happy to state that the relations of France with foreign Powers are a pacific character. We still entertain hopes of a reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy. This reconciliation is necessary for their interests, for the peace of Europe, and for the tranquillity of consciences. The September Convention, honestly carried out, will be a fresh guarantee of the Pope's temporal Sovereignty, the maintenance of which is indispensable to the independent exercise of the spiritual power. The country has received with satisfaction the assurance that our expedition to Mexico is drawing to a close. The address then alludes to the traditional sympathies existing between France and the United States, and says:— The latter ought not to take umbrage at the presence of our troops in Mexico. To render their recall dependent upon any other than our own convenience would be to attack our rights and our honor, which your Majesty guards with a solicitude worthy of France and of the name of Napoleon. The subsequent paragraphs of the Address refer to Algeria, to the law upon coalitions, to agriculture, and public instruction. The paragraph relating to the finances expresses satisfaction at the improvement which has taken place, and at the economy effected in the different departments of the public service. The address concludes thus:— The stability of our institutions, the bases of which repose upon the free and solemn right of voting, is by no means irreconcilable with the judicious progress of our liberties. This your Majesty has already proved. The experience of the past is a guarantee for the future. The Patrie says:— It is rumored that at a Cabinet Council recently held in Washington, Mr. Seward presented the draught of a despatch to the French Government, manifesting the most conciliatory intentions towards France, and intimating the readiness of the United States to proclaim their neutrality in Mexico, subject to certain conditions. The Constitutionnel of Tuesday, publishes an article regretting the sentiment with which, according to a recently published despatch of the Spanish Minister at Vienna, the Austrian Government had viewed the negotiations of Signor Vegezzi with the Holy See. The article also expresses indignation against the Spanish Ambassador for accusing France of endeavoring to profit by the speedy execution of the September Convention in order to obtain from the Pope humiliating concessions. It then proceeds to point out the dangerous and fanatical party who use this language have given the Pope no efficient assistance, but have only proffered rash counsels and perfidious insinuations; whereas France, even at the present time, is assisting the Papacy to find both men and money. THE EMPEROR AND THE SENATE.—The deputation from the Senate appointed to present to the Emperor the address in reply to the speech from the throne had an audience of his Majesty on Sunday for that purpose. Upon receiving the address the Emperor said:— This eloquent commentary upon my speech develops what I merely pointed out, and explains all that I wish to convey. You desire, as I do, stability, the rational and progressive development of our institutions, and the maintenance intact of the national honor and dignity. This accord is a force in the moral as well as in the physical world, and obeys general laws which cannot be violated without danger. It is not by daily disturbing the basis of an edifice that its completion (gouvernement) is hastened. My Government is not stationary. It is advancing, and wishes to advance, but upon firm ground, capable of supporting power and liberty. PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Patrie of this evening states that certain proposals, emanating from the Emperor Maximilian, render possible the return of 5,000 French troops from Mexico by the end of May next. When the Emperor Napoleon's speech, on opening his Chambers this year, was published in this country, it struck some persons as remarkable that in the passage relating to the Convention of September, 1864, the Emperor spoke of the 'Sovereignty of the Pope generally as a thing which it is indispensable to uphold and preserve, without specifying the temporal Sovereignty; and there were not wanting those who attributed to the absence of the adjective a designed evil purpose—a premeditated ambiguity by which the Emperor might hereafter extricate himself from a charge of perfidy towards the Holy See and the Catholic world, if he should allow the Italian revolutionists and infidels to seize upon Rome and expel the Pope. We did not read it in that light. We saw, and we said, that the Sovereignty of the Holy Father, which the Emperor declared it indispensable to maintain, could be only the temporal Sovereignty; for it did not depend upon him or upon the whole earth to maintain the spiritual power, which is not and has not been called a 'Sovereignty'—nor is it in the power of Victor Emmanuel, or the Italian revolutionists, or all the other adjuncts of the infernal powers, to destroy or to disturb, or weaken, the spiritual power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ.—Arrogance is not one of the characteristics of the Emperor of the French, and it would have been arrogant beyond measure for him or any other mortal that ever ruled mortals to assume the privilege or the power of upholding the spiritual power of the Sovereign Pontiff. It, therefore, appeared to us quite clear that the Emperor's words applied to, and implied solely the temporal Sovereignty of the Holy Father; and any doubt upon this point that may have rested on the minds of others, must, we think, be removed by the terms used in the Address of the Corps Legislatif in reply to the Emperor's speech, in which the Deputies of the nation say that 'the September Convention, honestly carried out, will be a fresh guarantee of the Pope's temporal Sovereignty, the maintenance of which is indispensable to the independent exercise of the Spiritual Power.'—Weekly Register.

SPAIN.

It is semi-officially stated that the Cabinet will reply to General della Marmora's recent note on the Roman question, that Spain will respect the rights of Italy as much as those of the Pope, on behalf of which she will constantly act as becomes a Catholic Power. Senator Bermudez Castro, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has forwarded to the Spanish minister at Florence a lengthy despatch, in reply to that of General della Marmora, on the Roman question. Senator Castro's despatch says, in conclusion:— Spain, faithful to her engagements, and strongly interested on behalf of Pontifical rights, is equally desirous of maintaining a good understanding with Italy. MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Diario Espanol says:— The questions that may be raised by the execution of the September Convention do not concern France and Italy alone. The Roman question affects Catholic interests, and the Catholic Powers cannot leave the settlement of this question to hazard or perfidy. They have the right, and it is their duty to seek to discover the causes of the political changes which may take place at Rome after the departure of the French, and even to oppose changes by every means in their power. That there is in Spain a very large and influential party to whom the recognition by the Queen of the reign of spoliation and sacrilege in Italy is extremely disagreeable, is shown by the analysis of the division on the Address in the Senate, when 100

voted for, and 63 against the clause relating to Italy. In this small majority there were 4 Cabinet Ministers, 14 Councillors of State, 11 members of the Supreme Court, 1 of the Audience, 5 Officers of the Court, 6 military officers of high rank, and 1 Captain-General—in all, 42 officials. If these gentlemen had abstained from voting, and left the question to be decided by independent votes, the Government would have been left in a minority of 5, which would have been quitted by the 20 Bishops, who were absent, attended and voted as their feelings would have dictated.—Weekly Register.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Florence, Feb. 21.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Minghetti made a speech in which he expressed his approval of the policy and financial proposals of the Ministry. He eulogized General Della Marmora's note to the Spanish Government, and ascribed to that Power a wish to change the nature of the September Convention. Alluding to the Roman question, Signor Minghetti said:— The Cabinet to which I belonged constantly refused to discuss the eventualities which might arise after the departure of the French troops from Rome. Italy has only honestly to fulfil the obligations imposed upon her by the September Convention. Respecting the future composition of the Pontifical army, Signor Minghetti said:— After the declaration recently made by the Imperial Government to the French Senate I think the Italian Cabinet should demand to be reassured against any intervention on the part of France in Rome. France should also be required to declare that the presence in the States of the Church of individual French subjects does not imply the presence of the French flag.

A Florence letter in the Monteur says:— The Minister of Public Worship has just caused to be distributed amongst the members of the Chamber the statistical documents in support of the bill for transferring ecclesiastical property to the State. According to the estimates furnished, the total of the revenue of the property in question amounts to 67,444,656 fr. That sum the Ministerial bill proposes to convert into an equal sum of Five per Cent. Rente, which would form, after deducting certain charges, the endowment of a special fund applicable to public worship. From it life annuities would be granted as follows:— To friars and nuns of non-mendicant orders, a sum of 600fr. for those of past 60; 480fr. for those between 40 and 60; and 360fr. for those less than 40. To friars and nuns of mendicant orders, 250 fr. without distinction of age. To lay sisters of the mendicant orders, 240 fr. indiscriminately; to those of the non-mendicant orders, 104 fr. for those beyond 60, and 96 fr. for those below that age. In virtue of the service of the above-named pensions, all establishments and houses are suppressed which belong to religious bodies and communities, whether regular or secular, and to asylums for retirement implying life in common, and offering an ecclesiastical character. The same bill suppresses cathedral or collegiate chapters, abbeyes, the emoluments of which are not connected with any charge of souls, and in general all those ecclesiastical institutions which in Italy bear so deep a stamp of feudal tradition. As to the bishoprics, the present number of which reaches the very high figure of 235, some of them having scarcely an annual revenue of 200fr., whilst others have more than 100,000fr., the bill retains 69, which are to receive an annual income varying from 12,000fr. to 24,000fr. But the number thus reduced would still be greater by 10 than that of the provinces; the Government having thought it fitting to respect certain sees, which, although not well suited for the present centres of administration, are not the less recommended, either for their historical origin or for the importance of the centres of population in which they are established. The persons holding bishoprics, abbeyes, or canonicates to be suppressed are to receive a life annuity equal to the present produce of their see, benefice, or prebend. As to priests, the position of whom is very unequal in Italy, and in certain provinces most wretched, they are to obtain from the fund a minimum allowance per annum of 800fr.

The Florence correspondent of the Times, writes: There has been a rumour current, which does not however, appear to be well-founded, that Signor Rattazzi is to go as Minister to London, vice d'Azeglio, for whose reported recent various causes are assigned. What appears pretty certain is that had the Ministerial crisis at the end of last year terminated, as at one moment was thought not unlikely, in the formation of a Rattazzi Cabinet, Marquis Pepoli would have been named Italian Minister on London. Considering that he was the chief negotiator of the September Convention—the only important piece of diplomatic business that has been done at Paris since the death of Cavour—the Paris Legation would probably have been assigned to him had not his connexion with the Imperial family been considered in some respects an obstacle. It is sometimes felt here that it would be advantageous to Italy to be represented at Paris by a diplomatist whose qualities gave him greater weight than can be derived from the smiles of a Court circle. Pending his reappointment to diplomatic or other functions, Pepoli has just been chosen Syndic of his native city of Bologna.

The public journals support the project of the Gazzetta del Popolo, of Turin, for the payment of the national debt by public subscription. The latter paper publishes daily a list of subscriptions received for that purpose. Advances from Messina state that, at the second election of a deputy, which was necessary, since the first was without result, Mazzini obtained 311 and Bottari 169 votes. Negotiations are going on daily between the Italian Legation and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs with reference to the transfer of the Roman debt. So far as France and Italy are concerned this portion of the Convention will be carried out in time.—Post.

A rather sharp diplomatic controversy is in progress between the Spanish and Florentine Governments respecting the reasons assigned by the former to the Spanish Cortes for the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy as a full accomplice. The Government of Queen Isabella has stated that besides the commercial objects it had in view, it was chiefly prompted to take that step by considerations connected with the maintenance of the Temporal of the Holy Father. While Spain refused to recognise the new order of things in Italy, she was prevented by her own act from interfering diplomatically on behalf of the temporal rights of the Holy See in the event of any aggressive movements against Rome by the revolutionary Government, after the withdrawal of the French troops, whereas now she has the right to do so should the occasion arise. To this expose of the motives of the Cabinet of Madrid, the Florentine Government have taken exception, maintaining that by the Franco-Piedmontese Convention, the Roman question is kept exclusively within the cognizance and control of the parties to that document—a position which Spain rejects, and which, if Spain rejects, and which, if we are not very much misinformed, the Imperial Government is by no means anxious to uphold. If the revolutionary Government of Florence will faithfully fulfil the obligations it has undertaken by signing the Convention of September 1864—that is, if it will not only keep its own foul hands off the remnant of the Pope's dominions, but prevent its allies and accomplices—the Mazzinians and Garibaldians, from filibustering across the frontier—then there will be no occasion for Dis-Alpine interference of any sort; but if the independence and peace of the Roman territory should be at one moment by the revolutionists, whether royal or plebeian, after the departure of the French troops, it would not surprise us in that event to see both Austria and Spain interfere as great Catholic Powers, with the

cordial concurrence of France for the defence of the Temporal Sovereignty of the Holy Father.—Weekly Register.

ROME.—THE POPE AND VICTOR EMANUEL.—We read in the Monteur that the Holy Father has addressed a letter of condolence to King Victor Emmanuel on the death of his son Otto. His Holiness announces that he had performed a Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased Prince.

Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a despatch to the Papal representatives abroad, wherein he communicates the views of the Roman Government upon the manner in which the political, military, and financial position of the Holy See will be effected by the execution of the September Convention.

THE PAPAL VOLUNTEERS.—On the 14th instant the Pope received in the Vatican 104 volunteers who had landed on the 3rd; 96 of them hailed from Holland and Belgium. They entered the ante-chambers with their rosaries in their hands, that they might get them blessed. The Pope addressed them in a short but impressive speech; he expressed his pleasure at witnessing such marks of devotion; he exhorted them to continue to be good and pious Christians, and to endure patiently the difficulties and hardships of military life. Then he gave a silver medal and a kind word to each, and dismissed them with his blessing. It is difficult for one who was not an eyewitness of this touching scene, to form a correct idea of the enthusiasm of these valiant volunteers. On quitting the Vatican they entered St. Peter's to pay their homage at the tomb of the Prince of Apostles. Then they went straight to confession and it was an affecting sight to behold this group of Zouaves kneeling round the confessional, and praying with fervour and self-possession. On the 10th instant the train from Civita-Vecchia brought about 150 fresh volunteers most of whom were from Belgium or Holland.

PAPAL ARMY OF THE FUTURE.—A correspondent writing from Paris to the Catholic, says, M. le Marechal Randon has bestowed particular attention upon the recruiting service for the Pontifical army.—The appeal has been made to the French regiments and to the foreign legion alike, but we are assured that very few of the latter will be accepted. 'I will offer none to the Pope,' said M. Randon, 'but sturdy, tried men, whose conduct has always been irreproachable, and who can, on every ground, honorably take their places in a Catholic army. As for the officers, it is not enough that they be Catholics in name, they must be hearty and practical ones. He will have no difficulty in selecting, for both privates and officers are volunteering in great numbers. The strength of the movement has created some little surprise in official quarters. It is not yet known who will command the French battalion, although the officer has been already chosen, for the ministry have stated that he will, to a certainty, be well received at Rome. Marshal Randon (though a Protestant) has always shown himself friendly to the rights of the Holy See. If his instructions are followed, as I believe they will be, the French battalion will do credit to the Pontifical banner.'

The Paris correspondent (Feb. 18) of the Morning Herald writing on the above subject says:—The Papal army now forming under French auspices is to number 12,000 men, all told. The men are to be chiefly Frenchmen and Belgians—the officers are to be nearly all French; the commander is to be the late Colonel of his French 59th Foot; Count D'Argy is to be the commander in chief. The corps is to be organized and disciplined on the French system, and the French and Italian Governments are to guarantee their pay.

THE PONTIFICAL ARMY.—Count D'Argy, who has been fixed upon, by the common consent of France and the Roman Government, to command the French Pontifical Legion, commanded the 53rd regiment of infantry of the line, then in garrison at Paris. Towards the end of 1865 he retired from the army, being entitled to do so on the score of age. He was present at the siege of Rome, in the Crimea, and in Italy; and in 1859 he was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor. He will shortly leave for Antibes, where the Pontifical Legion is forming. It will leave for Rome in April, after Easter. No sooner had the colonels of Infantry made the Minister of War's circular known to their officers than so many applications poured in, that in three days the required number was made up.—Bien Public.

Our readers will observe with pleasure that a certain discretion is exercised in the choice of French soldiers, whether officers or privates, for the Pontifical army. Only such volunteers will be accepted, according to M. le Marechal Randon's statement as are considered fit for the work that they will have to do. This system of careful selection is doubtless an element of success, and although we are not aware that a similar course has been adopted in Holland, Belgium, and elsewhere, the military organization of continental nations affords some guarantee that every volunteer will know at least something of his duty. Mere pugnacity and self devotion can never supply the place of training and discipline; and we sincerely hope that this important fact will be borne in mind by those on whom the task may devolve of organizing the next Irish Pontifical brigade.

DEPARTURE OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM ROME.—The second contingent of the French garrison will quit Rome shortly, and the final evacuation is fixed for September, 1866.—French Paper.

CONVOCACTION.—The Pontifical Convocation has been undecided whether to fix the Convocation at Rome for the month of June, 1866, or for the 20th of June, 1867, in order to celebrate the eighteen hundred anniversary of the death of St. Peter. In fact, historians are not agreed upon the exact date of that event, some placing it in the year 66, others the year 67, A. D. We learn from a Roman letter to the Gazzetta Ufficiale de Venise that the general Convocation of Bishops throughout the world will not be held till the year 1867. On that occasion the Holy Father will canonize several saints and martyrs.

THE POPE AND BARON MEYENDORFF.—According to intelligence sent from Rome to the Correspondent Generale it appears that diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the representative of Russia are at an end. The baron is not to leave Rome, but is to remain as a private individual and as chargé d'affaires as to matters that have nothing to do with politics and diplomacy. A courier extraordinary brought of Rome the despatches which contained this order of the Russian Government, and it was communicated to the Holy See by his Nuncio at Vienna. DR. PUSEY.—A letter from Rome in Ls Bien Public says:—Several members of our English colony believe that Dr. Pusey, yielding to the advice of some of the French bishops, has determined to undertake a journey to Rome.

AUSTRIA.

It is asserted in letters from Paris, that Austria and Italy are about to conclude an arrangement for the improvement of their mutual consular and commercial relations. Austria, without recognizing the kingdom of Italy, will consent to extend the provisions of the Austro-Sardinian Treaty of Commerce of 1853 to all merchandise arriving in Austria from any part of the Italian kingdom.

The Wanderer confirms the report that Prussia intends entering into negotiations with Austria in order to arrive at a definitive settlement of the question of the Duchies.

It is stated that the recruiting to fill up the Austrian corps in Mexico will commence next day. The Emperor of Austria is said to be willing to furnish the Emperor Maximilian with any troops he may require, provided they be incorporated with the Mexican army, and that all the expenses be defrayed by Mexico.

The work of reconciliation between the Emperor of Austria and his Hungarian subjects, is going on

favorably. The Hungarians in both branches of the Diet seem to be influenced by a calm temper and a generous patriotic spirit; and as the Emperor meets them in a kindred mood there is, we are greatly pleased to perceive, a fair prospect of a cordial reconciliation. The feud, has been most unfortunate for both parties. It weakened Austria greatly, and inflicted immense injury upon Hungary. Both parties appear to have gathered wisdom from a bitter experience, and we trust that by such mutual forbearance and concessions as the occasion imperatively calls for, a permanent peace, may be established. The moderate Hungarians are ready to admit that foreign affairs, the civil list, the national debt, commerce, and the customs, are matters common to the whole empire; but insist that all other matters must be exclusively managed, so far as Hungary is concerned, by a Hungarian and Legislative Assembly. Perfect unity of taxation they hold to be out of the question; but Hungary must pay a certain quota towards the general expenses of the empire. The affairs common to all the countries composing the empire, to be managed by a Reichsrath composed of an equal number of deputies from the countries belonging to the Hungarian Crown, and from the hereditary provinces of the empire. This, we may observe, is pretty nearly the arrangement sanctioned by the Emperor himself when the Reichsrath, now in a state of suspended animation, was formed; for the members allotted to Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania, constituted nearly a moiety of the whole House of Representatives. The maintenance of the old arrangement which put the command of the whole army into the hands of the Emperor, is recognised on all sides; but the Hungarians of all shades claim that the Hungarian recruits shall be voted by the Hungarian Legislative Assembly. There was no dissent from the declaration of Count Barta in the Lower Chamber of the Diet the other day, that 'the policy of isolation is fraught with danger. Surrounded as Hungary is by hostile elements, a close constitutional tie between Austria and herself is the safest guarantee for the maintenance of her (Hungary's) constitutional liberties and autonomy.'—Weekly Register.

POLAND.

In the Times' Berlin correspondence we read:—The Russian Government, finding it impossible to sell the tenth part of the thousands of estates taken, or to be taken, from Polish proprietors in the Lithuanian and Ruthenian provinces, have now begun portioning them out among deserving officials of the victorious nationality. The new proprietors are, however, to pay nominal price in instalments, distributed over a period of 20 years. The number of Polish proprietors in the said provinces is still estimated at about 25,000; but as the Russian Government are determined to expel all who will not adopt the Russian faith and tongue, their number daily decreases. It is by no means necessary to be implicated in the revolution for a man to receive notice to give up the inheritance of his ancestors at a price that would impoverish him were it paid down at once, but leaves him a beggar when meted out in instalments. The expropriation of a whole race now going on in those distant parts is an event which has not a parallel in European history since the migrations of tribes marking the early annals of this continent.

RUSSIA.

The Lieutenant of the Emperor in Warsaw has promulgated, by order of his Sovereign, a series of provisional decrees respecting the kingdom of Poland, the principal objects of which are as follow:—The speedy and complete restoration of a normal state of things in Poland; the gradual suppression of the exceptional system and military government instituted in 1863; and the immediate re-establishment of the administrative authorities in the provinces of the kingdom, which will be divided into eight governments, according to the ancient circumscription of voivodships. The military chiefs will be maintained provisionally in their several districts, but they will be henceforth subordinate to the civil authorities.

The attitude taken up by Baron Meyendorff, the Russian Ambassador at Rome (says Reuter) has been fully approved of by his Emperor. His excellency is said to have had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, at which he announced that the Czar, understanding his representative was no longer received with due civility at the Vatican, at once broke off all diplomatic relations with his Holiness and with drew his ambassador. Baron Meyendorff added that he should remain in Rome for a few days to arrange the affairs of the Legation, and then took his leave. Some surprise is felt that the Minister did not send the Russian Ambassador his passports upon this abrupt notification, but an idea is current that negotiation may yet be attempted. The Russian arms are still displayed at the Roudanini Palace, although Baron Meyendorff has given notice of the withdrawal of the embassy to the other foreign representatives. Whether the affairs of the legation will be entrusted to the charge of a friendly Power, or a Russian Consul still remain, is not yet known.

The same authority informs us that an official despatch has been forwarded by Prince Gortschakoff to Cardinal Antonelli announcing to the Papal Government that Russia has no intention of disavowing Baron Meyendorff. Diplomatic relations are therefore completely broken off between Russia and the Holy See.

The Journal de St. Peter sbourg publishes an article upon the Imperial decree ordering the partial suppression of military rule in Poland. The article says:—It depends upon the Poles themselves to hasten to complete restoration of a normal state of affairs, and to destroy the last traces of a painful past.

Shame or economy—the two things are all but identical in Russian administration, is compelling the Emperor to relax the exceptional system of Government carried out in Poland since 1863. The military governors are, it is stated, to be abolished, their places being supplied by officials drawn from the civilian class. Whether the change is considered merely in the light of an experiment or a permanent reform there are as yet no means of ascertaining. It is intended, at all events, to impress the Poles with a profound notion of the clemency and magnanimity of the Czar who, being strong, can condescend on his personal impulse, to be generous. No steps, meanwhile, have been taken towards restoring the citizens driven into exile by the events of the late insurrection, to their homes. The laws which exacted banishment as the minimum penalty remain in full force; and the severity of these 'ordnances' can be well judged from the number of outcasts by whom London, Paris, and the American cities are thronged at the present moment. There are substantial reasons for doubting that the effort to substitute a pure Russian for a pure Polish landocracy in the Western provinces, will prove on abortive and unprofitable scheme. Even on the condition which the St. Petersburg authorities consider essential to its thorough development one generation must pass away and others take its place before the desired change can become possible. Of course the Czar can afford to wait; and, admitting that he can, there is no exaggeration in saying that Poland will be able to imitate his patience.

The last rumored interference of Russia is to the effect that troops are to be despatched to the Galician frontier in expectation of a war between Prussia and Austria. The benefit anticipated from this movement is not clear, but there is no sounding the depths of Russian diplomacy, or marking the limits of Russian avariciousness. We have assurances that the contemplated collision is all but impossible. Prussia is willing to sell the right she has acquired in the Duchies for a pecuniary consideration, and negotiations having for their object a settlement upon this basis are pending. Austria and her neighbor may now and then indulge in personal pique and recriminations without serious harm to their respective interests. They had better beware, however, when peace and order in Muscovite uniform appear upon their frontiers.—Tribune.

UNITED STATES.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Catholic Mirror states that the most Rev. Archbishop Spaulding has received letters from Rome appointing him Apostolical Delegate, with authority to convene a Plenary Council of all the Archbishops and Bishops in the United States during the present year, and to preside over the same. We learn also that the Council will probably not be assembled till early in the fall—in September or October next. Our people will look forward with much interest to this great meeting of Bishops—numbering forty-four—which will surpass in grandeur any council of the kind hitherto convened in this country.

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.—A Torontonion just returned from Buffalo relates a significant incident which occurred in a manufacturing establishment in that city a few days ago. Of about one hundred hands employed in the factory some seventy were Roman Catholics. A Fenian emissary entered the factory and solicited the names of all who were ready to march with the Fenians on Canada; but to his surprise he found only one solitary man to consent. As soon as the fellow had given his name his employer turned sharply round on him, and in an angry tone said:— You d—n scamp, leave my shop this moment or I'll kick you out. I want no man about me who would rather go to commit robberies and murders in Canada than earn an honest living at his trade. It is said that the man left without asking any questions, or applying for a certificate of character.—Transcript.

A SWINDLER LOSES HIS GAINS.—During the past year a man named Jason H. Tuttle has been sending out circulars from Broad Brookville, N. J., agreeing to furnish prizes of silver watches and other articles of jewelry on payment of sums ranging from \$2 to \$7.50. Recently he became alarmed and fled to Canada. Reaching Detroit he forwarded his trunk by the American Express Company to Toronto, to the address of R. J. Walker. In due time Tuttle appeared at Toronto and claimed the trunk. A custom-house officer proposed searching it before giving it up to Tuttle, who represented himself as R. J. Walker. Tuttle said there was nothing in the trunk but manuscripts, and protested against the inspection of his private papers. This, it is supposed, excited the curiosity of the officer, who had a sharp eye on the Fenians and the trunk was forthwith opened. The officer was surprised however, to find three thousand letters, all addressed to Jason H. Tuttle Broad Brookville, N. J. Several hundred of these letters were opened and all were found to contain money, in sums varying from two to seven dollars, and a half each letter, making a total of twelve thousand dollars. The Custom-house officer thought the matter worthy of investigation, though it had a financial rather than a belligerent aspect. The officer's superiors were called in, and they referred the matter to the United States Consul. The Consul communicated with the authorities in Washington and the governor of New Jersey. Before answers to these letters were received, however, Tuttle left Toronto and came to New York, when he demanded his trunk or its value from the American Express Company. It is supposed that the trunk and its contents will be sent to Washington, and the letters returned to the persons who sent them to Tuttle.—Boston Paper.

A MARVELLOUS STORY.—We find the marvelous story in an Eastern paper that on Sunday night last some body snatchers at Norwalk Conn., dug up the body of a young lady who had been buried that afternoon, and succeeded beyond their anticipations. She had been buried while in a cataleptic fit, and upon being exposed to the night air, animation was restored. The resurrectionists fled, and she walked home. Her parents refused to admit her, believing her to be a ghost. She then went to the house of a young man to whom she was engaged. He took her in, and on Monday morning they were married.

CIVILIZING THE FREEDMEN.—The local of the Noble Register is responsible for the following instance of how the Negro-Bureau is christianizing and reforming the poor negroes:—

It appears that a negro couple had been living together for some years as man and wife but 'wid out de circumstance of the law.' They disagreed, separated, and the weaker vessel laid her case before 'de Bureau,' where the charges were heard, and Sambo and his Dinah was sentenced to be married. In order to be sure that the sentence was properly executed, the couple were placed under a military guard, and marched off to Squire Starr's office. Arriving there, the officer of the guard remarked, 'Square here's a couple for you to marry.'

'All right,' replied the Justice; 'just step in the back room.' The couple and the officer followed him to the room in the rear of the front office, and after explaining the duties and obligations of married life, the squire requested them to join hands.

Bride—'I isn't gwine to do it. I doesn't want to hab nuffin to do wid dat nigger.' Groom—'I isn't 'ticular 'bout marrin' wid de gal. I enter lubbed do wench.'

This protest opened the equine's eyes like 'two full moons in the harvest.' He asked what was the meaning of it, when the representative of the Bureau informed the Justice that they were ordered by the Freedmen's Court to be married, and he came up to see the sentence executed.

With this understanding Justice Starr told the 'happy couple,' to join hands, which they did after much persuasion, and the following scene ensued:—

Justice—'Do you take this man to be your wedded husband, to love, honor, obey, &c.'

Bride—'No I doesn't—not much I doesn't—I wouldn't hab a four acre lot full ob sich trash.' Freedmen's Bureau—'Ye we do, Eqmire. We take him—go on with the ceremony.'

Justice—'And do you take this wcmn to be your wedded wife, to love, cherish, &c.'

Groom—'I tole yo dat I isn't 'ticular. I isn't hankerin arter de 'crow.' I kin lib without de ole gal.'

Freedmen's Bureau—'Certainly we take her—of course we do—suits us to a single allepce. Hurry up de cakra.'

Justice—'Then I pronounce you all man and wife, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls.'

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It may be fairly doubted whether

'The many tinted flowers that shed Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed.'

lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing-room or boudoir in which a Racon of this odoriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be called imperishable, while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief is wonderful, and as a means of relieving faintness and headache, and of perfuming the breath and the person, when used diluted as a mouth-wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilet waters.

See that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this note is genuine. 186

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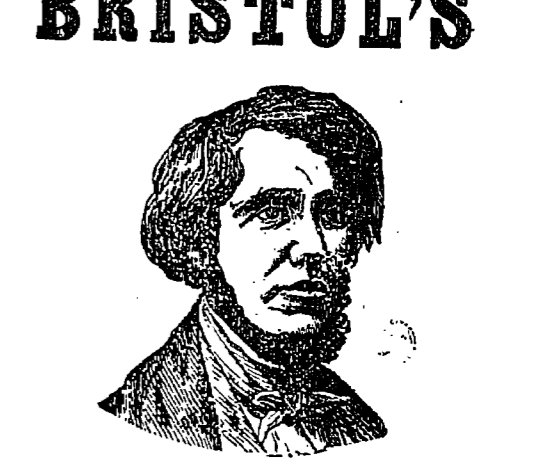
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