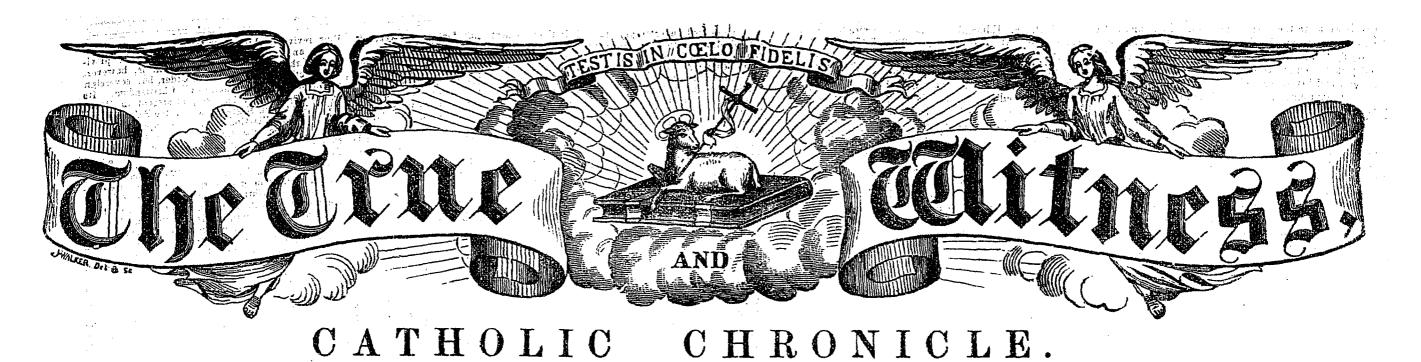
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VOL. XIV.

THE "HIBERNIAN" NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CAPTIVE OF KILLESHIN. (Continued.)

Fitz Thomas beheld the dusk mass that stretched across the river, convulsed for a moment, and writhing like a single being in agony ; the centre then bulgsd, the line wavered, and that drowned every other sound, as the whole multitude fetched away like the ruins of a broible waters. For a moment the river was alive with the rolling bodies of men and cattle, swept over and under one another, or swimming thro' the driving tumult, shrieking or bellowing as they were again thrust down by other strugglers, but the wreck of violence and plunder was soon swallowed up or hurried out of sight down the darkness, and into the next reach of the river. The cries came fainter and fainter from the disumph rose from the Irish, as they gazed in death.' breathless wonder on the success of their despesolitary lamb, as it stood alone upon the bank. up which it had claimbered from the side of its drowning mother.

The first man to rouse himself to action, from the astonishment and dread of the moment, was De Ryddel. He was now cut off from the rempant of the Earl's army, as well as from the abbey; a raging torrent behind, a savage enemy before him. He did not consume his time in unavailing efforts to save the few that still clung round the bank beside him, but shouting ' Saint George for England !' charged at the head of his company right through the centre of the Irish, and gained the abhey gate with little loss. Fitz Thomas observed among his troope:s, as he in rescuing me this day, I we entered a number of the native auxiliaries who ther victory nor revenge? had escaped from the fords. Their leader, a had they gained the entrance, when the Irish, flushed with their success, rushed to the assault, and ere the gates could be closed were at blows hand to hand with the hindmost. A determined fight ensued, close under Fitz Thomas, but in

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1864.

ber how you slew my sou in Shrule ;' and, at the | invented that treachery in the Earl of March ?- | Sorel is replying to the multiplied questions of | ed back with a scream, but a voice from the word, he cleft MacGilpatrick through his headpiece to the eyes, at one blow. Red Rickard the Earl, upon such authority,' replied Tur- acquainted with one who is to play the principal himself who had perceived his guests and come fell with clenched teeth, and a grim smile of de- logh.

fance ; and O'Nolan stooping over him, thrust his sword twice through his body, 'Ever my boy, thou art now avenged !' he exclaimed, as he sheathed his weapon. 'I have now shed blood enough in thy quarrel; and, if God permit there rose a cry of despair, from bank to bank, me to return, in safety to Killeshin, I will end my days in a bolier life than I have led since I left it. But who? what? my generous friend ken bridge, tumbling and flashing in the irresist- and rescuer !' he exclaimed as Fitz Thomas stood before him. ' Ab. my fair youth, when I made thy life an alm-gift to Saint Bride, I little thought that heaven would repay me so largely by thy hands.'

'Noble O'Nolan,' cried Fitz Thomas, returning the affectionate embrace of the chief, 'I am again released from despair by thee: my life is still thine as much as when I lay by the margin of Tubberbawn :-- I would spend it in the sertance, and in the silence that succeeded among vice of my mother's nation-command me in the awestruck spectators -- for no shout of tri- cause of Ireland, and I am thy true man till

'Come to my arms,' cried O'Nolan, ' thou rate stratagem-might be heard the bleat of a shalt be my son in place of him who is gone .--Rory Buy, what didst thou say of the clansmen's proceedings, on the rath, yester even ?'

' May it please your nobleness,' replied Rory, the heads of the clan remaining at Killeshin resolved on electing Sir Robert the Ierna Oge.' 'Ha, Sir Robert, since thou art my tanist,' cried O'Nolan, ' thou must want for nothing to make thee a worthy chief of my people when I shall be gone. I grant thee the bonaghts of Shrule and Coole-banagher, and the coyne and livery of one half of Cloghrenan. Is there aught else that a willing mind can urge me to grant, that thou wouldst have ? For, by the bones of Saint Bride, but for thy good service in rescung me this day, I would have had nei-

As he spoke he looked with herce satislaction man of ferocious aspect, rode next De Ryddel; on the body of Eickard Roe, still lying before he was drenched with water, and bore the marks him; but Fitz Thomas, taking his band, led him of a desperate strungle for his escape. Scarce aside, and addressed him with low and urgent words, which those around could not hear .-After a short conference they advanced to the clansinen, O'Nolan still grasping the hand of the young tanist.

" Mount and ride, my children,' said he, ' we the dusk twilight he could see nothing distinctly. will await the falling of the floods in Killeshin, others with surprise equal to their own, and ex-

'Then, if I were a king,' said Henry, 'I

would make a law that no bard should be allowed to tell any thing but the truth.' 'Alas, my prince,' replied Turlogh, 'if that were the case, we should now have had a me-

lancholy night's entertainment." THE END.

THE CITY VISITORS. (From the French.)

CHAPTER 1 .- IN TRANSITUE TO THE SEA SIDE -AN UNEXPECTED MEETING.

A young gentleman and a young lady, both of remarkable elegance, were leaning on the railing of a steamboat plying between Nantes and Paimboeuf. Both had turned their eye-glasses towards the groups of travellers dispersed abont the deck, and were amusing themselves by making satirical observations in a low tone. By their elegant toilet and their affected language they would have been instantly recognised as Parisians, had not their contemptuous astonishment at all which met their view sufficiently ievealed the fact.

The young man had an intellectual countenance, though somewhat vain, notwithstanding his beard a la Henry III., his long hair, and his grotesque cap, all evidently designed to give him an air of lashion. He carried under his arm one of those little morocco portfolios which designate the artist, as certainly as the pen behind the ear indicates the clerk. As for companion, she was extremely handsome, and dressed in a style of studied negligence which greatly added to her attractive appearance. Her face had the freshness of early youth, but some shadows on her brow announced that she was already habituated to gay fetes and late hours; her features were those of a young girl, but her assured manner revealed the successful belle. She was laughingly communicating some remarks to her comnanion, when a new traveller appeared at the top of the stairway which led to the cabin. At sight of him the two Parisians uttered an exclamation of delighted surprise. 'Monsieur de Sorel,' cried the young lady.

The traveller raised his head, recognised the

"I would be slow to defame the memory of his companions, let us make the reader better steps quieted the dog; it was that of the Captain part in our story.

Deprived of his parents at an early age, Edmond Sorel had received in a Paristan Institute an education at once solid and brilliant. Arrived at manhood he became at once master of his own actions and of a considerable fortune. and he neither abused his liberty nor his wealth. He had an upright mind, and the principal fault that could be imputed to him was a little indecision. Fashionable society had imparted to him its habits and tastes, but he carefully avoided passing the narrow limits which separate elegance from affectation. The uncle to whom he had alluded was the brother of his deceased mother. He had a danghter destined from her birth to ber cousin, and whom the latter had been accustomed to regard in that light. But since his last visit to La Chevriere eight years had passed, when M. Dubois wrote him that Rose had left the convent school and was expecting 'her little husband.' Edmond, weary alike of isolation and the pleasures of Paris, had replied by announcing his approaching arrival, and his design of settling near the captain. This reply might be considered as an acquiescence in the plans of the family, and the young man looked upon himself as a lover about to join his betrothed.

He was not, however, sufficiently occupied with thoughts of his cousin to render him inditferent to this meeting with Garin and his sister. A sincere admirer of the talents of the first, he was not less so of the wit aud beauty of the young girl, who passed for beautiful and accomplished even in the elegant saloons of the capitol. She had, in fact, all that could secure success gatety, a taste for pleasure, and egotism sufficiently graceful not to wound, and vanity enough to avail berself of these advantages.

CHAPTER IL .- THE GAY PARISENNE AND THE SIMPLE GIRL OF BRITTANY.

The voyage passed pleasantly to our three travellers. Just before they arrived at Pornic, Sorel asked Paul Garin whether he had procured lodgings for the time they were to pass on the sea-shore ; the latter looked at him in astonishment. He had hoped to find an establishment with billiard-rooms, a library, and a ball-room, as at Bareges. He was surprised when Edward

informed him that there was at Pornie only one

No. 24.

to meet them.

M. Dubois was a man of about sixty years, with a countenance weather-beaten, but frank and benerolent. He received his guests with a hearty cordiality which the strangers deemed rough; made them enter the salooo, and opened the window to call Marguerite. An old servant appeared in the court, asking in a tone of ill-humor what was wanted.

"Tell Rose that her cousin has acrived," said M. Dubois.

"She knows it," was the laconic rejornder.

"Then why does she not come?"

"She has gone to make her toilette."

The old sailor burst into a laugh. So the little one is adorning herself,' said he. In the meantime we will go, if you please, to take a walk in the garden and gather some cherries for supper. Marguerite, bring the basket. Then, turning to Mile. Garin he added with a found laugh : 'This will be like Montmorency. You Parisians go there every Sunday to eat cherries. My cherry orchard is called the finest in the country. I furnish all the confectioners of Nantes. I will explain my method to you. Well, are you coming ?"

This question was to the servant who came trotting up and exclaming : ' Here I am, sir.'

" At last,' said the Captain, hastily taking the basket. Then, lowering his voice he added,-The old woman no longer navigates under the sails of fortune-but she is the wreck of what was formerly a fine ship, and we must not be ungrateful.'

While speaking he conducted his guests into the garden, carefully laid out into parallelograms, bordered with box or sorrel, and planted with trees in full bearing. Arrived at the end he looked at the artist with a smile of proud satisfaction.

" Well,' said he, " what do you say to all this." ' You have here land which our best gordeners might covet,' was the realy.

'I defy them all to show an asparagus bed equal to this,' resumed the old Captain ; and as for my articliokes, you shall eat some this evening. But they have cost me much care ; the soil, like all in this neighborhood was cough and light, I have improved it, enriched it, transformed

(That must have cost you much tradita if a

The trist autimaries lought with the bravery of	and should we have a bridar to cheer us doining	'Yoa here, Garin?' he exclaimed to the	inn, in which a room could rarely be obtained,	served Gario, stidling a yawa.
their nation, but with the perverted hatred of	that delay, we will but return the merrier to our	artist.	and some peasant's cottage, always let in ad-	
their countrymen for which they have so long	friends in Hi Kinshella.		vance. Garin and his sister looked at each	'You shall judge, sir,' said the Captain, en
been mfamous. They were slam almost to a		Where are you from ?'	other.	chanted at having led the conversation to hi
man, for they rode the last of the retreating		'From Spain.'	"We have then only to take the road to	favorite subjects.
party, and had to bear the first orset of the	I leave for another day,' said Turlogh; 'nor	'And we from Paris.'	Dieppe, my sister,' said the former in a tragic	And he began to relate the successive mode
pursuers. Fitz Thomas could no longer have	shall I now relate how Rory Buy kissed the ab-	'And you are going ?'	tone.	of procedure he had employed; how many time
observed the course of the contest, had not		'To Pornie.'	'But where shall we sleep to-night?' asked	the land had been turned over, enriched an
some indignant brothers of the plundered order,	of Cormac O'Conner's, nor all the penance he	' So am I.'	the disappointed young girl.	moulded.
	had to perform for that impiety-for it is now	These questions and replies rapidly succeeded	'Do not be trouble,' interrupted Sorei, 'my	Paul and his sister, overcome with enou
their friends the better chance of avenging them.	tune to leave off, and go to rest.'	each other, while M. de Sorel shook the hand of	uncle is not expecting me alone. Desvoisins	cast at each other despairing glances. Stranger
One of the enraged ecclesiastics mounted a por-	'I would but ask,' said Henry, ' how Frois-	the young painter, and kissed that of his com-	was to have accompanied me; you can take his	to the labors of the country, they could not tak
tion of the run, still snoking from the fire which	sard the French gentleman, relates that tale.'	panion. All three retired apart to converse		an interest in them; beyoud art and pleasur
had consumed its roof and floors, and, waving a	'He tells a somewhat different story, I con-	more at their ease.	place and 1 promise you a welcome. Accom-	nothing existed for them; their ideas havin
link over his head with furious gestures, encou-	Lie (end a come mar and in the start), a set	'And what happy chance has brought you to	pany me this evening to La Chevriere; to-mor-	been turned in a single direction, their minds ha
roged the assailants and denounced the defend-	fices, care a starting of the	Brittany ?' asked the new comer of the two Pa-	row we will together seek a room in the village.'	loss the faculty of perception elsewhere, and the
ers. By his light Fitz Thomas saw that the two	Catica icana, and cheate and tonouch in or the		There was no other course to take, so the in-	despised everything they could not comprehend
foremost warriors among the Irish were O'Nolan	This f this the sector house many	'First, the bealth of my sister, to whom sea-	vitation was accepted.	CHAPTER II-NATURE US. " Polish"-AN OF
timself, and Rory, ins lieutenant of the gallo-	as it is, beyond quession, the pleasanter, relation	bathing was recommended; then the desire of	The day was drawing to a close, when they	TALD STORY-SLUGGARDS.
glass. In a moment his determination was taken		studying your shores. But you-how came you	perceived the habitation of Captain Dubois	
	I care not for cardinarcely arreading the	to return so soon 2. T thought not more maline	This was an old chateau recently repaired, at	On returning to the saloon they found th
-to snatch the battle-axe from one of his guards, strike down the other, and make his way	well known they must either be such, or cannot	the tour of Europe.'	the sight of which the young painter uttered a	Captain's daughter, who had finished ber toi
	mare occurrate to approve at	I the total of matches	cry of indignant horror, and exclaimed:	lette and was awaiting them At sight of he
to the side of his friends. He turned to carry	Lange, and Lugh Live, wheneve they	'I was tired of the role of pulgrum ; isolation		the Parisian belle made a little gesture as if sh
his purpose into execution; but his guards were	Bot the set of the set	oppressed me. I have decided to lead a more	enlarged the windows, plastered the wall and	perceived some strange object; a smile hovere
gone. They had stolen out while he was ab-	that gallant check of Graig-na-managh?"	regular life-to settle.'	made a kitchen garden of the moat?'	on her lips, and she exchanged with her brothe
sorbed in the interest of the battle, and had fast-	"I have not heard,' said the bard, ' nor do I	'And you are looking for a corner in which to	'Alas! I fear it must have been my uncle,'	a glance that was equivalent to an exclamation
ened the heavy door outside. He struggled to	I mutathan that Fant of Marah mar aren	make your nest?'	replied Edmond; 'he lived for many years in	In truth, to persons accustomed to the gracefi
drag it open, but in vain. He can back to the	1 at an We story tallows stor not at such diffi-	'I think I have found it.'	the cabin of a brig, and is better versed in navi-	fashions of the capitol, there was something sur
window; De Ryddel was fighting gallantly in	the second and the she want thus an ing t	• Where ?'	gation than artistic architecture.1	gular in Rose's apparel. Each part of her dres
front of his men; but his shield was cut open,	1 1 deans they tall may arised Unoh Ethot	' At Pornie.'	"Sacrilege !' murmured Garin, ' to touch this	belonged to a different period, and gave, so i
and the crest of his helmet shore away by blows	I The link many among off the fourd by	'At Pornie ?' repeated the brother and sister	old manor, crowned with ivy, which makes so	speak, a sperimen of the fashions which had sm
of battle-axes. He was beaten from his saddle	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	in surprise.	magnificent a foreground. To take from the	ceeded each other far the past ten years Th
the next instant, and slain upon the ground by	(Bell own Muddeled Sandocks)		landscape all its character. And for what "-	result was a combination smoularly depend
the knives of the kern. The captain of the	in Kildare, during that expedition of the Earl of	seen since my childhood, but who has frequently	To be more comfortable. Ab, we live in an	harmony. Unfortunately her manners did m
rish auxiliaries took his place and filled it cou-	In Linuace, during chart expedition of the control	requested me to come and establish near bim	age of selfishness, Sorel ; poesy and the pictures-	radeen this definit in her dress. A natur
"ageously, but in vain. The English were borne	March,' replied Turlogh; but I know not of	He's my last relative-he loves me, and I have	que have passed away together, and painters will	hashfulness in magning has cousin added to the
down by numbers, forced back, and at last driven	any trata in the story of the battle of the ford at	resolved to accept his proposition.'	soon have no other resource than to manufacture	ambarraciant of constant and to machine
to take refuge in the tower. The Irish enter-	Craig.		signs for our society of advocates or mer-	endarrussidely of the unaccustomed to meeting
" with them, and the fight was renewed in the	. Hoe more the prey, by Chine Condito Army	'What, Monsieur,' exclaimed the young girl,	Signs for our abelety of advocates of ther-	Bron hus south from anormal on unconfused
ball. Fitz Thomas heard the noise of the bat-	CHEU MARN.	' can you quit Paris, renounce the Tuilleries, the	At these words he he heaved a sigh The st.	Even her pretty face expressed an uneasy re straint, and all her movements, as Bertha observ
tle ascend from story to story, as the defenders	The Lemming and of the futile of the		most repented having accepted the invitation of	of prove left inorday With a dome black at
were successively driven from each post, until at	I COUSES. SAIN LIGHTY, MACH INF INCHORY	'I shall have in their place the sea, the night-		
iength the blows, shouts, grouns, and yells of the	tost his attny by the return of the that at an		Edmoud, and felt an instinctive repugnance for	soluted lici coustin, made a subri curciey to the
combatants sourded at his own door. The balts		young man, with a smile.	the man who had so spoiled the foreground of a	accaugers, and retired to the most obscure con
dew open as from the shock of an engine, and	My, Crien Alt, and much the see and the	All that will do for a month, said Bertha;	landscape. So he entered the great gateway	der of the department, where she sat shent an
the contain of the auxiliaries was driven in be-		but what will become of you afterward, in a	of La Chevriere with the most unfavorable pre-	
fore O'Nolan. The apostate fought with the		country where there are fields for streets, and	judices against Captain Dubois. Derina, on ner	" If I had not touched her hand I should fasis
fury of despair, but he was staggering under the	LEGIOLO ENCY SLOOD DUL LO BATE TON ICON DIDINI	trees instead of houses."	side, cried out at finding the alleys leading to	that she is a pasteboard doil, with enamel eye
blows of his enemy as he entered.	yet now their histories maintain that it was by	'I will give Sorel six weeks to get weary of	the manor covered with stones which cut her	and wory feetb, whispered Faul to Bertha a
Should have be a constant of the state	the valor of one captain (Merryman, I think,	it,' chimed in her brother. ' But you come from	thin gatters, and bordered with briers in which	the birst opportunity.
'Sland back !' cried O'Nolan, fiercely, as his	was his name) who commanded the sally, that	Snow, as you have told us: let us then talk of	her mushin flounces were caught. She succerely	She scars prunella shoes,' replied Bertha.
hen pressed after him, bearing torches and	the flower of Tyrone were cut to pieces.'	the war. Have you seen Marsto? Is it true	believed herself transported among a set of bar-	"And a hair chain,' added Garie.
oaked weapons, 'Stand back, on your lives! I	"The English historians are an ignorant race,"	that the Queen's troops are obliged to make	barians. But it was still worse when, having	Did you hear the Captaia call her Zozo ?"
will strike him dead who interferes !?	and thugh that we need not revise our fa-	shoes of their hats? "Fell us all you have heard.	passed the threshold, she found hersef in a court	'And she replied: My papa-I am desolat
Come on, one and all, cried his adversary;	- In funde to prove what both never heen doubl-	all you have seen.	carpeted with tall grass, in the midst of which a	at not being able to draw a caricature of her."
a success the second time is have fought the three	lod?	AS he shoke Garla polated out to Borel 20	number of chickens were clucking. The gate	At this moment old Marguerite entered to se
-cot men of your clan."	"Rat is it possible. Turlough,' questioned	empty bench, towards which all three directed	was guarded by an enormous dog, chained, who	the table. She had a long discussion with th
"Dog of Ossory !" shauted O'Nalan, " remem-	Heory, that he who made the tale could have	their steps. While they are seated there, and	attempted to spring at her; the young girl start-	Captain as to whether it should be lengthened
a second a proceed or reality is the	want?) where we use while the owner of the same			

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 22, 1864.

dress in trying to reach a pile of papkius. Ed- feverish life of Paris made new and skillfully exmond left painfully embarrassed ; Rose was confused : Garin and his sister enjoyed the scene with malicious amusement, and had difficulty in

preserving their gravity. Mr. Dubois alone appeared at ease. He had recommenced his explanations on the best mode to be employed for each species of culture, and, on finishing that subject, began to tell of the great storm which he had escaped in 1806 on leaving Manilla. This storm had been the one great event in the life of the old sailor, it was contributed to rander her society charming. She the only source of his comparisons, his images, spoke several languages, painted almost as well the great storm in Manilla, without forgetting a sweetness and expression. Sorel, who went single circumstance, and whatever might be the levery evening to listen to it, returned every subject of conversation, he always succeeded in leading it to this subject, which he began by Mile. Garin, and the voluntary comparison of saying-'It is as in 1806.' So his neighbors at her attractions with the simplicity and shyness of Porate called him the Great Storm.

On this occasion he did not fail to give the narrative to his guests at the commencement of supper, and he was preparing to repeat it afterwards, when Garin made his sister's fatigue an excuse for asking permission for her to retire.

Marguerite conducted her to the chamber destined for use. This was a large room, tapestried with yellow, and having a high-posted bedstead, red chairs, and an enormous fire-place, orgamented with artificial flowers, under glass. The only mirror was placed five feet from the floor, over a card-table. This was the room of honor, as Marguerite took care to tell the young lady, and was opened only on great occasions.

As for Garin, he was conducted by the Captain himself to the ancient library, whose glazed cases were adorned with seeds and bulbs, instead of books. A ship in full sail, the only work of art ever executed by Mr, Dubois, was suspended from the ceiling, instead of a chandelier, and some stuffed animals decorated a commode. The Captain assured the young man that the bed was good; he told him to move a chair if he needed baything, bells being unknown at La Cherriere; and finished by advising him to put on a cc*ton night-cap, for fear of taking cold. Garin had seen nothing like the Captain in his past experieace, and he resolved to study bun at his leisure.

The next morming there was a knock at his door. He started in alarm, thinking the house was on fire. It was Mr. Dubois, who came, in clogs, and wet with the dew, to ask if he was ready for breakfast.

· Ready for breakfast J' repeated the artist, in astonishment ; ' what is the hour ?'

- ' Seven o'clock.'
- ' And you breakfast at seven.'

"Yes, Monsieur. Do you think it is too soon when one dines at twelve ?'

The young Parisian looked at him a sort of stupefaction. ' Pardon me, sir,' be said, at last, · but if that is the case, my sister and myself will not breakfast until digner time."

' And what will you do until then ??

" I hope to sleep."

" A bad habit,' exclaimed the Captain, have been up four hours mysell, and have alread," eaten a crust of bread, and taken a drop of cogniac. Out of bed, my young Parisian, and come to breakfast."

'Indeed, sir, I am sleepy,' said Garin, out of all patience.

'I knew that. I must shake you. I was formerly subject to drowsiness, especially in I remember that in 1806, as warin countries.

then with Rose as to the linen to be used. Mr. and active imaginations, Edmond had become Dubois grewsangry, and his daughter tore her refined in his intellectual enjoyments. The cited emotions necessary to him. So lie soon felt an utter disgust of the monotonous life led by his uncle, and regretted the decision be had announced of coming to settle at Pornie.

The presence of the Garins contributed especially to confirm his discontent. (He found in the society of these persons, so lively and capricious, sources of amusement and distraction which were wanting in his family. Besides her beauty and wir, Bertha possessed talents which evening more delighted. These long visits to her attractions with the simplicity and shyness of Rose, disturbed the mind of the young man .--He began to repeat af the promise he had made his uncle, and to regret that the accomplished Bertha was not his cousin. The Parisienne, on her part, neglected nothing to please him. Marriage was in her eyes only an affair of convenience and position. M. Sorel was young, richthat was enough. And her brother, who saw in this a method of providing suitable for Bertha, urged the young man on by every means in his

(To be concluded in our next)

nower.

IRISH EMIGRATION CONSIDERED. (From the London Tablet.)

Mr. Barry's views on this great movement, which, in its causes and its probable effects attracts so much notice and inspires so much anxiety, are concisely stated in a few pages. He thinks that most of the views hitherto taken of the subject have been partial and incomplete. He proposes to take a more comprehensive survey and he tells us that the result of his investigations has been to satisfy him that the Emigration is a healthy symptom, that its continuance is necessary, and that is for the good of the emigrant, of Ireland and of the Empire.

First, however, he reviews the actual state of Ireland, and regards it as warranting no gloomy apprehensions. He compares the agriculture of Ireland in 1847 with its condition in 1863, starting with 1847, because it is only from 1846 that we have the returns of the Registrar General to refer to. He finds that the land under crops has increased by four hundred and twenty thousand acres, and that the land under pasture has increased by twelve hundred thousand acres. He finds that the estimated value of live stock has increased by five millions oue hundred and screnty-six thousand pounds, but that the increase in the real value of the live stock (owing to the improvement in weight and quality, and quality, and the rise in the price of butchers' ment) has been fifteen millions one hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds, being an increase of 65 per cent. As to the private balances in the Bank of Ireland and the deposits in the Joint Stock Banks, he finds that since 1847 they have more then doubled, having risen from 6,493,000/. to 14 388, 0001.

As to railways, there were only 120 miles open in 1847; at present there are about 1,500. It is impossible to ascertain exactly how much of the capital engaged is Irish; but Judge Longfield declares that in the transfers of stock which take place daily, the chief purchases are Irish, so that the Irish railways are becoming almost the exclusive property of Irish proprietors. As evidence of this, he says that the stock of the Great Southern and Western Railway held in Great Britain has only increased by 53,-000/ since 1847 (from 1,119,000/ to 1 172,000/), with the stock held in Ireland has increased by 3,25,4.000/ (from 624,000/ to 3,883,000/), Mr. Barry agrees with Dr. Hancock in estimating the total increase of Irish investments in this kind of property since 1847 st 12,500,000/. Against this is to be set I shall, therefore, only proceed to demonstrate that the fact that the Government Stock held in Iroland the empire gains, and gains largely, by the emigraless by 400,000/, and the savings bank deposit by tion too. about 300,000/.

(with less than two-thirds more land under crops) 478,000. The extra capital devoted to other industrial pursuits alone enables Scotland' to support the number of neople that she does. As to England, its population is less than 31 times as large as the population of Ireland, while the annual value of property and income assessed to income tax in England is more than eleven times as large as in Ireland. But in England only 25 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture.

The factories of Great Britain directly employ nearly twenty times as many persons as the factories of Ireland, and the occupations connected with mining give employment to nearly one hundred and fifty times as many. Even this, however, gives a very inadequate idea of the disproportionate means of employment in the two islands. 'A few distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and paper mills, some small foundries, and some shipbuilding in wood and iron important in particular localities, but of no national consequence, make up the sum of Irish manu-facturing industry.' Surely, Mr. Barry, there is an omission here. Are there not 576,000 spindles in operation for spinning flax in Ireland, employing 28,000 hands? Are not 200,000 persons employed in connection with the trade, and is not the evport of linen yarns from Ireland about one hundred and six millions yards of the value of 4,300,000/?

The following extract contains the pith of Mr. Barry's argument :-

Now assuming that the non-agricultural part of the Irish population are employed in a fairly remunerative way-which is far from being the case-Ireland evidently has at least a million of people for whom her present resources afford no adequate means of support. What can those people do but emigrate? There are those who talk flippantly of making employment for them at home. Have they ever seriously considered what is to create remunerative occupation to sustain a million of people ?- a number equal to a third of the population of Scotland-greater by one-half than the entire agricultural population of Ireland itself? All the railways made in Ireland during fifteen years past have not employed 20,000 people during that time. All the existing factories in Ireland did not employ 40,000 persons, not including of course those to whom they furnish employment indirectly; and meu talk of creating employment for at least ton times that num-ber of people (deducting the old, the infirm, and the young) in the country. The thing is impossible; and while theorists dream of it, the people impelled by the instinct of self-preservation, and guided by Providence, rush to the emigrant ship as their ark of safety. 'Stay their flight !' says the selfish landowner, for their competition keeps up the rent of land. 'Stay their flight !' says the sordid employer, for their competition keeps down the price of labor. Stay their flight !' cries the agitator, who trades on the misery and discontent of his countrymen. 'Stay their flight !' exclaims the Catholic Priest, who apart from all other considerations, sees in Catholic numbers a counterpoise to Protestant territorial wealth. 'Stay their flight !' says the weak philanthropist, whose imagination dwells on deserted fields and abandoned homesteads. 'Stay their flight!' says the short-sighted politician, who thinks that some day the armies of the empire may be cheaply recruited from their starving racks. But the true patriot - the true statesmen-will say, 'Let them go ! and God speed them on their way. Let them go whither their honest toil can win for them an adequate reward. Let them go to found great and prosperous communities, that will add to the general fund of wealth, and create new commerce and occupation for mankind. Let them go, in the name of humanity, and in the name of political wisdom."

I may here call attention to the fact, that it takes a very large emigration to keep the population of Ireland stationary, to say pothing of diminishing it. In the ten years and a half from May, 1851, to December, 1861, the Irish emigrants numbered 1,240, 575. From 1351 to 1861, the population has dimi-nished by only 753,737. An average emigration of 50,000 per annum would, consequently, have only checked its ordinary increase during that period.

I can hardly be required to shew that the condition of the emigrant is improved by leaving the country, though ample proof of it will be found further on. He goes because he is quite certain of that fact; and he has the best authority for, it-that of his friends and relatives who have gone before him, and have had actual experience of its advantages.

nto this last demonstration we shall not follo

ralise it in the province: But for several years, it cannot give greatly increased employment. wester, and has confirmed and dincreased the privi-Well we take it that after all all that any one leges of the Order of St. John which is, however, can do is to lose no time in devising, and in combining with others to provide, the means of profitsble industry. The emigration movement must and will go on in spite of all that any one can say or do, uctil the inducement to remain at home balances the inducement to seek a home elsowhere. But the neglect or despondency of those who might with advantage to themselves and to their countrymen provide increased employment for the people and improve their condition seems to us the great danger of the times.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The amount contributed by the diocese of Limer ick to the Catholic University of Ireland for the present year was £331.

The Rev. Patrick Nolan, O.C., died on the 11th of December, at Edenderry, King's County, in the 66th year of his age. The rev. gentleman, by his many excellent qualities, his kindness of heart, and unremitting attention to the wants of the poor and needy around him, endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of knowing him He has left behind him a sorrowing circle of friends and relatives to mourn his death, but none will feel his loss more severely than the poor and affiicted, to whose wants, whether in the capacity of benefactor or spiritual director he always ministered with unceasing assiduity. A large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives followed his mortal remains to the family burial ground at Myshall, as a last tribute of the veneration with which he had been always regarded whilst living.-R. I. P.-Carlow Post.

Lord Lismore has this week given to the zealous pastor of the parish of Clogheen, the Rev. John O'-Gorman, the highly munificent contribution of £1000 towards the completion of his beautiful new church." -Waterford News,

DEATH OF THE REV. P. CUNNINGHAM, C.C., CAS-TLEBLANEY .- With deep sorrow will the numerous friends of this young priest read the notice of his death. On the 2nd of February, 1861, he was ordained priest in the old parish church of Monaghan by the Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally, and on Saturday morning, 12th ult., he rendered an account of his stewardship. Short, no doubt in years, but 'in a short space he fulfilled a long time.' Inmediately after his ordination his bishop appointed him as one of the professors of St. M'Cartan's College, near Monaghan, where his gentle and exemplary character edified, as his varied and accurate knowledge instructed, the many young aspirants to the priesthood who were placed under his direction, and long will they bless his memory. A few months ago he was removed to the curacy of Castleblaney, and though few his days amongst them they thronged to his sick-bed, and on Monday the day of his interment, they knelt in thousands weeping and praying round his coffin as if he had lived amongst them for years. More than forty priests assisted at the obsequies.

THE CHURCH AND HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUBALEN .- It appears to be the destiny of the present generation of English Catholics to restore, at least in fundamentals, all the great works and foundations which the 'Reformation' swept away.-As the power of the Catholic Church in Englandfirst waned in the person of the great Cardiaal Wolsey, so the force of the returning wave of Catholicity was first made evident in the nomination of another English Cardinal, not less mighty of mind than the famous Minister of the Tudor. All the ancient orders - the Benedictine, the Cistercian, the Augustinian, the Franciscan, the Dominican-who were banished and extirpated in that age, have again reared their altars and enclosed their cloisters in many a pleasant place familiar with the shadows of their cowls in days of vore. The Jesuit, the Vincentian, the Oratorian, the Redemptorist, the Passionist, have followed them with the new zeal evoked by the centuries of schism which have since elapsed But it seems more like the fulfilment of some almost impossible prophecy than a real and ordinary devecoment of the English Catholic movement to find the Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem which was suppressed with circumstances of such cruel spoliation, reopen its gates in the midst of the metropolis of the world. For the Jesuit and the Benedictine, for the old Priestly orders and the new, one might say-there is work enough and to spare. But in an age which has shed with prodigality the blood of Christian Soldiers to sustain the spiritual and temporel sovereignty of the Sultan, it seems superfluous that the sons of the Orusaders should even exist. In such a state of things, of what use is the spirit of Godfrey de Bouillon, of Blessed Gerard, of de L'Isle d'Adam? Still, the Order of St. John, driven from Jerusalem, from Rhodes, and from Malta has not known either how to die or how to surrender. That it should still hold its court at Rome, with all the ancient dignities due to the position of its Grand Master as a crowned sourceign, is but natural, for Rome venerates the very shadow of a legitimate right. That its eight pointed cross of white enamel and black rosette should take procedure of many a more gaudy decoration at Catholic courts and in continental society is natural enough. The proofs of ancient blood and personal merit which it requires renders the decoration a title of high nobility. Bct of all the places in the world surely it is not in the neighborhood of High Holborn, with its incessant steam of omnibuses and waggons, its busy, multifa-rious over-worked, over-driven swarms of restless humanity, that one would expect to see the grand old Order again appear-not in the pomp and cir-cumstances of chivalry, but engaged in its humblest work of mercy-healing the wounded, nursing the sick, sheltering the afflicted, bury the dead. On the front of that church, which the piety of one of its worthiest members has raised, the armorial bearings of the Order, surmounted by its sovereign crown, are not wanting, nor the graceful angles of its cross, re-peated in many different forms. But the inscription engraved in black marble, which informs the reader that this is 'The Church of the servants of our Lords and Masters, the Sick Poor,' is perhaps, that which most gives the place its character in the eyes of the beholder. Many of your reading may not, perhaps, be aware that a convent, aggregated to the Order, has also been founded in Ireland. The late Field Marshal Prince Nugent was a professed Knight of Justice, and bore the title of Grand Prior of Ite-land. Shortly before his death be proposed several members of the Order, with the view, so he said, ' to ' establish at least some germ of it in his beloved nutive land.' Of these one was the Most Roy. Dr. Moriarty, Biebop of Kerry, who received the cross of a Knight of Devotion. The Most Rev. Preinte has since applied to have the Convent of St. John, at Tralee, aggregated to the Order, and the application was at once acceded to by the Grand Manter. Many of the Irish abroad, such as Maximilian Count O'-Dannell of Austrin, Count Gilbert Nugent, Count Thale, Ooust O Sullivan of Belgium, and Count MacDonnell, Chamberlain to the Duku of Modena, bolong to the Order, and I have heard that there are several endowments of commanderies proposed in connection with this and the English branch of the Order. On the whole, it is perhaps the most corious and interesting of the Catholic revivals of the present age. It is remarkable, in the first place, ss a work of mercy; and secondly, as an attempt to re-kindle the spirit of chivalry in a form suitable to abould go whithersnever it can be had. Mr. Barry then enters into stutistical comparisons as well as agricultural men seemed disposed to join impulse which the present Pontiff and his predecesbroidering, making visits to the poor, and amus-ing ber father. Her principal secomplishment was singing simple village airs and hymos. Ac-cuetomed to intercourse with cultivated minds poly 796,207 persons in this way, and Ireland. He says in its promotion, and the imperativenecessity to is found to be hoped batter success will now attend it. No cue to me for the next waterford dustrial exercise is found to be hoped batter success will now attend it. No cue to me for the next waterford dustrial exercise is to is that only 28 per cent of the Scotch people are con-bet ween Rogisud, Scotland, and Ireland. He says in its promotion, and the imperativenecessity to all the orders of Knightshood which assizes. The informations of the informations of the informations in the next waterford dustrial exercise is to is of the Irish people depend on them. Scotland em-prise Pontif, in addition to founding the Order of sevent that he killed the man.

not strictly speaking a Roman Order, but dovereign within itself and common to all Christendom. Its head quarters are, however, at present in Rome, where the Grand Master resides in the Palace of the Order, in the Via-Condotte. Such are the historic associations of the Order-such its mission, and such the manner of its restoration in England,-Freeman's Journal Cor.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN WATEBFORD. - We understand, from good authority, that shortly after Christmas, the Christian Brothers of Waterford will commence a work, the necessity of which we have frequently pointed out, and is admitted on all hands -namely, the erection of a suitable and commodious monastery for the community.. Those volunteers in the cause of education-highly accomplished and gifted men-seek no reward on earth for their la-bours, beyond the consciousness of serving country and creed ; but at the least, they should be provided with a house suitable to their requirements and personal convenience. It is a singular fact that the Monastery of the Brothers in Waterford-the cradle of the institution-is the very worst in Ireland, in point of accommodation, for the community. This is a state of things which must not continue longer; and we have no doubt that the people of Waterford will make a fitting response to the appeal which will be made to them to aid the Brothers in building the monastery, and that the Bishop, who is such an ardent patron of Catholic Education, will give his sanction and his blessing to the undertaking .-- Waterford Citizen.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- The subjoined letter has been addressed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Elphin to the Rector of the Catholic University :---

"Sligo, December, 1863. "My dear Mr. Woodlock,- The collections in support of our Catholic University were made through out this Diocese in accordance with the resolution of our late Synod, on the third Sunday of November. I enclose a cheque for the amount, which, notwithstanding the distress still prevailing amongst us, is, I am happy to find, equal to the average of past years. In presenting their mile so cheerfully and steadily to the University, our good people are influenced by the conviction that what they give to it is given to religlon and to the country ; and we cannot besitate to accept the offerings even of the poorest, knowing, as we do, that they shall be returned a hundredfold, and that instead of increasing they are sure to alleviate the poverty of the poor. It is in the same spirit of Catholic faith and confidence that we overlook for the moment our local educational wants, however much they exceed our resources, in order to comply with the higher and more argent claims of the National University. There are, thank God, but few amongst us, even of the humbler classes, who do not understand their obligations to their Church and country, and who are not ready to discharge them ; but there are few whose sympathies are few whose sympathies are exclusively local, and these are not to be found amongst the poor. As regards the great work of the University, we justly regard it as deeply affecting, not only the general national interests, but the local interests of every part of Ireland Although the principal schools of the University are necessarily confined to one city or diocese, the institution belongs no more to that diocese or city than it does to any other in Ireland; every parish of every diocese in Ireland contributed to its erection ; all, or nearly all, contribute yearly to its maintenance ; all alike are represented in the board that governs and administers it-a board elected in equal proportion from each of our provinces ; all derive equal advantages from it, its balls, and burses, and prizes being being open alike to students from every school and parish in Ireland. And looking beyond its present struggles to its free action in the future-to the principles it will disseminate - to the men it will formto the social and political reforms they will achieve ; and, viewing it as the great national source of true knowledge and progress, we can predict that, as years advance, it will extend its benefits to every inhabitant in the country. The advantages hitherto detived from the University are, of necessity, very imited : much greater and more generally felt are the sacrifices it has imposed ; but it is still in its infancy, and infancy is ever weak and helpless; it still requires our fostering care; and it is only when we shall have brought it to maturity, that it can requite our sacrifices, and realize the great objects of its exace. It presents, no doubt, many of the defects of an infant institution, which we should labor, as I trust we have been doing, to correct. These defects we need not deny or conceal ; nor can we reasonably complain when our Protestant adversaries call public attention to them; but that they should be made the subject of censure and invective in Catholic newspapers by Catholic writers-that they should there be exaggerated and misrepresented for the purpose of creating distrust and opposition, is what reason and religion must condemn. To attempt to decry a work recommended, or rather commanded, by the Vicar of Christ-a work unanimously approved and undertaken by the whole Irish Episconacy-a work stamped with the seal of Catholic approval and devotion and of Government opposition-to do this from personal animosity and party feeling is a sad evidence of uncontrollable passion, which we must condemn and deplore in Priest or layman. But happily such unworthy productions can never influence the judgment of any reasonable or upright man against the University itself. It is my belief-formed on satisfactory evidence-that even here in the west where dissetisfaction is reported to prevail regard-ing the political tendencies of the University body, all friends of Catholic education, lay and clerical, would regret and condemn the admission into your University houses or halls of political discussions or manifestations. We are all anxious to see the University thoroughly Catholic and Irish in its spirit and inn its teaching, but for that very reason we would not have it bear the impress or represent the opinions of any mere acction of Iriah Catholics. Its teaching on social and political questions must be of a nature to strengthen and combine, not still further to weaken and disunite, Irishmen of all classes and parties. If its pupils learn a generous love of God and country, they will be sure, when the time for po-litical arrives for them, to follow an honorable and prudent course. What our country requires for the achievement of self-government and prosperity are men of high principle - of firm and patient character - of solf-sasrifice and self-control; and it is only by serious study, by strict mental and moral discipline, by the due restriction of youthful rashness and excitement, that such men can be formed in a university. Knowing that it is in those sound principles, approved alike by reason and experience, that the University is governed by the board and by you, we feel confident here, as elsewhere, that it will ovjoy, as it eminently deserves, the conscientious and generaus support of all good Catholics and true Irishmen -even of that small section who have been hitherto hostile or indifferent. It is to encourage you to ad-here more resolutely, if possible, thus hitherio to these principles, and to disregard the commonts and invectives of certain joaranis, that I have written to you at such length. Congratulating you, my due Rector, on the success slready attending your labors in the University, and wishing you all the blessings of this holy season, I remain, very sincercly yours, " † L. Gulouty.

" Pardon me, sir," hastily interrupted Garin, seeing that the great storm was about to burst upon him; 'I will rise, only do not wait break-tast for me,'

's know what is due to my guests,' said the Captain, laugh, ' I will take a walk around the garden, and when you descend I will tell you bow, in 1806-'

' Pray do not wait,' exclaimed Garin, making a movement to rise.

'That is well. You are now thoroughly awake,' said M. Dubois, as he reached the door, pray do not trouble yourself about us. You bave five minutes to dress in. 1 will go and see if Rose has callled your sister.'

Mile. Garin had replied by requesting them to breakfast without her, which had occasioned a general disturbance. The Captain declared that she must be sick ; Rose timidly proposed to have the doctor sent for ; old Marguerite, as she was returning to the kitchen, muttered how disagreeable it would be for M. Dubois to have strang-ers die in his house. To reassure them, M. Garin was obliged to acknowledge that his sister never rose before cleven, nor breakfasted before noon.

Immediately after breakfast, he interrogated that strangers found there the ordinary comforts immense leases of the famine period, it is most proof such places. The young painter was delightspite of the urgent efforts of the hospitable sailor to detain his city guests.

In the mountime, Edmund had not failed to Judices against provincial habits; but those ha- increase the strength of the community, for poverty hits were equally distanteful to himself. The life of the Captain seemed to him mean, and his occupations puerile. As for his cousin, he had not been able to enter into conversation with her. She spoke only brief responses, like a catechism, as he petulantly thought. He how-] black, her education exceedingly limited. Her days were passed as he found in sewing or em-

Taking all the items, however, he finds this result:---

INCREASED CAPITAL.

Live stock.....£15,176,181 Bank balances and deposite.... 7,895,601 Railway investments..... 12,500,000 £35,571,782

DIMINISHED CAPITAL.

Government stock.....£406,000 Saving's Bank Deposits. 300,000 706,000

Nett increase..... £34,865,782 To this is to be added the improved value of 422,-000 acres of additional land under crop, and 1,200-000 additional acres of pasture, besides the general improvement of the soil by drainage, subsoiling, &c, and the capital invested in building, manufactures,

and so forth. Moreover Mr. Barry says : --

' It is to be remembered, that the increase capital here shown is estimated at the close of three disastrous years in which, owing to successive bad harrests, it is considered that fully 27,000,000! worth of agricultural produce and stock has been lost-and this in a purely agricultural country. The loss has been thus calculated '--.

1\$60-61,	• •	 •	•		•	•	•	•	٠					£4,544,147
1861-62.				•				-			•		,	10,360,049
														12,109,750

Irish capital, instead of declining since 1859, would his host on the chances of obtaining lodgings at have gone on steadily increasing, as it had done Porme during the bathing season. The old sail-during the twelve preceding years, and that it would or informed him that a new establishment had now be at least 50,000,000 more than it was in been built in imitation of that at Dieppe, and 1847, or nearly double what it was estimated at in 1841, viz. 60,000,0001 sterling. Considering the bable that it had doubled between 1847 and 1860 ; ed, and the very same day secured lodgings, in and it certainly is for those who contend that ireland is sinking rapidly to rain, to point out what causes are now in operation to produce that result, that did not operate during the lime when this great In the mountime, Edmund had not tailed to atride towards prosperity was made. Coming, observe the impression his relatives made on the then, to emigration, Mr. Barry inuisis on qualifying Garma. He had experinced deep mortification, the common saying that population is necessarily an Garms. He had experinced deep more managed with something of displeasure towards his uncle and coasin. He tried to conquer these of employing it; plainly cannot be an element of wealth. In time of war, indeed, it might in one way migot make secruits pleatiful and willing. But we agree with Mr. Burry, that it is acarcely reasonable honorary secretary. Flax was extensively grown, that 200,000 or 300,000 Irigh families should be kent though not always judiciously; Scotch mills and at a point just above survation, in order that in retteries were established in several places; fibre time of war the Empire might get as many soldiors and seed of very high quality were produced, and at a cheup rate. Mr Barry says that the real queation is,-Oan renumerative copployment he had for the existing population of Ireland at hume? If not, fell back into their old condition." ever convinced hunself that her mind was a it is far better that those who cannot obtain it here should go whitherspever it can be had.

Mr. Barry. As for Mr. Barry's contention that the capital of Ireland increased largely from 1847 to 1859, and that in spite of the immense loss of £27,000,000 of agricultural produce and stock during the years of disaster which followed, the causes which produced the great stride towards prosperity in 1859 are still in operation we agree with him. That emigration is a good thing for the emigrant we hold with him to require no proof. But that the continued depletion of the country at the present rate is a good thing for those who remain in it is more doubtful. Mr. Barry's point is that Ireland has a million of people for whom her present resources afford no adequate means of support, and he asks what can they do but emigrate? But it is a part of his case that the present resources of Ireland are going to increase, and he does not deny that if adequate means of support could be found for this million at home there would be some advantage in their remaining at home. Certainly we go with him so far that we would not persuade them to remain. They are the class of the Irish population, which have always had our sympathy in preference to any other. Their claims to sympathy exceed the claims of any other class. They have been victimised, and it delights us that they are taking their own case into thoir own hands, and after making so many sacrifi-cas for others are at last thinking of themselves and their own interests. As far as Mr. Earry goes against those who, for their own purposes, would kcep the intending emigrant at home, we agree with Mr. Barry. The only point on which we disagree with him is that we hope be takes too desponding a view of the difficulty of multiplying the means of living for the population, and of providing them with remunerative employment at home.

Mr. Barry says that 'as to the providing largely increased industrial occupation in Ireland by the extension of old or the introduction of new omployment he has had too much personal experience of its difficulty to be very sanguine. At the close of 1849 foresceing the effect that free trade in grain must necessarily have on Irish agriculture, he made great efforts through the press and otherwise to introduce flax cultivation and the linen manufacture in the bouth of Ireland, the soil and climate being particu-larly adapted to the one, and the success of the other in Ulater, with no advantages not equally possessed by the South, having been so complete and attended by such benefit. The chief land owners of the county of Oork joined in the movement, aiding it by their personal influence and preuniary contributions A local Finx Socio y was formed, presided over by the late Rarl of Bandon, to which Mr. Barry acted as all looked most promising. But after a couple of years enclusiants gave way to apathy, and matters

. Within the last twelvemonth, the subject of flax

"The Very Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Rector."

Walshe, charged with the murder of the old man, Connolly, at Gronghateskin, after a recent examina-tion, was fully committed for the next Waterford

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. — JANUARY 22, 1864

والمراجعة والمرجع والم THE IRISH ESTABLISHMENT .- CAUON M'Neille, of Liverpool notoriety, still smarts under the remembrance of his humiliating discomfiture at the late great Church Meeting in Manchester, where he had the ill-luck to provoke an encounter with the Bishop of Oxford. It appears that there is in Liverpool a branch of a Society existing for upwards of forty years, but of which we never before heard the least mention, which devotes itself to the extraordinary work of teaching the Irish-speaking people of Ireland to read in the Irish language, in the hope that when they have mastered the difficulties of the Irish Reading-Made-Easy, and Irish Spelling-Book, they will botake themselves to the diligent perusal of the Sacred Volume instead of the Annals of the Four Masters and the historical and legendary Irish publications of the Hibernian, Celtic, and Ossianic Societies. The practical working of this Society 13 most skilfully contrived to admit of the appropriation of

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the funds by the Irish agents without the possibility of detection, and we can well believe that whatever may have been the number of the sgents employed they were not wanting in the exercise of their inventive faculties when making returns of the extent and success of their purely imaginary labours. Now, the annual meeting of the Liverpool branch of this Society took place on Monday evening, and Canon M'-Neille took the opportunity afforded him by presiding at it to give an explanation of what he said at Manchester, when his self-complacency was so ruffied by being put upon the defensive by the Bishop of Oxford. And yet it is noteworthy how powerless the Canon felt himself to give the explanation, under the terrifying consciousness that what he was going to say would be published in the newspapers - that the able and acute Prelate would read it-and that the possible consequence might be the getting himself involved in a literary controversy with the Bishop in which he would be sure to get the worst of it. He evidently spoke on Monday evening under a sort of haunting impression that the eyes of the Bishop were upon him; and the consequence was that his speech was virtually a surendering of the Parliamentary de-fence of the Established Church in Ireland. Here is the gist of the Rev. Canon's explanatory speech at Liverbool :-

I believe the very root of the question lies in this -What is the established Church for ? If the Church in Ireland be for the minority of the people-avowedly and permanently for the minority-and if the majority possess saving Christianity without it, then I must candidly confess, I do not think any adequate reason can be assigned for muintaining it, because then the very best it could do, supposing it entirely successful through the whole country, would be to change one form of saving Christianity for another form of saving Christianity-and that I do not think it would be an adequate reason for maintaining the source of such vexation and irritation in the country. It is very irritating, especially to educated men, solicitors, barristers, physicians, surgeons, and attists. Many of these are men of talent and industry, and conse-quently men of influence, and they feel keenly the nonline they be also position they are placed in by men of the Established Church not merely as a matter of creed, but as a matter of caste. They feel that the Established Church gives a higher social status to its ministers and its members than they can attain to, and this is a matter of deep and serious vexation to such gentlemen. It is not perceived how close this has come upon them. So long as these gentlemen were kept by the penal laws from the power of exercising any place or influence in the State, their antagonism was to the Imperial legislature. The Church no doubt was a grievance even then, but it was secondary, and they scarcely felt it because of the oppression of the laws; but now that those laws are repealed, and cocial equality is established, as far as the law can do it, they are mortified, and naturally mortified, at the aristocracy of gentility-if I must say it-the anstocracy of gentility which the Church maintains in the country. Well, why maintain all that? Why persevere in such an aggravation as this? Thus the question arises and is forced back upon us. In Romanism saving Christianity, or is it not? If it be. I protest I think that the Established Church in Ireland ought to be removed out of its way. If it be not, then I say at any risk, any amount of irritation, it becomes our duty, calmly and steadily to maintain that Church, and to strengthen and increase it. Well now, the question comes back upon us-Is Romanism saving Christianity ? If it be, then the Irish Society has no business in the world at all, and the Irish Catholic Mission has no business in the world." This is very fairly put, and it is clearly and unmistakeably a surrendering of the political and Par liamentary ground for maintaining the Established Church in Ireland. Parliament never dreamt of upholding the Established Church as a necessary piece of machinery for enabling the Irish peasantry to ascend to beaven. Noble lords and right honourable gentlemen-in any Session of Pariiament since the reign of Queen Anne-would have voted the Irish peasantry legal leave to go to the devil by any road they pleased, provided, in the interim, they engaged to pay rack-reats regularly, and maintained the Established Church as an institution for providing the means of living for younger sons, and for supplying daughters with dowries in the shape of presentations to their husbands to lucrative Church preferments. What enamoured the Irish Parliament was the abundant supply of loaves and fishes. The Established Church in Ireland was upheld as a State engine-as the Institution round which the Government could at any moment collect the garrison for keeping the Irish people in subjection. Ostensibly the Irish Church was supported by the State as being more favourable to the diffusion of the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty. I was not with the State a question of Heaven or Hell, or Christianity pure or nomixed, but it was simply a question of Civil Li-berty; and mixed up with that was the maintaining a State Church supposed to be essential to the imparting the security of a religious canction to late and extensive confiscations. But these are purposes for which the Established Church in Ireland is no longer required. Outholics are as much interested as Protestants in resisting all attempts to revive claims to confiscated estates, inasmuch as they have been for half-s-contury, and with the full sanction of the Catholic Bishops, large purchasers of such property. In fact, the progress of events, with regard to the possession of and succession to, landed property in France, in Spain, and in Italy, within the last thirty years has perfectly satisfied Parliament that Changes of tenare, produced by revolutions and conquests, are fully and anequivocally accepted in Oatholic as in Protestant countries, and that no Bishop in France, the Bishop of Orleans not excepted, would dream of advancing claims to any Church lands confiscated even so late as the first French Revolution. We accept, therefore, as quite fair the ground taken by Oanon M'Neille, and we call upon he Government to deal with the Irish Church question from that point of view. Whatever oaths Lord Palmerston and his colleagues may have taken, or whatever acticles of subscription they may have signed, we feel very confident that they neither behere, nor will they venture to say, that the Outholic Church, as governed and represented by the Pope, is not a salvationable Church in all the fullness for which they claim sulration for the various Protestant churches throughout Ohristendom. We are very sure that no Government in this country, in these days, would have the bardthood to spoly to legislation noy such test of unfitness for equality as Dr. Me-Neille admits only could warreat the longer continuance of the present Irish Church Establishmont. Therefore, the Canon's speech is a surrender of all the political ascendancy pretensions of the Established Church in Ireland, and also a sufrander of the Icish Ghurch Missions' right to exist in any part of the world .-- Hull Advertiser.

A. SCMMONS TO DRATH.- The propriety of Irish But, why was there a necessity for such 'attain-men resident in the Northern States enlisting in the ment?' Why has it not been fully and generously men resident in the Northern States enlisting in the | ment ?' Federal army is a question on which we have hesitated to deliver an opinion. We have often lamented the vast effusion of Irish blood in the struggle; but we have always felt that it was for Irish-Americans themselves to decide whether they were bound or not by the ties of duty and loyalty to their adopted country to take up arms on behalf of the Federal Government. But even for those who are willing to patriotism and fidelity, it is impossible to read with-out indignation many of the paragraphs which are published by the Northern press for the purpose of inducing our countrymen to enlist. Take, for instance, the following which appeared lately in a journal which circulates principally amongst the irish-American population of the North : --

" FILL UP THE BANKS!

" The inducements to enlist are extraordinary ; for with the seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars which the volunteer receives he can buy a farm out West for his family, stock it, and locate them comfortably. And this with the almost certainty that few days ago of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of he himself will be spared to enjoy it, for it is not probable that any of the men now volunteering will On Monday an inquest was held on the body of ever see active service. The present call once filled the guard of a mineral train on the Dublin, Wickup, the rebels will acknowledge the uselessness of low, and Wexford Railway, who came by his death further resistance. To persevere longer would be to by falling between the wheels of his train, while in doom themselves and their families to hopeless beggary, if not to extinction."

Here are pretty inducements. It will be observed that none of the usual arguments about fealty to one's adopted country, the necessity of preserving the Union, &c., are employed. The reader is recommended to enlist, because a bribe of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars is offered, with which the volunteer could purchase "a farm out West, stock it, and locate his family on it comfortably, with the almost certainty that he himself will be spared to enjoy it." A farm out West! God help us! The farms which thousands of the same race as that to which the journal we refer to now addresses its exexhortations have found are comprised in six feet of reddened Virginian soil. They, too, had been told of the large bonnty and tull pay, and though we are convinced that motives far nobler animated them the picture of the song farm 'out West' may have shone brightly before their eyes too. The hardships of war, before which they never shrank, came in all their dreary reality; but the comfortable location, the farm, and the stock-they remained 'out West,' we suppose, where the Irish volunteers never reached then, for the only fields they stamped their names on have been the fields of battle, where corpses were piled in the hard-fought contest, and the only harvests they reaped in have been the bloody harvests of death. In their time, too. just as in the present day, the story was put forward that the 'rebels were just about to discontinue their efforts.' 'This cail was always to be the last-' the uselessness of further resistance' was always just about to be acknowledged by the rebels. It is had enough to find writings such as these in the organs of fanatical abolitionists, but it is surely saddening to find them in papers supposed to have the Irisb interests at heart. It is bad enough to find arguments so false and mercenary put forward, even in the hired organs of President Lincoln's Government; but it is far worse to find them used in journals which we must assume to be independent; and we, who have long since become convinced of the futility of publicly interfering with or discussing, at this side of the Atlantic a question which we cannot hope to influence by our opinion or advice, are unable to avoid expressing our sentiments on paragraphs such as the one we have quoted, and declaring our astonishment at the fact that journals which affect so much zeal for the Irish interest, and denounce so strenuously and persistently 'Beecher, Greely, and the Abolitionists,' should still be found abandoning so completely the one, and performing so readily and unscrupulously the dirtiest work of the other .- Dublin Nation.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION .- The Mixed System .- 'Omnibus Omnia,' writing to the Globe in reference to the mixed system of education forced on Catholics in England, says-' The difficulty which you labor under, as well as other Protestants who interest themselves with regard to Oatholic education is this -namely, that you do not see why the Catholics cannot submit to a mixed education, 'as well as other religious communities.' The simple fact is that, with Catholics there is a dogmatic teaching, whilst with Protestants of every persuasion there is nothing of the kind. With Catholics there is a positive, well-defined doctrine, with a legitimate, acive ecclesiastical tribunal for defining and settling any misconception, to which every sincere, good Catholic would readily bow submission. With Protestants it is different ; with them there is no logmatic teaching. The very fundamental principle on which Protestantism is based abjures anything of the kind, and insists on the principle that every man is at liberty to set up for himself his own religious principle. With such a state of things how can it be expected to bring about a system of mixed education when the principles of religion so widely differ? The very tone and bearing even of a Catholic mathematical teacher differ from that of a Protestant professor. This tone and bearing has its influence on children. The social and moral atmosphere of separate schools, where children are trained on such adverse principles, must indeed be very marked. If Protestants disregard the mixing of their children with those of Catholics in schools, I cannot see why Catholics who do object to this mixed system should not have their conscientious scruples protected - why they should be compelled, default any education at all, to send their children to schools disapproved of by their Clergy, and so opposed to the principles of their Church ! Referring to Dr. Doyle's letter you draw attention to the 'striking contrast between the Catholic Clergy of England and those of Ireland.' In England, to use Dr. Doyle's expression, gratitude would be indeed great if they had the same facilities and help extended to them as to their brethren in Ireland.' But what does Dr. Dovle say pesides? He says this of the school he alludes to: The number of children is 500, and, with a few exceptions, the whole are children of poor Irish Caholics. Now, I have never been permitted to enter the school once, and am I not now to give religious instruction to these poor children! Indeed the Doctor has reason to say that 'his gratitude would be great if the facilities and help were extended to him as to his brethren in Ireland. It is not to be inferred that the Doctor means that the Government scheme of mixed education is the beau ideal of an educational system for Catholic children. It means only, that had as the Irish mixed education is, it is considerably better than what his 500 poor Irish children are subject to here in England. What fair pretence can be set up for not allowing Catholics to educate their own children? The Government contribute to the expense of their education in mixed schools. The Catholics only ask for the same quota of expense now paid for the education of their poor children, and to educate them under their own specisi care. The Government have established Catholic school inspectors; is this not a sufficient guarantee that the children are properly educated ? Those Catholics who are able to pay for the education of their children can, without let or hindrance, send their children to a school taught on purely Catholic principles. Why abould our less fortunate brethren not have the same religious liberty accorded to them. A Government, boasting of its principles of 'civil and religious liberty,' to be consistent, should hasten to rectify the anomaly that Catholics so loudly complain of in this compulsory mixed education of their childron-which his Holiness and the Ontholic Hierarchy have so universally condemned, as pernicious to the interests of the children of their poorer belonged to the Royal Naval Reserve, have been bretheren, over whose welfare they have such a jealons care. Oatholics certainly have 'attained' a pensions, and are not to be allowed to recuter the

accorded to them without the many struggles they have had to undergo? A Oatholic born within the precincts of this realm has, by birthright, a claim to equality with a child of the most distinguished Protestant parents, in regard to his civil and religious liberty. Why is it that he finds both the one and the other only in partically accorded to him. Can it still be imagined, after so many years ' the schoolconcede most to arguments founded on appeals to | master has been abroad,' that there can be anything in the doctrinal principles of Catholics subversive of the rights or privileges of Protestants. Perhaps there may be still a few persons who have not yet shook off the effects of nursery tales, but the generality of educated Englishmen, assuredly must by this time be convinced that Catholics, in every respect, are as good citizens as their Protestant brethren. I trust these last remnants of oppression which still darken Brittania's fair escutcheon will soon disappear, and render it, indeed, a worthy of object of admiration. A confectioner at Limerick, a Mr. Coggin, died a

> a pet-monkey: motion, near Arklow, as he was attempting to pass along the side from wagon to wagon. Verdict-

> 'Accidental death.' A Queenstown correspondent informs us that the Government are still parsuing their investigations respecting the mysterious affair of the Kearsage -As yet the suquiry is conducted in private, but the matter has been taken up in earnest, and is, doubtless, the subject of pending diplomatic correspondence, which in due time will see the light.

> On the 19th ult., an Ennis correspondent writes-John O'Des, who was in custody on a charge of firing at Daniel O'Des and his wife, was again before the magistrates who, after investigating the case, and finding O'Dea's wife's evidence to differ widely from her informations, dismissed the charge and discharged the prisoner; at the same time they had no doubt but a shot was fired, and also that it was a blank charge.

Doubls having been expressed that the late Mr. F. M. Calcutt, M.P., had, shortly before his death, joined the Catholic communion, it may be well to state that all uncertainty is now removed, as a tablet has been erected in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, at Kensal Greene, to the memory of the deceased gentleman. Mr. Calcutt died in London, and his remains are interred in the catacombs of St. Mary's burial ground, which has lately been opened for the ence. Anybow, he need do no more. In a Catholic exclusive interment of deceased members of the Catholic Church, - Dublin Freeman.

Captain Henry, of county Kildare, late highsheriff for the county of Antrim, has made a reduc-tion of rent on his estate in the parish of Killend.---To a great number of his tenants he gave fifty per cent, on the half year's rent payable at November last, and to the remainder twenty-five per cent. This is on account of the late disastrous years which have passed, and the present low price of grain .--Mr. Henry's father was one of the first in Ulster to reduce his rents 25 per cent, for many years, in the time of agricultural distress. - Ulster Observer.

The Tuam Board of Guardians have stopped outdoor relief to the poor of Headford. Since that was inserted on our first form, we (Irish-American) have received the Connaught Putriot of the 26th ult., which says-'It is reported that the life of one of the poor of Headford has been eacrificed to the cruel and heartless economy of the Tuam Guardians. John Glynne is dead! The Guardiane, taking an unfair advantage of the absence of Father Conway, had no sooner deprived poor Glynne of the miserable pittance he had been receiving for some previous, than the sick man became visibly worse, and sank rapidly. This is one of the poor for whom the relieving officer, acting under the advice of the Guardians, had nothing but a cart to remove him to | ratified, and pronounced indissoluble by fleaven it the workhouse. Will these Guardians of the poor put their hands to their breasts, and examine their consciences on the share they had in the death of of their natural lives of the contracting parties. The poor John Glynne.'

A very influential meeting was convened by requisition in Dublin a few days ago, for the purpose of organising a public subscription by which to in-demnify Alderman John Reynolds for the expenses for the Catholic poor of Ballinasioe the inestimable daily to be found in the public journals in England.

MATRIMONIAL BLISS IN ENGLAND .- An English pa- | that they might not inaptly be ce called female ironper descanting in relation to the various qualities of clads, wholly impenetrable to the feeling of shame cannubial bliss, states that in the city of London the and delicacy which were wont to distinguish the official records for the last year stands thus .- Runaway wives, 1,132; runaway husbands, 2,848; mar-ried persons legally divorced, 4,175; living in open warfare, 17,345; living in private misunderstanding 13,340; mutually indifferent, 55,175; regarded as happy, 3,175; nearly happy, 127; perfectly happy, 13.

THE CRIME OF INCENDIARISM. - At the various assize courts held throughout the country the judges expressed their astonishment and regret at the increase of the crime of incendiarism, which seems to have manifested itself simultaneously at different points. There were no fewer than six of these cases before Mr. Baron Martin at Chelmsford this week. Some of these crimes are apparently committed by young children, but in other cases the perpetrators are persons of mature age, who appear to be actuated by diabolical malice only .- Standard.

A man without religion who has raised himself to power in England has no reason to dislike the na- slight frost. In the fields the wheat crops are retional religion, but every reason to respect and faor it. It is a most decent, decorous, well conducted, and well connected member of society. It is useful weather, is very large. Turnips have hardly ceased in supplying subjects of interest to thousands of respectable men, and millions of women and children. mas than Christmas. It is politically useful. It gives a harmless vent te one of the strongest principles of human nature, and so saves a world of trouble which might otherwise be occasioned by fanaticism. Its establishment is one of the most important parts of the public patronage, and is the means of concecting the material interests of many thousand families with the established order of things. All these things influence an English statesman on behalf of the national religion. even if he deliberately and consciously disbelieves both it and Christianity as a whole. But in truth he is not very likely to do this, if there is nothing to bring the subject strongly before his mind and compei him to come to a conclusion. If any one doctrine of the Establishment disgusts him, he may openly reject that one, and yet continue to be a good Church of England layman. For only the Clergy are required to profess any particular creed, and as the whole national religion avowedly rests on the private judgment of each individual, the authority of any point of it which he is inclined to adopt is not shaken by his rejecting others which he does not like. The result is that an irreligious Protestant who rises to political power in England usually continues not only to profess the national religion, but, in a general and a vague way, to believe it. Mennwhile there is nothing in it to annoy or disturb him. If he likes to go to church once on Sundays, he is exemplary; if he does not, it makes no great differcountry, on the other hand, the Church touches some sensitive part of an irreligious man at every turn. It is always annoying him. It has its own laws and instilutions, and these come in collision with the measures he would like to carry out. It is ten to one that some member of his family or some near friend believes the Catholic religion to be the one thing on earth worth living for. Cases arise in which even his wife finds herself compelled either to oppose him or to offend God, and if she is a Catholic, her choice is made. Questions about divorce, about education about burials, bring him into sharp collision with the Church or constituted society, which has laws of its own older than the laws of the land, and superior to them in authority. The result is, that an irreligious man who rises to political power in a Catholic country-even if he still chooses to call himself a Catholic-is under a perpetual temptation to a quarrel with the Church.- Weekly Register.

A LADY LAWYER FOR THE DIVORCE COURT,-It was prognosticated by most thinking men, and, no doubt, by most thinking women too, that the Divorce Court would be productive of a world of mischief, and their prognostications have proved but too correct. A ruthless destroyer of domestic happiness, making yoid and null the most sacred and most blading of contracts-contracts sanctioned, prescribed, self- the Divorce Court summarily dissolves a partpership entered into for botter or worse for the term process by which this solemn bond is legally broken is as swift and simple as it is scandalous and unprincipled, and the preliminaries to it, in nine cases out of ten, more scandalous still. We do not intend to pander to the depraved taste which is gratified by ted particularly about her child. - Manchester Guarincurred by him in his successful efforts to provide such details of the Court's proceedings as are almost dian.

gentler ser .- Dublin Telegraph.

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CANADIAN EMIGRATION FROM PAIBLEY .- The mombers of the Paisley Emigration Society are about to send circulars to gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood, soliciting subscriptions to enable them to emigrate to Canada in the spring. The most of them weunderstand, are handloom weavers of good character, who are anxious to emigrate to our Canadian colony with the view of being able to provide a more comfortable maintenance for themselves and families - Glusgow Mail Dec. 25th.

A CHRISTMAS SUMMER .- In Yorkshire the mildness of the season is unusual. The gardens, many of them retain the scarlet geraniums and stocks of summer yet in bloom, and roses still keep their foilage. Gooseberries are in leaf partly, and about seaggithorpe, in full south positions, have actually flowered ; and rhubarb is pushing in the open ground. Altogether there have not been more than 12 hours or markably forward-' proud,' as the farmers say, and the breadth of wheat sown, thanks to the open growing yet; the senson, indeed ismore like Michael-

THE STOCKPORT POISONING CASE .- At the Cheshire assizes, before Mr. Justice Willes, on Tuesday Alice Hewit, alias Holt, 27, was charged with poisoning her mother, Mary Bailey, at Stockport. Mr. M'Letyre and Mr. H. Lloyd appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Swettenham defended. Mr. M'latyre, in stating the case, said the prisoner had lived with a woman named Holt, and was the main support of her mother, the deceased. Some time ago the prisoner proposed to insure her own life and that of her mother in an insurance society, but this project full through for a time. In Febuary last, however, the prisoner asked a woman named Ann Bayley, to personate her (prisoner's) mother before the doctor for a life policy Bayley refused. The prisoner then procured a woman named Betty Wood to personate Mary Bayley, who was at that time lying ill, and a certificare of acceptance of the insurance was issued. Mrs. Bayley became ill, and was attended by the parish doctor, who was surprised to find his remedies fail. On three occasions pork pies were purchased and partaken of by the mother, who was sick afterwards. The deceased got worse, and prisoner called in Mr. Barker, who never met the parish doctor, so that each prescribed in ignorance of the other's visits. A nurse called Ryle was in attendance on her, and was repeatedly asked by the prisoner, 'Is my mother dy-ing ?' On the 25th of March she purchased some arsenic and on that evening the prisoner bought some more, and when she came bome put it in a jug with water. Before decensed died the prisoner bought some brandy for her mother, who drank it and then said, 'There are some grounds at the bottom.' The prisoner said, 'You ought to have drunk it, grounds and all.' During the night the deceased was worse, and she died in the morning. The prisoner subse-quently said to Ann Bayley, 'Well, I'm very glad my mother died, for all my clothes were fast; I wanted to get them out.' The insurance Society paid the amount of the policy, but after a time suspicion was aroused, and the body was exhumed, when it was found, on a post mortem examination, to be saturated with arsenic. Several witnesses having been examined in support of this statement, the court adjourned. The prisoner was brought up on Wednesday, and Mr. Swettenham having addressed the jury, his lordship summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of 'Guilty.' The prisoner was sentenced to death in the usual manner.

The execution of the wretched woman Alicy Hewitt alias Holt, now lying in the condemned cell at Chester Castle, convicted for the murder of her mother, by poison, at Stockport, is fixed to take place on the 28th instant. The jury's recommendation to mercy has been forwarded to her Majesty's advisors, but the circumstances of the murder are such as to leave very little ground for hope that the sentence will be commutted. We do not learn that any other steps have been taken in her behalf, either in Chester or Stockport. The culprit would have been tried at the last summer assizes but for her pregnancy. She has since been delivered of a child, which was taken away from her on Thursday. Since her conviction she has been very restless, exhibiting great remorse of conscience, and at times abe becomes much exci-

The Dover Chronicle points out to its renders the strange notions of a bishop, and says that : - ' The Bishop of Oxford, in his late charge at Aylesbury, made some remerke which have excited much attention, especially amongst those who value the religious freedom and independence secured to us by the Reformation. In the first place, the Bishop Inid down, in the broadest manner. that the authority of the Anglican Church is superior to that at the Bible, We should be unable,' said the Bishop, ' to maintain the divine authority of the Scriptures, if we gave up the authority of the Church. The two are absolute correlatives. In the Church's sense of the word, we could have no Bible, if we had no Church; for the Church was its witness and keeper. The Church was and must be the Sible. It must receive the Sible; it must propound the Bible to each separate soul as the Word of God.' The Bishop in the same charge, enumerates, as the special gindrances the Church had to contend with, bad cottages, heershops, and 'the presence of Dissent in their parishes;' the Rev. Prelate adding, 'In some parts of the dioceso a bindrance had been experienced, owing to the intrusion of the neighboring clergy associating with Dissenters in holding religious meetings.' This practico the Bishop denounced in no very measured terms as a breach of implied contracts, the violation of a divine command, and as ' tending to dishonor the common ministry.' Some of the Bishop of Uxford's ussociates on the Episcopal bench must share these heavy denonciations with the offending clergy of his dincese; for only a week or two ago the Bishop of Lichfel publicly stated that be was glad to associate with Dissenters in works of piety and usufalness." The position of affairs throughout Lancashire still presents a dreary aspect, and it is foured that to mapy the could winter will be a time of much suffering. On this matter, Mr. Farnell reports that on the 5th inst. there was a small increase of \$28 in the twenty-seven unions in the eotton manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week. We do not think, however, that this increase is to be altogether attributed to cotton failure, for at this acason of the year there are large sumbers of persons consected with spriculture, building, dec., who fall out of work.

Sunwberrles and rasperries are now growing in the open sir in a garden of a Mr. Joyce, Abbey Farm, Bear Waterford.

advantage of the ministrations of the Sisters of Charity in the Workhouse, and to mark their appreciation of his great services to the Liberal cause for the last forty years. The meeting was attended by several of the most eminent members of the Liberal party in Dublin, and very flattering speeches were delivered by Sir Colman O'Logblan, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C.; Sir John Gray, Alderman Carroll, and others. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and a subscription list was opened which in few momente exhibited a very bandsome amount. There can be no question of Alderman Reynolds' services to the popular cause in Ireland. He was an active member of the Catholic Association ; he has taken a prominent and useful part in promoting all the valuable local reforms and improvements in Dublin since 1830, and of his services in the Ballinasloe affair it is impossible to speak in too commendatory terms. For six years he fought the battle of the poor and religion against the Earl of Clancarty and his bigotted adherents in and about Ballinasloe, and it was not without immense trouble and labor, and very considerable pecuniary expenditure, that he at last succeeded, almost against hope, in breaking down the barriers of religious intolerance and lordly influence which obstructed his path .- Weekly Register. THE NATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD IN IRELAND. -

The Presbyterians of the North, if we are to believe their organs, are trembling for the fate of their cherished Board. The 3,000 Catholic priests and 26 Catholic Bishops of Ireland arc, after all, to be a power in the State. The ' clerical interference' is working wonders at the Board. The handful of Presbyter-ians in Ulster, where the Catholics number two to one, are really very much put about by the idea that the Catholics of the other Provinces, where no other denomination has a standing, should object to have infidel and ant:-Oatholic doctrines diffused among them. To the utter disgust of their infidel advisers and friends, the Catholics of Ireland still place unlimited confidence in the wisdom and guidance of their venerated and beloved pastors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Convension .--- We have been requested to state that the Rev. Henry Anderson Dance, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxon, was received into the Catho-lio Church of St. Acue's, Spicer street, Spitalfields, on Saturday, - London Tablet.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTKINSTER. - A paragraph has appeared in some of the papers stating that Car dinal Wiseman's health is so bad that he is likely to be removed from the position he holds, and to be succeeded by Dr Manning. The best commentary on the report is that the Cardinal has undertaken to preach at St. Mary's. Monifields, to-morrow (Christ-mass) morning .- Times, 24th ult.

THE CONFEDENATE CRUBERS - The Government imployes at the dockyard. Sheerness, who volunteered to fit out and equip the Rappahannack as a war ship for the Confederates, have been discharged for violating the neutrality laws of the country. It is understund, also, that the numes of those of the crews of the Alabama, Georgin, and Florida, who stricken from the list, with the loss of all pay and costain amount of religious liberty in this kingdom. | service. - Liverpool Duily Post.

The incessant gratification of that vitiated and prorient taste is, however, only one of the many moral diseases which the new Divorce Law has engendered. Take for instance the following announcement, in a public journal, from one of the gentle sex :-

"Divorce .- A lady, thoroughly conversant with the routine and practice of this Court, can be consulted from eleven to three daily. All communications strictly confidential. Eminent counsel provided. Letters enclosed, with stamped directed envelops, Mrs. ____, of ___ street, ___ road." It must be remembered that the advertiser makes

no reserva ion as to the sex of the clients who may feel desirous of consulting her. Like the "Knight of the Hammer," she indiscriminately invites ladies and gentlemen to 'walk in' and purchase the com-modity she has to dispose of. The people who have been so much at a loss to find employment for wo men must have been arrant dolts not to have long ago discovered what an admirable field the mysteries of the Divorce Court had opened to them. What re-lief must a fair dame, bent on severing the marringe tie, derive from pouring her connubial griefs into the sympathetic bosom of a lady thoroughly conversant with the routine and practice of the Court that can do the needful so well and so expeditiously | Or suppose the client a gentleman anxious to be off with an old love and on with a new one, how delightful to be able to pour bis tale of affections into an ear so admirably attuned to such "romances of real life" True, he might feel somewhat embarassed at first, and somewhat anxious to know how a 'Lady' had become so thoroughly conversant with the routine and practice of the Court. Had she been more sinned against than sinning ? Was she quite removed from matrimonial trammels, or had she ever been bound by any? Was abe a victim of some brutal Benedict, or the reverse? What could have induced her to pecome a jurusconsultus in matters so delicate? What, indeed I what but the wide-spread demoralisation which the law administered in that Court had produced. Mothers and daughters had become co familiar with it; the world around them has been brought to regard it as such an ordinary and every day occurrence, and so much a matter of course. There, either the husband or the wile, or both toge-ther, second to vie with each other in giving the greatest publicity to acts and scenes that even the most abandoned and shameless would rather see concealed than exposed. Complaints are continually rung in our ears about the spread of the social . evil, and we see now and then a knut of well-disp sed men, striving to check it by gathering round them ra many as they can of the frail creatures who minister to it. Preaching and praying, counsel and confectionary, ies and toast, tracts and trummery, are libetally distributed amongst them, as a means of recloumog them from their scandelous lives. But what acaus all this when a single newspaper report of a

ese in the Divorce Court does more to disseminate the germs of evil than all the preachments and persussions of such philanthropists, can effect towards matchanaking but it is something now to find them offering their services as match breakers. Had, some one of the sex volunteered her services in the come terry of media friz in such matters there would be some appearance of propriety in the automacement. But it certainly sh we that strong minded women

Montreal O. E. have arrived at such a pitch of strong mindedness 1. Jan. 22.

Who is N. H. Dowss? - He is, or, rather, was a public benefactor, a philantrophist. Bo is now dead, hat he has left babied him a monument more lasting than brass or marble. His memory is enshrized in the hearts of a grateful people, and his Baisamic Elixie is ac aught to be a household treasure in every family. It is a certain cure for coughs and colds.

Bee advertisement in another column, John F. Henry & Go, Proprietors, 383 St. P.ul St. Montreal, G. E. Jan. 22.

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Time will TELL .- Yes that is the euro test. That chich does not appear plain to day, may be thoroughly cleared up in a short time. Our certait ties its diminution. Lodies have, from time immemorial , and uncertainties are all to be decided by time, which been distinguished for their skill and address in | never fails to bring out the trues or faisity of any matter. For five years the Vermont Liniment bes been before the public and their verdict, has always been stendily in its favor. Use it for pains both in-ternally and externally. It is warranted. John F. Henry & Go. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 22, 1864

The True Witness. S HALLAND CATHOLIC. CHRONICLE, 8 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by

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J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERE, Editor.

TEBME:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their 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 riers, 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 Xavier Street ; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup.) No. 22, Great St. Jumes Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.

IF We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Past-Office, unless prevuid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The danger of a European war seems imminent. The British Government has announced to Austria and Prussia that it adheres to the Treaty of London, and considers that Treaty binding on all the contracting parties ; so that if Schleswig be invaded by German troops, the Danes will be entitled to challenge the assistance of Great Britain in defence of their claims and Treaty rights. On the other hand the Doke of Augustenburg, who has already been proclaimed as Sovereign, has written to Louis Napoleon announcing his assumption of the Government of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, and " confidently submitting the question of right to the sulightened appreciation" of His Imperial Majesty. The latter replies-taking occasion at the same time to taunt the British Government with its refusal to accept the pronosed Congress-to the effect that, as having fought Sinself for Italian independence, and as baving raised his voice for Polish independence, he cannot but have the same sentiments of sympathy. and obey the same principles, in the case of Germany. Finally he expresses his wish that the Duke of Augustenburg's rights may be examined by the Germanic Diet; and that their decision being submitted to the signataries of the London Convention, the national sentiment so energetically manifested in Germany may receive a legitimate satisfaction. That a war in which all the Great Powers will find themselves involved will be the upshot of this complicated piece of business, is an opinion very generally entertained.

Turning our eyes Southward the political horizon is most menacing. The Piedmontese Government is once more making common cause with the extreme revolutionary party, and large bodies of volunteers are being enrolled and armed throughout the North of Italy for an attack upon Venetia. The health and spirits of the Sovereign Pontiff are, thank God ! excellent; and his late action in filling up the long vacant Sees in Italy is a sign of his inflexible determination to uphold the rights of the Church in spite of the opposition of the civil power .--The Times' correspondent, indeed, and other writers of a similar stamp, speak of it as an encroachment upon " right which every Catholic sovereign reserves to himself;" but they do not tell us whence or when the civil magistrate acquired the "right" to appoint the pastors of the Catholic Church; and the existence of any such right always has been, and ever will be denied, and stoutly resisted by every Catholic. and by every lover of civil and religious liberty. What, we should like to know, would be the language and bearing of our Methodist or Presbyterion fellow-citizens in Canada, were the civil magistrate to claim the right of filling up the vacancies in the pastorates of their several insinuating that the Catholic Church has recogcburches? As our readers are aware, a motion was lately of the word, he propounds to us the following brought forward in the Italian Parliament, by a | question :--Liberal member, D'Ondes de Reggio, for an investigation into the cruelties perpetrated by vestigation into the crueities perpetrated by of France, was a marriage or a concubinage."employment of torture upon persons suspected of political offences. The mover supported his case | ing him upon a point of fact. The British by a number of well authenticated stories; but | Whig is guilty of an anachronism. Eleanor of the Piedmontese Government conscious of their guilt, and dreading the scandal which the official publication of their atrocities would occasion | Phillip Augustus of France; whose attempt to throughout Europe, refused to allow the asked for divorce Ingelburga sister of the King of Deninvestigation to take place. In consequence the | mark, the British Whig has apparently con-Neapolital Liberals now hold themselves aloof founded with the events of the previous reign. from the Piedmontese party, and uine of their that of Louis VII of France, the father of most influential Deputies have already given in Phillip Augustus. their resignation. This it is expected will Louis VII, when still a young man and during society, or to win a smile of recognition from shortly be imitated by others; and it is pretty the life time of his father Louis VI. of France, clear that there is, not only no sympathy, but contracted a pretended matrimonial union with violent antagonism betwirt the Neapolitans of his blood relation Eleanor, beiress of Guienne and all shades of politics, and their Piedmontese con- Poictou, in order to secure the possession of querors. The relative positions in short of the these important fiels to the throne of France .two are as are those of the Poles and the Rus- We need not rake up the subsequent levities of sians. In this crisis, so menacing to Italian the said Eleanor, her conduct at Antioch or Unity, the voice of Garibaldi makes itself heard. her reported intrigues with the handsome infidel-He foretells war with Austria in the Spring, and for 'tis an old scandal which can scarce interest " in the name and with the honesty of Victor Holy Land, Louis VII was by no means loth to them, any Church organisation at all, or any ec-

the Dictature of the entire Kingdom. Let the Parliament be closed." Thus, though always commencing with great swelling words about Liberty and the " rights of man," Liberalism is invariably, such is the fatality attending it, obliged to finish off with a Dictator and military absolutism.

We regret to see by the Liverpool Post that the genuine spirit of Protestantism broke out in an unmistakeable manner on Christmas Eve, or rather the morning of Christmas Day. The Rev. Mr. Sullivan, assisted by other priests, was celebrating Midnight Mass in St. Anne's Church, when a gang of Protestants, many of them in an advanced state of intoxication, forced their way into the sacred building, and with loud shouts of " to hell with the Pope, d-n the Priests," and other Protestant rallying cries of a similar nature, interspersed with much obscenity, interrupted the service. During the confusion and riot that ensued, the celebrant, the Rev-Father Sullivan, whose health has long been weak, fainted at the Altar, and was carried away into an adjacent apartment. The police, under the orders of Inspector Wilson, managed at last to clear the church of the rioters ; but again and again the latter returned

to the charge, with a spirit worthy of the "No-Popery" riots of last century under Lord George Gordon. The sacrifice of the Mass was then continued without further interruption, although a large mob was gathered outside, and by its language and demeanor kept up the excitement for many hours. The diatribes of the evangelical press against the "Spread of Romanism" and the "Rapid and Alarming Increase of Popern" are beginning to bring forth their expected and natural fruits.

Though no important military operations have aken place in the United States during the past week, the steady rise in the price of gold at New York is a significative fact, and would seem to indicate that the end of the war is not so close at hand as the somewhat jubilant tone of the Northern press would otherwise lead us to expect was the case. The South has no doubt met with serious reverses during the autumnal campaign of 1863; but the spirit of the Confederates is not broken, their army is still in the field, and Charleston is not yet taken. Much yet remains to be done before a people so bold, so determined, and fighting for their liberties, their homes and firesides, can be thoroughly subdued. We have tidings of an awful catastrophe at Santiago, Chili, on the evening of the 14th ult.

The Cathedral was crowded in celebration of some religious ceremony, when from the lamps near the altar, fire was communicated to the decorations. The flames spread rapidly; the congregation rushed to the doors which they blocked up, rendering egress impossible ; and in an incredibly short space of time the roof fell in, and the tragedy was completed. It is estimated that upwards of 2,000 people, mostly women and children perished in the flames. Already says

Emmanuel ... Let him be promptly invested with avail himself of the plea of consanguinity to get clesiastical character whatsoever in their pseudo pear, on the authority of an article which an rid of a woman whom he did not love, to whom he had been united for political motives, and whose conduct was, to say the least, unworthy of a Christian matron, the wife of a crusader and a King of France. By some it is pretended that he himself took the initiative; by others it is asserted that the Prelates of France remonstrated with him upon the inconsistency of his conduct

> in that he, making high professions of piety, should persist in living in inhallowed intercourse, with a woman to whom he was so closely connected by ties of blood. . The King hereupon professed unqualified submission to the commands of Holy Church : and a Council of the Prelates of the Kingdom having been convened to examine into the question of consanguinity, it was established that Louis and Eleanor were within the prohibited degrees, and it was therefore declared that their pretended matrimonial union was, ab enetio, null and void. There was no divorce in the case at all, nor was the question of divorce so much as mooted. The only question at issue was this, "Were the couple ever married ?" and this question having been decided in the negative, Louis in obedience to the Church separated from Eleanor-resigning at the same time her splendid dower of Guenne and Poictou which she immediately carried over to Prince Henry subsequently King of England, and who by this transaction became Lord of some of the fairest provinces of France.

That the Church did not too readily, or except upon certain knowledge of facts, admit the plea of consanguinity which in the middle ages was often set up by the parties to unhappy matrimonial unions, may be concluded from what occurred a few years afterwards in the reign of Phillip Augustus, whose case the British Whig confounds with that of his father, Louis VII .--The former, desirous of getting rid of his wife Ingelburga of Denmark, in order that he might marry Agnes of Meranie, raised this plea of consanguinity, repudiated Ingelburga, and contracted a pretended marriage with the said Agnes. Rome ordered the validity of the plea | the XVI. century, and the Oriental schismatics of consanguinity to be enquired into; and as investigation showed that that plea was ill-founded, the Pope heedless of consequences to himself. and of the importance of maintaining friendly relations with the King of France, ordered the latter immediately to separate himself from Agnes, and to take back his legitimate wile logelburga. Upon the refusal of Phillip Augustus to obey, the Pope placed the entire Kingdom of France under an interdict; and though the King at first attempted reprisals upon Church sects, with whom they desire to enter into comproperty, and assumed an attitude of defiance. munion, as heathens, as plunged in darkness, suhe was at last compelled to humble himself before perstition, and idolatry, and treat them as destitute God's Vicar on earth, and to take back publicly the wife whom he had iniquitously repudiated. The Oriental doctrines of the Real Presence in Thus did the Church in the twelfth century vindicate the sanctity of the marriage fie, and thus did she treat the plea of consanguinity when cation of Saints, and every one of those dogmas that plea was put forward on insufficient grounds, which the Anglican sect denounces as idola-We may therefore, we say, conclude that in the trous and damnable, are substantially identical case of Louis VII the father of Phillip Augustus with those of Rome, as they are all based upon the plea of consanguinity was well established ; the idea of a real valid sacrifice daily offered on that consequently Louis never was married to the altars of the Church, as a propitiztion for the living and the dead. There is therefore " no Eleanor of Guienne; and that consequently the tein question menaced the peace of Europe ; the latter was the legitimate wife of Prince Henry one point of dogma in question betwixt Lambeth whom she subsequently married. We suppose and Rome, with the sole exception of the Papal was asserted that the Archduke Maximilian had that we need scarcely remind our friend the Supremacy, upon which the Oriental sects do British Whig that Phillip Augustus was not the not agree with the latter and differ from the forissue of the union betwixt Lous VII. and mer ; whilst, with that solitary exception, on all

bishops and hogus priests-they turn for consolation to the Nestorians; but even the Nestorians, heretics though they be, and denying that one divine personality of Our Blessed Lord. the latter, and spurn with contumely the proffered alliance. There is no indignity to which Anglicans are not ready to submit, no sacrifice of Christian truth however important, which they are not prepared to make, provided that by that act of humiliation, by that renunciation of the fragments of Christian truth which they still retain, they may get some one body of Christians with valid Orders, and with undoubted historical claims to a genuine Episcopate, to recognise their pretensions to form a " Church ;" and to acknowledge in the persons of the nominees of the British Crown, real Bishons, and duly ordained Priests. What though the Athanasian Creed, which is professedly one of the formularies of the Anglican sect, in express terms reckons amongst those who must perish everlastingly, all who entertain the erroneous doctrines concerning Christ and the unity of His Person, professed by the Nestorians !-- to those Nestorians, who dissolve Christ, whose doctrinal errors strike at the very roots of the entire Christian system, do Anglicans stretch out the right hand of fellowship, praying in all humility to be admitted to intercommunion with them, and yet praying in vain. The most corrupt form of Christianity which obtains in the East would deem itself dishonored and polluted by communicating with Anglicanism. It is to conceal these constant rebuffs, to salve the wounds inflicted an Anglican self concert by these disdainful repudiations of their advances, that statements such as that which we have copied from the N.Y. Christian Times, of an approaching inter-communion, are put forth in the

public journals. Of course there is another reason: and that is to delude the more ignorant into the belie! that there is no essential difference. in dogma, or in mode of worship, betwixt the Parhamentary Church of England established in who broke off from the Catholic Church at a much earlier date. And herein is to be found the very cream of the joke: For, whilst by their proffers of fellowship, and negotiations for intercommunion. Anglicans explicitly recognise in the Oriental sects the character of true Christian Churches, they at the same time, ic that they send out to them missionaries to convert them from the errors of their ways to a knowledge of the Gospel, implicitly brand those very of " the Gospel" which Protestants alone possess. the Eucharist, and consequently the doctrine of Transubstantion, the Mass a Sacrifice, the Invo-

those questions whereon the Orientals differ from

the Latins-such as the double procession of the

Holy Ghost, the One person, and the Troy na-

subject to, the State, from which, and not from

peared a few days ago in the Montreal Witness, as copied from the Scotsman, and which contained a report of a lecture delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, first minister of Cuparwhich Anglicans professedly uphold, shrink from Fife, descriptive of his experiences during a recent tour. He had lately witnessed an assemblage of 70,000 persons at Hampton Court, and could not but contrast " the behaviour of that assembly with what happened among ourselves on similar occasions." The reverend gentleman thus delivered himself upon the subject :----

"It seemed that Scotch people could not meet without getting themselves intoxicated - without get. ting into low public-houses, and getting themselves made utterly useless in an hour's time."

Another point of contrast which the lecturer indicated was the "good humour of an English crowd :" and yet the foreigner from the Catholic countries of Europe is invariably struck by the surliness and boorishness of that same Eng. lish crowd, which in the opinion of a Scotch clergyman contrasts so favorably with the behavior of a Scotch crowd ! Again, a third thing struck the Scotch minister in England, accustomed to the blasphemy, the profanity and obscenity of Scotch crowds, with extreme surprise ; and that was the purity of the language of the people in England :---

whereas in our town here, at last hiring market. when he walked from one end to the other, he heard more blasphemy within ten yards than be beard during all the previous part of his life."

And yet if the testimony both of natives and foreigners may be relied upon, the people of England and the masses at an English crowd, are not remarkable for their abstemiousness from oaths, and profane invocations! What then must be the habitual language of the Scotch. when a Scotch minister visiting England, and mixing with its people, is so forcibly struck by the absence of bad language amongst the crowds at public assemblies, and especially at a Lord Mayor's Show to which he especially refers-as to give expression to his indignation against his own people in such terms as these !---

"When down at the railway station he saw scenes there the most degrading in the world. Scores of young men from the country-apparently farm servants-were beastly drunk, and were uttering onthe and obscene language of the most detestable kind."

What we ask must be the moral condition of that country, compared with which the moral condition of England-for sobriety, for courtesy for purity and decency-contrasts so forcibly, and so favorably ? One only consolation remains to the former, and that is the strictness of its Sabbath observances. Though as compared with the people of England, those of Scotland are so drunken, so brutal, so profane, and so obscene as to call forth the indignant remonstrances of their own ministers, and the comments of their own press, on one point they stand nobly distinguished amongst all the peoples of Europe. They keep the Sabbath, and tolerate no innocent amusements on Sundays as do Papists, and the denizens of other lands where the bible is a closed book, and where the light of "the Gospel" has not yet been revealed.

the telegram, 1,950 dead bodies have been recoved from the ruins.

By the Columbia from Galway we have European news to the 5th instant. The Hols-Danes had entirely evacuated the Duchy. It accepted the Crown of Mexico, and that he would sail for Mexico in March next with abundant reinforcements. The Imperial Parliament was to meet on the 4th of January. An upward tendency is reported in breadstuffs.

The British Whig contests the soundness of our views as to the character of the union contracted betwixt the first Napoleon and Marie Louise of Austria; and by way we suppose of nised the right of divorce, in the absolute sense

"Whether the marriage of King Henry the Second with Eleanor the divorced wife of Phillip Angustus

Our contemporary will excuse us for correct-Guierne, who subsequently married Henry the Second of England, never was the wife of

· Amongst the many men, illustrious in the twelfth century for their attachment to the Church, tures, ia Christ-the Anglican formularies agree and for their zeal in enforcing her laws respecting with those of the Latin or Western Church .-marriage, who reproached Louis VII. with his in. consistency, and the immorality of his connexion Neither by Catholics nor by Oriental schismatics with Eleanor, we may cite St. Bernard :---

Eleanor.

are Anglican Orders recognised; the self styled "Que fronte, obsecro, tantopere allis præscribere bishops and priests of the so-called English de consanguinitate laborat, homo cum sua (quod palam est) tertio ferme consanguinitatis gradu permanens consobrina." – Ad Stephanum Pranesti Church are in the eyes of Greeks, and of all Christian bodies in the East, mere laymen : and num Episcopum, S. Bernardi, Ep.

the organisation to which those pseudo bishops The above clearly shows that in the opinion of a and priests belong, is not so much as recognised most competent judge, Saint Bernard, the cohabitaby any one of them as a Church or Christian sotion of Louis with his blood relation Eleanor was a violation of the laws of the Church, and a public | ciety at all; or as anything more than a mere scandal. civil institution established by, and in all things

We find in one of our exchanges the follow-God, it holds, and in which alone it lives, and moves, and has its being. We can fancy then ing laughable announcement of an expected rapprochement betwixt the Applican sect, and some with what feelings of scorn, the Oriental secis, of the Oriental schismatics :--proud of their antiquity, and of their unbroken

"The New York Christian Times states that the succession of bishops, must receive the overtures of such an upstart, such a ridiculous preeffort to bring about an inter-communion between the Anglican, and the Greek and other Oriental Oburches is meeting with approval in the Russian lender, as the "Church by Law Established." Oburch.'

Never did wealthy, but base born parvenu DRUNKENNESS AND PROFAMITY IN SCOTstruggle more resolutely, and at the same time LAND .- It would not appear from the latest stamore ineffectually to obtain admission into good listics as if there were any diminution in those habits of excessive drinking which have brought some hanger-on of the grand monde, than so much discredit on the national character of do our poor Anglican friends to get themselves Scotland. On the contrary, that country still acknowledged as a Church, by some one of the retains its bad pre-eminence as the most immo-Oriental schismatical and heretical sects. They ral country in Europe; and her own children, -that is to say Anglicans-are not difficult, ministers of her own national church, painfully, they are by no means nice in the matter. ' If the contrast the habits of her people with the habits of Greeks, whose Orders are undoubled, and who those on the Southern side of the Border, who are retain all the prominently offensive doctrines of certainly not remarkable for their abstemiousess. But so it is. As compared with the cotch, the English are patterns of 'sobriety and ood manners. We say this, strange and barsh as it may apthe Latin Church, reject their overtures with ness. But so it is. As compared with the sees no safety for the Liberal cause except in a the men or women of the nineteenth century. disdain, and refuse not only to hold any kind of Scotch, the English are patterns of 'sobriety and Dictatorship. "Let us unite," so be writes,- Suffice it to say that after his return from the communion with them, but even to recognise in good manners.

POOR PARSONS .- The London Times having been made the medium for conveying to the ears of a dull and unsympathising public, the sufferings of the "poor parsons" of the " Church as by law established"-many of whose whom are doomed to starve on revenues varying from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per annum-G. B. responds through the same channel, and contrasts the poverty of the Anglican minister with the affluence of the Catholic Bishops and Romish priests in England. Of the latter he observes that "very few of them have more than £100 (about \$500,) and a house ; and the Bishops average about £300 a-year (say \$1,500,) if so much ;" and he adds :--

Yet the Roman Catholic clergy do not complain of poverty. Some of them are canons, but their dignities are merely honorary, so there are no " prizes for them.

Many of them have a large population to look after. And here let me observe that your correspondent who writes about the incumbents of a town of 20,000 and a district of 10,000 population does not state how many of them belong to the Established Church.

The Protestant clergy write pathetically about the labor of doing duty and two services on Sunday. But what would they say to six hours in the Confessional? I have many times seen a priest called away from his dinner by the Confessional bell. Then there is the administration of the last sacraments to the sick.

I think "Clericus Asaphensis" would say that for these labors 1001 a year is 'miserable remuneration,' yet the Catholic priest is contented, though no doubt he would like to be better paid.

The Protestant minister is of course a more costly article than the Catholic priest, since the celibacy of the latter exonerates him from the burden of supporting a wife and children. But is it not remarkable that, whilst for the wealthy Anglican ministry it is, as the Bishop of Oxford lately remarked, almost impossible to obtain recruits, no such difficulty is experienced in filling up the ranks of the Catholic priesthood. Nay ! young men, well born, highly educated, and with every prospect of worldly prosperity and professional advancement before them, cheerfully sacrifice those prospects in the Anglican Establishment, and voluntarily take upon themselves the arduous duties of the ill-paid and scorned Catholic priest.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-JANUARY 22, 1864.

BISHOP OF NEW YORK .- The names of the Right Rer. Dr. Bailey, of New Jersey, as dignus, of the Right Rev. Dr. Timon of Buffalo as dignior, and ot the Right Rev. Dr. MiCloskey of Albany as dignissimus, have, we understand, been transmitted to Rome, for the selection from amongst them by the Sovereign Pontiff of a successor to the late lamented Dr. Hughes in the Archiepiscopal See of New York.

At a Consistory held in the Valican on the 21st ult., the Holy Father was pleased to appoint the Reverend Mr. Morrison of the Diocess of Montreal as Coadjutor, but without right of succession, to His Lordship Mgr. Demers, Bishop of Vancouver. Dr. Morrison is named as Bishop of Coron in partibus infidelium.

In the same Consistory the Rev. L. J. D'Herbonnez, missionary of the Congregation of P. Oblats at Marseilles was appointed Vicar Bishop of Melitopolis in partibus.

THE MANITOULIN ISLANDS. - It is to be feared that more trouble will grow out of the reiterated efforts on the part of our Government to possess themselves of these islands, the property of our Indian allies, and in defiance of the express terms of treaties entered into with them. The Government have sent a surveyor under Mr. McNevin to Manitoulin ; whereupon the Indians, seeing therein the preliminaries to their forcible ejection from their homes, have served the surveyors with a protest, and forwarded the subjoined memorial to the Governor General :--Manitoulin Island, Dec. 1st, 1863.

The Indians of Manitoulin to his Excellency the Governor General.'

May it Please Your Excellency,--In the petition which our missionary, the Rev. T. Chone, addressed to you last October, he proved the unlawfulness of the treaty made at Manitouauning, Oct. 6th, 1862. His evidence on that point is most conclusive. Moreover he showed that that act, even if just, is both useless to the country and injurious to the inhabitants of the Island.

Therefore the occupation of Manitoulin by the Government would be outrageous both to justice and humanity.

We now again apply to your Excellency in the name of 'the Royal Proclamation' of 1763, to declare that act unlawful and void, and to protest against any pursuance thereof. Here we quote the procla-

mation :-- That no Indian tribe should be interfered with, and that no cession of their lands should be had except freely and onenly made by themselves in general council; and it is expressly forbidden to any Governor General, Com mander in-Ohief, &c., to grant warrants of survey or pass patents for any lands whatever which had not ceded to the Crown.

According to that proclamation, we are, as we always believe ourselves to be, the proprietors of our lands not ceded, and which we possess as a nation. Now, no cession of the Island has been made to

the Government in accordance with the conditions required by that proclamation. The evidence thereof is in your hands; and we ask to witness before God the conscience of the Honorable Minister who is the author of that act.

Therefore any attempt to survey the Island must be considered as an open violation of justice.

We have already sent from all parts of the Island to his Excellency four protests against that act ; and by this present one, founded on the right acknowledged and proclaimed by Royal authority, we de-clare that we do not consent to any work undertaken

SUCCESSOR TO HIS GRACE THE ARCH- Federal officer-who is nobly and patriotically engaged in making up a pile of Indian scalpsgives a very queer picture of Christian civilisation amongst our neighbors. "Beast Butler" himself, as the Mouravieff of New Orleans is appropriately designated, is himself outdone by the " United States officer" whose feats of valor are recorded in the annexed correspondence of the St. Paul Press :--

PEMBINA, Dec. 18, 1363. I take pleasure in telling you that Major Hatch is not only busily engaged building up winter quarters at Pembina, but is also busily engaged piling up Sioux scalps, and I would not be the least surprised in the world, if he had a pretty big pile of them before spring. The Major detailed on the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock at night, a detachment of 15 men, acting Adjutant Orin in command, to go to St. Joseph after Sioux scalps. In this they have been success-ful. They returned yesterday, the 17th instant, at a o'clock p.m., making a march of 80 miles in 39 hours, with five scalps. Three men a boy and a woman of the red devils' race, have been sent to the infernal regions. The boys went at them without any mercy; none of them raised the cry of 'Lo! the poor Indians,' for Hatch's battallion being principally composed of men raised on the frontier, and who Apostolic of British Columbia with the title of | had friends and relatives killed by these brutes, they will show them, I assure you, no quarter. None of the boys were hart in any way whatever. It was a small but complete victory. They attacked them about sundown on the afternoon of the 16th instant. The first Indian that go: out of the tepes was shot through the body. He then discharged his gun at the soldiers, fortunately without effect, and then was finished by another soldier's piece of lead. One of the other Indians, aged about 18 years, stout and strong, would not die without being first scalped. The boys went and scalped him. That is what finished him. The work was well done, and the boys deserve credit for it. Means of conveyance-four sledges, each drawn by a horse. Thermometer, 36 ° below zero.

> EMIGRATION TO THE STATES. - Two hundred and forty mon, principally young French Cauadians, snys the Three Rivers Inquirer, have been engaged in this vicinity within the last ten days, to go and labor in the Northern States. A hand bell was rung through the streets of the city on Saturday and the orier warned all parties so engaging themsolves that they were likely, on entering the States, to be inveigled into the army; and the consequence On Monday last, how was that binety withdrew. ever, one huddred and fifty started for their destination -St. Louis. The offers are very tempting-twentyfive to thirty dollars a month, with a free house and a certain quantity of land.

If men with beards on their chins are such fools as to allow themselves to be duped by such offers, or to put faith in the lying promises of Yankee crimps, they deserve no pity, no matter what their fate. We hope sincerely that they may meet with the pay of dogs-more kicks than halfpence.

The Orangemen of Ireland are highly indigpant with the Duke of Newcastle, because of his reply to the petition from the people of P. E. Island, praying Her Majesty to disallow the Orange Incorporation Act passed by the Legislature of that Colony, and assented to by Mr. Dundas, the Lieutenant-Governor. Especially do the Scarlet Brethren feel sore with the hard blow inflicted upon their Order by the terms of censure in which His Grace's reply was couched ; and in their anger the Orangemen into the matter.

appropriate name for a ringleader of the vile as-

to worship God after their own fashion. May-

nooth is still, despite of Mr. Spooner, in the re-

cent of a Government Grant; the Legislature

has passed a Bill allowing Popish chaplains to be

appointed to minister to Catholic prisoners, and

authorising their payment out of the same funds

from which Protestant jail chaplains are paid.

barsbly upon the sensitive nerves of Orangeism,

which would fam revive the good old persecuting

days; which looks back lustingly to its "flesh

pots"-to its triangles, and cat-o'-nine tales, and ;

pitch caps, wherewith of old it was wont to sa-

tiate its natural appetite. All these things, we

say, stir Orangeism to its depths ; but the crown-

ing offence is that just perpetrated by His Grace

the Duke of Newcastle. Upon this grievance

the Blacker man, in the name of his fellow-con-

"Shall there be no Parliamentary investigation

Island, that the Orange Institution is 'calculated

political differences, and must be detrimental to the

best interests of avy colony in which it exists?"-When our brethren in Prince Edward Island, seeking

to place an effectual barrier in the way of the icroads

of Popery in their prosperous colony, were able to

incorporate the Grand Orange Ludge of Prince Ed-ward Island, and the subordinate Lodges in connex-

ion therewith,' is it right that the Octonial Secretary

should not only refuse to advise Her Majesty to sanc-

alanderous an institution which has maintained the

suffers, all other members suffer with it. Deeply

while counselling them to persevere in the course

they have taken, we call upon the representatives

.

spirators, thus delivers himself :----

We have before us an Address just issued to randements for the preservation of health. The the friends of the family from this city and surround he Orangemen of Ireland by the Grand Lodge, normal death rate is held to be about 17 per ing neighborhood. Requirescut in Pace. - Ottawa the Orangemen of Ireland by the Grand Lodge, normal death rate is held to be about 17 per and signed by a Mr. Stewart Blacker-a most | thousand.-Montreal Gazette. Tribune.

we sincerely trust that the Orangemen will be as good as their word, and will provoke the threatened Parliamentary investigation. The more Orangeism is stirred the more will it emit an be the vindication of the course which Her | day. Majesty's Government has adopted towards Orangeism in the Colonies.

The City and District Savings Bank have made the following donations to the undermentioned Charitable Institutions of the City :--St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; Protestant House of Industry (endowment fund), 1,000 ; ' Asyle de la Providence,' 775 ; ' A-yie St. Joseph,' 775; Protestant Orphan Asylum, 600; Ladies' Benevolent Society, 600; Montreal General Hospital, 600 ; ' Les Sceurs de la Misericorde,' 600 ; 'Le Bon Pasteur,' 600 ; St. Bridget's house, 350; Unvusity Lying-in-Hos- him. pital, 200; St. Patrick's house, 200; Home and School of Industry and Industrial rooms, 200; Asyle des Sourds-Muets, 150; Do. Sourdes-Muettes, 150 ; Do. des . Orphelius Catholiques,3 160; Salle d'asyle, St. Joseph, 100; Do. Nazareth, 100; Do. Visitation street, 100; Asyle des Aveugles, 100 ; Hospice St. Antoine, 100 ; Free School (St. Ann's Ward) 100; Female reluge, (Fortification Lane) 100; Magdalen Asylum, 100.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED .- We regret to learn that the Catholic Church of Huntly was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening last. The origin of the The Rev. Mr. Vaughan, fire we have not learned. the esteemed Rector of the Parish, was absent on a sick-call, at the time, and on his return he found the church enveloped in flames. The sacred vessels, vestments, and altar-stone, we are informed, were saved. We trust the loss sustained by the parish will soon be repaired. The Catholics of Huniley have only to come forward generously to the aid of their zealous priest, and we are sure that, under his direction, another church will, ere long, he raised, on the ashes of the one just destroyed, to the services of the Almighty .- Ottawa Tribune.

DEDICATION. - On Wednesday the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, accompanied by a number of the clergy, proceeded to Wakefield, to perform the ceremony of the dedication of the new church, lately completed in that Parish by the Rev. Mr. Gay, P. P. - $R_{\rm e}$.

Sr. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM, QUBBEC .- The annual election of office-bearers, in connection with this institution, took place on the 21st ultimo. The following gentlemen were elected :-Patrick Lawlor, 1st Vice President. Michael Connelly, 2nd do. George Neilan, Secretary.

COMMITTEE -- Messrs. H. O'Connor, R. W. Beban, J. Lane, junr., T. McGreevey, D. Sweeney, William Quinn, E. O'Doherty, J. O'Rielly, P. O'Regan, M. J. O'Doherty, D. Ryan, Daniel Carey, M. O'Leary.

The Report itself shall appear in our next, having unfortunately been received too late for

tee of the Council have made one more serious effort to effect a sanitary reform. There is very great need for it. Our vital statistics are not -have never at all satisfactory. There has sanitary condition, always present, viz : a large infantile mortality. The masmatic poisons

A CONSCIENTIOUS ACT. .

To the Editor of the Globe.

Toronto, Jan. 6, 1864.

Sin,-I would thank you to acknowledge the restoration of the \$30, by (through ?) the Roman Catholic Bishop, lost last Saturday by Robert Ramsay, abominable odor, and the more complete will a notice of which appeared in your issue of last Mon.

> P. R. CLARK, 95 King-street East.

The money was found by a poor man, who at once brought it to the Palace, in order that the owner might be discovered and have his property to him. We think it proper to state that Mr Clark left in the hands of the Very Rev J.F. Jamot a donation of two dollars for charitable purposes. We often hear of robberies, but very seldom of restitution, unless by Catholics. - Toronto Freeman.

James Murray, the convict who escaped from the Penitentiary on Saturday, was captured on Monday morning on Long Island. He was taken by some of the residents on the island, to whom his escape had been made known by a policemen sent in search of

RECRUITING AGENT .- A recruiting agent for the American army, calling himself Dr. C. M. Wright, has been operating in the vicinity of Smith's Falls where he was detected and taken into custody yesterday. He, however, succeeded in making his escape from the officers, and a reward of \$50 is offered for is apprehsion .- Kingston American.

NEW MONTREAL STRAMSHIP COMPANY. - We are glad to announce that the organization of the North American Steamship Campany has been completed and a Meeting of the Provisional Board, held on Thursday, the Hon. John Young had been named the Managing Director of the Company. - Transcript.

SIOUX CAUSING TROUBLE IN CANAAA.-' About 1,000 rebellious Sioux, fleeing from the Union army in Minnesota, have crossed the Canada line, and are now causing much trouble in the vicinity of Selkark. Some time ago permission was asked of the British Government to cross the line with our troops in order to prevent such outrages as are now taking place. After consulting with the home government, Lord Lyons replied that such permission could not be granted. Efforts have been made to persuade the Sioux to return to our territory, but the Indians repip that if they come back they will be killed, and they might as well die there.'

We Montreal Gazette take the above from the New York Tribune. It fast becoming evident that troops will have to be permanently stationed in the valley of the Red River for the protection of Fort Garry and the other isolated settlements of the Northwest. A company of Royal Canadian Rifles was sent to Fort Garry a few years ago for the purpose of averting threatened Indian troubles, and withdrawn in 1800 or 1861, very unadvisedly, we think. Months must necessarily elapse before troops can be forward-

Two brakesmen on the Oil Creek Railroad were frezer, to death the other night the other night, one of whom rolled off the car and the other was found at his post, his hand frozen to the break wheel! Do not these brief words express a story of heroism and devotion to duty as noble as any that have nerved our hearts as we read them in Roman chronicles. -Belleville Intelligencer.

It is believed that nearly two thousand French Canadians have left the Eastern Townships during the last year, engaged ostensibly for lumbering purposes but really to enlist as soldiers in the Federal Army. Already there are five or six cases pending before the Criminal Court in Sherbrooke for the infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The authorities are i We are glad to see that the Health Commit- i are using every exertion to arrest the offenders .--Transcript.

OBITUARY.

The death of James Doyle, Esq. of Aylmer, Co. of been especially that very marked sign of bad Ottawa, has been announced. A true bearted Irish-capitary condition always present riz: a large man and a pious exemplary Catholic has thus been called away. His place will not be easily filled. arising from bad dramage, bad ventilation, &c., ple in society, and was a useful intelligent member Kind, charitable, and devout, he gave a good examwas couched; and in their anger the Orangemen attack the youngest and weakest with most fatal of the class in which he moved. His family mourn foolishly call for a Parliamentary investigation effect. In fact scientific men have laid it down an affectionate parent and guide. In this hour of as a rule that a large infantile morfality is the man sympathy can give. The funeral obsequies of

Montreal, Jan. 19, 1864. Flour-Pollards, \$2,25 to \$2,50 ; Middlings, \$2,70 \$2,90; Fine, \$3,30 to \$3,50; Super., No. 2 \$3,70 to \$4,00; Superfine \$4,30 to \$4,35; Fancy \$4,50;

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

5

Extra, \$4,80 to \$4,90 ; Superior Extra \$4,45 to \$5,50 ; Bag Flour, \$2,20 to \$3,30. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00; Wheat-U Canada Spring, 90c to 93c.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pote, latest sales were at \$5,60

to \$5,65; Inferior Pots, \$5,60 to \$5,65; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,15 to \$6,20.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 15c to ISc; fine to choice, suitable for home consumytion, 12c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 12c. to 13.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 8c to 9hc. Tallow per 1b, 8hc to 9c.

Cut-Meats per 1b, Smoked Hams, Gc to 8c Bacon, 5c to 6hc.

Pork-Quiet : New Mess, \$13,50 to \$14,00 ; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$10,50; Prime, \$10,00 to \$11,00 .- Montreal Witness.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Catherines, J Coughlin, jr, \$2 ; Rev Mr O'Grady \$2 50; Melrose, J Dinesa, \$4; Tyendicaga, M Gar-gan, \$2; Altisonville, J Furlong, \$2; Errol, D F Hagarty, \$2; Richebuctou, N B, Rev J Pelletier, \$5; Kemptrille, L Lamping, S1; Rawdon, T Lane, S2 50; Antigonish, N S, Rev Hugh Gillis, S2 50; West Frampton J Duff, S2 50; St Therese, J Lonergan, S4; St Andrews, J Gillis, S2; Portsmouth, P Hammel, SI; St Bridget, P McGee, \$6; Belleville, Dr J Power, S2 : Boucherville, Dr Da Boucherville, S2 ; St Paul of Industry, Rev P Beaudry, SI; Milwaukee, U S, Rev Prof. Willard, S2; Huntingdon, C M Phaul S5; Castlemore, Rev R A O'Connor, S2; St Johns, Major Hibbert, S5; St Sylvester, P Scallan, S2 50; Marysville, T Lee, S1; Allisonville, J Kennedy, S4; Marysville, T Lee, S1; Allisonville, J Kennedy, S4; Kirkhill, James Dunn, S1; Toronto, Rev J F Januci, S5; Saint Marcisse, John Byrne S1; Saint St Sophia, John Griffin, S2; Frankfort, T Jordan, S2 Compton, Rev J B Chartier, \$2; Pierroville, Rev J Morauli, \$15; Cornwall, Rev J S O'Connor, \$1; St Hyacinthe, R Lesperance, \$2; Kingston, Rev P Dollard, \$1; Loughboro, P Kennedy, \$4; St Johns, T Sheridan, \$2; Cornna, P McGill, \$2; Trois Pistoles, Rev L Roy, S1,50; St Anue, Rev F Gariepy, \$5; St Joseph, Rev Mr Routhier, S13; St Nicolas, Rev Mr Baillargeon, \$2,50; Compton, P Ryan, \$10; Kemptville, M O'Connor, \$2; Norton Creek, P Sullivan, \$1; Starnesbore, Jas McGill, \$10.

Per J Lubillois, Dalhousie, N B-self, S2 ; Daniel Delanev, S2 ; John McAskill, S2 ; John Wafer,

Per J Kernedy, Lindsay-P Gunn, \$5; Downey-ville, P Molloy, \$1.

Per A Il Melntosh, Chatham--Kaleigh, J Magnire, S5; J Dayle, S2. Per J J Marphy, Ottawa - M Murray, S1; D

Whelan, S4; W Bowles, S4 80; T Costello, S4; Richmond, Rev P O'Connel, \$2.

Per J Poran, Perth-F X Lalonde, \$4 50 : J Me-

 Kinbon, \$250.
Fer P J Sheridan, Tingwick - S Cody, S2.
Per M McElroy, West Osgoode, --Self, \$2; J Con-Per Rev P Walsh, Gananoque, -- Pittsburg, J Me-

Kenna, \$3. Per J P Looney, Dundas, - Rev J O'Rielly, \$2; T.

O'Leary, \$2; T Cosgriff, S!; Beverly, M O'Counor,

Per Rev Mr Labelle, Lacolle, M Lyons, S2.

Per P P Lynch, Belleville, -W Godfrey, \$2. Per W Martin,-Pomona, Rev John Gushny, \$2 M Dcolin, S2.

Per J O'Sullivan. Norwood,-Dr Poole, \$2; D Murray, \$2 ; J O'Driscoll, \$7. Per P McCabe, Port Hope,-P O'Riley, S2: M

Griffin, \$1.

Per Rev Mr Lalor, Pictor, -- D McAuley, \$2,50. Per Rev L A Bourret, St Anne de la Pocatiere, --self, \$2; College, \$2; P Maloney, \$2; St Denis, Rev H Polrin, S2.

Per J Feery, Brantford, -- D Duggan, S3, R McGregor, \$1.

Per E Fitzpatrick, St Louis-self, \$2; F Deneny, \$2 ; P Fox, \$2.

Per T Griffith, Sherbrooke - Il Mulvena, Su. Per P Doyle, Toronto, - Tottenham, F McMalion, \$2, J P McDonald, \$2.

most certain of all indications of defective ar- the deceased were attended by a large concourse of COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horun, Bishop of Kingston. Eirths. Eirths. In this city, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. John agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro-In this city, on the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. vided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-Patrick Healy, of H. M. 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, of tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health , 8 803. morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object Married, of constant attention. The Course of instruction At the Catholic Church, Port Huron, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Kilroy, Jeremiah Scully, Esq., wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN Collector of Customs, Sarnia, to Miss Kate Augusta Corrigan, of Port Huron to the Pupils, Died, TERMS: At Point St. Charles, John Alfred, yourgest son Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable balfof Mr. J. D. Rogers Esq., aged 3 months and 12 yearly in Advance.) days. Use of Library during stay, 52. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. July 21st, 1861. (From the Montreal Witness.) BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! Jan. 19. 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 Obristmas or New Year's Gift, would find it to their ad-vantage to call at PICKUP'S BOOK STORE, 214 7 G to 8 0 Peas per min 3 4 10 3 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, adjoining Messrs. Beans, small white per min, 3 4 to 3 0 6 to 6 Gibb & Co.'s, and examine the stock for themselves 2 6 to 3 0 before purchasing elsewhere. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lts. \$5,50 to \$6,25 E. PICKUP. Eggs, fresh, per dozen 10 to 1 0 10 to 1 0 Montreal, Dec 25, 1862. 3m. Hay, per 100 bundles \$4,00 to* \$ 6,50 1 1 to 1 3 IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW-LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Do selt, do 0 9110 0 101 Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeles & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking 2 3 to 2 6 Buckwheat 9 3 to 9 6 Flax Seed, purposes. JAMES MORISON & CO. 5 0 10 6 0 do Oate, do. 2 3 10 2 5 Turkeys, per couple, 4 0 to 0 0 2 0 to 2 6 WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING Fowls, do MACHINE, (The "Combination,") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition. 4 0 10 5 Geese, do 0 do 3 0 10 3 0 0 5] to 0 6 0 0 10 0 0 WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition. MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET-Jøn. 19. and the second WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES First Quality Cattle, \$5,00 to \$5,50; Second and third, \$4,50 to \$3,50. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$18 to can be had only from the Agents, \$25 ; extra,\$30 to 46 .- Sheep, \$2,50 to \$4,00 ; Lambs, JAMES MORISON & CO. \$2 10 \$3,00. Hogs, \$4,25 to \$5,00, live-weight Hides \$4 to \$5. Pelts, 75c. to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c 288 Notre Dame Street. DALTON'S NEWS DEPUT. to Shc. - Montreal Witness, Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Booke Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps TORONTO MARKETS-Jan. 19. Fall wheat 90c to \$1,00 per bushel. Spring wheat: for sale at DALTUN S News Depot, 73c to 73c per bush. Barley, 75c to 80c per bushel. and St. Liawrence Streets, Montreal. Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel. - Globe for sale at DALTUNS News Depot, Corner of Craig Jan. 17, 1883.

John Teaffe, Assistant do. John Liily, Treasurer.

this week's issue.

by the Government upon Manitoulin Island.

It is not in our power to oppose any violent resistance; but the justice of our cause protests in the face of the whole country, and will draw down the Divine vengeance upon the oppressors of the weak.

We appeal to a competent court, a court composed of the representatives of the people, to judge between us and the Government.

Having been informed that surveyors, sent by the Government have landed in the Island, we have sent a deputation to them with the following declaration :--

WIRWEMARONG, Dec 1st, 1863. To the Chief Surveyor on Manitoulin Island :-Sir,-We, the proprietors of Manitoulin, hear that you come to survey our land. . We protest energetically against such an attempt upon our property. We never ceded our lands to the Government ; there fore we request you to cease your work.

We are respectfully, &c., [Here follow 173 signatures.]

The British Whig (Protestant) has some very appropriate comments upon Methodist Missions, and the absurdity of Missions to Canadian Catholics, whilst so many British Protestants in Upper Canada are living in a state of actual heathenism. The Brutish Whig says :-

"Now the vast amount of sin, ignorance and trime in the back townships of this district, would tolitle a much larger sum to be devoted to its re-clamation, instead of throwing it away in French lissions and Missions among the North West Indians tom which no good results over did result or ever can. How much more profitable would it be to make the backwood Settlers of Upper Canada, Christians, to jofuse the blessings of the Gospel among those, truly in want, than to attempt to make the Obristian inhabitants of Lower Oanada better Christians | But common sense is not one of the tirtues of religious enthusiasts. We admit fully that the British Wesleyan Methodist church is a highly useful Church, but it has no moral right to devote any portion of its funds to the insulting purpose of Obristianining Lower Carada."

CHRISTIAN CIVILISATION .- Mr. Beecher and other ininerant Gospel-mongers of the same shype are meessantly holding up to the admiratop of the world, and as a pattern which we British flag, in North America, against Popish World all do well and the Church and forsign invaders? When one member would all do well to copy, the Christian civilisa-100 of the Northern States. Facts however as we sympathize with our brethren over the sea, would seem to be somewhat difficult to reconcile with the theories of these gentlemen : and the whom you have returned to Parliament to see that following, which we copy from an American pa-billowing, which we copy from an American pa-stitutior. With you it will soon rest to exercise the per, the St. Paul Press, and in which the cold sacred trust committed to your care, under God, by dlooded murder and scalping of Indian men, who have your support as candidates for Parliament are men on whom Orangemen can depend." eolightened citizens" under the command of a In the interests of order, liberty and decency, buted his loss of life.

The Quebec Mercury says " the story that sociation in which he holds the rank of D. G. M., Lord Monck is about to leave the Province, is without a shadow of foundation." It has possi-

whatever that may be. In this Address all the bly arisen from what we believe is a fact that Moley, of a son. wrongs of the Orangemen are, one by one, in- Lady Monck and her family are going home for sisted upon. Catholics, it is urged are allowed a short continental tour.

> FROZEN TO DEATH. - Early on Saturday morning, James Harney, a laborer residing in Brockwood, was found lying near the Railway station adjoining the village, frozen to death .---Guelph Herald.

GOLD ON THE BOW RIVER .- The Nor'-Wester brings us a circumstantial account of the discovery of gold in large quantities on this side All this is very horrid to Orange ears, and grates of the Rocky Mountains within British territory. A party of American miners had crossed the mountains from British Columbia, and had discovered diggings on Bow River, which paid \$25 per day to the hand .- Globe.

ARREARS OF THE CITY OF LONDON .- We believe we are correct in stating that Mr. government by London, under Mr. Galt's Act Indian Meel of 1859 .- Free Press.

An English correspondent has written to the Honey, per lb Globe a sensisble letter on the above subject, Potatoes, per bag from which the following extracts are made : - | "Emigrants would glauly go out to Canada in-"Shall there be no Parliamentary investigation stead of the United States, but for the high rate Bay, per 100 bundles into the declaration of the Duke of Newcastle, in his letter to the Licatenant Governor of Prince Edward of steerage passage by Canadian steamers, of Butter, iresh per lb, £5; while £3 is the charge to New York .-] Island, tost the Orange institution is "estimated for a state of the transformation to the state of the state emigration to drift in the wrong direction .---Parties are also prevented proceeding to Canada | by the tempting offers of agents to go and fill up | Timothy the places of those who are required to stand bepass through both Houses of Legislature an 'Act to fore the guos. Still many young men, and women, too, would gladly go out to Canada, who could afford three pound but could not raise five | Ducks, pound for the steerage money. All Canadians | Maple Sugar, tion a bill passed by a colony with full legislative do not appear to be aware of their own interests Maple Syrup, per gallon powers, but should attack in terms untrue and in this matter.

> TIMBER FOR THE FEDERALS. - Large quantities of moulded tamerac and birch are being got out in the Restern Townships, to be sent by Grand Trouk Railway to the United States, to be used in the construction of rams and other war vessels for the Federal navy. The timber is delivered square at the depot, where gangs of men mould and reduce it to the shape and size required before it is lunded on the cars. The senson has been very favourable for these operations.

> MAN FROZEN TO DEATH. - A man named George Ireland, a wood-sawyer, was frozen to death in Woodstock on the night of the 2nd instant. He was under the influence of liquor, and to it may be attri-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---JANUARY 22. 1864.

FORBIGN INTBLLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French bas made a most pacific speech. He has professed that his only desire is to do good, and to secure the peace of the vassals of France, but in fact, as the terror the world, and has quoted with approval the sen- of Europe. If such a Congress should ever meet timent of the great Pacificator, Napoleon I., that all wars in Europe must be looked upon as nothing but talk, and consign its talk to a formal civil wars. The only answer yet made to these instrument, the danger to Europe would be impacific protestations outside of France bas been, measurable. Then, why don't you reduce your armaments;

it is not pretended that anybody wants to attack France, and therefore nothing can be easier than to prove that you don't mean to attack anybody | States of Italy. In the new Congress the members by reducing your forces, which are so wholly of it may agree to recommend another series of out of proportion to any of the requirements of changes, simply as a matter of kindness, and as evilegitimate self-defence."

On the other hand, the expectation of war naturally aroused by the Emperor's manifestation to give up Malta, in accordance with the precedent in favor of peace has been diminished by other considerations. Two years ago it was announced that France had a deficit of £40,000,000 .---It is now announced that the deficit again difficulty. Neither the Pope, nor the Emperor of amounts to £38,000,000. An annual average Austria, nor the King of the Two Sicilies felt themdeficit of £20,000,000 is thought to be a stronger security for peace than any promise. But it is a security on which we should be sorry to rested till the plans of Lombardy were covered by place much reliance. The French Senate has the soldiers of the Emperor of the French. A forpresented a most obsequious Address, and the malinstrument, drawn up in a Congress, however city of Paris has made a still more decisive and insignificant, presided over by the Emperor of the unmustakeable demonstration in the opposite Freach, denouncing the retention of Gibraltar and unmistakeable demonstration in the opposite Malta, would issue in the cession of those places, or direction by electing the Opposition candidate, in a war for their retention. M. Pelletan.

The Charivarz gives a woodcut representing j one Polish girl, apparently in great anxiety, who says to another, looking through a telescope,-Sister Anne, Sister Anne, do you see nobody distance.'

The Insurance Record observes that several divided among French and English offices, and the total amount of insurance is £200,000.

important Jewish family of Lemann, of Lyons, synagogues, temples, and burial-grounds, and let us became Catholics at the same time, at eighteen years of age, and after five years' studies in the great ecclesiastical seminary of St. Sulpice, they were ordained Priests at the same tune and returned to Lyons, where they have been engaged in laboring to found a new parish. The Holy abandon the principles of their own religion, on the See, baying now approved the Institute and Constitutions of the Order of Our Lady of Sion, founded by the brothers Ratisbonne to labour specially for the conversion of the Jews, the brog thers Lemann have been authorised by the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons to join the brothers Ratisbonne, to form, along with other Priests, the male community of that new Order.

SISTERS OF CHARITY .- The Nouveliste relates that, among the passengers of the Sabel, at the Malines Congress. recently wrecked on the coast of Catalonia, there were six Sisters of Charity. When the ship's crew were being saved, they were offered a place in the first boat, but they refused, saying that the children and other women should be saved first, and that, as for them, they would be the last to leave the slup.

An experiment was lately made in Paris for the preservation of corn from fermentation and the attack of insects by enclosing it in a metal

ever, they may mean nothing of the kind. It is just possible that a Congress may still be held, but of the minor Powers, who will range them-

selves, for certain advantages, real or feigned, as it will be a serious affair, for even if it were to do

The English Government perverted the last Congrees into an occasien to rob the Pope, to Jethrone the king of the Two Sicilies, and to rob Austria of Lombardy, as well as for the ruin of the lesser dence of their anxiety for the common good. It is

possible that it may be recommended to this country in the first place to restore Gibraltar to Spain, and lately given by the present Ministry when it abandoned the Ionian Islands. It is very easy to say that England will not be bound by any such advice or recommendation, but that will not meet the real selves bound by the Congress of Paris; but they anffered nevertheless. The evil spirit so complacently roused by Lord Clarendon and others never

BELGIUM.

The Catholics of Belgium have derived new spirit from the Malines Congress. One of the measures resolved upon there was to petition for liberty of conscience for Catholics with regard to burials. The anti-Catholic party insist that the Clergy should be coming ?' The other answers, 'Yes, there are | compelled to bury in the Catholic burial-ground, your brothers, but they are still at an immense and with the rites of the Church, men who have no-

toriously lived and died out of the Church. There is a society of wretched men bound to each other by a compact to die without the Sacraments. offices in the city are accepting proposals for an It has been made a grievance that even these should insurance to a large amount on the life of the be buried without the rites of the Church. It is Empress of the French. The risk is being difficult to see how those who complain could give any clearer proof that they are out of their minds. The Belgian constitution establishes religious freedom for all. The Catholics say : Let Jews and In 1854 two twin brothers belonging to the Protestants practise their own religion in their own practise our religion in our own churches and cemeteries. To this, one would say, no same man could object, unloss he professed that the Catholic religion should not be tolerated. In fact, however, the Belgian Anti Catholics combine the demand that the Catholics, in their own churches, should

> question of burials, with the loud profession of libe rality and universal toleration. This is nothing less than frenzy .- Weekly Register. The Brussels correspondent of the Bien Public of Gheat, writing on the 5th inst., announces that the Journal de Bruxelles and its dependant journals, the Emancipulion and the Guzette de Bruxelles, have been purchased for £16,000, by a society of which Messrs. Dechamps, Duceptioux, and de Meens are the chief shareholders. The new editorship is to begin its work during January next. The Emancipation is to be the international Catholic journal spoken of

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- War is probably within a few weeks of us, and it is the great hope for Catholic Italy. It will test the value of the vapourings of Somna, and we shall see whether the recruits of Naples, Modena, and the Pontifical States will be as forward in the attacks on what is to them to a friendly standard as the Italian journals would have us believe. The first diminution of troops in the Neapolitan provinces will be the signal for a general movement, though from very reliable accounts I received tovessel and exhausting the air. The experiment was made in the presence of forty persons, and supported perfectly. Ten hectolitres of wheat day, I do not believe the people will stir till they see were placed in a metal vessel, and the air was tion, which Austria will naturally be too raidy to aford, as a diversion, would decide the game; but the people distrust so thoroughly the many feigned Revalists in the pay of the Sect who have raised the of high murk and character who would have a chance of success, especially in the Abruzzi and the Terra di Lavoro, where the reaction of 1860 accustomed the population to regular military movements and an organised system of action for a great and hoiy cause never altempted since. - Cor of Tublet. The Giornale des Debattimenti gives the total of the crimes committed in the so-called Kingdom of Italy, during the month of August last, as amounting to 4,490, which gives a yearly average of one for Those gentlemen who said, after the famous every 407 inhabitants, as its population is reckoned nt 22,000,000. The nature of these 4,490 crimes will be better understood when we see that there are reckoned among them 196 murders, 387 robberies, 1,452 thefts, 55 rapes, 255 arsons, 43 suicides, and crimes of various kinds. The assaults which have occasioned wounds amount, during that month, to 1,050. There have been besides 197 cases of desertion, 37 assaults against the police force, and 5,621 arrests.

mean nothing more than that the Emperor and neither caring a button for the other - the Eiedwishes to withdraw his proposal; perhaps, how- montese and the Mazzinian. As the former has get the 'pas' in point of rank, it must have the precedence in citation of the following official documents hastening on preparation for war and declaring the moment for action at hand.

The following circular has been forwarded by the Piedmontese cabal to ail principal military stations throughout Naples, and to all other parts of the 'Regno,' as far as regards the forced military ser-vice, and with the additional order of all troops marching 10 miles a day in whatever weather and in full marching order :-

'It is necessary to push on the conscription with all speed, and to show no mercy to the refractory. and to compel the commanders of the National Guard to exercise their corps in the management of arms. The Government counts upon the citizen soldiers to maintain tranquility in the Southern provinces in the event of the Italian troops being obliged to repair to the army on the Mincio.

The next, from the Garibaldian interest, is quite as explicit as the former; but the watriors of the party probably would despise the tender offices of Victor Emmanuel's instructors, for it would seem that they infer that the citizen soldier must be Minerva like, born in full fighting toggery, and Jos. Garibaldi being no doubt the modern Jupiter, whose pate the iron Vulcan has cleaved open. It says, -War is necessary for us; the statu quo may suit

France, but it does not suit our views. If the Government is not wholly to liberate Italy in the spring, the people must accomplish it without it.

Let the friends of Italy arm themselves and organize, and they will find their redoubtable General. the martyr of Aspromoute ready and happy to march at their head to complete the enfranchisement of Italy and to exterminate her oppressors.'

The Alliance, the Mazzinian journal of Milan, has also its proclamation, and thus expresses itself,-'Events long looked for are at length at hand.

After so long waiting, to day we announce to you the hour of action approaches. Prepared and sworn, let us await the signal.'

If the above are not 'the sinews,' I have at least given you ' the rumours of war.'

After a lengthened debate, the Parliament of Turin has refused, by an overwhelming majority, to direct an inquiry into the charges brought against the Government of King Victor Emmanuel by the most the town, the general feeling was so strong that the respectable and distinguished members of the representation of the island of Sicily. This decision is perhaps the most serious step that has yet been taken by the majority of the Parliament to mark the gradually widening and deepening line that divides Northern and Southern Italy; and it has already been followed, by the resignation of their seats, by a considerable number of the Sicilian deputies

The Italie of Turin states that negociations between the Piedmontese and the Portugese Governments for the concession of an island destined as a place of transportation for the Neapolitan insurgents and other exiles, have brought about the concession to Piedmont of the island of Mozambique. A Goverament ship is to go from Genoa to that island, with 100 laborers, to begin there the necessary works.

Mgr. Caccia, Vicar-Capitular of Milan, has been summoned to Turin by the Minister of Public Worship, Pisanelli, is give an account of his presuming to send to the Parish Priests of the diocese of Milan a circular prohibiting the Priests who have signed Passaglia's address from preaching in the churches during Advent. This act of the Vicar, which is but a repetition of previous circulars, has especially irritated the man in office.

ROME.-Politically there is little Roman news. The understanding, however, between the Holy See and the Tuileries is far more satisfactory since the Pope's dignified and beautiful reply to the invitations to the Congress, and there seems little need to fear any change here, or that the occupation will not be in any case maintained. It is even rumored that Marshal MacMahon is to take the command of the army of occupation with six additional regiments, and if this he so it is the strongest declaration of amity that France could furnish, for the gallant Marshal had the firmness, as is well known, to refuse all participations in the iniquitous spoliation of the Papal States in 1860, and to express his bitter indignation at the violation of all honor and good faith sanctioned by Napoleon. The Holy Father enjoys excellent health. He at-

tends indefatigably to his unceasing occupations, and from time to time he manages to give such an

June to the 15th of October ; 74s of them were com- officers do not besitate to say that not more than mitted against persons. In 1862, out of the number of crimes whose perpetrators were known, 2,497 were crimes against persons, and 1,698 offences against property. In 1863 the average of crimes amounts to 3,000, and that of offences to 6,000; so that by calculating the proportion of crimes in the provinces, which was always more numerous, from those of Naples, we should have, for 1862, 21,000 crimes for 32,000 criminals, and 42,000 offences for 52,000 delinguents. This proportion has bardly varied in 1863, and it is calculated that there is one prisoner out of every 312 inhabitants, while before 1860, the proportion was one out of every 1,033.'

Such are the amounts given by the statistics of one province only of the Kingdom.

The Movimento published a letter from the prospective King of Naples, Prince Lucian Murat.

At the present moment public exasperation in Naples has reached such a pitch that it is difficult to believe that such a straw as Murat may be clutched at by drowning men. The cup was brimming previous to Victor Emmanuel's visit-it is now running over. Two bitter wrongs have been added to the measure. The first most galling is the rejection of the inquiry demanded by D'Ondes Reggio, and the iniquitous vote of confidence in the Ministry, which coolly and insolently ignores all the existent misery, and attributes the facts of Palermo, Girgenti, Patralin, and every other act of cruelty and oppression to the condition of Sicily under the Bourbons. It is now clear to the Neapolitan d-puties that if they wish to expose the wrongs of their country they must seek another arena than the Tarin Parliament and the despair that is gaining ground daily will evidently seek some outlet, and treat with some strong power, no matter what, for the remedy denied to domestic legislation. The second grievance is the utter bad faith of the Italian Government with respect to the amnesty.

The Unita Cattolica publishes the following, in a letter dated from Naples on the 4th ult :

There is a truly monumental house of the Redemptorist Fathers of St Alphonsus Liguori at Nocera de Pagani, where St. Alphonsus first instituted his Order, where he died, and where his sacred body is kept. A few days ago an ukase of the Piedmontese Perfect of Salerno ordered the Rev. Fathers to leave the premises, but as soon as this became known in whole of the Municipal Council, with the officers of the National Guard, and several other citizens of importance, came as a deputation to the Prefect to request him not inflict this misfortune on the town. The Prefect, who is a young Piedmontese, received them at first politely; but on hearing the purpose of their visit, he became very angry, and expressed with great violence his wonder at their coming on such an errand. He had expected, he said, that they would thank him for ridding them of those Monks; and they ought to know that he had brought about their dismissul, being convinced that the Southern provinces could not be civilised if they did not free themselves entirely from these corrupt and corrupting Priests. One of the deputation was beginning to defend the Liguorian Frathers, but the Prefect interrupted him and repeated that they were essentially corrupt and corrupting, because they professed and practised the morality of a saint--Alphonsus Liguori. The members of the deputation remained astounded at so unexpected an assertion, and the first speaker continued to say that he did not under-stand how the Prefect could feel so sacandalized at St. Alphonsus' morality, which was respected by all civilized nations, while he took no trouble to prevent the sale of Renan's impious work. But the Prefect immediately replied that Renan was either not read or not understood, that his book contained the true Gospel, and he concluded triumphantly : ' The true morality contained in the Gospel is that professed by the Mormons. I am a Mormonite.'

SPAIN.

Affairs in Spain appear in a very unsettled condition. The Queen having been alarmed at an article in one of the Madrid papers, in which the writer says the existing situation in Spain is pregnant with danger, the Marquis de Miraflores was sent for, and he was requested to cite the proprietors of the journal before the tribunal. From this proceeding, however, he dissuaded the Queen, who immediately sent her servant to the Cortes to inquire what the Government intended to do. The paper thns offending is the avowed organ of the Duke de Tetuan, who was one of the supporters of the last

ons-third of the white recruits have received the full amount of their bounty, and they receive about \$100 each, the lion's share being seized by the runners.

HOW MORGAN'S MEN ARE TREATED - Columbus.-Morgan is not caught, so far as we know here, but his officers in the Penitentary are well caged. If we can't get the chief to punish we can punish his colonels captains and lieutenants he left behind him. Every one of his officers is in solitary confinement, in a stone cell, seven feet long by three and one-half feet wide, cold and dark at that. Here their exercise is walking a plank six feet long and one and a-half broad, laid lengthwise on the floor of the cell, Three short steps forward - wheel to the right about three steps tother way-about again, march three steps forward, and so they exercise until the short steps make them dizzy, when they are glad to rest themselves on their cots. We are punishing them because they didn't escape, or because Morgan and a half a dozen did. Anyhow, we are punishing them. We allow them to write to their parents, wives or sisters, if they have any; and if they haven't any, they can't write at all : and when they do we inspect their letters. Nobody can complain of that. Nor do we allow them to receive shirts or clothing from friends or relatives. We complain of the way our Union prisoners at Richmond are I guess the rebels can't beat our Ohio treated. Penitentiary, nor the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at Alleghanytown. - Correspondence of Cincinnati Inquirer.

BEAST BUTLEB OUTDONE .- A Norfolk (Vs.) correspondent of the New York News gives some idea of the Reign of Terror which prevails in that section under the Federal General Wild, who seems to be a brute with even a more fiendish spirit than the infamous and universally detested Butler, who now com-

with fire and sword, literally so, and far beyond the Federai lines devastated whole provinces; and threatens that this is only the beginning of that ter. rible vengeance which he purposes to call down upon the heads of defenceless women and children.

"In the County of Pasquotank, N C., forty miles from Norfolk, he hung Daniel Bright at his own house, because it was believed he was attached to an organized, commissioned guerilla company. He seized more than one hundred thousand dollars worth of personal property in the adjoining counties ; stripped the farms of every living thing, and brought it all away, leaving hundreds of inhabitants without a pound of meat or a peck of meal.

"Negroes were permitted to curse and abuse de. fenceless ladies, to strip them of their jewellery and clothing, and offer them indignities which it would offend delicacy to repeat. A small Confederate force captured two of his negroes in a skirmish, and for this he outraged all the laws of civilized war. He arrested two ladies of civilized character, permitted a brutal negro soldiery to tie them hand and foot, [as I believe, and am credibly intormed] and kept them in this condition for two days and nights; brought them to Norfelk, and now keeps them confined in a close room. These he holds as hostages for the return of his negroes. He visited the farm of Mr. Gregory, an old man of 70 odd years of age, who, I feel certain, never took any part in this war -set fire to his dwelling and outhouses, of immense value, and burned them to the ground ; stripped him of all his personal estate, and brought him a prisoner to Norfolk. The old man, under the weight of many years, infirm in health, weeps in sorrow on his sad and melancholy fate, declaring before God and man he never had raised his hand in aid of this unboly war. He, also, is beld as a hostage. I am ready to exclaim, with Madame Roland, Ob! Liberty, how many crimes have been committed in thy name."

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES .- In an article on the practices in vogue at Washington, the New York Journal of Commerce draws the following frightful picture :- The period in which we just now live is one of unbounded fraud and corruption. There was never an administration in Washington under which fraud was carried on as openly and boldly as now. The millions that are the plunder of the present army of hangers-on will never be counted, There is no end to the terrible revelations. Nor does the trouble stop with the mere robbing of the public purse. The most attocious crimes are perpetrated with the stolen money, and the people are growing used to the recitais. Legislators are bought and sold in Pennsylvanis, New York and elserebellion, and her Majesty thought she had discor-ered indications of revolt in the article in question, machinery of political parties is turned everywhere

exhausted. The vessel was opened after filteen days, and the weevils, which were seen quite lively when the wheat was placed in the vessel, bands and then betrayed them, that it is only men had quitted their cells and were dead. They were warmed, but did not stir. Being placed on white paper, they were crushed and reduced to powder, without leaving any stain on the paper. From various experiments made on wheat under glass, it was found that the weevel retains life longer than any other insect when deprived of air.

Second of December, that Europe would henceforth he is perpetual trouble, may well boast of their foresight, and of their insight into the character of the Emperor of the French. They have been true prophets, and be has fulfilled their expectations. Europe has never had a day of peace since then, and it is doubtful whether it ever will be at rest again before it shall have exhausted itself in a general war, the elements of which abound everywhere. France 14 not satisfied, and we know from the Emperor of the French that Europe can be at peace only under that condition. But he does not help to Budget. The financial statement of M. Minghetti reassure us even when France is satisfied, because we know too well that the greater the safisfaction the greater the want; the daughters of the horse leech are always crying-give, give.

The suggestion of a Congress in the address o the assembled legislators of France was not reassuring : but it produced a general consternation when the Emperor invited the Sovereigns of Europe to discuss their affairs in his presence, and under his direction. The danger has been avoided for the present, but it is not altogether a thing of the past; for the Minor States of Europe may be tempted to join the Emperor and from a Congress of some kind or other, from | crude and complicated statement of this momentons which it may be hazardous to be absent. The question, which is involving the country in difficul-Emperor of the French bas a great advantage over other secular Government in this; he is the most unscrupulous, and not the least of the strong ones. He has on his side the Great Liberal Party in every State, and has given pledges to the Secret Societics of his good faith towards these conspirators against the human race. He speaks the language of the sect fluently, and his lishits and education are of that nature which always conciliates the good wishes of all those who are bent upon destroying the old institutions of Europe.

According to the information accessible to all

Such is the state of morality under the Government which professed to invade the Papal State to re-establish there moral order.

Turin, Dec. 19 .- ' Italian unity' has its heart set on a far different subject at present, and more in accordauce with its spirit than the Congress, viz., its has been called by him a satisfactory one ; but others who are interested in this vital question perceive the impossibility of being able to face the ruinous expenditure which has already nearly swallowed up the enormous loan of last year. The deficits of the years 1862 and 1863 amount to 732,000,000 francs.

and which is to be liquidated by 500 millions taken of the 700 millions (the loan) of last year, and by the remaining 200 millions now to be called. The ordinary budget presents a deficit of 249 millions. The sources whence the payment of the latter is to be obtained in the sale of state lands and the church

to at 275 millions is to squared by the manny mancier in four years, obtaining 100 millions by economy, 115 by new imports, and 60 millions by increase on the present taxes. This is about the clearest way to get at the end of a most ties beyond eslculation, and for generations to come. Her external credit (I mean that obtained by loans) we may conclude as expended, after last year's exhibition; and her own internal sources, she is now about to dip into, and will no doubt shortly consume. The inditation after the Sicilian debate can scarcely be said to have abated, as it has exposed the weak ness of the Government and of the Chamber of Deputies, which has received to its face so great a re-baff as to be toid it no longer represented the councondemned An approaching dissolution is the dread and hope of many. As in my recent letters I have stated that the pro-

pulsive upirit here is in the direction of, war, I am the world, it does not appear that the Congress reabled to forward you autocritative proofs of is only statistics of 1861 show, in Naples, 4,300 crimes The force of circumstances obliges as to recognise in only statistics of 1861 show, in Naples, 4,300 crimes

agreeable surprise as that of making his appearance on the Pincian-hill at the usual hour of the public promenade as he did on a fine day last week, when it was truly surprising to see all there present crowding at once towards him, going down on their knees to ask for his blessing. The number of foreigners in Rome this year is immense, and it would be difficult for them to find lodgings had not the accomodation for them been increased, whether as to the number of apartments to be let, whether by the opening of a large and convenient additional hotel on the Piazza San Carlo at the Corso, called the Hotel de Rome.

The amount of Fapal subjects who have emigrated from the provinces occupied by the Piedmontese, in-to the territory still under Papal rule, amounts now to more than *fifly thousand*. They belong chiefly to the industrious classes, and have come to seek employment, which they have bappily found. Mgr. Howard, who has returned not long ago to Rome from Gos in the East Indies, whither he had accompanied the Papal Legate, has been promoted to the rank of Prelate di mantelletta.

We learn from Rome that the Congregation of the Index has condemned all the works of various French, German, and Italian authors.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The Marquis Pietro Ulloa. the faithful Minister of His Majesty Francis II., has lately published a book of 225 pages in Svo., entitled 'Neapolitan Letters,' in which he traces the historical picture of the present position of the Kingdom of | feat the arrangement. Naples as compared with its state before the revolutionary catastrophe brought about by Cavour's corrupting intrigues against its youthful sovereign. These letters are twenty six in number. Two of them on morality, and religion are addressed to His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, while those which relate to the administration of justice are directed to the celebrated French advocate, M. Berryer, and those which treat of politics and the future inevitable restoration are addressed to Lord Derby. We extract the following from one of the letters addressed to our illustrious Metropolitan :-- The present Government, from the mere fact of its origin, was inclined to give a free scope to evil passions .-

. The revolution bad taken into its pay the Cammorristi, fearing, it alleges, that they would effect a reaction, but with the real intent of spreading terror At the time of Garibaldi's entry, bands of convicts esequed from the Bagno at Castellamare and came to selutores the Cammorra. One of his Ministers set at liberty 250 more. After Garibaldi's departure, Piedmont accepted such an inheritance

when it believed that it had no further need of the fraternal support of these ferocious beings, they were all arrested in one night (as they might have been arrested two years before) and thrown into prison, to be transported later to Fenestrelle and to the Island of Sardinia. Others, 1,180 in number, were sent to people the islands of Elbs, Capraja, Gorgons, and Giglio. But it was too late already -At Naples it was no longer possible to go about the try, and which, thereon, to save itself, gave a vote streets with safety, not only at night but even dur-of confidence to a Government its decided majority ing the daytime. The dagger of the assassin often struck his victim in presence of the Government of ficials. Murders became so frequent, that they begot an babitual indifference to their horrible particulars. The daily journals reported, in 1861, 19 murders in

which created so much uneasiness and alarm. The declaration of two of the supporters of O'Donnellwhose views this journal represents-that, though the present state of things was calculated to inspire uneasiness, they would be the first to resist any attempt at insurrection, has somewhat restored the royal confidence.

GERMANY.

The excitement in Germany on the Schleswig-Holstein question continues unabated. The new King of Denmark withdraws his troops from Holstein, and the German troops march in. English diplomacy exerts all its ingenuity to preserve peace. and as far as the Sovereigns of Denmark, Prussis, and Austria are concerned, it would probably sacceed in inducing the Dane to fulfill his engagements, so as to enable the Prossian and Austrian to uphold the Treaty of London and the integrity of the Danish territories. It is surmised and not without good grounds that the refusal of England to attend the Congress has deeply mortified Napoleon III., and as our Government has committed itself to interference in the Schleswig-Holstein question it is shrewdly suspected that the Emperor of the French may not have long to wait for an opportunity of making his displeasure felt. He has only to wait until the British Government shall have committed itself to some decided course, and then to use his influence to de-

DENMARK.

The most authentic news of the week respecting the affairs of Denmark and the Duchies confirm the correctness of our remarks last week on this subject. France and Sweden decline to take any part in the present controversy, and leave to England the task of making terms, if she can, between Denmark and the German Confederation.

POLAND.

A private letter from Warsaw of the 12th Dec., states that the military commanders in that city are beginning to beginning to be uneasy at the forcible manner in which opinion has expressed itself throughout Europe against the cortures inflicted on political prisoners.

UNITED STATES.

Of 5120 vessels that arrived at New York last year only 1730 were American, and of the balance 2280 wore British.

KIDNAPPING IN NEW YORK .- The Tribune contains the following account of what one of its reporters | gans are very much out of order. Meglect is genesaw on Ricker's Island :-- 'There are about three hundred colored colored soldiers on the island, and in one company of ninety men only four had received the \$300 bounty which is their due. We saw an old man of sixty who had been forced into the army, and yesterday a poor fellow who had volon- apirits, flushes after enting, pain in the side and bick, tsered the day before and received his money. He says a lieutenant advised him to place his bointy money in his (the lieurenant's) keeping for the night so that it would be sale Tde officer took the money promising to return it to the recruit in the morning. Moining came to him but the officer did not. White men are treated by the runners as hadly as the blacks. Recently, three who were drugged by these scoundreis died a few hours after they reached the island The writer saw two men of powerful frames languishis more than postponed. Probably the later des-inited Italy two opposing and contending adminis-patches of the Minister for Foreign Affairs may trations, each perfectly assured of its predominance, Palermo there were 6,745 crimes from the lat of been administered by these cruel awindlers. Toe of its,

to the private account of individual office-seekers or money-seekers. The taint is spreading through the entire body politic. Men look calmly now on crimes from which they would have shrunk two or three years ago. Men think on the whole that it is a good thing when the Administration carry an election by shipping home a few thousand selected voters. Men chuckle over some political ruse in which a Lagislature is bought for money. Men approve the action of the Treasury Department in giving a responsible office to a man whose vote, conscience and reputation, as every one knows, were sold by himself and bought by the party which protects him. No one seems to think that frand, public robbery is a very great crime. We meet daily in the streets nightly t receptions and grand assemblies, men who are known to be fattening on plunder, but whose social position seems wholly unaffected by the fact. We are not drawing any too dark a picture of the moral condition of affairs under the present Administration. The doctrine is in principle everywhere acied on, that if a man professes to be tight on the negro question, he may be as black a sinner on all other questions as be pleases, and not lose the social and public support of his party or his daily associates in life.

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- LEUKS who are in the habit of using pearl powder, which clogs the pores, and prevents evaporation from the surface would do well to throw it aside, and substitate this pure floral cosmetic, which not only perfumes the skin with a fragrance as fresh as the breath of opening flowers but removes the blemishes which impair the beauty of the complexion and gives a healthy tone to the superficial vessels. The astriagent washes lotions, &c., of the day wither and blight the skin, but this healthful aromatic water has an opposite tendency. When diluted with water it is an exquisite tooth wash.

Agents for Montreal : Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. H. Campbell & Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harto H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

HOBTETTBR'S STOMAOR BITTERS.- Heppy is the man,' said great physician, ' who does not know be has a stomach.' Few person in this country are in such a state of blissful ignorance. The great ma-jority are reminded by the twinges of dyspepsia, non only that they have stomachs, but that the said orrally at the bottom of their sufferings. Let all thus situated try HOSTETTERS BITTERS. Tho first wine glass full will relieve them and give them assurance of 'a good time coming.' If troubled with flatulency, constipution, nervousness, depression of Institude and debility, they will soon find a wonder ful change in progress under the influence of this prompt and pleasant remedy. We are often told by persone, who have used the Bitters, that no represent tations of others would ever have induced them to believe that such invigorating, such soul body-cheering properties existed in any stimulant. We say, therefore to all dyspeptice, he skeptical, if you please he to our etalements, but try the preparation, which can be had in every first elass Apothecary in the United States, and then tell us what you think

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 22 (864.

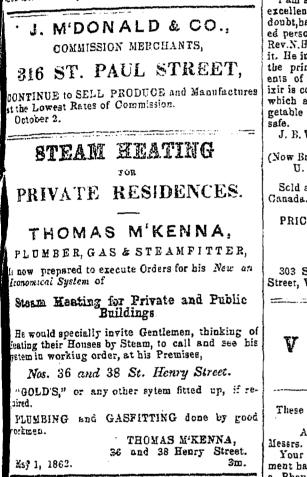
Do YOU SUFFEE after eating, or from acidity of the stomach, heartburn, water brash, wind burning sen-sation, or indigestion ? Immediate relief can be obtained by using the Orygenated Bitters.

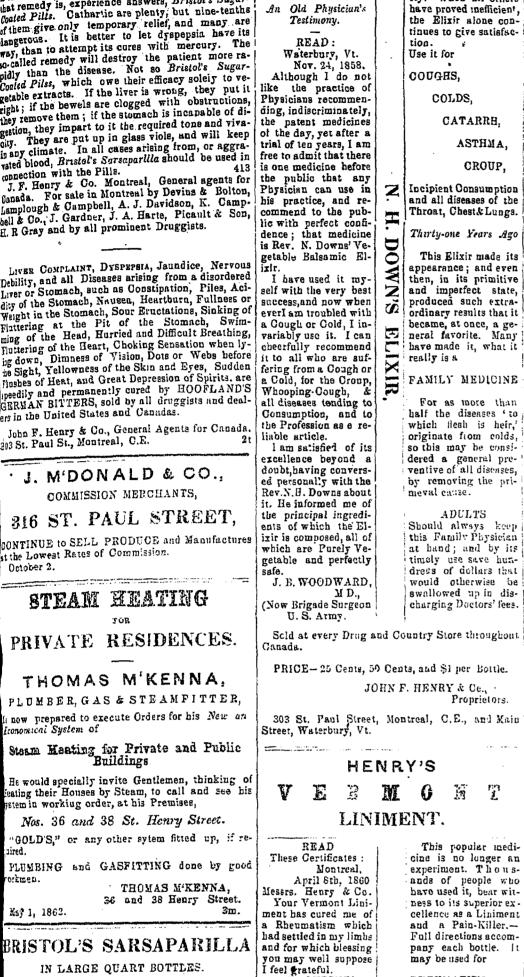
WEAT IS YOUR AILMENT ?- A bundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the pedicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, indicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, Bristoi's Sugar-Coaled Pills. Cathartic are plenty, but nine-tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are langerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its or them to attempt its cores with measure. The dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, than to attempt its cores with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rs-pidly than the disease. Not so Bristol's Sugar-Coaled Pilss, which owe their efficacy solely to ve-getable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bewels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them : if the stomach is incamable of dithey remove them; if the stomach is incapable of digestion, they impart to it the required tone and viva-oity. They are pat up in glass viole, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggra-vated blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausen, Heartburn, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking of Flattering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swim-ming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, ming of the Head, Hurred and Dimedit Breating, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking Sensation when ly-ing down, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before he Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden the Sight, renowness of the Sain and Eyes, Sudden flushes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are speedily and permanently cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, sold by all druggists and dealers in the United States and Canadas.

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DEVINS & BOLTON, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal, have received the following letter from Mrs. M. J. Nolin Heroux, confirmed by her husband, and E. Roy, merchant of St. Phillips, Laprairie, of a wonderful cure by BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA :---

Sir,-The present is to certify that I, M. J. Nolin, 40 years of age, wife of M. Heroux, N. P., have suffered for a year with violent palpitation of the heart, sudden chills, extreme heat and cold in various parts of the body, attended with great pain, particularly in the arms; my pulse was very variable-very slow or quick ; frequently a tendency to faint, with a sense of suffocation; sleep troubled; irritable, and very low spirits. I tried several medical men without deriving any benefit, and they all concluded by giving me up. In July last I saw in the papers Bais-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, " Blood is Life." I purchased five bottles at your store, which afforded me relief from the first dose. A substance resembling very fine white sand came from my legs in quantity, after which I recovered my nearly lost facultics, and was free from pains, palpitations, and chills, and perfectly cured of my affliction in ten weeks. I am convinced of the superiority of this remedy over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to all troubled with similar afflictions. M. J. NOLIN MEROUX, (Signed)

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the popularity it has acquired. In this preparation, besides the vir-tues of the Cherry, there are commin-gled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten experiment. Thous-ands of people who fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe have used it, beat with to heal, to relieve, and to care disease, exists in no ness to its superior ex- other medicine yet discovered. cellence as a Liniment | CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the

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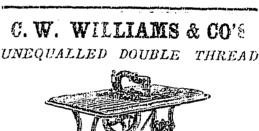
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	mont Liniment, having	SORE THROAT.	ver from the pain and fatigue which so slight an ex-		dill oderen
	accidently got a nee-	LUMBAGO,	ertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate	FAMILY	" clasp, 2 00
	dle run under her fin- ger nail. The pain was	۲. <u>در</u> , <u>در</u> ,	relief, and after having used four bottles I was com-		" bevelled 2 50
	most intense; but by	Z! ac, ac,	pletely restored to bealth. I have used the Releam in		i oloon
The Great Purifier of the Blood,	using the Liniment, the	and may be used in-	my family and administered it to my children with the	(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)	•. The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition
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OF	Having, on varions	O I truck	ral montos since a little daughter of mine, ten years	Jobr Without Charge. First-Class City reterences	I DORSY UCHWRY " Klings Decision
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	ways found it benefi-	fects, but the limited	seemed in any way to reheve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's		i a contract of the Arthor.
and every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious cruptions.	cial. I have frequently	space of this Adver-	Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she	IF Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and	A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1362,
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LT REEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,	fecting s cure. I think	mary.	is now well. I have since recommended the Bal-	Venteen Opt 15 1962	PAULIST FATHERS.
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tile Swellings and Neuralgie Affections, Nervous	ever used for Diar-	care; great pains be-	in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.		SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1801,
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Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.	have also found it a never failing specific	in such a meaner that the combination shall	dence in it Yours,	JORDAN & BENARD.	Now Ready,
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It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and	fections of the head	once more rapid in its	ORETIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN	LUMBER MERCHANTS.	Iriab Priest. 16mo cloth 75c., cloth gitt, S1.
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The milicied may real assured that there is not the	it in the house for any consideration.	A Single Teaspoon-	Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr.	AND	
In particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any	W. BALDWIN.	fal taken in warm wa-	Wistor's Bainam of Wild Cherry, in my own peason	ON THE WHARF, IN REAR OF BONSEGOORS	from his Life of our National Skint, he has turned bis studies to some account.
the poisonous substance in this medie e. It is	}	ter or otherwise as	and with other members of my family, is encos of	CHORON, IN MARK OF BORSEOODRS	About 1st April,
effective barmless, and may be administered to per-	Testimony from Hon.	the taste may dictate,	severe conglus and colds, I unhesitatingly give you	5 7 1	A POPTILAD DISTORT
Dist helpless infants without doing the least injury.	Judge Smith :	checks Diurrhaa, Cho	my testimony, believing it to be the remedy 'par ex- cellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and	MONTREAL.	A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the
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	THE TRUESWITNESS	-AND CATHOLIC CHRONIC	LE. JANUARY 22, 1864	
8		WILLIAM H. HODSON, M	M. O'GORMAN,. H	M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS.
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risaig, N. SRev. K. J. M'Donald. rthurly-M. Moran.	「「「「」「「」「「」「「」」「「」」「「」」「「」」「「」」「」」「「」」「」」「」」「」」「」」「」」「」」「」」」「」」」「」」」「」」」	Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.	OARS MADE TO ORDER.	Recoilet Church)
sphodel-John O'Sullivan.	Are Oured by		CF SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE	MONTREAL,
arrie-B. Hinds. rockville-C. F. Fraser.	HOOFLAND'S	O. J. DEVLIN,		Manufacture and Keep Constantly on han
elleville—P. P. Lynch.	GERMAN BI (TERS,		A Contraction of the second seco	Baths, Beer Pumps, Hot Air B
runtford James Feeny.	THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.	NOTARY PUBLIC.		Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tinware In
uckinghum - H. Gorman: urford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thos. Maginn:	These Bitters have performed more Oures,	OFFICE:		Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe Lift & Force Pums Water Coolers, Sinks, all g
hambiv-J. HACKELL.	HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,	32 Luttle St. James Street,		Is Jobbing punctually attended to.
hathum-A. B. M'Iatosh. obourg-P. Maguire.	Have more Testimony,	MONTREAL.		So coosing principality accentien to: 2
arnupull-Rev. J. S. O'Connor.	Have more respectable people to Vouch for			M. BERGIN,
arleton, N. BRev. E. Dunphy- anville-Edward M'Govern.	them.	B. DEVLIN,		MERCHANT TAILOR
alhousie MillsWm. Chisholm	Than any other article in the market.	ADVOCATE,		MINOMANI INILUR
ewittville-J. M'Iver.	We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,	and a second		AND
undas—J. B. Looney. gansville—J. Bonfield.	And will Pay \$1000	Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.		MASTER TAILOR
ast Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Uolina		James Street.		TO THE Devices of IN-1.1 The second state
lastern Townships—P. Hacket. Irmsville—P. Gafney	To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.	THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,		Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteer
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armersville—J. Flood. ananoque—Rev. P. Waish.		ADVOCATE,	HOSTETTER'S	
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Joderich-Dr. M'Dougall.	Chronic, or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the	T D VEITV DOT		
Jamilton-J M'Cartby. Juntingdon-J. Neary.	Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.	J. P. KELLY, B.C.L.,	STOMACH	GRAND TRUNK RAILWA
ngersoll—W. Featherston.	Observe the following Symptoms :	ADVOCATE,	NTOMUAL	GRAND INONK RAILWA
Temptville—L. Lamping. Cingston—P. Purcell.		No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.	BITTERS.	CHANGE OF TRAINS.
indenu-J Kennen7.	Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs :	Biolitical, June - 2.	DIALEINO.	
Cansdown - M. O'Oonaor. Condon-B. Henry.	Constipution, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the	CLARI'E & DRISCOLL,	READ AND REFLECT.	ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 23rd of NO TRAINS will leave
acollo_W. Harty.	Head. Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-	ADVOCATES, &C.,	Believing that FAOTS, IMPORTANT to the	
Kaid tone Rev. R. Kelener.	burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink-		HEALTH and COMFORT of the PUBLIC, and	BONAVENTURE STREET STATION
Marysburgh – Patrick M'Mabon. Merrickville – M. Kelly.	ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the	Office-No. 125 Notre Dame Street,	which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by ad- dressing the parties who wouch for them, ought not	EASTERN TRAINS.
Manuari el F. Bolanu.	Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult	(Opposite the Court House,)	to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish	Passenger for Island Pond, Portland)
Ottawa City-J. J. Muzphy. Ostawa - E. Dunne.	Breathing	MONTREAL.	below a few communications of recent date to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the	and Boston, (stopping over night 3.15
n Lashum - Francis U Nella	Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen-	H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL.	same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers	
Pomona – W. Martin. Prescott – F. Ford.	sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi- sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever		who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS	Night Passenger to Quebec(with Sleep- } 8.00
Dough rate - James Decusion	and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency	HUDON & CURRAN,	the individuals themselves, and ascertain the cor- rectness of the particulars.	Mired for Sharbrooks and Local Sec. 1
S IL I DOTAD.	of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side,	ADVOCATES		tions at
Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Peterboro-E. Mr. Lalor. Puton-Rev. Mr. Lalor.	Back, Chest, Limbs, &c.,	No. 40 Little St. James Street,	HOSTETTER'S	WESTERN TRAINS.
n (Taua 9 MUBDE.	Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in	MONTREAL.	CELEBRATED	Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston,) Toronto, London, Detroit and the > 7.45
Port Abbe 1. M. Mahoa. Port-Dalhousie-O. M'Mahoa. Port Mulgrave, N. SRev. T. Sears	the Flesh,			West, at
	Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.	\	STOMACH BITTERS.	Night ditto (with Sleeping Car) 6 30
Rawdon-James Osrroll. Rawdon-P. Kelly	REMEMBER	CARPENTER & JOINER,	Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863.	Mixed for Kingston and Local Stations 10.05
$n \dots n$	THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT	54 St. Antoine Street.	Messrs. Hostetter & Smith :	Mail Trains will not stop at Stations marked
al - Law and hill M. LUCLY.	ALCOHOLIC,	Dobbing punctually attended to.	Gentlemen-I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the pub-	* on the Time-bills, unless signalled.
Sarnia-P. M'Dermott. Scaforth - John Killorne.	CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,	Oct. 9.	lic to express my hearty approval of their effect upon	C. J. BRYDGES
	And Can't make Drunkards,		me. I never wrote a 'puff' for any one, and I abhor	Montreal, Nov. 19, 1863.
Sherrington-Rev. J. Oracon.	But is the Best Tonic in the World.	MATT. JANNARD,	everything that savors of quackery. But your Bit- ters are entirely removed from the level of the mere	
	READ WHO SAYS SO ;	NEW CANADIAN	notrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and	NOTICE.
St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hoj.	From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist		exactly what they profess to be. They are not ad- vertised to cure everything, but they are recom-	CANVASSERS are now actively engaged solic
	Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia :		mended to assist nature in the alleviation and ulti-	Orders for
		COFFIN STORE,	mate healing of many of the most most common in- firmities of the body, and this they will accomplish.	M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELANI
St. Columban - Rev. H. J. Uaughlin. St. Catherines, C. E J. Uaughlin. St. John Chrysostom - J. M'Gill	I have known Hooflund's German Eitters favor- ably tor a number of years. I have used them in		I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with	Parties wishing to procure the above, who
	my own family, and have been so pleased with their		me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucu-	not have been called upon, can have it by les their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montreal.
t. Romuald d' Escremin-Rev. Mr Sac	effects that I was induced to recommend them to	AT No. 9, ST. LAMBERT HILL,	ous membrane, and though compelled to keep at	WM. PALMER
staruschara-G. M'Glu.	many others, and know that they have operated in a atrikingly beneficial manner I take great pleasure	Continuation of St. Lawrence Street, near Craig St.,	work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and	General Agent, Queb Montreal, July 1, 1863.
SydenhamM Hayden Frenton-Rev. Mr. Breiterga	in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling	MONTREAL.	much of the time confined to my bed. When I had	
Thorold W. Carimen.	the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, know-	i bi. J. Tespectiumy bega the public to can at his es-	been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned ;	A CARD.
Thornaille - J. Greene	ing from experience that my recommendations will	tablishment where he will constantly have on hand, COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or	the sallow complexion was all gone-I, relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental appli-	A VERY bandsomely executed LITHOGR
Tingwick-P. J. Sheridan. Tingwick-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.	be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoof- land's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and	Metal, at very Moderate Prices.	cation which so recently were so very irksome and	PORTRAIT of HIS LORDSHIP the BISHO
remulaton-I. Hagan.	is 'not a rum drink.'- Yours truly,		burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are fucts. All inference	INUNTICIAL, BDG & STRIKING LIKENESS, is for Sale at MESSRS. ROLLAND CHAPPEN
West Port -James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Cartby.	LEVIG. BECK.	THE PERFUME	must be made by each individual for himself.	& PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENCE (
Wallaceburg-Thomas Jarmy.	From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th	OF THE	Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE,	VENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. Catholic public will, we are sure, be delight
Whitey-J J Murphy	Baptiet Church :	WESTERN HEM1SPHERE!	Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian	possess such a memorial of their well-be
HAVE YOU GOT A COUGH?	Dr. Jackson - Dear Sir-I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commondations	FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.	Church.	Bishop.

THE present changeable weather having given rise to numerous COUCHS and COLDS, we would recommend parties so afflicted to immediately purchase a box of McPHERSON'S COUGH LOZENGES, a box of MCFHERSON'S COUCH HORENGES, as there is nothing more dangerous than a neglected COLD. How often do we see and hear of fine heal-thy young people of both seves, who gave promise of living to a good old age, cut down in their prime and carried to an untimely grave by such neglect .-Take warning in time. These Lozenges are prepared only by the proprietor, J. A. HARTE, without whose name none are genuine.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

November 5, 1863.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER. (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve Having ocen an Auctioneer for the fast tweive vears, and having sold in every city and town in hower and Upper Ganada, of any importance, he dattors bimself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

KF 1 will hold THRRE SALES wookly

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ron

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROODERIES,

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13 Out at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will he advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds banded over. The charges for solling and proceeds banded over. The charges for soling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city-five per cent. commis-sion on all goods sold either by suction or private sole. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Oash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

DEVANY. Anotioneer. 1. an a tr 🕷 📜 March 27, 1862.

practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in variou: stances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hooffand's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but 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 Coates Street, Philadelphia

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

Dr. C. M. Jackson-Dear Sir-Personal experience enables 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. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-Having used your Ger-man Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the sufest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge .- Yours, respectfully,

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

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

New Rochelle, N.Y.

Dr. G. M. Jackson--Dear Sir--I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since th Dyspepsia, I used them being ing disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS. cannot be eurpassed. J. M. PRIOE-Si per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.

EF Seware of Counterfiels; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

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

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Jac. 14, 1864.



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 Essences" 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, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months 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.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

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

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

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

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THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundary, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-onlar. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circusions, iar. Address E. A' & G. R. MENERLY, West Troy, N. Y.

HUSTELLERS GELEBRATED Stomach Bitters.

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

Messrs. Hostter & Smith :

Gentlemen-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 Southers river, and of close application to lite-rary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a | The LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.) friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bot-tle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulent we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. It what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

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

HUSTETTER'S **OELEBRATED** STOMACH BITTERS.

New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. Mesars. Hostetter & Smith :

Eear Sirs-Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having 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 IF The Third Edition of the September Number am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be of Blackwood, containing an article by an English without it, should he 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 me-dicine has afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordereu.

> Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospi.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U: S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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

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