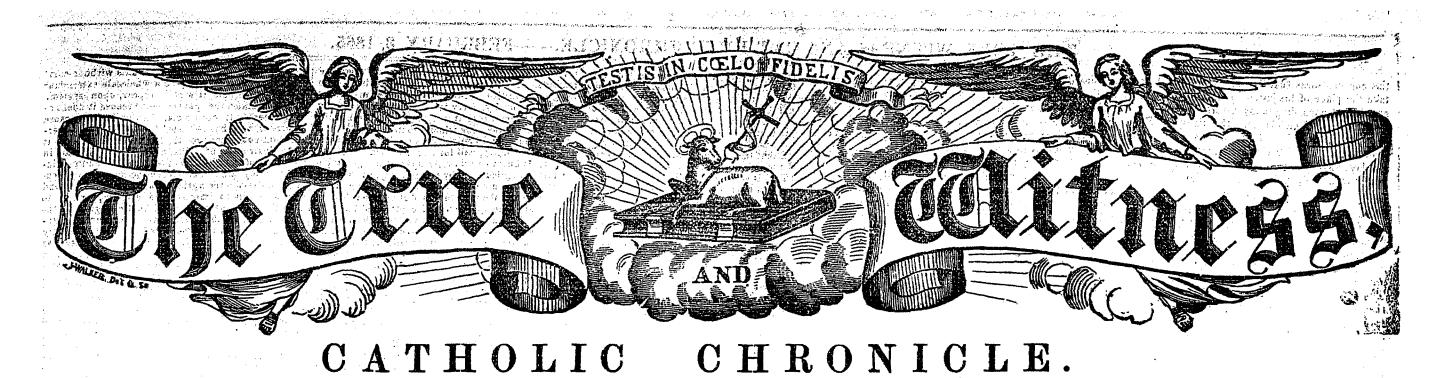
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VOL. XV.

## JUSTICE AND MERCY; OR.

## THE FEAST OF ALL-HALLOWS.

#### CHAPTER XII.

Two years and a half have passed away. Inez de Lara has long attained her majority, and consequently has become her own mistress. She enjoyed having her own will, and she used the power she now possessed against herself; for, turning a deaf ear to all remonstrances, she married a needy adventurer, took an elegant mansion in Belgrave, and the handsome Mrs. Fortescue was looked upon by all who knew her as the acknowledged beauty of the season.

But let us take a view of Inez when weary with the fatigues of the day-fatigues we call them, because attendance in the ball room and the opera bring their own peculiarly weary moments. Languid, heart-sick even of the adulation she has lately received, she reclines on her soft couch, and longs in vain for that peace she shall never find. Four summers have passed away since she plotted and planned to ruin her cousin-four summers since she learned to hate, because she fancied she possessed a rival when there was no cause for rivalry; still in the fresh years of womanhood, she is most unhappy, and of another is turned to her own.

Inez still called herself a Catholic; but her religion consisted only in her hearing Mass on a these words were uttered, and she clung to Sunday. This duty discharged, all was over the child for support, and the woman resumedfor the whole week. She scrupulously gave to the Almighty the morning of each Sunday, and gave to herself and to the world the remainder her that she had to thank her dear son for the followed it.

There were moments too, when, even in the gay throng amidst which she moved, the small still voice of conscience would make itself heard. Then she thought of the guiless days of her youth, of her Spanish home, her peaceful life in and her anxiety to return to Spain; then of her meeting with Eustace Vere; of the attachment | husband to God.' she had formed, buried in the secret of her own heart, and which caused her, after a short time, woman, though in accents so broken and so low donment of her religious duties; and now the house, which I have for years frequented, has ance and in the bosom of his Church; a belief her neighbors the Ashtons, were found conceal. which he had trodden as nothing beneath his life of rechless dissipation in which she lived, encouraged and consoled me, and told me that fraught with consolation to the dying and to the ed in the leaves of her Bible ; and there being a seeking to stiffe the whisperings of conscience, all will be right with me, as I die in a blessed survivors; for a golden chain connects to- surplus still of a few pounds, Lucy and her mo- darkness and of crime, of theft and wrong. which, nevertbeless would make itself heard .- | faith in the Lord Jesus. If sin be purdoned, I'm Times, too, there were, when she would ponder secure; death hath no stings for me. over the past, and think she could feel happy could she but glean some information respecting am thus strengthened by a blessed certainty that begins. her cousin ; and often, when reclining on the soft cushions of her carriage, and looking out on the crowded stree's of the West-end, did she scan with anxious glance the countenances of the passers by, in the vain hope that she might see a fair pale face which was ever in her mind's ere by night and by day. And yet, again, when the upraidings of her conscience sent her to moisten her pillow with her tears, would she strive to stifle its voice, and exclaim mentally---

die sooner than humble thyself to receive the alms of another.'

Alas, poor Flora ! she had suffered, but was not yet in her utmost need, or she would not thus argue with herself. Well, thus she sits, on that drear winter evening, without a fire, the tears stealing down her cheeks, when she hears a low tap at the door of her room; and, on opening it, Monica Seymour, now a girl of eleven years of age, rushes forward.

is ill--nay, she is dying ; and I have come to ask if you will stay with me to-night.'

It was not in Flora's nature to refuse; and hastily throwing on her cloak and bonnet, she band, the unfortunate woman had burst a bloodvessel.

A sad scene indeed presented itself to the without a violent effort, she yet managed to raise die in so unforgiving a state.' herself in bed, and exclaimed-

'Miss Douglas ! the man to whom I am unfortunately united is the cause of what I am suffering. I never cared for him, and I hate him now. I have often threatened him that 1 would tell you who my husband is. Now I will own to the poisoned chalice she had meant for the lips you that he is the elder son of Lady Harcourt, and has been your deadliest enemy.'

The color forsook Flora's face and lips as

'Did it please the Lord I should recover, I would immediately write to her ladyship, and tell of the day, and the whole of the six days which robbery some years since. It is only my holding out this threat that has made him allow me what was necessary for me.'

'Hush, hush, Mrs. Seymour,' exclaimed Flora -for she observed the gray shadow of death passing over the face of this unhappy woman .--'Time will soon be no more for you; employ,

'I have prayed, miss,' resumed the wretched

eyes of the wretched being were already glazed who lives in the adjoining cottage, with you and appearance perfectly deprived of life. with the film of death, yet it seemed to them as | Monica. Come with me, and speed the remaindthough the fire of anger still beamed within them.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

Lucy moved aside, and, taking a rosary in her in such a spirit about to appear before its creator, whilst Flora and the little girl supported the head, and wiped away the heavy damp dews and all was over. One long, loud gasp, and the mortal coil.

'Not every one that saith to me, Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom of heaven,' was the sentence of Holy Writ which entered our mind on sallied out into the bleak night air-and, on her being told by one of the Independent sectarians way to the cottage, gleaned from the child that a young woman, whose death-bed she had that, roused to anger by a quarrel with her hus- attended, had refused to grant the earnest petition of her own mother, with whom she had quarrelled, to see her in her last moments. We involuntarily exclaimed, shuddering at the time eyes of Flora. Too much exhausted to speak we uttered the words, 'How very dreadful to

> 'Oh, all is right,' replied the person to whom we spoke ; 'Julia had faith in the Lord Jesus ; so she has gone straight to heaven.'

Oh, dreadful-most dreadful error ! never to be corrected till time is past and eternity begins, -an error which daily drags souls to irrevocable misery ; an error which leads them to behere that they may sin on with impunity-which tells them that so long as a mere doctrinal point is held, all is right; no matter how black their sin-no matter of how deep a dye-how bad their lives as wives, husbands, sons or daughters. Let them believe in Jesus, they shall be saved. What a loophole, indeed, is there not opened for the commission of any and every crime that can disgrace humanity !

Oh ! blessed doctrine of the Rock of Agesof the Church Catholic ! Oh ! blessed belief in Purgatory-in a middle state of souls-belief alike consonant to reason and religion-belief which rests alike on both the justice and mercy forgiveness you yourself need, and leave your themselves are not pure, and who cannot endure the child.

iniquity; a belief which carries with it balm to the survivor's wounded feelings, for he can be of infinitely more service now than he was to his

er of the night with us.'

Thankfully Flora accepted the offer; and, but at length, though faintly, signs of life were hand, prayed with fervor and devotion for a soul locking up the house until the morning, she ac- discernible; then returning consciousness recompanied Lucy to her home. An air of neat- warded the good people for their trouble; but ness and domestic comfort reigned around; the they could not fait to see that, although saved fire burned brightly in the highly-polished stove; from being frozen to death, he appeared in such which hung upon the face. A moment more, and a clean white cloth was spread on a little a state as to be marked out shortly for its prey. round table, on which were laid the necessaries As soon as he could speak, Seymour beckoned 'Miss Douglas,' she exclaimed, 'my mother spirit of the unhappy woman had passed from its for a plain substantial meal; whilst, in an easy to the farmer to approach, and then, drawchair, beside the fire, reclined an elderly woman, ing from his bosom a silver crucifix, murmurwhose prepossessing countenance was shaded by ed,bands of hair white as snow.

Flora noted well the affectionate embrace of mother and child when Lucy entered-the fond my limbs to the Elms; let me lean on your arm kiss of the mother, as she exclaimed-

' Poor child, you have done violence to your own feelings to-night. So, then, poor Mrs. Seymour died in that unforgiving state. Well, God be mericiful to us all !' said the aged widow | fit for nothing but a bed, and must not leave it 'but I could scarcely have believed that she either till to-morrow, at earliest.' would have so resented an offence for which I have asked her pardon.'

"Speak of it no more," dear mother,' said at the Elms; attempt not to dissuade me, Lucy, now introducing Flora : ' but let us take my worthy friend, my business does not brook a little refreshment, and say our prayers, and re- | delay.' tire to rest; for 1 candidly own my nerves have been rather shaken to-night. The next question must be what is to be done in the morning, should Mr. Seymour not return, which, Monica tells me, was his last threat to her mother. The ly observing,minister of Rehoboth will doubtless be here in the morning, and perchance, as there are articles which may be converted into cash, should the thee down and die ; but if thou will stay quiet husband not make his appearance, the holy man here till evening, one of my men will take thee will not object to give interment to a deceased in a cart, and save thee some rough walking on sister in the faith.?

We had forgotten to mention that, ere these remarks were made, poor little Monica had been put to rest in Lucy's own comfortable bed; and Flora then mentioned her surprise that Mr. Sey- him, and thoroughly warmed by the large fire mour was connected with a family of some rank | before which his bed was placed, Seymour sauk in that part of the country which she had visited into a heavy slumber, which lasted for several the convent school; of her arrival in England, then, the little that remains in praying for that of our most holy God, in whose sight the angels and her hope that something would be done for hours. On awaking, he found himself alone,

-or the Rev. Ephraim Cadman, as he was it to his lips. Large tears fell from the eyes of styled-expressed himself perfectly willing to throw penitent sinner; the tongue, so long used to relinquish every wish of ever leaving Eng- that Flora had to bend forward to catch the departed friend whilst he abode in this land of charge himself with the interment of the deceas- to profane the holy name, now ultered words of land; of her subsequent hatred to Flora, the words as they fell from her lips. 'I have prayed, exile; belief which bids us not despair, so long ed woman : paying his expenses, by the way, out penitence and love. Past years-long years of slanders she had raised against her; of her aban- and the godly minister of Rehoboth meeting- as the lost one has died in sentiments of repent- of sundry notes which, to the astonishment of crime - rose up before him; and auon, sins

It was long, indeed, ere the efforts of the good people at the farm proved of any avail;

No. 26

' My good friend, grant the prayer of a dying man; I think I may recover sufficiently to drag for I must place this crucifix in the hand of Lady Harcourt.

'Shall I not take it for, thee, with a message to her ladyship,' replied the farmer; 'thou art

'No, this may not be,' answered Seymour .---The sun is now rising, and ere it sets I must be

Surprised at his determination about a trifling point, which the farmer could not imagine would be of any consequence, whether delivered by bimself or a stranger, he yielded the point, mere-

' I cannot let thee walk, for thou lookest, man, as if thee were not fit for anything but to lay stony roads.'

Many thanks did the honest farmer receive for his kindness, and at length, under the influence of a strong cordial which had been given and drawing out the crucifix, the emblem of the As they had suspected Mr. Epbraim Cadman long forgotten Redeemer, he reverently pressed fet now appear like fiery serpents, deeds of lips, now turned to those of fear and despeir; it seemed to hun as if those outstretched arms were A traveller, foot-sore and weary, for he had extended not to receive him, but to banish him 'Yet, why despair ?' a voice seemed to say, waich surely was that of his guardian angel; good dispositious, hearing the doctrines of the then venial sins of a really innocent life, receiving at his hands the bread of angels; but as almost every sort that can disgrace humanity .---Still, though long hardened in crime, with somewhat of the feeling perhaps with which the Italian bandit bears around his neck the image of the Madonna, so did Seymour bear the crucifix which his mother threw around his neck when midshipman. It surely was not superstition, but rather at be blasphemed, which led Seymour to wear it as a precious talisman, and never, even at moments when starvation, in consequence of his missdeeds disgrace humanity. I dare not think that I The thin, gray light of the winter morning now on the borders of the grave, however effea-

W by did she cross my path, and, by her affectation of superior virtue, lead him to think slightingly of me !'

Then, at times like these, she hardened her own heart, and rushed more madly than ever into the vortex of folly and dissipation, until the name | that I die happy.' of Mrs. Fortescue was heard, night after night, in the ball-room, the concert-room, the opera, and at the card-table. Dreadful, indeed, is the remorse of those who have been virtuously trained. They see, they know-as the utter worldling does not see and know-the evil of the path they are pursuing-the depth of the precipice down which they had fallen; and yet, though stung by remorse sharper than others know, they have not the power to retrace their steps; thus sinning, not bludly, but deliberately, their punisbment-the punishment of the sting of conscience-is sent to them in time ; whilst it is tentold greater in eternity.

And what of Flora ? Those four years have been passed by her in the dull, monotonous drudgery and toil of which the life of a daily governess is composed. It is true, she had only been able to support herself very humbly; but still she had never felt the pressure of want till now, that, having lost her situation through the removal of her friends from England, she had been | thoughtlessly have given you.' unable to hear of another.

She is lonely and in tears. Every effort has failed, and, for a few moments, she loses her accustomed resignation to the will of Heaven.

Her last coin is changed, and her fortunes seem as dark as is that black November dayno ray of sunshine glaaming over ber-scarce a herself shall she address Sir Robert-but no .-pride steps in, and says:

Wait-ask not the benevolence of others wall-ask not the benevolence of others, the solid to return to my mother, tered, and discovered the wretched man to all soling, then, to me is this belief in purgatory, whilst there is the slightest avenue of escape- the two young women ; and though the dark ed, that I shall be giad to return to my mother, tered, and discovered the wretched man to all soling, then, to me is this belief in purgatory, it

'I am full of the right faith,' she added, ' and my passage from this life will be but a stepping-

stone to heaven." 'And you think,' exclaimed Flora, much shocked, ' that your having this faith alone, without repentance, without a single act of contrition for the sins of your past life, is sufficient to admit you into that presence before which nothing defiled shall enter ?'

'I do,' said the woman ; 'I have held, with all the elect and called ones, that faith in the Lord Jesus will save the soul of the believer. I felt all my life this great truth, that justification by faith is alone necessary : that penance, and fasting, and all things of that sort, are but so many dirty rags; and in this belief it pleases the Lord

Flora turned away deeply disgusted, for she remembered the guilty life the miserable woman had led, and her known habits of drunkenness, passed from the body of the wretched woman, and would fain have left the spot, had not Christianity withheld her. Suddenly, she was roused from her reverse by the deep groans of the selfrighteous Mrs. Seymour, whose last hour was evideotly at hand; and, at the same moment, a low tap was heard at the door, which on Monica opening, a young girl, perhaps about eighteen years of age, entered, and, addressing herself to Flora, observed,---

'I heard, miss, that Mrs. Seymour was dying and that her husband was not here. I have come the truth, I fear my presence may not be liked, as that poor dying creature and my mother nave had words' together.' Then approaching the bed, the young girl bent her head low, and whispered: ' My mother wishes to see you and ask your lorgiveness for any offence she may

'1 cannot see her, Lucy Ashton,' replied Mrs Seymour, the flame of expiring life again burning finally dies away. 'I do not wish my last moments disturbed by the signt of a person with whom I had once bitter words. The Lord deals | since. hope, however faint, to support her. She asks merciful with me; I am about to be received herself shall she address Sir Robert—but no.— into his tabernacles; 1 wish not to see my hus-Why?—he is so good, so benevolent, true; but band again, and hope he will not return, and I late for you to return home. I like not this The thin, gray light of the winter mornin will not see your mother.'

gether the Church militant and suffering ; not ther agreed to take Monica into their own family Crimes of the blackest dye rose up against him. one link is broken nor shall be dissolved till time untill news could be gleaned respecting the fa- and the words of love which had hung upon his shall be no more and the glorious day of eternity ther of the little girl.

On the other hand, what a fearful amount of spiritual pride is engendered by the contrary doctrine. Few, however great their sins may be, we think themselves sufficiently bad to deserve eternal torments; and, as they die with the holy name upon the their lips, where is the friend who thinks it ? There is then only heaven left, and God, who is essentially just, is thus made to dispessess Himself ot one of His first attributes; for, according to this most erroneous belief, the saint and the sinner, the self-righteous and the repentant, the creature, mayhop, whose life has been cut short ere yet it had grown to maturity, and the hoary-beaded wretch whose days have been one long scene of wickedness,each meet with the self-same reward.

But return we from our digression. Lucy and dropping one of the beads between her fin- | in the desert of his heart. gers, she uttered that most beautiful aspiration used in the Rosary for the dead,-

eternal rest,' each decade beginning with the Our Father,' and ending with ' Eternal rest give to them, O Lord, and may they sleep in skirts of E-. peace.'

And then said in a low voice, '1 wish, Miss Douglas, we could offer up this consoling prayer | a piercing, freezing blast through the openings in to see if I can be of any help; though, to say for that soul, which, with such improper feelings, the shed. has passed out of this life.'

As to Monica, her state was most distressing. Knowing little of a mother's care, and still less of a mother's love, she could not be supposed to feel very sincerely a mother's loss. Yet she stood in the awful presence of death ; her father | and thrusting his hand in his bosom, Seymouraway, she knew not where: and now, at the for he it was-drew forth the crucifix on which solemn midnight hour, she wept and sobbed, he had extorted the vow from Flora, and, pressshrank and cowered close beside Flora, whose ing it to his lips, exclaimed, with sentiments of stared him in the face, even to contemplate for as it were brightly, as the candle in its socket hands were busily employed in performing the pentence, 'From sudden and unprovided death an instant parting with it for temporary relief.sends forth still a few bright sparks before it last duties to the remains of one of the elect of deliver me, O Lord !' Then the hand grew Hope again cheered him with its benign influ-Rehoboth, whose call its minister confidently as- more stiff and cold, the limbs more rigid, the ence : There is a stepping-stone, betwirt heaserted bad been given to her many years eyelids closed, no longer able to resist the sleep ven and hell, he cried. A long, long account

'Miss Douglas,' said Lucy, when they had

#### CHAPTER XIV.

walked many a long mile, reached, towards the from his presence; and he already seemed to close of a dark cold day in December, the little bear the dreadful words, 'Depart for ever!' town of E---. He was hungry, faint, ill-clad ; | tinging in his ears. his cheeks were hollow; his whole frame trembled like that of one with an ague-fit; yet still he pushed on-one only end in view. Old 'thou hast been saved for repentance: Was thoughts seemed to revive in his mind as he there not a thief upon the cross, and was he not wandered down the streets of the little country saved? One saved as his last hour drew nigh, town ; old thoughts and remembrances of things | one only, that none may despair ; one only. that he had long since forgotten now returned. Was none may presume.' Again, a ray of hope there one bright speck in his misspent life ? Yes, illumined the recesses of this hitherto dark heart. there was; but the wayfarer had to go back to as faintly at first, then more vividly burst upon the days of his early youth to find it; later on, his mind the early teaching of the Church .-when the youth had merged into the man, and Again he is a child lisping his prayers at his mowhen years stole on one after the other, there ther's knee; then a youth, docile, gentle, with was no green spot to be found, all was a dark Ashton held up her rosary as the last breath tissue of vice and injustice ; and on that one Church from the village priest of E ---- ; at his bright, fresh spot he rested, for it was as an oasis | feet breathing forth, in the sacred tribunal, the

The village clock had struck ten, yet still he journeyed on with a languid, jaded step, his pur- years go on, and the youth merges into man-'Compassionate Jesus, have mercy on the pose being to reach the Elms, if possible, that hood, a dense, dark cloud rises up before his souls of the faithful departed, and grant them night; but the powers both of mind and body mental vision—his first fall a bad companion's seemed failing, and he at length crept into an example; then follow long years of profligacy. empty shed which belong to a farmer in the out- crime, and irreligion, theft, and wickedness of

Hour crept on after hour, the slars gleamed brightly in the heavens, and the wind swept with

The teeth of the traveller chattered with the cold: his limbs became numbed; a heavy parting with him on his first leaving home as a drowsiness, which he had not the power to resist, stole over him; he knew that, were he to yield under its iufluence, he might awake in eternity ; latent feeling of reverence for the religion which which pressed upon them, and the half frozen | unve 1 to settle, of sin uncancelled, of debts unman sank into the torpor which, the persons so | said, sullied with almost every crime that can

place! the presence of death at all times is pierced faintly through the open shed ere relief cious my repentance, can expect to be admitted Slowly, faintly fell these words on the ears of solemn; but really this death seems so unballow was at hand, when two of the farm-servants en- into the realms of everlasting bliss. How con-

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--FEBRUARY, 3, 1865.

#### والمتحد فللا موال فالماتين والمعاد 2 المجروبية . وحد مرجع المعاد المعادية المواد المواد . وحد مرجع المعاد المعاد المعاد المواد .

take the place of his justice, and award to me a punishment according to my deserts."

Thus argued with himself the unhappy Seymour, who, conscious that he was dying, felt desirous to atone for his past errors as far as in him lay, and by a sincere repentance, make his peace with God, without further delay.

#### CHAPTER XV.

The old mansion, long known by the name of the Elms, was closed for the night, and Sir Godfrey, his mother, and Father Lawlord, their chaplain, a man far advanced in years, and well calculated in every way to win souls to Christ, are seated conversing together of old times .--The wind howls and sighs amongst the trees, and the snow is spread like a white garment over the face of nature; but within the house reigns. an air of old English comfort and neatness; heavy crimson curtains shut out the cheerless prospect from without, and a large fire burns briskly in the ample store.

But why does Lady Harcourt start and turn pale as she opens a small packet a servant places in her hand ? Within the inclosure is written, in a fine, clear hand, the words, ' This token of a mother's love is now returned by a dying and repentant son.' A messenger waits a reply .--The poor lady rose from her seat, and endeav ored to reach the door; but, overcome by her emotion, she sank upon a chair, and her excited feelings found their vent in tears. To the priest and her son all was a mystery; for, rising, she left the apartment, to see the messenger alluded to; but the mystery was one no longer, when Sir Godfrey took up the crucifix and the paper which inclosed it, which, in the excitement of - the moment, Lady Harcourt had left upon the table.

On entering the hall, she beheld a man, emaciated, worn almost to a shadow, looking old, very old, far too aged to be, as she dreaded the stranger would prove to be, her lost Edward .-Alas [ poor mother ! dissipation and a life of crime will tell upon the frame far more strikingly than the hand of time; his attire too so shabby, so wretchedly poor. All these observations were but the work of a moment; then advancing, in a tremulous tone, she exclaimed,-

'You bring me news of Edward Seymour ;tell me quickly where I may find my long-lost but repeatant son.'

outcast, as Lady Harcourt uttered these words, and, advancing towards her, he whispered, fearful lest the servants should hear him,-

. Mother, he is tere ; have you quite forgotten me : dare you own me for your son ?'

For a moment Lady Harcourt's senses seemed to wander, for an instant she looked in speechless amazement on the speaker. Was it possible that her own son was so miserable, so very wretched as his appearance betokened him to be ? Then came old memories of far off-days; a likeness, faint indeed, such as one traces between the original and some ill-executed copy; there was look upon this individual not only as the last man Edward indeed, her favorite son, not as she of his race in esse but also in posse. strove to recall his features to her mind, as in the days of his youth and early manhood, but a wreck, a ruin, a mere shadow remained; and mother and son are now locked in one long em- the face of the earth, and of His having determined brace. Weep on, poor mother ! thou hast found | the times before appointed and the bounds of their him in the arms of death, it is true; but thou babitation, the blotting out of an orb from the starhast found hun sincere in repentance as he was once hadened in vice.

infancy, stretched upon the couch, well-nigh the couch of death, thou didst pray so earnestly that his life might be spared. Ah, yes ! Lady Harcourt, you can well remember that even amid what was then thy poverty, that when the minister of God sought to soothe thee, and teach thee to submit with resignation if thy only child must die, that thou didst exclaim with all the impetuosity of thy nature,-

Viaticum and the holy oils, aware, from what the medical attendant had said, that he might not even survive through the day.

Lady Harcourt was painfully struck by the change which even a few short hours had made; but we had forgotten to say that she was not alone; Sir Godfrey would take no denial, but had insisted on accompanying his mother; and now the half-brothers again stood face to face, old teuds, caused solely by the wickedness of one, now forgotten, and an excression of the deepest sympathy and compassion on the countenance of Sir Godfrey.

A faint smile, like unto the wintry sunbeam on a waste of snow, passed over the features of Seymour when his brother cutered; and raising himself on his left arm, he signed him to come nearer, then he exclaimed,-

'Godfrey, I have deeply injured you, and cannot depart in peace till I have told you all.'

'I will hear nothing,' replied his brother ;-let the past be forgotten; and, having made your peace with God, disturb not your mind by aught else, let it be thought of no longer.'

This may not be,' exclaimed the dying man, raising himself in the bed by a violent effort as he spoke ; ' one deed in particular has sat heavily upon my conscience, and restitution can be made only in a very slight degree. I can only die happily by confessing to all that sin which I have already declared in the tribuoal of penance. This ring, he continued, holding up a superb diamond ring as he spoke, which had been highly treasured by Sir Godfrey as having belonged to his deceased tather, ' will explain all, Godfrey ; do you wonder that I, who, like a midnight robber, broke into your house and purloined your goods, extorting an oath to aid me in my villanous purpose from a young girl whom I knew, from the striking resemblance in her features, to belong to the family of the Mortimers of Ravensbourne?

#### (To be Continued.)

The subjoined article from a Van Dieman's Land paper is strikingly illustrative of the moral effects of Protestant colonisation and Protestant civilisation. In all countries, settled by Protestants, the abori. gines have been quickly "improved off the face of the earth ;" whilst in countries colonised by Catholice the natives have been preserved-civilised and Large tears coursed down the cheeks of the brought within the pale of Christianity. Why this great and constant difference?

#### THE LAST MAN.

(From the Hobart Town Mercury.)

At the last ball at Government House Hobart Town, there appeared the last male aboriginal inhabitant of Tasmania. We had read much before of the last man, and heard much of the last man of his race, but had never expected to have been favoured with the sight of such a person. In this case, indeed, the person in question was accompanied by three aboriginal females, the sole living representa-tives of the race beside himself, but not of such an age, or an appearance, as to justify the expectation of any future addition to their number. We may,

In this, there is something very serious, if not very affecting. If we are to receive in its strict li teral acceptation what we read in holy writ of God's having made of one blood all nations that dwell on ry sphere that rolls over our heads would involve no such consequences as the blotting out of a race of

men. And yet where the white man has been And now, whilst still gazing, thou canst re- brought into contact with those of another hue, member that impatient, impetuous prayer which | there is too much truth in what has sometimes been once fell from thy lips, when, in the days of his alleged, that his shadow has appeared, as if by an infancy stretched upon the couch, well-nigh the ordained law of heaven, to be the shadow of death to all others. That has been strikingly illustrated in the history of the aborigines of this country, so far as it can be traced. From their first contact with the whites, until their final separation, the tendency was downwards, and it was then too late to arrest the progress in that direction. It is not in human nature to be recuperative beyond a certain point. We sometimes speak of savage life with feelings bordering on contempt, but it is quite possible for born and bred savages to be made worse than savages by those who boast of an advanced civilisation. In their attempts to exorcise the denon of savage life, those who boast of an advanced civilisation not unfrequently make the savage two-fold more a child of hell than he was before. Of this, there has been no want of proof in any of the attempts at modern colonisation, but it has been pre-eminently the case here. We wish to draw no picture not warranted by facts, or not susceptible of verification even to the minutest details. It is not possible for us to go much into detail here, but we wish it to be distinctly understood that we write in the light of well-ascertained facts now upon record, and which can be produced, if required. With less than this, we should scarcely be justified, perhaps, in the tone we have assumed We can do no more here than give a rapid sketch of the history of this race of people from the time the white man was first bronght into contact with them down to the present, interspersed with an occasional remark or two of a more general nature, in justification of the position we have already taken up. Their number in the first decade of the present century bas been variously estimated at 7,000. But others set them down at 4,000 to 5,000 only. In the judgment of charity, and in consideration of the last man, let us take them at the smaller of these two numbers. The gulf to be bridged over is still wide enough, and there would be plenty of room for horifying details between the extremities of the span, f our space admitted of these. But by what means has this process of extinction been carried on? At first, the aboriginal inhabitants of Teemania are said to have been harmless enough, but this did not protect them from maitrentment by the whites. So early as 1810, Governor Codina had to complain of this, shu issued an order to the effect that any person detected in firing wantooly on the antives, or murdering them " in cond blood," chould suffer the extremes pensities of the law. And yet lesser of feaces signat them were very lear-nity dealt with during Governor Couling's time. One man, for in stance, was merely flogg if for exposing the cars of s hav be ned unitshied, and support for cutting off. the little flager of a native, and using it as a tobaccostopper. Cot Divey and Colonel Sirell, Governor Collins's successors, after a hitf interval, the former from 1813 to 1817, and the latter from 1317 to 1824, second to have had the same ground of complaint spained the whites for their maltreatment of the natives, and during their governucation we need with many a sad and mourn-"The pior producal might have to make on the foi- fait sile. In Governor Devey's time ton practice of firing on the natives was common, and in Garernor soilly With the dawn, then, of the winter morning, Sorrell's the anithen of the mitives were stalon. with mpunity, and their women treated most shantofally by lend fellows of the baser sort. One of there ruthins housted of having captured a rativa woman, whose Witchard he had hilled shad of being

ceal the fact, that the natives had for some years past been the perpetrators of the most astounding atrocities. That is admitted on all hands. But most of these atrocities were to be traced to a spirit of retaliation and revenge. The natives were not only goaded to madness by the treatment they themselves met with, but by the bruta! conduct with which their women and children were treated by the depraved whites. Things had thus come to such a pass on both sides as to render it necessary that some decided step should be taken on the part of the government and the settlers, and this lands us in that portion of the history of the decadence of this unfortunate race of people, which partakes almost as much of the character of the ludicrous as it doss

of the horrifying. Governor Arthur conceived the bold design of making war upon the natives, but he hardly acted, we think, in a spirit of fairness in making it a sine qua non that his intention of doing. this should be carefully concealed from them. This is not in accordance with the usages of modern warfare. But then they wore savages, and were to be captured, and not slain, if the latter could be avoid-

ed. The plea for this war was, that all attemps to tame,' not civilise them, had failed, and that there was no safety for life or property so long as they were allowed to be at large. It would be too long a story to go through all the preparetions for this campaign, or to even hint at the mode in which it was conducted. All the settlers were required to turn out on the 1st of October, 1830, and every part of the miand was invested. The force on our side consisted of nearly 5,000 men well armed, and that of the unsuspecting natives of not more than 1,500 to 2,000, including their women and children, with no other arms than their spears and waddies. To so small a number had the natives now been reduced by their intercourse with the settlers. Thousands of muskets had been charged from time to time for their destruction, and had effected their deadly purpose. Governor Arthur put on a face of becoming gravity for the campaign, and the parties in it dignilled it with the name of the 'black war.' The natives were, if possible, to have been driven into crawled away home' before the campaign was half month, and the Governor bimself was 'lost three here. sults.

Nothing dismayed, however, it was now determined to effect by strategy what could not be done in the open field, and a very fitting agent for this was found in the person of Mr. Robinson, who was afterward appointed to the office of Protector of Aborigines. There are various opinions as to the fitness of this gentleman for his office, but there can be no doubt whatever as to his having been a man of great daring, or as to his success in carrying out the views of the government of the day. He was appointed in 1829 to take charge of some natives in Bruni Island then captured, and from them he acquired a partial knowledge of the native language. His business, after the 'black war' was over was to take them by guile-to capture them, as he expressed it, 'by the withdrawal of intimidation, and the employment of persuasion only'-and whether he acted up to this system or not throughout, he certainly succeeded to admiration. At this work he continued for a number of years and the last batch of natives was captured, after he had left the colony, at Circular Head, and were conveyed to Flinder's Island, the place that had been determined upon in the interim for the reception of the rest, and where they were already provided for by the goverament. At the beginning of Mr. Robinson's mission, it was estimated, that there were about 700 at large -showing what havoc had been made of them from 1810, when their number on the lowest computation was between 4,000 and 5,000, and 1830 - that is to and it was confidently asserted by many, the event has proved, that that island would shortly be their grave. But it is no part of our object on the present occasion to discuss the policy of this, or any other portion of the conduct of the government, with regard to the nativos. We have had too much to do with facts to leave 100m for anything else. As we started, so we desire to close, with a bare reference to the fact, that the Tasmanian natives, as a race, are now virtually extinct. There is only one man left. With whom does the blame of this rest? Most assuredly, not altogether with the natives themselves. No one can say with trath that they were not as much sinned against as sinning in the disas. ters that befel them. But they are gone, and their extinction as a race was probably as inevitable as it is inscrutable. As savages they were found, as savages they lived, and as savages they perished. Such an event is not one of every day occurrence. It is, therefore, dezerving of some such formal notice as this. But who pretends to understand it? Who would undertake to assign the reasons for it?

this consciousness that the mercy of God will had heard his confession, had administered the her before him as his prize. Nor is there any rea- his own, and then cases the tenant out upon the son to doubt that this monster in human shape did roadside. If that is not injustice, there is no such what he alleged. It was not mere brutal gasconade. thing as injustice between man and man. Every On Colorel Arthur's assumption of the office of friend of humanity, every lover of justice, ought to governor in 1824, things were not much better. call for the removal of this crying injustice by the They were, in fact, if anything, rather worse, and so amendment of the laws which sanction it. But not they continued for a time. We do not wish to con- only humanity and justice, but also the vital interests of the country, call for this amendment of the law, which operates ruinously upon Ireland's staple interest, its agriculture, by taking away, as the resolution I hold in my hand well says, by taking away the motive and the reward of industry, and thereby discouraging the application of capital and labor to: the soil. It could not be otherwise. What man in his senses, if he only has the choice, will expend his capital in the improvement of land with the certainty that the landlord may turn him out to-morrow without compensation, or make him pay for hiz improvements by raising his rent to the full value of moting the interests of Ireland-if governments, the improvement? (loud cheere.) Let this iniquitous system be put an end to. Let this damper be taken off the industry of the country by regulating dinary exodus of the Irish people would have taken the relations of landlord and tenant upon the principle of justice to both. It is high time to expunge to anything like its actual gigantic proportions! No, this deep, dark red blot from the statute book ; and, oh ! that with it might be blotted out for ever the ment was nawilling to do what a fostering governmisdeeds done in the name of law, the crimes committed in resistance to it, and the bitter memories of both. Even now let justice be done, and a new era nerative, therefore the people went in millions. And will begin to dawn upon Ireland. Mutual confidence what was the attitude of the government all the between landlord and tenant will take the place of while? It stood looking on with folded arms-all rights of property to make others happy under him, the tenant will look up to the landlord as his good friend, predial outrages will be no more, agriculture will thrive, and peace and prosperity will smile upon manageable department instead of a national diffithe land. Ob, that we may see that day (hear, hear.) It may be said, perhaps it will, that in taking part in this movement in favor of the tenants, we, Catholic Bishops, who, from our office, are ministers of peace, become ministers of discord, turning landlord against tenant and tenant against landlord. No such thing If we are ministers of peace, so are we ministers of the God of justice, and we ask but justice (cries of 'hear, hear,' and cheers.) If we now try justify us in adopting. It is high time to speak enter into the arena of politics, it is but to ask for jout. We see our people going in such numbers as justice for a long suffering people. We come forward respectfully, but firmly, to call upon the go- and shall we do nothing but look on in helpless vernment and legislature of the country to amelio- amazement! We see shiploads of our stale orth Tasman's Peninsula en masse. But the thing turned rate, as far as good government and legislature can young men and virtuous maidens quitting the shores out a complete failure. Hundreds of recruits ameliorate, the condition of a people whose welfare of Ireland never to return, and have we no word to ameliorate, the condition of a people whose welfare of Ireland never to return, and have we no word to has been sadly neglected. Therefore are we here say but 'God speed them !' We see our churches over, although it did not last much more than a to-day, and let no one say we have not a right to be and chapels half empty ; we know that of those who days in Paradise'-not the Edenic Paradise, but a | so are we Irishmen. As subjects and citizens of the | bones to whiten in the swamps of America ; and are colonial one-when his services were most needed. | realm, bearing our portion of the public burdens, | we to do or to say nothing bus pray that God may At length it had to be given up with two natives rendering to Gæsar what belongs to Cæsar, we claim rest their souls in peace? No, no. It is high time captured, and one soldier wounded, as its only re- the full and the free exercise of all the rights and for us to speak out in behalf of a people who are, privileges pertaining to every description of persons and who deserve to be, dour to us as the apple of in the community, not excepting the very humblest. onr eye? (Cheers.) And now that we are come We claim the right to speak and to act within the forth from the sanctuary to break a silence which, laws. We claim that which is said to be the birth-right of every subject of the realm-the right to say? We have to say this, in the name of our remeet and petition for the redress of what we feel to maining people, 'We call upon the government to be grievances. And, if at other times, we might, fulfill that first and most sacred duty involved in from whatever motives, be silent, now, if ever, we the compact between all governments and peoples, feel called upon to speak out. Look at the present which is expressed in the well-known maxim, sulus lamentable condition of Ireland. In the middle of the boasted nineteenth century, after more than fifty in the face of the world that if the government enyears of union with rich England, Ireland, compar- trusted with the destinies of the country does not ing country with country, and people with people, is take steps to keep the remnant of the Irish people in at present brought down to the lowest place in the their own land, then not does it deserve to forfeit scale among the nations of Europe, whereas, had it the confidence of the nation, but it fails in the great been a union of mutual advantage, she ought to end of all government, the preservation and weifare have made giant strides towards national prosperity. But it is very far from being so. Millions of acres, upon which the millions of people now gone for ever could have been advantageously located, are now lying waste, immense receptacles of water, which add to the humidity of our climate. Our harbors, in which the navies of the world might ride in safety, are empty of shipping. Our rivers, which might bear away on their bosom the products of this conntry, and bring back in return rich cargoes o merchandise from every part of the world, roll their wa ters idly to the sea, some of them without so much as turning a single mill-wheel in their course. Then look at the condition of the people. Our great landed proprietors are absentees - our manufacturers say, a period of twenty years-but it must not be once of a time, indeed, did flourish, and it is hoped supposed that Mr. Robinson captured any such num- may flourisb again, but do not now - our few remainher as 700 - numbers of them having perished in dif- ing artisans are pining in the garrets of our lanes ferent parts of the colony between 1830 and 1842. our people generally are the worst clothed, the worst As to the policy of their being couped up in a small housed, the worst fed of any in Europe - our strong island, serious doubts were entertained from the first farmers are many of them crippled, our small farmers brought down to the condition of laborers, our laborers driven from the fields into the workhouses, our fields, once alive with people, now turned into desolate sheep-walks and bullock pastures, echoing to the sounds of beasts instead of the children's merry voices and the ploughman's cheerful whistle (hear, hear.) Such is the present condition of Ireland. But, had as it is, the worst remains to be told. The people of Ireland are flying from their native land in hundreds of thousands-what do 1 say ?-in millions. Our young women, pure as the breezes that fanned our native hills, they who should be the mothers of a new generation in Ireland-and our young men, light of limb and strong of hand, destined by nature and natures God to till the soil of their own teeming valleys, and to cover our billsides with golden corn-and our old men and women, bending under the weight of sixty and seventy years, with but one earthly hope left them, that their bones might rest with the bones of the ten generations before them-all, all, young and old, men and women, are fying from the shores of Ireland as from a land stricken with plague, to seek elsewhere the means of subsistence denied them in the land of their birth. And what is the cause of this extraordinary emigration? Is it that the national resources of Ireland are unequal to the support of the millious of people she has beeved out the Meeian Settlement, made a solemn renunciation of her prolific womb? The soil of Ireland, if duly of the errors of Protestantism, and were received cultivated, would support not seven or eight, but ten, tweive, fourteen millions of people. Or, is it that the Irish are an idle, helf foolieb, half-romancing people, who set their faces towards the west in the hope of finding some garden of the Hesperides of priests must be regarded as a remarkable expreswhere they shall have nothing to do bat put up their hands and pluck the golden apples? No, the Irish nearly so many of the leading Roman Catholic laity are a shrewd and bard working people at home and present as might have been observed in similar asabroad, amongst the most hard-working people in the world (cheers). Or is it again that the Irish do three members of parliament and a comparatively not love their native land? Perhaps no people in small number of other influential laymen appeared the world, not even the Swiss, are more altached to upon the platform. But so powerful a representa-their native land. The eriles of Erian on the banks tion of the cherical body would slone give the meet-Ireland have been and are effected by the occupiers of the Hudson or the Ohio, as they repeat to them- ing impressiveness and influence in Ireland, and it is selves their own sweet, and 'Erinn Mavourneen, look back to that green island far away in the ocean back if anything like a successful agitation were with much the same longing of heart as the Israelites by the rivers of Babylon, when they hung up their harps on the willows, and wept as they remembered the songs of Sion. But, perhaps, we may account for the exodus by the famine consequent on and the Church question, no meeting which could the poss to blight and by consequent bad asasone, possibly be organized would possess the slightest Well, allowing to these causes their full share in the thinning of our population, they cannot by any means be set down as the sole or principle cau of the dispersion of our people. Why, the country had partially recovered from the effects of the famine, and it was after this partial recovery that the great as to bad seasons, other countries as well as Ireland -vine-growing, corn-growing countries-experience uppropitions seasons ; but where do we find any penple but the Irish departing in millions because of mons raters and appeals. Let no one take up the securice the forts of big dwa and his children's in- somehow to bring its people safe through a securic deed, big dwa and his children's in- somehow to bring its people safe through a securic deed, big dwant of the cond-dustry? But shall the ladderd wants to consoli- of distress? Ab 1 other agencies are to blame, and time of leven dus even moments of parliament used date farme, or he likes' Scotchmen batter than the jother deficiencies beside those of matural Moderate in he of the conductor of India before the mutiny child on of the soil, of he prefers cutte to Christians | men, protical men, men the most conversiont with | made the latter a topic of some little general interthe law, so zeason the smilling platter the cultivated bigma upon the landlords and government of the partie with the Dublin demonstration is simply wee had watched by his side during the whole aight, strang the blocding bead to her neck, and driven fields, the fraits of capital and tabor, m. kes them all country. They blame the labelords - Not all, bus ther it can bring to bear a sufficient directional pressure

some -- who not only turn out tenants without compensation, but also carry on a wholesale extermina-tion of the people, it would appear, upon system. And they blame the government because it does no. thing, because it does worse than nothing - because it persists, and has persisted for years, in the determination not to change the law but to leave it as it ls, an instrument of injustice and extermination in the hands of the landlords-because it omits to in. troduce any large, comprehensive measures calculated to develop the agricultural resources of I reland and otherwise to improve the country, and so to keep the people at home. Without charging all the blame on this or that particular government-if governments past and present had but done their duty towards the people of Ireland by getting passed, as they might have done, a law securing compensation to improving tenants, and other measures for propast and present, bad but acted in this spirit, as wise as it would be paternal, thick you the extraorplace, or, if it had, would it ever have approached never. But because the people saw that the government might, could, and would do to make the country productive and the industry of the people remumutual distrust, good will of jealousy, both will feel that their interests are one and the same, the landlord will esteem it the noblest exercise of the the Irish difficulty, much as was said the other day in very remurkable words, the following .- 'At home, in less than twenty years, a reduced population and a less rate of increase have made Ireland a culty.' (hear). An! there it is. Now, this lament-able exolus it is, as much as Anything else, that has brought us bishops to the determination not any longer to remain quiescent, believing, as we do, that if the remnant of the people is to be saved, it is not by silent reserve on our parts, but by an outspoken declaration of our sentiments, backed by such active measures as the laws and constitution of the connto threaten the speedy depopulation of the island, We have a perfect right. We are bishops, but | once helped to fill them many a one has left his populi lex suprema (loud applause), and we proclaim of the people. I have the honor ts propuse this resolution. His Grace resumed his sent amid loud and prolonged applause. The following list contains the names of the memers of the Executive Committee appointed at the great meeting in Dublin on the 29th of December last. The Catholic Prelates of Ireland ; ex-officio. Henry Devitt, Esq, A.M., Dublin. Ignatius J. Kennedy, Esq., Dublin. Very Rev. Monsignor O'Connell, P.P., Dean of

A.W.

Dublin. Alderman J. B. Dillon, Dublin.

- Right Honorable P. P. M'Swiney, Lord Mayor Dublin.
- Very Rev. Monsignor Woedlock, Rector Catholic Iniversity of Ireland.
- Rev. Dr. Spratt, Dublin. Professor J. W. Kavanagu, C.U.I., Dublin. P. M'Cabe Fay, Esq. Dublin.

'I cannot say, 'Thy will be done.' Oh, God! reserve for me any trial, but spare my child.'

The prayer was granted, and now, wretched. mother, as thy glance falls on him whom, in that courtly home, thou art almost ashamed to own as thy son, the thought strikes thee that perhaps i this shame, and all the sin that has been committed, was in punishment of thy rebellous will. " Oh ! truly it is good to say, ' Thy will be done.' But what was to be done, was the next - thought; he had come there to die; but not there, oh no, not under the roof of the halfbrother he had so basely injured. Where should he go, then ? what place so fitting as the house of Father Lawford? Yet, ere she summoned the good priest to her presence, she again sought to persuade him to let her make known his arrival to Sir Godfrey; but the pallor on the cheek of the wreiched man became yet deeper, as he whispered in her ear the words, ' You know not yet the full extent of my misdeeds. I could not rest one night beneath this roof; if my life he spared till to-morrow, I will tell you why ;-at present all I ask is a speedy removal hence.'

Much shocked-for Lady Harcourt fancied, nor was she wrong, that a change like unto that which the shadow of death causes when placing his seal on the features of his victim, already passed over the countenance of her son-she hasfened to gain the ear of the priest, by whose means Edward Seymour was speedily removed to his own residence. The noble-heartes Sir Godfrey, though he knew not indeed the extent of the wrong under which he had soffered, had still much to forgive; but, like a good Christian, his only thought now was how to southe and comfort the last moments of his half-brother ; and it was sarely against his will that the latter left the house.

and Minay readily be imagined that Ludy Harcourts passed a restless and distracted mulit. b dreading yet longing for such communications as lowing day.

mithe old lady left her son's house, and histened to I rethe sick conch, or we may rather say the deathso bed, of the anhappy E tward. Father Lawford

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSIONS. - On Sunday, the 25th ult., Mr. A. Lavelle, of Doogort, and Miss Judith Heanue, late of into the Church by the Rev. E. Thomas, R.C.C., Achill. - Castlebar Telegraph.

The Catholic Bishop of Ross has threatened to excommunicate all those who took part in the burning of Mr. Collins, the Priest, in effigy, at Skibbereen, unless they make ample reparation within a given time.—Express.

THE GREAT MEETING IN DUBLIN. - Speech of the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel.-He said : I beg to propose the following resolution :- " That as a general rule all agricultural improvements in of land, and that the law, in denying the right to compensation for such improvements, prevents the application of capital to the soil, and paralyses industry by taking away its motive and its reward." He and - The laws touching the relations between landivid and tonaut in this country are, in some respects, opp sed to justice. What has any one a better right to consider his own than the labor or capibil a tegent employs in improving his land? And for the landlord to d'prise him of either-on the pretence that the raw material of the land belongs to the landing - without giving him any compensation is essentially an act of injustice, and no warmut of man, no law of mus's aking, can divest the act of its in hereas in justices. Y-t this is what the tide of emigration began to flow westward. Then, haddord may do, and does under the sanction of the law. If a man sinks his little capi al in a farm, and expends tos own and his children's lab a on its improvement, which inconvenent is seen in the borren and nursed into a smilling pasture, and in the good such visitations of nature? And what known goland made better, surely that man fught to enjoy in vertment, with one single exception, but manages

Very Rev. Canon Farrell, P.P., Dublin. John Connolly, Esq., Dublin. Rev. Dr. Quine, Dublin: Very Rev. Monsignor Forde, P.P., Dublin. Edward McCreasy, Esq, P.L.G., Dublin. Aldermen Plunkett, Dublin. Rev. Dr. Murray, Dublin. Very Rev. Canon M'Cabe, Dublin. Major O'Rielly, M.P., Knockabbey Castle, county outh. Very Rev. Canon Roche, P.P., Dublin. Laurence Carolan, Erg, Dublin. Very Rev. Canon M'Mabou, P.P., Dublin. Very Rev. Canon Byrne, Celbridge. Maurike Mathews, Esy. Robert Williams, Esq. Very Rev. Canon Lee, P.P., Dablin. Joseph Hanly, Esq., Dublin. Patrick Dolan, Esq., D.C., Dublin. Matthew Cassidy, Esq., Dublin. Richard J. Devict, Esq., T.O., Dublin. THE MEETING IN DUELIN - The aggregate meeting

net held in Dublin is peculiarly a demonstration the whole importance whereof depends upon the manner in which it is followed up. In itself it is as nothing. We do not say this in any disparagement whatever of the character of the meeting, and it seems hardly necessary to add that we do not say it in disparagement of the objects proposed to be attained. No doubt the meeting was imposing as a demonstration. Every one who knows anything of Ireland must know that a meeting attended by two Roman Catholic archbishops, several bishops, and a multitude sion of national opinion. There were not, indeed, semblages convened in past years. Only two or quiet unlikely that the leading laity would hold pushed forward. On this, however, depends the whole practical importance of the meeting. As the mere expression of popular opinion upon certain grievances, as a mere argument on the land question practical value. Nothing was said in the Dabin Rotundo on last Thursday which has not been said over and over again already. For the last half century Irish speakers have been usering just the same declaration. It is little to the credit of our governing system that this should be so, since the pleid reason that the companies are always the same is that the causes of complaint are allowed to remain spremoved. There are only the two old and great grievances; there can therefore only, be the old rereport of the speeches delivered at the Robindo in the hope that he can find anything upw there, un-

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 2.5 -FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

upon the House of Commons and the governing classes, generally to induce an earnest and fearless considerations of the grievances connected with the Staten Oburch and the system of land tenure. The answer to this question depends so entirely upon Irishmen themselves, that is would be idle for any English well-wishers to offer a conjecture on the subject. We do not wonder that some Irishmen of influence held back from the recent demonstration. Archbishop MacHale, who declined taking part in it, seems to have expressed comprehensively enough the reasons which naturally operated to this effect. So many agitations have been begun in Ireland for similar objects, and have presently ended in nothing but the promotion of a few place-hunters, that many notice to quit were all respectable men, and owed no men are unable to see any special ground of hope for the new effort. Yet there would surely seem to be much in favor of such a movement. The Irish ration. A gun, asserted to be recently discharged, people declare that their land-tenuro system is unsatisfactory. We do not know any one, we have never beard of any one, who considered it satisfactory. The Irish people complain that the State Church imposed upon them is a grievance and an insult. We are not aware that anybody without direct interest in the maintenance of the system regards it in any othor light. It is an institution absolutely not to be defended in reasonable argument. It is a grievance which could not possibly be imposed upon any English community. As Mr. Bright said, in his letter to the letter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, 'it is an in-stitution so evil and so odious under the circumstances of your country, that it makes one almost hope-lass of Irish freedom from it that Irishmen have borne it so long? The late Lord Campbell justly de clared it was only because we were so familiar with the grievance that we were not shocked at its existence. It has been denounced and condemned by our ablest writers and speakers from Dr. Johnson to Sidney Smith ; from Edmund Burke to John Stuart Mill ; from Mulcaby and Brougham to Professor Goldwin Smith. The Dublin meeting can add nothing to what most of us already know and feel on this subject. Indeed it seems almost a superfluity of rhetoric to employ a word for the purpose of demonstrating the injustice of a system which makes the Ohurch of a small minority dominant over a great majority. Up to the present-at all events for many years back the popular representatives of Ireland in the House of Commons have shown little inclination to co-operate with the English Liberal party. They have taken generally one of two courses-either they have sold themselves to the Whigs for office, or they have sat with the Tories for spite. We do not know whether any Irish member is now really possessed by the insane iden that his country is likely to get religious equality and an unfeudal land system from the Tories. But it is quite certain that of late many Itish members who are supposed to desire just those objects above all others, and who are not to be confounded with the mere adventurers and place-seekers among their ranks, lend a steady support to the Conservative party, and may be reckoned among the opponents of the English Liberal body. Now we take leave to state that as long as Irish members

pursue and Irish constituencies countenance this course it is utterly useless their holding meetings to complain of the State Church and to demand an improved land tenure eystem. They may spare themselves all such fatile labor. if they cannot make up their minds to go boldly for free trade in land, full freedom of worship, and to join with the only poiltical party prepared to advocate those reforms, then any agitation they begin bears its failure foreshadowed upon it. We are not of those who condemn what is called agitation, and who argue as if political staguation could help to make a country prospe-Where there are grierances to be removed rous. there ought to be agitation to get rid of them ; and agitation without grievances is a political phenomenon which must surely be of the rarest occurrence. But we may express our sincere conviction that if the movement now begun in Ireland does not take some practical course it can do no good and may do some harm .-- Ster.

A man named Michael Doyle has got two months' imprisonment for throwing a slone at his parish priest, the Rev. George O'Sullivan, near Killorgan, in the county of Kerry. The priest was sitting in his room, which was well lighted, when the prisoner attempted to injure him, perhaps to kill him, by throwing a stone at him with such force that it made a a ballet .- Times Cor.

suggested to the people of the: thriving town that

One of our Irish exchanges speaking of the murder of Reynolds, says : - ' The Meath murder had its origin in the land. The dread 'Notice to Quit' had gone before the bullet. The cause for the assassination of Reynolds appears to be as follows :- A Mr. Dyas, of Athboy, purchased the interest in the leases of several farms, among others, those of the men arrested, John and Thomas Nugent and James Flynn. As he desired to convert the farms into a large grazing ground, he served notice of eviction on all the tenants. Reynolds, the man who was shot, conveyed the messages from Mr. Dyas to the men under notice. It, has not otherwise transpired what connection he had with the evictions. Those who were served with rent. Their case was certainly a bad one, and might drive the most temperate and cool-minded to despewas found in the house of one of the tenants. If the tenants were protected by law, the country would be saved from this fresh blood-mark.'

Since Christmas Day last, upwards of one thousand seven hundred persons, in the city of Dublin, have abjured the dreadful vice of drunkenuess by taking the pledge of total abstinence at the hands of the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt. On Sunday evening, Jan, 1, during the progress of the usual weekly meeting in the Temperance Hall, Cuife lane, the Rev. gentleman administered the pledge to about siy hundred postulants. Every day Dr. Spratt labors in this good cause with the same zeal he has continuously displayed in it for now more than twenty five years.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC CONVENT IN NORWICH. - The mansion lately occupied by Captain Ires, and hitherto used. as the Judges' lodgings, has been purchased by the Roman Catholics, for the purpose of a convent, and some of the sisterhood will shortly take up their residence there .- Bury and Norwich Post.

#### THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

#### (To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,-Now that the correct version of the Papal Illocution, which differs materially from Router's version, is published, I am anxious to call your attention to the analogy between one of the parts of the document most attacked by the press, and the 18th article of the Established Church. I refer to the condemned propositions No. 16, 17, under the head of 'Indifferentism, Latitudinarianism,' and not as Reuter reported-' Indifferentism, Toleration.'-They are as follows :

10. 'Men may find the way of eternal salvation, and obtain eternal salvation, in every form of religiou.'

17. 'At least the eternal salvation of all those (illorum omnium) who have never been in the true Church of Christ may be hoped for.'

These two propositions are identical in principle. The 18th Article of the Established Church is as follows :-- ' They are to be had accused who presume to say that every man shall be saved by the law or sect which he professeth so that he be diligent to frame his life according to that law and the light of nature; for Holy Scripture doth set out unto us only the name of Jesus Christ whereby men must be saved.'

It is evident that the Allocation condemning Nos. 16 and 17 and the 18th Article are absolutely identical in principle; and the only difference that would arise between an Anglican and a Roman Catholic would be as to the meaning to be given to the words the true Church of Christ.'

And indeed the Allocution is less exclusive than the Article. For the Aliocution only depies that the salvation of all (illorum omnium) who have never been in the true Church may be hoped for .--It therefore does not dony that some who have never been in the true Church may still be saved, though out of the pale of the Church.

I must add that the denial of the condemned proposition 15 is philosophically true. This proposition runs thus :---

'Every man is free to embrace and profess that religion which each man shall believe to be true, guided by the light of reason.' This proposition is false, for no one can correctly

be held to have a moral right to any opinion conhole in the glass like that which would be made by tray to truth, though he may be excusable for doing so. Thus the reason of an individual may lead him THE POST MOORE'S MOTHER. -- Mrz. S. C. Hall, to hold that murder is a guiltless action, or that the THE POET MOORE'S MOTHER. -- ales, G. O. Many to note they mandet to a gamme equal to two right during a lecture she recently delivered in Wexford, three angles of a triangle are not equal to two right monated to the people of the; thriving town that angles. But he has no moral right to hold there opinions, because they are faise. So uo man can have a moral right to embrace a faise religion in confority with his individual reason, though he may be morally excusable for doing so. For example, the individual reason of some men leads them to be Atheists, but no man has a moral right to be an Atheiest, hecause Atheism is & false opinion-tormed by erroneous or perverted use of human reason. The external and legal responsibility of men for the opinions and determinations formed in the exercise of their reason and manifested by honest acts, is a separate and distinct question. On this subject I will only say the external forum of the Church exercises no jurisdiction over opinions not so manifested, for-Ecclesia non judicat de occultis. I beg you to publish this letter, and I hope it may lead your readers to suspend their opinion about the Allocution until they have carefully read the original.

Divorce? The reason is too clear. The English Establishment is Protestant, and Protestantism, however powerful in some respects, is without power in matters such as this, because it has no fixed principles, no Divine authority. If the Bench of Protestant Bishops were asked whether or not, by the law of God, marriage is indissoluble, a small minority would earnestly answer Yes is consider-able proportion would almost as decidedly answer No! while the great majority would either say nothing, or answer that they do not know. When the trumpet gives a sound so uncertain ' who shall prepare himself for the battle?' no wonder that the Legislature should have rejected the Divine law of marriage; when the Prelates of the national religion, who from so important a part of it, cannot agree among themselves what the Divine law is. But even if the fundamental evil principle of the Divorce Court cannot be got rid of, there are evils incidental to it, with regard to which we are more hopeful, and the removal of which would be considerable gain. There is decency and good feeling enough left in England to make the disgust at many ot its proceed-ings very general, and if we cannot do what we would, it is of extreme importance to bring public opinion to bear upon those points. Of these, one most momentous evil is the perpetually given to all raiders. the revolting details of evidence produced in that Court. We are beartily glad to see that the Saturday Review, & paper of sufficient influence to secure are quite certain that the claim for their extradition, its obtaining a hearing, has taken up this matter | if tenable in form, is utterly unwarrantable in subwith regard to the Times. We fear the other daily papers are no better, and that many even of the ies of extradition; an exception so liberally conweekly papers are very far from innocent. But the strued by the American tribunals as to exempt the Times is the great offender, first, because of the ex-murderers of Irish landowners. Now there can be tent and character of its circulation; and next, be-no manner of doubt that the offence of the St. Alcause it has become an English institution, that the bans raiders was purely political. They were sol-standard of morals in such matters is set by the diers-guerillas-of a government at war with the Times. The Salurday Review very truly says that all the moral evil done by all the obscene books in stroyed Federal property and the property of citithe world is not to be compared to the evil done by | zens of the Union. And they had a perfect right by the publication of demoralising trials in the Times. the laws of war to do so. It is everywhere-it lies on every table. Even a Paterfamilias, who goes the unusual length of excluding it from his own home, cannot prevent its being seen everywherd by his children and servapis. They find it on the table in every home to which chance takes them. Everything combines to make people read it. It is full of the most curious and valuable information. It daily contains essays of great ability. It is z slous for the national religion. It effects a high tone of morality; and has lately been reading a serious lecture to the chemper London newspapers against the outrage of publishing advertisements which may be morally injurious. And yet, during many months of the year, it is hardly possible to take up n single number of this trusted possible to take up n single number of the transformed in de-paper without lighting upon evidence printed in de-tail, of which the Salurday Review most truly suys in neither case could we justly be called on to give tail, of which the Salurday Review most truly suys in neither case could we justly be called on to give tail, of which the Salurday Review most truly sugs in neither case could we justly be called on to give tail, of which the Salurday Review most truly sugs in neither case could we justly be called on to give tail, of which the Salurday Review most truly sugs in neither case could be justly be called on to give the salurday here an out the salurday selected them up. If they have committed any crime at all, of both sexes, in minute detail, how the grossest sine invasion of Northern territory; and it is we who against morality are to be committed. - Weekly Re-

The extraordinary charge of the Bishop of Salisbury has not been allowed to pass without remonstrance. It will be remembered that his lordship recommended for the adoption of his clergy practices that have always hitherto been regarded as peculiar to the Church of Rome, and without the recommendation of any of those safeguards which would prevent them from becoming mere adjuncts to a monastic system. Among these, were periodical seasons of spiritual retreat, and he suggested that some convenient parsonage house might be taken where those of the clergy who felt inclined might put themselves for a time under the charge of a spiritual guide. He followed up this recommendation of a mere mechanical devotion by a lamentation over the isolation to which the Church of England is reduced, in being separated from the Church of France and other Popish churches of the Continent, and avowed it as his opinion that the first advances towards a re-union should come from the Church of Eugland.

rister.

It is a curious indication of the degree to which Scotch notions about the Sabbath have penetrated for the time. Our children will not play quite so freely aroand us, and grown up men will not throw themselves quite so impetuously into childish ways.' cratic or democratiz-on the other. Liberty is never as we are aware was nover dreamed of even by Calvin, as it certainly was not by any of the inventors of Auglican Protestantism), that the thing forbidden on Sunday (by whatever authority, a question difficult enough to answer on Protestant principles), is not servile work only but amusemente, aud even laughter and cheerfulness. A more radically anti-Obristian idea it would not be easy to find. Modern Scotch and English religion is almost wholly built on this rotten foundation .- Weekly Register. Princess Mary has recently contracted a matrimonial alliance. So long as a similar report was cirrequire notice, but now that it has been confidently asserted as a fact we feel it our duty to meet it with | and dissolve them. an explicit contradiction .- Times.

TAE ST. ALBANS RAID AND THE COODUCT OF THE CANADIAO GOVERNMENT - The worst danger to Canada arises out of the obvious pusilanimity of her Government, which has shown on all occasions a servile anxiety to conciliate the North, even at the expense of what is due to the equal rights of the other belligerent. Mr. Lincoln, like all other creatures of his kind,

#### "Still velps and snans at those who run, Still runs from those who smite ;"

and the best security against his insults is an air of defiance and an attitude of self-defence. The people of Canada are as guiltless of complicity in the partiality and timidity of their rulers as we in England are innocent of the meanness and servility of Lord Russell, and any Federal officer who should presame on the favor of the Governor General and his adviaers would have reason to think bimself lucky if his puuishment were not so prompt and complete as to leave nothing for the tribunals to do. The warning which enabled the North to deleat the attempt to release its victims from Fort Johnson-an attempt to which the neutrality of Canada was strictly respected-shows us in what spirit we are to interpret the eagerness now displayed to rearrest the St. Alban's

We do not venture to pronounce what the letter of the law applicable to their case may bo; but we stance. Political offences are excluded from treatno manner of doubt that the offence of the St. Al-United States; and as such they plundered and de-

The Spectator, indeed, suggests that the right to commit hostile acts belongs only to soldiers; but this is bad law, and if it were good, it has no application to the American war.

For the rule which confines acts of hostility to soldiers applies both actively and passively; and if the Government of the North burns and plunders the homes of non-combatants, as it systematically does, retaliation in kind or otherwise, is a right conferred thereby on every Southern citizen. The raid on St. Albans was an act of the war, now raging between North and South. Had the raiders been taken in the act, no quarter would have been given ; but when they had escaped on to Canadian soil, and come unmust desi with that offence.

To give up these men would be just as bad as to have given up the lugitive slave Anderson. He was like them a robber and a murderer by the laws of the Union ; they are like him, in eye of morality and of English law, men justilied by peculiar circumstances in acts otherwise unlawful. It is lawful for a shave to escape, and to take life in defense of his liberty; it is equally lawful and equally meritorious for Southern guerilias to avenge on Vermont the wrongs of Virginia. Sons, and husbands, and fathers, of the victims of Vermontese robbers and plunderers-men whose homes, or the homes of their countrymen have been burnt by soldiers from New England-are not only justified, but act well and patriotically, in doing their best to bring the horrora of war home to New England towns and farms. The surrender of these men, therefore would be on our parts cruel and cowardly treason : and the eagerness displayed in their pursuit is not honorable to the Canadian authorities.

It is said that 'Judge Coursel will be suspended or dismissed.' But this we cannot believe. The vilest and meanest Government on the face of the earth could hardly dismiss a judge for giving a deeven among high Anglicans, that the Guarana, commenting beforehand in a leading article on the fact of Christmas-day falling on Sunday, says, 'The circle of our Christmas amusements will be a little circle of our Christmas amusements will be a little of the fact of Louis XIV. In our days character of Christmas-day will be a little changed sacred of civil rights and the chief security of civil guard watch-ressels. cratic or democrativ-on the other. Liberty is never This all goes upon the Scotch notion (which so far ssfe unless the judges can decide on the questions before them without fear or favor ; and this they can only do on condition that they held office 'during good behavior.' Now, there can be no doubt of the good behavior' of Judge Coursol. The point of law which he decided in favor of the prischels may be doubtfoi ; but there is no ground for questioning that he believed, as many lawyers do, that his view was the true one. He decided according to his conscience, and in favor of liberty; and to punish him for so doing would be an outrage THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE .- We are au- on the first principles of English law, and English thorised to state that there is no foundation what - liberty, such as hes never been committed since the ever for the statement that her Royal Highness the Revolution. If any Canadian minister could be found capable of giving such advice, it would be the daty of Provincial Legislature to impeach him. culated as a mere rumor we thought it too absurd to | If the Legislature should sanction such a step, it would be the duty of the Governor General to rebuke If the Governor General should permit the act it would become the duty of the House of Commons to petition her Majesty to recall him, and never again employ him in her service. We strongly suspect that Judge Coursel is riget, for none of those who assail him show a fair excuse for disputing his law. But let him be ever so wrong, it mere better to incur twenty years of war than to dismiss a judge because his decision - in favor of liberty -gave offenes to a foreign power or to his own Government ; for of all calamities the worst that can befull us to murder out liberties with our own hands .-- Loudon Standard. WESLEY AND DEMONIACAL POSSESSIONS .- With reference to the three letters, lately stated to have been writtin by persons acknowledging themselves murderers, it is well known that Wesley, the founder navy of the United States would give the requisite of the Methodists, believed in the existence of de- arrogance to every adventurous spirit that would of the Methodists, believed in the existence of demonucal possessions in his own time :- 'About the vear 1787, says Dr. Hales of Killeshandra, in Ireland, 'I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Wesley, Dr. Coke, and some of their assistant preachers, with several of the most respectable members of the Dublin Society, at the hospitable table of a common friend in Granby-row. The conversation during little that would be cultivated by the new and undinner happening to torn on the subject of witch-craft I asked Mr. Wesley whether he had read, and if so, what he thought of Bishop Hutchinson's book upon witches; on which he declared that Bishop Hutchinson and the whole band of bishops together could not 'invalidate the reality of witchcraft,' And wnen I expressed some surprise, he repeated a story of a gentleman of consideration in the north of England, about 20 years before, who suddenly disappeared, and after a fruitless search for some time was generally suspected to have been privately murdered Some time after a person in the neighbourhood voluntarily came forward and accused himself ;and two of his own brothers of having perpetrated the deed, which they peremptorily denied However, on his persisting in the accusation, and declaring that nothing but remorae of conscience extorted the confession they were all condemned and executed. But, strange to say, shortly after the gentleman who had been missing returned home from France, whither he had absconded for debt. Mr. Wesley then asked me whether the informer's conduct respecting himtelf and his brothers was not plain evidence of witchcraft or demoniacal possession.'-London Magazine, August 1820. This carious narrative is not, I believe mentioned by Southey in his Life of Wesley.'- States, and would obtain armies for Mexico, armies Noles and Queries.

THE "GUARDIAN" (ANGLICAN) OR the ENGYCLI-CAL LETTER .- The following passage occurs in an article in the Guardian against the Enclical Letter :- 'The document appeals really, in the most solemn way, to the whole civilised world, and to all who believe in Christianity, and are interested in the welfare of society, and the maintenance of truth and right. It is a document which ought to: command attention and respect, if not to awaken interest and sympathy, wherever men think and feel about the grave and awful questions on which it dwells. It is a robuke and a warning meant to be a rebuke and a warning of the most emphatic kind-a rebuke to sink deep into the age, and to be remembered by

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A sad calamity has occurred at Dundes through the recklessness of an impatient crowd, -a, not unusual cause of similar catastrophes. It was in fact a repetition of the awful scene at the Victoria Theatre a few years ago, on Boxing-night. A concert was to be given in a large hall beneath a Presbyterian chapel, to which access was had by a flight of fifteen steps, an extremely dangerous arrangement: Long before the appointed hour the intending visitors began to assemble, and of course there soon was the pressure, and the crushing, and the clamor usual on such occasions. After a time the door gave way before the presence, and the persons in front were precipitated into the gulf, followed by those behind, who fell, tumbling over each other in a confused mass. When order was restored, nineteen corpses. were taken out, as well as several persons more or less seriously injured. Most of the hapless victims were boys and girls, and some of them mere chil-dren. The scene is described as most horrible, and the details are heart-rending .- Weekly Register.

A young man in England is said to have lately lost an excellent parti, a girl in fact, with twenty thousand pounds, through an inexcusable act of fastness.' It appears that one Sabbath he went to church with his intended, who having occasion to search for the collect, asked him what Sunday it was. The unhappy 'fast man,' giving way to what was uppermost in his mind, replied, ' that it was the last Sunday before the Derby,' which worldly-minded answer so disgusted his inamorata, that a coldness ensued, and the match was ultimately broken off.

WHAT OUR COTTAGERS Loss. - During the year 1864 we paid, upon an average, from £60.000 to £70,000 a month for foreign eggs.

TRADE WITH AMERICA .- British and Irish produce and manufactures were experted from the United Kingdom to the United States of America to the amount of £11,584,256 in the first ten months of 1862, £11,847 039 in the first ten months of 1863; and £15,403,017 in the first ten months of 1864. In 1860, before the war, our exports thither in the whole year were under £22.000.000. But in quantity less goods have now been sent for the same money. The cotton piece goods have now been sent for the same money. The cotton place goods exported from this country to the States in the first eleven months of 1864 were to the quantity in the corresponding period of 1860 (counting millions of yards) only as 62 to 163 - that is, less than a third. Times,

From the official return of the number, name, tonuage, armament, and horse-power of cach versel, both steamers and sailing ships, composing the British navy, published on the 1st of January, 1865 under the authority of the Lords of the Admiralty, we find that the total strength of the navy of England numbers 765 ships of all classes, exclusive of which there are now building at the various royal dockyards and private firms 28 others which will mount from 1 to 8; guns each, and many of which are far advanced towards completion. Uf the above number of vessels we may calculate upon 350 line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, &c, as being ready to put to sea at a short notice, exclusive of about 100 gun boats. The number at present in commission and doing duty in various parts of the globe amounts to 224, besides 18 coastguard cruisers, and 38 watch-vessels. The above total may be summarized thus :- 342 effective line of battle ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, &c., mounting from 1 to 131 guns each; 114 screw gunboats from 209 to 270 tous each; 108 sailing ships, many of which are in commission; 115 employed in harbor service as receiving ships, hospital ships, powder dopots, coal depote, &c; 45 coasiguard cruisers; and 48 coast-

UNITED STATES.

they ought to erect a marble slab in front of the house in Corn-market, where was born the mother of Thomas Moore, the puet. The idea was an excellent one; but the necessity for any joint action in the matter on the part of the people has been rendered unnecessary by the mayor, John Greene, J.P., who has put up the slab at his own expense. After stating that Mrs. Moore had been born in the house, the legend on the slab goes on to state that, on the 26th of August, 1835, the post returned to it 'in the zenith of his imperishable fame, to render homage to the memory of his mother, whom he venerated and loved ! - Express.

Some three weeks since, two bailiffs, named Daniel and Labey, went to the lands of Carrigeensbrough for the purpose of serving orders from the Court of Chancery on two tenants of the lands, the Widow Stokea and Thomas Faby. On arriving at the bolding of the first-named they were met outside by a man named Thomas Connors, who asked, 'what brought ye here ?' Daniel replied that he came by authority, when he was told the soouer he and his companion would go with their lives the better. Connors then turned into the yard, but almost immediately returned with four young men, who used the same threats as he had done. The bailing then left without serving the notice on Mrs. Stokes and went on to Faby's. On reaching that place, a girl from the house got up on a ditch and called out, when the four young mes who were at the widow Stokes ran across the fields and ugain drove them off. The builiffs then proceeded to return ; but while on their way back they were met by a large crowd of men and women who set upon them, dragged them to a pond that was near and threw them into the water. On reaching home, informations were sworn to the above effect by Daniel and Labey before the Mayor of Cicamel, and summonses were issued requiring the parties to appear at the Mayor's office for examination.

At the Belfast petty sessions, on the 2nd of Jan. there were 50 prisoners in custody. Some of them were charged with breaches of the laws in shouting 'No Popery ; No Surrender !'

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Longwood, county of Meath, who filled the situations of parish clerk, clerk of patty sessions, and master of a free endowed school. He was shot in the head by an assassin on Tuesday evening, and died of the wounds next morning. The inquest was postponed in cousequence of the non-attendance of the coroner. It appears that Mr. Reynolds was sitting in the school-room attached to his dwelling playing backgammon with a young lady. So unconscious was he of danger that the shutters of the window were not closed, and the assassin, resting his gun on the sill, was enabled to take delibe-rate aim at his victim. The house was situated close to the road opposite the church of Rathcare, in the county of Mesih. The murderer took the precaution of putting straw on the ground near the window, lest be should be traced by the marks of his boots. The deceased is said to have been held in much esteem by the gentry of the neighbourhood, and he was remarkably quiet and unobtrusive in his menners. The only cause assigned for the outrage is the supposition, said to be quite false, that he had something to do with intended evictions in that neighbourhood. Three farmers have been arrested on suspision-their names are John and Thos. Nugent and James Blynn .- Zimes Dublin Cor , 31st. Dec.

### Your obedient servant,

#### GEORGE BOWYER. Radley Park, January 2, 1865.

A Cay For Public Decayer .- It is but as yesterday that the miserable law which unchristianised the English law of marriage, by degrading it from a union for life to a union 'during good behaviour,' was under discussion. Thank God, we did our utmost against it. But the time had come. Protestantism was to ripen one more of its deadly fruits in England as it already had long before in all other Protestant countries ; and the evil law was passed. God grant that we may live to see the public feeling of our country so far changed that it may be possible to obtain its repea!. There are those who think that they see signs of such a change. For ourselves we have no hope that anything except the general spread of the Catholic religion will ever produce a result so blessed. That the Catholic religion is strong enough even to make a great nation give up this miserable license after it has obtained and used it for years modern bistory would prove if it had not been proved long ago. France is a counity by no means so Catholic as we could wish. But whatever it has of religion is Catholic, and the rosult is that although the demoralising principle that marriage may be dissolved was established in the great Revolution and remained in full operation for more than a whole generation, yet the Catholic roligion at last prevailed and the French Legielature in 1816 restored the Christian law of marriage .--Since that time we need hardly say how many and great have been the revolutions which have shaken the foundations of French society ; but the law of marriage has remained ,urchanged ; at least in its fundamental principle,-namely, that no human authority can in any case put sounder those whom God has once joined. This fundamental principle, abjured by the new law of England eight years ago, we heartily desire, but dare not hope, to see restored. But we must ask, why has it not been restoror rather, why was it ever renounced? England has, what France has not, a great and wealthy Oburch Establishment, entwined with the fundamental principles of its Government. Its Prelates they resolve to exert it. Religion in England certainly possesses a political force which no religion has, possessed in France since the great Revolution. avail to prevent the wicked and hateful law of the fact .- London Churchman.

A 'brotherhood' is being organised in Leeds, under the auspices of the clergy of the parish church, to be called 'The Brotherhood of the Holy Redeemer.' The brethren are to be subject to strict rules, and will be expected to attend prayers, &c., at similar hours to those which are appointed in the Romish Church. - Leeds Mercury.

DR. COLENSO'S APPEAL .- The arguments on the case of Dr. Colenso have come to a conclusion. The case has been admirably argued on both sides, and the Judical Committee takes time to consider its decision. Thus far, the whole of the arguments have been purely technical and logal : and hence a number of lawyers have been probably the fittest persons to consider them. The difficulty in the case as far as it has gone, arises from the nature and character of an Established Church, and the very indefinite ideas that lawyers-and, indeed, Englishmen-generally attach to the words 'Royal Supremacy.' Does the Angle Catholic Church on going to a colony carry any of its Anglican Establishmentarianism with it? and if it does, how much? This is one question which has to be solved. And another isis the Royal Supremacy an integral and necessary part of the doctrine of the Anglo Catholic Church; as integral, for instance as belief in the Holy Scriptures. But there is another topic of consideration suggested by the Colenso case in its present stage. Lord Westbury, in saying he should take time for his decision, spoke also of the possible eventuality of its being ' necessary to go further and to hear arguments upon what had been called the merits of the case.' This gives us time for consideration. As a judge in the matter of the Royal Supremacy, both as to its claims and its limits we have little confidence in Lord Westbury. Yet that is his own especial province as a lawyer, and cuique experto in sua arte credendum. But 'the merits,' of the Colenso case involve the authenticity of the writings of Moses, the divine origin of the Ten Commandments, the amount of knowledge possessed by the Saviour of the world, the credit to be reposed in His words. It is terrible to think of Lord Westbury having to from a very considerable estate of the Legislature, sit in judgment and to decide authoritatively what and its clergy have a strong influence, whenever all who belong to the Anglo Catholic Church in England or abroad are to believe in future upon such subjects as these. It is simply terrible. We cannot bear it. No Royal Supremacy, or any other Why, has it nover availed to repeal; why did it not legal fiction can disguise the deep repulsiveness of Contraction of the second

The Richmond Enquirer says .- There is no doubt that, if the fortunes of war should go against this country, many of its gallant soldiers and officers, deprived of all property by the confiscation of the enemy, would follow the profession of arms for a livelihood. But whether the ranks of the enemy or those of Mexico would receive their services, would depend very much upon the conduct of the United. States. So far as this war is concerned, the people of the Confederate States have no reason whatever to help Maximilian nor to give to France or England any support. Neither France cor Mexico nor England has extended to this Confederacy any encouragement, and if our cause fail, after every manly effort that we can make in its behalf, then pride as well as interest would dictate that, if we are to be conquered, we should belong to a great and powerful nation; that we should endeavor to extind the power and influence of that nation from pile to pole, and uniting every country of America by alliance, either constitutional or treaty, seek to make this continent a unit against the world. In the grandeur and power of such a nation : with armies such as the United States and the Confederate States have put into the field during this war, united under one flag; with a navy such as the united resources of the two pations could put upon the ocean : with the wealth and population which peace and uni in would develop in a fow years, we might find at least a biding-place for our shame, and perhaps some consolation in the fact that America would become the colossal power of the world. Maximilian would not reign in Mexico, nor England hold Canada six months after our conquest. Ireland would call to her rescue the thousands of her sons now awaiting opportunity, and the rush to battle for the freedom of that island. The undisguised hatred of the people of the United States for England would render a war with that power the most popular party cry that could be raised. The cotton that would be saved from the destruction of the war, would be held in the United States, and the organised free negro labor, would find consumption at home; and there would be precipitated a commercial convulsion upon British finances by prolonging. the cotton famine, and that, too, at the beginning of war. If the Confederate States are ever conquered, it is highly probable that the Mouroe Doctrine, as the land grabbing propensity of the Anglo-Saxon has been called in the United States, would become the most important and popular principle in. American policy. We have offered commercial advantages and sought to impress these facts upon the governments of Western Earope by every suggestion, but all has been in vain. Neither France nor England is entirely satisfied with the culente cordiale; -neither will trust the faith of the other, France foars that England may prove false and, unite with United States, and sweep the French navy from the seas, while we have no navy to bring to her assistance. England fears that France has designs on Galifornia and the East Indian commerce. Thus these two great powers, with no faith or trast in each others pledges, neutralize each others influence. \* The fate of war may go against, these States-such an end is possible-and if it does; every Confederate oltizen would domand from the; United for Canada, armies for Oubs, and armies for Ireland es grups bais gradiale ods pondisball.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The True Witnes CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

TRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY-1865.

Friday, 3-SS. Vincent and Anastesius, MM. Saturday, 3-St. Andrew Corsino, B. C. Sunday, 5-Fifth after Epiphany, St. Agatha, V.M. Monday, 6-St. Titus, B.C. Tuesday, 7-St. Romuald, Ab. Wednesday, 8-St. John of Matha, C. Thursday, 9--St. Raymond of Pennafort, C.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows :---

Friday, 3-St. Ignatius, Coteau du Lac. Sunday, 6-St. Urbain. Tuesday, 7- - Convent of Ste. Elizabeth. Thursday, 9-St. Scholastique.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Encyclical of the Holy Father has fallen like a shell into the midst of the revolutionary hordes; they may pretend to disregard it as a mere brutum fulmen, but in their heart of bearts they are frightened, and their ranks are in disorder. Of this the best evidence is the action of the French Government which has prohibited the Bishops and clergy of the Catholic Church in France from communicating, or expounding to their flocks the most important portions of the Letter-those wherein God's Vicar on earth singles out for condemnation the most prominent and most popular theological, social and political errors of the day. This condemnation, says the French Minister of Justice, cannot be published. " because it contains propositions contrary to the principles on which the Constitution of the Empire reposes : in other words that " Constitution reposes" on principles condemned by God's Vicar on earth. Tant pis pour l'Empire.

A house that is built on sand will fall; a Constitution that reposes on error and heresy must be but of short duration. This French officials. this all the partisans of the Revolution of which Louis Napoleon 15 the crowned head, and Plon-Plon the prophet, keenly feel; and hence their consternation as the Holy Father deals bis vigorous blows "to the principles on which the

thereon, with one exception-the Priest. Minis- tholic legislator to vote "Yea," or to abstain ters of all religious sects are at liberty to hold up from voting a loud and emphatic " Nay," upon the words of the Pope to the ridicule and execration of their respective congregations; but the Catholic Bishop must not read them to his flock, opinion ; and concludes that though upon princineither may he vindicate the head of his religion | ple the Catholic legislator is bound to vote from the misrepresentations and calumnies of his enemies. This is religious liberty under the Empire. His Grace continues :-

"That the restrictive measure signified to me by your Excellency astonishes and saddens me, all the more that the diffusion of the most anti-Christian doctrines meets in our time with less obstacle. In our day everybody is at liberty, as much and as often as he pleases, to deny the existence of God Himself and to propagate atheism in writings to which he may give all the publicity he desires. Is it too much to ask for the same latitude for Catholic teaching? The prohibition imposed by your Excellency with regard to the Encyclical and its annex is characterized by a gravity of an exceptional character, which escapes no one. It applies not merely to a matter of discipline, but to doctrinal instruction proceeding from the Supreme Pontiff. No doubt, in certain circumstances and in certain countries impediments may be offered to the communications of the Vicar of Jesus Christ with the faithful whom he has the mission to instruct and direct throughout the world ; but nowhere, and in no case, should human Governments deprive his words of the power to bind the conscience, or release the Bishops from the obligation of transmitting, as much as in them lies, his instructions to the faithful of their dioceses."

Other members of the French Hierarchy amongst others the Bishop of Montauban, have addressed the French officials on the same subject, thus practically refuting the insinuations of the London Times, and of the French Liberal press, to the effect that the Clergy of the present day are still tainted with the virus of Gallicanism.

European politics are devoid of interest, save that a quarrel betwixt Austria and Prussia seems to be brewing. Victor Emmanuel is daily growing in unpopularity, and on leaving the theatre lately he was, we are happy to see by the Times' Turin correspondence, loudly and generally bissed by the audience.

Nothing of importance in a lailitary point of view has occurred since our last. Peace rumors gain strength, and Mr. Blair's mission is said to have been crowned with success. Meantime, Gold at New York stands at about 212.

We confess that we do not understand our contemporary the Courrier du Canada on the question of Divorce. It seems to us that he defends the thesis : That it would be unlawful, immoral, and contrary to Catholic faith, to vote for attributing to the local legislatures of the proposed new government, the authority to legislate either on the question of Marriage, or that of Divorce, because the so doing would be a re-

cognition of the right of a civil tribunal to legislate upon Marriage, and of the possible legitimacy of Divorce; but that it is not immoral, unlawful, or contrary to Catholic Faith to vote for giving to the central government-though also a mere civil tribunal-the right to legislate on these questions, Marriage and Divorce.

Having quoted the decrees of the Council of Constitution of the Empire reposes." Poor Trent on the subject, and established the principles, that the right to adjudicate on Matrimonial causes belongs to ecclesiastical judges exclusively; and that the authority to legislate or adjudicate upon, in the sense of legalising, Divorce, belongs and can of right belong to no tribunal on earth-the Courner du Canada thus continues his argument :---

Protestant and infidel, is, at liberty to comment mean cowardly dereliction of principle, for a Casuch a question, should it come before him. The Courrier du Canada 15 of a different against attributing to the local legislatures the cognizance of divorce questions, he is at liberty to vote for attributing the cognizance of divorce

> questions to the central legislature; provided only, that he speak against divorce, and write against divorce in general, and that he make declaration that he intends to uphold sound ecclesiastical principles, and always to vote in the central Parliament against the exercise by that body of the attribute which by his present vote he agrees to confer upon it. " Here Tommy," says Papa, "here's a drum for you; but mind you don't beat it, or make a noise with it, for if you do, I'll take it away from you." Such is the advice of the Courrier du Canada to his co-religionists ; but he forgets to add that when they shall have aided in creating this " central government," and when to this their creature they shall have once given the right of taking cognizance of divorce questions, it will be no longer in their power to take back, or even to restrict the use of, their dangerous gift. Our Parliamentary Tommy if you try to take his nice divorce drum from him, will prove restive, and kick your shins, so that you will be fain to submit to the bideous music. It would have been better for the peace of the house if Papa had refused to give Tommy the drum in the first instance.

That we be not accused or suspected of caricaturing or distorting either the logic or the ethics of our contemporary, we will let him speak for himself. The Courrier du Canada puts, and color,and answers the following question :---

" ' What then is the project of confederation which attributes this right"-(that of legalising Divorce)-' to the federal government?' "It is a usurpation on the part of the civil power imposed on a Catholic minority by a Protestant majority. It is an evil that we cannot prevent. No

error then on the part of those who reluctantly suffer Yes; but how would the case stand were Catholics by their votes, or by their silence formally

to sanction a " project of confederation which attributes the right of legalising divorce to the federal government?" How would it be if the Catholic minority were to vote with the Protestant majority for giving to this yet to be created federal government, the right of taking coguizance of Montreal :-divorce questions? How, were the Catholic minority not to exert themselves to the utmost with a principle which we have always held, lies at extent of their legal and constitutional rights to nrevent the evil ? In such a case there would be no "usurpation" on the part of the civil power imposed on a Catholic minority by a Protestant majority, because the former would have formally and explicitly assented thereunto; and under

have done all in his power to prevent the eril .- the French Government, out of the common pro-The plea of the Courrier is valid for those only perty, for educational purposes :--who neither by their votes, nor by their equally and answers :---

whatsoever)-the legal right to adjudicate upon Marriage and to legalise Divorce; a measure therefore for which no legislator can vote without asserting, by implication, that to civil tribunals causes, and that in certain cases a civil tribunal of it. may grant a Divorce. Now these two propositions are both formally condemned by the Church : the first by the Council of Trent ; the second in the late Encyclical of the Sovereigo Pontiff, God's Vicar on earth.

So at least the question presents itself to us, for the reason above insisted upon, and especially because there is an essential moral difference betwixt submitting reluctantly to an evil which we have done our best, but have been unable, to prevent; and in taking an active part in creating that evil, or bringing it upon ourselves. Did this federal legislature exist actually ; were it asserted of it that it did possess the attribute or right of taking cognizance of Divorce questions; and were this fact called in question-we could understand what the Courrer means when he speaks of the Catholic legislator being only called upon to "recognize the fact-constater tout simplement le fait." But the federal legislature does not exist ; and it is for our Catholic representatives to determine, not "what are," but " what shall be" the functions, rights, and legal attributes of the civil tribunal which they are asked to assist in creating or calling into being. Viewed through a Catholic achromatic telescope-one in which the rays of truth are not distorted by passing through a party, or vicious refracting medium-the question which we are now discussing with the Courrier du Canada presents itself therefore in the following shape

" Can the Gatholic legislator conscientiously vote for, or refrain from voting against, a measure which proposes to create or call into being a certain civil ribunal; and which explicitly gives to or confers upon that civil tribunal the right to adjudicate upon Matrimonial causes, and to legalise Divorce ?"

This, and no other, is the question at issue.

We read in the Gazrtte of the 27th ult. as under, with reference to the denial by us given to the assertion made by, or at all events made in the columns of our contemporary, respecting the origin and objects of the property held by School House, for the purpose of taking into consithe Seminary of Quebec and the Sulpiciaus of

" The very first moment we see the denial which be nakes we reproduce it in our columns, in accordance the basis of all honorable journalism."-Montreal Gazetie, 27th ult.

Relying upon this pledge to reproduce our denial, the moment he sees it, and the good faith of the Gazette-we lay before his eyes our denial of the assertion that appeared in his columns to the effect that the estates held by the Semisuch circumstances, the Catholic legislator would | nary of Quebec, and by the Sulpicians of Montnot be free from guilt, because he would not real, were given or granted to those bodies by Stock, seconded by Mr P Doyle :

conceived of as having as yet any functions line of argument now adopted in the Gazene for an exclusive Protestant educational endowment, as an equivalent for educational endow ments already received by Catholic institutions was unknown to the Committee of the Executive belongs the right to adjudicate upon Matrimonial Council, or they would have availed themselves

> In the case of Burley at Toronto, the Judges have decided in favor of the extradition of the prisoner. An Alien Act of a very stringent character has been laid before the Provincial legislature. It is said that the seat of Government will be transferred to Ottawa during the course of the year. Judge Coursol has been suspended pending an investigation into his conduct with respect to the St. Alban Raiders. The publication of the Ottawa Tribune (Catholic) has been given up : cause non-payment of subscriptions. There has been almost a panic at Kingston and other cities about a rumored raid upon the banks.

The Catholic Young Mens' Society beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a very valuable donation of books, and \$5 towards their Library Fund, from the Hon. Thos. Ryan .----And also four volumes of Rollin's Ancient History from Mr. Gregory Lindley.

EDUCATION .- Our friends in Upper Cauada are up and stirring in the cause of Freedom of Education, incited thereunto no doubt in part by the action of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada. Certainly it is not for us to take the initiative in any such movement, or to dictate to the Catholics of Upper Canada how they should act ; but it seems to us that we are bound to the best of our abilities to second their exertions, and to insist that our Parliamentary representatives shall interfere as actively on behalf of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, as the representatives of that section of the Province will no doubt interfere on bei alf of the Protestant minority of this section. With these remarks we lay before our readers the report of the steps taken in Toronto by the friends of the good cause, to whom and which we heartily bid God speed :--

A meeting of Catholics was held on the evening of the 19th of January, in the Richmond Street deration the most speedy and effectual means of bringing before Legislature the justice of their claim to the same privileges that may be granted to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, in the event of Confederation.

Mr W J Macdonell occupied the Chair; Mr J G Moylan acted as Secretary. Among those present were, the Very Rev J F Jamot, Rev F P Rooney, Messrs Shea, Guinane, Stock, Hayes, Doyle, O'Neill, Graham, Bonar, Wilson, Muldoon, Hylaud, Cosgrove, Marvin, and others.

Mr M Hayes stated the object of the meeting to be that of taking into consideration the state of Catholic education in Upper Canada, with the view of procuring the same privileges as those at present enjoyed or which may be granted to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr J

"Whoreas, the educational privileges of the Catho

short-sighted mortals ! they think to silence the voice of God, and of eternal truth by their theatrical thunder, and to arrest the arm of Omnipotence by their puny Imperial Edicts. The jesting couplet of the eighteenth century,

#### "De par le Roi, defense a Dien De faire miracle en ce lieu,"

has become the serious policy of Imperial France in the nineteenth !

It is France however, not the Church, the Emperor, not the Pope, that will be the loser by mitted a radical error in claiming for these Parlia. this action. Heaven and earth shall pass away shall be brought low, so that his place shall know him no more. But God's Word spoken by the mouth of His Vicar on earth shall not pass away ; and the truth shall yet live when "Jack," and his glories, and his gorgeous gold-laced breeches shall have become corruption, and toolishness, and a heap of obscene rags.

In this crisis it is a consolation to learn that the Bishops of France are true to themselves and to their Church. Contrary to the expectations and prophecies of the Liberal press, they have spoken out in the accents of freemen, and of the Pastors of God's flock. The old servile Gellican element has been burnt out of them by contrary to the Holy Canons."- True Witness. the retributory and purifying flames of the Revolution; and the French Clergy of to-day bear no resemblance to those fawning and courtier Prelates of 1682 who by their famous Declaration established that principle of the subordination of the Church to the State, which the Li-Beral statesman of 1789 only pushed to its logical conclusion. The Clergy of the last named epoch nobly explated in the dangeon, in the stinking hold of the convict ship, and on the scafiold the servility of their predecessors ; and the French Clergy of to-day, who have given to the Church so many glorious martyrs and confessors are not likely to relapse into the errors of the era of Louis Quatorze.

First we have the Archbishop of Cambra; boldly remonstrating with the Minister of Justice on his Edict; the absurdity as well as the injustice of which are ably insisted upon by the in, any civil tribunal whatsoever, the right of courageous Prelate. ... The Encyclical, he points | taking cognizance of divorce questions. Not to out, has already been made known to the public save his country, not to save the universe, from Broughout the Empire ; and every body, Jew, destruction would it be lawful, or less than a bodies so to act.

"Therefore, all those who in the Confederation question have wished to claim for the legislature of lower Canada, o: the local legislatures, the attribute of taking cognizance of divorce questions, have comments a right which no Parliaments may arrogate to themselves, and the usurpation of which entails the penalty of anathema; they are therefore bound to bandon that opinion as contrary to the Holy Canons."- Courrier du Canada.

Exceliently well argued; but the argument would be of exactly the same character, and of precisely the same force, if, for the words which we have ventured to Italicise in the above paragraph, we were to substitute the words " central or federal legislature." Thus it would read :

question have wished to claim for the central or federal legislature, the attribute of taking cognizance of divorce questions, have committed a radical error in claiming for that Parliament a right which no Parliament may arrogate to itself, and the usurpation of which entails the penalty of anathema; they are therefore bound to abandon that opinion as

If the argument of the Courrier du Canada is good, that of the TRUE WITNESS is as good ; if the first is conclusive as to the duty of the Catholic legislator, were he by his position called upon to vote " Yea or Nay" upon the question of according the attribute of taking cognizance of divorce questions to the local legislatures; so also the second is equally conclusive as to the daty of every honest and conscientious Catholic legislator who by his position may be called upon to vote either " Yea or Nay" upon the question of according the attribute of taking cognizance of divorce questions to the central legislature. The principle at issue in the one case is the same as the principle at isue in the other; to

wit-That under no concervable circumstances can it ever be lawful for a Catholic legislator directly or indirectly to accord to, or recognise the project of confederation because of that article ? | trious Mgr. de Montmorency, Laval. Are we obliged thereunto?'

" No: for in voting for the project, and that article, we would admit no false doctrine; we should simply authenticate (constater) the fact" - [what ] fact ?]; "at the same time it must be affirmed in the | and partly by a hargain with the French Governpress, and in the debates by the voice of the leading Catholic orators, that we mean to reserve intact [sauver] the principle proclaimed by the Ohurch, to wit-that ecclesiastical judges alone have the right to take cognizance of marriage questions [a vinculo]; and that moreover we intend always to vote in the Federal Government against the naurped right."

to make Protestants langh at them, dare to call that "usurped" which they, Catholics, themselves had voted for giving to, or conferring the matter-there is in the case before us no assertions as publicly as he made them. question whatever of authenticating or of recogle fait," as the Courrier pretends. The ledeno attributes whatsoever, can be predicated.-The question is, not "what are;" but "what shall be ?" the rights, lunctions and attributes of a civil tribunal not yet existing, but which people of the several Provinces, for Catholics as follows :-

well as Protestants, to determine, 1st., " whether such a tribunal ever shall be at all;"--and 2nd, " what shall be the nature and extent of its attributes." The measure for which Catholics are about to be called on to vote, and for which according to the Courrier, they may in all integrity of conscience vote, is not a measure declaratory, but enactory; a measure which gives to a civil tribunal which it also proposes to create-(and which as non-existing cannot be

\* The fact is that the attribute of taking cogni sance of divorce questions is actually exercised by Catholics have never recognized the right of those

" The Sulpicians of Montreal-and the Seminary of culpable but far more cowardly silence, sanction Quebec never received any grants, or free gifts from or ratify the usurpation meditated by the civil the State: their property was acquired, either by anations from private individuals, or by purchasepower. The Courrer continues his questions that is to say in exchange for full money value by them given.

" The property of the Seminary of Quebec was a "It is asked again - But should we vote against free and noble gift made to that body by the illus-

"The property of the Sulpicians of Montreal was acquired, partly by purchase from ' The Company of The Hundred Associates' whose enormous debte and liabilities the Sulpicians charged themselves with ; ment, in which the Sulpicians, at an immense cost to themselves, undertook to remove a tribe of Indiana then very troublesome to the public peace, to the Seigneurie of the Lake of the Two Mountains, to build a church, and to erect a fortress to defend the Colony."-- True Witness, 13th ult.

This is all that we would ask of the Gazette But how could Catholics, unless they wished to reproduce; and if the facts be not as by us stated, it will be very easy for him, or his correspondent to refute us. 7f this cannot be done, we trust that the " principle" which the Gazette upon the yet to be created federal govern- " has ever held as lying at the basis of all honor- of Upper Ganada." "Therefore all those who in the Confederation ment? For-and herein lies the whole pith of able journalism" will prompt him to retract ins

> We would also direct the attention of the nizing a fact, " qui on constate tout simplement | Gazette to a passage in the Fourth communicated article in his columns, on the subject of ral legislature as yet is not, does not exist; and Protestant Education, which appears in his issue of that which does not exist, nothing, no facts, of Friday last, and which shows, conclusively, that in 1803, no public provision or endowment out of the common property had been made for educational purposes, either Catholic or Protestant. A Committee having at that time been with the aid of Catholic votes it is only proposed named to consider the best means of obtaining to call into existence; and it yet remains for the an educational grant or endowment, reported as

> > "For nothing can be more certain than that the Province does not at present afford the means of giving even the radiments of liberal education, unless one or two private undertakings limited in their plan, and uncertain in their duration may be considered as such."- Vide Gazette, 27th alt.

Had the Committee on Education of 1803 believed that the estates of the Seminary of Quebec, and of the Sulpicians of Montreal, were held as free grants of common property, made by the French Government to those bodies for educational purposes, it would certainly not have reported in the terms given above. It is certain, we say, that in 1803, when the origin and the the existing local or Provincial legislatures, though objects of the property in question must have been well known to the British Government, the

lic and Protestant minorities in Upper and Lower Canada are proposed to be guaranteed by the General Government, in view of Confederation, the Catholics of Upper Canada deem it just to themselves, to demand the same rights and privileges that may be accorded to the Protestants of Lower Canada ; therefore, be it "Resolved-That an Executive Committe, con-

sisting of Very Rev J F Jamot, Rev F P Rooney, Messers. Hayes, Stock, Macdonnell, Moylan, Rohertson, and O'Neil, with power to add to their number, be appointed to take the necessary steps to urge upon the Government the justice of equalizing the educational rights of the minorities in both sections of the Province."- Carried.

Mr A Muldoon, seconded by Mr Guinane, moved the following Resolution :

"Whereas, the Protestants of Lower Ganada enjoy many and important privileges, which the Ca. tholics of Upper Canada are disallowed-viz., a University, Normal School, numerous endowed Academies and Grammar Schools; nearly four times the amount of money which is granted by the Logie. lature for the purpose of Catholic education in Upper Ganada, therefore he it

"Resolved -- That the Executive Committee be instructed to draw up a Memorial praying for the same privileges for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada ; and that they take immediate steps to have the same submitted to and endorsed by the Catholics

Moved by Mr John Shea, and seconded by Mr Boner,

"That the Committee draw up, at once, their memorial, and submit it to His Lordship Bishep Lynch for approval, and take measures for obtaining subsequently the signatures of the Catholics of Western Canada thereto."-- Carried.

Mr John Shea, on motion, then took the Chair, when a vote of thanks was returned to the former Ohairman.

Pursuant to the instructions given in a foregoing resolution, the Committee drafted the following

Memorial of the Catholics of Upper Canada to the Executive and the two branches of the Legislature in Parliament assembled, respecting the Education of the Catholic minority.

### HUMBLY SERWETH :

That important political changes being contemplated in the existing form of Government, your memorialists beg leave most respectfully to approach your august body, to ask for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, the same privileges which may be granted by the General Government to the Protestant minority of Lower Cauada in the event of a Confederation of the British North American Provinces.

Your memorialists, in submitting this claim to your Honorable body, are actuated by no other motives than those distated by a sense of justice, and parental right. They are impressed with the conviction that, the Parliament of the country, baving already recognized the right of Oatholics to Separate Schools - in deference to the necessity of combining religious instruction with secular education, and baving also conceded the same rights to the Protestants of Lower Canada - will not deny them those advantages which would place them on an equality-as regards the education of their children -with their Protestant fellow subjects in Lower Osnada. - sekan

The grounds urged by the respective minorities in

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

each section, though conflicting, are equally valid. The Protestant minority of Lower Canada object to the mixed system there, because Oatholic religious instruction is imparted in the schools; while the Catholic minority in Upper Canada take exception to the Common School system for the opposite reason -vix : because Catholic religions instruction is excluded from the exercises of these schools. With Catholics it is considered indispensable that secular education and religious instruction should go hand in hand. This has been the practice and teaching of their Church, not to-day or yesterday, but for cen-turies. What they look for, then, not being an innovation, but the just recognition of a principle long and religiously observed, your memorialists have reason to hope that in Canada where all are recogniscd as free and equal, where the law sanctions no invidious distinctions of creed or caste, the disabilities under which they labor in regard to the proper education of their children in the faith which they profess, will be removed.

Your memorialists are not unmindful of the objections advanced by the opponents of Separate Schools to any further concessions to Catholics on the plea that, the latter do not contribute proportionately with Protestants to the general Revenue of the country. This, at first sight, is a grave objection. The difficulty, however, vanishes when your memorialists declare that they do not desire to tresspass on the money of Protestants to support Catholic Schools. All they ask by way of Subsidy from the Government is a just appointment of the taxes which they actually contribute to the common exchequer. They would beg to call attention to the fact that, the Catholics in Upper Canada being nearly 300,000 contribute a large amount a large amount to the Reve-uus as consumers of dutiable commodities. In this way, what may, on their part, be deficient in wealth is made up in numbers. Further, by their labor and industry, they establish a claim upon the Go vernment to provide for the Education of the poor. And, indeed, wise policy would suggest that this be done even with more solicitude than for that of well to do people, since the former, if neglected, are more likely to become a burthen and an injury to the State than the latter. Moreover, your memo-rialists are of opinion that, Parliament in granting Separate Schools was in no manner influenced by the quots of taxes paid by the Protestant or Cathe duty minority, nor were the privileges accorded to each measured by such a standard. Separate Schools were established in Upper Canada simply as a measure of justice, and out of respect for the religious views of those who demanded them. These same reasons plead powerfully in favor of the claim set fortk by your memorialists, who ask to have the stigma of implied inferiority, which now attaches to their children, removed; and who ask to have their offspring placed on the same level with that of the Protestants of Lower Canada, by having extended to them a similar School Law.

That your honorable body may understand the degrading distinction which at present exists between the educational systems now in force in the Sepa-rate Schools of Upper and Lower Canada, your memorialists take the liberty of making a brief allusion to a few facts derived from the official re-ports of the Chief Superintendents of Education in

the two sections of the Province. The Catholic population of Upper Canada, ac-cording to the Census of 1861 was 258,141. The number of Catholic children of school age is

about 51,628. The appointment from the Government Fund for all purposes of Catholic Edocation in 1863, was \$14,888 including the grants to three Colleges.

The Catholic minority of Upper Canada have no University, no National or Model School, no Aca demies or Grammar Schools, and only three Local Superintendents of their own communion.

The Protestant population of Lower Canada was in 1861, 167,940. The number of Protestant children of School age

in that section is about 33,588.

The amount appropriated by the Legislature for Protestant Education in Lower Canada in 1863, was nearly \$36,000, more than twice the amount granted to the Catholics of Upper Canada, and considerably more than three times the amount when the excess in population is taken into account.

The Protestants of Lower Canada have an eudowed University, a Normal School, several Mode! Schools, and Academies, Grammar Schools, where-ever required, and a large staff of Protestant Local Superintendents of Education. In view of these several considerations set forth

that a greater number of persons might be admitted.

Your committee have had the subject under their consideration, and at a recent meeting it was decided that a new building be commenced early next spring.

Connected with this subject, the providing of a building fund occupied also their attention, and as the support of the present number of inmates costs about \$1836.00 per annum, as will be seen by the Treasurer's statement submitted herewith, prudence dictated to them, the necessity of deciding that none of the funds now in band should be used for building purposes, but that a general subscription be taken up for that object. In accordance with this decision, a list was then opened, when over \$600 were at once subscribed by the fourteen members of the committee who were present.

This commencement is very encouraging and if followed up energetically by the new committee, which will be elected this evening, no reasonable doubt can be ersertained, but, that sufficient funds will be produced to complete the building about to be crected.

The whole respectfully submitted. REV. B. MCGAURAN, President.

GEORGE NEILAN,

## Secretary.

## Quebec, Dec. 23rd, 1864.

The Treasurer, in Account with the	St. B	rid-
get's Asylum Association.		
Dr.		
To Balance on hand from last year	\$392	26
" Subscriptions	31	00
" Life Member	20	00
" Donations in Cash	4	00
" Board of Inmates	24	00
" Interest on Deposits	149	15
" Grant from Legislature		00
" Donations from Caisse d'Economie		
do Notro Dama da Quahaa	75	00

de Notre Dame de Quebec... 75 00 " Amount received from Ladies of Bazaar..... 4686 88

Cr.

" Bequests of the late Mrs. Methot. 400 00

\$6102 29

To Butcher's Account \$	199	78
	288	
" Grocer's "	350	65
" Dry Goods "	162	42
" Tip Smith's "	77	86
" Hay & Straw"		09
" Printing "	36	81
"Fish "	8	77
" Insurance on Property	16	00
	220	90
" Firewood.	127	10
" Miss Bradley for Inci-		
dental Expenses	60	00
" Vegetables	96	06
" Hardware	13	<b>4</b> S.
" Oatmeal and Flour	17	25
" Carting	62	80
	124	35
" Funeral Expenses	16	00
" Servants' and Laborers'		
wages	139	45
" Boots and Shoes for In-		
mates	13	70
" Milk	11	20
" Rev. B. McGauran for		
Charitable Purposes.	400	00
" Cooking Range		00
" Instalment on Property.	400	00
" Interest on "	37	24

THE WONDERS REVEALED BY THE MICROSCOPE.

On Thursday evening, the 26th January, a lecture on the "Wonders Revealed by the Microscope," was delivered be-fore the Catholic Young Men's Society of this City, by Edward Murphy, Esq., in the Bonaventure Hall, which was filled by a highly respectable audience. After a few appropriate introductory remarks by Mr. Coyle, the President of the Society, Mr. Murphy commenced his lecture, and spoke substantially as follows :---

The microscope has claimed so much aitention from all observers of natural history, and has added so much to our knowledge of the various processes going on in the organic kingdoms, that it is justly con-sidered one of the most valuable instruments of modern scientific research. An account, therefore, of some of the wonders revealed to us by its aid will, 1 hope, prove interesting and instructive to my hearers this evening. But previous to entering thereon, I have to thank the members of the Catholic Young Mens Society for the honor which they have conferred on me in calling upon me to lecture in aid of so very excellent an object as the formation

of a library for their use. To estimate duly the value of the microscope, as a means of enlarging the bounds of human knowledge, I shall refer to a few of the misconceptions that prevalled prior to its introduction; as before its invention the mile was supposed to be the least of animated beings, and the exist-ence of living atoms so minute, compared with which, the mite may rank as an elephant, had not been even conjectured, the wondious beauty in the formation and appendages of the various insect tribes had never been beheld, nor had the miracles of created power folded up in every plant and blossom been fully displayed. Very indefinite and erroneous impressions were held regarding the vital fluid in animals, and the manuer of its circulation was imperfectly, if at all, understood. The strange fallacy of equivocal or spontaneous generation was universally maintained, and corruption was deemed the parent of animal and vegetable life. It would take too much time to uame all the instances of misconception thatchacactorised the times previous to the invention of the microscope : let those suffice, to which I have drawn your attention, to show how unconscious were the philosophers of past ages of the wonders which the microscope is unveiling to us, as who among them could have imagined it possible to distinguish myriads of living animalcole in a single drop of water, or that numberless species of creatures should be made visible by its aid, though so minute, that millions are less than a grain of sand; and that not only the exterior form, but even the internal structure and the motion of the fluids in the smallest insects should be rendered objects of sight. Yet all these wonders have been revealed to us by that little instrament. As the microscope in many respects transcends all other instruments in the scientific value and the social interests of its results, and as it possesses so many charme for all, I shall offer no apology for referring at some little length to a few of the principal discoveries made by it.

The Microscope has added a vast amount ofinformation to every branch of science. By its aid the student of nature has discovered an animal, a vegetable, and a mineral kingdom of which he was previcusiy ignorant. By it he is enabled to examine the delicate organizations on which animal and vegetable life depend, and in his analysis to define with certaiuty the structure of the most minute tissues; it enables him to penetrate the secrets of the earth and the ocean, and to examine the wonderful and beautiful organisms he there discovers, and the more powerful the micromore extending the rea to him, until he marvels in what sized atom organic matter ceases, and his "facts become stranger than fiction," and far beyond the imaginings of the most poetic brain. This instrument teaches us not to dospair or think lightly of little things, as there is not a flower in garden or in field, not an insect that croeps the earth or flutters in the breeze, not even a drop of water from a roadside ditch, that does not teem with beauty and with life. Indeed, there is not a form, that will not yield some new wonder to the diligent microscopic observer. By the microscope the physiologist has discovered the wonderful arrangement of the perspiratory pores in the human skin. The number of these pores dispersed over our bodies is too large for our conception, they amount in round Lumbers to two thousand millions. It has verified Harvey's great discovery, the circulation of the blood, as by its aid the vital fluid may be seen circulating in the web of a frog's foot, in the fin or the tail of a small fish, and the larve of many aquatic insects. To the Zoologist the Microscope, among other things, reveale the important fact that the minute structure of the bones of the four great classes of vertibrated animals, viz :- quadropeds, birds, reptiles and fishes, differ from each other in so marked a degree. that should a fragment be found, either in a recent or fossil state, he can, on examination by it, of the bone cells, at once discover the class of animal to which it belonged. The examination by it of the dental structure of animals, even of those extinct for thousands of years, enables the naturalist to form a good idea of their form and habits. To the Entomologist the microscope is invaluable, as by its aid he is enabled to study and properly classify the various insect tribes, and to examine the exquisite beauty found in their formation and appendages, and also their wonderful economy, as it reyeals to us that these little creatures are possessed of a nervous system, muscles, reins, arteries, and other parts analogous to, and in common with the larger animals. And although their other exterior appendages are well worthy of our careful examination, I shall only now call your attention to their eyes, which differ so much from those of other animals. The eyes of insects are of two kinds, the single and the clustered or reticulated-the latter when examined under the microscope will be found divided into a number of hexagonal cells, each of which forms a complete eye in itself. The number of separate lenses in the eyes of some insects is almost beyond belief, the little common house fly, for instance, has 4 000, the silk worm 6,236. the cock chaffer 8820, the dragon fly 12,544, the butterfly 17,355, and the mordella beetle 25,088, separate and distinct eyes, each having its own optic nerve and forming on the retina of the little creature a perfect image of every object that may be placed within its

The Botanist by the aid of the microscope dissects and unravels the structure of trees and plants, and lays open to view the wonders to be met with in the vegetable world -the formation of the wood, the motion of the saps, and the uses and the developement of the leaves, the flowers and the seed.

By the Microscope the chemist is enabled to discern the changes of form and colour effected by the test fluids upon solide, and opens to him an endless subject of investi-gation full of wonders, rich in beauties and almost boundless in extent. In crystallization it brings the whole process under the eye of the observer, from the primitive form to the most intricate combination which it ultimately assumes.

This instrument has made important and valuable contributions to the exigencies of social life, as by it can be detected the invisible ingredients which adulterate our food, our drink, and eyen our medicines.

The Microscope reveals to the geologist the actounding fact that this world is but the wreck of ancient organic creations ; that the vast limestone rocks are but the catacombs of myriads of animal tribes, too minute to be perceived by the naked eye; and that immense layers of earthy matter, forming extensive portions of our globe, and varying from a few inches to many feet in thickness, are but the fossil remains of invisible animalculæ, which were once in full and active existence, replete with life and beauty, ages upon ages ago. It is cal-culated that there are in some fossil earths the remains of over forty thousand millions of those minute creatures in a cubic inch. and that one hundred and eighty-seven millions of them weigh but a single grain .---What an immense subject this is for contemplation, and yet immensity in its com-mon impression on our minds hardly convers to us an idea of the myriads upon myriads of animalculæ, that have lived and died to have produced the tripoli, the opule, the flints, the bog iron ores, the ochres, and the vast limestones and coral rocks of the world, the organic structure and origin of which is ascertained by their microscopic examination. We learn by it also that the immense coal beds are the remains of a luxuriant and gigantic vegetation which flourished in past ages of the world, as it has discovered not only the woody fibre, but even the most delicate of the vegetable organs.

The Fossil Botanist, by ite aid, determines with accuracy the orders and genera of the fossil trees and plants of former ages, as it tells him whother they grew up like our own forest trees by yearly additions to the outside, or by internal accessions, like most of the trees of the tropics.

The wonderful discoveries made by the Microscope regarding animalculæ has adaed much to our knowledge of animated nature that was quite unknown to our forefathers. The term animalculæ is used to denote the living creatures inhabiting fluide, which are too minute to be seen by the naked eye. They are found in incredible numbers in both animal and vegetable infusions. A single drop of water may contain millions of these invisible creatures; and in this new world we find displayed beauty, perfection, adaptation and reproduction, far surpassing the ordinary objects of every-day life ; indeed, the mind becomes almost overwholm id and confoun 'ed whilet examining the internal structure, the mode of action, and the natural instincts of a living atom, so minute that a million of them aggregated together would present but little more than a sensible speck to the naked eye. Animalculæ are found in oceane, seas, rivers and lakes, as well as in stagnant ponds and ditches. They exist in the fluids of the animat body, in plants, and also the most powerful acids. Motion seems their great delight; they traverse with ease and rapidity the whole dimensions of a drop of water. Thousands may be seen in constant action, yet never striking egainst each

Murphy exhibited, by means of a powerful Oxyhydrogen Microscope, a number of objects from Natural History, illustrative of his subject, which had a pleasing, instructive and beautiful effect, and which were viewed with much interest by the audience, who manifested their appreciation of what they saw and heard by frequent bursts of applause.

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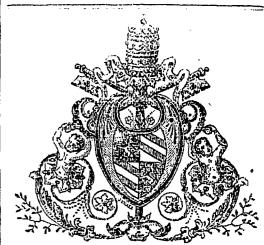
The entertainment closed with a vote of thanks to the able lecturer, proposed by Marcus Doberty, Esq., and passed upanimously, amid loud cheers.

#### Died,

Suddenly, on the 20th ult., Jaue Jenkins Ludlow, the beloved wife of Thomas Ludlow Jenkins, of this city, aged 54 years.

At Grand River, Gaspe, Mrs. John Carbery, who departed this life after three hours' illuess. She leaves a family and a large circle of friends to have ment her dealh. May her soul restingpeace.

In Boston, U.S., on the 26th Dec., Margaret Oarbery, the belowed wife of James M'Kernan, May her soul rest in peace.



BOOKS OF PLAIN CHANT.

THE edition of the Books of Plain Chant published by order of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, is just completed. It issues from the press of Mr. J. Lovella sufficient guarantee for its typographical execution.

This edition comprises two volumes, large, in 8vo : the GRADUALE ROMANUM, containing 587 pages ; and the ANTIPHONARIUM KOMANUM which contains 660 pages. Beyond all doubt this is the most complete work of the kind ever published in Canada, because, irrespective of the subject-matter of the edition, which is in use in this Province since 1854, it contains quite a number of additional Masses, together with the offices of Matins and Lauds, the Small Hours, and the Vespers of the three last days of Holy Week. It contains, moreover, the Vespers of all the offices of the Passion, the Antiphones of the MAGNIFICAT, of all the Saturdays of the year, of all the Ferial offices of Advent, and Lent, as well as of the Octave of the Epiphany, of Easter and of Pentecost ; as also the office of Tierce of the must solemu Festivals throughout the year. This concluding portion is intended for Cathedrals where this office is chanted before the Pontifical High Mass, in accordance with the Oeremoniale Episcoporium.

We have made it a special point to print the Robric in Latio, which is by no means nousual in this country, as it would seem, an old cherister, of our neighboring parish of Montreal, seeing on a late occasion the new Mass of the Immaculate Conception which has the Rubrics in Latin, said to his Parish Pricet ' This remindere of my early days of long ago, our books of plain chant had the Rabrics in Latin:' Besides it is well known that the most approved European Editions upon Plain Chant, and for that reason in the most extensively used, contain the Rubrice of Latin. The Edition of Montreal, therefore, will have the additional advantage of being in'good company. It is unnecessary to add that this work has the

full approbation of the ordinary. The price of the two volumes, well and firmly bound, will be \$3.

your memorialists earnestly hope their claim will meet the favorable consideration of your Honorable body, equally with that of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada.

Bespecifully submitted.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAINT BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1864.

Your Committee, whose year of office terminates this evening, have the honor to submit for your consideration, the following report of their administration of the charitable trust confided to them at the annual meeting of the association.

It is with much pleasure that your committee | have to reiterate the expressions of satisfaction relation to the internal management of the Asy- Reilly, and Wm. Quinn. Jum.

Order and economy continue to be strictly enforced, and the minutest wants of the inmates are scrupulously attended to, under the efficient supervision of the excellent lady, who for the last six years has gratuitously taken charge of this department.

The ladies of St. Patrick's congregationwithout whose assistance it would be very difficult to support the institution-have again placed the friends of this charity under many obligations. In October last, a bazaar organised and conducted by these good ladies, was held, the net proceeds of which amounted to the sum of \$4,686.88, a result highly gratifying to all the parties concerned.

The admissions during the year, were 12 adults, and 20 children. At the commencement i of the year, there were 48 inmates in the Asylum, places having been procured for 5 children and 3 adults, and 6 children have been sent to their relations. Three adults died during the year. There are now in the Asylum 63 inmates exclusive of servants, viz, 36 adults and 27 childrep.

Your committee would remark, that occupying as they do, the place of those parents of whom in the inscrutible judgments of the Almighty they have been deprived, it is our duty, not only to provide food, raiment, and religious instruction for them, but also to see that they receive a certain amount of secular education. We should therefore recommend the consideration of this subject to our successors, and we have reason to thusk if application is made to the proper quarter that a school grant, equal in amount to what has been given to similar institutions can be obtain-

ed. In last year's report reference was made to Office. the necessity of enlarging the Asylum, in order Jatuary 12, 1865. 

" Sundries..... 22 71 \$3008 10 Balance in Treasurer's hands..... 3094 19 Amount invested in Saint Patrick's Church ..... 2400 00

> \$5494 19 JOHN LILLY, Treasurer. Qaebec, 23rd Dec., 1864.

The following gentlemen were elected, by ballot, as the Managing Committee for the en-suing year, viz :- H. O'Connor, R. W. Behan, J. Lane, T. McGreevy, G. Neilan, J. Lilly, P. Lawler, J. Teaffe, D. Ryan, P. O'Regan, D. McSweeny, E. O'Doherty, H. F. Bellew, M. contained in the reports of their predecessors, in J. O'Doherty, J. Foley, J. O'Malley, J. O'-

THE OFFICE BEARERS ARE:

Rev. B. McGauran-President.

H. O'Connor-1st Vice do.

D. McSweeney-2nd do do.

G. Neilan-Secretary.

- J. O'Reilly-Asst. do.
- J. Lilly-Treasurer.

The following letter has been received by the St. Patrick's Society in reply to an Address of condolence on the death of the late Wm. Smith O'Brien, Ireland's true hearted patriot :--

CAHIEMOYLE, NEWCASTLE WEST, Jan. 2, 1865. Sin,-I have received, through Mr. Sullivan, a copy of Resolutions passed on the 25th July last, at a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal.-I write on behalf of myself and the other members of my father's family, to tender our thanks for the expressions of esteem and regard conveyed in those resolutions, which I have no doubt ambody the feelings of a great majority of the Irish in Oanada.

The Addresses which I have received from various bodies of Irishmen in different parts of the world, have afforded me sincere gratification; for they prove by the spirit in which they are conceived that the sentiments entertained towards my father were founded on something far above mere political sym-pathy, on a genuine and just appreciation of his many noble qualities, and on a high feeling of gratitude for his carnest though fruitless devotion to his native country.

I have the honor to be, Sir. Your obedient servant EDWARD WILLIAM O'ERIEN. R. MoSHANE Esq., President St. Patrick's ? Society, Montreal.

ST. PATRIOK'S CHURCH.

TO LET.

PEW No. 136, op;osite the Pulpit. Enquire at this

Animalculæ are of all shapes and forms, from the simple monad to bodies resembling cols, globes, trumpets, corkscrews, serpents, stars, pitcherr, tobacco pipes, bells, tops, flasks, wheels, fans, branches of trees, &c., &c. They have various periods of life aliotted to them ; some live but a few hours, others for weeks; they are generally very rapacious. It has been observed that the occupants of two drops of water, which had been brought from different places, were at peace with themselves whilst the drops were separate, but presented & scone of the most horrible strife and destruction so soon as the drops were thrown into (ne.

Professor Owen beautifully explains the use of the vast amount of animalcular life found throughout nature. He save :-- ' Consider their incredible numbere, their aniversal distribution, their voracity, and that it is the particles of decaying animal acc vegetable matter which they are appointed to devour and assimilate, surely we must in some degree, be indebted to these ever active and invisible scavengers for the salubrity of the atmosphere and the purity of the water." How strange to reflect that the same Omnipotent Being who peopled inficite space with ponderous globes, has breathed a peculiar intelligence into these minute specks of matter, of which thousands should be thrown together before they could become perceptible to the most searching human vision.

Time will not permit me to dwell longer on the many wonders revealed to us by the Microscope, but enough has been said, I hope, to prove the importance of that little instrument to the student as well as to the man of scientific acquirements; and indeed to all who would cultivate their minds by possessing a store of interesting facts, as it enables them to discover and contemplate the wonderful and exquisite works of the great Creator, whose power and wisdom are seen, as well by its aid, in the minutest atom, as in the most gigantic masses by the naked ope.

I shall conclude by quiting from an article on the Microscope, in the poetic and impressive language of the late Dr. Chai-the leaves of every forest, in the flowers of every garden, and in the waters of every rivalet, there are worlds leaming with life, and numberless as the stars of the firmament-in a word it reveals to us a universe, in the compass of a point, so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, but where the Almighty Ruler of all things finds room for the exercise of His attributes, where He can raise up other, worlds and fill and animate them all with evidences of His power and His glory." manga - at income on



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S BALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 6th inet. The "Bailding Committee" will be prepared to present their report at the above meeting. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order, F. M. CASSIDY. Sec. Secretary.

### JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE 50 CENTS,

SADLIER'S OATHOLIC ALMANAC and ORDO for the year of Our Lord 1865, with full returns c. the various Dioceses in the United States and British North America, and a list of the Archbishops, Bishops and Priests in Ireland.

D, & J. SADLIER & CO., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

CATHOLIC GAELIC PRAYER BOOKS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has for Sale several dozen of the Rev. R. Rankin's Catholic Manual. Purties at a distance, by sending five cent postage stamps, can have a copy at 75 cents, including the cost of mailing. If postage stamps cannot be conveniently had. by remitting one dollar bill a copy will be sent with 25 cents in Stamps.

•	A.S. M'DONALD,
	Alexandria, C.W.
9, 1865.	•

## VALUABLE PIANOS FOR SALE."

Jan. 1

THE Subscribers beg to call attention to everal spiendid Rosewood PIANO FORTZS, of the direct New York and Boston makers, including the celebrated VOSE PIANOS of Boston, which have been sent to them for Sale. Each of the Pisnos are warranted for five years; and in purity and brilliancy of tone are unsurpassed. They are now used in some of the finest residences in Monifehl. Apply to SHAW & BROTHER, Anctionsers and Commission Merchants. Jan. 25,1881.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. 

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE FEBRUARY 3, 1865

### FORELGN INTELLIGENCE.

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and the main the second to an and more

PARIS, Jan. 2. - According to the official account of the reception of the Diplomatic Corps by the Emperor yesterday . His Majesty replied as follows to the Papal Nuncio :---

"The congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps of which you are good enough to be the mouthpiece touch me sensibly. I trust that concord may continue to reign among us, of which your presence around me is a sure guarantee. Be convinced that I will make every effort that my | cil, which was instituted soon after the Oraini atrelations with foreign Powers may be ever animated by respect for right and love of peace and justice."

The Emperor, in reply to the Archbishop of Paris, said :---

"I thank you for the sentiments which you me. I ain very glad to see my efforts to main-tain religious interests appreciated by the Pre-the Council of Ministers, and completely independ-

grants a jubilee. The Minister says :--

the principles on which is based the Constitution of the Empire, could not be authorized."

Holy Father has addressed to the Episconacy of the whole Church. The Minister of Justice has in some measure an abdication of the Emperor's poshops, forbidding the publication of the Encycli- with the Royal house of Italy, must be the adversary tions, which is annexed to it, within their Dioceses. Prelates are warned not to allude to it Russia. to weave its doctrines into their sermons.

such an arrant sin of hypocrisy, that the official approbation in consequence of the clauses, formulas, journals are directed to offer at the same time an and expressions it contains, and which are or might apology. The spology is, that under the Go- be contrary to the law of the Empire, as well as to the police autherities 13 Orsini bombs, which added vernment of the Restoration, of which the Con- the liber Church. stitutionnel hopes that no one will doubt the truly Catholic character, a similar Encyclical was forbidden circulation in almost identical terms Moreover, the Minister of Public Instruction at the time was himself a Bishop. The fact is lamentably and scandalously too true; and there that the Imperial Government has officially put foris no doubt that Monsieur Baroche has in this ward as a justification of its conduct the circular of case slavishly followed in its form the precedent Monseigneur Feurtrier, Bishop of Beauvis, and Miof Monseigneur Feurtrier, Bishop of Beauvais. If the apologists of the present Empire are content to praise the Government of the Restoration the Government in the matter of the Encyclical, has such horrors are heard of as having been committed for a degree of orthodoxy which they do not been promptly served with a Communique from the throughout Italy against religion, and it is hoped profess to possess, we are bound to give them Minister. This Communique demands the insertion that God will say 'Enough!' credit for conscience. But we should prefer to head of its columns-which act does not, however, say that there is a temptation which no French lead us to qualify our remarks in any way. Government, whatever its origin, seems to be able to resist, that of interfering with the liberties of the Church, and the powers which God act of the Emperor Napoleon and Monsieur Baseeins to us that in his anxiety to point the parallel, his own organ, the Opinione Nationale :the Editor of the Constitutionnel overlooks the real moral of the circular of the Bishop of Beau- Presidentship of the Privy Council, is an event of vais. The moral is very simple, for it is alto- great importance, and we are persuaded that we do gether contained in the date of the document. The circular of the Minister of Ecclesiastical King of France and Navarre, is dated 30th all, and it has now become necessary to regulate, in July, 1829. Where was King Charles X., and where was Monseigneur Feurtrier on that day twelve-month? In the year 1830, it will be re- 1682 is the minimum of that which we can now exmembered that there were three glorious days of act from the Clergy. France, indeed, expects more, July. Those three days were the 28th, the 29th. and the 30th of that month. It was on the 30th of July, 1830, exactly one year from the date of Monseigneur Feurtrier' circular, that the Duke of Orleans arrived in Paris, declared himself 'Yes, my friends, a real patriot like my father.' and was nominated Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. Charles the Tenth had ceased to reign. The monarchy of the Bourbons was again, what Mr. Grattan called, 'an interrupted enigmatic on New Year's day, the Parisian quidnuncs greatness.' It is obvious, therefore, that a pre- endeavor to discover it in the speech to the Senate, cedent of this kind can be regarded as a warning quite as well as an example for a French dynasty .--- Tablet. The French journals which represent, as far as and the interests of the world, are entirely worthy of that high vocation; but they are less impassioned and incoherent, for they have a wholesome fear of their readers, and the national good taste forbids them to violate certain canons of decency and common sense. They prefer, however, like the rest of their class, the Ceser to the Pontiff, and would rather be enslaved by the one than liberated by the other. The Journal des Debais, which dares not imitate in Paris the vulgar violence of the London Times, is content to turn up its eyes and shake its head, and piously hopes that the Encyclical will not respect. The Constitutionnel, which considers the Bourse, the Opera, and the Holy See about equally sacred, and affects to possess the liberty for which it lares not sue and to admire the 'progress' which innsists in augmenting the luxury of the few and de wants of the many, regrets, with a pleasing mixture of the gravity and tenderness, that the Encyclical will probably do more harm than good. The Opinion Nationale contrives to be, as usual, at once ocious and shallow, talking irrationally about progres. La France, worthy of the readers to whom it recommends an emacculated Catholicism, and as cowardly as its principles, inquires timidly, for the sake of appearances, Quid malum fecit ? and then steals out of the judgment-hall by a back door, lest it should be mistaken for a disciple.

pected, and utter the noble accents to which the men of their temper, generous, brave, and illumi-nated by Divine faith, who appeals only to what is purest and noblest in their nation, and never appeal. in vain.-Weekly Register, An Imperial decree, dated the 24th of December,

appoints Prince Napoleon a member and Vice-President of the Privy Connoil. Paris, January 5.- If the Encyclical be, as is con

jectured, an answer to the Franco-Italian Convention, Prince Napoleon's nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the Privy Council is equally an answer to the Pope; and the opinions of his Imperial Highness on the Papacy are no sscret. The Frivy Coun. tempt, has heretofore, for various prudential rea- number is diminishing, while eiswhere it is increasing. sons, been presided over by the Emperor; it may now meet under the presidency of his cousin, in | societies for the conversion of the Jaws (33 in number, whose devotedness and loyalty to himself, to the Empress, and to the Prince Imperial, in any contingency, we may suppose he has now, at least, absolute confidence. The Council has hitherto been bardly felt in the working of the Imperial instituexpress in the name of the clergy of Paris and itions. It was composed of persons whose interests, for the prayers which you address to Heaven for as well as whose affections, are supposed to attach me. I am very glad to see my efforts to main- them with unswerving fidelity to the Bonaparte dylate who governs the diocess of Paris, and I 10- ent of it, and has formed, in fact, a sort of double quest your prayers for me, for the Empress, and Cabinet. Henceforth it will hold a more responsible place in the State, and will deliberate on most of the A circular o the Minister of Justice, dated great questions of the day—the constitution of Al-the 1st mst., to the Bishops, announces that the verifices addressed to the Distinction, and the Council of State is occupied in examining the line Ministers, under the presidency of the Prince. project of a decree for authorizing the publica- Prince Napoleon is thus put forward in a more protion of that part of the Eucyclical Letter which minent position than before. He will take the lead in all the questions that come before the Council, and his influence will be felt in the conduct of do-"As regards the first part of the Letter and mestic and foreign affairs. At all events, much is the Appendix, your Eminence will understand expected from him. His nomination is accepted as ments, which contain propositions contrary to and also as a guarantee against the adoption of certain reactionary measures which have been appre-hended since the Paris election ; if it be not a promise of further relaxation in the Imperial system. The French Government has not hesitated as How far the Prince will realize the hopes of his lito its course in the Encyclical Latters which the beral friends time only can tell. Indeed, the opithe most important acts since the Coup d'Etat, and cal and of the Syllabus of Condemned Proposi- of Austria; from his views on Italian unity, the pathy with Poland, the uncompromising enemy of cry Eureka "

in their Pastorals, and preachers are forbidden | Paris, January 6 .- The Monitcur of this morning the Cunard steamer last Monday, that the announce-

j Says : ---The last portion of the Pope's Encyclical Letter This act is so had and so bold, and its pretext "The last portion of the Pope's Encyclical Level" and the four winds of he.ven,--London (the prevention of publicity to the documents) is duary form. This portion is received without any Tablet. the liberties, franchise, and maxims of the Galic to those before seized, bring up the total to 70-

> the Papal Encyclical, as indicated in the circular of Monsieur Baroche, the Minister of Justice and Public Worship, to the French Archbishops and Bishops. Since our article on this subject was in type, we see nister of Ecclesiastical Affairs in the Government of Charles X. The Union, having been tempted to of the circular of Monseigneur de Beauvais at the

It is evident, however, that the appointment of "The Pope, after all, is not so weak, although they Prince Napoleon to the Vice-Presidency of the Privy try to make fan of him; they would not cry so loud Council is generally regarded as even a most serious | if they did not teel themselves sorely goaded. It is step in a Revolutionary direction than the circular wonderful, indeed, that it is not yet perfectly clear bas committed to His Vicar. The crime of a of the Minister. It is the first time, with the excep-King of the House of Bourbon, who had already tion of his brief Algerian Ministry, that the Prince be such a lighted beacon as that of the Holy See, to seen the relations between Revolution and Reli- has been actually placed in any position of confidence point out the point of refuge. On that very account gion exemplified in scenes that have no parallel and authority at Paris. It is generally regarded, has it need of independence. In such a period as the therefore as a meterial generally negarity in the refuse of the relation of therefore, as a material guarantee to the in human history-the crime of a French Bishop, therefore, as a material guarantee to and if need be, politics of men, that they misuse words, and mistake for the good conduct of the Empire, and if need be, politics of men, that they misuse words, and mistake who had witnessed the career of a Talleyrand as a bequest of the Empire to the Revolution, with a | the nature of things, all under the motio of ' civilisawho had witnessed the career of a Laneyrand as a bequest of the Empire to the Revolution, which is the information, we have a set of a laneyrand as a bequest of the Empire to the Revolution, which is the information, we have a set of a laneyrand as a bequest of the Empire to the Revolution, which is the information, we have a set of a laneyrand as a bequest of the Empire to the Revolution, which is the information of the revolution of the set of t heavier censure than that which attaches to the now composed without reference to the fact that France is a Catholic country-the seat varated by midst of darkness; and, therefore, the faithful must the death of Cardinal Morlot never having been fill- see that whatever road the world may choose to take roche. That is a question of degree. But it ed. The Prince's nomination is thus estimated in it is not on that account the right one. The Pope The nomination of Prince Napoleon to the Vicenot exaggerate, in adding, that after the Encyclical Letter of the Pope, it has an extensive meaning in the sense of the principles of 1789. The Court of affairs of His Most Christian Majesty, the last Rome has opened its floodgates, it has overflowed us by the gentlemen of that denomination." a definite and if possible radical manner, the relations between Church and State. Against high tides, strong embankments. The declaration of because the Fracce of to day is the Democracy, and the new law calls for her guarantees against the obstinate protensions of Ultramontaniam. The speech of the Emperor to the Senate on New Year's day has it appears, excited some attentions speculation, though it does not appear to have been generally reported in the French journals [from hav-ing only been given in the Moniteur du Soir] and it has not been at all noticed by the English papers. There is not much in it certainly, but as the Emperor is always expected to say something cryptic and which is nine lines long, whereas those to the other bodies of the State are only three or four. Here, however, is the Speech :--"I thank the Senate for its good wishes. Every year, at this epoch, legitimate hopes manifest themthey are permitted to represent anything, the maxima | selves, mingled with certain apprehensions. But if we look back, we find that almost always those hopes have been realised, and those fears have been dispelled. I am happy to think that such will be the case this year also, and I depend upon the Senate to maintain, with me, this confidence in the future, which alone assures the destinies of a great people. The passage of which so much is made is that in which the year is spoken of as one that may possibly gratify certain 'legitimate hopes,' in the direction, it is assumed, of more political liberties. And the hint is supposed to be addressed to the Senate rather than the Deputies, because the Senate is do any harm to the Church for which it has so much the recognised guardian of the Constitution of the Empire. With the French gossipe, it is evident a nod goes as far as a wink. - Cor. London Tablet. It is said that the Archbishop of Paris, a decided Gallican, is likely to be named to the place lately filled by his predecessor, Cardinal Morlot, in the Privy Oouncil. This would be the complement of Prince Napoleon's nomination. It is stated that a meeting of the opposition depu-ties took place at M. Thiers' house on Dec. 29, to consider the campaigu of the coming session. They were agreed to advocate the complement of the liberties granted on Nov. 24, the emancipation of the press, toleration of electoral committees, the right of public meeting, &c. But M. Teiers, differing from his colleagues, announced, to their horror and disgust, that he meant to support the temporal power

can be obtained are bought, cooked, and served up.

as food to the interesting, colony, THE JEWS. — According to a calculation recently made," says the Moniteur, "there exist in the whole world nearly 7,000,000 Jews; of whom one half are 000. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine there is one Jew to 16 Christiana; in Swelen and Norway only one in 600. France contains 80,000, England 42,000, and Switzerland 3 200. A remarkable fact is that in the countries where the Jews are completely emanuipated-that is in Erance, Belgium and England-their Since the commencement of the present century the and employing 200 missionaries) have at the most, and with great expense, made 20,000 prose lytes."

Last Saturday at the Carmelite Convent, in Faubourg St. Germain, the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Norfolk took the weil in the presence of among whom was her brother, the present Duke. -Globe.

#### ITALY.

PLEDMONT .- The Milan Correspondent of the Journal des Villes et Cumpagnes states that the great cifficulty of Italy is at present to find a man fit to be Minister Every one looks upon General La Marmora as merely a makeshift, and wonders who will replace him. People only revert to the old Ministers, such as Ratazzi and Ricesoli, to see that they have made themselves even more impossible than Minghetti. The tendency is apparently towards Oialdini, but still every one feels that if this be indeed the coming man it is certain his time has not come yet.

Italy is doing [says this correspondent] as Diogenes did, when he went about seeking for a man. She that the reception and publication of these docu- an indication of the Emperor's future policy in Italy, has not been more fortunate bitherto than the cynical philosopher in his fruitless investigation. Perhaps her lantern is in fault.

This rara avis, of which I speak, was supposed to have been discovered by some journals, a few days about him as about to enter the actual Ministry, or nion of many on this nomination is that it is one of even as the head of a new administration. The newsmongers have taken nothing by their invention, and M. Uialdini remains, as he has hitherto done, alone issued a special circular to all the French Bi- licy in favor of his cousin, who, from his connexion with his dishonour, that is to say, with his laurels gathered at Castelfidardo. At the appearance of M. Cialdini, the Italians did not think, that like Archstern opponent of the Papacy; and from his sym- imedes, they had reached the moment at which to

We were not surprised to learn on the arrival of ment of the fall of Savannah by the previous mail was premature, and that Hood's army had not been

The New Gazelle of Verona of the 29th nlt. states that on the previous day there fell into the hands of

The Mazzinian press seems to be going down in the The topic of the week at Paris is, of course, the at-titude taken by the French Government in regard to signed "Giuseppe Mazzini," complaining that the subscribers do not pay up, and refuse to their organ the miserable annual sum of 5f."- Guardian."

Rows .- Our journals and letters from Rome have reached us to the date of Saturday, the 31st ult .--Weckly Register.

A Roman Prelate, writing to us on that day. save "Here there is a great caim in politics. All are expecting a development, and there is no knowing in what respect and from whom it may proceed. True make some temeratious remarks on the conduct of Ohristians expect it from God, and the more so that

"The observations made by the journals on the Encyclical of the Holy Father are truly ridicul-

ous. "The Pope, after all, is not so weak, although they "The Pope, after all, is not so weak, although they be would not cry so loud there is a confusion in the minds and in the

great heart of France knows how to respond. which place no fewer than 700 of these unclean ani-nothing mean, nothing false, could, proceedi from mals are gathered, together. "All the old horses that the renewal of the Legge Pica for a year is the best Monasteries of the United Greek "Ohurch. Four of answer to Lamanmera's declaration that the cause of these are, to be suppressed, and their inmates are the Bourbons had lost all hold in Naples. Never perhaps since 1861 has the movement been more general, or presented better hopes of success. Should the party of action succeed in compromising the Italian Government with Austria, the insurrection in in Europé, especially in Russia, where there are 1, lian Government with Austria, the insurrection in the Russian Government. The revenues of the sup-220,000, The number in Austria is 853,000, in Naples will be a general one. The Muratist party, pressed monasteries are placed at the disposal of the Prussia, 284, 500 and in the rest of Germany, 492, on the other hand, are working ceaselessly, and entertain every hope of success, as there 'is not any longer even a nucleus of the Piedmontese party left. Not an 'Evviva' greeted Prince Humbert on his landing in Naples, and the crowd scarcely raised their bats on his passage through Toledo .- Corr. of Tablet.

The Reactionary band of Fuocco had a very severe encounter with the French troops on Christmas night.' Crossing a tongue of land in the Papal territory, and being pursued by the Piedmontese, they fortified themselves in a cottage and farm near San-Francesca, not far from Veroli. The French immediately attacked them, a detachment of Pontifical gendarmes accompanied them : the united forces being nearly eighty men. The Neapolitans were Nunzio Ohigi and a large attendence of friends, forty in number, and fought with desperate courage, though strictly on the defensive, only asking to pass through to Aquila. Six of the band were wounded and taken prisoners, the rest with their chief, all old soldiers, cut their way through and reached the mountains of Moreno and Civitella Rovoto in safety. It was this band which, about a fortnight since, succeeded in surprising a French post near Castro. The French patrol was dining in a wood, the arms baing piled in a sheaf a few score feet off. The Royalists got between the men and their gunf, and presenting their own loaded rifles held their enemies for some minutes completely at their mercy. Suddenly the chief lowered his gun-' Take your arms, my triends,' he said ; 'we only make war on Victor Emmanuel and do not wish to hurt you ; but tell your General, the ' brigands' are soldiers and act as such, and scorn to take the lives of brave men at a disadvantage.' The French were as much surprised as touched; gave a cheer for 'les brigands,' and sent in a report to the Council of War, with a prayer for the pardon of the poor young Neapolitan condemned since, in the person of M. Cialdini. They spoke to death at Castro, who was one of the same band.

GREECE.

A letter from Athens of the 22nd ult. has the following :--

' The great news of the week is the discovery of a plot of which Mazzini is the head. The rumours afloat respecting this mysterious affair are so vague and exaggerated that I will only give a summary of the versions published by the different journals. A certain Kapsanivelia, a captain in the army, who some time back excited the suspicion of the authorities, having lately died at Nauplia, the police took possession of his papers. Among them were found : -1. A number of revolutionary pamphlets and plans of conspiracy for the overthrow of the Hellenic throne, to be replaced by a republic; 2. Letters proving the relations of the Greek revolutionary committees with those of Italy and France; 3. Ac counts relating to the employment of considerable sums intended either to found republican journals in certain towns, or to support and propagate revolutionary principles, and assure their triumph by material means. A sum of £500 was also seized, which was to be divided among persons capable of attempting a coup de main. Although I regard these reports and details as exaggerated, it is probable that the discovery of the police would have led to the arrest and trial of Kapsamvelis, if death had not put him beyond the reach of human justice. The police have, however, lodged a complaint with the military anthorities against Assistant Surgeon Major Glarakis, who, in a speech to the funeral of Kapsamvelis, indulged in revolutionary language.'-Post.

#### PRUSSIA,

A letter from Berlin, dated the 2d inst., says :-The discussion between Barlin and Vienna is becoming more animated. An Austro-Prussian agreement is now hinted at for the provisional installatiou of Duke Frederick, by the transfer of the right of possession de facto which the Treaty of Peace of the 30th of October has conferred upon the two great Powers.

There is a possibility of Prussia's conciliating France to its own seifish views, ! if it really means to appropriate the Duchies to itself. The Rhenish provinces would not be a bad 'Sop to Cerberus.' But is Prus-sia prepared to effer this price for the acquiescence

pigs on a large scale at Coullet in Beigiam, at vily on the uppor passes rather than any political the insurrection last year is proved by the fact that offered the option of joining another monastery of abandoning the monastic state, or of going auroad on a pension of 150 roubles a year, payable so long as the monk does not commit any hostile act towards the Russian Government. The revenues of the sup-

> In Lithuania Mouravieff still continues his work of extermination. A fortnight ago another village was destroyed, and all its inhabitants banished to Siberia. The Polish language is rigorously proscribed ; all the shops where Polish books were sold have been closed, all teaching in Polish is severely forbidden, and the Polish inscriptions on the shops have, been changed to Russian ones. It is even an offence, entailing a heavy penalty, to speak Polish in the streets. Mouravieff, thinking to destroy the indigenous inhabitants of the country by allowing them the free use of spirituous liquors, after the fashion of certain co-lonists in America has strictly forbidden all agitation in favor of temperance. A short time ago a landed proprietor was fined 500 roubles because there was no brandy in an inn on his estate. The other Polish provinces under Russin soffer under a tyranny less tolerable than that of Mouravieff. The official journal of Kiew informs us that between the 15th of July and the 1st Nomber last no leza than 332 persons have been cocdemned for political offences in Podolia, Volhynia and the Ukraine. - Cor. Post.

#### UNITED STATES.

If the United States come out triumphant from this war, it will have a disposable army of at least three hundred thousand men for the invasion of Mexico. It will have a navy which can blockade every Mexican port, and compete with the regular navy of France on the ocean. It can have a swarm of privatcers which will sweep every French merchantman from the ocean. It will seek to cement its domestic power by enlisting all the military adventurers of the South, who will be dishanded at the close of hostilities, in the same grand crusade. It will be ever eager to create, in bestility to a foreign power, a new bond of union for the now warring populations. Is it possible that, forescoing all this, Napoleon expects to propitiate the United States by agreeing not to interfere on behalf of the Southern Confederacy? If he does he is the most gullible of mankind. The people of the United States have always coveted Mexico. There was respect enough for the opinions of mankind, at the close of the war with that country, combined with ignorance of our own strength, to prevent the whole-sale plunder of it at that time from the hands of its own people. But the world's moral sense cannot be offended by taking that to which Mexico has given up its right from the hands of those who have compelled it to make the surrender. The United States will go to Mexico as its deliverer, and the great mass of the Mexican people will rally around its standard. The United States is no longer unconscious of its own power .- Richmond Despuich.

NEGRO ' EQUALITY' AT PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MANsion .- A Washington letter giving an account of the President's levee on New Year's (January 2nd), contains the following :-- To the right of the President, the two private Secretaries intervening, stood Mrs. Lincoln, with Hon. B. B. French doing the honors. Many persons, the majority evidently ecquaintances, paid their respects to her, after being presented to the President; but the crowd mostly passed her by with a stolen glance or rude state. Mrs. Lincoln is not popular either with men or women; and of the latter she probably has fewer genuine friends than any lady that has ever filled her station before her. Parasites in crinoline attend her; but she is not loved her friends; and she is bardly respected by females in society near enough her own grade to know all about her. Among the crowd ssembled in front of the portico, before the doors were thrown open to the people, were several hundred colored people of both sexes-the wenches the most numerous, who had come to pay their respects to the President. As a general thing they were well and nearly dressed, some, both male and female, being with their white companions. Both indirectly represent the bon lon of negro society in Washington; alloyed by a smart sprinkling of colored divines, who think they succeed in obtruding themselves in white society upon pretended terms of equality; and a corporal's guard of negro soldiers, who no doubt thought themselves entitled to the privilege of paying their New Year's compliment to the chief magis-trate of the country they are fighting for. The white people made no demonstration whatever on account of their presence, no doubt supposigg they whuld confine themselves to the station assigned them by custom and bring up the rear of the President's visitors ; but when, upon the doors being opened, it was discovered they intended to seek in gress with the crowd by their pressing forward shoulder to shoulder whites, a scene of excitement followed which did anything but honor to the occa. sion. Many negroes had reached the passage and some had passed the door, when the demonstrations on the part of the whites, aroused to deep indigna tion, warned the special police that trouble was brewing. 'They are letting the negroes in,' ex claimed a score of voices, male and female; 'Put em out,' was roared by as many men, who looked willing enough to peform the act themselves. ' Go to the kitchen, G-d d-n you' yelled a rough yewn soldier, who forgot he wasn't in camp.

raises his voice, and says it is an erroneous one .--How ridiculous it is, then, to state that this is in opposition to the present times. The Pope is not bound to go with the times, no more than religion, which binds us to God, who is immutable. If the Pope was to go with the times, he ought to become a Jew for the present times (in Italy especially) are ruled

An incident took place in the Cercie Français on Christmas night, which illustrates fairly the sort of persons the French authorities have placed in position of trust in the Army of Occupation. Capitain Boquet, the officer who so unpleasantly distinguished himself last Christmas Day (1863), by shooting down the Pontifical dragoons, at Castel Gandolfo, was pleased to make some most insulting remarks in a loud tone of voice, regarding his past antagonists. 'This time last year,' he said 'I was drawing up a report to General Montebello about my little atfair. Ah. ma foi, je voudrois bien recommencer demain avec ces coquins la.' ' Vous sentez, vous de force tout seal, Monsieur le capitaine;' said a quiet looking young man in plain clothes, who had entered with a military friend a moment before. ' Mais certainement, Monsieur,' returned Boquet; et qui etes vous qui me pose telle question.' 'Le Comte De Langlesse, a votre service, Dragon Pontifical, enrole au notre et qui vous tient pour un lache et un assassia, et vous prie d'accepter un paire de sufflets, au souvanir de vos exploit,' and thereon gave the captain a couple of boxes on the ears, threw his card on the table and left the club. Of course everyone

expected a remoniec, but the gallant captain thought better of it, and has quietly pocketed the affront ; and it is to be hoped he, as well as his confreres, will profit by the lesson. - Tablet C.r. KINNDOM OF NAPLES .- The 8th, 10th, and 12th of

December have been the occusion in Naples and Palermo of most daring Royalist demonstrations. The Toledo, Largo di S. Francesco di Paola, Chiaja, and other streets were strewed with lilies, with Bourbunist proclamations and cards bearing mottoes in praise of Francis the Second and the Queen of Naples, and in favor of Neapolitan independence. The same happened in Palermo and other parts of Sicily, where the ferment is greater than it has been since 1861, the Olergy taking a leading part in it.

Arrests in every part of the provinces have been the answer to these manifestations of Royalist feeling, but they have failed to suppress it. The Bourbonist committee addressed a circular to all the employees of Government, and all the Consulates in Naples, and all the representatives of foreign Powers accredited to the Uourt of Rome on the 9th, and on 13th at the midday Mass at the Church of Is Sanita. Hundreds of Royalist handbills were showered from a gallery above the altar, and caused such excitement that the police were obliged to clear the church. The appeal in Caseation of the La Galas the sentence of death in all probability after Ohristmas.

of France is any ambitious views the Hohenvollerns may have in Germany? When Prussis pofuried the banner of the German Empire in 1848, it was the ballacination of the hour. The whole continent had gone mad for a short period, and the Prussians were as delirious as their neighbours; but at the first dawn of returning reason the revolutionary emblem was pulled down, and the circumstances that attended the hoisting of the old German colours in Berlin are not certainly conducive to a repetition of the experiment.

"Well-informed persons are of the opinion that, amidst all the conflicting rumors, two points may be regarded as certain : 1st, that the Diet will not be allowed to participate in the juridical examination of the question of succession ; and, 2nd, that the provisional tracsfer of the rights of succession to Duke Frederick will not take place for some time to come,

#### POLAND.

CRACOW, Dec. 24 .- Travellers who arrive here from the kingdom of Poland describe the state of that country as one of absolute ruin. The social resolution effected by M. Milutyn and his commissions has entirely upset the laws under which property has bitherto been held in the kingdom, and under the new system it is impossible for any one to be sure that what he has is his own. Large tracts of fertile land remain uncultivated, the former labourers being now proprietors, who will not condescend to work on another man's estate ; and the rights of property are so unsettled a state as seriously to affect operations of commerce. The old proprietor is robbed and cheated in the most flagrant manner by the executive commissions appointed to carry out the ukases, and he has no redress, the decision of the commissions being final in all matters affecting the relations between landlord and tenant. The object of the Government is evidently to secure the good will of the poorer classes by enriching them at the expense of the wealthier. The peasants, however, though gladly accepting all the Government gives them, know perfectly well where their new riches come from, and what is the reason of the gift, and they naturally look with distrust on people who despoil one class to enrich another.

The process of Russification in Poland is rapidy going on. The appointments of Minister of Finance and Minister of Justice in the kingdom which had always, even in the worst times of the rule of Nicholas, been filled by Poles, have now been given to Russians, M. Kuszelew having been appointed to the first post and M. Poltoranow to the latter. M. Kuszelew is one of the most active members of the directing committe which is now revolutionising Poland with its socialist theories. M. Bagniewski, his predecessor, has been appointed to the Council of State, a body now chiefly consisting of State pensioners, its political action having long ceased. Arrests are still frequent in Warsaw, both of men and women. On the other hand, the Government shows itself singularly anxious for the morality of the inbabitants. Not only is gambling of every kind strictly forbidden, but a police decree has been issued imposing severe penalties on any one playing at chess or dominoes in a cafe. The rumor of a repetition of has been rejected, and will entail the execution of the levy of 1863 next January, has been contradicted by the official journal, but it admits that a conscription is to take place according to the existing law. it should be mistaken for a dustries and the Monde, not of the Pope - Express. On the other hand, the Union and the Monde, not of the Pope - Express. The Reaction goes on unceasingly, and if there is the falsity of the assertion of the Government blers of the day are spreading, sai to mention other jurnals, speak as might be exact A French society has undertaken the rearing of any slackening it is the snow which has fallen hea- that the Roman Catholic Clergy alone supported men are retirg. Boston Journal.

The American papers state that heavy guns are being sent to Sacketts Hurbor for the purpose of placing that port and arsenal in an improved state of defence. Sackatts Harbour was the principal naval stronghold of the United States in last war, and would be able to do an incalculable amount of injury in case of war.

LIFE IN NEW YORK-Its Ups and Downs .- If any desirous to witness the mutations of fortune in New York, to see how the princely merchant of one year is the subordinate selesman of the next, how the show and glitter of equipage and servants in livery in the Central Park one season is followed by almost absolute want the next-he need only to enter some of our large mercantile establishments. One of our mest noted merchants in this city has in his employ over twenty men as salesmen, who within ten years commanded a fortune lived in style, whose families gave tone and law to fashion This store is regarded as a sort of bospital for decayed morchants. The influence and talent of the land find her semployment in subordinate positions. The treacherous sea of mercantile life engulfed their barque with its richly laden freight, while they clung to the masts and spare thrown to them by the more fortunate adventurers. One house, almost as noted as Stewart's six years ago, who in imitation of that gentleman, built a marble palace, has gone by the board, and the heads of it are clerks in the wholesale stores of, the city. You will find men about our streets or hiding in the multitude of our people, doing a little brokerage, whose families find a humble home is one or two rooms in the better class of tenement houses, who a few years ago, in neighouring cities, rode on thn top wave of popular favour, who never imagined that they or theirs would come to want. I meet men every day in New York on whom the hand of reverse has been laid very heavily; seedy in dress, whose dwelling place cannot be known, who in other days I have often envied as they rode by me in their sumptuous carriages, whose position and living were among the wealthiest of the land. It is sad to think its so. Nor will the number be lessened. The experience of the past goes but alittle way with the present generation. The speculators and stock gamblers of the day are spreading sails when prudent



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of the Obristians at Rome. By Viscount de Cha-

J. A. HARTE,

268 Notre Dame and 16 St. Joseph Sts. a Rheumatism which

cellence as a Liniment of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Chorry, I am induced and a Pain-Killer.- to express the great confidence which I have in its

Rhoumatism; none more difficult to relieve ; yet a	268 Notre Dame and 16 St. Joseph Sts.	a Rheumatism which	and a Pain-Killer,-	to express the great confidence which I have in its	of the Obristians at Rome. By Viscount de Cha-
		had settled in my limbs	Full directions accom-	efficacy. For nine months I was most grally official	teaubriand. 12mo, 450 pages, cloth, \$1.25 cloth
	THE REAL PROPERTY AND	and for which blessing	pany each bottle. It	ed with a severe and obstinate couch accompanied	
	CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS DAT.	you may well suppose	may be used for	with acute pain in the side, which did not have me	A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the
and the second of the western lutilities.	I MANA STRUPS, OF THE DESK MUGANTY, AMOUNTED I	I feel grateful.		summer or winter. In October the symptoms in-	Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catho- lies. By Hon. T D M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols, cloth,
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and the the greater part of this into, i	HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist.	Court Courts O W	NEURALGIÁ,	could walk but a few steps without resting to reco-	TRUE SPIBITUAL CONFERENCES. By St Fran-
endured torments of the most terrible description.		South Granby, C.W.	TOOTH-ACHE, HEADACHE.	ver from the pain and faligue which so alight on er-	cis of Sules, with an Introduction by Cardina
His limbs had been racked, and contorted by pain and mucular contractions, until his knee-joints	CHRISTMAS PRESENTS LUBIN'S,	Mr Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal.	BURNS,	ertion occusioned. At this juncture I commenced	Wiseman, 12mo, cloth, \$1,00.
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This a samply long tendency in the blood was indi-	English Toile: Soaps.	mont Liniment, baving	SORE THROAT,	bappiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as	The Special Constinue A This Langt g.
he blotches and fustules on various parts of	HENRY R. GRAY, Ohemist.	accidently gat a nee-	LUMBAGO,	Juse the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a	1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorieh Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by
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etweigelg menufactured, has been extensively imi-	throat. Here a cold had settled on the lungs. The		a barrel Brenne Printed Bo	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	rears Ago. By Mrs J Sadlier; 18mo, cloth 39
the sead in this country. Now, DOWEVER, the Unginal	der becking cough, the glassy ere, and the pale,	rhota summer com-		Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.	cts; gilt, 50 cts; paper. 21 cts.
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tinctive trade-mark of the proprietors may be rea- dily distinguished by its externals from the simulat-	whisper to all but him Consumption. He tries every	a similar character I . have also found it a	each of its ingredients,	CITIZEN OF CORNWALL.	Reign of James the First. By Mrs J Sadlier
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turning for any and plants from which it is pre-	dow : it bio et i ped ins et den bie bie sentite	I always recommend it	operation, and more	Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr.	By Mrs J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 ets; gilt, 500
pared and exposure to the air incrusos the delicary	100 casy . the stop is country in a stop of the	to my friends, and	effectual than any	Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own pesson	paper, 21 cts.
of the aroma instead of trochemy a sufficient of	retuine, and write it and percent and an include	would not be without	other similar medicine.	and with other members of my family, in cases of	NEW WORKS IN PRESS.
fluvia as is the case with tellet waters accuted with	herers his side is model . Sourcey my ising trophy	it in the house for any		severe coughs and colds, I unbesitatingly give you	EF MARSHAL'S great Work on the Contrast be-
strong essential uila.	I the state to state for the the viriate which have you i	consideration.		my testimony, believing it to be the remeet ' par ex- cellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and	tween Protestant and Catbolic Missions.
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longh & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, h. Campaell & Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harie, Picault & Son, and H	have but is pretuiners yous But the bard. May,	Testimore from Hon	the taste may dictate.		liebulta.
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R. Gray.	appreties cords and constant high it cures are the	Montreal,	lic and all Bowel Com-	FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT	an emiscat Catholic gratteman of Sugland, formerly
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" Far-fetched and dear-bought," is not always	vest of incurable diverses differizi, Croup, Bron-	I have used Henry's	incredible short space		he was isvurably known as the author of the heat
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is an important remediat age 1, and one of the anet	all indications of the throat and image and county chord by the OHERNY PROTORAL it taken in season.	have found great re-		the public for coughs and palmenery completions.	ProveBinBL Lis History of Minstors is a work of er-
and a light free known. It has him and then	Every family should have it by them, and they will	jief from it.		Having wated the article with myself and family.	tensive research and profound interest. As they
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Every description of property insured at mo-MERCHANT TAILOR, F Jobbing punctually attended to. Have more Testimony, derate rates. MATT. JANNARD'S 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. Have more respectable people to Vouch for 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances ef-CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS. M. O'GORMAN, them. NEW CANADIAN fected for a term of years. Successor to the late D. O'Gorman Than any other article in the market. The Directors Invite Altention to a few of the Advan-tages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers :-COFFIN STORE, We defy any One to contradict this Assertion. BOAT BUILDER, 12m. Corner of Chaig and St. Lawrence Streets. 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. And will Pay \$1000 SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-To any one that will produce a Certificate published MONTREAL. ship. 2nd. Moderate Premiuma. 📭 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 🚛 by us, that is not genuine. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es-3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. OARS MADE TO ORDER. tablishment where he will constantly have on hands HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. THE SUBSORIBER begs leave to inform his Cus-CF SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE OUFFINS of every description, either in Wood or tomers and the Public that he has just received, a 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal A CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of-Will Cure every Case o Metal, at very Moderate Prices. nterpretation. YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, April 1, 1864. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN., amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amoun! Kidneys, and Diseases arising from Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. ODLONG & SOUCHONG. Attorney-at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in a disordered Stomach. HOUSE FOR SALE, xistence. CONVEYANCER, &c., With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-H. L. ROUTH, Observe the following Symptoms : On very reasonable Terms. Apply to NS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. SALT FISH, &c., &c. SIONS, Agent, Montreal. MORRISBURG. C. W. Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive FABIEN PAINCHOUD, February 1, 1854. 12m. Nov. 29, 1864. Organs: No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street. Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the August 4, 1864. NEWS DEPOT. Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-HEYDEN & DEFOE, Country Merchants would do well to give him a burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour E-uctations, Sink-The BOSTON PILOT, for 3d. COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF call at At FORD'S News Agency. BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 128 Commissioner Street. ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the LIME. IRISH AMERICAN, for 21d., TRUE WITNESS, METROPOLITAN RECORD, N. Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, BROWNSON'S Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Solucitors in Chancery, MR. COE has received the following letter from the N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864. Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mon-12m. CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO Breathing REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. AGENTS. treal :--Any British or American Magazine, Review, or Newspaper, will, if required, be left at the Residence or Office of any person in the City without any addi-Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen-Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever WILLIAM H. HODSON, Sir,-Having been appointed Superintendent, last No. 74, CHURCH STREET. Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace ARCHITECT. and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the TORONTO. Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. tional charge. No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street. At FORD'S News Agency. Evans, tor a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of L. S. HEVDEN. D. M. DETOR Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side. Oorner Great St. James and St. John Streets, Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing Augast 25, 1864. 12m. Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Montreal. effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it Sudden Flushee of the August 11. moderate charges. really deserved the high reputation in which it was really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now, Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Su-Head, Burning in Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. C. F. FRASER, the Flesh. Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, INFORMATION WANTED, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., per-phosphete greatly exceeded my anticipations, and Of Margaret Kenny, who when last heard from was O. J. DEVLIN, REMEMBER that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. at Quebec. Since then it is said that she has re-BROCKVILLE, C. W. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT NOTARY PUBLIC. moved to Montreal. Collections made in all parts of Western **OFFICE:** Address-Rev, James Lynch, Allumette Island, with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phoa-ALCOBOLIC, Canada. 0. E. 32 Luttle St. James Street. REFERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq., phate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot MONTREAL. And Can't make Drunkards, INFORMATION WANTED, manured with this latter substance was far more " But is the Best Tonic in the World. abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten By RICHARD BLAKE, of Golden, Tipperary, of his B. DEVLIN, days earlier than the crops manured with compost READ WHO SAYS SO : sisters who were in Oanada when last heard from. BRISTOL'S and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with ADVOCATE, Address No. 60 West Washington Place, New York. From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one Upper Canada papers please copy. Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. Baptist Church, Philadelphia :--James Street. of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all FARM TO LET. I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favor-J. J. CURRAN, sorts of norious weeds into existence like stable maably for a number of years. I have used them in THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH nure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to ADVOCATE and vigor to the useful berbs. I cannot recommend of Sr. LAURENT, containing 170 ARHENTS, to b it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it. No. 40 Little St. James Street, LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling MONTREAL. other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fertilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, This Farm is well known to be one of the best in the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., Your very humble servant. this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turwhich they are recommended to these Bitters, knowips and other Vegenautor For particulars, apply to P. CARROLL, Esq., Tannery West ADVOCATE, T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest. nips and other Vegetables. ing from experience that my recommendations will For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal. be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoof-land's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St. land's Bitters is intenated to Source truly, is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK FEMALE INSTITUTION, PETER KING, St. Laureat. Or to the Proprietor, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th ST. DENIS STREET, IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.

The Leading Perfume of the Age FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS.

August 11, 1864.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S OELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

THIS exquisite Perfame is prepared direct from BLOOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing regrauce. Its aroma is almost inerhaustible;-while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing mparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For

> FAINTING TURNS, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, HYSTERIA,

t is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of ashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfames, throughout the West Indies. Guba, Mexico, and Oentral and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for oft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and per-manency, has no equal. It will also remove from

> ROUGHNESS, BLOTOHES, SUN BURN FRECKLES, TR7 PIMPLES.

skin

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends resinness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best dentrifice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all Bmarting or pain after shaving.

COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-AY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornapented label.

Prepared only by

LANMAN & KEMP. Wholesale Druggists, New York.

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

For Sale by-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Oampbell, A G Davidson, K Oampbell & Oo., J Gardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, and H R Gray. and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-ass Perfumers throughout the world. 12m. 200. 20, 1801. مسينين ----

requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined ; but with a clear proof in various stances, and particularly in my family, of the use-fulness of Dr. Hochand's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; bnt usually, I doubt not. it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-I have been frequently

Baptist Church :---

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warres Randolph, Pastor of Baptist

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

WARREN RANDOLPH. Germantown, Ps.

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

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

J H. TURNER. No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

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

New Rochelle, N.Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson -Dear Sir--I feel it a pleasuro thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommanded them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

PRICE-\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. PRICE-\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. CF-Seware of Counterfield; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each

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

Principal Office and Manufactory-No. 631 AROH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

#### JONES & EVANS,

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

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. John F. Henry & Oo., General Agents for Cana-

da, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, O.E.

Jac. 14, 1865.

12m

ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL were RESUMED on Thursday, the 22nd September.

# L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story cut-stone ouilding-fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet-No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and ashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Oanada, of any importance, he insters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasors, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a thates of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, POB GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PLANO-FORTES, 4. Ge.,

#### AND THURSDAYS

FOR

#### DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROOERIES. GLASSWARE, OROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c.,

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

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

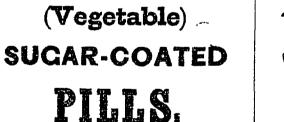
## March 27 1864.

## LUMBER.

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

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street.

March 24, 1864,



THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the

Liver. Stomach and Bowels,

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

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

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

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

## Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

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

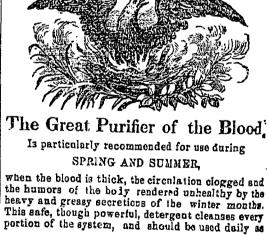
## WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

#### [Established in 1826.7

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Ohurches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-tations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountilgs, Warranted, &c., send for a circular, Address

E. A. & G. B. MENEELY, West Troy, N. V.



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STATE TO STATE

A DIET DRINK.

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

## THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES 08

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils: Tumors, Abssesses, Ul:ers,

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

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

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

Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most pewerful Preparation of

GENUINE HONDURAS BARSAPARILLA,

and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-LIS, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

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

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

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

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