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VOL. XV.

Pius IX., Pope.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865.

No. 25.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER

OUR HOLY FATHER, THE POPE. To our Venerable Brethren, all the Patriarchs. Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops having the grace and communion of the Apostolic See,

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

You know, Venerable Brethren, with what care and what pastoral vigilance the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, fulfilling the charge entrusted to them by our Lord Jesus Christ himself in the person of the blessed Peter, chief of the Apostles, have unfailingly observed their duty in providing food for the sheep and the lambs, in assiduously nourishing the flock of the Lord with the words of faith, in imbuing them with salutary doctrine, and in turning them away from poisoned pastures; all this is known to you, and you have appreciated it. And certainly our predecessors, in affirming and in vindicating the august Catholic Faith, truth, and justice, were never animated in their care for the salvation of souls by a more earnest desire than that of extinguishing and condemning by their Letters and Constitutions all the heresies and errors which, as enemies of our Divine Faith, of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, of the purity of morals, and of the eternal salvation of man, have frequently excited serious storms and precipitated civil and Christian society into the most deplorable misfortunes. For this reason our predecessors have opposed themselves with Apostolic fortitude to the criminal enterprises of those wicked men, who, spreading their disturbing opinions like the waves of a raging sea, and promising liberty when they are slaves to corruption, endeavor by their pernicious writings to overturn the foundations of the Catholic religion, and of civil society; to destroy all virtue and justice, to deprave all minds, and especially those of inthe bosom of the Catholic Church.

But as you are aware, Venerable Brethren, We had scarcely been raised to the Chair of St. Peter, far above all our merits, by the mysterious designs of Divine Providence, than seed to the Chair of the day of ing with the most profound grief of our soul the and advantages. horrible storm excited by evil doctrines, and the very grave and deplorable injury caused specially by so many errors to Christian people, in accordance with the duty of our Apostolic ministry, and following in the glorious footsteps of our predecessors, we raised our voice, and by the publication of several Eucyclical Letters beretics. For, es taught by our predecessor of great a perversity of depraved opinions, We, and Allocutions held in Consistory, and other Apostolical Letters, we have condemned the principal errors of our sad age, reanimated your utmost Episcopal vigilance, warned and exhorted npon various occasions all our dear children in the Catholic Church to repel and absolutely avoid the contagion of so horrible a plague. More especially in our first Encyclical of the 9th November, 1846, addressed to you, and in our two Altocutions of the 9th December, 1854, and the 9th June, 1862, to the Consistories which we held, we condemned the monstrous opinions which particularly predominate in the present day to the great prejudice of souls, and to the-detriment of civil society, doctrines which not only attack the Catholic Church, her saintary teaching and her venerable rights, but also the natural unalterable law inscribed by God upon the heart of man and sound reason itself, and from which doctrines almost all other errors derive their origin.

But, although We have not hitherto omitted to proscribe and reprove the principal errors of right of existence solely from civil law, whence is this kind, yet the cause of the Catholic Church, the safety of the souls which have been confided to us, and the well-being of human society itself absolutely demand that we should again exercise our pastoral solicitude to destroy new opinions which spring out of these same errors as from so many sources. These false and perverse opinions are the more detestable as they especially tend to shackle and turn aside the salutary force that the Catholic Church, by the example of her Divine Author and His order, ought freely to exercise until the end of time, not only with renations, peoples, and their chief rulers, and to centred their criminal schemes, attention, and ways existed for the happiness and security of as we have already shown. It is upon the corhuman society constituted and governed without making any the useful sciences, of progress, and of civilisation from the Sovereign Master. Let us implore of religion.

distinction betwden the true and false religion. And, contrary to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures, of the Church, and of the Fathers, they do not besitate to affirm ' that the best condition of society is that in which the government is not compelled to inflict the penalties of law Apostolic See, conferred upon it by God Himself, upon violators of the Catholic religion, unless so to the judgment of civil authority, and to deny far as the public peace may demand. Actuated all the rights of this same Church and this See by an idea of social government so absolutely with regard to exterior order. They do not false, they do not hesitate further to propagate blush to affirm that the laws of the Church do their erroneous opinion, very hurtful to the safety not bind the conscience if they are not promulof the Catholic Church and of souls, and termed gated by the civil power; that the acts and dedelirium by our predecessor Gregory XVI., of crees of the Roman Pontifis concerning religion excellent memory, viz., 'liberty of conscience and the Church require the sanction and approand of worship is the right of every man, a right bation, or at least the assent of the civil power, and that there is nothing more profitable and which ought to be proclaimed and established by and that the Apostolic Constitutions condemning law in every well constituted State, and that secret societies, whether these exact or do not citizens are entitled to make known and declare, exact an oath of secresy, and branding with with a liberty which neither the ecclesiastical nor anathema their sectaries and supporters, have no the civil authority can limit, their convictions of force in those regions of the world where these whatever kind, either by word of mouth or associations are tolerated by the civil Governthrough the press or by other means.' But, in ment; that the excommunications launched by making these rash assertions, they do not reflect, the Council of Trent and the Roman Pontiffs they do not consider, that they preach the liberty against those who invade the possessions of the of perdition, and that, 'if it is always free to Church and usurp its rights, seek, in confounding human conviction to discuss, men will never be the spiritual and temporal orders, to attain solely wanting who struggle against the truth, and to an earthly object; that the Church can decide numerous calamities of the Church and of civil rely upon the loquacity of human wisdom, when nothing which may bind the consciences of the society, in view of the terrible conspiracy of our we know by the example of our Lord Jesus faithful in a temporal order of things; that the adversaries against the Catholic Church and Our Christ bow faith and Christian sagacity ought to law of the Church does not demand that violaavoid this very culpable vanity.

civil government-since the doctrines and authority of Divine revelation have been repudiated, the idea intimately connected therewith of property possessed by the Church s, the Religijuscice and human rights is obscured by darkness ous Orders, and other pious establishments."and lost sight of, and in place of true justice and And they have no shame in avowing opely and legitimate right brute force is substituted which has permitted some, entirely oblivious of the plannest principles of sound reason, to dare to proclaim ' that the will of the people, manifested by what is called public opinion or by other means, constitutes a supreme law superior to all Divine and haman right, and that accomplished experienced youth, from the healthy discipline of facts in political assairs, by the mere fact of their morals, to corrupt it miserably, to draw it into having been accomplished, have the force of the meshes of error, and finally to tear it from law.' But who does not perfectly see and understand that human society, released from the ties of religion and true justice, can have no fur- | See, whose object is declared to concern the ers most agreeable to God are those of all faithther object than to amass riches, and can follow general welfare of the Church, its rights and its ful men who approach him with a heart pure

> For this reason also these same men persecute with so relentless a hatred the Reigious Orders to the Catbolic dogma of the full power, divinely more strongly drawn towards true piety ond who have deserved so well of religion, civil society, and letters; they loudly declare that the Orders have no right to exist, and in so doing make common cause with the falsehoods of the illustrious memory, Pius VI., 'the abolition of religious houses rujures the state of public pro fession, of the Evangelical counsels, intures a mode of life recommended by the Church and in conformity with the Apostolical doctrine, does wrong to the celebrated founders whom we venerate before the altar, and who constituted these societies under the inspiration of God.'

In their implety these same persons pretend that members of the Church should be deprived of the opportunity of openly receiving alms from Christian charity,' and that the law forbidding 'servile labor on account of Divine worship upon certain fixed days' should be abrogated upon the fallacious pretext that this opportunity and this law are contrary to the principles of 90. litical economy. Not content with eradicating religion from public society, they desire further to banish it from families and private life. Teaching and professing these most fatal errors of Soialism and Communism, they declare that 'doabove all, the right of instructing and educating lic Church from the instruction and education of | piety. youth, and to infect and miserably deprave, by

instructing and educating youth.'

Others, taking up wicked errors many times condemned, presume with notorious impudence, to submit the authority of the Church and of this tions of sacred laws should be punished by errors-it is our duty, We say before all, to go Since, also, religion has been banished from temporal penalties; and that it is in accordance with faith to the throne of grace to obtain mercy with sacred theology, and the principles of pub- and find fitting succor. We have therefore lic law, to claim for the civil government the judged the moment to have come to excite the publicly the thesis and principle of heretics, from whom emanated so many errors and perverse in order also that in the plenitude of their faith opinions. They say 'That the ecclesiastical power is not of right divine, distinct, and independent from the civil power, and that no dismaintained withbut the Church invading and usurping the essential rights of the civil power.' Neither can we pass over in silence the audacity with the desire of living according to His heart, profession, if they do not treat of the dogmas of liberality, the heavenly treasures of the Church of every kind. furth and morals. How contrary is this doctrine | confided to our discensation, so that the faithful. given to the Sovereign Pontiff by our Lord purified from the stain of their sins by the Sacra-Jesus Christ, to guide, to supervise, and govern ment of Penance, may more confidently offer up son. the Universal Church, no one can fail to see and their prayers to God, and obtain His mercy and understand clearly and evidently. Amid so remembering Our Apostolic office, and solicitous before all things for our most holy religion, for sound doctrine, for the salvation of the souls confided to Us, and for the welfare of human society itself, have considered the moment opportune to raise anew Our Apostolic voice; and therefore, do We, by Our Apostolic authority, condemn and prescribe generally and particularly all the evil opinions and doctrines specially mentioned in this letter, and We will and command that they be held as reproved, proscribed and condemned by all the children of the Catholic

But you know further, Venerable Brothers. that in our time insulters of every truth and of observed saving the exceptions we have declared all justice and violent enemies of our religion admissible. We have come to this determinahave spread abroad other impious doctrines by tion notwithstanding all which might be ordered means of pestilent books, pamphlets, and journals to the contrary by special and individual mention which, distributed over the sueface of the earth, and which might be worthy of departure from deceive the people and wickedly lie. You are that decision; but, in order that every hesitation not ignorant that in our days men are found who and difficulty should be removed, We have ormestic society, or the entire family, derives its animated and excited by the spirit of Satan. have at the excess of implety as not to fear to forwarded to you. to be concluded that, from civil law descends all deny our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, and to the rights of parents over their children, and, attack His divinity with scandalous persistence. We cannot abstain from awarding you wellthem.' By such impious opinions and machina- merited eulogies, Venerable Brothers, for all tions do these false spirits endeavor to eliminate the care and zeal with which you have raised rom them.' Let us ask and we shall receive, the salutary teaching and influence of the Catho- your episcopal voice against so great an im- and if there is slowness or delay in its reception,

In Our present letter therefore we speak to because He opens to those who knock; for their pernicious errors and their vices, the tender you most lovingly, to you who, called to partake prayers, groans, and tears, by means of which we and pliant minds of youth. All those who en- Our cares, are Our greatest support in the midst must persist and remain joined in unanimous deavor to trouble sacred and public things, to de- of Our very great grief, our joy and our consolastroy the good order of society, and to annihilate tion, by reason of the excellent piety of which self alone, but for all his brethren, as the Lord exercise until the end of the last aught us to pray. But in order that God gard to each individual man, but with regard to all Divine and human rights, have always conmarvellous love, faith, and discipline with which, nations, peoples, and concord between the efforts upon the manner in which they might united by the strongest and most affectionate Riesthood and the Government which have al- above all deprave and clude unthanking youth, ties to Us, and this Apostolic See, you strive to valiantly and accurately fulfil your grave episcoways existed for the society. For, as you are ruption of youth that they place all their hopes. pal ministry. We ought then to expect from religious and civil society. There are a Thus they never cease to attack the Clergy, your excellent pastoral zeal that, taking the beloved mother of us all, is very gracious well aware, Venerable Brethren, there are a Thus they never cease to attack the Clergy, your excellent pastoral zeal that, taking the beloved mother of us all, is very gracious. well aware, venerable in the present day, who, from whom have descended to us, in so authentic sword of the spirit, that is to say the Word of great number of men in the present day, who, from whom have descended to us, in so authentic sword of the spirit, that is to say the Word of . . and full of mercy . . . allows hereaft number of men in the present day, who, from whom have descended to us, in so authentic sword of the spirit, that is to say the Word of . . and full of mercy . . . allows hereaft number of the improve and absurd a manner, the most certain records of history, applying to civil society, the improve and he whom such considerable heavilt has been descended to us, in so authentic sword of the spirit, that is to say the Word of . . and full of mercy . . . allows hereaft to be touched by all, shows hereaft very clearly in a called dare to lead to be society. applying to civil society, the Lord sell to be touched by all, shows herself very cle-principle of naturalism, as it is called, dare to and by whom such considerable benefit has been principle of naturalism, as it is called, dare to and by whom such considerable benefit has been principle of naturalism, as it is called, dare to and by whom such considerable benefit has been principle of naturalism, as it is called, dare to and by whom such considerable benefit has been principle of naturalism, as it is called, dare to and by whom such considerable benefit has been principle of naturalism. principle of naturalisms, and takes under ner pitying teach that the Faithful committed to your charge care all miseries with unlimited affection, and teach that the period right of position of society, and upon letters. They assail them in abstain from evil pasturage which Jesus Christ civil progress absolutely require a control of the governed without every shape—going so far as to say of the does not cultivate, because it was not sown by her Son our Lord Jesus Christ in a golden vest-

and that nothing is so mortal, so prompt to enwhich we received at birth, if we ask nothing further from the Lord; that is to say, if forgetting our author we abjure His power to show that we are free;' and do not omit to teach that the royal power has been established not solely to exercise the government of the world, but above all for the protection of the Church, more glorious for the sovereigns of States and kings than to leave the Catholic Church to exercise its laws, and not to permit any to attack its liberty, as our most wise and courageous predecessor, St. Felix, wrote to the Emperor Xenon, for it is certain that it is advantageous when the cause of God is in question, that they should study to submit and not to impose their royal will on the priests of Jesus Christ.'

It is always, but especially at present, your duty, Venerable Brothers, in the midst of the Apostolic See, and the great accumulation of piety of all the faithful in order that, with us and with you all, they may pray without ceasing to the Father, supplicating and beseeching Him fervently and humbly for instruction and mercy they may seek refuge in Our Lord Jesus Christ who has redeemed us with his divine blood, that by their inultiplied efforts they may obtain from tinction, no independence of this kind can be that burning heart, victim of its charity for us, the gift of drawing all by the bonds of His love, of inspiring all men inflamed by His boly love. of those who, insulting sound doctrines, assert pleasing God in all things and fruitful in all good that 'the judgments and decrees of the Holy works. But as there is no doubt that the pray-

grace. By these letters emanating from Our Apostolic authority. We grant to all and each of the faithful of both sexes throughout the universe a Plenary Ingulgence during one month up to the year 1865, and not longer, to be carried into effect by you, Venerable Brethren, and the other legitimate Ordinaries, in the form and manner laid down at the commencement of our Sovereign Pontificate, by Our Apostolical Letters issued as a brief upon the 20th November, 1846 and sent to your whole episcopal Order, commencing with the words, 'Arcano Divince Providentice consilio," and with the faculties given by Us in those same letters. We desire, however, that all the prescriptions of our letters shall be dered that a copy of our letter should be again

Let us implore, Venerable Brethren, from the hottom of our hearts and with all our souls, for the mercy of God. He has encouraged us to do by saving, 'I will not withdraw my mercy because we have gravely offended, let us knock, prayer, 'and let each entreat God not for himmay accede more easily to our prayers and yours and to those of all His faithful servants, let us employ, in all confidence, as our mediatrix with Hun, the Virgin Mary, who has destroyed all heresies throughout the world, and who, the well

who, ' standing as queen upon the right hand of

tion, they ought to be deprived of the charge of | from our august religion, its doctrine and prac- | also the intervention of the blessed Peter, Princo tice, and that that people is happy who have the of the Apostles, and of his Co-Apostolic Paul, Lord God with them: teach that kingdoms and of all those saints of Heaven who, having rest upon the foundation of the Catholic faith, already become the friends of God, have been admitted into the celestial kingdom, where they gender every evil, so exposed to danger for those are crowned and hear paims, and who, hencewho think it can alone suffice, as the free will forth certain of immortality, are solicitous for our salvation.'

> Lastly, beseeching of God from the bottom of our heart the abundance of all His celestial gifts for you, We ourselves bestow upon you, Venerable Brethren, and upon all Clerks and faithful of the laity committed to your care, Our Apostolic Benediction from the most loving depths of Our heart, in token of Our charity towards you.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, this Sth day of December, 1864, being the 10th anniversary of the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary the mother of God, and in the 19th of our Pontificate.

Pius PP. 1X.

CATALOGUE

OF THE PRINCIPAL ERRORS OF OUR TIME, IN-DICATED IN THE CONSISTORIAL ALLOCU-TIONS, IN THE ENCYCLICAL AND OTHER APOS-TOLIC LETTERS OF POPE PIUS IX.

I .- Pantheism, Naturalism, and Absolute Rationalism.

1. There does not exist any divine power, upreme being, and distinct providence in the universality of things, and God is but the nature of things, and therefore immovable. God is in man, and in the world, and all things are God. and have the substance of God. God is then one and the same thing with the world, and hence, spirit is confounded with matter, necessity with liberty, the true with the false, the good with evil, the just with the unjust.

2. All actions of God on men and on the world ought to be denied.

3. Human reason, without any consideration of God, is the sole arbiter of the false and the true, of good and evil; it is a law to itself, end is sufficient to itself, by its own natural strength, to take care of the good of men and peoples.

4. All the truths of religion are derived from the native strength of human reason; hence

The divine revelation is imperfect and therefore subject to continual and indefinite progress, corresponding to that of the human rea-

6. The Christian faith is in opposition to human reason, and the divine revelation not only does not do any good, but injures the perfection of mankind.

7. The prophesies and the miracles uttered and recounted in the sacred books are only fables of poets, and mysteries of the Christian faith are the result of philosophical investigations. The books of the two testaments contain fabulous fictions, and Jesus Christ Himself is a myth.

II .- Moderate Rationalism.

8. Since human reason is the equal of religion, theological matter ought to be treated in the same manner as philosophical questions.

9. All the dogmas of the Christian religion indifferently are the objects of natural science or philosophy, and human reason, instructed by history alone, can by its natural strength and its principles arrive at the knowledge of the most abstruse dogmas, from the moment those dogmas have been proposed as objective to the human

10. As the philosopher is one thing, and philosophy is another, the former has a right to submit himself to authority when he shall have recognised its truth, but philosophy neither can nor ought to submit to authority.

11. Not only should the Church not occupy herself with philosophy, but she ought to tolerate its errors, and leave to itself the care of correcting them.

12. The decrees of the Apostolic See and the Roman Congregations impede the free progress of science.

13. The methods and the principles by means of which the ancient and scholastic doctors cul tivated theology are no longer in accord with the necessities of our times and the progress of science. 🚈 🕾

14. Philosophy ought to be studied without aking any account of a supernatural relation. N.B .- The errors of Antoine Gauthier, which

have been condemned in the letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologue, are principally from the Rationalistic system. III .- Indifferentism. Latitudinarianism.

15. Every man is free to embrace and to profress that religion which he shall believe to be true, guided by the light of reason.

16. Men may find the way of eternal salva-

women are your or account of not units.

And a street of the series of t appwith the exception to a certage extent of not exist. county sy the civil authority, and there a save a tien colors is ever former 17 At least the eternal salvation of all those who have never been in the trueChrurch of Christ may be hoped for.

18. Protestantism is nothing else but another form of the same true religion, in which it is possible to please God to the same degree as in the Catholic Church.

IV .- Socialism, Communism, Secret Societies Bille Societies, Clerical Liberal Societies.

Pests of this kind are often reproved by the severest formulas in the Encyclical Qui pluribus of the 9th November, 1846, in the Allocution Quibus quantisque of the 20th November, 1849, in the Encyclical Nosittis et nobiscum of 8th December, 1849, in the Allocution, Scin gulari quadam of 9th December, 1854, in the Encyclical Quanto conficiamur mærore of 10th August, 1863.

V .- Errors Concerning the Church and her Rights 19. The Church is not a true and perfect society, with full freedom; she does not rest upon her proper and constant rights, which have been conferred upon her by her divine founder, but it belongs to the civil power to define what are the rights of the Church, and the limits within which she shall exercise them.

20. The enclesiastical power ought not to exereise its authority without the assent and toleration of the civil government.

21. The Church has not the power to define dogmatically that the religion of the Catholic Church is the only true religion.

22. The obligations which are undertaken by Catholic teachers and writers only bind them with regard to those things which are proposed to universal belief, under the titles of Articles of Faith, by the infallible judgment of the Church.

23. The Roman Pontiffs, and the Œcumenical Councils have overstepped the limits of their powers, have usurped the rights of princes, and have even committed errors in their definitions of points of dogma and morality.

24. The Church has no power to employ force.

25. In addition to the power inherent in the Episcopacy, a temporal power is attributed to it by the civil authority, either expressly or facilly. but it is revocable at the pleasure of the civil power.

26. The Church has not a natural and legitimate right to acquire and to possess.

27. The ministers of the Holy Church and the Sovereign Pontiff ought to be absolutely excluded from all charge and domination in temporal

28. The Bishops have not a right to promulgate Apostolic letters without the authorisation of the civil power.

29. The spiritual graces granted by a Roman Pon iff ought to be held as null, if they have not been sought by the civil government.

30. The community of the Church and of ecclesiastical persons is derived from the civil

31. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the cases of Clerics, for civil or criminal offences, ought to be abolished, even without the knowledge and

contrary to the protest of the Holy See. 32. The personal immunities which exempt Clerics from military law, may be abrogated without any violation of equity or of national law. Such abrogation is demanded by civil progress, especially in a society modelled on the

principles of a liberal government. 33. It does not appertain to ecclesiastical risdiction, by any proper right, inherent in its essence, to direct doctrine in matters of theo-

logy.

34 The doctrine of those who compare the Sovereign Pontiff to a free sovereign ruling in the Universal Church, is a doctrine which pre-

vailed in the middle ages. 35. By the sentence of a general council, or an Act of all the people, the Pontifical Sovereignty could be transferred from the Bishop and the City of Rome to another Bishop and another

36. The definition of a national council does not admit of subsequent discussions, and the civil power can require that things remain as fixed

37. National churches can be instituted out-

side, and separated from the Roman Pontiff. 38. Many Roman Pontiffs lent themselves to country. the division of the Church into Eastern and

VI .- Errors of Civil Society, as regards uself, and also considered in its Relation with the

39. The republic being the origin and the source of almost all rights, declares itself by its

40. The doctrine of the Catholic Church is opposed to the good and to the interests of hu-

man society. 41. An indirect and negative power in sacred things belongs to the civil government, even when expressed by an infidel sovere gn; to him belongs not only the right, called exequatur, but | This belongs to civil society, which can remove also that of the process, which is called abuse of e power.

42. In cases of legal conflict between the two powers, the civil right prevails.

43. The civil power has a right to break, and size noto declare and render null the convictions (commonly called Concordats) concluded with the Apostolic See, relative to the use of rights ap- | the Church the right of pronouncing upon lavahe dispertaining to the ecclesiastical community, with- lidating obstacles are not doginatic, and must be out the consent of the Holy See, and even conin trary to its protest.

The civil authority may interfere in matrelating to religion, morals, and spiritual civil law has appointed another form, and desires rule. Whence it follows that it can pass judgment on the instructions which the Pastors of the Church publish in fulfilment of their charge tor the regulation of consciences; it can even decide on the administration of the Sacraments, and the dispositions necessary for receiving

them.
45. All the direction of public schools in which the youth of a Christian state are brought that the contract is null if the sacrament does up, with the exception to a certain extent of not exist. episcopal seminaries, can and ought to be assumed by the civil authority, and that in such a their nature, to civil jurisdiction.

manner that no right shall be recognised on the part of any other authority of interfering in the disposition of the schools, in the regulation of the studies, in the arrangement of grades or in of virginity. These have been refuted; the first and that so long as the State binds itself and its the selection or approval of masters.

46. Much more, even in seminaries for Clerics, the method to be pursued in the studies 10th June, 1851. would be submitted to the civil authority.

47. The good constitution of civil society demands that the popular schools which are open to all children of every class of the people, and in general that all puolic institutious destined to letters, to the superior instruction and more extended elevation of youth, should be set free from the authority of the Church, from all influence and inspection on her part, and that they shall be wholly subject to the will of the civil and political authority, according to the desire of the governors and the tendency of public opinion at this epoch.

48. Catholics may approve of a system of education for youth outside the Catholic faith and the authority of the Church, and which has for its sole or at least for its chief object the knowledge of things purely natural and of social life in this world.

49. The secular authority may prevent the Bishops and the faithful from communicating freely between themselves and with the Roman Pontiffs.

50. The secular authority has of itself a right to appoint Bishops, and to require them to undertake the administration of their dioceses before they have received the canonical institution of the Holy See and the Letter Apostolic.

51. The secular authority has a right to forbid to Bishops the exercise of their pastoral ministry, and is not bound to obey the Roman Pontiff in matters concerning the institution of Bishopries and Bishops.

52. The government can, by its own proper right, change the prescribed form of religious profession, both for men and women, and can enjoin religious communities not to admit persons to solemn vows, without authorisation.

53. The laws which protect the existence of religious communities, their rights and functions ought to be abrogated, and the civil power ought at the hour of ten o'clock, at Mount St. Alphonsus, to give its support to all those who may desire to in the falness of every virtue, fortified by the sacraquit the religious life, and to infringe their solemn vows: it can also completely suppress these attached, and hopeful of the eternal crown which is same religious communities, as well as collegiate given to the just as the reward of him who fights churches and simple benefices, even when pri- the good fight with constant resolution and persevevately endowed, and devise and submit their rauce Father Patrick Furlong was born at Bangoods and revenues to the administration and the will of the civil authority.

54 Kings and princes are not only exempt from the jurisdiction of the Church, but they are Mount St. alphousus, almost since his ordination; superior to the Church in all questions of jurisdiction.

55. The Church ought to be separate from the State, and the State from the Church.

VII.—Errors concerning Natural and Christran Morality.

56. The laws of morality have no need of the divine sanction, and it is not at all necessary that human laws should be conformed to natural right, or should receive any obligatory power from God.

57. The philosophical and moral sciences, as well as the civil laws, ought to be removed from divine and ecclesiastical authority.

morals. All honesty ought to consist in accumulating and augmenting wealth, by whatever it conceived the idea that it could change Celts into means, and in abandonment to pleasure.

59. Right consists in the material fact. All the duties of man are empty words, and all human facts have the force of right.

60. Authority is nothing else but the sum of material forces and numbers.

61. An injustice in fact, crowned with success, does not in any way do injury to the sacredness of right.

62. The principle of non-intervention ought

to be proclaimed and observed. 63. It is lawful to refuse obedience to legitimate princes, and even to revolt against them.

it may be, and every shameful and criminal action opposed to the eternal God: not only is not | die for it if need bo-than there are Protestants in to be blamed, but it is quite lawful and even | England, with its three-fold greater population, atmost praiseworthy when inspired by love of

VIII.-Errors concerning Christian Marriages.

65. It cannot be established by any reason that Christ has elevated marriage to the digoity of a sacrament.

66. The sacrament of marriage is only an adjunct of the contract, from which it is separaown right, which is not circumscribed by any ble, and the sacrament itself only consists in the nuplial benediction.

> not indissoluble, and in many cases divorce, pro perly so called, may be pronounced by the civil authority.

68. The Church has not the power of pro-

nouncing upon the impediments to marriage .the existing hindrance. 69. It is only more recently that the Church

stacles, availing nerself, not of her own right, but of a right borrowed from the civil power. 70. The canons of the Council of Trent which invoke anathema against those who deny

considered as emanating from borrowed power. 71. The form of the said Council, under penalty of nullity, does not bind in cases where the

that this new form is to be used in marriage. 72. Boniface VIII. is the first who declared that the vow of chastily pronounced at ordination annuls nuctials.

73. A civil contract may very well among Christians take the place of true marriage; and it is false, either that the marriage contract between Christians must always be a sacrament, or

74. Matrimonial or nuptial causes belong, by

upon the abolition of the celibacy of Priesis, and upon the abolition of the celibacy of Priesis, and the cause of all this should be removed. She sees the preference to the state of marriage over that the primary cause is the Irish Establishment; in Encyclical Qui pluribus, 9th Nov., 1846;— office-bearers to support that monstrons abuse, Irish the segond in Letter Apost. Multiplices inter., interests, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, interests, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, interests, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, interests, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, advantaged and religious.

XI.—Errors regarding the Civil Power of the Sovereign Pontiff.

75. The children of the Christian and Catholie Church are not agreed upon the compatibility of the temporal with the spiritual power.

76. The cessation of the temporal power, contribute to the happiness and liberty of the exists, and makes progress, not only without State Church.

N.B.—Besides these errors, explicitly pointed out, still more, and those numerous, are rebuked Religion of the Thirty-nine Articles could retain its by the certain doctrines, which all Catholics are place in Ireland without the temporal provision sebound to respect, touching the civil government of the Sovereign Pontiff.

X .- Errors referring to Modern Liberalism,

77. In the present day it is no longer necessary that the Catholic religion shall be held as the only religion of the State, to the exclusion | help from the State or the law. For example, there

of all other inndes of worship. 78. Whence it has been wisely provided by the law, in some countries called Catholic, that emigrants shall enjoy the free exercise of their

own worship. 79. But it is false that the civil liberty of every mode of worship and the tull power given to all of overtly and publicly displaying their opinions and their thoughts conduce more easily to cor rupt the morals and minds of the people, and to the propagation of the evil of indifference.

80. The Roman Pontiff can and ought to reconcile himself to and agree with progress, liberalism, and moderate civilisation.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF A REDSUPTORIST FATHER, -We regret to record the death of the Rev. Father Patrick Furlong, of the Order of the Sacred Redeemer, which took place on the night of Sunday, the 18th instant, ments of the Church, of which he was a devoted Minister, strong in the faith, to which he was ever now, in the county Wexford, on the 22nd of February, 1835, professed on the 15th of October, 1856, and ordsined a Priest on the 22nd of March, 1862 He had been attached to the Redemptorist Convent, and it need scarcely be added that he was zealous in the discharge of every duty, whilst, by example and precept, in the confessional and in the pulpit, he was indefatigable in bringing sinners to resentance. He won the hearts of all who attended to his ministrutions; and by the Rector and by every member of the truly excellent community to which he belonged, he was esteemed for his vigitant attention to the observances of every rule, and his amiability and sweetness of disposition and character. His death at the early age of twenty-nine years, was caused by heart disease—he bore his sufferings with a cheerful resignation, which never torsook him to the latest moment, -- Limerick Reporter.

THE NEW ASSOCIATION. - The course which Ireland has now, I may say, entered upon, will sompel the Government, whether a Palmerston or a Derby be at the bend of it, to legislate for Ireland as a Ca-5S. No other forces are to be recognised but tholic country. For three hundred years England such as reside in matter and every system of has, with the aid of Scotland, attempted to destroy the resident character of the Islah market. ing in its own 'omnipotence,' as Blackstone cells it, Saxons, could infuse English blood into Irish veins, and could sweep away one religion, and set up another in its stead; one which the people believed to be of God; another which carried the clearest proofs, wherever it went, that the deity which presided over its abrines was simply Mammon armed

with the sword. Chiefly through the instrumentality of the Irish Protestant Establishment has England labored to maintain a position in Ireland which is onknown in any other part of the habitable world. The attempt has, as was to be seen, signally failed. Instead of making Ireland Protestant, the action of the Irish Establishment upon the mass of the nation has been been to make them the most Catholic people on the face of the earth. I have no hesitation in saying 64. The violation of an oath, however hely that there are more Catholics in Ireland firmin attached to their religion - so firmly that they would tached to any one of the many religious communities from the Church of England downwards. Though the abolition of the Church of England Establishment in Ireland occupy a second place in the programme of the principles which are to be the basis of the new Association's aggressive operations, it is in reality the fundamental question after all People who have never been, or never lived in Ireland, cannot always be made to see, nor even to believe this. They see Ireland still rich and strong in the faith, still exporting it into other countries, and they cannot believe that the great grievances of the country owe either their birth or being to the Irish Establishment. In support of this view of theirs, they say the Protestant Bishops and Rectors are, in 67. By the law of nature the marriage tie is most cases, a gentle, peaceable and harmless set of men, contented to eat their bread without labor and without religious strife, and sometimes, even charitably sharing it with their poorer brethren. Such persons forget that it is not for what its own Clergy do or what its own laity do in Ireland that I (for I identify myself with the new Association) would see it abolished. It is for what its maintenance by the law obliges the English Government and the English people to do, that it is mainly to be condemned. As an eyesore its temples and ministers, supported in has begun to pronounce upon invalidating obsta- silluence throughout the country while the people and the Priests of the people are barely able to live around them, are bad enough. But these are nothing as compared to the legion of evils which it is the parent of; which afflict it as so many scourges; which force the people to think that there is no justice, no peace, nothing but poverty and oppression for them so long as they are united to England, Any other country governed, as they have been, only with an eye to the aggrandisement of another country, with an expensive religion imposed upon them, which in their hearts and souls they repudiated while they had to give their own bread to feed its ministers, would long ere this either have suck exterminated, or have exterminated its oppressors. Scotland, at a time when its people did not number a fourth part of the present Catholic population of Ireland, was allowed to choose its own reigion : and though it chose a religion as hostile at the Catholic Church at the present day, England not only assented to its choice, but allowed the old religious endowments of the country to be settled apon it for the support of its ministers. While Ireland on the other hand is insulted, and her reli gion treated as 'an idolatry' and 'a superstition.'

N.B.—Two other errors are still current, and declars to be 'damnable,' it is no wonder that the English public for not evincing any lively anoffice-bearers to support that monstrons abuse, Irish national, educational and religious, will struggle in vain for growth and freedom. That abolished, every barrier to national progress, harmony and prosperity will speedily disappear, as has been the case in England and Scotland and other countries. Lest it should be inferred that the new Association is got up in hostility to Protestantism, I have only to say to those who bring this charge against us, as, no doubt, every Orangeman will, two things. The first is, the Catholic Religion in Ireland and England support, but in the face of a richly-paid body of educated gentlemen, whose business is to preson and pray it down. It may or may not be that the most Protestants would tell me I was insulting them, if I said that their religion depended on mere human means or legal enactments. I could not say this with innumerable instances before my eyes, where Protestant Churches and Communities of every variety of creed seem to thrive, who have no is one church in Brighton with a State-endowment of of £700 or £800 a-year. There are six or seven other churches (I speak only of those of the Church of England), which receive no benefit from the public funds of the Establishment. Yet no one looking at the men who minister in these churches, or at the people who attend them, would say that they suffered any loss from want of a share in the tithes and offerings which the parish church of the town enjoys .- Dublin Correspondent of the Weekly Register

> In our opinion the difficulty with the new movement will be to find a competent Executive Council -one in whose experience and capacity, honesty, firmness, and prudence the country will place confi dence, and who will be trusted to resist and guard against the evils that wrecked the movement of 1852. We miss from the Requisition-may we hope to find them at the meeting -the men amongst the Catholic Clergy whose names were made familiar as household words for ability, for integrity, for eloquence, for knowledge in the last Tenant Right campaign; men who did not dabble in political platitudes or shallow generalities, but who had deeply studied the Land Question in all its bearings, and were competent to reason upon it, as acholars, profound thinkers, masters of the subject. Men as honest we may find again; men more honest, never. Now men may rival them to rectitude, but will very unlikely to equal them in knowledge and experience. If those men be absent from a renewed effort to settle the Land Question, we shall look with grave ap-

> prehension to the results. Now is the time for the country to look firmly and prudently forward; gazing at difficulties and dan-gers, not to be frightened or disheartened by them, but prepared to meet and overcome them. It is with this design we point to them. We have already seen too much of 'enthusiasm to-day, prostration to-morrow;' and we want to behold an effort that will be considered well beforehand, and not abandoned for disappointments that prudence should have foreseen, or difficulties for which foresight should have provided. We want the country to be prepared for such defections or betrayals, disappointments or difficulties as are likely to ensue. If they be prepared against, they will prove comparatively harmless; if they be not prepared against, they will probably prove fatal, 'as the rest have done before.' In the present condition of Ireland successful political action implies great self-sucrifice and public virtue in the public men directing it. If ws expect too much of human nature we shall be covered with confusion. It is not at the first at-tempt-perhaps not at the fifth-that a body of men can be produced capable of working out faithfully and inflexibly ro the end the policy of self-sacrifice by which slone can the objects of the New Association be accomplished. But we assert that the object is worth not merely one, not merely five, but fifteen efforts if necessary. If the country be true to itself, it will soon slough off what is worthless and retain what is of worth, and, after a while, change the whole aspect of Irish politics. In 1851 we set to work full of high hope, with admirable designs, and with ample quantity of Parliamentary material offering, or ready at hand. But the parliamentary casting away the worthless, and choosing again again and again if necossary-that which was proved rotten was called sound by those who should have judged and rejected it. Then the country, wildly bewailing treason which it ought to have

foreseen, and, at least, in some measure provided for, gave up all further effort in desouic. Amongst the Prelates signing the Requisition there is not, we are confident, one who does not sincerely and ardently desire the attainment of the object in view; but there are more than one who entertain political opinions and conscientiously entertain them-irreconcileble with the policy of Independent Opposition. Let us look this fact in the face. Being prepared for it, the results will not come upon us by surprise and overwhelm us. There are Prelates who would have no objection to reelect cy's Government we trust to see those principles carany of the most prominent parliamentary members of the Association after his appointment as Attorney General. Moreover, several of those Prelates, however bitterly opposed to the present Palmerston-Russell Ministry, would look with favor upon, if in some important points been lost sight of they would not indeed actively support a friendly The Lord-Lieutenant replied briefly as for Liberal Administration, such as that of the late Earl of Aberdeen. Let no one call this 'venality,' or treachery, or 'treason;' it arises from convictions as sincere as any others, though, as we contend, lamentably in error. Let us look this fact also in the face. If we do so, we may avoid the painful disappointments and disedifying reproaches of past times. On the other hand, there is this fact tuli of cheering hope - that never before was there so large a number of the Irish Prelates sincerely and ordently attached to the policy of parliamentary independence as there is now - Nation.

The Nationalists proper of Ireland are divided at present into several sections, but of intelligent leadership there is none. The country requires a head a guide, a centre of authority and it has none. The consequences are visible in the absence of the union which is strength, and of all effective preparation for the opportunity to which all profess to look forward. The certain result of a continuance of this state of things is national ruin. If the most favorable of opportunities were to occur to-morrow, it would infallibly be lost, because among the diversity of organisations there is not one which could secure the obedience of more than a more fraction of the Nationalists of Ireland, nor one which by its conduct has given proof of the capacity to turn to account any opportunity whatever. Among the various sections of Nationalists are many honest, capable, and courageous men. Solemnly we warn them against the futility of the present course of national action or inaction. Earnestly we implore of them at the beginning of a new, and as we believe it will prove to be, eventful year, to take counsel together or on the road to happiness; and they go back in a friendly spirit, and chose a committee capable their own country leaving all the blume of Ireland the time to the State religion of England as it is to of lifting the national cause out of the stough of fac- misfortune at Irishmen's doors. These English net tion, and guiding it with wisdom, with boldness to a successful issue, - Dublin Irishman.

ANCIENT INISH LITERATURE. -It is time that the attention of our learned societies, and such of the themselves were legislated for in Paris or Madrid public as take an interest in Irish literature, were and a foreign governor installed in London to car. directed to the unaccountable negligence with which French or Spanish law into effect, we wonder who and while doctrines are alleged to be held by the unpublished records of Ireland are treated by sort of a prospect would Rogland present to the her which every man who takes office must abjuse the proper authorities. We do not quarrel with world. We think it would be a shaby one:

she should be coming forth at last to demand that | xiety in a subject which unfortunately appears to be riewed with indifference by our own people. We believe, however, that the time is fast approaching when the contents of the more ancient Irlah mann. script, collection will be held in higher; estimation than hitherto. The labors of the learned Zeuss, Aj. bele, and other continental philologists, have served to inspire the literati of Europe with a lively sense of the important results which they may derive from the study of the earlier forms of the Irish language, and the invaluable services of Irish archmologists, such as Todd. Petrie, Reeves, Graves, Wilde, &c., have contributed to show the great assistance which the English historian may derive from an examina. tion of our manuscript remains. As an instance, we would refer to the celebrated Dum Albanach, published in Dr. Todd's edition of the 'Irish Mennius,' which Pinkerton and other competent critice have pronounced as beyond question the most sucient monument of ancient Dalriadic history extant.' We have, however, to complain of the neglect exhibited by the English authorities in regard to Irish records. cured by law to its Ministers. But I apprehend | Some six years since the Government decided on publishing under the supervision of the English Master of the Rolls, a series of volumes intended to illustrate the history of these countries under the title of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland." These volumes were to consist of reprints of very old and rare books, editions of old manuscripts, and catalogues of records, leuers, correspondence, &c. We believe that some 80 volumes have already appeared, at an expense of about 40,000 pounds. But although the cost of these publications is borne by the Consolidated Fund, to which Ireland of course contributes its fair share (or more than its share), we look in vain for a single volume devoted to the history of this country, if we except the reprint of Giraldus Cambrensis and the two volumes of Patent Rolls which have been the subject of a recent commission of inquiry. We could have afforded, however, to dispense with the republication of Giraldus Cambrensis (a fairly translated, but wreichedly noted edition of which was published last year by Bohn, the London publisher), as the inestimable work of Gratianus Lucius, i.e., 'Cambrensis Everus,' published by the Celtic Society, Dublin, 1851, contains nearly all the text of Giraldus. And, although the publication of the various charters and patent rolls would, undoubtedly contribute much to illus. trate the united history of those countries, the publication of the earlier records is a matter more imperatively requiring attention. The manuscripts in which the more ancient tracts ar. presented are fast tending to decay, and the facilities for translating and efficiently illustrating their contents are every year becoming less. If some effective steps are not soon adopted to press upon Sir John Romilly the necessity of preserving from impending ruin the contents of manuscripts already almost illegible, the Irish people will only have themselves to blame, and future investigators may have to deplore the anally of the present guardians of our literary treasures.— Freeman's Journal.

DUBLIN. Dec. 28. - The Non-Subscribing Presbyterians of Ireland presented an address of congratulation to the Lord-Lieutenant yesterday. The title of this body may require explanation The association consists of four distinct and independent religious communities - namely, the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster, the Prosbytery of Antrim, the Northern Presbytery of Antrim, and the United Presbytery or Synod of Munster. They derive their common name from their refusing to subscribe to the Westminster Confession of Faith, or to any human creed. They adhere, as they told the Lord-Lieutenant, 'to the fundamental principles of the Reformation, the sufficiency of Holy Scripture, the right of private judgment, and the rejection of human authority in matters of faith.' They are known in this country, however, simply as Unitarians, though varying a good deal in their ideas of the perion of Christ. They are for the most part a wealthy and influential people, enlightened, liberal, and philanthropic, they have only about 46 ministers alrogather, and they are all in the receipt of Regium Donum. They have had a great mun in their ranks for half a century-a standard bearer and champion-the Rev. Dr. Monigomery, a man of noble presence and commanding ability, who was understood to have always enjoyed much influence at Dablin Castle when the Whigs were in power.

in their address to Lord Wodehouse the Non-Subscribing Presbyterians state that they cordially recognize the wisdom of Her Majesty's choice of a Chief Governor for Ireland and anticipate the happiest results from his Excellency's administration material ready at hand was as a matter of fact. They did not fail to avail themselves of the opportmost unsound. Enthusiasm blinded us to that truth tunity of bearing their testimony in favor of Liberal at first; and when we found it out, instead of quietly prisciples, especially in regard to the education question. They say .Indexible in our assertion of the sacred rights of

conscience for ourselves and the churches committed to our care, we feel ourselves bound by honor, consistency, and duty to acknowledge in the amplest measure the same rights in our fellow subjects of every creed; and therefore we shall always have peculiar pleasure in using whatever influence we possess for the support of an enlightened, impartial, and truly Christian policy, which extending equal protection to all sects and denominations, and declining to confer exceptional or exclusive privileges upon the adherents of any Church, can alone tend to unite the wise and liberal of all parties in respect for the Government under which we live, and in harmony among themselves. Under your Excellenried into action in reference to the reform and administration of the law, and more especially in reference to public education, with respect to which we cannot conceel our opinion that they have lately

The Lord-Lieutenant replied briefly as follows:-Gentlemen -As representative of the Queen, I seceive with pleasure your loyal and dutiful address, and on my own part I sincerely thank you for the kind expressions in which you have conveyed to me the congratutations of the Non-Subscribing Presbyterians on my assumption of the office of Lord Lieutecant. I rejoice to hear your declaration that while you maintain your own rights of conscience, you feel bound to acknowledge the same rights in your fellow-subjects of every creed. I trust that your efforts to promote loyalty to the Throne, obdience to the laws, and mutual goodwill among Irishmen of every religious denomination may attended with the success which such truly Chris tian labors deserve.

Christmas came with a fine hard frost, and the skaters had some good practice on St. Stephen's day, with the hope of still better on the following day, if the frost should continue. But the thaw se in that night; the ice has disappeared, and even the snow on the mountains has nearly all melted away -Times Cor.

FLAX, FLAX-SCUTCHING, AND FLAX-SPINNING -N matter at what period of the year we arrive, be the time for pentience or rejoicing, let us not forgo that Ireland's poverty is partially caused by the want of constant and remunerative work for hel idle hands. When Englishmen and others come here in summer, and look at the blooming country and its promise of abundance, they feel confounder at the problem of Ireland's poverty in the midst of plenty, and they cannot solve it. They fancy that any one living under the British flig must be bapp! their own country leaving all the blume of Ireland think that a native government is valuable in the way of exalting a country, and that a people ruled by their enemies can never become rich. But if the

foreign rule would damp the ardor of the people, and they would succumb to the withering influence of the foreigner. And such we may say is the case, with Ireland; and it is this foreign rule, this blighting, withering, and destructive influence which leaves us so poor in the midst of plenty. We have but one great business, that of agriculture, and when our profits on tilling the land are carried off by the landlords, in what position can we be, but that of dire distress? The people cannot find half employment in growing corn, and preparing it for vantageous now-to extract a bit of mouldy bread market; and under such circumstances poverty must be their los; and farmer and laborer are leaving a country so oppressed and impoverished, and emigrating to Australia or America. Our only chance, then, of preserving the people in their native land is to find them employment. And how is that to be effected? We must labor to urge on linen and woolien manufactures. We have the raw material, and with capital and skill, and a little energy we can employ all the idle hands in the country. -At present there are large numbers employed in scutching flax in this county, and the wages thus earned are doing a large amount of good. But a great deal yet remains to be effected. We want to erect flax spinning mills to employ our juvenile hands, and enable them to earn money. In Utster there are spinning mills clearing £1000 each a week or about £50,000 a year, and in many places in that province they would erect more mills, but they have not hands to work them. There are 1000 little boys and girls in and around Dundalk, who would be well suited to work in a mill, and who will employ them? In Newry there are two spinning milis being built, one by Mr. Hill Irvine, and another by Mr. Demster; and they will employ a large number of hands. Who will unite their capital and give the this purpose solely, as the poor are provided with young population of this town an opportunity to sarn their bread and improve our commerce? Let the farmers of Louth lock to this great question of be happy for any member of the board or their growing flax, or it will pay them better than any other crop they can put into the ground. Men have grown flax this year, and but for that crop they would not be able to maintain their position. It will pay from £20 to £40 an acre, and no other crop will come up to that. Besides, it will give vast employment, and keep our poor working people from going to distant countries. It will encourage capitalists in Dundalk to erect spinning mills, and employ our young population And thus labor will increase, and with it will come riches, comfort and protest. prosperity - Dundalk Democrat.

The time will come when we shall find it indispensable to win the affections of the Irish, as we have gained those of the Canadians. The first con-tinental war in which this country shall have the misfortune of being involved, will be the inevitable end of I: ish mis government, and of its cause, the pernicious ascendancy and establishment of the Protestant Church - Weekly Register.

Information Wanted of the whereabouts of John Dolan, who emigrated from Ireland to America about 22 years age, and is believed to be about Montreal or Cobourg Aiso, of Patrick Feighey, who emigrated to America about 14 years ago, of whom nothing is known since; both from the county Fermanagh. Any information tespecting the abovenamed parties will be gladly received by their friends in Wakefield. Address, James Dolan, bottom of Westgate, Wakefield, Yorkshire, England.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE CATROLICS OF EDINBURGH. - Edinburgh is s

stronghold and citadel of Protestantism, but for all that a considerable savor of Roman Catholicism like the walt of an incense censor or the fumes of a pastile-may, by a keen nose, he smelt in the cold Presbyterian air. In the first place the Scottish gentry have always had a fondness for the Episcopal Church, considering it an extremely gentlemanlike way to Heaven; and we all know that the surplice of the Episcopulian is many degrees nearer Rome than the Geneva gown of the Presbyterian — The old Jacobites were, many of them, Catholics; and although the white rose is dead, its leaves are not yet scentiess. Then, in the second places, there was the flow of Irish immigration. Pat with his family encamped in the Cowgate or in the tall 'lands' of the Canongate; and, of course, where Pat weat, his Priest, with holy water and holy oil, stole and crozier, incense pan, candlesticks, and all the rest of it, was only too glad to follow. The facts are as I have stated them. Presbyterianism in Scotland is like the American 'tree'd' in the sporting book-the coar is whetting his tusks on the tree trank beneath, the bear is clambering the upper branches. I don't think that Presby:erignism is in any immediate or imminent danger; Catholicism, wearing coat-armour, is descending on it from the heights of gentility and family, while at the same time in rags and squalor, and with wondrous broods of children, Catholicism is using it up from the depths of purperism. The Roman Priest-Catholic chapels ring at strange hours on Sunday, and angry letters appear in the newspapers com-plaining of the uisance. Sisters of Charity and Little Sisters of the Poor promonade the streets, and garments, and the lit'le bage they carry, that we don't now turn round and vulgarly stare after them. There is a Numbery at the top of Bruntafield Links. and the Jesuits are established in Lauriston So dreadful has the state of things become that several alarmed Protestants have built and endowed a Protestant institute, where lectures are delivered, and is represented by the Record, is at least an hundred-where aspiring drapers' assistants are trained to do cold more numerous than the Unionists among the battle with the Popes, the stirrups of whose mules have been held by Emperors, and whose chair is older than any European throne. The Little Sisters the whole body of the middle classes, so far as they of the Pour have, during the last two or three belong to the Establisment all, and a very large pour months, caused much talk and speculation. The Sisterbood is not large so far at least as this city is concerned; it consists of only two or three members oud it devotes itself entirely to charitable works. -The Little Sisters have taken premises in Carlungplace, where they clothe and feed old and indigent persons without inquiring for a moment what articles of faith they may choose to profess. Of course the maintenance of paupers costs money, and as the Little Sisters have none of their own they simply make an attack on the pockets of their people; and as they greatly prefer a heretical sovereign to an of success in the attempt now se seriously making orthodex half-crown, they do not confine their attucks to the pockets of persons who happen to be of their own way of thinking. Now, one of these Little Sisters is very beautiful. Her face with meek brown eyes, under down-drooped eyelids framed, as is the fashion of her order, in folds of soft white calico, never passes me in the street but I think a saint has stepped out on me from some cartoon or fresco of the middle ages You think she ought to bear a tily in her hand. You would not be too very much astonished if you saw an angel's drapery flutter over head, and this Little Sister, with the saint like face, and the meek dove eyes is one of the most ruthless creatures of which there is any reliable record. The eyes, and the sweet plaintive and deliver as promptly as if it were the cocked pistol of Claude Duval himself. She pounces upon clean sweep if you let her; if you cannot give it would divide into several fragments. But mean-money perhaps you have an old coat, at old pair of while it is by the pressure of Parliament and of the trousers an old pair of shoos. If you have nothing in the way of cash or clothing, then perhaps there is always:keem to themselves the big potatoes that have burst their jackets and are laughing out on the perpetually be attracting one individual after anoworld mealify too, the Little Sister will gladly take Proceedings of the their processing and a

hardly throw to your dog to gnaw, the Little Sister eyes-to extract half-a-crown on occasion from the pocket of the Protestant father; but-still considering the voice and eves which have become disadfrom the larder of the strong-minded Protestant matron that I think a triumph. And the Little Sister has accomplished it more than once The Little Sisters were before the parochial board the poor (men or women) are capable of gaining the slightest think towards their maintenance, nor have they any friends or relations to assist them. The Little Sisters have no funds of any kind in their of the letters patent granted by Queen Victoria her-house, but are entirely dependent upon the charity self and in virtue of which alone either be himself house, but are entirely dependent upon the charity of the public. Both Catholics and Protestants in or Dr. Colenso have any spiritual authority at all, Edinburgh have been liberal in contributing food, clothing, and money; but as the Little Sisters have a large rent to pay for their house in Carlung-place, they uenture to make this humble appeal to the charity of the board on behalf of those amongst their aged inmates who would be entitled to the he must be held to have agreed to them by his acusual allowance made to out-door paupers, and this favor to the Little Sisters the money would be | Dr Gray was appointed when he took the oath, and put to no other use than that of feeding and clothing the poor, and providing them with a bouse to shelter their aged years; and it is solicited for every thing through the medium of the Little Sisters themselves. The Little Sisters of the Poor will friends to visit their house in Carlung-place at any time. P.S .- There are at the present time thirty poor at the house of the Little Sisters, sixteen women and fourteen men, all of them more or less in | carious light upon the nature and limits of the Royfirm and aged. This number will be augmented at Supremacy in general, and we shall take an entire when the Little Sisters can find a more suitable opportunity of returning to them.—Weekly Register. house.' This application, surely reasonable enough, in itself, and certainly most humbly and respectfully expressed, was after some discussion thrown out by the board, one member dissenting and recording his LONDON LABOR AND LONDON POOR .- The poor Irish

their attendance at Mass, and this constant associa tion in their chapels is one of the links which keeps the street-Irish women so much distinct from the street English. In the going to and returning from the Roman Catholic chapels, there is among these people - I was told by one of the most intelligent of them -a talk of family and secular matters, of the present too high price of oranges to leave full 6d a day at two a penny, and the probable time when cherries would be 'in' and chenp 'plane God to prosper them.' In these collequies there is an absence of any interference by the English street-sellers, and a unity of conversation and interest peculiarly Irish. It is thus that the tie of religion working with the other causes keeps the Irish in London streets knitted to their own ways, and is likely to keep them so, and, pernaps, to add to their number. It was necessary to write somowhat at length of so large a class of women who are professors of a religion, but of the others the details may be brief; for, us to the great majority, religion is almost a nonentity. For this absences of religious observances, the women street sellers make many and sometimes I must confess valid excuses. They must work on Sunday morning, they will say, or they can't eat; or else they tell you they are so tired from knocking about all the week that they must rest on a Sunday; or else they have no clothes to go to church in, and arn't a-going there just to be looked down upon and put in any queer place just as if they had a fever, and for ladies to hold their grand dresses away from them as they walked into their grand pews again, some assert they are not used to sit still for so long a time, and so fall seleep. I have heard all these causes assigned as reasons for not attending church or chapel. A few women street sellers, however, do attend the Sunday service of the Church of England. One lace seller told me that she did so because it obliged Mrs. - , who was the best friend and had taken this bold proceeding to obtain it. and customer she had, and who always looked from | She waited for the return of the trunk and then emher pew in the gallery to see who were on the poor | ployed a porter, but, finding it too heavy for him to seats. A few others, perhaps about an equal number, attend dissenting places of worship of the vari- had joined her, proceeded to ludgings at the south ous denominations-the Methodist chapels compris ing more than half. If I may venture upon a cal to pay for the cab. Arxi morning the man ap culation founded on the result of my inquiries and peared re-dressed from head to foot in what he had the information of others who telt an interest in the appropriated from the trunk, and the woman and he matter, I should say that about five female street-sellors attended Protestant places of worship, in the as they returned shortly afterwards and paid off the ratio of a hundred attending the Catholic chapels. landlady for the time they had been with her about

females in London are for the most part regular in

hood have attained a considerable footing in this state of the Established Church if we see only how We have a Bishop; an Archbishop it was it is described by the Union Review and the Guardthought by many, we would have had. The bells of ian The latter no doubt is the organ of a powerful of the Posimaster General, to which we alladed a and even the former of a restless body. If we were week or two since as unperdonably late, has just to listen to the Union, we might believe that the made its appearance. It is satisfactory to the pub-Anglican Church was really desirous of union, if we would only do what is simply impossible, and abate so familiar are we with the sight of these peculiar something from the usurpations of Rome. If we could believe the Guardian, we might suppose that all was ripening for the development of an Anglican Church, Catholic in all except union with the See of St. Peter--to say the least, of something like the Great Schism. The simple fact is that these are dreams. The so-called "Evangelical party," which Auglican Olergy. Of the laits, the Unionists might be counted upon one's fingers, while the Record has the whole body of the middle classes, so far as they tion of the higher. And all this section is even more alarmed at the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Roundeil Palmer, for it is needed less to say these are they whom it 'will not name,' than of the Cardinal Archbishop, and Dr Manning. It is by completely overlooking all these facts that the Unionists make out the Auglican Church to be so Catholic. Were it all they say, it would still, no doubt, be a schism. But the truth is, the Auglican Church is one which exists only in their own imaginations. And how does this bear upon the chance to establish an ecclesisstical court for the trial of cases bearing upon doctrine? No doubt all the Ration distic party would be against it-all, that is, who in any degree sympathise with the Essays and Reviews. But we should grievously err if we suppose that on the other side among its advocates are likely to be found all or even the majority of those who are in earnest for what is called in England orthodoxy 'i.e., the doctrines of the Huly Trinity, the Atonement, &c. The great majority of such men would agree with the writer in the Record. He says of the decision of doctrinal questions by the Privy Council, That court is far from perfect; but it is greatly superior to any scheme that has as yet been proposed as a substitute. In one form or other voice, with a slight foreign ring and cadence in it, (and this must be carefully watched) the dignitaries make men (even men past forty, Protestants to the of the Church are to be the arbiters of what we are back bone, and who have thriving families) stand to believe and to do. In such a state of things it is to believe and to do.' In such a state of things it is hard to see how the position of the Established Church can really be m terially modified as long as everything that comes in her way She makes a it is established. If it once ceased to be established while it is by the pressure of Parliament and of the lawyers that it is really kept together, and they will be equally opposed to any plan for securing to it inbroken meat in your kitchen Should your domes dependent ecolesiastical action and for any approxitics be too nice to est crusts, as mine are, and they mation to the Catholic Church It is ours to keep before the eyes of its members a light what shall they be disliked and vitified. It is quite true that treated as prisoners of war, just as all others capperually be attracting one individual after and the Federal Government has more than enough on tured on the armed vessels of the enemy have been

The Colesso Case, The Judicial Committee of statesmen are scarce, and, worse still, they are not in bolligerents entitled to all the rights and usages of will accept and thank you for it as if you Privy Council has been lately occupied in hearing had offered her your head, and will carry it arguments on the case of the appeal of Dr Colenso, Privy Council has been lately occupied in hearing power. The men in power, like the people they away, and make something nice of it for her poor people as home. The Little Sister has the sentence of deposition pronounced upon him by gained many victories. I do not think it any Dr. Gray, Her Mejesty's Bishop at Capetown. Upon great matter with such advantages of voice and the merits we need hardly say we are with Dr. Gray and against Dr. Colenso, who has rudely assailed the very foundations of such remnants of Outholic. doctrine as are retained by the Establishment. But the merits have not as yet come before the Court. Whether they are to come before it is the very question now before it, and upon which it reserves its judgment. Dr Colenso, whose argument requires him to state as strongly as possible and even to exother day with an application the nature of which aggerate, if that were possible, the power of the the following letter will show: - 'Not any of these 'Royal Supremacy' in things sacred (a dut) from which his learned counsel must be admitted not to have shrunk), calls upon the Queen to set aside Dr. Gray's sentence. Dr. Gray argues that by the terms he has received a jurisdiction over Dr Colenso, subject only to an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that that jurisdiction is final, and that even if there were any errors in the letters patent, Dr. Colenso could not avail himself of them because ceptance of the See of Natal and by taking an oath which they were gatting before they came to the of submission to Dr Gray. Dr Coionso replies that house of the Little Sisters. If the board would grant be knew nothing of the letters patent under which that all letters patent by which an ecclesiastical court is created, from which there is no appeal to the Crown, are, by the Act conferring the Royal Su premacy, and that which abolished the High Commission Court, null and void. Then comes the whole question of the relation of the Anglican Communion to the Government in the Colonies, in which it is admitted that it is not established, and especially in those colonies which have a legislature of their own. The arguments or both sides cast a very

> NICE POSITION FOR A SMALL CLERICAL PARTY -It is stated that three highly respectable gentlemen, residing in Bris tol, are about to seek damages from the Great Western Railway Company under the following circumstances: - The party, two of whom are clergymen, and the third preparing for holy orders, took the train from Bristol to Bath for the purpose of dining with a friend at the latter city. As the train was leaving the station the guard called to the passengers, 'Take care of your pockets; there are suspicious characters in the train.' On reaching Bath the Bristolians found that the door of the carriage in which they were scated was locked. They attracted the attention of the officials in the hope of being released, when a policeman presented himself and said, 'There they are.' It transpired that 'from information received' the guard had taken the parties for members of the swell mob, and they had to bear the indignity of being gazed at by all present, and regarded as thieres until they could prove their identity. On inquiry it appeared that a stupid p porter had given the guard the information, acting, it would seem, upon his own ideas only . - Standard

A Novel Mode of Rossery. - A young gentleman going to the continent took a through ticket from Glasgow to London on Monday evening. He had with him a considerable deal of luggage, att packed in a trunk, and sabelled with his name and destination. He saw it put in the van along with the rest of the juggage, but was not a little astonished on arriving in London to find it had disappeared. He made inquiry of the guard, and was informed that a telegram had been sent to an intertermediate station, he understood by the railway company, to send the trunk back to Giasgow, and it was accordingly taken out and left at the station without the consent or knowledge of the passenger. At a loss to understand this proceeding, he telegraphed to his friends in Glasgow, who on inquiry found that the telegram had been sent by a tall Irishwoman, rather good looking, and about 30 years of age. Sue had probably noted the address on the trunk before it had been put into the van, carry she hired a cab, and, along with a man who went out and no doubt proceeded to a pawn office, We shall very imperfectly understand the real a fortuight and then procured a cab and made off.

Post Crrica Report. - The long-expected Report lie to learn that Sir Rowland Hill's prophecies of a quarter of a century ago are so verified, that the Post office has an income of £4,000,000, while its expenses do not exceed £8,000,000, and consequently that the penny post system now pays the nation a clear profit of 1,000,000, or 25 per cent. - Guardian.

LORD LYONS. - Among the passengers on board he mail steamer, China, which arrived at Liverpool from New York last Sunday, was Lord Lyons, our representative at Washington. We regret to learn that his return to England at the present moment is caused by ill health, the natural consequence of the harassing and anxious duties which have ceaselessly pressed upon him for the last four years Lord Lyons was appointed to the post of minister when there was no prospect of the terrible war that has since broken out and ruged with so much fury, and in the duty of providing for the new and unexpected emergencies which that war has called forth no one has been tasked more severely than Lord Lyons. On Monday, the noble lord arrived at the Duchess of Nortoik's Mansion, St. James' Square. He is in rather better health than when he left the United States. Standard.

Having previously given the requisite notice of its intention to increase its armamen; on the Lakes -a notice which it appears will date from the middle of October the Federal Government will be able, long before the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence to have as many war ships on the Lakes as it can buy, construct, or transport in the interval, and the British Government, unless it have the materials for ship-building, arming and equipping on the Cansdian shores of the Lakes, will find itself about the 15th of April with only one vessel upon each take to oppose them. Thus the sharp Yankees have stolen a march upon John Bull, and John Bull, as far as the Lakes are concerned, will have to submit to the disadvantage till the St. Law: ence is free of ice. It is usedess to deny or conceal the fact that there is danger shead in this direction, and that although the over-cunning or too impulsive fanatics who for the present control the destinies of the Federal Republic may not mean actual war with Great Britain. but only to threaten for their own purposes, without resorting to the ultima ratio of Kings and democracies, there is so much peril in playing with such edged tools as to make it the duty of the British Government to be prepared for all eventualities. Those who live opposite to powder magazines must have an eye to their fire-engines and water-tanks; and those who would live at peace with the Americans must be strong enough to be feared, even if therefrom the city of confusion to the House of God. its hands in its war against the South, and that every

govern, take their wishes for facts and their passions for arguments, and no foreign statesmen can calculate or predict what they will do in any given set of circumstances. Possibly, however, the Buti-British war mania may subside as suddenly as it broke out; but the British Government and people ought not to forget either now or hereafter, that the Americans hate them; that they would like to possess British America, as an off-set for the probable loss of the South; that the ignorance of the people with regard to the atrength of Great Britsin especially, and of Europe generally, is only equalled by their arrogance and presumption; and that consequently the only safe method of keeping on good terms with them is neither to offer insult nor to brook it, and to show under all circumstances that, though they wish to avoid quarrel, they will, if quarrel be forced upon them, so comport themselves that the aggressor shall receive a lesson which to all future time shall teach ordinary caution, if it do not teach common honesty. -Times Cor.

Mr. Spurgeon has had a compliment paid to him by the manager of the Victoria Theatre. In a sen-sation drama called 'Life in Lambath' one of the principal scenes represents the Tabernacla. The ero and heroine are in the habit of attending the l'abernacie, and all the personages in the drama refer to it with profound reverence, as the 'sacred fane.' Has Mr. Spurgeon any objection to that?

HER MAJESTY .- . The P st, in a leader, says it has been observed for some time past by those who have the privilege to approach the Queen, that Her Majesty is happily regaining some of her former clastlcity of spirit, and that, however much the great sorrow is always present to her, nevertheless the Queen is now more able to attend, not only to those absolute duties which she has always sacredly fulfilled, but also to the general courteries and social surroundings of her royal life.

STINGINESS REBUKED. - The churchwardens of Sefton, near Liverpool, having advertised for an organiscat a salary of 140 a year, some person, who signed Jacob Jackson, wrote a letter offering himself as a candidate, saying that for such a salary be would gladly add to his duties that of pew-opener, and carry the parson home on his back on wet Sundays, besides otherwise making himself generally useful

Workmen are at present engaged in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, retoring the monument to the memory of James Stuart, Earl of Murray, known in Scottish history by the name of the 'Good Re gent.' The monument is being erected at the expense of the present Earl of Moray, from designs by Mr. David Cousin, city architect, and is intended, as far as possible, to be a fac-simile of the fine old monument originally placed in the south trausept, or Old Church,' in commemoration of 'the virtues and public services of the illustrious brother of Mary, Queen of Scots' or, according to a more correct anpreciation, the greatest hypocrite, ruffian, and scoundrel of an age of hypocrisy, ruffiguism, and scoun-

UNITED STATES.

Nothing has been more remarkable throughout the whole of this contest than the inconsistency of the Federals in the attitudes they assume towards this country. At one moment they are irrationally clarmed at the idea of our intervention; at another, with equal nareason, they provoke this very intervention by gratuitous defiance The Chief Magistrate of the Republic has publicly recorded the thankfulness of the people for their escape from foreign war, when no such war, except by their own causing, was in the least degree probable. Yet upon the slightest pretext, however unsubstantial, the Americans are ready to challenge this war, to proclaim it themselves, and to declare the extremities to which they will carry it. What war with Eugland would really mean they know better than we could tell them. They know that it formed the chief hope of the South in resolving on sec. ssion. Their own Minister has just told us that even such a contrabend intercourse with the couth as a rigorous observance of neutrality on our part cannot prevent has been sufficient to 'promote and protract' the war. The very Senator who brought his inflamma tory Resolution before Congress asserted that but for this inte: course the contest could not have been maintained for six months. We are not quoting these opinions for their truth, but for their bearing upon the great question of war or peace. If the side, where they had to get money from the landlindy mere speculative sympathics of political observars or the smuggling of cargoes through the blockade can exercise such an influence on the fortunes of the war, what would be the result if the whole power of England were thrown really into the balance? War between America and England would be simply the most formidable intervention in behalf of the South which Mr. Jefferson Davis could desire, and we especially recommend this point to the consideration of Americans, as perhaps not unconnected with the very question before us. It has been long surmised that the Confederate agents in their various operations have been rather allured than deterred by the prospects of interestional embroilment arising from their schemes. If, besides escaping with a cruisor or plundering a bank, they could bring a powerful enemy on the back of their foe, it would be an enormous gain. Perhaps some of them are now looking at the St. Alanno raid with hopes of this kind, and if so, it would be much wiser to disappoint them than to pley their game. The Federals may assure themselves that not even the capture of Nashville, nor the defeat of Sherman, would gratify the South balf as much as that rupture with this country which certain Northern politicians are incessantly advising.

The Florida Prisoners .- The assumption of Mr. Seward that the crews of rebel vessels of war or privateers are 'enemies of the human race'-pirates under the law of nations has been condemned in more than one case in the United States Courts. In the trial of Captain Baker and fourteen of the crew of the Savannah before Judges Nelson and Shipman in New York, the jury were charged that 'by the general law of nations a pirate was one who roved the sea in an armed vessel without a commission from any sovereign state, and for the purpose of seizing by force and appropriating to himself whatso ever vossels he might meet. But the-evidence in this case showed that the design of the prisoners was to depredate upon the vessels of only one nation the United States an offence that fell short of piracy under the law of nations.' The Court, however, held that the prisoners were amenable to the statute of the United States defining and punishing piracy. But the government receded from its purpose to prosecute them and assented to their exchange as prisoners of war, thus recognizing the belligerency of the rebels upon the sea as it had already been recognised upon land. Not only was the recognition made in this informal manuer, but subsequently, July 22, 1862, in the Cartel for the exchange of prisoners agreed upon by the Unian General Dix and General D H. Hill at Haxalla Landing, and ratified by the two governments, it was expressly provided : Article I - It is hereby agreed and stipulated that prisoners af wer held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the condition and

terms following.'
How absurd, then, for Mr. Seward to represent to
Brazil that if the crew of the Florida had been lawfully' brought into the custody of the government they would be 'subjected here to the punishment they have deserved. Had the Florida and all on board of her been captured off Sandy Book instead of in the Bay of Babia, the men would be

war, and at the same time hold other governments responsible, as guilty of intervention, requiring re-paration, for doing precisely the same thing! But we doubt it, - Rochester Union.

An Excess of Wover: Governor Andrew, in his annual message, calls attention to the excess of women in Massachusetts, and to the surplus of men in Oregon, California and other remote western communicies. In Oregon, having 52,160 inhabitants, according to the census in 1860, there were 17,961 males over sixteen years old, and only 9878 femules above that age. Its population is now estimated at over 100,000 -- this disproportion yet remaining. In Massachusetts there were 257,333 males between the ages of fifteen and forty, and 287,000 females, or & surplus of 29,166. The excess, the Governor says, of women of all ages above fifteen years was 33,346. The absorption of them by the military and naval service during the intervening four years has aggregated this dispreportion. And it is a disastrous one; it disorders the market for labor; it reduces men and women to an unnatural competition for employment fitted for men alone; tends to increase the number both of men unable to maintain families and of women who must maintain themselves unaided. In civilized and refined society it is the duty of a man to protect women, to furnish ber a sphere, a support, a home. In return she comforts, refines and acorns domestic life, the family and the range of social influences. This is also the plainly providential order. Where women are driven to the competitions of the market with men, or where men are left unsolaced and unrefined by the presence of women, society is alike weakened and demoralized. He recommends the adoption of some practical way in which young women may be enabled to emigrate to useful fields of employment in the Western States.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION .- In our estimate of coming events, it may not be unwise to examine the relations between Eugland and the United States, and to wake from the dream of sentimentality to the perceptions of fact. England owes us nothing. The colonies, through a war of seven years asserted their independence upon a quarrel with her upon the nice point of her national supremacy. In 18:2, we fought ber again upon a principle of her ancient policy, which she choose to enforce in a life and death contest with France.

Every effort of Ireland to detach herself from the British Union has been hailed with delight by us as a community. In her last war with Russia, our sympathics were unfeignedly hostile to her, and we held her minister most strictly to the law, inflicting what she, we, and all the world felt to be a humiliation. Most emphatically, therefore, the owes us neither good-will nor good offices. During this present war, with some strange delusion, we have persistently felt that her absolute judifference was a grave injustice, to be resented when an an opportunity offered, and we have not only felt it, but have given voice to our feelings.

Though we availed ourselves of her work-shops for arms, and her supplies for saltpetre, we have felt that the similar use of her facilities for ship-building by the confederate government was an injury, and we have, by the miserable imbecility of our toreign department, satisfied her that she has nothing to expect from our sense of justice, and everything to hope from our sense of consequences.

We have let in the same manner our '1 dare not wait upon I would in the case of France.

Louis Napoleon is too shrewd not to perceive that the Mexican copies, which he characterized as 'the great event of his reign,' is regarded as an attack upon a doctrice which will be vindicated at convenience He knows that the moment the mutual slaughter of the free and the slave states ceases, the fiery elements evoked by this war must have outlet, and that the course of its march may be towards the Halls of the Montezumas .- N. Y. World,

When the Consular Appropriation Bill, or measure providing for the salaries of the Consuls, came before the Federal Senate, Mr. Wado (Rep., O.), moved to amend by inserting before the word "Mexico" the words "the Republic of." He said there were two governments in Mexico, and they could recognize none but the "Republic." They bud nothing to do with the "Empire." The imendment of Mr. Wade was adopted .- Montreal Guzette.

The Cincinnati Gazette says :-- Facts are growing daily more numerous to show that the passport eystem in operation at the outless of the Canadian railroads is not only of no possible advantage to this Government, in serving as a check to the movements of bad men but that it is actually a serious evil to the general interests of our trade, and honest and necessary communication between the cast and the west.

AMERICAN POLITICAL ANIOMS THAT ARE INDISPUT ADLU. - A Cincinnati paper says the best government is that which governs least.

Governments are good according to the freedom

of the people, and not according to the extent of territory over which they exercise jurisdiction.

I'wo or more republican governments within the limits of the United States are preferrable to one despotism.

The strongest Government is that which has the confidence and affections of the people. Governments founded upon force or correction

are necessorily imperial despetisms The United States are not a nation but a confederacy of nations

The States made the Federal government and not the Federal Government the States.

The Federal Government has only such powers as the States choose to give it It has not like a State original sovereign power, but all its powers are delegated powers. The Union established by our fathers was a volun-

ary Union of such States as chose of their own accord to belong to it. They would not have a Slate that was not a willing member of the Unien.

It is the State Governments and not the Federal Government, that protect the lives liberty and property of the people

The States are the principals to Constitutional compact, and Federal Government only the agent

A county where one-third of the States are pinned to the other two-thirds by bayonets, must necessarily be a tyranny or a monarchy, both at home and abroad

Civil wars are always fatal to republican institutions.

The Government is best which is least expensive. which has the smallest army and the smallest navy and the smallest taxes. - A splendid and coatly Government can only exist where the mass of the people are kept in poverty and indigence. Governments are made for the people and not the people for the Governments.

The people who buy and pay for it own the property of a country, and not the Government, which

has no title to it.

State rights and popular liberties were the precious jewels of our confederate system. The Union has been the casket in which they were kept. The casket is a valuable, but is nut to be compared in importance to the jewels. The latter must be saved at all events.

The delegation of power for one Government to another, does not preclude the idea of its resumption by the one delegating, in case it is abused and perverted.

The Federal Government is not the final and exclusive judge of the power the States have delegated to it, since that word made its conduct. It would destroy the distinction of power between the State tured on the armed vessels of the enemy have been, and Federal Governments, if the latter was to be the Perhaps Brazil will assent to the proposition that we sole arbiter of its power, in case of a dispute among

world mealify too, the Little Sister will gladly take therefrom the city of confusion to the House of God. its hands in its war against the South and that every Porses is a state of the proposition distributed in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in its war against the South and that every Porses is a state of the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in its war against the South and that every Porses is a state of the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in its war against the South and that was a state of the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in its war against the South and that was a state of the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in its war against the South and the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in its war against the South and the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in its war against the South and the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in its war against the South and the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in its war against the South and the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in its war against the South and the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in its war against the South and the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in its war against the South and the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. Its hands in the House of God. Its hands in the proposition of the House of God. I

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICEE:—JANUARY 27, 1865.

The Crue Witnes.

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

G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY-1865. Friday, 27-St. John Chrysostom, B. D. Saturday 28 - St. Paul, Hermit. Sunday, 29-Fourth Epiphany, St. Francis de Sale, B. C. Monday, 30 - Ste. Martina. V. M. Tuesday, 31-St. Peter Nolasco, C.

JEBRUABY-1865.

Wednesday, 1-St. Ignatius, B. M. Thursday, 2-Punification of Blessed Vincis The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed

Sacrament will commence as follows :-Saturany, 28-St. Francis de Sales. Monday, 33--St. Polycarp.

FEBRUARY--1865. Wednesday, 1-Christian Brothers, Montreal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK The steamer Canada from Liverpool, 7th instant, arrived at Halifax on Sunday. From Europe there is nothing of interest to report.

The news from the seat of war is unfavorable to the Southerners. The enemy having captured Fort Fisher, Wilmington, the chief port open to blockade runners, ist virtually closed to them. Indeed the Confederate States seem to be losing heart, and the general impression is that their fate must be as that of Poland.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. - The Address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved in the Legislative Assembly by M. Robitaille, seconded by Col. Haultain. M. Dorion moved an amendment to the effect that the neorle of Canada have no desire to create a " new nationality" or in other words, to sever their connection with the British Empire. This amendment was negatived, 25 voting for, and 64 | their present fragmentary and isolated condition, against it. The vote upon the clause referring to the new Union scheme was ultimately carried by a majority of 53 in a House of 87 members; 70 voting for, and only 17 against, it. It thus appears that the Opposition on this particular Sovereign, to the welfare of Her subjects, and to your own reputation as Patriots and Statesmen. question is not in great strength.

. PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS. Quebec, 19th January, 1865.

This day, at Three o'clock P M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Conneil being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Excel-lency was pleased to open the Third Session of the Eight Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following speech from the Throne :

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

In calling you together to resume the performance of your constitutional duties, I desire to express my thankfulness to a Beneficient Providence that I am enabled to congratulate you on the general prosperity and contentment of the people of this Province, and the continuance to us of the inestimable blessing of Peace.

Ontrages have been committed on the commerce and territory of the United States of America by persons who, after the perpetration of these acts, have sought refuge on Canadian soil.

In order to prevent the organization of any such enterprises within this Province, and also to enable me to discharge in an effective manner my duties towards a neighboring power on terms of friendship with Her Majesty, I have seen fit to organize a system of detective Police on the frontier line of the United States, and with the same design I have called out for permanent duty a portion of the Volunteer Force of the Province.

Similar considerations have suggested the propriety of arming the Executive Government with atronger powers than it now possesses for dealing with persons, who, while availing themselves of the right of asylum which has always been allowed on British soil to political refugees from all foreign Countries, may be unmindful of the implied obligations which, by their residence amongst us, they con tract to obey our laws and to respect the declared policy of our Sovereign.

"A Bill framed for this purpose will be laid before you and I ask for it your early consideration. I am happy to be able to inform you of the zeal and alacrity displayed by the members of the Volunteer Force when called upon to turn out for active service. Their conduct shows that the present popolation of Canada has not degenerated from the manly virtues, which characterize the races from which it derives its origin, and that it may be relied which it delicircumstances, to respond to the call of on duty, either for the maintenance of internal order, or to repel foreign aggression.

The Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the second chapter of the Consolidated Starnes of Lower Canada to frame a Civil Code, and also a Code of Oivil Procedure for Lower Canada, have completed the former part of their duty; the result of their labors shall be laid before, and I am informed that the Oode of Civil Procedure is in a very advan-

The completion of the Codification of the Civil had been mistaken, and retract them. This Gazette shall have shown that the handful of their descendants the Union was at an end. If It does seem a little foolish for his Holiness at this

Law, in both French and English; cannot fail to be of great benefit to the inhabitants of Lower Canada by enabling the people of all origins to read, in their own languages, the Civil Law under which they live, and which hitherto has only been accessible in a language which is not the mother tongue of a por-tion of the people whose civil rights are regulated by

Gen lemen of the Legislative Assembly :

The expenditure rendered necessary by calling out the Volunteers for active service, and which was unforeseen when the estimates of the current year were agreed to, will necessitate a supplementary vote for that service.

I have desired that an estimate for this purpose shall be laid before you. I am happy to be in a position to inform you that

the financial legislation of the last session has been attended with beneficial results. The Revenue has largely increased and there has

been a contemporaneous extension of the trade of the Province. I have directed the estimates for the next financial year to be laid before you, and you will find that they have been framed with a due attention to econ-

omy combined with efficiency. Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

At the close of the last session of Parliament I in formed you that it was my intention, in conjuction with my ministers, to prepare and submit to you a measure for the solution of the constitutional problem the discussion of which has for some years agitated this Province.

A careful consideration of the general position of British North America induced the conviction that the circumstances of the times afforded the opportunity not merciy for the settlement of a question of Provincial politics, but also for the simultaneous oreation of a new Nationality.

Preliminary negotiations were opened by me with the Lieutenant Governors of the other Provinces of British North America, and the result was that a meeting was held at Quebec, in the month of October last, composed of delegates from those Colonies representing all shades of political party in their several communities, nominated by the Lieutenant Governors of their respective Provinces who assembled here, with the sanction of the Crown, and at my invitation to confer with the members of the Canadian Ministry, on the possibility of effecting a Union of all the Provinces of British North America.

This Conference, after lengthened deliberations, arrived at the conclusion that a Federal Union of these Provinces was feasible and desirable, and the result of its labors is a plan of Constitution for the proposed Union embodied in a series of resolutions which, with other papers relating to the subject, I

have directed to be laid before you. The general design of a Union, and the particular plan by which it is proposed to carry that intention into effect, have received the cordial approbation of the Imperial Government.

An Imperial Act of Parliament will be necessary in order to give effect to the contemplated Union of the Colonies, and I have been officially informed by the Secretary of State that Her Majesty's Ministers will be prepared to introduce a Bill for that purpose into the Imperial Parliament so soon as they shall have been notified that the proposal has received the sanction of the Legislatures representing the several Provinces affected by it.

In commending to your attention this subject, the importance of which to yourselves and to your descendants it is impossible to exaggerate, I would claim for it your calm, earnest and impartial consi-

deration. With the public men of British North America is now rests to decide whether the vast tract of country which they inhabit shall be consolidated into a state, combining within its area all the elements of National greatness, providing for the security of its component parts and contributing to the strength and stability of the Empire, or whether the several Provinces of which it is constituted shall remain in comparatively powerless for mutual aid, and incapable of undertaking their proper share of Imperial re-

In the discussion of an issue of such moment I fervently pray that your minds may be guided to conclusions which shall redound to the honor of our

Though on many political and social, as well as on all religious questions, we differ greatly this scheme to impose on a Catholic community from the Montreal Gazette, still we have hitherto entertained such a good opinion of the frankness, and honorable dispositions of our contemporary as to believe that he would not allow his Hubert the then Bishop of Quebec, was abauveracity, on matters of fact and of historical notoriety, to be called in question. We believed in short that he held himself amenable to the law of honor which compels every gentleman, when the truth of an assertion publicly made by him is publicly called in question, to do one of two things; either to substantiate, or to retract the said assertion.

In our expectations we have been deceived. and it would almost appear as if we had been too ready to credit the Montreal Gazette with the bonorable sentiments of a gentleman. In our issue of the 13th instant we called in question the truth of, we positively contradicted, an assertion by him made in the Gazette of the 4th instant, with respect to the origin and objects of the property held by the Seminary of Quebec and by the Sulpicians of Montreal. To this the not deter us either from giving a patient and re-Gazette has made no reply.

This property the Gazette asserted, originated in a grant or free gift made to the above named institutions by the French Government, out of the "common property of Lower Canada;" and therefore argued our contemporary, Protestants have a right to demand an equivalent in the shape of an exclusive State endowment for their educational institutions. To this argument of the Gazette we replied by desying the facts on which it was based, and by indicating the sources from whence, and the terms on which the Sulpicians of Montreal and the Seminary of Quebec hold their property; we concluded by requesting the Gazette to publish this our denial. with which it would be very easy for him to deal if the historical facts which we urged against him, were mis-stated by us. As no gentleman ever does allow his veracity to be called in question, we of course expected that the editor of the Gazette would at once either substantiate the pockets of French Catholics, a system of Engtruth of his allegations of the 4th instant, or else

however, is a mode of procedure that the Gazette English and Protestants in the Colony in 1787 called in question by one who is at least his social equal-(as we do now call the honor and the veracity of the editor of the Montreal Gazette in question) - is not one who is allowed to associate with men who by birth, and education, and honorable conduct, are entitled to the ame of gentlemen.

We are the more particular on this point because we see that the untruth broached, and circulated by the Montreal Gazette has been taken up and repeated by others, in ignorance we hope of the falsity of their statement; and because we also see that many of our Protestant fellow-citizens, whose movement for obtaining renef in the matter of education, has as yet met no opposition from Catholics, not only reiterate the untruths of the Gazette, but base thereon ac argument for an exclusive grant, or State endowment for the purposes of Protestant education .-We need hardly assure Protestants that however well disposed Catholics may be to do them full and ample justice with respect to the working of their Dissentient Schools in Lower Canada, any agitation for such an exclusive endowment as that which they are now aming at, will receive unanimous and most vigorous opposition from all classes of our Catholic community. On this point we will not so much as listen to any terms of compromise, and the threats of the Gazette

we are prepared to brave. For the Gazette passing from false premises, and vicious logic, to threats, menaces our Religious Institutions with spoliation, should the in solent pretensions which he puts forth for exclusive State endowments for non-Catholic educational purposes, be met with opposition from Catholics. This threat, which is more or less perceptible in all that the Gazette writes upon the subject, is to be found explicitly held out in its issue of the 18th instant, wherein the writer gives us the first of a series of articles "illustrative of the efforts made at various times to obtain endowments for non-denominational, or Protestant institutions of Superior Education.' According to the statements therein contained supported by quotations from the late Abbe Ferland's biographical sketch of Mgr. Plessis, and whose truthfulness we do not at present impugnefforts were made in 1787, whilst Lord Dorchester governed the Colony, to establish such a non-Catholic or Protestant Institution for Superior Education, and a similar system of education of a lower or elementary character throughout the Province; but it appears that a Protestant or non-Catholic system of education having met with a vigorous opposition from the Catholic clergy, and especially from Mgr.

doned by its originators. Hereupon the Gazette comments as follows:

"But it"-(the aforesaid scheme of non-Catholic education) -" aimed at removing the education of Lower Canada from the exclusive control of the priesthood, and at encouraging the settlement of an educated English population in this country. We may however accept his-(the late Rev. M Ferland's) -" testimony as to the cause of the fullure; and give to the R. C. Clergy of Quekec, and the Directors of the Seminary, the credit of 'smothering in its cradle' the infant cause of English education, or at least trying to do so, in ill-omened imitation of Juno's serpents, and Herod's soldiers. Practically the testimony of the historian gives the Protestants an equitable claim on the French ecclesiastics and the Seminary of Quebec, to the extent of whatever durage may have arisen from the action of these men; a claim which we shall not urge if they will aid us in obtaining justice now."- Gazette, 18th inst. The Italies are our own.

Urge away we beg of you, and see what you will make by your motion. Your threats shall spectful hearing to your complaints on the matter of the School Laws; but neither shall they make us yield on the general question of Education to your demand, or induce us to retire one inch from the position nobly and successfully held in 1787 by Mgr. Hubert on the same question, and which position we hold to-day. Our last word is as our first; not one penny of the public funds, not one acre of the public lands will we consent to give for the purposes of an exclusive Protestant education; and never will we cease to insist that, of every grant or endowment made by the State for educational purposes, Catholics shall receive their full share in proportion to their

To enter seriously into a resutation of the Gazette's claims for damages against the Catholic clergy generally, and the Seminary of Quebee in particular, because in 1787, they opposed and defeated a scheme for endowing out of the lish and Protestant education, would be a work

does not adopt; be has done neither, and on the had a natural right to such an exclusive endowcontrary, its editor follows the course of tactics ment. To set at defiance the threats of our pursued by the Globe and the Montreal Wit contemporary, and of the party which be repreness, in similar circumstances, thus betraying sents, against the Semmary, and our Religious fulfil, or violate any of the stipulated terms of the either a most lamentable ignorance of, or a still Institutions, all that is needed is that Catholics more deplorable indifference to, the laws of lay aside their foolish and wicked party dissenhonor, and the customs and usages of gentlemen, sions, and as one man rally round the standard of We know not how it may be with the editor of their Church and country. We are weak only the Gazette and with those with whom he is in because we are distracted in our counsels; and the habit of associating; but we take this op- if the Protestant press, of which the Gazette is portunity of delicately bioting to him that he an influential member-because the organ of the who allows his honor and veracity to be publicly. Ministerial section of the Protestant community, dares already to menace us with spoliation, it is only because it misdoubts our zeal, our disinterestedness, and our power of acting in concert .-Let us undeceive our enemies; let us give them to understand that there are limits beyond which we will not extend our concessions; that there are objects dearer to us than the fortunes of this or that political party. Let us be firm and at the same time just; just to ourselves as well as to our Protestant fellow-eitizens. These complain, perhaps with reason, that in the matter of establishing and alimenting their dissentient schools, the provisions of the existing School Law are oppressive to them. Well! these complaints we are most ready to listen to, and law of the land, and by the enactment of laws we are ready to apply any remedy that in the premises may be required. This, justice to others, requires of us; but justice to ourselves, but Catholic principle, require that here we stant violations of one of the essential conditions should stop, and make a final stand. We are asked, now, not merely to do justice to our neighbors, but to assist in building up Protestant Ascendency; not merely to place our separated brethren on a footing of perfect equality with Congress to enforce those obligations, the Northourselves, but to take up with an inferior position; not to do unto others as we would be done by, but to accord to a Protestant minority advantages and privileges which we enjoy not, which we desire not, and ask not for ourselves. We do not pretend to have any right to tax them for educational purposes to which they as parents, and therefore in so far as the State is concerned, absolute masters over the education of their own children, are opposed; but neither will we, through fear of consequences to ourselves, or our Institutions, consent to any exclusive endowment out of the common property, to Protestant Educational Institutions to which we as parents are opposed. This is our last word: and no amount of bullying or blustering shall cause us to retract it, or to swerre from the position that we have taken up.

And once again we would remind the editor of the Gazette that we have explicitly impugned the truth of his assertions respecting the origin and the objects of the property held by the Seminary of Quebec and the Sulpicians of Montreal. We are still willing to believe that the Gazette made these assertions in good faith, and in ignorance of the facts of the case; and in these sentiments we again call upon him, either to retract, or to make good, his allegations of the 4th instant, to the effect that the above named Institutions received their property, or the estates which they now hold, either in whole or in part, as a grant or free gift from the French Government. If the Gazette will not comply with this reasonable request, which we now urge for the second time, the candid and intelligent reader will know what terms to apply to one who makes statements concerning his neighbors, which, when contra dicted, he will neither retract nor substantiate.

best to dissipate the singular and dangerous delusion that Mr. George Brown and his Clear-Grit friends have abated one whit of their hatred of Catholicity, or have any intention of abstaining from their old habit of abusing and insulting the Pope and Popery. We are told, it is true, that the Brown faction is muzzled; for a muz zled-dog, however, it barks pretty loudly and pretty viciously-as witness the following abuse of the Holy Father, and the Catholic religion, which Mr. George Brown's organ, the Globe of the 11th instant, seized the occasion of vomiting forth apropos of the reply of the Sovereign Pontiff to the Commissioners from the Confederate Government to the Holy See. We cannot give the insulting article in full, because of its length; but we lay some extracts before our readers to show them what manner of spirit it is that still mind than in the other, but the principle is essential. animates, and speaks by the mouth of Mr. Geo.

"The recent manifesto of the Confederate Commissioners and Congress to the Powers of Europe has called from the Pope of Rome a very interesting reply. By it we learn in general terms, that the sentiments of the manifesto are entirely in accordance with the disposition and character of the august head of the Catholic Church -a piece of information which in no way surprises us. . . . The precious advocates of peace, who get so much sympathy with the Vatioan were the mon who wantonly 'broke the peace' four years ago."

This is false; the peace was broken, and the Union was violated and virtually dissolved by the North and that more than four years ago .-Secession may have been politically imprudent on the part of the South; but never had men clearer moral right to anything, than bad the "Vicar of God" which the Pope enjoys as bead like a man of honor would acknowledge that he of supererogation; until such time at least as the Southerners to proclaim that, for them and fer of Christ's Church on earth :--

the Globe does not perceive this it is because of the obliquity of its moral vision.

No principle in ethics is, plainer than this :-That if A and B contract, and if B neglect to said contract, A is ipso, facto morally absolved from all obligations which he may have thereby contracted towards B. Now in the contract of Union between the several States, it was expressly stipulated that all run away slaveseuphoniously styled " persons held to labor"__ should be given up by the State to which they had absconded, to their owners or masters in the State from which they had fled. Having agreed to these terms the Northerners had no right to violate them, in letter or in spirit. Yet so it was. that having found out that slave labor did not pay in their climate, and in their rural processes. the Northerners experienced a high moral elation. and discovered incontinently that not only slave holding was a sin, but that they were exonerated from fulfilling one of the express conditions of the Union. They therefore, the Northern States. opposed every possible obstacle to the reddition of fugitive slaves; set the terms of the Union at naught; and replied to an Act of Congress for enforcing its provisions, by open defiance of the directly at variance with the provisions of the Federal legislature, as well as with the provisions of the Union. By these systematic, and conof that Union; by their explicit repudiation of the obligations which they had contracted with the Southern States; and by their contumacous disregard of the provisions of a law passed by ern States broke the peace, and absolved their Southern neighbors from all obligations which the latter by the Act of Union may have contracted towards the Northern States. Neither could the latter any longer plead the sovereign authority of Congress, or of the Federal Govern. ment, since they themselves had in the matter of of the "fugitive slave law," set that authority openly at defiance. No one has the right to an peal to a law or a contract of which he himself has violated one clause or stipulation; and in so far as the Southern States are concerned, they by their secestion manifestoes only recognised a fact previously accomplished by the Northern States-for history is there to prove it. It was the latter who wantonly "broke the peace," by wantonly and most dishonestly refasing to adhere to the conditions of Union to which they had pledged themselves, and by passing in the several States' Legislatures enactments which made the Federal "fugitive slave law," of no effect.

So much for the moral aspect of Secession and in justification of the attitude adopted to. wards the Confederate Government by the Sovereign Pontiff; who neither as a Sovereign nor as the Vicar of Christ would in any manner countenance rebellion against legitimate authority -seeing that in his late Encyclical the Pope expressly condems the proposition that,-

(63). "It is allowable to withdraw from obedience to legitimate Princes, and to rise in insurrection against them."

But the Globe to whom rebellion against legitimate princes if the latter be Catholics, a King of Naples, or a Grand Duke of Tuscany-seems highly praiseworthy, is horror-struck that the Pope should receive and reply to a deputation from sovereign and independent States asserting their rights against the Jacobins of this Continent: and he seeks a solution of the plepomenop, not in the fact that the Southern We sincerely thank the Globe for doing its States are not rebels at all, and that the term "rebel" if it applies to either of the belligerent is appropriate to the Northern States-but in the inherent and ineradicable vice of Popery .-

Hereupon he launches out into following tirade "It is, in troth, quite natural that the Papal Co-Government should give its sympathies to the South. There is a certain harmony between the principles upon which Southern society is based, the principles involved in the rebellion, and those by means of which the Church of Rome holds away over its people. The one denies the right of free speech and disallows a free press, and so does the other whereever it has the power. The promulgation of satislavary doctrines is forbidden in the South, just 8 free discussion upon religious questions is disallowed in many Papal countries. The slaveholders of the South make it a crime to teach the slaves to read the Bible, and the Pope of Rome disallows the circulation of the sacred volume wherever he has the power Under both systems liberal principles are crushed out, and tyranny practised upon the people, who am as a necessary part of either system, kept as much as possible in ignorance. The tyranny over the ly the same. A religious despotism which chieff works its ends by denying the right of private judge ment, and by crushing out free thought wherever is possible to do so, and the political and social depatism which acts by depriving men of their person at rights, are essentially akin; and there is no reon in the world why they should not be in sympaths with each other. There is no more cause to wonder that the Pope sympathises with the South, that there is to be astonished that Garibaidi sympathist with the North."

Here we agree with the Globe; it is as me tural that the Conservative, that the Catholic, and that the lover of liberty should sympathise with the South, as it is that Garibaldi, the professional pirate and the bosom friend of Mazzinia and that the filthy scum of European democraty generally should sympathise with the North. The Globe, continues with a comment upon the

phémous and ridiculous ? From the above extracts, which are all that we can afford room for, our readers will judge of the sincerity of the conversion of Mr. George Brown and his triends, and of the propriety of acknowledging them as our reproducing them; for surely we should deem it beneath us to attempt even a defence of our Church against the aspersions of a writer who has been so often publicly convicted of evil speaking, lying, and slandering as the editor of the Globe, and who but the other day tried to excite the rabble of Toronto to acts of violence against our Churches and Chapels, by mendaciously affirming that therein were stored arms and ammunition in large quartities for the wholesale massacre of the Protestant population. A very precious set of convicts indeed, are Mr. George Brown and his Clear-Grit friends.

We are glad to see that the Journal de Quebec evinces a determination to make a decided stand against the monstrous pretensions of the Gazette on the Education Question. We hope that all Lower Canadian Catholics will on this point be unanimous, and that they will evince a stubborn determination to resist all State grants for purposes of Protestant Education, exclusively.

Aiready the Protestants of Lower Canada enjoy many advantages which are refused to the Catholics of the Upper Province: already they receive as their share in the distribution of the public funds for school purposes far more than by their numbers they are at all entitled to receive. This has been clearly proved by the Report of the Superintendent of Education, the accuracy of whose statistics is admitted by the Gazette. We copy from the latter: -

"The Superintendent of Education showed among other things in reply to a complaint against the administration of the Superior Education Fund, that out of that Fund Protestant institutions received 30,28 per cent, while according to population they were only entitled to 14.71 per cent, according to the number of pupils to 17.42 per cent."-Montreal Gazette, 4th instant.

Were the Catholic minority of Upper Canada dealt with by the Protestant majority, as are the Protestant minority of Lower Canada by the Catholic majority of this section of the Province, we should be unreasonable indeed were we to agitate for greater privileges for our co-religionists of the West. As it isseeing that the Protestants of Lower Canada are own behalf-and trough we have no desire to disturb the arrangement concluded by the Macdonald Strotte Ministry, we think that we should profit by the action of the Lower Canadian Protestants to insist upon and secure greater advantages for the Upper Canadian Catholics: we should take care at least that every thing, every privilege in the matter of education accorded to the former, be also guaranteed to the latter.

The Canadien of the 18th inst. announcing the opening of the legislative session and the great questions about to be laid before the country-wisely and in the true spirit of patriotism exports to unity amongst his fellow-countrymen. Together they should support the plan of Union of the B. N. A. Provinces about to be laid before Parliament; or together, as one man, they should oppose it, or insist upon such modifications therein as their interests may require.-The Canadien concludes his excellent article with these words of solemn warning :-

"The actual situation is full of perils and of diffi-culties, and in avoiding the one, we must be careful not to fall into the other."—Le Canadien, 18th inst.

One great danger that menaces us is the party spirit in which the proposed constitutional changes will be discussed: by some they will be supported unconditionally with a view to supporting the actual Ministry: by others they will be unreflectingly opposed out of party hostility to the present holders of office and dispensers of patron-

To us it seems that these proposed changes, should be discussed prespective of the results which their acceptance or rejection may entail upon the Ministry. This-the supreme moment for Lower Canada, and in which her autonomy is at stake-is no time for party discords. Any Ministry uncompromising in its assertion of that autonomy should receive the support of Catholics and Canadians no matter by what name called. If M. Cartier and his friends will but do thus; if they will only insist that Lower Canada be left mistress of her own fate: that no political system be imposed on her, in whole or in part, to which she has not, through her own representatives given her assent: if in short they will insist upon

the duty of every sincere Catholic and patriot, to were justiciable by a Court Martial and if the rally round them, to try and strengthen their hands against their enemies and our enemies, both without and within the Cabinet; especially against | ties-then most certainly their case is one that the latter, for these are by far the more canger-

Upon this point there should be no concession. Lower Canada must be left as free to accept or to reject the proposed Union scheme, as will be the neighboring Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. For this the "Double Majority" in its vigor, and fullest exteut, must be applied to the scheme in general, and to every one of its details. We have the right to expect that our representatives in the Cabinet and in the Legislature will insist upon this point: and should they do this, they in return will bave the right to reckon upon a frank and hearty support from all Catholics, for the latter are all interested in maintaining the autonomy and preserving the political influence of Lower Canada. This question of the "Double Majority" should in fact be settled before the Union Act be allowed its first reading; and sadly wanting in patriotism must be our French Canadian Ministers if they do not settle it so as to secure freedom to Lower Canada, from all Upper Canadian interference.

THE LOWER PROVINCES .- From our Newfoundland exchanges we learn that the project of Union is regarded with general dislike. The people of P. E. Island seem to be generally and strongly opposed to it; in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the opposition is apparently not so strong, bet even in these Provinces the scheme or the columns of the Orange press. is not at all unanimously approved of.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. - Everything illustrative of the moral results of Divorce Laws should be to the Catholic legislators of Lower Canada at the present time when an effort is about to be made formally to endow the civil government with the right of legalising for Divorce, of deep interest. Men who care not for theories, may sometimes prove less stubborn to facts; and therefore we present them with the following facts illustrative of the working of Divorce Laws amongst our neighbors in Massachussetts. Our authority is the Newburyport Herald, a journal of the above mentioned State:-

"In this little State of Massachussetts one (divorce) per day would be a mere fraction of what annually occurs. There are probably more in this little city in one year, than there were in a generation, in the whole State, prior to a century ago. There is a single law office here that does up more than one a month; and it is not uncommon to have fifty or a hundred upon the docket of a county court at one term. Go into the court, and one perceives that sundering the ties is not considered of any consequence. The whole process does not often consume more than a half-hour, and perhaps not half of that. It may be the prevailing opinion that this is all right, and tells well on the community; but we cannot help believing that our entire action in the divorce about to open again the School Question on their | business is demoralising and degrading to the utmost extreme."—Newburyport Acraia.

As with liquor, so with divorce, the appetite gains strength by indulgence; and as he who once commences the pernicious habit of drinking intoxicating liquors is but too often unable to arrest his rapid down-hill progress, so a community which begins by Divorcing in moderation, soon finds that it is impossible to assign any effectual limit or restriction to the demoralising and degrading custom. Will not our Catholic legislators be warned in time, by what is occurring amongst our neighbors; will they not pause before committing themselves to a system of legislation whose effects we see in the fifthy moral condition of the neighboring State of Massachusetts .-Facilis descensus Averni; but the mischief is that when once you have let yourselves go, there is no stopping, and that you keep on running down with an ever accelerating velocity. There is no ground logically tenable betweet the top of the hill occupied by the Catholic Church, and the abyss of moral degradation which already some of the neighboring States have reached; and to which all communities that have once admitted in theory even, the legality of divorce, or the dissolubility of the marriage tie, are rapidly

EXTRADITION .- In the case of Burley before the Toronto Courts, the Recorder has decided that the prisoner's act came within the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty, and has committed him accordingly. Burley will apply for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and the whole case will have to be argued before the Superior Court.

As this decision of the Recorder appears to establish a precedent in the case of the so-called St. Alban Raiders, it is of great importance, sum of money equal to that stolen from them on since the acts of Burley were recognised by his government as their acts, and as baying been done by their authority. The law of the Recorder of Toronto may be good law, but it has a very peculiar twang about it.

One question in both these cases—that of Burley and that of the prisoners in jail here, naturally presents itself: it is this. How would McGillerray shot his own dog on Thursday night the rights and privileges of their Canadian Co-the men whose extradition is demanded of us last, mistaking him for one of a body of Fenians Religiousts, knowing well, that if by any chance whose extradition is demanded of us which he supposed had surrounded his house. Such a Raid were successful it would be followed given her assent: if in short they will insist upon have been treated, had they been captured in ludicrous scenes are of daily occurrence in this would so greater one by the face of the Povince, or for sales at Old the Pederal milithe application of the "Double Majority" to the Northern States, and by the Pederal milisales of the Pederal milion of the Pederal milisales of the Pederal milisales of the Pederal milion

which is about to be laid before Parliament—so with by the ordinary civil Courts, or by a milifar from opposing them, it would be our duty, tary tribunal? If by the latter, if their offences prisoners might have been handed over to such a Court for trial by the Federal military authoridoes not fall within the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty. This point has been ruled by the legal authorities of the U. States in the case of the soldier noticed in our last, who having stolen a large amount of money, deserted to the U. States but whose extradition was refused by the American Courts.

> The following extract from the address delivered at the great Irish meeting in Dublin on the 29th ult., by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, merits the serious attention of every Irish Catholic at home, or in the British

> For my part, believing in the providence and justice of God, knowing that there is great faith, great plety, great virtues in Ireland, I am confident that God will not abandon us. He may chastise us, but in His own good time He will stretch out His hand to save us from the troubled waters which threaten us with destruction. The country was oftentimes in a worse state than at present, yet God always watched over us, and raised it up. But while putting great confidence in God, it is meet that we should use all just and constitutional means to obtain relief from the evils that press on us. I say just, and legal, and constitutional means; for it is foolish, it is wicked, to speak of having recourse to violence and bloodshed, or to expect anything good from illegal combinations and secret societies. Those who invoke the aid of foreign armies; those who talk of a civil war, resistance to established authorities, and revolutionary movements, are the worst enemies of Ireland and its ancient faith, they seem to be mere emissaries of the Priests' Protection Society; at least, the stories and dialogues published by the Irish People, the organ of the friends of violence, seem to be borrowed from the tracts of that society,

> NORTH BRITISH REVIEW .- November, 1864. Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

We have articles on the following subjects:-Commercial Philanthrophy-Latham's Johnson's Dictionary-Liturgical Reform-Early Roman Tragedy and Epic Poetry - Wildhad and its Water-Ginseppe Giusti and his Times-The Late John Richardson.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Wheatland Wickham, Jan. 14, 1865.

Sir,-I take the liberty of trespassing on your readers' attention while I make a few remarks on the agitation lately got up by the Protestants of Lower Canada on the School question I should not enter into the subject now, as I find more able writers taking it up, were it not that I have been engaged in a dispute already with a Mr. William Bothwell, Secretary to the Dissentient Trustees of Wickham .-Certain exaggerated statements having been made in regard to Wickham at a meeting in Montreal in September last, I contradicted them in the Herald. Mr. Bothwell came forward to sustain those statements by others yet more fabulous, which I again contradicted in the Herald, showing among other things that Mr. Bothwell, in making up his number of 47 Protestant pupils, had counted 6 Catholic children, and several who did not exist at all. I was the better enabled to do this, as he was silly enough to give the names of the parents. After some time, Mr. Bothwell brings forward his statements again, publishing also a number of certificates from the parents to prove the number of pupils; but this time he reduces the number from 47 to 22. replied to this last, but the editor of the Herald did not publish it; I suppose he thought that if the Wickham story was proved false, the other statements would also be looked upon as suspicious. I do not intend to enter into any argument to prove the fallacy of Mr. Bothwell's statements at present. but if he think he can maintain them I challenge him to prove them in the following manner - viz., Let him choose one or more inhabitants of Wickham who know the circumstances: I will choose a like number. Let him appoint the time and place of meeting. Let these men investigate both our statements, and let their decision be published. If there be any expense incurred, let the greatest liar pay it, as the saying is. But if Mr. Bothwell decline to ac cept this challenge, I hope he will be good enough to keep silence in future on the subject of schools." Mr. Editor, if this be the way the Protestants of Lower Canada expect to obtain justice, I wish them luck. They need not expect that sensation stories

like Bothwell's will do them any good; for even though the Herald denies the right of reply, there are other means o contradicting falsehood. I have not heard of any reply having been given to

the pertinent questions asked by Patricius some time since in the True WITHES. By publishing the above, you will oblige a sub-

I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUEBEO. OFFICE BRARERS FOR THE CURERNY YEAR:

President—T. McGreevy, Esq. 1st Vice-President,—J. Lane, Jun., Esq. 2nd Vice-President—W. P. Nolan, Esq. Recording-Sec. - J. O'Rielly.
Oorresponding Sec. - T. J. Walsh.
Vice-Recording - W. Lareche,
Vice-Cor-J. F. Goldin.

COMMITTER OF MANAGEMENT. . Hon. C Alleyn, J Lilly W. Delaney, M. J. O'Doherty, T O'Connoll, E. Foley, M. Shee, J. McKenna, J. Fitzpatrick, and M. McAvoy.—Daily News.

THE MONEY OF THE ST. ALBANS BANKS THE REFUNDED.—We learn on very good source them to starm the timin and wear-mission to see Refunded.—We learn on very good source them to lancy that such a thing as Fenianism authority that the Canadian Government have ? determined to refund to the St. Albans Banks a the 19th October last by the Raiders, and returned to the latter by the late Chief of the City Police. We have good reasons for believing tion we unterly deny and repudiate. Canada is the that the exertions of Mr. B. Devlin have tended in no inconsiderable degree to this result.-Mont. Herald.

ANOTHER FERIAR SHOT. - A correspondent writes us, that a farmer of the name of Blackwell, living in

states that the Governor General contemplates a visit to England in May next; and as an indication of His Excellency's views on the Seat of Government question, and as to the hopes of Ottawa being fulfilled next summer, he mentions the fact that His Excellency has given orders to have the residence at Spencerwood thoroughly renovated and relitted upon his return to this country in October next. Some surprise was expressed that all allusion to Ottawa was omitted from the speech, and the members from that section feel somewhat uneasy as to an early removal of the Government to that place. - Transcript.

It is curious to witness how frequently the enemies of Catholicism shift their ground of attackhow often they change their weapons of misrepresentation. At one time they charged it with being the enemy of kings and the fomenter of rebellion. That was when Popes shielded the peoples of Europe against the tyranny and despotism of their rulers. Now, they accuse it of being the friend of despotism and the enemy of the liberty of peoples, because it proscribes the wicked principles and acts of modern revolutionists, believing them to be utterly subversive of true liberty. And who are those who now-adays accuse her of despotic tendencies and sympathies? They call themselves Liberals, for the reason, we suppose, that Lucus is so called a non lucendo; for your modern Liberals are the verriest tyrants and the enemies of all rational liberty. By the word Liberty-which they have ever on their lips-they understand perfect freedom for themselves and the right to trample under foot the liberties and rights of others. But this is tyranny, and not liberty; and it is the characteristic of modern Liberals, wherever they exist. In this Canada of ours, the Liberals. George Browns, Clear Grits, and the Rouges of Lower Canada, are the enemies of freedom of education, one of the dearest liberties and most sacred rights of subjects. In the neighboring Republic, they wage a bloody, unrelenting war on the liberty and independence of the sovereign States of the South. In Italy, they are the friends and fautors of the of the most cruel and despotic government that has ever cursed that fair land-of a government which robs its subjects of their lawful property, and sends them into exile if they complain of being so robbed. In Belgium, those Liberals are so enamored of liberty, as to endeavor so deprive Carholics of the right of Christian burial, and to confiscate to the State moneys that have been Sheep, left for the education of others than their own compatriots .- Toronto Freeman.

BRUTAL ASSAULT - A BOY SHOT. - On Thursday afternoon some boys playing at snow door, and discharging a pistol, shot one of the lads, named Jean Bte. Rancour, perhaps fatally, in the abdomen. Dr. F. E. Roy was sent for, and was immediately in attendance, and succeed in extracting several grains. He also sent for a policeman, and had the beartless ruffian arrested who it appears had, by the time of the policeman's arrival, re-loaded his pistol. Beaumont was brought before the Police Court yesterday, and remaided, pending the doctor's report on the condition of the boy, who is said to be still in a precarious condition.—Quebec Daily News.

ARREST OF AN M. P. P. FOR FORGERY .-A few days ago information was laid before ludge Coursol by one of the officers of the On tario Bank in this city to the effect that two notes, one for \$500 and the other for \$300, bearing what was believed to be the signature of Mr. Desforge, of the parish of St. Laurent, were discounted for J. B. Daoust, Esq., of St. Eustache, C.E., and member of the Provincial Parliament. for the County of Two Mountains, and that the signatures had been forged by Mr. Daoust. A warrant for his arrest was issued on Thursday by Judge Coursol, and entrusted to Mr. High Constable Bissonette for execution. The same evening the High Constable proceeded to Quebec, and on Friday evening arrested Mr. Daoust at the hotel where he was stopping, and returned without delay to Montreal with his prisoner, where he arrived on Saturday morning. The prisoner was committed to gaul to await examination on the charge of forgery.

Two Mountains in Parliament since 1854, and the parish of St. Laurent in the Parish and Municipal Councils since 1845. He is a lieutenant in the 1st Battalion Two Mountains Milnia, a Commissioner for the summary trial of small causes, and has also been a Prefet of the County for four years. He is described in the Parliamentary Companion for 1864 as a member of the "British Constitutional" party .- Mont.

A BARRISTER FROZEN TO DEATH .- St. Catherines, Jan. 19.—This morning Mr. Lewis A. Beil, barrister of Thorold, was found frozen to death in his cut- COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS ter on the road near Slabtown, about two miles from here. He was about forty-five years of age, and generally much respected.

THE HON BILLA FLINT ON FEMILISM. - This noted gentleman has puplished in the Belleville Intelligencer, a silly letter capable of doing a great deal of mischief in the present excited state of the country. It can do no good whatsoever, inasmuch as there is no danger to guard against, and it can have no other flect than to alarm the timid and weak-minded and exists in Canada. There may possibly be along the Frontier, and in the large cities, a few worthless vagabonds, for whom any change must be for the better; but that a single Canadian Lodge is in existence, or that a single Canadian Ruman Ohtholie of the slightest respectability has joined the Associastronghold of Catholicity in North America. Here the Roman Catholics are a people with place and power at their command, with very large landed estates and great personal properly to enjoy and protect, and to imagine that these advantages would be jeopardized or ost, by siding or abetting an inroad of lawless men, who know nothing o the application of the "Double Majority" to the Northern States, and by the Federal milizations in Biddulph, which are utterly without form place it is the degraded condition of Louisians Missian in Biddulph, which are utterly without form place it is the degraded condition of Louisians Missian in Biddulph, which are utterly without form place it is the degraded condition of Louisians Missian in Biddulph, which are utterly without form place it is a second to be stated where it once reigned para louisians Missian in Biddulph, which are utterly without form place it is a second in the Union Bill tary authorities? Would they have been dealt dation. London Prototype.

THE REMOVAL TO OTTAWA. — A writer mount. No, Fenianism is as much the abburrence of the Irish Roman Catholica in Canada, both Clergy and Laity, as it ever can be of the staunchestProtest-

Married,

In this city, at St. Patrick's Church, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev Mr. Dowd, Mr. J. J. Curran, Advocate, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr. P. Brennan all of this city.

At St. Jean d'Iberville, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Messire N. T. Hebert, cure of St. Louis de Kamouraska, and brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Messire Lareque, J. B. C. Hebert, Esq., Notary, of Quebec, to Dile. Jule Louisa Lang, daughter of the late T. Lang, Esq.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.)

			,	Jan. 24.			
		в.	đ.		B.	d.	
Flour, country, per qtl		12	9	ŧo	13	0	
Oatmeal, do	4 1	1	6	to	12	0	
Indian Meal		9	G	to	10	0	
Peas per min		3	9	to	4	0	
Beans, small white per min,		0	0	to	0	0	
Honey, per lb					0	0	
Lard, do.		0	7	to	0	8	
Potatoes, per bag		3	3	to	3	9	
Onions do		0	٠0	to	0	. 0	
Sbeep,		0	,00	to	0,	00,	
Lamba			,00			,00	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		0	10	to	1	0	
Butter, fresh per lb,		1	3	to	1	6	
Do salt, do		0	11	to	1	0	
Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs.		0	0	to	0	0	
Oats do		1	10	10	2	0	
I .							

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan. 24, 1864. Flour-Pollards, \$3,00 to \$3,10; Middlings, \$3,20 \$3,30; Fine, \$3,60 to \$3,75; Super., No. 2 \$4,17 to \$4,20; Superfine \$4.25 to \$4,40; Fancy \$4,40 to \$4,50 , Extra, \$4,60 to \$4,75 ; Superior Extra \$4,75 to \$5,00; Bag Flour, \$0,00 to \$0,00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00:

Wheat-U. Canada Spring, ex-cars, sold at 87c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,25 o \$5,45; Inferior Pots, \$0,00 to \$0,00; Pearls, m demand, at \$5,40 to \$5,45.

Butter-Store packed in small packages at 160 to 20c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c.

Eggs per doz, 15c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c.

Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9e to 10c;

Bacon, 00c to 00c. Pock - Quiet: New Mess, \$19,00 to \$19,50; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00.-Montreal Witness.

Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. .\$7.00 to \$7.50 .. \$8.00 :0 \$12,00 Hay, per 100 bundles .. \$5,00 to \$7,50 Boef, live, per 100 lbs 4,00 to 6,00 .. \$3,00 to \$5,00 .\$2,00 to \$3,00

TORONTO MARKETS-Jac. 23.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4,50 to 4,60 Fancy, \$4,05 to 4,10; Superfine, 3,90 to 3,97;.... Wheat, Fall per bushel, 85c to 92c; Spring, 78c to balls near the Marine Hospital, so irritated a re- 83c... Barley, per bushel, 65c to 70c Peas, do, 55 sident named Michael Beaumont, against whose to 66c. Oats, do, 35c to 40c. Potatoes, do, 30c to door some of the balls struck, that he opened his 40c. Beef, per 100 lbe, \$3 50 to 5,00. Eggs, per dozen, 00c to 15c. Butter, fresh, per 1b, 18c to 20e. tub, 16c to 18c. Chickens, per pair, 25c to 35c.

CATHOL!C GAELIC PRAYER BOOKS

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has for Sale several dozen of the Rev. R. Raukin's Catholic Manual. Parties at a distance, by sending five cent postage stamps, can have a copy at 75 cents, including the cost of mailing. If postage stamps cannot be conveniently had, by remitting one dollar bill a copy will be sent with 15 cents in stamps.

A.S. M'DONALD, Alexandria, C. W.

Jan. 19, 1865.

VALUABLE PIANOS FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers beg to call attention to several spiendid Resewood PIANO FORTES, of the finest New York and Boston makers, including the celebrated VOSE PIANOS of Boston, which have been sent to them for Sale. Each of the Pianos are warranted for live years; and in parity and brilliancy of tone are nesurpassed. They are now used in some of the finest residences in Montreal. Apply to

SHAW & BROTHER,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants. Jan. 25, 1860.

TO PRINTERS.

PRESS FOR SALE.

NORTHROP'S POWER PRESS, in excellent condi-Mr. Daoust has represented the County of tion, FOR SALE. Particulars may known by applying at this Office, Price-\$500. It is in perfect working order, and no ways damaged. worked by steam, it can easily take off 1000 an hour. The size of the bed is 30 m 45. Montreal, Jan. 5, 1865.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

TO LET,

PEW No. 136, opposite the Pulpit. Enquire at this Office. January 12, 1865.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mon agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object o the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction 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 to the Pupils.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-

yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep-

tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Ohildren's Books

FOR EIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 29 .- The Patrie announces that the Legislative Chambers are to be assembled between the 10th and the 15th February.

THE ENCYCLICA .- The Monde of the 27th inst. introduces, as follows; the Papal Encyclica suffered severely from the late floods. All that while 381 have been arrested and 112 have surrented in the Pical as dered: Total 804. At that rate the Pical as might sides, in the expectation of an answer from the public aid to the thief sufferers is a sum of £240 Pope to the Convention of September the 15th, which, by consecrating, on the part of France, the principle and not the integrity of the Temporal Power, is, according to the interpretation of all the enemies of the Church, the last blow struck at that Power. Well! here is the answer. It is not wanting in grandeur it must be owned.

The Pope is accused on all sides of nut knowing his own times. Now, he knows them so perfectly that he lays them hare with all their sores, condemns them, and testifies that he has been quite contrary to the expectation of revolu- tese. About seven in the evening of the 6th, a known and condemned them from the beginning.

The Pope is threatened with a total and immiment ruin. A delay of two years is nxed. Now, he forestalls it. Next year, he says, I call together the whole world to the joy of pardon, jubilao universali. He is told to merease 21:the number of his soldiers; to let his enemies pay his debts. He refuses. Help will not come to him from a.ms. The gold of spoliation defiles the hands which touch it. He asks for prayers, Chamber - pensions to the survivors of the Thousand and still for prayers, and he is sure to conquer.

"It is thus that the Holy Church of Jesus Christ shows herself strong in her weakness and admirable in her counsels.

"It may be observed that Pius IX. dates this la t Encyclica on December the Sth in the year 1864, the tenth since the dogmatic definition of the camorristi to whom a compulsory residence had with those who want to pull down our religion [] the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, them, he said, had been lodged in three convents be-Mother of God.' There is in that also a fitness, longing to the same religious order. The nuns of as in everything which is done by the Papacy."

is the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Nor- lian to the great discontentment of the Sardinians, folk, who is now fifteen years of age."

M. Leon Lacordaire, the brother of the celebrated preacher, has entirely failed in the action which he lately brought against the Abbe Perreyve with a view to obtain possession of the unpublished manuscripts of his brother, as well as Imola, and in other parts of the province of Forii damages to the amount of £4,000. He has morepver been condemned in costs.

A sum of £800 has been forwarded to the Peter's Pence.

In Paris the cold is so intense that one person was frozen to death, and another narrowly escaped a similar fate on the explanate of the In- sions recognized to be indispensable, the Vatican, valides.

A LODGER.-The Marquis de V-, who possesses a fine property on the borders of the Bay that the character of the encyclical offers a douforest of Cinglais (Calvados), has on his grounds a number of old Druidical oaks. A few days since, some workmen who were employed in cut- solemn manifestation of the Court of Rome and in ting down one of these trees were surprised at that case the Roman question is simplified, and ap-finding in the trunk the body of a man which, on proaches its solution. France has felt bound to ma being touched, fell to dust. By his side was nifest a certain amount of consideration, and herself found the remains of a lance, the iron head of the Huly See answers by refusing to the Governwhich alone was perfect. The supposition is ment of Napoleon III, the right of intervening in the that the man has been placed there, either dead affairs of the Vatican, and the Pope replies to the or alive, by means of an incision made in the advice tendered him from Paris or elsewh-re that he tree, the bark of which had afterwards grown over and concealed the opening, and from the antique form of the lance-head, the belief is that pondence from Rome, which says :he was one of the followers of Rollon, the leader of men from the North who first invaded Neus- calm. No symptoms of agitation whatever is ner-

BELGIUM.

. We read in the Bien Public of Ghent :-"Mgr. van Heule, of the Society of Jesus, ship more tolerant. No political arrests or domici-Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Bengal and Archbishop of Amyda, has arrived from Rome, whither he had gone previous to lates that the French army of occupation is to be resailing for Calcutta to ask the advice and the duced in the spring to 6,000 men. I give it with all Benediction of Pius IX. Mgr. van Heule was reserva. As yet no sensible change has taken place motto the words Ardua vincit amor. The ap- not present himself. The probabilities are that he when we inform our readers that the vicariate of Mgr. van Heule, is one of the most sickly regions to be found in India, and that for thirty millions of souls there are only sixteen Catholic Priests, who are all more or less shattered in health. A letter from Rome informs us that words the difficulties attending the Bengal Mis to bim about Poland. His Holiness answered that word I will let down the net.' Mgr. van Henle gian Jesuits, for it is Belgium that has for many years had the honor of supplying the Calcutta Mission with Apostles. Many have already fallen martyrs to their zeal, others go to take are opposed to Cathotic truth." detheir place like the soldier who steps into the breach as his comrade falls."

HOLLAND.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS. - The Dutch Government in Batavia has actually imprisoned a Protestant Missionary for attempting to convert pagens in Java.
The Dutch correspondent of the Belgian official Echo du Parlement says of this:—It was high time. We must tave done with the doings of these orthodox preachers, who, while attempting to Ohristianise and catechise the natives, lead them like blind faustics to rebellion.

ITALY.

PROMONT.-Letters from Turin speak of the great g repuguance felt by Victor Emmanuel to leave

The Unita Cattolica of the 15th inst. tells us that very difficult to admit any additional ones. We are its editors are preparing to send a large quantity of certain of being correct in estimating them at 1,300 for the Roman College, and 800 for the Seminary. and the Novens preceding the Feast of the Immaculate to Conception, and the Octave following it. The value

The same number of the Unita informs, us that, I. Kingdom or Naples. The Chamber of Deputies

that at the time of the inundations in 1844, the is likely to be if it is considered at any rate good reigning Duke gave a sum of £400 out of his private purse for a similar object, and that the Archducal family followed his generous example. The contrast between the parsimony of King Victor Emmanuel and the liberality of the old dynasty becomes the more forcible from the fact of the latter having, sides the shops, which were magnificently decorated in spite of their straightened means, forwarded to with flowers and lamps, there were a great number the Archbishop of Florence £400 as the joint offering of balconies with pictures of our Lady and transof the house of Lorraine.

Use of the maniae of the 'regenerators' of Italy is to rule and regulate the diocesan seminaries, in spite of the rights and laws of the Church. The result tionists. The Italian ecclesiastical students have left their local seminaries to go in crowds to Rome, the second fatherland of every Catholic, and Rome will make of them Apostles, and, if need be, Mar-

The Turin correspondent of the Times writes, Dec

"The Senate sat yesterday for the last time before Christmas and adjourned until the 9th of January. Its closing sittings have been occupied in passing a number of Bills already approved by the Lower who formed Garibaldis Marsala expedition, recewal of the law for the repression of brigandage, provisional exercise of the Budget for the first quarter of 1865, and other measures of less general interest. be seen, the loudest shouts might be heard of 'Fuori The Bill extending the temporary occupation of religious houses caused some conversation, and Signor Scious Pinter complained o the great number of been assigned at Cagliari. Fourteen hundred of Santa Glara had been expelled from their convent. "A moving ceremony took place on Christ. and their abbess had died of grief. They had been mas day in Paris," says the Bien Public, "at crowded into the Monastery of the Purissima, as many as seventeen in one room. It was a question the Convent of the Carmelite Nuns. A young of humanity. He demanded the diminution of the lady was taking the veil, and under circumstances number of camorristi sent to Sardinia. The camorra which gave to this sacrifice a special value. She had been simply transplanted from Naples to Cagfolk, first peer of Great Britain. The Papal is not Cayenne. Why disturb the women in their Nuncio presided at the ceremony, and the usual convents? Why not begin with the mocks? It is collection was made by the young Duke of Nor- the reversal of all the rules of chivalry. Leave the poor sisters in their cloisters, where their only offence has been that of praying for the souls of sinners'

The Romagna is infested with bands of refractory recruits who keep to the forests and mountains from Fognauro, to Modigliani, Merardi, and as far as Tunn, Dec. 27 - The Italia of 10-day, commenting upon the recent encyclical, makes the following re-

marks:-

"That which we foresaw is realised. The oncy-Pope by the Archbishop of Rennes for St. clical of the Court of Rome is hardly known in France, and an immense sensation is already produced respecting this anathema launched against civil society, public law, popular institutions, and modern Liberatism. Far from making the concestaking an extreme decision, has abruptly broken with the principles which govern not only Italy, but France and Liberal Europe. We do not hesitate to ble alternative; either this document is not serious, is a dead letter, and without any signification, which appears to us inadmissable, or it is an important and alone has the right of influencing princes, and directing them in a measure of which he is the judge. Rome. The Journal des Debats publishes a corres-

> "Everything continues to be here in the greatest ceived anywhere. Those who thought that the Gorernment would adopt extreme measures are completely mistaken. Never were the authorities more moderate, the police less aggressive, and the censor-

Turin, Naples, &c.
In several well-informed quarters a report circu-I allude again to the case of Baron Meyendorff, who born at Ypres and is only 42 years of age. He it was said was no longer received by the Pope The took for his escutcheon that of the Society of truth is, that at the beginning of the year the Baron Jesus, modified by a slight alteration, and for his was ill by imperial command, and, of course, could propriateness of this motto will be understood Indeed, he has been in feeble diptomatic health throughout the year, with the exception of one lucid interval, when His Holiness, during his residence at Castle Gandolfo in the summer, requested that he would present himself. - Times Cor.

A letter from St Petersburg addressed to the Jour nal de Bruxelles contains the following on Rome : -The hereditary Grand Duke is no longer going to when the Holy Father had sketched in a few Rome. The Pupe had been requested not to speak sion as if to damp the arder of the high couraged on the contrary, he would not miss such an oppor-Bishop, the latter replied in the simple words of tunity of endeavoring to interest the young Prince in her behalf. White all the Sovereigns are more or Holy Writ, ' In Verbo tuo laxabo rete: At thy less wanting in their duty, it is consoling to see the weakest, the most tried among them never wanting will be accompanied to Calcutta by several Bel- in it, and making no moral concession whatever in view of a temporal advantage. The conduct of the Pope conquers the esteem of those even whom it offends, and it is impossible that such an example should not end in striking the minds of those who

The Osservatore Romano has the following on the present state of the public schools of Rome: Catholic element cannot be professed and developed without teaching, and that is the reason why the Rome of the Popes has ever been essentially leaching as well from her own nature and in virtue of 3 Divine mandate as from a constant fact confirmed by history.

While it despoiled Rome of her most flourishing provinces and encircled her with a ring of iron, revelation was not able to deprive her of one of chief glories after that of faith, the glorious task of

teaching
The Roman College or Gregorian University, directed by the Religious of the Society of Jesus, and the Roman Seminary, entrusted to zealous ecolesiastics, reckon this year, in spite of the evils of the present time, such a number of students, that it becomes

The same remark applies to the Convitti, or colleges where the students live under a common rule, but receive their instructions elsewhere."

Turin is filled with an invasion of mayors from all of Turin approved on the 15th inst. the prorugation

decoration of the order of the repeatedly martyred shootings and hanging law made to repress the so sentenced them only to import of the order of the repeatedly martyred shootings and hanging law made to repress the so their crime is thus defined are all come, it seems, to raise loans wherewith to pay the anticipated land-tax voted by their municipated land-tax voted by the land-tax voted by the land-tax voted land-tax voted by their municipated land-tax voted by the land-tax voted land-tax voted land-tax voted land-tax voted by the land-tax voted land-ta either be suppressed as of no avail to suppress the Hereupon the Contemporanco reminds the public brigands; or be made as permanent as brigandage

enough to afford the Piedmontese a little shooting. The illuminations in honour of the Immaculate Conception have been most brilliant in Palermo: on the four days preceding the feast-day from the wealthiest to the poorest, all had illuminated. Beparencies bearing the inscriptions of ' Evviva la Madonna nostra" (Long live Our Lady) "Fuori gli Protestanti" (Out with the Protestants)! "Enviva Pius IX."! the whole to compliment the Piedmoncrowd of people gathered before the Town hall, and threatened to attack it if it was not illuminated. The National Guard had to use its arms to prevent the attack. The crowd then went to the palace of the Prince di Sant'Elia, a noted Piedmontist, and broke his windows, shouting, Those that do not illuminate are Protestants! down with Piedmontege,' and other Piedmontists who had not illuminated had the same face, so that the Prince, who had his windows broken again on the 7th, illuminated at lust on 8th. The procession on the 8th, was more splendid than ever The National Guard, who can never be gathered at any time, was very numerous on this occasion An immense crowd followed the statue of Our Lady and wherever any Piedmontese officers chanced to gli Profestanti! Fuori gli increduli! Fuori quelli cie reglioni buttare qui la nestra religione! with the Protestants! Out with the jufidels! Out

The Times has a long article on the state of Italy, and the gallant struggle still maintained by the Neapolitan peasants (whom it styles "brigands") against the Piedmontese mercenaries by whom their fatherland has been trampled under foot, and their rightful king driven into exile. The Times, which is certainly quite in harmony with the "liberal spirit of the age," strongly urges the wholesale massacre of these misguided parriots and royalists, whom nevertheless it recognises as comprising in their ranks the majority of the Neapolitan people of all classes. Jacobinism is always the same : may always be detected by its language, and known by its inordinate thirst for blood.

Two centuries ago any soldier of the most ordinary talent and experience, at the head of a hundred thousand men, would have cleared the whole Peninsula of brigandage and torn it up by the very roots. In these days it must be done in a way not to offend public opinion and the fastidious humanity of the Papal critics. There is everywhere a bit of romance ready to take the part of the brigand, who is of course, it is taken for granted, a disbanded Royalist, driven to an irregular life for self-preservation as well as from loyalty to his exiled Sovereign. When it is further known that the priests, a large proportion of the peasants, many of the officials and even of the Royal army, sympathize them with the banditti, give them information and supply them with food, that is enough to constitute in the eyes of many a legitimate cause and an orthodox object of interest. There are not a few in this country who would rejoice to hear that Victor Emmanuel had been driven aack to his dreary capital under the Aips, to suffer the uttimate tortures of excessive heat and cold ascribed by our post to other unfortunates. Hence the difficulty of the problem. What do we see in Italy? We see an immense army

which cannot be disbanded lest many of the soldiers, already indifferent to their allegiance and without regular means of support, should relapse into brigandism We see an expenditure far beyond the resources and credit of the whole country, we see lawless bands committing open outrages, and keep ing up a reign of terror over great pr Italy. We see all over that region distrust in the stability of the new Government, and an inclination, precipitated by personal fear, to obtain the good will of the miscreants rebbing and murdering in the name of the Bourbons. We see the evidences of a vast conspiracy, dividing the unhappy population into secret friends and doomed foes of a mysterious despotism. As a natural consequence of insecurity to person and property, we see impovement still shrinking from the interior, and Southern Italy, with a few local exceptions, remaining what it has been for centuries

The work must be done while Italy has the sword in her hand, for she cannot long afford to keep up an army of near four hundred thousand men. She cannot be adding year by year tens of miliious to her debt and making her name odious by new taxes.— Now or never is the time. She has done a good deal, so she thinks, though she is told by shrewd observers she has only been lashing the sea, which ever returns to fill the void. In the first tan months of this year the Italian Government boasts the capture or death of 80 brigands in the proclaimed provinces of the Basilicata, leaving Ill known to be at large. Unfortunately, no faith is felt in the last figures, inasmuch as the entire population in some districts is believed to be in league with the brig ands, or under that terror which answers tae same purpose. Nor is it seen how the national forces can ascertain the numbers of a fee that fights only to scatter, disappear, and collect again elsewhere. -Italy is a mountainous country, and has great facilities for guerilla warfare. The brigands, whatever sentimental interest may be felt for them and their alleged cause, are utterly unscrupulous, and wage war against humanity itself rather than against a name. They are maddened by their work and the life they are forced to lead. There is nothing to be done in such a case but to exterminate them is enemies of the human race. It is mercy in the end as a painful operation is often the best kindness. But we do not see why the Italian Government with the force at its command cannot make sure and short work of it .- Times Cor.

Our readers will not fail to observe that if the Times be in accord with the 'liberal spirit of the age," its sentiments and its policy are identical with these attributed to "Beast" Butler, and to the Russian General Mouravieff is rowards the Poles, the victims, like the Neapolitans, of brute force, and military ty-

POLAND.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 24th instant, gives the following particulars respecting the recent trial of the Poles at that capital :-

The High Court of Justice Festerday pronounced judgment in the trial of the Poies accused of high

Conformable to the conclusions of the Public Ministry, the sentence of death has been pronounced against the following eleven accused: - Counts Dziatynski, Gattry, Wolniewicz, Skoraczewski, Ra-decki, Taczanowski, Zakrzewski, Lutomski, Lukas-

zewski, Juraczewski, and Scytried.
According to Prussian law, sectence of death in political matters implies confiscation of the property of the condemned.

The Court has admitted extenuating circumstances

parts of Italy, who are prominent for the very large of the infamous Pica law to the end of 1865. This as regards 27 of the accused, and has consequently Dead, even a Buller might be entitled to human gists and dealers in medicines.

and Martwell (18 months); Prince Uzartoryski, and

The sentence of imprisonment does not imply confiscation of the property of the sentenced nor have known that Florence, and part of Tuscany have that since 311 brigands have been killed during 1864, they to pay the costs of the trial, which it is said exceed 1,200,000f.

All the other persons accused, to the number of 100 chave been acquirted. Samme from the season of

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA. - The stendy and rapid progress which the arms of Russia are achieving in Oentral Asia surely deserves the careful consideration, if it ought not to excite the serious alaim, of English statesmen. The barrier presented by the mountain chain of the Caucasus to the incursions of the northern soldiery -a barrier much more formidable than that which the Pyrenees offer to French aggressions - has, in Napoleonic phrase, ceased to exist; and Russia, freed from the necessity of employing her troops in a costly and desolating war to secure to herself a strong frontier to the west of the Caspian, has been able to devote her whole power to the accomplishment of another of the objects of her settled policy of attaining for herself the supremacy in Asia; that is, the conquest of Toorkistan. Before the Caucasus was entirely subjugated the Russians had already made good their footing in Toorkistan, having taken possession of Khiva and sent pioneers as far as Bokhara. But they have lately taken the offensive with a force evidently much larger than they ever before entered the field within this part of Central Asia. The cause of their invasion of the principality of Kokan is not stated, but a strong Power covetous of the territory of a weak neighbor can always find a convenient excuse for an appeal Without, however, presuming to determine whether the Russians had or had not real injuries to redress, we think Englishmen in general both soldiers and politicians, may well take note of the surprising vigor with which the Kokan campaign has been brought to a successful close by the Russians. Fort after fort has been stormed in rapid succession; and the latest advices from Cabool are to the effect that Kokan itself has been taken, and that the Khan, after making submission to the conquerors, has been replaced on his throne as a vassal of the Emperor of Russia. Thus Russia has already subjugated two of the States of Toorkistan, Kbivi and Kokan: of the other two Bokhara and the Afighen principality of Balkh, the former is governed by a king who is the chosen ally and friend of the Russians; and who openly maintains the title to Batkh of Sirdar Abdoolrahman Khan, in defiance of the Ameer of Cabool, whose treacherous conduct to Afzul Khan, the father of Abdoolrahman, has made him most unpopular with all the Mussulmans of Central Asia. From the small beginnings, then, of 20 years ago, when the snapi-cions of Indian politicians of vivid imagination were first aroused by rumors that here and there a Russian travelling merchant had penetrated within the borders of Toorkistan, Russia has steadily and sure ly advanced till she is now the most formidable military and political Power in Central Asia, with a favorable opportunity presented to her of interfering in Affghan politics, and making her influence paramount in the only still independent State which separates her dominions from those of the Government of British India. Perhaps the time is not far distant when we shall begin to doubt whether we are really so wise as we believe ourselves to be in ridiculing the fears of the Anglo-Indians, whose forecast of Russian designs in the East plunged the country into the Affghan war. Perhaps one may already be forgiven the expression of a doubt whether, premature as that war was while the Ponjab and Scinde were yet unconquered, the precipitate abandonment of Affghanistan and the subsequent resolute closing of the eyes of the Indian Government to the actual progress of the Russians in Central Asia ought to be praised as indications of the very highest political wisdom. We, of course, do not suppose that, even if the Russians bring the Affghans into subjection, they will ever force their way into India while an English army guards the passes; but one cannot help feeling that they are coming uncomfortably near our frontier at a time when the difficulty of recruiting the English army is a subject of earnest discussion at home, and when the Governor General in Council is said to recommend the reduction of the European arrison of India in order to relieve the military authorities in England from their embarrassments. At least, it would be prudent for the English Government to crea e a counterpoise to the increased power of Russia beyond the Himstoyes by securing and strengthening our position in the Persian Gulf. With the cupremacy at sea and maritime stations conveniently situated as bases of operation for armies advancing on the flank of an invading army, the English in India could afford to despise threats of Russian aggression .- Bombay Gazette.

UNITED STATES:

PLATING AT CONFISCATION - In the village of Herkimer, New York, three boys, having, no doubt, read of the desciption of the Sheundoak Valley, engaged in 'pluying confiscation,' as they termed it. They entered the house of a lady who was absent from home for a week or two, and spent the most of two whole days in destroying and mutilating everything in reach. They ripped open and broke into pieces sofas and chairs, broke bureaus and mirrors, went into the cellar, taking all its contents in the way of preserves, molasses, vinegar, &c., up into the front parlor, and there spreading them out on the Brussels carper and mixing them up with flour, meal, feathers from the bed, and almost every imaginable thing in the house. They took up handfuls of butter and lard and threw them over the wails and furniture, and, in fact, exhausted all their ingenuity to perfectly destroy everything they could find. They then proceeded to 'confiscate' the school house, entering it through a window. They took down the large maps tearing them and throwing them into the furnace, broke the achoolroom lamp into pieces, poured pails of water into the melodeon, broke the locks from the doors, and did other damage to a large amount .-Philadelphia Azz.

In a speech of Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware in the U. S. Senate, the Senator introduced the following sentence from a letter of a distinguished gentleman in New Orleans, to a personal and political friend of the President In Washington:

'A few days ago t was shown an official report to the military head of this department, General Banks, exhibiting the gheatly return of eighty thousand slaves having perished since the Federal occunation of the smaller moiety of this Commonwealth. This is equal to fifty per cent of the entire slave population of the section of country embraced in the

A BUTFALO JUSTICS .- The Buffalo Express says Justice Ryan of that city recently made the following response to a limb of the law who ventured a mild remonstrance against some ruling of the court : I have no law for it. I give it as the opinion of the court, based upon common sense. I am no lawyer. I have never read a law book in my life, and I never will, for the reason that I see so many d-d fools who have read law that I dere not venture the ex-

OBILT JANUARY 5, 1865. - It would be ridiculous to say of Butler that he is, simply, dead.

Like some heap of offs! flung from out a window in the night -an odorous warning to the feet and nostrils of pedestrians at dawn-this creature, named a General by power, and called the Beast by lips too dainty to be wholly just, lies worse than

sentenced them only to imprisonment in a fortress. charity. But that rule of fair play, which forbids to Their orine is thus defined:—Acts tending to predict surlke a man who is down; does not apply to Butler pare the execution of a; crime; of high, treason. living: So far beneath the noble hate that ceases at Among the condemned in this category are MM. the seculopre, and vanishes in the sadow of mistor-Nieyelewski and Kosinski (for two years); Rusteyko tune; is the sentiment which every honorable pitizen feels for this embodied disgrace to American manhood that lit contains inor pity, nor charity, nor thr semblance of consideration. Hereafter, please Heaven, it is not an armed and prited despot with whom the acorn and detestation of the country has to deal. Some one spot surely exists in the coarse. hyena nature which has so long been suffered to fatten in the cemetery of a nation's hopes, that shorn of military armor, must be sensitive to kicks. The administration has set the example. With one her culean hoist of his official boot, either Mr. Lincoln. or Secretary Stanton has sent poor Butler curvering on his way from Fortress Monroe to Lowell, there to receive, it is devoutly to be hoped, a salute from the collective cowbides of all who rejoice in the dispenpensation of poetical justice. - N. Y. World.

How They do things at the Fame. - Those who have attended fairs will smile when reading the following. Those who have not will get some idea of these popular institutions by reading how Corry O'Lanus of the Brooking Eagle was 'bled.' He says; 'I took two shares in a worsted elephant, five in a tea set, bought a canton flannel rabbit, a pair of sugar tongs and a crying baby The ladies at the second table said I must patronize them. Not wishing to show partiality, I took a share in a cake of sonp, and a bottle of hair oil, and bought a flannel rabbit. At table number three, I subscribed for a Nosh's Ark, a bottle of Sozodont, bought a pincushion, a pair of sugar tongs and another rabbit. The ladies at the refreshment table thought I might be fatigued and insisted on my taking something They insisted on my taking five ice creams, seven cups of coffee and eight pieces of pound cake, when ascertaining that I hadn't any more money, they generously let me go. I came out a fuller and a wiser

London milkmen have the consciences to sell water at just as high prices in wet weather as in

A fellow without credit finds it harder to get into

debt than others do to got out.
'Now, then, my hearties,' said a gallant captain, you have a tough battle before you Fight like ieroes, till your powder's gone, then-run! I'm a little lame, and I'll start now.'

CATERPILLARS .- Perhaps there is no better time to destroy caterpillars than during the cold weather. By carefully examining the trees the ogg that is to produce the insect next season will be easily detected. Wherever a dark, smooth, gummy looking substance is found on the small limbs sometimes complately encircling them, the caterpillar egg may also be found. This substance will readily cleave off, and the whole deposit for thousands of the disgusting and injurious insect may easily be destroyed, We think the owners of orchards can profitably employ the time in examining their trees for the caterpillar deposits. If they are not abarply looked after now there will be an enormous number of nests another season, for there has rarely been a time when there were so many of the postiferous things burdening the trees as last summer,

ploy a great number of horses, found Henry's Vermont Liniment superior to any gargling oil he had ever used. It was not originally intended to be used in this way, but was designed for the pains and aches to which human flesh is beir. It cures toothache, headache, neuralgis, and the paios and di seases of the boweis. It is a purely regatable medicine, and no harm can result from the use of it. Sold by all Druggists

Good For Honses. - Mr. Morrison, agent of the

Phila. Lightning Rod Co. having occasion to em-

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E. January, 1865.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breatning, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking Sensation when lying d Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Flushes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits are speedily and permanently cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN

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

READ! READ!! READ!!! AN ATTACK OF

PLEURISY.

Montreal, C.E., May 12, 1864.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York. Dear Sirs, - Last fall, my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form, so that she was helpless and I felt doubtful of her recovery. By reading one of your almanacs which was left at the house, she was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which were recommended to be taken with the SARSAPARILLA, she was completely cared by the use of five bottles. I feel bound, for the benefit of the public, to certify to this cure.

rtify to this Yours, &c.,
John Goodbody,
Domarais S No. 8 Dumarais St.

Agents for Montreal, Devinea Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault &

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - From the early days of Spanish Discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shrubs. Here we have the floating incense of its wild gardens and aromatic groves concentrated and placed under seal. This floral water derives its fragrance from the fresh leaves of tropical blossoms and plants. The perfame will lose nothing by comparison with that of the choicest Rhenish Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, while it is scarcely more than balf the price of either. It is of importance to look for the trade-mark 'Murray & Lanman's Florida Water' on the label, as there are inferior Florida Water in the mar-

Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamptough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H.

CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS - How many of our citizens are suffering from this disease, and expecting to be cured by the use of violent purgatives, which debilitate the system, and cause a return of the disease with increased asperity? Is it not betstrength and vigor to the bowels, enabling them to perform their functions in a natural manner? Such a remedy is "HOOFLAND'S ORRMAN BITTERS." It will not purge you, but, by its great invigurating and tonic properties, will give your system a tone that will enable it to perform all, its, functions in a vigorous and natural manner. For sale by all drug-

्रिक्त के लिएक क्षेत्र अक्षा क्षेत्रकार प्रकार

What is the difference between the English and the American soldier! One fights for the crown and the other for the dullar.

Ma, get down on your hands and feet a minutes please. Why, what on earth shall I do that for pet? 'Oause I want to draw an elephant.'

'I have often, says Addison, 'thought if the minds of men were laid open; we should see but little difference between that of a wise man and that of a fool.

Harry Turn recently married his cousin, of the same name. When interrogated as to why he did so, he replied, that it had always been a maxim of his, that one good Turn deserves another.'

Ob. dear l' blubbered an urchin who had just had an application of the birch : 'Oh, my! they tell me that forty rods make a furlong, but I have just found out that one rod makes an acher (acre).'

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of the climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild reme dy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 35 cents a box. January, 1865,

WHY LONGER SUFFER? - Those who are so fortunate as to have escaped Dyspepsia, and its attend ant evils can hardly conceive the suffering that these diseases cause The wonder is, that the afficted continue to suffer, when that infallible remedy, the OXYGENATED BITTERS, is Within their reach.

A REVOLUTION IN CATHARTIC TREATTENT .- Thousands of persons regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first there is escape from wholesale doses in the end. BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, however, are a grand exception the only one to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The effect they produce is permanent, and it is not necessary to continue them in order to prevent a relapse. For conscipation, sick and nervous headache, bitious disorders, chills and fever, sto-mach complaints, general debility, colic, and the ir-Egularities of the female system, they are a specific cure. This may be received as a rule to which there are no exceptions. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Davins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. P. Gray and by all prominent Druggists:

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

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READ These Certificates: Montreal. April 8th, 1860 Mesars. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs

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There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms - a neglect of which might lend to the last named, and wost to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue
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You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it .- Yours, P. GUITTE,

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Montreal Jan. 29, 1864

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August 11.

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ROUGHNESS, BLOTOHES, SUN BURN, FREOKLES, PIMPLES.

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

COUNTERFEITS.

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

Paepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, New York.

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

Por Sale by Devins & Botton, Lamplough & Compbell, A G Davidson, K Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J A Hartes Picault & Son, and H R Gray and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-Feb. 20, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA

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

> Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony,

Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,

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

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case o

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

Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Dixorders of the Digestive

Organs: Constipution, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-

burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink-ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult

Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c.,

Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO: From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia :-

I have known Hoofland's German Sitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their offects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoof-land's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and land's Bitters is intended to Section is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th

Baptist Church:— Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations | THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL were RESUMED The Leading Perfame of the Age of different binds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various stances, and particularly in my family, of the use-fulness of Dr. Hoofland'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, Righth 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,

Germaniown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge. - Yours, respectfully,

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

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

New Rochelle, N.Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson -Dear Sir--I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspensia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that torment-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.

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

T= 3eware of Counterfields; see that the Signature

C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each

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

JONES & EVAND,

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

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

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Cansda, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, U.E. Jac. 14, 1865.

THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 BEING now extensively availed of, the undersigned having given its provisions his particular study, tenders his services as Assignee to Estates, which Office from his cong experience in business in Canada, renders him peculiarly adapted.

The adjustment of Accounts in dispute, and cases of Arbitration, attended to as usual. WM. H. HOPPER.

68 St. Frangois Xavier Street. Monereal, Dec 8, 1864.

S. MATTHEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.

I2m.

12m.

THE SUBSURIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of-

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS.
OOLONG & SOUCHONG. WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-

Montreal, May 25, 1864.

Sions,

PORE,
PORE,
SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a

128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON.

> WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street. Pians of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at

moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreel, May 28, 1863.

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

32 Lutle St. James Street, MONTREAL.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

> J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St.

FEMALE INSTITUTION. FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

ST. DENIS STREET. ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. on Thursday, the 22nd September.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONRER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE aubscriber, having leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story cut-stone oxilding -fire-proof roof, piate-glass fron, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet-No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Uathedral 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 tweive vears, and having sold in every city and town in ower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he latters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &. 4e.,

AHD

THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

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

L. DEVANY. March 27 1864. Auctioneer.

LUMBER.

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

35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864,

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS

ZING, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET,

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)

MONTREAL,

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

J Jobbing punctually attended to. 1 M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. 📭 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 🚁 OARS MADE TO ORDER.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN., Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

CONVEYANCER, &c., MORRISBURG, C. W. Nov. 29, 1864.

HEYDEN & DEFOE,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO

AGENTS. OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET. TORONTO.

L. S. HETDEN. D. M. DEFOR Augast 25, 1864.

C. F. FRASER, Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

12m.

BROCKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

REFERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

BRISTOL'S



(Vegetable) SUCAR-COATED

THE GREAT CURE

For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to

KEEP IN ANY OLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRIS-TOL'S EARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pilis arr the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be

at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, PILES.

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

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]



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

muroved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circuiar. Address E. A. & G. R. MENEELT, West Troy, N. Y.

NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE,

A. & D. SHANKON.

GROCERS

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET.

HAVE constantly on hand a good essortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Sprups, &c., &c.

Country Merchants and Farmers would do

12m.

well to give them a call as they will Trade with them

MATT. JANNARD'S

MONTREAL,

on Liberal Terms.

May 19, 1864.

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets. MONTREAL. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands

COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or

HOUSE FOR SALE.

Metal, at very Moderate Prices.

April I, 1864.

On very reasonable Terms. Apply to

FABIEN PAINCHOUD No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street. August 4, 1864.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Montreal :-

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir,-Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few poonds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now. Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phosphate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with equal success on enions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend

it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it. Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant,

T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest. For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



The Great Purifier of the Blood! Is particularly recommended for use during

SPRING AND SUMMER. when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the boly rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK. by all who are sick, or who wish to preventsickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ul:ers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious cruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Luss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious

Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-

LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the

least particle of MINERAL, MEROURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless, and may be administered to per sons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable me dicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard

against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & REMP is upon the blue label. Devine & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, seld at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co

Montreal. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough

& Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Without handship