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VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864.

No. 31.

THE CAPUCHIN OF BRUGES. IN THEEE CHAPTERS. CHAPTER I.

" Three monks sat by a logwood fire -Bare were their crowns, and their garments grey ; Close sat they by that bogwood fire, Watching the wicket till break of day." BALLAD PORTEY.

Saving the color of their garments, which, instead of grey, were of a dark brown, and the omission of any allusion to their long flowing beards, the above lines convey as accurate an idea, as any words could, of the parties that occupied the spacious guest-chamber of the Capuchin convent of Bruges, on the last night of October, 1708.

Seated round the capacious hearth on which, without aid of grate, cheerfully blazed a pile of dark gnarled logs up from the fens, which in the days of Casar, were shaded by the dense forests of Flanders, three lay brothers of the order kept watch for any wayfarer that might require hospitality or information, on the evening in question. Their convent stood-and a portion of it still stands-at the southern extremity of the town, close beside the present railway station .--But Bruges was not, a century and a half ago, what it is to-day. War, and the recent decline of its ancient commerce, rendered it, at the point of which we write, anything but a safe or attractive locality for either tourist or commercial traveller to visit. There was no " Hotel de Flandre' or 'Fleur de Ble,' or even 'Singe d'Or' for the weary itinerant to seek refreshment or ladging. Nei her were gens-d'armes in the streets, nor affable shopkeepers in their gas-lit magasins, as at present, to whom the benighted stranger might apply for information regarding the locality in which his friends resided. The convents and monasteries, however, with which Belgium was then, as now, studded, were ever open to the traveler, be his rank or condition what it might, and pre-eminent for their hospitality were the Capuchin Fathers.

The night was a wild one; and the dying blasts of October seemed bent on a vigorous struggle ere they expired.

What an awful storm! exclaimed Brother Anselm, rising to secure the buge oak window shutters that seemed, as if in terror, every moment ready to start from their strong iron fasten-

one of his companions. Brother Bonaventure. 'and what dreadful lightning !'

Peal after peal of thunder resounded through the spacious hall and adjoining corridors; and, torrents, against door and casement, and com though the market-place, where the belfry stood, was close beside them. Still not a word escaped their third companion, Brother Francis, a venerable old man who sat nearer than his younger brethren to the ample fire-place. He continued silently reciting 'Ave' after 'Ave' on the heads seemed, in the excess of his devotion, utterly unconscious of the storm that howled without.

length, announced the arrival of some guest. In St. Francis gave charity towards the neighbor a first place among its spiritual observances-and admit the poor traveler, who must be sore dis-

trait on such an awful night. the court, to the outer porch, and drawing back the slide that covered a small grated aperture in the wicket, demanded who the wayfarer might be. The gleam of the lamp fell upon the uniin supporting a third between them, while their horses stood neighing in terror, and pawing the ground beside them. In a second, the gate was unbarred, and three of Vendoome's troopers entered the court-yard; two of them still supportin a skirmish with Marlborough's troops, near Audenarde, that morning. Leaving Anselm with the two other soldiers to look after the horses, Brothers Francis and Bonaventure led the the aid of support.

have even observed a tear steal down his cheek, all earthly affections. They even saw him mingle thy for the sufferings of the handsome roung ofas he continued for a while to graze in silence on tears with his propers, as he knelt beside the ficer on the other, heightened this feeling till it the besieged, an assault was ordered on the all and all but inammate form of his mile! To

ish, but in language which to Brother Bonaventure was foreign.

The stranger's face brightened at the sound of his own tongue, and he readily made answer to the few harried questions put to him by the old monk. Their conversation was of very brief duration; but its result seemed astounding. For when Anselm returned with the soldiers, he found Bonaventure and the stranger chafing the old man's temples as he lay in a swoon, on the bench before them.

To their inquiries as to the cause of this finite noswer. All he knew was, that although be could not understand what passed between Brother Francis and their comrade, the conver- protege. The latter felt equally delighted; for sation seemed to produce a wonderful effect on he felt, he knew not why, a sort of unaccountthe former. He trembled from head to foot, and then smiled, and seemed about to grasp the stranger in his arms, when he suddenly fell back on the bench as they now saw him. The young soldier-he was almost a boy, and strikingly handsome - was equally puzzled. Brother by which he addressed all youngsters. At all Francis had merely asked him it he were Irish; and when he answered 'Yes,'-if his name was Herbert, and if it was Gerald Herbert, and if his father and grandfather were Irish; and when a time. he replied that his name was Gerald Walter Herbert and that his grandfather was not Irish, but English, the old man muttered something which he could not catch, and fainted. That was all he could tell them; but what had that to do with Brother Francis's fit still remained a

For a considerable time the aged monk lay senseless and almost motionless—the only symptoms of animation be presented being those afforded by the convulsive throbbing of his heart, and an occasional deep-drawn sigh. His brothers seemed deeply afflicted, and sought by every means in their power to restore him; for Francis, though few knew anything of his history was, notwithstanding the favorie of the whole community.

Towards midnight the old man revived, and his first inquiry was for the young soldier. He now embraced him, and, as he pressed him again and again to his heart, with tears and blessings called him ' his son,' ' his dear child,' Brothers Anselm and Bonaventure looked at each other in God preserve us! but 'tis fearful,' replied mute astonishment. They feared that their dear old friend, the patriarch of the lay-brothers, losing his reason. They knew that for thirty years at least he had been an inmate of the cloister, while the party whom he thus lovingly called then, again came the wind beating the rain, in his son could at furthest number twenty birth days, if indeed he could count so many. Still pletely drowning the chimes of the Carillon, greater, however, was their surprise, when, on a closer scruting, they could not fail to observe a marked family likeness between their aged brother and the individual on whom all his affections seemed now centred.

But this was no time for the indulgence of curiosity. The two troopers, drenched and of the large rosary attached to his girdle, and travel-stained, must be attended to, and the wound of their comrade looked after. Fortunately their convent numbered among its in-A loud knocking at the outer gate, followed mates one of the best leeches in all West quickly by the ringing of the stranger's bell, at Flanders. He had been already summoned to the aid of Brother Francis, and now that he no an instant, the old man let his heads fall to their longer required his service, he directed his ataccustomed place by his side-for the rule of tention to the other invalid, whose case seemed the less orgent of the two. In a short time his skillful hand extracted a spent ball from the sufhastened, as eagerly as his younger brothers, to ferer's knee, and by the application of a soothing poultice, restored him to comparative ease. Nor were Brothers Anselm and Bonaventure idle Lighting a lantern, they proceeded, through meanwhile. Piles of well-buttered tartines, made of wholemeal bread baked in the convent, with plentiful dishes of rashers and omelets, and flagon or two of foaming Louvain beer, soon covered the table. Cold meats, too, of various forms of two military men, who seemed engaged kinds, were served up in abundance; and the two dragoons were soon busily engaged in satisfying appetites good at all times, but now considerably sharpened by a hard ride and a long fast. It was the first peaceful meal they enjoyed since the Duke of Burgundy got command; ing their comrade, who had been badly wounded | and they blessed their stars for having been selected to escort young Herbert to the rear .-Having completed the bandaging of his wound, and administered such medicine as he decmed best calculated to make to make up for the pawounded man into the convent. He seemed | tient's loss of blood the Inficmarian led him to weak and taint; but the cheerful blaze of the the chamber prepared for his reception; and hre, and the refreshment speedily administered Brother Francis begged to be allowed to take yet atlabie manners. He was a widower, and by the good brothers, soon restored him some- charge of him. His request was granted, but on | bis household consisted of himself, on aged what, though he still suffered acutely from his the sole condition that no conversation of an exwound, and was utterly unable to stand without citing nature should take place between him and the invalid, till such time as all feverish and in-For the first time Brother Francis broke flamatory symptoms had subsided. Day after silence. From the moment he caught a distinct day, and night after night, the old man watched than she did on Walter Herbert-stranger tho view of the stranger's face, as he sat in the light in struct silence, beside the stranger's couch; of the fire, his gaze seemed riveted upon him; and all were in amazement at such assiduty and and an observer might have noticed the old attention on the part of one who, as long as any mutual affection sprung up between the young man's lip quirer and his face grow paler, might remembered him, seemed utterly detached from people. Gratitude on the one hand, and sympa-

seemed one of them.

Ten days passed on, and the invalid made staff pronounced him quite out of danger, in no further need of medical treatment, and only requiring the aid of the cook to recover completestrange occurrence, Anselm could give no de- Ily his wouted vigor. The interdict was now removed, and Brother Francis seemed happy .-He could, henceforth, speak as he pleased to his able attachment - it was certainly more than mere gratitude-towards the old man, growing daily stronger and stronger within bim. And then Brother Francis called him "toy son"but, perhaps, as an old man, that was the name events he loved the old moult as a child loves a father, and always felt sad when the duties of his rule obliged his venerable friend to leave him for

> 'And so you tell me you have no recollection of your father,' said Brother Francis, with a sigh as they sat together one evening—it was the eve of St. Martin-in the same apartment where we first introduced them to our readers.

> 'None whitever,' replied his companion .-He left France as a volunteer with D'Usson's division, and was killed at Limerick when I was but three years old. So I often heard my mother say.'

> The speaker did not remark the shudder that ran through the old man's frame at mention of Limerick; but only paid attention to his next question, which rapidly followed,

> And your father's father ?'--' Was, as I have already said, an Englishman -but he, too, died in the wars long ago. They say he fell in Spain.

The old man could no longer restrain his feelings. Bursting into tears, and clasping his young companion to his bosom, as he had done on the night of their first meeting, he said :--

'No, my child-your grandfather, Walter you that blessing which your own poor father could not bestow on you with his parting breath -he stands before you!"

It was a touching scene to witness-that old Capuchin monk, with his long white beard, and coarse dark gowo, and leathern cineture, and bare sandalled feet, locked in the fond embrace of the young soldier of the Brigade,' on the eve of St. Martin, in the old convent of Bruges ! We do not mean to intrude on the sacred privacy of domestic feeling, but leaving parent and child to commune with each other in the fullness of their hearts, will, with our readers' kind permission assume for the nonce, the province of the Senachie, and briefly relate as much of their history as we have ourselves learned. Outre Mer-and is still oftentimes related on long winter evenings by the brothers who have succeeded—literally stepped into the sandals.—

of Brother Francis and his comrades. THE CAPUCHIN'S STORY.

Walter Herbert, or, as he was called in religion, Brother Francis, was the only child of an ancient family in Nottinghamshire. Entering the army at an early age, he found himself stationed, with his regiment, to Limetick, when the army of the "Confederates" sat down before that city, in the summer of 1642. He was then in his twentieth year. Forming part of Courtensy's company, when the city opened its gates to Garret Barry and Lord Muskerry, he retired, with his commander, to King John's castle, where, though closely besieged, they resolutely was obliged to capitulate.

In the course of the attack on the castle, a mine was sprung by the besieging party, and a turret, in which Elerbert was stationed, fell to the ground with a terrific crash. For weeks he lay delirious; and when at length he awoke to consciousness, he found himself the occupant of a handsomely-fitted chamber looking out on the Church of St. Nicholas. His host was a mid-He aged, gentlemanly-looking person, of grave bousekeeper, two sons, and an only daughter .-The latter-Edy O'Brien-was the sick man's principal nurse, and no Sister of Mercy could have bestowed more care on a suffering invalid he was to her creed and country. From lengthened and almost continual intercourse, a feeling of

the pallid features of the young soldier. At pillow of the sleeper. It was whispered that the grew into deep and lasting fore. Like Desde- most defenceless keep that guarded the northern evident interest on the invalid. No one else them.' But an insurmountable obstacle to their when he became sad and reserved-and this to one of that creed which, in its struggle for marriage was, thus, their only alternative, and to this, in an evil hour, poor Edy consented.

Months rolled on-months of bliss to Walter and Edy-but their separation was at hand .-Important letters colled Herbert away, almost at his absence would be of no lengthened duration, and that he would soon return to publicly claim hopes were doomed to sad and bitter disappoint-

made Ireland dear to him. All communication the walls of the city itself. Naseby, had a share in defeating them. But

Herbert, is not dead, but ret survives to give Mary's and the towers of Limerick from the of them appeared; for the traiter had laid his bat' ments of Bunratty, which had fallen into plans deeply, and succeeded in diverting them the bands of the Parliamentarians. He had fan- and the cherical party, to which they furthfully he had spent so many happy days. But beyond wished that the sole merit and reward of surrenfancy he could not go. To reach the city was dering the city should be his own. And he sucwas that Connor O'Brien was still alive, and that hearted. his daughter was married and had a fine heautiful little boy. Who her husband was his interofficer in Earl Glamorgan's army. Herbert, salety, with even one line to Limerick. But found means of returning again to England.

> should be be only able to effect an entrance in o the town, his authority would be sufficient to protect whomsoever he pleased. But the year Hardress Wallar.

The spring of the next year found him still before Linerick; and could be but communicate within sight of their fellow-townsmen. with any of its gallant defenders, his hatred of treachery would have urged him to expose to them the perfidy of one of their own whom they had raised to the rank of Colonel. This wretch was named Fennell; and, for his treason in selling the passes of the Shannon at Killaloe, their commander-in-chief Cromwell, had promised him and his descendants many a fair acre in Tipperary. the river into Clare; and with them passed Walter Herbert. Still his heart was full of hope of saving all he held dear in the leaguered city. Spring passed away, and summer again came;and still the assailing host made no progress to-

length he addressed hun, not in French or Flein- Guardian knew something about the matter; for mona, she loved hun for the dangers he had extremity of the salmon weir, and Herbert was he, too, now came frequently, and looked with passed; and he loved her, 'that she did pily reluctantly obliged to form one of the storing party. His immediate senior in command was a ventured to speak to Brother Francis on the union lay in their difference of religion. Her- person named Tuthill-one of those heartless subject, for though generally kind and gentle, bert was a Protestant; and old Connor O'Brien hypocrites who could preach and pray while his and communicative as a child, there were times would never bear of any child of his being united brutal soldiery were massacring the wives and children of the brave men whom the chances of ascendency, he believed to be the cause of so war made his victums. The fort was carried by much suffering to his country, even though no overwhelming numbers; and Herbert was doomsuch rapid process, that the Infirmarian and his other impedment whatever existed. A private ed to witness, with horror, the burchery of the surviving defenders mercilessly ordered by Tuthill-an order which he had unbappily had 60 power of countermanding, but in the execution of which be took no part. Still the city held out, though the 'leaguer sickness' was rapidly a moment's notice. He hoped, however, that decimating its brave garrison. The north fortress of Thomont bridge was next carried by assault but to no more purpose. The townshis beautiful Eily as his wife. But alas! his men succorded in breaking down two of its arches and thus cutting off all approach to the city in that quarter, and in resisting the sortie, three hun-On his arrival in England, he found the entire | dred of their a-sailants perished. Winter was country in arms; and as it became impossible to now fast approaching, and the plague extending remain neutral, or to return to Ireland, he was from the city, in which fifty of its victims were forced to join the newly-formed corps just raised now duly intered, commenced to thin the ranks in his native county, by Henry Ireton, his fas of the besiegers themselves. Ireton had serious ther's landlord. Once under military discipline thoughts of raising the siege; and he would, bethere was no retreating; and though all his | youd all question, have done so, were it not for thoughts were turned to Ireland, he was doomed treachery. Econell, the traitor of Killaloe, was to maddening suspense regarding her who alone again at work -this time, unfortunately, within

> between the two countries was now suspended. A truce of some days was agreed on; and At Edgelull and Newbury he retreated before Herbert was one of those appointed to treat with the king's troops-and at Marston, Moor and the townspeople. The deputies met on neutral ground, midway between the city and camp, and victory or defeat was alike void of interest to within range of the rival batteries. His heart him. It was even with indifference he heard of was now full of greater hopes than over. Could his promotion for having saved his general's life he but meet with any member of Edy's family, at Naseby. The sole, engrossing thought of his he hoped that his love for her would induce them existence was how to get back to Tamerick .- to listen to his counsels. But fate, it would That long-sought for opportunity at last arrived; seem, had leagued all chances against inm. Had but when it did, it scarcely brought juy to Her- he met them, he meant to put them on their bert. He was ordered to join in the invading goard against bennell's treachery, and, without Parliamentary force; and, when he called to absolutely breaking trust, give them such a key mind the fierce fanatics who were to be his to Ireton's fears and readiness to make concesfellow-soldiers, love made him tremble for the sons, as would, he hoped, lend to an honorable capitulation, and prevent the bloodshed which. The fourteenth of June saw him on the bat- from the shattered state of the town walls, and tle-field of Naseby-the following au una found the additional element of treachery within those him sailing up the Shannon-and, ere the close | wails, he now judged to be inevitable, unless of the year, he was gazing on the steeple of St. they came to terms with Ireton. But not one cied he could even see the very house in which admered, from anything like a compromise. He utterly impossible. All he could learn, from an conded. The conference ended fruitlessly; and Abbey fisherman whom they had taken prisoner, Herbert returned to the camp well nigh broken-

CHAPTER II.

The plague continued its ravages meanwhile; mant could not say : but he thought he was an and, day after day, within the city, the dying were brought by their relatives to the tomb of however, well knew who he was, and he would Cornelius O'Dea, where many, it was believed, have risked worlds to send back his prisoner in were restored to health, through the intercession of that saintly prelate, who lay buried in the ca-Lord Inchiquin's troops were too vigilant to al- thedral. Its effects were visibly traced in the low of any communication with the city. Even ranks of the besieging army. Still freton, rethis intelligence, scanty though it was, afforded tring on treason within, pressed on the siege. lying on treason within, pressed on the siege .him some consolation. He knew his wife was By a bride of pintoons he succeeded in consate, and unable any longer to endure the Tan- neeting the Thomond side of the river with the talus-like position in which he was placed, he King's Island, where he now planted a formidable battery, to play on the castern side of the His next and last visit to Ireland was in the enty. Herbert had fortunately escaped witnesssummer of sixteen hundred and fifty. He was ing the horrors of Drogheda and Wextord; but then pretty high in command, and had hopes, as a sight almost as appalling now met his eye. In he sat down, with Walter's army of investment the smoke of the cannonade crowds of plaguebefore Limerick, in the July of that year, that stricken victims-principally women and children -ventured outside the city wails to catch one pure breath of air from the Shannon, on 'the Island' bank -and there lie down and die. But passed away, and still the city held out. And, when this was discovered, the heartless Waller had be but his wife and child without its walls, forbade even this short respite from suffering. he would have counselled its burgliers to hold By his orders, those unhappy beings, who could held out till St. John's Eve, when Courtenay out even still more manfully, for he well know have no share in protracting the siege, were the iron heart and bloody hand of the execrable mercilessly flogged back by the soldiery into the plague-recking city-and such as refused to return were, by the same pittless mandate, hanged

The daily sight of this revolting butchery was sickening to the noble beart and refined feelings of Herbert. But suffering for him had not vet reached its climax. As he was seated in his tent, one evening towards the close of October, fatigued after a long foraging excursion to the Meelick mountains, and musing sadly on the fate of her who was almost within sight of him, By this pass Ireton and his ingrimidons crossed and yet whom, by what seemed to him an almost supernatural combination of adverse circumstances, he had not seen for years, his attention was arrested by the cries of a lemale who seemed struggling with her captors. His manhood was aroused by such an outrage-committed almost wards the capture of the town which Ireton and in his very presence—and he rose at once to his father-in-law regarded as the key of all the rescue the victim from her assailants. But, hor-Munster territories. In the burning heat of ror of horrors! at the very door of his tent, and July, while pestilence daily thinned the ranks of in the grasp of an armed ruffian, lay the fainting his bosom, was but the work of a second. But, oh! how sorrow and sickness had changed that once beautiful face, and wasted that once symmetrical form. Death had a ready clutched her in his bony gripe, and selected her for his own. a maniac. All that remained of the beautiful heaving bosom. The sight almost drove him mad. In vam he clasped her to his heart, and called her by the dear fond name of wife. She still knew him not, yet, when she spoke, her ravings were all about him; and he often wondered afterwards how his brain stood the sbock, when, without knowing him, she still called on him, her own dear, dear Walter, to save her, to take her away from those terrible men-at least to come to her-for, to come to him, she had lest her poor old father and little Gerald be-

Wholly occupied with his wife, Herhert paid no attention to the sergeant's guard that stood at the tent door under arms. When at length be perceived them, he flew into a phrensy of passion, asking them how dared they stand thus in his presence? and ended by ordering the to follow him to this length. cartiffs who could thus treat a women, to get out

of his sight presently.'

But the order'y remained unmoved. Were his hands free at the moment, Herbert would state of his feelings. But he could not leave remained there?

' Pris'ner, sic,' was the sergeant's Jaconic reply, as he mechanically touched his hat.

" What prisoner?"

'The woman, sir.'

' Heavens and earth! do you mean to drive me mad, man?' and the soldier recorled. for an instant, at the voice and look of his officer.

· Can't help it, sir-Gen'ral's orders. Woman came to the camp three times, su-supposed to be a spy, and ordered to be hanged.'

(Tu be concluded in our next.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. RAYMOND O'HANLON, O.D.C .- With sincere regret we announce the death of this renerated ecclesiastic, which and event took place at his residence, Tranquila, at balf-past eleven o'clock on Sunday night. Having completed a distinguished course of study at Salamanca, Dr. O'Hanlon was ordained to the holy priesthood, and arrived in Ireland in the early part of the present cenorder in this country.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF IRISH BRAVERY. - The France Centrale, of the 14th January, announces the recent hunch at Ning-po of the first war ships ordered to be built by the Emperor Napoleou for the defence of French interests in China. The occasion was celebrated with great ceremony and celat, and the new vessel, destined to render services so important in those seas, has received the name of Lieutenant J. L. Lionel Kenny (son of Thomas Henry Kenny, Esq., Ballyforan, county Roscommon), our campatriot, who fell so gloriously at the head of his command when Ning po was captured by the rebels on the 10th May, 1802.— Galway Vindicator.

ORANGE MURMURS .- We confess we wished to cherish a lingering hope that the 'leaders,' admonished by past failures and disgraces, would have very slender, indeed; it can hardly be said to have bad any substantial basis - and it has been disappointed already. Both Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, deriving their information and their inspiration equally from a subordinate whose knowledge of the case is on a par with his prudence, have given the Government a marked advantage by interpolating into their political reviews a reference to Ireland, cast in the most perfect Ultramontane mould. The 'leaders' make a profound mistake if they imagine that attacks of this sort upon the Government do anything but serve it-through the reaction in their favor springing from the ostentatious exhibition of Ultramontane proclivities by their opponents.

We present our readers with an address to the Irish people signed by John Martin. That gentleman is well-known in Ireland-and ought to be. His mild and noble nature was brought to our public gaze by the incidents of 48. Well, he is at home now, among honest men once more-and an honester man than himself he will not easily find. This is true - but it is equally true that his plan of an Irish organisation is useless, or worse. There is no dis guising the fact, that the bulk of Irish politicians seem satisfied to keep up a talk about Irish wrongs and English tyranny, and so leave the matter. When more than talk is required their want of earnestness is seen. They do not wish to fight-and, so far, they are sincere and wise. But they are also against Parliamentary action - and the question arises. What action are they for? The action of talk - the power of palaver - the might of meetings. Even this idea is not their own-it was conceived by one who had advantages in trying the experiment which can secreely fall to the share of any man in these days. O'Connell was trusted and followed without reserve by the Catholic Clergy and Catholic people of Ireland. He was the natural defender and colossal representative of Irishmen in his wit his andacity, his sudden power of mind, his stormy passion. And yet, that man - heart and brain and tongue of Ireland though he was, failed-utterly feiled. The men who made his mouster meetings, and brought him more loyalty of heart than King or Emperor can command, will sever meet again on carth. Death and exile have been busy among them, and their leader is gone. That tougue, the most wonderful that ever coined bunnan breath into words will perer speak until the Judgment Day. Who talks, then, of national organisations? Those who would take up John Martin's idea the most readily are those who would not have the slightest belief in its usefulness. They are men who are better known than liked-more understood than respected. These would be glad to get a cheap character for patriotism by paying some little subscription, and making a speech, or writing a letter now and then. Our politicians differ so much in their ideas of wars and means that they could never agree on any system of action unless some imbecile and unworthy compromise. The schemers and tools of a national party would have men whose heads and bearts are better. completely at their mercy through the brute force of majorities and clamour. Thus, those who in their proper places have influence and use it wisely, would become a helpless minority in a multitude of counsellors. The formation of an Independent Irish party in Parliament is the only useful political thing prehended.

greatest political necessity -to uproot the base aretem of place hunting, and cast it far from ur. Wexford People.

The London Times on the condition of Ireland: We cannot turn to the agricultural statistics of ire-His kiss was upon her lips, for they were livid land with a happy certainty of finding the syidences and plague-stained. And her beautiful blue of progress and prosperity. Elsewhere the earth's surface is still, as ever, in productiveness, and there eyes! how they wandered with the wild look of fore the subject of more and more eager competition. la most civilized countries population is on the rise, Eily he once knew, were the long fair ringlets more or less gradual, and the value of the soil is that new fell down in dishevelled masses on her thus augmented by the growing demand for it, at the same time that new tracts are reclaimed and heaving bosom. The sight almost drove him the same time that new tracts are reclaimed and their yield is stimulated by superior modes of culture. Why it should be otherwise in Ireland is a secret not yet fully revealed to the most sagacious of her well-wishers. Every one can point out several dis-advantages, some physical, some historical, some remediable, some inveterate, which may help to account for this exceptional phenomenou; but no one has been able to demonstrate which of these evils lies at the bottom of the rest, or to point out any legislative cure for any but the most superficial. Ireland is that thore in the fiesh to England which Philip de Comines of oid declared Scotland to be, by a fixed decree of Providence, and we sometimes are tempted, though not in our calmer moments, to despair of converting it into a source of strength, or making its natural fertility contribute, as it might to our national wealth. Lord Carlisle, in his sanguine and cheerful way, reverses the language of the post, and represents depopulation as a blessing rather than a carse. We are not philosophical enough We admit that the cultivation of cereal crops in the West of Ireland is an uphill battle against the elements, and can see entrance into his dwelling, dragged him from his that this admission involves acquiescence in a de-bed, placed him upon his knees, and one of them crease of labourers down to a certain limit. We know that the prevalence of a high rate of wages in have unquestionably run him through for presum- the United States will attract Irishmen across the Freeman. ing to disobey his orders, such was the unitated Atlantic with the regularity of a mechanical law, though it were only to be food for powder; and we know that the number of Irish families already setthe shrinking, still unconscious being that clung | fled there is so great as to diminish the instinctive to him for support. Stamping his foot in a aversion to expatriation. Still, the knowledge of rage, he demanded what he wanted, or why he these facts does not reconcile us to them, or convince us that the conditions under which they are brought about are invariable. If Ireland had manufactures on a large scale, capital would be created, and wages raised, without the necessity of an exodus; the country would cease to be wholly dependbut on the fortunes of agriculture, and agriculture, improved by the investment of enpital, would conse to be wholly dependent, as in its rudest ages, on the vicissicules of the seasons Without Parliamentary interference, without any displacement of population other than from the country to the towns, or at worst from one province to another, a change might come over the island, and the Irish question might be permanently settled. We must not dwell longer. however, on this ideal, for the abstracts before us show how much has to be done before it can be realized. With one marked exception, the year 1863 was a had year-not in respect of the average produce of its own crops, which had not been fully ascertained when these tables were compiled, but will make itself feit in the next returns-but in respect of the quantity of land under cultivation and the numper of live stock, elements which are really determined by the profits or lesses of the previous year When, therefore, we find, as we do, that there is a fulling off in the extent under wheat, oats, barley, tury, and soon became the great prop and stay of his and other cereals, amounting to 144 719 acres in all or between 5 and 6 per cent, we must attribute it mainly to the failure of the harvest in 1862. The decrease in green crops is much less considerable. the deficiency in turnius and some others being partially made up potatoes, cabbage, carrots, and parsueps. Still there is a net decrease of about 20,000 acres, due no doubt to the same cause. We regret to add that this decline in crops of all kinds has shown itself in every province, though there is some compensation by the increase of gress land in Ulster and Connaught. Deducting a slight decrease in Leioster and Munster, we have a ne: gain of 17,723 acres under this head throughout Ireland The bright spot in this part of the Report is, as our readers might expect that which relates to the growth of flax. Here we have an accession of 63,922 acres, raising the total acreage under flex to 218,993 which exceeds by 40,413 acres the greatest extent taken occasion at the opening of the Session to dis-sown in any year since these statistics commenced avow these monstrous Ultramontane affections that in 1847. The accounts of live stock tell the same general story as those of Cereals and roots. In every class-horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs-there is a diminution since 1862, and in all but horses there is a diminution upon a comparison of 1862 with 1855. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to notice an increase in Iroland of 12,771 cattle, under the head one year old and under two years, and of 19,-148 under one year.' It is curious, moreover, that animals 'for amusement or recreation' have multiplied in every province, notwithstanding the impov erishment represented by the other tables. There is an obvious connexion between the decrease of live stock and the occupation of bog and waste-in other words, of boggy and mountainous pastures, 74,856 acres of this description of land have been added to the four millions and a half 'unoccupied' last year, and the Registrar-General traces both results to the great drought of 1859, followed by the excessive rains of the next three years. The effects of the more genial summer of 1863 have not yet been registered, but we are encouraged to form hopeful conjectures of them. 'It may fairly be estimated that the yield of the cereal crops in particular this year (1863) will prove above the average which has been known for muny seasons in Ireland; and although there is a falling off in the total acreage, yet it is confidently expected that it will be compensated by the abundant produce of almost al crops, the total value of which, it has been computed will in 1865 exceed that of the crops of last year by several millions sterling, and approximate to that of some of our best years; in flax alone the increase in value over 1862, caused by the larger acreage of 63,922 acres, combined with the abundant yield and superior quality, will, it is estimated, amount to 11,000, This means, in some sense, that while there are fewer mouths to feed there is more to fill them; whether it will tell in another way, by retarding emigration, remains to be proved. At end of last September, when this return was made up, no indication of any abatement was visible. Though Mr. Whiteside's round assertion that 100,000 fighting men had left Ireland in 13 months is not supported by the figures, the numbers are quite large enough to startle us. 80,506 persons had emigrated during the first seven months of 1863, against 45,899 who left lieland during the corresponding period of 1863, and the total of Irish emigrants since the 1st of May and their place knows them no more. The numbers | 1851, had reached 1.378,333 by last August. It and the hopes of Irishmen are sadly diminished— would be interesting if the age, sex, and condition in life of these multitudes could be specified—if we could know, for instance, how many of them were peasants, how many cottler- or squatters, how many were bolders of one acre, and therefore doomed, as Mr Whiteside says, to be 'finished off.' This in formation probably could not be procured, but we can hardly doubt that the tenieucy of the emigration is to extinguish small holdings, and so to bring in a more economical and profitable system of cultivation. This must bear good fruit in the end, and, indeed, it is difficult to perceive otherwise the rise in wages, which is improving and will still further improve the condition of the labourer, can be reconciled with the interest of the farmer, unless his rent be lowered At all events the departure of pour occupiers, claiming traditional rights not very far short of ownership, cannot but throw farms into the market and enable landfords to find men of substance

and enterprise to fill them on business like terms. -

The demand for land is still so great in Ireland

that a -curcity of tenants is the last danger to be ap-

fell the wretch, and clasp the beloved object to we can do for ourselves. We can do it, and we | Tonacco Planting in Instant. - I have read with ought to do it. It is our first national duty-our much interest; as all Irishmen should, your notice of the government's determination to permit the small farmers of Ireland to grow tobacco without being subject to a prohibitory duty. You say: - It has been demonstrated to the government that the failare of tobacco planting in 1827 8 grose, not from unsuitability of our soil or climate, but solely from a want of skilled knowledge necessary to the proper culture, manipulation, and curing of the tobacco plant.' This must have been a misrepresentation, for the failure alluded to was owing to the duty placed by the government themselves on Irish tobacco much later than 1827.8, as I hope new to prove, when I tell you that, from the year 1822 to that of 134) I have assisted many persons in the growth of frish acre. The last act I performed in Dublia in £125 the Irish acre. I have seen it grown often since, 'under the rose,' with much profit. Even last year, I have seen uncommonly fine sigars made from Irish-grown tobacco. So, if the government are desirous to save the Irish people, and with them secure irish prosperity in this respect, they have but to remove, or even abate, the prohibitory duty, and promise you and your readers they shall be something to their advantage' on this important matter .- Correspondent of Farmer's Gazette.

OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTY LIMERICE.- Last night a band of six armed men with their faces blackened, and disguised in apparel, attacked the house of a farmer named Patrick Nash, residing at Newtown, within three miles of the village of Adare, forced an fired at nim, inflicting a serious wound, from the effects of which, it is foured, he will not recover .-

OUTRAGE IN ROSCOMMOS. -- On Thursday night as a farmer named Mark Fallon was returning to his bouse at Laragh, and when near it, he was attacked by three men, relatives of his own, and cf the same name. He was knocked down and beaten most un mercifully with sticks, inflicting no less than nine wounds on his head, from the effects of which little hope is entertained of his recovery. It is very probable that Fallon would have been murdered by his cowardly assailants were it not that a servant girl was passing, who dung herself on his body and afflict them most and which they ha saved him from further jojury. All the parties were dantly deserved.—Weekly Register. arrested, and also committed until next petty sessions, to be held at Balliotobber on the 15th instant. This outrage grose out of a dispute which Fallon had with one of the prisoners in the early part of the day. - 16.

THE MURDER IS CORE, CONFESSION OF THE CEL-Queenstown, on the allegation of his having com-

mitted murder:-"Robert Candy, of St. George's-in-the-East, London, states that in the month of June, 1863, at 3 P, High street, Wapping, in Middlesex (the landlord's name was Smithson,) he murdered a man named Richardson, who was made of the British brig. Retini, by stabbing him with a dagger knife in the heart. There was no one present at the occurrence; it was in the kitchen underneath the shop I placed the body in a coal cellar underneath the street, and I covered it with lumber, such as old rage, dirt, and the bottoms of chairs, I cannot say there was any one in the house at the time, but I was speaking to Mrs. Smithson in about half an-hour after the murder, and she asked me where Richardson (the deceased) was, and I said in reply that he had gone out. It was through jealousy and revenge I muruneasy in my mind since the occurrence, which has increased lately. The deceased and I had been suipmates, and he had been harsh to me in his conduct. He was the means of getting me in prison for three and a-half days in Porto Rico, West Indies. l now come forward to give myself up for committing said murder. Up to the time of my leaving London, which was in three or four days after the murder, it had not been discovered to my knowledge."

THE IMES REGION DONUM QUESTION. - Probably of all the claimants on the public purse the Itish Preshyterians are the most charceless. They are are in the present receipt of £40,000 from the public exchequer. The regulation with respect to this grant is that any congregation of twelve families that can raise from voluntary sources £35 per annum shall be entitled to a donum from Government of £75. The result of this regulation has been such as any one possessed of the smallest knowledge of buman nature might have predicted. It has starved the hearts of the people, and kept the Irish Presby-terian ministry in a position only one degree less degraded than that of their flocks. To raise the Government minimum of £35 a year has been the one great aim of every endowed congregation. In 1854, when the last return on this subject was made to Parliament, there were, out of 461 congregations, only 183 which exceeded the sum of £36. Devices of all kinds have been resorted to to obtain this minimum without being compelled to pay it. Thus sums obtained from home missions, from donations. from salaries attached to various offices, such as gaol, military, and workhouse chaplaincies, have been put down to make up the £35; but this body is equal to greater exigencies than these. The same return informed us that when a few pounds or shillings were wanting to enable a church to comply with the letter of the law, the exact deficiency was always supplied. In eleven cases the Synod Fund made it up; in one case a marriage license supplied it; in another the precise balance came out of the interest of the manse; and so no fewer than eightytwo mireculously manage to raise £35, neither a penny more cor a penny less. The evasions of the an which have been resorted to by some members of this body scarcely bear reporting, or we could tell as Mr. Bright told the House of Commons in 1854, of cases which are nothing less than a deliberate frand upon the State. We all remember, too, what took place in 1848. In that year Government was applied to to forego the condition of the grant. The application was refused; but, because some congregations thought it would be accessed to, they coased it once to raise even £35 a year .- English Paper.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA .- An itinerant musicisn named Michael Mobill, when travelling through the county Cork, about six weeks ago, in company with his mother, was bitten by a dog, and on the morning of the 24th ult., when in a house at Ballenshown, in the county Limerich, he showed evident symptoms of hydrophobia. The police at Cappamore were sert for, who on arriving found the poor fellow in a feerful state of excitement and most outrageous; they had to secure his feet and hands to prevent his doing himself, or any of those about him, my injury. He continued in that state until next morning, when death put an end to his sufferings, which were most painful to witness.

MELANOHOLY Accident .- On the 28th ult., Philip M'Caffrey, a farmer residing at Cruius, in the county Fermanagh, was speaking to William McKenna, in Tempo, who had a revolver in his hand, and was apparently showing it to M'Caffrey, when it went cli, and a ball entered the neck of the latter, taking a downward course, and lodging in the lungs, from effects of which there is not the remotest hope of his recovery. M'Kenna was immediately acrested and committed to Enniskillen jail. M'Caffrey believes it was the result of an accident.

The Manchester Examiner believes that Govern-

brightening. Her old enemies, the Tories, are tak-ing her under their kind protection. Tis true the affectionate advances of Toryism only synchronise with the desertion of her old friends, the Whigs, and thus a question arises whether the change of lovers will be productive of loss or gain. Sir Robert Peel goes to Ireland as the poet of the Premier to coquet with the Orangemen and seduce them to become supporters of the Government in lieu of the Catholies, whom its gross misconduct has estranged, if not altogether alienated; he makes speeches which the Orangemen cheer to the echo as possessing "the 'rue Cromwellian ring"-and he is deemed worthy this exceeding profitable crop, and that the sales of of the fraternal embraces of the 'Friendly Brothers,' such produce amounted to from £60 to £150 the into whose club no one who professed Liberal sentiments was ever before allowed admittance. Mean-1631, previous to my going to Frenchpark, was in while the Evening Mail, the old organ of the Orange-assisting a relative from Enniscorthy in the sale of men and Brunswick Glubs, devotes half its leading Irish tobacco; and it realised to him a sum equal to articles to panegyrics upon Lord Palmerston and furious denunciations of Lord Lerby and Mr. Disraeli; and now, when Parliament meets, the Tory leader in the House of Commons and the Tory Irish Attorney-General of the Derby Administration, call the so-called Liberal Cabinet to sharp account for the emission in the Queen's Speech of the faintest reference to the wretched state of Ireland and the ad mirable patience of the people of that part of the Empire under the terrible privations which they have endured during the last three years. The censures heaped so eloquently upon the Government for this most scandalous omission, by Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Whiteside, was well deserved, and the stinging severity of their rebuke derived most of its force from its manifest justice. The repeated references to the distress in Lancashire and the iterated eulogia upon the unemplayed cotton operatives for their good conduct, while a studied silence has been observed in Speeches from the Throne about the deeper distress and the more remarkable patience of the Irish agricultural laborers-for the wealth and the benevolence of Great Britain were not poured out in a deep and broad stream for their relief -- formed a contrast which could not have been accidental and which must have struck the least observant. It would be strange, indeed, if the Irish ever should forget it or cease to resent it, until those heartless politicians who for their own selfish and mean purposes, denied the existence of Irish distress, and thus cruelly prevented English benevolence from rushing to its relief, shall have suffered that punishment which will afflict them most and which they have have so abun-

suffering an enormous depletion by bad harvests and

ANOTHER IRISH ERIGADE -It is contemplated to organize nothing less than a brigade of Irish gentlemen, to take service under the King of Donmark in the present war. The projector of the design is a was crammed on a particular night, and a song composed and sung on the occasion in celebration of Denmark, offering him the services of a hundred Irish gentlemen in the war, the Corps to be called the "Alexandra Gent Gardes," in honor of the fu-ture Queen of England, the King of Denmark's daughter. These hundred gentlemen are all to be mer of station and respectability in the South of Ireland, and are to equip and mount themselves during whatever campaign they may be called on to serve in. Their uniform will consist of the national colors, and on their casques they will exhibit the appropriate motto 'Right against Might.' The designer of this romantic scheme has furthermore written dered him. My reason for coming forward to make to the Prince of Wales asking his senotion of the this statement to the police is because I have been movement, and his permission to adopt the name

> Sudden Death. - On Sunday last the congrega. tion assembled at twelve o'clock in Armagh Roman Catholic Chapel were alarmed by one of those melancholy occurrences which so forcibly remind us that 'in the midst of life we are in death.' A gentleman named Burns, an extensive flax dealear, bad come from Belfast to Armagh, for the purpose of placing his son at a school, and was present at service in the chapel, occupying a seat in the gallery-He was a strong looking man, apparently in the enforment of good health, and about the last in the assembly whom one would expect to have been called suddenly away. - Express.

tounding ignorance and thundering mendacity of the Tines newspaper. This paper tells us that Ulster is prosperous, and intimates that it is 20, beinstead of sharing the old Irish blood and old Irish of the Ulster people-is it a fact that they ere Catholics! The Catholic and Celtic population of large as the Presbyterian population of all Ireland ! the Church of England, in a letter to the editor of Here are official figures, and yet, in the face of them, the Star says :- 'I know a naturally fertile midland this organ of English opinion coolly pronounces county in Ireland where the farm labours receive Uister to be 'Scot and Protestant.' But the misre- only 8d per day, wet days and wet parts being udpresentation of the Times does not end here. It paid for, which makes a considerable deduction from says-'Ulster is flourishing, prosperous, and con- the average, considering the humid character of the tented. Uister has maintained its industry and pre- climate. These poor creatures live in houses werse served its population. Its inhabitants do not prefer than those provided for the cattle, or even the pige, America to Ireland, nor do they find any fault with and in almost a state of nakedness have to work their condition at home, or consider themselves less abroad, exposed to the rains and winds of heaven, fortunate than the people of England.' Are these and that in a very inclement climate. It is imposstatements true? Has Ulster 'preserved its popula-tion?' Let the official documents again answer. housed, clothed, and fed. So that setting aside the The decrease of the population between 1841 and 1851 was greater in Ulater than in Leinster. The landholders must be considerable losers in a pecureturns for 1861 show that the emigration in that iniary point of view by such awful treatment of their year from Ulster was - in proportion to the respec- fellow-men.' tive populations - greater than that from Leinster, and very little under that from Connaught. following table will explain the proportions of the exodus from each of the four provinces, and it will be seen that Ulster, instead of ' preserving its population,' has bad its fair share of the blessings of emigration :-

1361 POPULATION RMIGRATION 33 per cent. .. Ulster, 33 per cent. 26 Leinstes. • •

Munster.

26

Connaught, 15

ment is resolved to terminate the Galway contract. I it dare to repeat the assertions that Ulater has ' pre- a distance of two miles from her home.

35

19

IRELAND AND THE TORIES. -Although Ireland is served its population, and that its inhabitants do not prefer America to Ireland?" Ulster has many suffering an enormous depletion by bad narvests and advantages over the other provinces; it has the emigration, ret it would seem that her prospects are tak- Linen Manufacture, for which it owes England nothing, and it has the custom of Tenant Right. Last year its flax crop was highly productive. If Ulster is prosperous it is not because of anything which England has done to make it so. It cannot be more prosperous than we wish it to be: and we regret being obliged to conclude that notwithstanding many favorable circumstances, Uister, taken as a whole, is not prosperous in the true sense of the word. The Times, whether correctly or not we do not stop to enquire, quotes Armagh as the model country of Ulster, yet we find that the Poor Law Commissioners in the text of their report for 1863 3 call special attention to the fact that the County of Armagh showed the maximum increase - namely, 45 per cent in pauperism that year, as compared with the precerding year, of all the counties in Ireland !- Dublin Trishmon.

THE ADELAIDS HOSPITAL. - A charitable institution which imposes condition of orthodoxy upon the estting of a broken limb, or the nursing of a fever, is a libel upon religion, and a monster in civilisation. Fertile, however, as is the Church Establishment in ireland in the production of all uncharitableness, it has taken that institution a travail of three hundred years and more to bring to light so perfect an image of itself as the building in Peter street. The whole world, Protestant, Cotholic, Greek, Mussulman, and Budhist may be challenged to produce a sister to the Dublic Adelaide. It is a new creation of Irish bigotry alone, and an evidence of progress in that direction which will startle England herself, whose practical sense would reject it as a crime. The excuse which has been alleged for the establishment of suca a house, appears to as even more repulsive than the thing itself. The religious feeling of the suffering Protestant are said to be so sensitive, that on his bed of pain, or possibly of death, the Protestant patient, receiving the consolution, of his own Church from his own minister, is pained to see another minister. bestow the consolation of another church upon a suffering brother. If this be true, what manner of religious feeling must that be which the ead neighbourhood of the two beds in the same hospital ward cannot subdue into meckness or forgiveness, and what must be the character of the teaching under which such feelings are grown up? But if this he not true, and we believe it is a falsebood, the existence of the Adelaide Hospital is a slander upon the religion and the manhood of the Protestant poor. Let but one Protestant be produced from the Richmond Hospital, or from the Whitworth, or from Mercer's-let but one come forward from St. Vincent's or the Mater Misericordize to say that he has been tempted, insulted, or pained by the ministration of Catholic clergymen, or Catholic sisters, and we shall only say gentleman well known in leading Cork circles from that the chastening of such a man has been less fruithis professional abilities, his social eminence, and ful than it might have been; but the existence of purt. - The following is the statement of the seaman his great success in the hunting-field; in fact, none such would be something even more repulsive than the Candy, who has surrendered himself to the police at other than the gentleman to whom we lately refer- institution which has been prepared for his reception Queenstown, on the allegation of his having com- red as being the leading actor in a romantic occur- Such, however, as the Adelaide Hospital is, a week red as being the leading actor in a romantic occur-rence in the county, through which the local theatre only has passed since it was a much greater evil that at present. A change for the batter has been wrought in the constitution of this bad establishment during the beauty of a lady, the heroine of the same inci- the last meeting of its patrons. This much is undent. This gentleman has written to the King of undeniable; but it would be an abuse of terms to underiable; but it would be an abuse of terms to call the change referred to a reform. There are certain natures and institutions, as we have already had occasion to observe, capable of change but not of amendment. Many things may be rendered comparatively harmless which yet are radically evil. They are noxious or nothing, and it is better they should be either less noxious than heretofore, or absolutely nothing, than they should continue what they were. It is in this spirit that we are disposed to accept the altered rules of the Adelaide Hospital, in virtue of which, while Catholics are henceforward to be excluded from the medical services of its respectable officers, the torture of conscience which, under the outraged name of mercy, mentioned for the corps. The only return for this has hitherto made the place a proverb, becomes imoffer to the King of Denmark sought for is that his possible we hope for ever, but at all events for some Majesty should send a frigate to Cork to transport time to come. This in itself is a negative mercy, the corps to the sent of war. We have it on excel- and, as such, it is entitled to a welcome. It might lent authority that 64 gentlemen from the south of not be actually meritorious in burglars to give up Ireland, all of independent means, have already the centre bit and brace, or in garrotters to relinagreed to take part in the enterprise, and we have quish putting on the hug, we should not deem it an been furnished with a long list of the principal names absolute virtue in the Irish Church Missions to break which, however, we refrain at present from publish- up business and return the subscriptions; or in an ing. It is proposed to give a ball in the Atheneum | Orange lodge to forego a day's shooting on the loyal the night before the brigade leaves, and it is ar- anniversaries - but we should, nevertheless, find matranged that at C o'clock in the morning the horses ter whereupon to congratulate society in the volun-of the 'Cent Gardes' will be in waiting for them; tary abandonment of any one of the practices which that they will then mount and ride to Queenstown, it labours so ineffectually to suppress. To borrow where they will embark in the Danish frigate which an illustration from the very symbol-a serpentit is believed His Majesty will send for them and sail which antiquity, for no reason that we can discern, away for the theatre of war. The project is so far unless, perhaps, with reference by anticipation to the carried out that several gentlemen have already pur- Adelaide Hospital, has chosen to connect with the Adelaide Hospital, has chosen to connect with the chased horses for the campaign and the uniform of healing art-it is not pretended that the instincts of the "Gardes" has been determined on .- Cork Ex- the formidable reptile are corrected by extracting its poison bag and fangs. In like manner, after the change of rules, the Adelade Hospital, although abandoning, for prudential reasons, its nowers of mischief is still a monumental badness, for which, we are happy to say, no parallel exists in Ireland, and none in England that we are aware of: Until within a very recent period every hospital in Dub-lin was of Protestant foundation; but, with the exception of the Adelaide not one made the exercise of mercy conditional upon apostacy, or limited it to orthodoxy. Like the Church Establishment, the Adeluide Hospital, even under the new rules, would be a novelty in Timbuctoo, and a hissing in Madagascar. Those whom it ceases to corrupt, it refuses to cure; and having parted with balf its scandal, retains an-Carlisle's twaddle, Peel's buffoonery, O'Hagan's other half, only less afflicting. Ireland, fortunately, poetry are harmless when contrasted with the asabash the bigotry of a segment of a sect, but to expiate it before the world. We do not presume upon anything we have written to claim credit for having cause its inhabitants are 'Scots and Protestants, | contributed to bring about the surgical operation under which, if the constitution of the Adelaide Hospital Now, first as to the religion and ethnology be not improved, its venom has been considerably reduced, but we confess to a feeling of (we hope ex-Scots and Protestants? Let the late census an- cusable) pride in having denounced, with some cuswer. Out of a total population, in 1891, of ergy, the last at least of the cruelties which, for wise 1,914,236, there were 966,613, or more than half, purposes no doubt, this most crael of modern institutions, has so long been permitted to inflict upon those Ulster is greater than the entire population of Cou- in whom the visitations of heaven had still left marnaught, considerably greater than the total Protest- | gin for the work of human mulice. - Evening Post. ant population of all Ireland, and nearly twice as Intel Agricultural Labourens. - A clergyman of

claims of our common humanity, the landowners and

The French journals in announcing the recent landch of a war ressel built in China for the defence of French interests, says that it—the first built at Ning Po-has been named after Lieutenant J. L. Lional Kenney, son of Thomas Henry Kenney, Esq. of Ballyforan, county Roscommon, Ireland. Lieute-nant Kenney fell in leading the French column at Ning Po, on the 10th May, 1862.

A woman named Susan M'Carron died recently at The Brean, 'mear Ramelton, co. Donegal, aged 102 years and 9 months. She was in the enjoyment of perfect health up to within in a few days of her death, had the use of all her faculties, and did busi-In the face of these figures we ask the Times will ness weekly in town, walking to and from liamellon, GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CATASTROPHE AT SANTIAGE - We give below the comments of the British Conservative press upon the burning of the Church at Santiago, on the 8th of December last :--

We all well remember how in 'Bleak House' Mr. Chadband undertook to 'improve the subject'-the subject in question being the moral, social, and edu-cational deficiencies of the poor boy Joe. We know too, how very little the process did towards supplying these deficiencies, whatever sustenance it may have afforded to that self-righteousness and self complacency of Mr. Chadband and his auditory. There are plenty of Chadbands among us, and the first ides - and very often the last too - which they connect with the misfortunes of their neighbours is that of 'improving the occasion' to their own glorification, or the indulgence of their envy, hatred and uncharitableness, as the opportunity may seem most favorable. One could hardly have imagined that this weakness of poor human nature should not have found an exception for itself in the presence of that appalling horror which has made Santiago a city of such sorrow as history hardly records. The story of two thousand women and girls gathered together for the purpose of worshipping God, and suddenly exposed to a rain of fire from the roof of the church rushing in their terror and agony towards the doors, and there falling over each other in a screnning, struggliog pile of humanity, trampled and choked burned to death, and dragged from that confused mass of human ruin, blackened and disfigured corpses-all this brings before us a picture of horrors which might have been thought capable of causing us, for one moment at least, to sink our religious animosities in one common grief and sympathy. Yet no sooner were the details of the fearful disaster made known than most of the organs of public opinion in this Protestant country eagerly numped at the opportunity of 'improving the occasion' for an unti-Popish demonstration, and made it their special business to connect the accident as much as possible with the rites and usages of the Church of Rome. Misfortunes of the same kind have been subjected before now to like comments. When a certain tower in Siloam fell there were people who sought to 'improve the occasion' in the sense of a moral Pharisaism, and we know how they were rebuked. We wish that the rebuke might have ings of religious Pharisaism. This is the more to be desired because such an outbreak of heartless biacceptance in Chili. But we have our crowded gatherings bere too, and a fire, or the alarm of one might at any time cause a fearful destruction of human life at one of our theatres or other similar assemblies. We do not make sufficient arrangements for the sudden exit of a multitude, and we have not equalled the attention given to the matter in other countries-possibly from the high price paid for space in London as compared with the continental cities. We recollect the frightful peril incurred by a large crowd when Covent Garden Theatre was burned down ; we have beard too of an alarm at Mr. Spurgeon's Tubernacle. We can quite imagine that if either of these accidents had come near in its results to the horrible sacrifice at Santiago, there | would not have been wanting people to improve the occasion' after the same fashion .- John Bull.

scenic picturesqueness with which our contemporaries, metropolitan and provincial, have described the appalling loss of life in the city of Santiago, the capital of the Republic of Chili, occasioned by the burning of the great Church of the Jesuits, while some three thousand worshippers were prayerfully engaged in celebrating the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. When great masses of people are overtaken by appalling and destructive calamities, whether by the burning and wrecking of ships at sea, the explosions and floodings in mines, frightful accidents on railroads or the numerous other casualties with which in England we are so familiar, there is nothing that appears to us so utterly heartless as the fierce indignation with which persons are assailed who are often themselves among the greatest sufferers from such dread occurrences, and so ignorantly absurd as the fury with which systems are condemned to which such dangers are merely, and often very remotely, incidental. We are well aware that no words could describe the real borror of the dreadful scene in Santiago presented by the burning of a church containing when the fire broke out-three thousand persons, of whom two thousand, for the most part women, lost their lives. But no falsehood could be invented more atrociously malicious in itself, and in its purport, than to represent the Clergy of the church of La Campana as more intent upon preserving the Ecclesiastical furniture and decorations of the church than the lives of the people. All who know anything of what Robert Southey, in his History of Brazil, has written of the Jesuit Missions in South America — of the frightful, self-denying sufferings of these most earnest and devoted servants of the Most High, in civilising, and in preserving the old Indian races, so contrary to what took place in the New England States - will certainly not require to be assured that of the thousand who escaped from the burning church the majority owed their lives to the intropid energy of the Clergy so maligned in the columns of the English newspapers. These Missionaries, says Southey, 'were every way qualified for their office. They were zenlous for the salvation of souls; they had disengaged themselves from all the ties that attach us to life, and were therefore not merely fearless of martyrdom, but ambitious of it.' The Honorable F. Walpole, in his 'Four Years in the Pacific, records that 'all South America was explored under the direction of the Jesuits. Overcoming every difficulty, surmounting toils, braving unheard of and unknown dangers, smiling at and gorifying in wounds hardships, death itself, these zealous men spoke of Jesus and his love and mercy in the remotest nook of this vast continent.' Sir Woodbine Parish, describing the Jesuit Missions in Paraguay, also says: - If we look at the good which they did, rather than for the ovil which they did not, we shall find that in the course of about a century and a half, upwards of a million of Indians were converted by them to Christianity, and were taught to be happy and contented under the mild and peaceful rule of their paternal Pastors-a blessed lot when contrasted with the savage condition of the unreclaimed tribes around them. Now, in Santingo -where the Hon. Mr. Walpole tells us the Jesuits have excellent schools, in which the children of the poor are educated free of expense, and where the 'Priests, mostly taken from the higher classes, are educated at the University, and are a well-informed order of men"—we may be very sore that such indifference to the lives of thousands of perisbing fellowcreatures, as our contemporaries impute to the Clergy, had just as little real existence as that the writers were eye-witnesses of the horrors described by them. The humiliating consideration, however, is that they wrote with the certainty that, by beaping abase upon the Priesthood, and by ridiculing the cir- laste of consumption for a thousand years. cumstance of upwards of two thousand women being found in a church, instead of at some monster concert

beleaguered cities, and accords the palm of prefersent little that is sublimely heroic! If the temporal frame of mind in which he exchanges it for a life eternal, the suffocated, inmates of the burning church thousands have died in North America within the last three years with infinitely less appearance of dying in peace with their Creator and in charity with decisive upon the subject. - Hull Advertiser.

The Chilian catastrophe and the destruction of ballet-girls' lives by fire have induced the Lord Chamberlain to call a meeting of theatrical managers to consider the questions-Whether better modes of ingress to theatres could not be provided, and whether baller-girls' dresses could not be rendered incombustible. On the first point there was a general agreement that all possible provisions for the public safety should be made; but with reference to theatrical dresses it was explained that if the proposed injunction were enforced the girls would not get engagements, for chemical preparations could not be applied without injury to vestments of gold, silver, satin, or spangles. Eventually it was proposed that notices enjoining caution should be posted up in all theatres. There are about 3,000 or 4,000 ballet-girls in London, and it is very melancholy to reflect that they are all, night after night, exposed to the chance of death from foot lights, ground-lights, or some similar cause.

cause of the alterations which were made in the ori- caused by spontaneous combustion. ginal speech. To this Mr. Pope Henneszy openly alsome influence on those who are so pertinacious in luded, and declared it was notorious to the whole improving the Statiago disaster under the prompt. | country that it was the Queen who insisted upon The Earl of Derby also referred to the revision of the speech, and said that the mover of the gotry is calculated to draw away attention from the address seemed to have got hold of the original real lessons taught by the accident, and from the draft, instead of the document which was read by care which ought to be taken to provide against si- the royal commissioners, since he spoke on several miler occurrences. We are not indeed likely to matters that were not mentioned in the latter. An-have a holocaust of church-goers in this country in other rumor was also alluded to—that of differences consequence of that over-dressed religion which finds in the Cabinet upon the Dano-German question. These differences Mr. Gladstone emphatically denied. He declared that both himself and Mr. Milner Cibson, whose name had been mentioned, heartily approved of Lord Palmeraton's policy. Judging by the two speeches delivered by the Premier and the Foreign Minister, there appears likewise to be no difference between the leaders of the cabinet.

THE MURREY STEAM RAMS - The correspondence relative to these vessels has been published in the American papers, and the following extracts are specially interesting. It will be observed that the remarkable inconsistency which has characterised all Lord Russell's diplomatic efforts has received further illustration in this correspondence. On the 1st of September Lord Russell writes to Mr. Adams politely refusing the detention of the rams, in the absence of specific evidence against the builders. No further We shall not attempt to rival the melodramatic evidence is forwarded by the American Minister, but a threatening letter is written, and on the 8th of September, within a week, the Foreign Secretary under the influence of Mr. Adam's strong language, announces the detention of the rams,-Standard.

> ENGLISH TROOPS FOR GERMANY .- The United Service Gazetta says :- "We have been informed on good authority that the Secretary of State for War, on Monday afternoon, received instructions from the Privy Council to take a supplementary was credit of mentions pearls among the products of our island about two millions to meet expenses in case of hos. but adds that they were generally of a ducky, livid illities between this country and Germany. The following corps have received orders to prepare to embark for Copenhagen-viz, the 11th Hussars, at them, who did not plack the shellfish alive from the Richmond Barracks, Dublin; the 15th Hussars, at rocks, but were content to gather what the waves Newbridge; the 1st battalion 10th Regiment, at Killers on the teach. Pliny and others also describe kenny; the 1st battalion 11th Regiment, and the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment at Dublin."

> London Crims. - It is asserted, on good authority, trained to crime, 15,000 men living by low gambling valuable, 'bright, light, and round, and sometimes 50,000 by constant thieving, 5,000 receivers of stolen goods, and 150,000 men and women subsisting by other disgraceful means. There are no fewer than 25,000 beggars. So that there are more than 250,000 persons in the London district of all ages and sexes, who prey upon the honest and industrious part of the community.—Mr. Goodwin's "Another Blow for Life."

> INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND .- On Saturday afternoon Mr. Walthew, deputy coroner held three inquests upon the bodies of children that had been evidently eft exposed in Stoke-Newington and Homorton by cel lying on some bricks in a field at Taylor's alley, wrapped in brown paper; but what was quite unusual, it was very expensively dressed in graveclothes, which was trimmed with lace. It was removed to the Church-street police-station, where the clothes are now kept for the purpose of identification. Doctor Barnes said deceased's head had marks flicted after death. The child appeared to be stillthrowing children about public places was fearfully known that it was done to save the burial fees, by cheap undertakers. The parties who did so were pretty well known, and the only question was how to get evidence. The authorities ought to advertise for the parents of still-born children to come forward and see if the deceased child could be identified, and then a prosecution might be instituted. A verdict of "Stillborn" was returned. The next inquest was held at the Spread Eagle Inn, Homerton, on the body of a female child found nailed up in a coffin, in the Enley-road, Victoria Park. Dr. Wright said that the deceased was a healthy child and had lived at least two hours. He could not account for the death bave suffered heavily in consequence of the depreda-as there was no marks of violence. If pressic and thous of the famous Confederate cruiser. The new had been administered it would not have left any trace: Verdict, ' Found dead in a coffin on the high road, but how the death was caused there was no evidence to show." The third case was that of a female child found by some boys in Hackney churchyard. It was wrapped up in a portion of a gentleman's dressing-gown. Dr. Wright could not say whether the child was still-born. It was supposed to have been thrown in the churchyard to save the burial fees. Verdict, ' Found dead.' - Star.

in the British Islands - enough to supply the present

return of the gross public income and expenditure two ports which this vessel will make her rendezin some such Temple of Fashion as our own Crystal of the United Kingdom, in the year ending the 31st vois. This steamer, of course, will act in conjunction ophilus Packard, whose wife adopted some religious a lit. My jaws are large enough to take down a complicate the prejudices of the great majority of their renders.

They did not return to the gross public income and expenditure two ports which this vessel will make her rendezof the United Kingdom, in the year ending the 31st vois. This steamer, of course, will act in conjunction ophilus Packard, whose wife adopted some religious a lit. My jaws are large enough to take down a doctrines at various with the Federal cruipers now on the look out doctrines at various this views, commenced in the Alabama. We may be to repeat that this action of the United Kingdom, in the year ending to take down a doctrines at various at various at various at various and the whole's nouth for the Alabama. We may be to repeat that this action of the United Kingdom, in the year ending to take down a doctrines at various at various at various at various at various at various and the whole's nouth for the Alabama. We may be to repeat that this action of the United Kingdom, in the year ending to take down a doctrines at various dence supplied by such an attendance at a religious would show an excess of income to the amount of heavy combined and personal losses in the destrucservice in a parish church of the prevalence of devo- £3,577,632 13s 11d; but £900,000 is to be deducted tion of neutral goods in American bottoms, and also her up at home with the intention of taking her to be deducted to fine prevalence of the tional limits in a city whose population does not ex- from this for expenses of fortifications, so that the from the fact that hitherto all the efforts of the ceed two bundred thousand souls! A contemporary, available surplies amounts to £2,622,632 134 11d.— Federal navy to capture the heighbors interfered, a trial was had, and the trised is at times so complete as to compol the sus-

AN UNLUCKY SHIP. - In the early part of last year ence to such as had the satisfaction of dying the ship Usk was brought back by her captain to fighting for their lives? Surely to such writers the Cardiff, the port from which the had sailed, after a 6 death on the Cross by one who had only to ask to month's voyage, without having reached her destinaobtain the aid of 'twelve legions of angels,' can pre- tion. She was in good seaworthy condition, and the captain told the owners that the reason he had relife of a Christian be of less importance than the turned was that when he had got as far as Cape frame of mind in which he exchanges it for a life. Horn he saw a vision on the ocean, which warned him not to proceed any further on the voyage, and died with a cry of mercy upon their lips, and with that in the event of his persisting both he and the neither hatred nor malice, in their hearts. Their ship would be sent to perdition. A Board of Trade death was very terrible, very appalling; but tens of inquiry was instituted into the captain's conduct. The crew were examined, and they spoke of him as a very careful and sober master, although somewhat eccentric in his manner; and when they found that their fellow-creatures. If the fact be disputed, we he had put the ship back without any reason for so have proofs at hand which we shall willingly submit doing, the calef mate remonstrated with him, and to our Uhristian renders, and accept their decision as endeavored to take charge, which the captain resisted by placing him in irons. The captain was examined, and he solemnly declared that, after what had appeared to him, he could not go on it was the vision of the Lord, and he was bid not to go on. The result of the loquiry was that his certificate was cancelled. A new master was appointed to the ship, and she sailed a second time on the voyage. On Saturday a despatch was received from the British Consul at Coquimbo by the Secretary of the Bourd of Trade, announcing the destruction of the Usk by fire, while on a voyage from Swanses for Husseo. The ship arrived in lat. 33 S., long. 74 10, on the 18th of November, on the morning of which day smoke was observed issuing from the hatches. Four tons of blasting powder were speedily removed from the hold and thrown overboard, but at 5 pm. an explosion took place when the boats were got out and means taken for leaving her. By 7 o'clock she was full of smoke fore and aft, and her head was turned towards the mainland, the vessel being got under easy said. The crew then left her, and on the following morning they saw flames insaing from There are all kinds of strange rumors respecting the after hatchway; and, there being no hope the Queen's speech as delivered at the opening of of saving her, the seamen pulled towards the land. purliament. One report is that Harl Russell drew The mate, six of the crew, and a passenger, arrived up a draft, which was afterwards, revised by the Ca- at Coquimbo on the 21st of November, having been binet, which struck out every salient clause without picked up by a schooner; and the master and rebeing able to agree upon any substitute. Another mainder of the crew reached Calders on the 24th of rumor mentions that her Majesty herself was the the same month. The fire is supposed to have been

> The correspondence presented to Parliament this week, respecting the Alabama and Florida, shows that a large proportion of Irishmen are fighting in the navy of the Confederate States. In affidavit of Lienry George Wagner, inclosed by Mr Adams to Lord Russell, as forming with similar documents the grounds of a claim for compensation by the North American Government upon the British Government the following statement is made :-

> "The Florida carried two large pives gunz, one forward, and one aft, and she had three large guns on each side. The crew was a mixed one, most of them being frishmen. They numbered, I should think about 130."

> In a list of the officers and crew of the Alabama furnished by Mr. Adams to Lord Russell, on the 13th of January, 1864, we find such names as Matthew O'Brien, Thomas Marphy, Thomas Welch, John Duggan, John O'Neil, Joseph Connor, David Roach, Michael Kiusela, Oran Duffy, and many others. evidently belonging to Ireland.—Tablet.

> The Great Eastern was knocked down at aschon, to the newly formed Great Eastern Steamship Company, for only twenty-five thousand pounds sterling. The Company had however previously purchased bonds of the Old Company, to extent seventy thousand pounds, which must be added to the above purchase money. Another person claims to have hid £25,000 at auction, and demanded the ship.

ANGIENT BRITISH PEARLS.-The pearls of Britain were celebrated in the days of old. History has preserved the tradition that it was this source of wealth that tempted the Romans to our shores, and more than one anxient writer reters to the shield, studded with British peerls, which Cosar suspended as an offering in the temple of Venus at Rome. Tacitus but adds that they were generally of a dusky, livid hue. This, he suggests, was owing to the carelessness and inexperience of the persons who collected them as inferior on account of their duliness and that there are in the metropolis, 16,000 children with much enthusiasm. They were, he says, very of the quantity of the unit of ope's little finger !- Once a weck.

THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY AND THE DARGE Question .- A story is whispered about here touching the object of Lord Derby's recent visit to the Queen, which you may accept for what it is worth, remembering that it is not inconsistent with known facts. It is said that dissatisfaction with the policy of the government in relation to the Danish diffi-culty was expressed to Lord Palmerston in very plain terms, in the highest quarter; that the sympathies of the late Prince Consort were referred to as cheap undertakers. The first inquest was held at being known to be strongly in favour of the German the Red Lion Tavern, Church-street, Stoke-Newing- view of the quarrel, which is ardently espoused by ton, upon the body of a male child. A little boy his brother, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha; and named Samuel Shadbolt found the deceased in a parthat, consequently, it would be agreeable to the Court that the Prussian rather than the Danish Newington, on Saturday morning. The child was family alliance abould be held to. The prevalence of a different feeling in the nation at large was mentioned as an obstacle in the way of carrying out the posthumous policy of the Prince Consort, and rum-our tells that the discussion ended unpleasantly.— Under these circumstances, the aid of Lord Derby is supposed to have been invoked as a pacificator and of severe pressure, but he believed they had been in- witness to the actual state of public feeling being, as Lord Palmerston had represented it, in opposition born. Some of the jurors said that the practice of to the Court view. I believe I may say it is quite certain that the sentiments of the late Prince Conon the increase in that neighborhood. It was well sort were decidedly Prussian in so far as the Danish affair is concerned, and to that extent, at least, the rumour is not unfounded .- Correspondent of London Times.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT. - It was carrently reported on 'Change in Liverpoel on Wednesday afternoon that in a few days one of the fastest acrow expense of two first-class English houses-one in London and the other in this town,—both of whom vessel, it is expected, will steam three or four knots faster than the Alabama ever could do, besides being much stronger, and when armed carrying guns of such calibre and construction that the chance of ed much notoriety in connexion with ocean navigation, and in whom Captain Semmes will find a fee There are eighty thousand millions of tons of coal Confederate cruisers—Georgia, Florida, Rappahan. That is the sum of shoddy wisdom, and we shall not be British Islands—enough to supply the present nock (should the latter get to sea), and Tuscaloosa. question such high authority.—New York paper. Already two backs have left England with costs for Public Income and Expenditure. The annual the new comer, which will be discharged at one or return of the gross public income and expenditure two ports which this vessel will make her render-

ral Government which they have laid before Congress was never communicated to the English Government. The American Minister, Mr. Adams, thought proper to withhold it in London. But the American Minister in Washington thought proper to Washington they make capital of their audacity.-Tublet.

THE IRON CLAD NAVY - The number of British iron-clad frigates affoat is 10. Three are launched and fitting, six nearly ready for launching, and five English iron frigates against only 16 belonging to and fled from the wrath to come. rance.

OFFENCES AGAINST LIFE AND PROPERTY IN ENG-ADD .- The English lower class, chiefly, we believe, from wonderful dulness of their lives-a dulness crime. There is not a sentence passed which is not studied by thousands whose estimate of the comparative wickedness of offences will be directly based be the case with regard to crimes of violence, which, in their hearers, with the brutality natural to a peo-ple still left uneducated and uncivilised, they regard as crimes redeemed by plack and physical prowess. Their teaching in the First Middlesex Court is that house linen is beinous, that theft from children is chiefly punished because its perpetrator ought to have used some weapon other than a knife. Had his eyes with a pewter-put, or kicked him into a cripple for life, the judge would have given him a month, and we presume, a few words of cordini approval for his resort to 'Knglish' weapons. And then we complain of the brutality still visible in the 'roughs,' and wonder that laboring men should beat their wives nearly to death, and should consi- posting-up with sups of Bourbon whiskey. der the 'strap' a proper correction to be applied to Something new has turned up in the wonderful grown-up girls. The very judges train them to the Spiritualist world It is called Psychometry, and belief that property is more sucred than life, and we are surprised that they believe the expositors of the law know right from wrong. - London Spectator.

UNITED STATES.

A correspondence has taken place between the Pederal General Peck and the Confederate General Pickett, commanding in North Carolina, relative to the reported execution by the latter of a Federal negrosoldier for killing a Coafederate officer. Gen. Peck, assuming the report to be true, threatened to hang a Confederate soldier in retaliation. General ! Pickett denied the statement, but affirmed that he would execute every negro caught after killing any Confederate officer, soldier, or citizen, and for every Confederate prisoner hung, in retaliation, he would hang ten of the Federal prisoners in his hands.
I will venture, therefore, in conclusion, to assure

Lord Russell that the gigantic task which President Lincoln has taken in hand is not hitherto half way towards its accomplishment; that before its completion rivers of blood will flow where rivulets have lowed before: that, if necessary, where one slave is found fighting for Mrs. Stowe and Mr. Summer, ten slaves will be found fighting for their masters and for slavery; that the fourth year of the war finds the two sections under circumstances of far greater equality as regards men and material of war than its predecessors; that the North is, perhaps uncon-sciously, bolstering up its faith and stillening its backbone by a diet of ingenious mendacity; and that if ever it should succeed in driving its enemy from the field, it will find itself face to face with a problem the difficulties of which it has not begun to guage, but which are such as have baffled solution by any other nation since the creation of man, and which will baille and exhaust even the irrepressible Yankee .- Timer Cor.

Ten Ass or Shoppy .- All our theatres are open Provided the prices are high and the place fashionable nothing more is required. All the hotels are as crowded as the theatres; and it is noticeable that the most costly accommodations, in both hotels and theatres, are the first and most eagerly taken. Our small fortrie, is now equivalent to being a no-body. This war our entirely changed the American charseter. The lavish profesion in which the old Southern cutton acistocracy used to indulge is completely eclipsed by the dash, parade and magnificence of the Northern aristocracy of this period. Ideas of cheapness and economy are thrown to the winds. The individual who makes the most money-no matter how-and spends the most money-no matter for what - is considered the greatest man. To be extravagant is to be fashionable. These facts sufficiently account for the immonse and brilliant audiences at the opera and theatres; and until the final crash comes such audiences will undoubtedly continue. - ! The world has seen its iron age, its silver age, its golden age, and its brazen age. This is the age of shoddy. The new brown stone palaces on Fifth Avenue, the new equipages at the Park, the new diamonds which dazzle anaccustomed eyes, the new silks which rustle over loudly, as if to demand attention, the new people who live in the palaces, and and unto devil's dust they return. They live in shoddy beds, which have just come from the uphalsterer's hand and still smell of shouldy varnish .-They wear shoddy clothes purchased of shoddy merchants, who have erected mammoth stores, which appear to be marble, but are really shoddy. They set or follow the shoddy fashions, and imagine them selves a la mode de Paris, when they are only a la mode de shoddy. Their professions and occupation are pure shoddy. They are sheddy brokers on Wall dy than their religion. They belong to the shoddy for the obsolete Meas of the restoration of the Union, but for the profit and perpetuation of a shouldy dynasto come. Aiready shrewd Daniels scent a storm in the Babylonish air; but still the days are golden, and King Shoddy marches on triumphantly. Let us worthy of his steel. The mission of this new and King Shoddy marches on triumphantiy. Let us was a waiking cane, our, making no opportunity of his steel. The mission of this new and King Shoddy marches on triumphantiy. Let us was a waiking cane, our, making no opportunity of the steel. The mission of this new and King Shoddy marches on triumphantiy. Let us was a waiking cane, our, making no opportunity of the steel. The mission of this new theory was a waiking cane, our, making no opportunity of the steel. The mission of this new the steel. The mission of this new that it was steel the operation of the present, the Park, the theatres, and examining it, supposed very naturally that it was the operation of the present, the park, the theatres, and examining it, supposed very naturally that it was the operation of the park, the future to take care of itself. That is the sum of shoddy wisdom, and we shall not

in the true spirit of an old Pagan, compares the The balances in the Exchequer on the 31st December dying in the church with the slaughtered in study last amounted to £7,401,813 38 9d.

**Rederat navy to capture the heighbors interiors, a true was 120, and the heighbors interiors in the heighbors in the heighbors in the heighbors in t

It appears that the insolent dispatch of the Fede- | that he regarded it as a strong evidence of insanity that a person should offer to leave the Presbyterian Church and join the Methodiat.' Another cited as evidence of the woman's insanity, 'her aversion to the doctrine of the total deprayity of man'-a doctrine one would suppose she must have learned in communicate it to Congress. Thus, in London, the suffering. The seventh reason given by one of the Federals get the advantage of their prudence, and in Doctors for putting her in an insace asylum was as follows: 'Her viewing the subject of religion from the esoteric standpoint of exegetical analysis, and aglutinating the polysynthetical ectoblasts of homogenious asecticism.' After the result of the trial, the intolerant knave encumbered his property with trustin various stages of building - a total in all of 24 deeds, robbed his wife of her furniture and clothes,

AMERICAN HOSPITALITY - We take the following from Sala's last letter in the Daily Telegraph : - The Americans, I cannot repeat too frequently, are an eminently hospitable and generous people. A stingy which in any other people would breed insurrection | American is a monster. You hear of no gripe-fists, -take the most corious interest in all the details of no pinch pennies. They make their money quickly, and they spend it quickly. They have no time to be miserry, for a short life and a merry one is at least the New York motto. When a broker finds Wall spon the judge's decision. More especially will this street frown upon him, or a merchant is on the eve of bankruptcy, he proceeds to Delmonico's and has a capital dinner, with plenty of Cliquot champagne. In prosperity he might condescend to Mumm, or dry Verzenny; but when his estate promises to pay something under five cents in the dollar, nothing less than embeaziement is a grave offence, that a theft of the Vouve Cliquot's best brand will suit him. Ha not only dances over a volcano - he liquors up while twice as bad as burglary, but that a stab or two he is in it. A 'smart American will 'do' you; but to a passerby is only a trilling breach for the law. You are welcome to any amount of terropin soup and canvas back duck at his expense. Captain Kyd, the buccaneer, will senttle your ship, and strip you as Watts felled his man with a hedge-stake, or crushed bare as a robin; but he will treat you to a roaring supper at Taylor's before he forces you to walk the plank. In their pleasures the American people are, I think, the most dismal people upon earth. In their busines transactions they are the most jovial. They propound conundrums in their counting houses; they light big eigars over their ledgers, and alternate

Something new has turned up in the wonderful

means a certain power possessed by people called Psychometers, which embles them when any piece of matter is placed in contact with them, to see all that has ever happened to that piece of matter. For instances, a l'sychometer gets hold of a piece of bone and sees the animal to which it belonged, and the way in which the animal used to beliave, and the scenery by which it was surrounded. Or the Psychometer bandles a piece of stone, and then sees tha place from which it was taken, and the general process of geological formation to which the stone owes its origin or position; or else he sees something later in the history of the stone, and that of the person who found it Apparently the psychometer need not see the piece of matter submitted to examination ; but if not, he or she must touch it, and the general mode of touching it seems to be to press it on the forehead without looking at it. But the contact may be of the slightest kind, for it was found that a very leading and practised psychometer saw the inside of the moon by simply sitting so that the lunar beams played on her forehead. So for as in yet known, almost all psychometers are American ladies. The greatest are Mrs. Denton, wife of Mr. Denton, a becturer on geology at Baston, U. S.; Mrs. Cridge of Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Lucielle Do Viel of Fult-negville, Wayne County, New York- a lady who on examining a specimen psychometrically, not only goes to the spot from which the specimen was obtained, but has the senation of travelling while doing so, and who possibly may have bud this gift allotted to her by the kindness of initure as some compensation for her extraordinary name. Mr. Denton says: - I am strongly inclined to believe that if we detach a rock from its parent bed, wherever it may be carried there is a line of connection extending from that rock to the bed from which it was derived, and that along that line something-call it soul, spirit or mind-passes from the psychometer to the place.' Perhaps this line of connexion may not and they are all crowded nightly. The kind of en- always he straight, and thus the person travelling tertainment given seems to be of little account.— psychometrically along it may see objects slightly psychometrically along it may see objects slightly different from what would be seen by ordinary travellers going from the starting to the laishing point. Mrs. Do Viel, for example, had a piece of chamois horn given her from Switzerland, and when she felt the horn, she started to go psychometrically cloudiness to the jewels of the East. Coming down | merchants report the same phenomenon in their from New York to Switzerland. Her account of this to times less remote, we find Hector Boece in the 16th stores; the richest silks, laces and jewellery are journey is as follows:-' I am travelling so the east century expatiating upon the rearls of Caledonia soonest sold. Not to keep a carriage, not to wear now, I think: I see many soldiers and cancon, but I much archive and the rearls of Caledonia soonest sold. Not to keep a carriage, not to wear now, I think: I see many soldiers and cancon, but I much archive and the rearrance of the save were. He save were diamonds; not to be attired in a robe that costs a go over them. Now I am on the coast, and here are all kinds of shells. I go farther back into the wilderness. I see prairies and dark colored hills. I go farther back to the mountain land. There are large mountains. I see one higher than any I ever saw before. I see a splendid city a little way off.' It is curious that a lady, by merely touching a piece of chamois horn, should have seen all this; but it would have been more impressive if the route described had been a little more like the ordinary passage over the Atlantic, and the journey through France to Switzerland. So again, when a black pearl from the Gulf of California was submitted to Mrs Do Veil, she gave a very satisfactory and accurate account of pearlfishing, although she herself said that she fancied the thing given her, which she did not see, was a bean. But in describing her journey from California to New York, stated that she was going south-east, which would carry her geographically in so different a di-rection from California that we are confirmed in thinking that, when the something-call it soul, spirit, or mind - passes from the psychometer along the ride in the carriages, and wear the diamonds and line of connection, it turns round some very odd corsilk—all are shoddy. From devil's dust they spring nets. It is interesting to learn from the book that the early inhabitants of England were searcely bushoddy houses. They ride in shoddy carriages, man, incapable of standing upright, though formed drawn by shoddy borses, and driven by shoddy as to sit comfortably, very hairy, with a good deal of coachmen, who wear shoddy liveries. They lie upon fun and frobic, and with a cresent-shaped mouth. It would, we suppose, spoil psychometry to criticize. Ia it not enough that Mrs. Dentou has been torsed by a volcano, and wetted and rapped against the ground, and crystalized in an iceberg like a fly in amber, all becase she touched a chip of a boulder? Is it not enough that she has looked up at the moon during an eclipse, and been absolutely terrified at seeing it so close over her that its great volcano, full of boiling lava, seemed to be turned upside down over her street, or shoddy contractors for shoddy articles for head, threatening to scald her with its whole canta shoddy government. Six days in the week they dron of broth? Is it not enough that this much sufhead, threatening to scald her with its whole canlsteaders affect would leave a British port on a shouldy government. Six days in the week city, dran of order: is the not enough that one cruise after the Alabama. This new steamer has are shouldy business men. On the seventh they are fering lady, by touching a whalebone cane, has had cruise after the Alabama. This new steamer has are shouldy business men. On the seventh they are fering lady, by touching a whalebone cane, has had should be a shoul as she said at the time. 'My jaws are large coough party, which is always loyal to shoddy, and they to take down a house at a grip, that we should add vote the shoddy ticket, and support the shoddy spector to these experiences the fleubiting of criticism? A to these experiences the fleabiling of criticism? A culators which are conducting this shouldy war, not lady who has felt as if she could swallow a house at a gulp is the right leader for the credulous, and may look with just contempt at the limited digestion of ty. Oh, for some shoddy Junius, with a pen as the critic who finds her book, though hat a mode-keen as shoddy steel, and words that burn like shod- rate octave, more than he can swallow. Her busbeing able to cope with her will be hopeless. She dy Greek fire, to write the history of this shoody band thus tells us how like she once was to a will be commanded by a man who has already gainsge, and prophesy the downfall of shoddy which is whate: rate octavo, more than he can swallow. Her bus-Mrs Denton's Insight into a Walking-Cane.

"Whalebone walking-cane. Mrs. Denton knew it thing of a tree about it, and it is useless for me to nestion such high autherity.—New York paper.

A Strange Cass.—A shocking onse has recently duced to continue the experiment.) 'I feel like voreceived ventilation through the courts of Kankadae mining, Now I want to plunge into the water. county, Ill. A Presbyterian dergyman named Tae- (Convolsive shuddering.) I believe I am going into some other place of confinement at the east, when tion of the Psychometer with the animal psychome-

The True Mitness.

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

G. E. OLERK, Editor.

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving Meir papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car

viers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Kavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner or St. Laurence

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Having been compelled to abandon the line of the Dannewerk, from want of a sufficient number of troops to man that work, the Danes took up their position at Duppel, which, with the Island of Alsen, is all that remains to them of Schleswig. From this position it will be no easy work for the Russians and Austrians to dislodge them, and in the meantime diplomacy will do its utmost to extinguish the flames of war, which if allowed to spread, menace Europe with a general conflagration. If, however, the mvaders carry out their threats of advancing, and of establishing themselves in North Julland, or Denmark proper, it is not easy to see how either France or England can avoid becoming parties to the strife.

And yet, menaced as she is, both by an insurrection in Hungary, and by an attack upon Venetia, it seems almost meredible that Austria should provoke the active hostility of the great Western Powers of Europe. She will in all probability have Victor Emmanuel upon her hands before the Spring ripens into Summer; and her military resources, great though these may be, will be sufficiently taxed to preserve order at home, and to maintain possession of her Italian Provinces. It is therefore so obviously her interest to keep on good terms with France and England, that we hope that this Danish difficulty may yet be smoothed over. In Piedmont, the Government of Victor Emmanuel is making its preparations as if war were determined upon. War has become in short a financial as well as a political necessity to the Piedmontese, since the expence of keeping on foot their immense army is greater than the resources of the so-called Kingdom of Italy can much longer bear. A successful attack upon Austria would postpone, even if it would not altogether avert the impending bankruptcy, and would at the same time serve to divert the attention of the people of the annexed provinces from the grievous despotism to which they are at present subjected by the Piedmontese.

The trial of Greco and the other assassins whom Mazzini sent to Paris to cut Louis Napoleon's throat, bad not come off, but was expected to take place during the course of the month of February. Some important revelations as to the means and objects of Italian Liberals may be expected; for it can hardly be doubted that the attack upon the French Emperor's life was a measure concocted by the leaders of that party, and formed a part of the revolutionary programme

There have been long and animated debates in both Houses of the British Parliament upon the judgment" upon matters of revealed, or supernaconduct of the Ministry, as towards the Northern States. The cowardly murder of the mate of the British ship Saxon, by an officer of the Vanderbilt was warmly insisted upon, and Lord Russell was directly asked what steps he had plied that he had written a dispatch; that the reply thereunto was to the effect that the Captain of the Vanderbilt did not order his lieutenant to murder the mate of the Saxon; and that hethe Captain-had expressed binself very sorry for what had occurred. Further questioned as to whether the murderer had been put under arrest, Lord Russell replied that he did not know, and that he did not know what more he could do. We suspect that the people of England, however, have a shrewd guess as to what he could have done, and should have done, and that ere many weeks shall have passed his httle Lordship will be himself wonderfully enlightened upon the subject. Had the officer of a Brazilian man-of-war acted as did the limitenant of the cruelly murdered by an officer in the Papal serrulers would have exacted something more than a mere expression of regret for the dastardly

there have been no engagements of any great

under the Federal Generals Kilpatrick and Sherman. The first marched close to Richmond and then marched back again; whilst the other was an admitted failure. General Meade has been recalled from the command of the army of the Potomac, which, it is said, is to be placed under the orders of General Thomas, a brave and skilful officer who honorably distinguished himself at Chickamauga, and saved the discomfited fragments of Rosencrantz's army from utter destruction.

The steamer City of New York brings us dates to the 25th ult. Chief in importance amongst the items of news is the renewal of the report that France had proposed to the British Government to recognise the Confederate Government, and that if this proposal be declined, France will act alone in the matter. This is only a report; but it is one that is highly probable seeing that it is manifestly the interest of France to interpose an independent and friendly government betwixt the Northern States, and the newly created Empire of Mexico. It would also be strictly in accordance with precedent, seeing that upon far slighter grounds than those the independence of the several Spanish colonies Romanist, and the evangelical Clericus who so on this Continent that had revolted against their strongly and illogically asserts the principle of mother country.

An important debate in the House of Comhow generally the Palmerston Cabinet is condemned for its abject truckling to Federal bullying. A dissolution, or a change of Ministry, ultra-Protestant are at one. may therefore shortly be expected.

The Danish question had undergone no great change. The Prussians had failed in an attempt to dislodge the Danes from their strong position at Dupnel. A conference had been proposed by England to settle the question on a new basis, and to this it is said that France and Russia had given in their adhesion. A meeting held in Dublin to protest against the erection of a monument to the late Prince Consort on College Green had been the occasion of a serious riot, in which the Fenian Brotherhood took a prominent part. Details are not given, but it is said that several of the combatants were dressed in Yankee uni-

There are reports in circulation that General Sherman was defeated on the 13th ult. by the after having lost 15,000 men, or nearly half his entire command. This report is scouled by the been sent back to the army of the Potomac .-Gold at New York was quoted at 62 premium.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. - After nearly a fortnight's wrangling the debates on the Adiress in reply to the Speech from the Governor General, bare worn themselves out. There was no division, no amendir ents having been proposed by the Opposition, and as yet there has been no trial of strength betwixt the two rival claimants for the spoils of office. Mr. Foley has introduced a Bill for amending the Representation; he does not propose to change the system of equality as betwirt the two sections of the Province, but limits himself to the re-adjustment of the representation in Upper Canada.

It is certainly as amusing as it is instructive to find in the columns of that staunch Protestant journal, the Toronto Globe, the principle of " private tural teaching, condemned; and that of submission to Church authority insisted upon in language as strong as any that a mere Romanist would upon a similar topic, employ. Such is actually the case. The gentlemen who hold taken to procure redress for this outrage upon Her Majesty's appointments as Protestant Bishops a British subject. Hard pressed by the Earl of in the Upper Province have lately been called Carnervon upon the subject, His Lordship re- upon to pronounce judgment upon certain teachings of Trinity College, which by the more zealous of Upper Canada Protestants had been denounced as savoring of Romanism. The Protestant Bishops thus appealed to, have by a majority decided in favor of the College Professors; and on one point, that of the "intercession of saints," a doctrine which it appears that one of the said Professors encourages-"the highest dignitary of the Church in Canada has" -so says a writer in the Globe-" on his judgment declared it to be a mere private opinion, and therefore not contrary to the 'Church's teachings." Hereupon the censor of the Bishops and of "the highest dignitary of the Church in Canada," breaks out against this principle of private opinion, or private judgment, when ex-Vanderbilt; had the mate of the Sazon been ercised in opposition to the dogmatic teachings of the Church. The passage is curious, as a vice-we cannot but suspect that our Liberal Protestant's protest against Protestantism, and will therefore bear transcribing :-

I would not be understood to lony the right of private judgment, or what is the same thing, private opinion; but an eminent writer observes, private Since the defeat of the Federals in Florida opinions are our own, and we may extend them, we .nay complicate them, or corrupt them; but doctrines there have been no engagements of any great are positive and complete things, coming to us direct importance. There have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God. And there have been two expeditions out of the hand of God.

bodied in the articles and formularies of the Reformed Cherch, we, who subscribe our assent to these formularies, and continue in communion with the Church, have no right to contravene them, or corrupt them by substituting our own private opinions. St Paul, who was entrusted with truths by the author of all truth, tells us that he had kept nothing back that was profitable, but had declared all the counsel of God. Can we in any part of that inspired Apostle's writings detect a single expression affording a shadow of apology for the Provost's opinions respecting the intercession of departed saints, or of the

The most ultra of Romanists could not assert more strongly the principle of authority, as against private judgment, in matters of doctrine, or the subject of divine revelation, than does this ultra-Protestant writer in the Globe. All that the Catholic or Romanist asserts on this point, is this - That we have no right " to contravene them"-the dogmatic teachings of the Church-" or corrupt them by substituting our own private opinions." With the ultra-Protestaut of the Globe, the ultra-Romanist contends that " doctrines are positive and complete things coming direct to us out of the hand of God ." and that therefore "doctrines" can never be legitimately subjected to the "private judgment" or private opinion of men. Formally then there that now exist for recognising the Confederate is on this question of the right of " private Government, the European Powers recognised [judgment," no difference whatever betwint the " Church authority" in the Toronto Globe. On all questions or matters not connected with remons on the American policy of the Ministry velation, not directly or indirectly the subject of terminated in a division, to which the Opposition I doctrines coming to us from God, we assert in were very nearly triumphant-the numbers being the broadest sense our right of private judg-178 to 153. Though they have escaped defeat ment; we dony that right only when it is exfor the moment, the result of this division shows ercised upon doctrine in the supernatural order, and on the subject matter of divine revelationand on this point the ultra-Romanist and the

> But how are we to ascertain what are the doctrines coming to us direct out of the hand of God ?" Our Protestant friend shall tell

"And these latter being embodied in the articles

and formularies of the Reformed Church. Here then the limits of the right of private udgment are clearly laid down; these limits being "the doctries"—embodied in the articles direct to us from the hand of God." Substitute the words "Catholic Church" for those of Reformed Church," and there is nothing in the law as to private judgment, and how far it may be exercised, to which either Pope, or Romish layman would object. We contend that the Confederates, and that he was forced to retreat revealed doctrines or dogmas of the Christian religion, as lying within the supernatural plane, are altogether beyond the ken or reach of man's Federal press as a canard. General Meade has | private judgment, whose sphere of vision is limited to the natural plane; and so in substance asserts the ultra-Protestant censor of the Pro-

But do the articles and formularies of the Anglican Church-which is we suppose the body designated by the words "Reformed Church" -do they indeed condemn the doctrine of the intercession of saints? do they deny that the spirits of the blessed in heaven do actively minister to the wants of man upon earth? The Collect appointed by the Anglican Church to be used on the festival of St. Michael, and which is therefore a part of that Church's formularies to which every one of the recipients of Anglican Orders subscribes, and which contains therefore the teachings of the said Church upon this topic, runs as follows :---

"O Everlasting God who hast ordained and constituted the services of Angels and men in a wonder-tul order: Mercifully grant that as Thy boly Angels always do thee service in heaven, so by thy appointment they may succour and defend us on earth; through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen."

Unless then it be urged that it is right and proper to pray God that His holy Angels " may succour and defend us on earth," but that is sinfol and superstitious to believe that they really do oc can in any manner " snecour or defend us"-we see not how it can be pretended, even by Clericus, that the formularies of the Anglican Church repudiate the Romish doctrine respecting either the intercession of Angels, or of the saints who are as the angels in heaven; since the latter asserts that these do assist, do succour and defend us on earth by their prayers, and that therefore it is a good and useful thing-lonum atque utile esse—to invoke those prayers in our behalf.

The ulira-Protestant of the Globe has his fashion of interpreting the articles and formularies of what he calls the "Reformed Church;" the peccant Professor of Trinity College, who holds to the opinion that we on earth are succoured and defended by the saints in heaven, interprets those articles and formularies after his fashion. The results obtained are not only different, but contradictory-and who shall presume to adjudicate betwirt them? It is so with Globe, " priestly absolution, efficacy of sacramen's, et cetera," and on which he contests the soundness of Trinity College teachings, and the

can with as good a grace, and with perfect truth, retort upon their critic Clericus that it is he who is justly obnoxious to the reproach of controvertsubscribed; and of corrupting, by the substitution of his own private opinion, the dogmas which are embodied in the Anglican Liturgy, and which he Almighty God, pledged himself to maintain.

It does not become those who live in glass houses to throw stones; it is not meet that the low churchman or evangelical, should upraid his high-church brother with Popish proclivities or crypto-Romanism. If the 39 articles appear to favor the one, the Liturgy and its rubrics in the plainest language absolve the other. It is morally impossible that any man should accept both, for it he holds to the one, he must of necessity deny the other; and every man being an Anglican is at liberty to chose whom he will serve. To do this he must exercise his " private judgment;" and he cannot recognise any authority in a church which speaks with such stammering accents, in such a double sense, and which so tampers with truth, as does the body of which Clericus speaks as " the Reformed Church."

LOWER CANADA SCHOOL LAWS .- We have received a communication from a Catholic, residing in the Parish of St. Patrick of Rawdon, of which the intention is to show the Montreal Witness that, where Catholics are in the minority-the actual School Law for Lower Canada is as oppressive to them, as it is to Pro. testants, there where Protestants happen to be in the minority. We think that our correspondent has made out his case: but remembering that two wrongs do not make one right-we do not cite his letter as an argument in favor of the existing School Laws, any more than we recognise in the complaints of the Montreal Witness a proof of their injustice. These laws, as of human origin ,are no doubt liable to many imperfections and are susceptible of reform. Without therefore joining in the outcry raised by our erangelical contemporary against them, we would by no means oppose any well considered scheme and formularies of the Reformed Church-and that may be proposed for giving relief to an opwhich are "positive and complete things coming pressed minority, whether Catholic or Protestant. The greatest fault in our opinion in the Lower Canadian School system is, that it puts a great deal too much power into the hands of the State, that it gives the latter a by far too great control over the education of the people. This is a serious danger; for though as yet the system may have been administered in no unfriendly or anti-Catholic spirit, yet the day may come when, through a change of Ministry, its administration utmost of its provisions, to the detriment of Catestant Bishops, and of the "highest dignitary of tholic education. In view of this danger which bribery? the Church in Canada," who betwixt them have menaces us, and is perhaps not very far off, we sanctioned the quasi-Romish teachings of Trinity should regard with great jealousy all State inter-College on the question of the "intercession of ference with education, and should always be careful to assert the great principle that Education is the legitimate function, not of the State ledge, against the system pursued by the said but of the Family. We have no objections to State subsidies for the School, provided the State hampers them with no degrading restrictions; but "Freedom of Education," that is to say Education emancipated from all State control is the one thing needful -for, sooner or later all influence over the School conceded to the State, will by the latter be employed to the detriment of the Church, and in violation of the right divine of the Family. With these general remarks we will return to our Rawdon correspondent-and his illustrations of the working of the Lower Canadian School system in particular.

"Sm-Seeing that the Witness insinuates partiality in the administration of the School Law, and in-fers that it confers unfair advantages upon Catholies, imposing iniquitous restrictions upon Protestants when in a minority-I will take the liberty of pointing out how the same law operates as toward Catholics, resident in districts when Protestants form the majority of the population.

Such, since the separation of two ranges from this Parish, and their annexation to that of St. Liguori is the case in this district : and directly that as the consequence of this arrangement, which took place about four years ago - the Protestants found they were in the majority—they appointed Protestant School Commissioners, to the exclusion of all Papiats, and in a short time managed to get rid of every Catholic teacher in our echools, imposing apon us Protestant, tenchers in every respect inferior to their displaced predecessors. In vain were our bumble remonstrances. Even in School No. 1 which comprises the village of llawdon, in which village Catholics are in the majority, the prayers of the petitioners were scouted : and a mere boy, one every way unfit for the post was, simply because he was n Protestant, thrust upon us as our School teacher, and was sustained in that post through the influence of the ministers of the several sects.

"Under these circumstances we were compelled to set up a Separate School, which I may inform you en pussunt is, in spite of much opposition, in a thriving state thanks to its teacher, and our Separate School Trustees. The School was established in July last: but since then the Commissioners being Protestant have strained every nerve to crush it by their vexations. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Law they sue us Dissentiants, for the payment of school rates, and contrive to get the matter adjudiested upon by an exclusively Protestant bench of magistrates, who of course decide against Papists. They have unjustly burthened us with the payment every other point ruised by Clericus of the of bend-money and school rates up to the first of July next, and saddled us with a special tax for repairing their Protestant school house, which tax was dispentient school. Nor is this all. The Protestant

The Romanising Professors of Trinity College tent and respectable gentleman, for the sole caree that he was a Catholic, and having replaced him with one of their own persuasion, now coolly tell us, that they will not give us our rightful apportionment of the monies in their hands, and that we are still liable to pay the Protestant teacher whom they ing the formularies of the Church to which he has had forced upon us against our will. In all this the Commissioners may be acting legally, and conscientiously, for I mean not to impugn their integrity, but only the School Law as it at present stands.

"We have therefore no alternative but to sue these Protestant Commissioners for an apportionment, has solemnly before man, and in the name of and thus bring the question of legality to an issue, unless we are anticipated by the interference, and by the impartial judgment of the Superintendent of Education. The Witness will thus see that, if Protestant have grievances to complain of, Catholica are in a similar predicament-and will we trust moderate for the future the rancor of his tongue. At all events-we are certain that he cannot produce a parallel case of bardship and oppression against Proetstants, in any Catholic district of Lower Canada.
"Yours respectfully,
"A DISSENTIENT.

"Rawdon, 22nd February, 1864."

We neither endorse nor deny the allegations of our respected correspondent. As in the case of the complaints urged in behalf of Protestants by the Witness, we simply say that the truth of the allegation should be inquired into; and that. if substantiated, the law should be so modifiedas to prevent the recurrence of similar unjustice whether to Protestant or Catholic.

THE REFORMATION IN TRELAND .- This is the title of a lecture lately delivered in town by the Rev. Mr. Irwin, an Anglican minister, and reported by our contemporaries. Unlike the generality of lectures on similar topics, it is semarkably free from all offensive or insulting remarks, and is couched in temperate and gentlemanly language; but some of the statements therein contained are so contrary to well estabhshed facts, that we cannot allow them to pass without notice.

The Rev. Mr. Irwin indignantly repudiated the taunt of " proselytising by bribery" so often urged against the Protestant Missions to Irish Catholics; and boasted that "there was not one single valid case of it adduced in answer to the challenge of the late Archbishop of Dublin,"-That the lecturer was sincere when he made this assertion we do not doubt, for he is a gentleman whom we cannot suspect of knowingly uttering an untruth; but that he must have been very ignorant of the late disclosures respecting " Irish Missions," and that he is but very imperfectly acquainted with the working of that system which he calls " The Reformation in Ireland,' the following facts, which cannot be controverted, abundantly prove; because their truth is publicly attested to by no less a person than the Rev. George Webster, Protestant Chancellor of Cork -a witness who cannot have been himself deceived as to the facts to which he testifies, and who, as a Protestant clergyman, cannot be sus_ pected of bearing false witness against his may be consided to soes of the Church, who will Church and his own order. Now what says this assuredly not hesitate to avail themselves to the Protestant clergyman with reference to the proselytising of Catholics in Ireland by means of

> In his first letter to the Rev. H. C. Eade Secretary of the Board of Irish Missions to Roman Catholics, the Rev. Mr. Webster makes the following charges, of his own personal know-" Irish Missions."

He asserts, in the first place, that temporal re lief is given to Irish Catholics on the express condition that they declare themselves Protestants, and send their children to Protestants schools. Nor is this all.

He asserts, in the second place, that to his own personal knowledge, " the ordained agents of the Irish Church Missions paid Protestants to pretend they were Roman Catholics at controversial meetings, and at those meetings to call those very ordained agents the hardest names." He asserts, still of his own knowledge, that the reports of conversions of Papiets to Protestantism are for the most part false, or exaggerated: that he knows a school of which it was reported that it was attended by eighty Catholic children, "when the fact was a single Roman Catholic never entered the School, except five or six wretched children who were sent from Dublin by the Irish Church Mission Society." He asserts that he has himself seen, " large quantities of bread given to Roman Catholics of a Sunday morning for learning a verse of Holy Scripture, and when these same people, in my presence, went away curs. ing the Protestants, and cursing the very persons who gave them the bread and taught them the verse." He tells us how one of the agents of the Society made a Report that he had " made fourteen converts from Romanism in a certain locality, and who had to acknowledge? that his Report was a he; and finally be concludes his letter with the reiteration of the charge of "proselytising by bribery" against the Society, which, he adds, has to his belief "done irreparable mischief to the Church in Ireland."

Here then are specific allegations of bribery and falsehood made against the Irish Missions Society by a prominent dignitary of the Church of England; and the truth of these allegations being impugned, and he himself challenged to give further particulars so that his statements imposed two months after the establishment of our might, if true, be verified, or, if false, exposed, the Rev. Mr. Webster did not shrink from that challenge, or endeavor to evade the responsibility

places, and dates for all the scenes he had described in his previous letter; he asserts that in 1858 he complained to the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin of the improper practices of the agents of the Irish Church Missions; that the said Archbishop held an inquiry into the whole matter; and that the result of that inquiry was, place. I rushed to the window and looking out toas " Mr. Eade, Mr. Dallas, and all the other agents of the Irish Church Missions are fully aware"—that the said Irish Church Missions I divined that an explosion connected with the artiwere removed by order of the Rector from lery laboratory had taken place. Nevertheless it Irishtown; and he adds:-

"The acenes I described are similar to all the scenes which may be witnessed any day in the year, in any place, where the Irish Church Missions Society gives bread and clothes to Roman Catholics hand side of St. John's Gate, as you leave the town for doing what they believe, to be sinful."

Here then is the picture of the Irish Church Protestant dignitary of the Church of England. accounts with this witness as best he may; but we think that the evidence above given clearly establishes these facts:-

- (1.) That bribery, in the form of food and clothes, is the common, nay, daily practice of the Irish Church Missions Society, and that by bribery its few converts to the Holy Protestant Faith are made.
- (2.) That this charge baving in 1853, been brought before, and inquired into, by the Protestant Archbishop of Dublie, was, to the knowledge of the chief agents of the aforesaid Society, fully established, and action unfavorable to the Irish Church Missions was taken thereupon.
- (3.) That deception of every description is habitually practised by the "ordained agents" of the Society with the object of deceiving the stors Society.

OUR LIBERAL FOREIGN POLICY .- Lord Palmerston's reputation for "pluckiness" has been ! Catinet, and if that gives way a Ministerial crisis is at hand. Now on the question of the Foreign Policy of the British Government there of the charred and mangled remains. What thing is is rapidly spreading the opinion that it is simply so disguisting that heman curiosity will not impel men, women, and children to gaze upon it. At the dishonoring in the highest degree: that it is Jesuit's barracks the shock was very much felt, and marked by the most abject truckling to the had several of its binges. St. Andrew's church had several of its windows broken. Down Fabrique strong, coupled with the extreme of bullying and sand John Streets windows suffered. Even the fine insolence towards the weak. This opinion is large shop nearly opposite the Mercury office, had its windows smashed. As you approached the place forcibly expressed in the last number of the whole panes of glass became less and less frequent.-London Quarterly, in which we read as under :

"The vigorous protests that have issued from the and of the American blockade, combined with the caused the conviction to prevail extensively in country. Rurope, that, however she may write, England will never fight with any State that is able to defend itself. In the Eastern of the Southern seas, where there is no enemy that can resist her, she can still show her ancient prowess. She can exhibit great decision in Brasil, and burn down defenceless towns with wonderful vigor in Japan. But there is no dan. | will be the route of the Procession on St. Pager that she will ever allow her martial arder to betray her into any step more dangerous than a ferocions despatch, when she is confronted with an adversary of anything like equal strength. This is the character of us which any reader of foreign journals or foreign debates may find repeated with still less flattering comments, whenever the probable policy of England comes under discussion. It cannot be de-nied that the conduct of Lord Russell has given but too much point to these sarcasms'-p. 147.

If this opinion get firmly established in the English mind, the days of the Polmerston Mipistry are numbered. It is mainly by its Foreign Policy that it will be tested, and we believe ere long be condemned. It is against that policy, more especially with reference to the Federal blockade the seizure of British ships, and the wanton murder of unoffending British subjects by Federal officers—as in the case of the Sazon -that the attacks of the Opposition in the House of Commons are directed; and there are not wanting signs in the political atmosphere, indicative of the speedy and ignominious downfall of Ministry that is bold only towards the weak, but abject and truckling towards the strong.

The house of the Rev. M. Synnoit of Adjala and the sum of \$430 was stolen from thence own life. The metancholy occurrence has cast parisbioners having very generously, and in a manner creditable alike to themselves and their pastor, determined to indemnify the Rev. Mr. Spunott for the loss, made up among themselves a purse of \$509, which together with an Address, was presented to him on Sunday 28th ult. The triendship which subsists between priests and people in Upper Canada augurs well for the future of the Church in that section of the Lord's mnegard.

Our readers will find below the details of an all probability have been gross carelessness some- | Western penincula.

of his assertions. He gives, in a second letter, the Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Sixteen Revelations of Divine Love-Gazette:-

QUEBEC, 4th March, 1864. Snug in my room in Russell's Hotel, Palace street, this morning, I was suddenly startled by a loud explosion, immediately followed by a rocking of the house to and fro I felt that either an earthquke had shaken down some adjacent building or a part of the house itself, or some terrific explosion had taken wards St. John's Gate, some three hundred yards distant, I saw a column of smoke in the sir, filled with debris of all sorts. These soon fell, but a perfect shower of sheets of cartridge paper followed could only doubt until I visited the place and found my first impressions confirmed. Those of our readers who know Quebec, will remember that on the right for the suburbs, the land slopes downward to the artillery barracks, and the wall sweeps outward to-Here then is the picture of the Irish Church wards St. John and St. Roch suburbs, in a crescent Missions Society as drawn by the hand of a shape. Within this crescent, back from the guard house and gate, and above the barracks, with judicious foresight, in a measure isolated from both; stood We leave the Rev. Mr. Irwin to balance his the laboratory of the army in Canada, and an expense magazine, recently filled as full as it could hold with gunpowder. The laboratory was a strongly-built, cut-stone building, heated as I understand with steam. On this morning 15 or 16 men were at work there, some of them at the door charging fuses. Captain Mahon, in charge, was also at the door. By some dire mischance, fire was communicated to the combustibles inside, and in a moment, the whole of these men were hurried into eternity, except the officer. The building ceased to be The heavy roof was considerable distances from the scene of the disaster. The strength of the walls seems to have prefix effectually overcome the lateral force of the explosion. The walls were just tumbled over, and spread out in the little enclosure formed by theferescent walls on one side and the stores on the chord of the segment. Not one stone was left above another above the ground. The laboratory was literally raged. Capt. Mahon was blown, in a reposing position, into a snow bank on the earth slope of the city wall, and covered up with several tons of this smashed up masoury. By an almost miraculous chance it was so arched up about his body, that he escaped with only a few contusions - which are not likely, I learn, to prove serious. The other poor fellows have been dug out one by one all dead. One of them, poor Flanigen of the 17th Regiment, was blown into the air and torn aspeople of England as to the progress of " The under. The fragments of his remains were gathered Reformation in Ireland," and in the hopes of from different points of the ramparts. Others were so blackened and mangled as to be scarcely recogniaexterting money from the pockets of the dupes able. The scene in the street for a short time was of the lying Reports of the Irish Church Mis- appalling. Men knew not what had happened. The whole town had felt the shock, and from all places in the vicinity people rushed out of doors wildly seeking the cause of the disturbance. Women and children were screaming with affright, -towards the scene of the disaster rushed the crowd; only to rush and within a few yards was the magazine, already damaged by the explosion; so a cordon of soldiers was formed to keep the people back. A few managed to push in and look on the ghastly spectacle Foreign Office in the matter of Savoy and Polund, wall, ditch and glacis, between, windows were also shattered. Far away up in the citadel the concus-

ROUTH OF PROCESSION ON ST. PATRICK'S

the male portion of the various Irish congrega- time ago, and with or without the advice of a reform in Lagauchetiere and Radegonde streets, powders, from the stupifying effects of which it St. Paul street and the Custom House Square in- that said Wittrock died from the effects of the to Commissioner street and thence through Mc-1 morphine powders. And he was in due time, it Gill and Great St. James streets back to the St. is alleged, buried in the Episcopal Church yard, Patrick's Hall, where the Procession will dis- not far from Morpeth, followed thither by a very

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING .- We regret to learn that Miss Devany, the daughter of Mr. Devany, auctioner, (late of Hamilton), and now resident at Montreal, was drowned on Thursday evening, 3rd instant, in Hamilton bay, while skating. It seems that the unfortunate young lady was skating in company with three other female companions, when the ice unexpectedly gave way, precipitating them all into the water. Miss Devany, by her heroic exetions, succeeded in assisting her companions to was broken into on the night of the 16th ult., the surface, and in doing so, unhappily lost ber during the reverend gentleman's absence. His a deep gloom over Hamilton, especially among the friends of the deceased young lady.

> A large number of young men from Glengary are about to start for the gold regions, under the direction of Mr. Stevenson, of Huntingdon, who returned from the Cameron mine in the vicinity of Fraser Biver last fall, accompanied by Mr. John F. Cameron of Lancaster, C.W., the most successful mill. that ever came from those gold fields. It is now certain that Mr. Cameron brought home something in the vicinity of \$150,000 in the precious metal, and there is no doubt this extraordinary luck has not been without its effect upon the present emigration from that place.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY .- The Leader says that a general reduction will be made on the lat of Murch accident that occurred at Quebec on the 4th of the tariff of rates of freight east and West of Toinstant, and by which several men engaged in ronto. The reduction, we have reason to believe, will amount to some 25 per cent. This step will the Laboratory were suddenly killed. How it | tend to remove the complaints of western merchants occurred we are not told, nor can we conceive, against this city, which ought to be the great dissiringent are the regulations. There must in tributing point for the merchandise consumed in the

where, and neglec: of the ordinary precautions. The total Militia force of the first class in Nova it was found to be filled with cordwood and The tellowing account of the catastrophe is by the last year, 40,534 performed five days drill.

MOTHER JULIANA, an Anchorite of Norwich who hved in the days of King Edward the Third. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

This is a little volume, printed in the quaint language of the olden time; but especially useful just now, during the Lenten fast. The revelations present to us a beautiful picture of a devout soul, who lived nearer to God than most persons in our day believe possible. We know of no spiritual writer who has combined such rare thought, warmth of piety, and charming simwas so constantly and persistently asserted that it simplicity, as our English nun. There is no atwas the coal oil store which had blown up, that I tempt at composition, no mere reproduction of remembered thought, but the very heart of a contemplative soul, whose inspirations, whether natural or above nature, are fresh and divine. The book will have a special interest, mercover, for a distinct class. It possesses an historical value as showing what hearts beat in English cloisters in days of yore, and how sweetly the voice of piety sounded in our good old Saxon tongue. We ! promise the reader in its perusal a rich treat, both intellectual and spiritual. It is a fit com- United States, and that a very large addition to the panion during the present season in devout 10- population will certainly be made in the coming

he Northern end of the Esplanade or parade ground, at the West of Quebec, about two or three hundred feet from St. John Gate, where blown piecemeal high up in the air, falling down at stood a guard-room generally occupied by a company of soldiers, and was about 40 long by 20 or 30 feet wide. It was surrounded by a stone wall ten or twelve feet high, and built of heavy Orange Institution will interpose their influence to cut limestone. It was bomb-proof, and had a prevent this assembly, and the covert insult to a tin roof, which we see by the telegram is reported to have been blown into one of the neighboring streets. The quantity of powder which has exploded was believed not large, but wet sufficient to have given a tremendous shock to the neighborhood. The principal magazine, which is in borhood. The principal magazine, which is in hogs, which caused its discovery. Coroner Good-the Citadel—on its northern face—was, at first, manwas at once notified, and Dr. Oille was instructsupposed to have blown up. A few barrels of ed to make a post morten examination of the body. powder (twenty or thirty perhaps) uppear to have been kept in the magazine of the laboratory is to be held. blown up for the purpose of loading shells, &c. | Redic or Astronomy.—Considerable interest has The regulations respecting magazines are very been excited during the week, by a very remarkable stringent. No one is allowed to enter them stone which Sheriff Harding brought from Magganwith boots on. Persons who enter most walk in abavic on Monday last. It was found near Lake their stocking feet. No iron or steel tools are allowed to be taken in. No one is allowed to smoke in their vicinity, and, if we mistake not, the purpose of having some photographic copies there was a sentry over the exploded magazine taken. It is an oval slah about twenty inches long, back again with tear of a second explosion. Be- for the purpose of enforcing this regulation. htherto the sheet anchor of the present Imperial and within a few yards was the manager of live shells, How the accident occurred is a mystery. All the windows are barred and fastened, and sparks side is a rudely sculptured medallion, presenting, in could not well gain admission. A large row of bas relief, a side view of a human face we should fine houses, the residences of the principal people | think decidedly Indian in its characteristics, were in Quebec, stand on the esplanade near the ma- it not for the peculiar form in which the hair is regazine; they do not appear to have been much presented; instead of the long flowing bair, almost damaged .- Montreal Gazette.

THE CHESAPEAKE .- The decision of the Halilax Police Magistrate by which the pirates gures on Egyptian and Assyrian monuments of anwho ran away with the Chesapeake, were ordered to be handed over to the American authorities is not final. There is to be an appeal to the likely that it was produced in the neighborhood The house on the corner opposite the gnard room had Supreme Court of the Province, and a writ of where it was found. We understand the place will its windows absolutely smashed and driven bodily in. babeas corpus will be applied for to one judge be searched as soon as the snow is off the ground, in And beyond the walls, with the whole thickness of after another, in case those first applied to shall refuse it. It is thus hoped that some one judge are informed that flint arrowheads and tomahawks meek submission that invariably follows them, have sion was also felt, as it was, miles away in the found with sufficiently eccentric have been found in the same neighborhood. - Courier, opinions to secure the discharge of the prisoners. St. John, N.B.

Montreal Herald. A STRANGE STORY, IF TRUE. - A man Insures his Life for some \$10,000, and is sup-We are requested to state that the following posed to be alive and well, though it is testified slightest foundation for the lie, but still the was dead and buried. For a number of journal dishonestly sticks to it. We like to pillow days strange rumors have been affoat in this locality, which, if true, and dressed up in the pro-The Procession will form in front of the St. per garb, would make the romance of our yellow Patrick's Hall, Place d'Armes ,and thence pro- covered literature pale into utter insignificance. ceed through Great St. James, De Bleury, and As the story reaches us, it would seem that a Lagauchetiere streets to the Saint Patrick's lawyer, practicing in the village of Morpeth, in Church, where Divine Service will be celebrated. this county, for a number of years past, of the After Grand Mass the Procession, joined by name of W. H. Wittcook, was taken ill some tions, not members of any particular society, will regular physician took a number of morphine and thence proceed through McGill and Notre was asserted he ultimately died. An inquest Dame streets to Dalhousie Square, turning by was held on the body, and a verdict rendered considerable concourse of friends and acquaintances. As he appeared in his coffin to those who saw him, he was dressed in a fine suit of black broad cloth, with gloves on his hands and hoots on his feet, and it is reported that those who touched the hody remarked that it imparted a peculiar sensation not derived usually from the bodies of dead persons. But the coffin was in due time closed, and, as before stated, followed to the church yard, and the widow, who was the mother of two children, eventually received the sum of about \$10,000-some say \$10,000with a portion of which she honorably hquidated a number if not all of the habilities incurred by her departed husband. We can speak for ourselves in this respect, and say that a considerable account we had against Mr. Wittrock, was fully settled to our entire satisfaction. Well, as we have said before, a burial took place, and the DAY EVENING next, the 14th instant. waggon conveying the coffin was followed by a respectable concourse of mourners. After the accounts of Mrs. Wittfock's husband had been liquidated, the lady herself, we are led to believe, left Morpeth, and went at once to the State of New York, without so much as visiting her friends and relatives at the city of Toronto, and that she is now, and for some time past has been residing in the city of Buffalo, and that her husband, who was supposed to have been buried on the Talbot street, in the pleasant burial ground connected with the church of England, near Morpeth, was recently seen in propria persona in the streets of Buffalo city. It is further reported with what truth at this moment we cannot say, that some two weeks or more ago, the Insurance Company that issued Mr. Wittrock's policy, sent agents to Morpeth and exhumed the cosso, and have removed it to where few folks know where it is, and that when it was taken up

stopes .- Chatham Planet.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—The arrangemade to a devout servant of Our Lord, called ments for the Court, consequent on the death of comes Puisne Judge in his place.

> GOLD FEVER. - The gold fever in Lower Canada is rapidly propagating itself. It is now ascertained that all the streams running from the height of land between the State of Vermont and Lower Canada contains more or less grains of the valuable ore, and some specimens have been exhibited to us, by gentlemen of undoubted veracity, as the produce of washings in which they are interested. In the townships of Hereford and Auckland a great deal of prospecting is going forward, and considerable number of lots are being bonded, as it is termed, in these townships, which, until a very recent period, have been considered almost valueless. The same geological of informing their friends of their whereabouts. features of the country which are found in these From the County of Beauce we have just received a private letter from an experienced gold digger, who prospected the whole of the Canadian gold fields York. She sailed on Thursday night .- 1b. last autono, and who saw signs sofficiently encouraging to determine him to go into gold mining here. He writes that that part of the country is being rapidly explored, especially by emigrants from the Spring.-Montreal Herata.

BAD TASTE. -- We notice with the deepest regret The laboratory which has exploded stood at the publication of an advertisement inviting all Loyal Grangemen and True Protestants to meet for a Soirce on the morning of the 17th March, in the Victoria Hall .- The disgraceful scenes of the last 17th March have well night been forgotten, and people of March have well night been forgotien, and people of all classes look back to them with regret.—This at- \$2,90; Fine, \$3,50 to \$3,70; Super., No. 2 \$3,70 to attach to revive the tend is most unfortunate, and \$4,00; Superline \$4.10 to \$4,20; Fancy \$4,60; we feel sure must have been done without due reflection. We sincerely hope that the wiser heads of the large partion of this community that is implied in it -Pelerboro Review.

> Case of Infanticips. - The St. Catterines Constitutional says :- On Tuesday last the body of a new-born infant was discovered on a dangheap. The body had been rooted out of the dungheap From the test he has applied to the lungs it is certwin that the child was not stillborn. An inquest

> Utopia, embedded in moss and turf, by a mason who subsequently gave it to Squire Wetmore, of Saint George, from whom Mr. Harding borrowed it for fourteen broad, and three inches thick; seemingly s conglomerate, in which granite largely predominates. universal among the Indian mibes of North America, this figure has the hair cut squarely round the head a little below the ears, strongly resembling the fitiquity. The time worn appearance of the stone taken in connection with the hardness of its substauce, indicates a great age; and it seems very unthe hope of discovering other relics, which may possibly throw some light on the origin of this one.

> A Lin Nailro - Friday's Whig denied the British American slanders of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston-slanders which a respectable newspaper a rascal, and unless the Grit organ proves its as sertion, the public will believe that it did lie. We have no doubt of it .- British Whig.

Birth.s

In this city, on the 4th ult., at No. 6 Gty street Mrs. Thomas Collins, of a son.

In this city, on the 5th inst., at 35 Aylmer street, the wife of Frederick Rustace Bertram, Raq, of a

Drowned, at St. Catherines, on the 3rd inst., Mary Ann, eldest daughter of L. Devacy, Esq., of this city. Suddenly, in this city, on the 5th instant, of heart disease, Thomas Bell, Esq., of H. M. Customs.

At Hawkesbury Village, on the 1st instant, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Doyle, aged 19 years and



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Corparation will take place in the Society's Hall, TOUPIN'S BUILDINGS, Place D'Armes, on MUN-

By Crder, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

March 10, 1864.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

CITY CONCERT HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, 17th INST. Proceeds devoted to the Building Fund. Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at the usual

P. O'MKARA, Rec. Sec. March 10, 1864.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Washington, arrived at Quebec on Saturday last, to confor-Justice Lafontaine have been, completed. Mr. and other matters affecting the interests of the Prowith the Governor General on the Reciprocity Treasy Daval, the senior judge of the Court, takes the | xince. He left the following day for New Brunswick place of Chief Justice, and Mr. Drummond be- and Nova Scotia, overland via Grand Falls, and will return to Washington by way of Portland.

The number of lives lost by the Bohemian disaster. is now said to be forty-four. Twenty-four bodies have been recovered, including that of Miss Ellera O'Connor of Kingston, C.W.

We are requested to state, on official authority, that there is no foundation for the rumor that time 47th Regiment is likely to receive the 39th at . Bermuda .- Montreat Guzette.

The Journal states that a number of young boys have been enticed away from St. Catherines to the other side, on one pretence and another; when they arrive there they are enlisted and have no facilities

The Federal Revenue Cutter 'Miamt' has been ortownships may be noticed for a considerable distance to St. John, N.B., to receive the parties captured to the eastward and south-eastward of Quebec tured on the 'Chesapeake,' they having been handed over to the American Consul at that port. The 'Minui' will also convey the 'Chesapeake' to New

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET-March 5.

First Quality Cattle, \$6,00 to \$6,50; Second and third, \$5,50 to \$4,50. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 ter \$20; extra,\$30 to 35.—Sheep, \$3,00 to \$5,00; Lambs, \$3 to \$4,00. Hogs, \$5,00 to \$5,25, live-weight Hides \$5 to \$5,50 Pells,\$1,60 to \$2 each. Tallow, rough for to ble. -- Montreal Witness.

MONTRBAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 8, 1864. Flour-Pollards, \$2,25 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2,70 Extra, \$4,80 to \$4,90 ; Superior Extra \$4,25 to \$5,50 Lag Flour, \$2,30 to \$2,52h.

Ostment per brl of 200 lbs, \$5,00 to \$5,25. Wheat - U Canada Spring, 82c to 94c.

Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6.00 to \$5,50; Inferior Pots, \$5,45 to \$5,50; Poarlo, in demand, at \$5,75 to \$5.89.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 17c to 20c; time to choice, suitable for home consumpion, 12e to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 12c. to 13. Lard per lb, fair demand at 90 to 9he. Tallow per Ib, She to Sie.

Cut-Means per 1b, Hams, canvassed, 12hc to 12st Bacon, Se to 6hc.

Pork -- Quiet ; New Mess, \$16,00 to \$17,00 ; Prixos Mess, \$15,50 to \$16; Prime, \$12,00 to \$00,00 .-- Mont-

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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TORONTO MARKETS-March 5.

Fall wheat 85c to 95c, per bushel. Spring whent 80c to 83c per bush. Barley, 75c to 78c per bushel. Peas, 50c to 58c per bushel. Oats 45c to 48c. Por \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs. - Globe.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rose E. J. Horan, Biskop of Kingston.

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

A large and well selected Littrary will be OPEN to the Papile.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfvearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sertember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW-LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best fqualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general lemily use, and Dressmaking JAMES MORISON & CO.

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

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there in no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer's

Combination. JAMES MORISON & CO.

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

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Ma-

chine. For Sale at MORISON'S. WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES

can be had only from the Agents,

JAMES MURISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Faction Books Noveis, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books. Song Books, Almanacs, Disries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTUNS News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Sireets, Montreal. Jan.17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The treedom of the press and the debates in the Senate are at this moment of slight consideration, as compared with the aspect of affairs in the north. The public are in intense anxiety as to the conduct of the French Government in the sion on its neighbors, not for defence. It is in complications, which seem to increase every day this that France materially and fundamentally tions are being armed with guns of the largest calito the last moment in hoping that France would cept, perhaps, from the Government of Turin. keep out of them do not conceal their fears now that it will not be possible for her to do so. We bear of projects of sending a corps d'armes to the eastern frontier. I spoke some days ago of the Marshals whose advice the Emperor wished to have. It is said that the prevailing opinion of those high authorities is that 50,000 men Rhine at the shortest notice-of course, only as a should be despatched to the Rhine. Of course measure of precaution. assurances will be given that nothing menacing is meant to Germany, but yet Germany will not hear of it without some emotion. While the Germans dismember a neighbor to complete their frontier, they can hardly complain of France racy against the life of the Emperor. wishing to round hers also .- Times' Co.

La Presse has the following :-"The investigation into the affair of the four Italian conspirators is being actively carried on. The official statement of the cantonal authori- the Italian people. That ardor, according to every ties of Tessin respecting the alleged presence of account, is as high as if the Italian army were on Mazzini at Lugano at the same time as Greco the eve of the passage of the Mincio. Yet, with all and Imperatori has arrived at Paris. This document has been addressed to the Federal Conn- M. Pasolini, imitate the fault committed by Austria cil by the Tessin authorities and transmitted to in 1859. Such are the views expressed in one or two Berne in the usual diplomatic manner."

La Presse also says :-"On Wednesday next M. Corta, one of the more than once been a member of the committees has, we believe, instructions to draw up a report for the financial reforms in Mexico."

The Siccle (liberal organ) demands the support of France for Denmark, so shamefully abundoned by England.

It is stated that the Monuteur is prohibited from publishing Prince Napoleou's anti-English speech at the Suez Canal celebration.

WHAT THEY THINK OF ENGLAND ON THE CONTINENT .- The Paris correspondent of the

Standard says:-The prestige we enjoyed from 1805 to 1850. and which contributed more than anything else to the preservation of peace throughout Europe, with unvearied activity. The arsends of Ligee are was not obtained by bullying and brow-beating forwarding enormous weekly consignments of rilles, weak powers, and deserting our allies in the hour cannon, and mortars, to Italy, and those of Turin of their danger. There will be no need to dolf the lion's hide-it is likely to be violently pulled from us, and that at no distant date. You have no idea of the effect the events of the last few days have had on the Continent. From Madrid to St. Petersburgh there is but one opinion as to measure with the enemy are a weakness rather than the baseness of the policy set forth in the minis- a strength, and that the Tuscans will fight at all, or term! speeches. We are no favorites on the the Modenese and Neapolitans keep their lines, the Continent, and the confession of our impotence is not unlikely to have the most serious consequences. Having declined to fight for the pro- the troops were composed of the tried veteran tection of an ally she was bound to support by troops of Charles Albert, commanded by the Piedevery consideration of honor and interest, there severy probability that Eugland will soon be now the 35,000 men who fought for the honour of compelled to fight in self-defence. You will not of every part of Italy, each province hating and desbe surprised to hear that the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets have not the slightest idea of resistant Cabinets have not the slightest idea of resistant Cabinets have not the slightest idea of resistant canalle, who having been, for the fronty of 1852 as anything but so much waste paper; and that, whilst they have selves in the ranks of the volunteers of 1860, and been amusing the British Ministers with vague were thence transferred, with military grade into assurances that they will respect the treaty of the ranks of the regular army, and by way of cur1852—if they find it perfectly convenient—they rying favor with the 'Sect,' in many c sea, promoted have assured the minor German powers that they mean to tear it up. Nothing is spoken of at Novara and in the Austrian campaign of 1849, and who are in every way their superiors in both here but the inaction of England, which is pro-nounced inconceivable, and the regret which is circular for a loan for the liberation of Venice, which felt at the defeat of the Danes is tempered by event he offers to accomplish for the astoundingly the consciousness that it cannot but increase the hum liation of England. All the papers notice. hum liation of England. All the papers notice, so paltry a sum. The ladies of Milan are also put-with evident satisfaction, that the North German ting forth a manifesto, and mean to contribute their Gazette points out that the demands of England | mile by means of a bazaar, at which Garibaldi is to and the reply of Prussia were made before the be invited to assist. war broke out, and that by war all treaties are abolished. This declaration, combined with the other day failed to elicit any expression of sympathy proclamation of the Duke of Augustenburg at

monarchy. FRENCH ARMAMENTS .- We lately remark. ed that Erenchmen seem to be awakening to the important fact that the great plague and disturbance of all Europe is to be found in the enormous armaments of France. The estimate which we then published of the armies of Europe and their actual cost is more important, because the man by whom it was published and who pointed out that these great hosts are not intended for dians it can bring into the field of battle. aggression but are merely a measure of precaution rendered necessary by the immense armies | rin - a very moderate and cautious journal - of Friof France, is a public official high in the French day last sajs: - Italy has no reason for seeking to service. We have since observed two other avert war. We adhered to the Congress, knowing circumstances which tell in the same directio-

Lord Palmerston's declaration, that the two

powers have promised to 'respect' the treaty

which provides for the integrity of the Danish

ticle complaining of the moral effect of the conscrption. No wonder. Every year as it passes one hundred thousand more of the agricultural youths of France at the age of twenty are taken from their families, kept seven years at least in a state of compulsory celibacy, and forced to associate with a class of morals notoriously low, and then returned to the world with habits which incapacitate them alike for family life and for useful labour. It is almost impossible to imagine a greater moral cancer in the heart of a nation.

In truth however, France is absolutely free it. The French army therefore is and can be tenance of government at home, especially in sano. Paris, against risings of the people; direct ag- General Alfred Kenikstein, recently appointed to Besides these, there are countless others in the dif-

who compels you to do what you dislike by holding a bludgeon over your head does not materially differ from him who knocks you down. In France beyond the number necessary for preserving order at home, is maintained for aggres--almost every hour. They who persisted up differs from every other European Power, ex-The rest keep up armies for defence, France for aggression.

Panis, Feb. 13 .- it is so uncertain whether the best efforts of France and England will prevent the war now going on in the North from spreading, that I am assured it has been found necessary to have the Imperial Guard in readiness to march towards the

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The legal papers of to-day state that an order has been issued by the Chambre de Mises on Accusation sending the case of Mazzini and the four Italians before the Court of Assizes of the Department of the Seine upon the charge of conspi-

The case will probably come on for hearing on the 25th inst.

PIEDMONT. - The little success of M. Pasolini's visit to London and Paris may cool the military ardor of these warlike aspirations, it is not likely that the Turin Government will, so soon after the failure of private letters from Turio, dated the 6th just. The writer, who has a good deal of experience in Peninsular politics, is of opinion that the Government will not precipitate uniters - will not throw the first deputies of the Corps Legislatif, leaves Paris on stone, or rather life the first shot, without being asan important mission to Mexico. M. Corta is sured of the co-operation of France, whose destinies deputy for the department des Landes, and has it seems disposed to tollow; as it must now be evident that to count upon assistance from England in more than once been a member of the committees an a tack upon Austria would be folly. The more on the Budget. He was one of the members of the ardent spirits are, as might be expected, impatient committee for auditing the accounts of the Min- and irritated at what they are pleased to call the imistry for the Budgets of 1861 and 1862. M. mobility of the English Government in its foreign Corta, whose mission is purely a temporary one, policy, and its indifference towards 'suffering nationalities.' The warlike rumors which prevailed so long have just acquired consistency by the presence of M. Ricasoli and General Cialdini, who are at Turin since the 5th. Since warlike tendencies are become general, people talk of a Della Marmora and Ricasoli Administration. The King will very likely profit by the presence of the latter personage in Turin, and learn the opinion of so eminent and so honest a politician on the state and prospects of Italy. The future conduct of Austria towards Denmark may have much influence on Italian affairs. - Times Cor. The tremendous preparations for action in Brescia

Peschiera, Pavia, and Mantus, give no augury of weakness or increases on the part of Gen. Benedek, who has returned from an interview with the Emperor furnished with instructions of the most warlike character. The Italian armament is also proceeding are in full work. The fabrics of biscuit, military clothing, and stores of all kinds are also labouring at high pressure, and a camp of 100,000 men is to go noder canvass as soon as the serson permits on the | dealings with the Roman police :plains of Modena. What will be the conduct of that army in the field is, however, the important question. Troops whose sympathies are in great moment an Austrian flag is in sight, is what no one knowing the materials of which the new army is composed can believe. At Palestro and Magenta are completely swamped in the heterogeneous levies small price of £5,000, and tells his countrymen it is a shame for them to make an appeal out of Italy for

The Government maintains an attitude of the most with the movement. The fact is that a 'regnum Schleswig, shows what value is to be attached to regno' is growing up very swiftly, which must be larged. Palmerston's declaration, that the two ernment is not strong enough for the last measure, and must necessarily go with the Sect sooner or later, and perhaps the sooner the solution comes the better, for the present state of matters is ruinous to the country. The profound demoralisation which everywhere accompanies the Revolution, and which every one conversant with the towns in the Kingdone of Italy can answer for, the utter neglect of useful public institutions save such as are hopelessly under infidel supervision, and the encouragement to everything that is irreligious in literature, education, and art, are far worse evils than the strong passions that war would call into action, and the slow poison of the Sect working in silence and darkness is far

Public Freding in Italy. - The Opinione of Tu-

. . . . The Congress having been ill re-The first is that the Monde has published an ar- | ceived by the other great Powers, we must regard a general war as a solution as useful as honorable.-Ituly can put in line upon the Po and the Mincio 250,000 soldiers, while she can maintain order and keep the extreme parties in check by her national guards. We follow the changes of the Danish war ! with feverish anxiety. The noise of the guns on the There are now not above three convents in Galabria. Baltic echoes along the Adriatic and Mediterranean, which have not been turned into prisons, and the Diplomacy must have foreseen it.'

A Turin letter in the Debats says :- ' You may consider it certain that if the war lasts a month in Schleswig it will be very difficult to prevent it from breaking out in Italy. Austria knowe it well, and this is why she has taken her precautious in Venetia, and is making preparations which resemble provocafrom all fear of attack. No nation, unless its tion. The Italian Government will make no rash poor royalist soldiers, Priests, farmers, and pensants from all fear of attack. No nation, unless its movement; but it must consider public opinion, and rulers were mad, would ever think of attacking it is making arrangements for all contingencies.— Thus we have noticed the presence here during the has only liberated thirty four, of the Leggo Piamaintained only for three purposes:—the main- last few days of General Cialdini and Admiral Per- 300 are at Nisida, 700 at Pozzuoli, 1,209 at Ancons.

gression upon Foreign Powers; or, lastly, the entered Abred Acres d'armes, in the place forent bagnes, in all 32,000, besides those detained extension of the militaries of France in Europe of the Count Stadion, on assuming his command, without trial.—Cor. of Tablet.

by the fear of such aggression. And this last is three days since, made a speech to the officers, in in truth only a peculiar form of the other, for he which he advised them to keep themselves in a state cumstances Austria might probably be attacked on two sides at once. The general added that the Austrian army was now much stronger and better orone word, therefore, every soldier maintained in ganised than in 1859, and that, in case of grave events, victory could not be doubtful.'

Letters from Bologna, in the Opinione of Turin, state that a wast quantity of ordnance and military stores is daily arriving there, and that the fortifica-

We learn from Modena that during the celebration of a 'triduo,' in atonement for the biasphemies of Renau's book, and during the Exposition of the Blesed Sacrament on the Altar, some wretched miscreant horrified the congregation by shouting out ' Vive Renan! The name of this miserable individual is not given, but we are informed that a couple of nights after, having been on duty as sentinel of the National Guard, at the Palatial Treasury, he was found frozen to death, the body having been carried to a warm chamber, and every possible means used in vain to restore vitality. This, unhappily, is but one of many instances of audacious implety in revolutionised Italy. May we hope that the striking and speedy judgment with which it was visited will operate as a salutary lesson? English travellers of reliable veracity, who have just come from Naples, assure me that the prisons are still full to repletion, and that the distrust in the Neapolitan jail officials, owing to the recent Piedmontese. Republican demonstrations occur almost daily in the streets, and the Mazzinian and Garibaldian parties become every day more uncontrolable, while reaction increases in the country districts excursion of Tourists are in consequence unsafe beyond the limits of Castellamare and La Casa, and Salerno, is rarely attempted. - Correspondent of Weekly Register.

sisted at High Mass.

His Holiness looked well, though a little fatigued by the long ceremony and a double procession and

distribution of the candles.

The students of the Irish College presented Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, the other day with an address of thanks for his great services in behalf of the collection for the distress in Partry, and his unpressed his extreme pleasure and gratitude at this of the Irish College in Rome, and assured the givers of his constant interest in the Church, which has given such glorious proofs of its unfaltering attachment to Catholic truth and its loyalty through good and ill to the Holy See. I omitted by the way to mention what has been a matter of rejoicing to all who knew and appreciated the faithful services of the Battalion of St. Patrick, that one of its most gallant officers, Captain D'Arcy, who led into action he only Irish company that had to share in the glory of Castel Fidardo, has been decorated by the Queen of Spain with the Order of the Immaculate Conception. An honour as entirely unsolicited as it was bravely won, was Her Catholic Majesty's spontaneous tribute to the faith and courage of Catholic Ireland .- Cor. of Tablet.

Home, the celebrated medium, or as some style him Charlatan, gives the following account of his

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,-Would you kindly allow me to give through your valuable columns a copy of the agreement I drew up and signed by request of Mr. Severn, the which was to be given to M. Matteuci ?-

" Palazzo Pati, January 4, 1864. I give my word as a gentleman that during my stay in Rome I will give no seances, and will also avoid all conversation on the subject of spiritual-

DANIEL DUNGLAS HOME.

I only came to Rome as a student of art and for my health, and would therefore wish to be left free to continue my studies.

D. D. Home." l could not, as your correspondent states, have promised 'to abstain from all communication,' inasmuch as I have no control over the power with which

I am endowed. I could do no more than say that I would not meet persons with the intention of having a scance. The authorities, not content with my no promising to hold no further communications with the spirits, at last made me leave Rome. With the preceding agreement it might not be out of place to give a document which in its way is a curiosity, when we take into consideration that we belong to the nineteenth cen-

I, Daniel Dunglas Home, do hereby solemnly declare and avow that I have not sold my soul to the Devil, nor have I on any occasion been cognisant of holding communication with the Evil One.

Rome, March 13, 1856. In had to draw up and subscribe to the above in the presence of the chief of the Inquisition, and the

original is now in his possession at the Vatican. My reply to L'Avocat Pasqualoni, 'It is not a power dependent on my will, ought to have been sufficient to show that I could not promise to 'abstain from all communications,' whereas the French and lialian papers make every use of this phrase to prove that I can abstain from or have manifestations as pleases me, which is not the case.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Nice, Feb. 2. D. D. HOKE.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- From Naples there is the everlasting record of fusiliations, arrests, and escapes together in the crowded dungeons of Sicily for refusal of the conscription, and of measures of rathless tralia Seprano, where a whole family were burnt military authorities have in vain attempted to quash. There have been an immense number of encounters neace, but also what is the cost of an | in the Beneventano and Basilicata with the bands, and Crocco is said to have at his disposal more than a thousand mounted men in different parts of the country. The police of Naples have been employed number of detenues at the present moment, is above 70,000, twice what it ever was under the late King. Parliament is near meeting, and when the Italian ques-tion is again discused, it is to be hoped that the fourful realities of the Legge Pia may be brought before the house, and that English humanity may raise its voice a second time in behalf of the thousands of now in the galleys and houses of relegation for reaction Let it not be forgotten that the amnesty 1,700 at Palermo, all condemned to hard labor in irons for the crime of fidelity to their lawful King.

What is truth?' asked doubting Pilate. The same question will suggest itself to any one who resides within the influence of the Queen of the Mediterranean. What is truth? Is it true that Southern Italy has become happier and more prosperous since the expulsion of the Bourbons; that the distant provinces are now at peace; and that the Italian unity is an undoubted fact. Difficult, indeed, is the situation of the unhappy traveller who really wishes to arrive at facts; the difference of opinion is not between the Farnese at Rome and the Palazzo Reale at Naples; it is a difference of opinion between divisions of the same city, between opposite sides of the same street, between inhabitants of the same house and members of the same family. An officer high in military rank and authority will assert that the army raised to 360,000 men is in the highest state of cfficiency; that Neapolitans, Toscans, and even Austrians, the remnant of the Milanese soldiers, are incorporated together, understand each other, and are animated with one spirit, with one aspiration, expressed in the cry of 'Rome and Venice;' a bystander will pronounce the whole description a pure invention, and will declare the army to be in the worst possible state of disorganisation; that the Neapolitans are all sent to the North, where they are caned into warmth and discipline; that the Piedmontese rule the population in the South by the application of such laws as the Pica law, and by 100,000 foreign bayonets deeply stained in blood that the hatred of the provinces for their conquerors grow more intense every hour. On one point, howescape of prisoners is such, that many have been sent ever, there cannot be any doubt—whether the army northwards, having been replaced by Tuscans and be well or ill disciplined, the population well or ill disposed, the one thing eagerly desired on all sides and by all parties is war. The United Italians, because they acticipate unbounded success; the Reactionists, because war in Northern Italy affords them and the so-called Brigands not unfrequently show the best chance. It requires a little self-command themselves in the neighbourhood of the city. The to bear with the exuberant vanity of this young nation. It is to be regretted that the junior officers do not take example of their great General-in Chief, De the visit to the famous temples of Prestum, beyond La Marmora; for to hear these warriors express themselves in the cafes, no one would imagine that France has ever landed a soldier at Genoa or pre-Rome.—The Pone officiated at the blessing and dis- served them from defeat at Solferino. All those who ribution of candles yesterday in St. Peters, and as- reside in Naples must feel that the young gentlemen here require, in school phrase, a good licking, which they will certainly get, unless Austria unhappily has her hands full, and French policy sets more towards Piedment than it has done lately. The Government sees all the danger of an advance; they hear a voice which does not reach the youth of the country; but the excitement may be too strong for them, should Garibaldi head his new levies. failing sympathy with the cause of Irish Catholicity. There cannot be another Aspromonts. Besides, the The address was accompanied by a beautifully bound | finances are in such a desperate state that the risk Breviary, presented by the students. His Lordship ex- of inaction, with a war conscription and a war taxation, may on the whole be greater than the chances outhing remembrance of his services by the students of defeat; and as the Government is exhausting at once the persons and the purses of the people, an advance, if not a good, may be the best policy. AUSTRIA.

the Austrians' mission was peace. Notwithstanding the endeavors of Austria to exercise conciliatory inluence, war had broken out between Germany and Denmark. In conformity with the Federal Diet vote al execution, and, in concert with the King of Prussia, occupied Schleswig as a pledge.
Vienna, Feb. 10.—The Botschafter ease:-

"Denmark, by its anterior conduct, and finally by its armed resistance, has abolished treaties. The London Treaty no longer exists. The Great German Powers are masters of their policy towards Denmark. The ulterior events of the war, the circumstances under which peace will be concluded, and the regard due to the condition of Europe, will aid in determining what use they will make of this liberty of ac-

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Opinion Nationale thinks that the proclamation of the Duke of Augustenburg in Schleswig is a direct defiance to England. It makes the following observations:—"The Danish people were free and prosperous, possessed of every civil virtue, a people who to respect of established order joined a virile so much in the Falstuffian vein that I will give his sentiment of independence and individual energy; their military qualities command the respect of their enemies, and now this admirable nation is the victim of a brutal quet a pens of unexampled perfidy. Nothing can equal the duplicity of the Austro-Prassian coalition in all this affair. The Cabinets of Berlin and Vienca are neither for the Duke of Augustenburg with the Diet nor for the integrity of the Danish monarchy with Western Europe. What they want is to impose upon the Duchies the blessings of the regime which M. Bismark has fixed upon the Prussians, and to coment in Schleswig an alliance, the ultimate object of which is the oppression of all Germany and the rain of Italian unity. We find only this morning, in the Memorial Diplomatique, the valuable admission that Austria and Prussia decided to occupy Schleswig, in order to prevent the Radical party in Germany from making that country

their head-quarters." The Pays says :-" The success of the Austro-Prussian army complicates the diplomatic situation, and gives the political question an importance to which we cannot shut our eyes. It is not to be sup-posed, but that the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have a secret understanding as to the eventualities that were likely to arise in the presion of the Duchies. It is difficult to think they are entirely disinterested, and that, after immetic expense and a considerable sacrifice of men, they will be satisfied with forcing Christian IX., to conform to the stipulations of the treaty of London in favor of the integrity of the Danish monarchy. * * * The project of mutilating the Daoish monarchy is not, therefore, so devoid of foundation as some of the Austrian journals affect to say. If this project should be realised, what will be the attitude of Eugland? We see that by the force of things the Danish question is, to say the least of it, likely to develop itself into a European queation."

We read in the Patrie :- " There must be a political reason for the retreat of the Danes towards Jutfrom prison, of men, women, and children huddled land. It is by prolonging the war that the Danish Government hopes to secure the aid of England; it by placing Prussis and Austria in the necessity of severity for its enforcement. The Supreme Court of making a longer and more extensive campaign than Naples has, however, been forced by the firmness of they had expected that the two Powers will be exthe magistrates of Palermo, to send the affair of Pe- posed to additional pressure from the minor States of Germany. England will now see the alive by the soldiery, who were in search of a con- mistake she has made in leaving Denmark unassistscript, to the higher courts for inquiry, which the ed, and that the balance of power in Europe now requires an armed intervention to protect the weak against the strong."

BERLIN, Feb. 8.-Private letters received here from Warsaw announce the arrest of an individual named during the last week in removing a great many of Fowski, and state that it had led to most important the small thrings and pictures of Our Lady at the discoveries, in consequence of which 1,000 persons Fowski, and state that it had led to most important corner of the streets, but have been obliged to desist | had been arrested in Warsaw and the provinces. Up in consequence of the indignation of the people. to Saturday last the same letters further state, the archives of the National Government had fallen into which have not been turned into prisons, and the the hands of the Russian authorities, and that infiportant personages in command and abroad were thereby seriously compromised The Dziennick announces the discovery of ten in-

fernal machines, together with bombs and arms, at the vinegar manufactory at Meckert.

Cracow, Feb. 11.- Advices received here state that a sharp engagement took place on the 20th ult., at Prochenk, in the district of Siedler, in the government of Lublin, between the combined insurgent corps of Zelisski, Pogorzelski, Cwiek Jagmin, and Wagner, and a strong division of Russians under General Mankin. The Poles lost 93 killed and 127 wounded. Epidemic typhus has broken out among the Russian garrison in the district of Cracow.

Tuoun, Feb. 16 - Advices received here from Warsaw state that the Government had ordered the Bernardine priests of the Church of the Holy Cross to

quit their residence within three days, as it was required for a State prison. The priests declared that they would only yield to force.

The streets adjacent to the citadel of Warsaw were to be demolished, in order to make room for the erection of bastions.

INDIA:

Tus NANA .- Another 'Nana' has turned up in Meywar. The best way, perhaps, to stop this would be to hang pretenders on the strength of their own assertions. There can be little doubt that the real scoundrel is either dead or in the hands of Jung Bahadoor. The former of these suppositions is by far the more probable of the two, for the only reason the Nepaulese Minister could have for keeping him would be the intention of keeping him as a trump card should opportunity offer, and he knows that the man never had the slightest personal influence, and as a winning card always was, and will be, not worth playing .- Calcutta Englishman.

UNITED STATES.

THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION RUNNING THE Churches .- The St. Louis Anzeiger, a German paper of much influence, thus expresses itself in relation to the Federal Administration running the churches, as developed in the order from the War Department creating Bishop Ames bishop of a military department, and authorizing him to take possession of the Methodist Churches in Missouri, Tennessee, and the Gulf States. It says :- "Here we have, in optima forma, the commencement of Federal interference with religious affairs; and this interference occurs in cities and districts where war has ceased, and even in States like Missouri, which have never joined the secession movement. Doubtlessly the Federal Government has the right to exercise the utmost rigor of the law against rebel clergymen, as well as against all other criminal citizens; nay, it may even close charches in districts under military law, when these churches are abused for political purposes, But this is the utmost limit to which military law may go. Every step beyond is an arbitrary attack upon the constitutionally guaranteed rights of reli-gious freedom, and upon the fundamental law of the American Republican Government-separation of Church and State. The violation of the Constitution, committed in the appointment of a military bishop—one would be forced to laugh, if the affair were not so serious in principle—it is so much the more outrageous and wicked, as it is attempted in States which, like Missouri, have never separated from the Union, and in which all the departments of civil administration are in regular activity."

This order of the war department is the commence. ment of State and Federal interference in the affairs of churches. It is not a single military suspension or banishment order, which might be exceptional and for a temporary purpose. It is not the act of a gen-eral, who, sword in hand, commands the priest to pray for him, as we read of in times long ago—it is far more; it is an administrative decree of the Federal Government, appropriating church property, re-The Reichstath had closed. The Emperor said | gulating church communities and justalling bishops A similar order has been issued for the Bautist Church of the South. If this is the commencement where will the end be? The pretence that it is merely a proceeding against disloyal clergymen, will deceive have, as a German Prince, taken part in the fede- nobody. End actions have never wanted good pretences in vain. With the same right, with which the Secretary of War makes Dishop Ames chief of a church in the South, he may also interfere in the affairs of all other churches, or even dissolve any church at his pleasure

THE NEGRO PHILOSOPHER. - A correspondent willing from the Cumberland river gives the following humorous colloquy with a philosophic darkey :-

I noticed upon the hurricane deck to-day an elderly darkey, with a very philosophical and retrospective glance of countenance squatted upon bis bundle, toasting his shins against the chimney, and apparently plunged into a state of profound meditation. Finding, upon inquiry, that he belonged to the 9th Illinois, one of the most gallantly-behaved and heavy-losing regiments at the Fort Donoison battle, and a part of which was aboard, I began to interrogate him on the subject. His philosophy was own words as near as my memory serves me.

Were you in the fight? Had a little taste of it, sa. Stood your ground, did you? No. ea, I run.

Run at the first fire, did you? Yes, and would hab run sooner, had I knowed it

war coming. by, that wasn't very creditable to your courage Dat isn't my line, sa-cooking is my profession.

Well, but have you no regard for your reputation Reputation's nothin to me by the side of life. Do you consider your life worth more than other

eople's ? It is worth more to me, sa.

Then you must value your life highly? Yes, sa, I does more than all dis world, more than million ob dollars, sa, for whar dat would be worth to a man wid the bref out of him?

But why should you act upon a different rule from ther men?

Because different men set different values upon dar ives; mine is not in the market.

But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country?

What satisfaction would dat be to me when the power of feelin was gone? Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?

Nuffin whatever, sa, I regard dem as among de If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have

broken up the Government without resistance. Yes, sa, dar would hab no help for it. I wouldn't put my life in the scales 'ginst any government that ever existed, for no government could replace de

loss to me. Do you think any of your company would have missed you, if you had been killed?

Maybe not, su; a dead white ain't much to desc sojers, let alone a dead nigger, but I'd missed myself, and dat was de pint with me. It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that

African will never darken the field of carnage. A STARTLING TRUTH! - Hundreds die annualig.

from neglected coughs and colds, when by the use of a single bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry their lives could be preserved to a green old

A Good Deep, - All men should be proud of coble deeds and noble actions, and it is with pride we this day call the attention of our readers to the name of a man who has done much to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men. That man is the Rev. N. li-Downs, the originator of "Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir." This Elixir, which is composed of pure vegetable extracts and Balsams, is a sure cure for coughs and colds.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. February 26.

To Cuasi Tourn-Ache. -- Use Henry's Vermont Lisiment. Saturate a bit of cotton and put it in the cavity of the decayed tooth. If the cotton will not remain, take a teaspoonful of the Liniment in a little hot water, as warm as you can bear it in your mouth and hold it there against the tooth as long as possible. Two or three drops, dropped in the tooth, will give relief. The first application may not always stop the pain, but repeated trials will certainly bring about the desired end. The Liniment is good for pains of all kinds. See advertisement in another

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. K.

February 26.

THE GERAT MEDICAL WANT SUPPLIED. -Ask any medical man what has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constitution; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, if they do not accomplish this object. Of the multitudes that have used them, not one will answer no. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutuary as it is suprising. In fever and ague and bilious remittent fever they can work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or wo-

man, or child, need long suffer long from any de-tangement of the stomach, liver, or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is channable. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the

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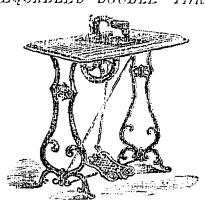
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COLM. How often do we see and hear of line heal-My young people of both sexes, who gave promise said carried to an untimely grave by such neglect.

Take warning in time. These Lozenges are prepared
willy by the preprietor, J. A. HARTE, without whose assar none are genuine.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal Movember 5, 1863.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

TOLY subscriber, having leased for a term of years cone large and commodious three-story cut-stone mentioning—ire-proof roof, plate-glass from with three mentioning—ire-proof roof, plate-glass from with three mentioning—ire-proof roof, plate-glass from with three mentioning—ire-proof roof, plate-glass from three mentioning in the most central and selection. exclusionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the QUENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-

NESS Macing been an Auctioneer for the last twelve wears, and having sold in every city and town in last and Upper Canada, of any importance, he sawers himself that he knows how to treat consignees wast purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a secrets of public patronage.

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANO-FORTES, &.. &c.,

THURSDAYS

YOR

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES.

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY. &c., &c., &c.,

The 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 Mer auctioneers in this city-five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sole. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY. Auctioneer. March 27, 1862.

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

> Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BILTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony,

Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,

Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published

by us, that is not genuine. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure every Case of

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

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

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Read, Hurried and Difficult

Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficienting Sen-sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspitation, Yellowness of the Skin and Kyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c,

Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in

Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits. REMEMBER

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And Can't make Drunkards, But is the lest Tonic io the World. TO READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Saptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphis :-

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoof-land's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and

is 'not a rum drink.' - Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK. From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th

Baptist Church:-Dr. Jackson - Dear Sir-I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations or different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere. I have in Fig. 3 present changeable weather having given rise two connerses COUGHS and COLDS, we would recontained parties so afflicted to immediately purchase
6. For of MCPHERSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
6. For of MCPHERSON'S COUGH LOZE retuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; hut usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Contes Street, Philadelphia.

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

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

WARREN RANDOLPH. Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Torner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared

to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge .- Yours, respectfully, J H. TURNER,

No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

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

New Rochelle, N.Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson -- Dear Sir -- I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the Carman Bitters. Some years sloce cilicted with Dyspepsin, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recom-

mended them to persons enfeebled by that torment ing disease, and have beard 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.

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

EF Jeware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature
C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., and for a circuus, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory-No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

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

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

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MASTER TAILOR

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> WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

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Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence st moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

> O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

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B. DEVLIN.

ADVOCATE Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

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

ADVOCATE Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June !2.

CLARFE & DRISCOLL,

ADVOCATES, &C., Office-No. 125 Notre Dame Street,

> (Opposite the Court House,) MONTREAL.

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N. DRISCOLL HUDON & CURRAN,

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No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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54 St. Antoine Street. Jobbing punctually attended to.

THE PERFUME

WESTERN HEMISPHERE!



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many "Essencee" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as the breath of Living Flowers.

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Guba and South America, and we earnestly recom-mend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer mouths it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable. HEADAOHE AND FAINTNESS

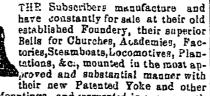
Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends fresbness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN AND BLOTOHRS

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS. Beware of imitations Look for the name of MUR-RAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label.

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

Agents for Montreal :- Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H R Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfomers throughout the world. Feb. 26, 1863.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]



merored Mountings, and warranted in every parti-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

lar. Address E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED,

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

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O' Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON. D An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



Hostetter's CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

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

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen-I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the pubits to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a 'puil' for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere no trums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucuone membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had

been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned ;

the sallow complexion was all gone-I reliahed my

food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental appli-

cation which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt

a change every day. These are fucls. All inference must be made by each individual for himself. Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene Avenue Presoyterian Church.

> HOSTETTER'S GRLEBRATED

Stomach Bitters.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1863.

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

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. K. N. SOUTHWORTH.

ESSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

New Convalencent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. 5 Measrs. Hostetter & Smith : Eear Sirs-Will you do me the favor to forward by

express one bulf-dozen Hestetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases baving their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold bundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should be be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will less no time in sending the Bitters or-

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospi. Frepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggiats everywhere,

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

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS. Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,

TIN-SMITHS, ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS LITTLE WILLIAM STREET.

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MUNTREAL, Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand; Beer Pumps, | Hot Air Fur-Shower Baths, | Tinware [naces Hydrants. Tinware [naces Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pums | Water Coolers, | Sinks, all sizes

Jobbing punctually attended to.



A Neglected Cough, Cold, An Irritated or Sore Throat, if allowed to progress results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes incurable: Brown's Bronchial Troches reach direcily the affected parts, and give alm'st immediate relief. For Bron-chitis, Asthma, Cularrh, and Consump-tive Coughs, the Troches are useful. Public Speakers and Singers should have the Troches to clear and strengh-

en the Voice. Military Officers and Soldiers who overtax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes should use them. Obtain only the genuine. Brown's Bronchial Troches having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army, and have received testimonials from many eminent

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in the United States and Canada, &c., at 25 cts. a box. Feb. 5, 1864.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 1st of JAN, TRAINS will leave

BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows :

KASTERN TRAINS. Passenger for Island Pond, Portland 1 and Boston, (stopping over night at Island Pond,) at 3.15 P.M Night Passenger to Quebec(with Sleep- ? ing Car) at

Mixed for Sherbrooke and Local Sta-?

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, ? Toronto, Loudon, Detroit and the West, at

Night ditto (with Sleeping Car)..... 6.30 P.M. Mixed for Kingston and Local Stations 10.05 A.M.

Mail Trains will not stop at Stations marked thus on the Time-bills, unless signalled. .

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

BOOKS! BOOKS!!! BOOKS!!!

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

before purchasing elsewhere. Montreal, Dec 25, 1863.

E. PICKUP.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood,

And the only gennine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES Scrotula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils,

Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious cruptions. 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, Languer, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilions Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb

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

excessive use of calonicl. 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 persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.

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

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Coort House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada - Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for Sale by all

Druggists. Agents for Montreal, Dovins & Bolton, Lamplough

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