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HARMURA.

A PRELUDARY VISTA.

Upon an evening, many centuries ago, two aged priests of Brama sat conversing in the shadowy vestibule of one of those vast rock temples which a primeral people in a long past epoch had shaped amid the mountains of Northera Hinaostan, to perpetuate the worship of the universal spirit-the eternal deity of the sun.

The panorama which the eye commanded from that elevated position was one of vast and strange magnificence. To the south and west an immense browe plain extended, undulating in the dizzy beat haze, through which several, ramified like arteries of fire in the glow of sunset which now falling on the golden domes of some mighty city, potently thround above their waters gow on some vast tract of dark odorous woodland, now on the blood-red stony crests of some long mountain ridge, streamed away into the endless distance, in which all objects became indis tinguisuable, save a billowy mass of thunder cloud, whose black domes charged with invisible force, ascended in the maje-ty of stormy portent from the region of the remotest horizon. High overhead, the stupendous summits of the hills, crowned with imperiabable snow, loomed sublime; the nearest masses cleft in ravines already black with night, hanging over the earth like giant presences of silent terror-those remote already mingling their supreme white summits with the tatat starlight, like gods inaccessible from the world beneath, breathing the air of highest heaven, secure in an eternal solitude .-Away towards the west this great mountain bastion became lost in space; and as the sun sunk, its nearer masses and pinnacles, suddenly darkened, extended their buge shadows across the plain beneath-save at one point where a great ravine, fronting the sinking luminary, disclosed leagues away, a paradisial scene of a lovely elevated region where a high-walled city rose with its palaces and towers amid dusky forests and gardens of everlasting bloom, surrounded by a superincumbent wall of rock-us only point of ingress seen through the barren chasm opening castward. Although blue darkness had already descended from the heights, a strange mysterious light still lingered in the vista where this city stood, still rendering it distindesert long after night has deluged the earth in ebadow.

From the conversation of the Bramins, it appeared that one of them had just returned from a mission or pilgrimage to this city, which was renowned as the residence of the most powerfultribe of magicians in Hiadostan. Wearied with his journey, he rested for a space on a huge bed of leaves on which his companion sat, beneath the stoay adytum of the temple refreshing himself with a few truits and water from an earthen vase, his dark comrade meanwhile maintaining a though ful silence. At length, making a mysterious sign, he drew near his friend and ะลเป๋---

' Yea, terrible and strange, oh Rhaman, are the events which have occurred in Murthra youder, and he stretched his black bony arm toward the mountain ravine.

Ahout a year since, as I learned, a stranger visited the city-a south whose aspect and fanguage, though he had become possessed of ours, testified that he belonged to a race inhabiting a country a vast distance away-a country of snow and gloom, in a northern ocean, mear to the setting sun. This youth whose name was Harmura, was possessed of great intelligence. and though a prince in his own land, preferred to encounter danger and subject himself to want and suffering while travelling over the earth in search of knowlege. Having learned in the cities of the plain that the most potent magicians of the east dwelt in Murthra, he arrived there alone, and presently forming an intimacy with Arava, the most learned of the magicians, de voted himself to the study of those acts for which he was renowned. None knew whence the terrible being Arava had come; of this even his brethren in science were ignorant. Some said that in his youth he had lived among the spirits and demons of an unvisited region of the world, and that his daughter Ulupa was the fruit of his intercourse with a being of a supernatural order. Certain at is that her beauty was of a surpassing and unearthly nature, and that the paternal affection which Arava manifested towards her amounted to idolatry. Nor did the film love and reverence, which his na-

degree. + Until the arrival of the Prince Harmura in the city the beautiful Ulupa, living wholly in her father's palace engaged in magical rites, had never conversed with any youth of a sex onposite to her own. It was not long, however, after Harinura, in pursuance of his studies, bad his aspect.' become resident there, that a sudden and mutual. 'Psha I' said an olderly lady, 'be is weared cities, that is in all forty-eight, with their sub- bypocrite, and the laws of this country, as well as 'whatever ye do to the poer, ye do it had me.

love animated their beings, and that the Prince, with his voyage; his gainty will return when he | urbs; and those cities shall be given out of the of other countries, would declare the do among already inspired with the deepest passion demanded the hand of Arava's beautiful daughter, whom he promised should one day become the queen of the western land, over which his father then held sovereignty. Arava, however, replied by a denial stern and irrevocable; and even threatened, seeing that he still entertained the above project, to destroy him by magic arts, if, after a brief interval he refused to depart from the city and pursue his travels into other

'To conclude my narrative. Some days after the Prince had listened to the denials and threats of Arava, the latter was found dead in the garden. Before Ulupa heard the dread intelligence she received a visit from Harmura, who pleaded passionately, entreating her to fly with him to his own land; but while half consenting one of the ministers of the place entering informed her of the catastrophe which had befallen her father. Overwhelmed with despair, and mastered by the conflict of two powerful affections and sorrows, this beautiful and strange being, who by some knowledge soon became acquainted with the fact that her lover, Jeeply endeared to her, was the destroyer of the father she adored, hurried from the presence of the Prince into the inner apartments, and a brief space after, was found dead, baving, as one of the magicians found, exlinguished her life with a potent elyxir, one drop of which was sufficient to separate the spirit from the form. Meanwhile the Prince of Harmura has disappeared; and although the people of the city and those skilled in magic art have sought by every means to discover him, their search has proved fruitless. It is said that one of the magic who followed, encountered him in a pass of the distant mountains; but just when about to have him seized, a form like a spirit auddenly dazzled the eyes of his attendants, and paralysed their frames, and when they recovered, the Prince Harmura was no where to he seen.

The short autumn day has sunk leaden -bued and blank over a dismal district of a northern land washed by the wild grey ocean. Inland from the bay, on whose stretching promontory a turreted city rises, great plains extend eastward already to the whitened bills, from which the guishable far away, like a remote cloud which broad dim wind comes mouning, bearing with reflects the saule of evening on the edge of the lit, in drifts mingled with snow, the leaves of the beech and oak woods-whitening the deprecaling boughs of the dark pines in the ravines and must be a revenue, and that revenue must needs on the wastes, where the torrent foams cololy, be at the disposal of the church, which must and the rivers roll their torrents toward the have dominion over it -must consequently nosshore, along whose black grant barriers of rock | sess it. The church cannot be compared to any and fantastic cliffs the great waves mount with other organic body, possessed of life and matter incessant crests of spray. For a space the sky for life to act on. Nourishment is required to is murky and dim with drifts and tumults of cloud | sustain matter connected with life, and thus our from the pole; but presently it clears; slowly body has motion, and existence. To persons of the large stars begin to gluniner amid masses of rloud white as snow which, dissolving in the azure air, resemble the breaking up of the ice sea | and administer property, but in this great age of on the approach of spring; slowly they float development and entighterment and progress, away from the brunement, in which the long. pale, streaming sunset of the northern night, arching from west to dawn, illumines the mournful scenery of the land and sea with a hollow, neantful as the simle of death.

A still brighter object, however, is the palace of the King Haskeld, illuminated as it is tonight in honor of the arrival of his son, the Prince Harmura returned after an absence of many years of travel. Every casement in the great stony pile flames with lamp and torch, casting a yellow glare far along the rocky promontory, in whose creeks the black vessels ride at anchor, and over the breezy sea where here and there a barge comes stemming from the dead yellow line of the distant sky. Numerous bon fires blaze in the courts of the structure where the joyous retainers hold revel, and the dark rocky esplanades, where iron-armored sentinels. holding watch above the waves, cluster round the heaps of flaming pine, the while with cups of mead, healths, and songs, they celebrate the return of their future king.

Within the palace, meanwhile all the bustle and excitement; for the price who has just arrived, is about to enter the royal chamber, where the aged monarch, restless, and auxious, awaits him. Near the entrance a number of the maids and ladies of the court, clustered in the lamp-lit hall, are canvassing the event and gossipping in whispers together.

'How changed the prince has grown,' one exclains. When he left Norway, five years ago, a youth more handsome and gay could hardly be seen; but from the glimpse I gained of ture and power elicited, inspire her in a less him as he came through the court yonder, he seems to bear in his aspect a settled melan-

'Yes,' returned another, 'and the expression of his countenance is still darker than the color which foreign suns have burned upon it. Toust me, there is something awfur and mysterious in

has been awhile among us."

'What a strange collection of things he has brought from the East,' said a lively girl; such been unpacking. I'm sure he has been studying sorcery. And did you remark that from chest which he ordered to be carried to the east chainber. I think-but hush'-

All turned, as a distant door opened, and an indefinable feeling of awe passed through the fair group as the tall figure of Prince Harmura was seen approaching. As he advanced, and hurriedly passing, bowed to the fair bevy-then disappeared beneath the curtain of the datsthey again fell to interchange remarks on his appearance, the pale darkness of his face, the great brow, the strange light of his eyes, his gloomy dress, the light of a flashing jewel, worn near his heart, which his disparted robe displayed, and such like particulars—then fled away to their chambers to dress for the entertainment, at which the inmates of the court were to be present that

As the prince entered the royal chamber, the old monarch rose trembling, and the tears started from his hollow eyes, and trickled on his white beard, as clasping his son to his heart he sobbed forth in marticulate accents the passionate joy which he felt in seeing him once more.

FOURTH LECTURE OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LYNCH ON THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

The subject of this evening's lecture which I will desputch as quickly as possible, will be on the right of the Church to possess property.

In the 26th proposition, the church has not the natural and legitimate right of acquisition and possession,' and again, the 30th proposition says the immunity of the church and ecclesiastical persons derives no origin from cia laces. The ministers of the church should not possess temporal affairs.' That is not true. The church requires besides liberty to develope its action, a sphere to act upon-a track to run on. The church has a body to support. Her ministers are men, not angels. Her churches are built of materials; these require support. The growth of the church is steadily progressing where there is liberty, and every new development originates a new want, which must be supplied .-Whence all those wants be supplied? There common sense it appears absurd to take the trouble of proving that the church can possess we must prove that bodies exist, that water is wetting, that the snow appears white and that circles are round.

In treating of the various errors condemned by our Holy Father, we have used arguments taken principally from the Holy Bible and from reason. We shall continue to use the same weapons. We find that the ministers of Gid in the Old Testament were no sessed of immense wealth, which they administered by the appointment of God Himself, for the Almighty gave to His church a perfect dispensation of goods and possessions. Why may not His Son Jesus Corest also give to the ministers of His church the right of posse-sion and of administering property? To go back to the old dispensation; in the general corruption of the world God made choice of one man in whose family and nation the ministers of the G. spel, for he says, 'Have to write the history of the martyrs, and this was to be preserved the idea of a true God and we not power to eat and drink! If we have the true model of worshipping that God. In shown to you heavenly things, is it a great dat- lay. Moses the kingly and sacerdotal authority were vested; but the kingly and sacerdotal function 4th verse. And again, 'Know you not that was to be divided, and by the command of Himself, Aaron was chosen as High Priest to perform the sucerdotal functions, and the tribe of the altar particle of the alter, so also the Lind Levi was associated to him in order to perform ordained that they who preach the Gospel should worthly and honorably the functions of the temple. When the Israelites entered the land of promise, the tribe of Levi had no part in the land. But were they left to the voluntary charity of their brethren? No. By the express that tribe of Levi, and they were ooliged to pay that tribe a teuth of all the possessions besides the first traits of the earth. We tead in the 25th chapter of the Book of Numbers that the Luid said to Moses, Command the children of possessions, cities to live to and their suburbs round about; that they may abide in towns and

cities should be given us to dwell and their sub-

The ancient church had need of property-of the solemnities of His worship, and their wants were supplied by the order of Almighty God .-Christ founded a Church. It requires material temples, and mortal men to minister in them .-He, too, by a divine law written in the hearts of the faithful, gave to it all necessaries for the subsistence and maintenance of ministers, and the splender of His Apostles to go and preach without. They had neither scrip nor staff, and when they returned from their sacred mission, He asked them did they want for anything; they said 'No.' The piety of the faithful had supplied all. But the college of the Apostles with Christ at their head, were not without some riches, for one was appointed to carry the purse. We read in the Go-pel of St. John, 13th chapter, 29 h verse, ' While Jesus was at table, He said that there was one that would betray Hun. The disciples spoke amongst themselves; they did not understand what Christ meant, for St. John says that some thought that because Judas bad the purse, that Justis had said to him, to buy these things which we have need of for the festiral day, or that he should give something to the poor. It is therefore evident from these expressions that Judas acted as agent for the Apostles and supplied their wants, and also that he gave to the poor, when it was necessary, from the common purse; otherwise the Aposiles could not have thought that Jesus told them to give to the poor, or to buy something for the festival .-As the church increased under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, the Christians knew that the in fine, their wealth, for when they had supported wants of the Apostles were increasing, and they so many orphans, and so many poor, made by gave generously to them, and those who joined persecutions, dragged into the catacombs, they the church. We read in the fourth chapter of had but little after all. But still the Roman the Acts of the Apostles that for as many as Emperors, Maximilian and Dioclesian, not satiswere owners of lands or houses sold them and brought the price of the things they sold and also confiscated the property. In 302, Constanlaid them at the feet of the Apostles, and distributton was made to every man according as he them; but it was soon after confiscated by had need.' The early Christians had all things Julian, the apostate, who sacrilegiously plundered in common. But there must be certain persons the church of her possessions, and his example to administer the common property; and it must have been considerable, for a two sermons twelve of the church must have been certainly considerthousand people were added to the church; and able to supply their great want, and we see evt-(Fod, by an awful crastisement of sudden death of Anama and Sapphira, announced his indigna- Rome. A church that is now above the earth. tion towards those who, by fraud, kept back part | the church of St. Clement, at Rome, is an exof what they promised and vowed to the Lord. ample. For he said before in the book of Ecclesiastics, fith chapter and third verse, If thou hast vowed anything to God, defer not to pay it, for an unfaithful and looks i promise displeases. Him, but have discovered that there was another church whatspever thou hast vowed pay it."

As the possessions and the poor of the early church increased, we find the Apostles ordaining deacons to take care of the temporalities of the church, and the poor and the widows. Christ foretold in His G. spel, the poor you will always have with you. He preached it to the poor .-Again, St. Paul, who labored with his own hands rest be and those who were with him should be a hurden to any of the rew converts, declared to the Curistians that it was their duty to support ter your carnal things ?'- 1st Cor., 9th chip., they who work in the holy place eat the things that are of the holy place, and they who serve live by the Gaspri." - 1st Cor., 9 h chapter, 13 h verse. And St. Paul, acting on the principle, ordered collections to be taken up in the church-

possessions of the children of Isreal. From invalid if the donor died within the expiration of them that have more, more shall be taken, and a year from the time of the donation, and the from them that have less, fewer, that each shall law is called mormain. Against the law the curious instruments and manuscripts as they have give towns to the Levites according to the ex- church protests, for we read of Zachaus, a pubtent of their inheritance; and again in Jeshua, lican, who was converted by our Lord Jesus 21st chapter, we read when the princes of the Christ, that after his conversion he said to our families of Levi came to Alenza, the priest and Lord, The batf of my goods I give to the Joshua, they snoke to thein and said: 'The poor, and if I have defrauded any one I will Lord commanded by the hand of Moses that give him four told.' Did Zachaus do right?-Did our Lord reprove him for doing wrong? urbs to feed our cattle, and the children of Israel So Zachaus did right. Supposing that Zachaus gave out of their possessions according to the lived now here, or a man like him, a usurer-a command of the Lord, etter and their sub- man that got a good deal of money by defrauding his neighbor, and that he was touched with repentance; he had large landed estates that he wealth-for the sustenance of His ministers and got by fraud, he could not sell them, and all he could was to make a will to restore them to the poor ; it that man happened to die within a year the law will step in and say that it is invalid, that property must go the State. We say that is not a law. The law to be a law, must be a just law, must have justice on its side, must be according to God, must be upright, otherwise it is no law.

The law steps in between the dying repentant sinner that wants to offer something for his soul, that takes the advice of the sacred Scriptures which tells hun to redeem his sins by alius-deeds. He finds himself incapable of doing so in the hour of death; for law forbids him and tells him he cannot do it. Our Holy Father the Pope raises his voice against such iniquity. We cannot help it; but still we can protest against it. The possessions of the church have always excited the cupidity of the avaricious, and of the great ones of this world, and they began to confiscate the property of the church very early, to take it from the apostles and their successors what is termed the price of sin. For unstance a poor girl in her misfortune, like Thimas, the penitent, comes and offers up the price of her sins to the poor and the orphan to make restitution. Is that property to be taken from the orphan, from the church? Is it fair to step in between the poor sinner and his God ? It is not.

The generosity of the early christians was proverbial. It excited the wonder of the pagans and also their capidity. They exaggerated fied with putting thousands of Christians to death time and Lycinias restored that property to has been followen by many since. The rights dence of this wealth, now in the catacombs of

It was not suspected that there was a church underneath. The church above is magnificent with marble columns and moziacs. But they beneath of equal dimensions and equal splendour. It was covered up with earth, under ground .-This grand charch in the catacombs was abandoned by the christians when they dare to worship in the light of day, and they did not think that they were loosing much, when they made out the foundation of another. Another arenment. Clement, the third Pope, after St. Peter and who is mentioned in the Episile of St. Paul to the Phillipians, divided the immense city of Rome into seven regions, and appointed notaries of course must have required a considerable out-

When the christians enjoyed a little respite, they naturally were anxious to build churches and monasteries; but from hour to hour they were afraid of loosing them. And to-day, it is sad to trace the various methods resorted to in order to hide from the wicked world those nossessions. St. Lawrence in 257 Archdeacon of Rome, was ordered by the Prefect to give up all the riches of the church, because the emperor es, as we read in the 16th chapter 1st Cor.: 8th had need of them to support his army-which and 9th chapters 2nd Cor. He received once must have required a considerable sum. Saint command of the Almighty, whose dominion is and again donations from the Pullipeans, and he Lawrence quickly went and distributed the ready supreme over earth and sea and all that they ordered collections to be made in the churches money that he had among the poor. He was contain, the other tribes were made tributary to of Galatta Orr Lord also ordained that they to bring his riches upon a certain day, and be who preach the Gaspel should live, by the Gos- brought before the Prefect of Rome the poor, pel, for the laborer is worthy of his bire.' - | the lame, and the blind, for then, there was an Matthew 10 h chapter, eight verse. And the limmense number of these in Rome, for you must Apostle understand these words of his master. know, that at this time there were far more He did not hesitate, as we have seen, to receive | slaves in Rome thin freemen. These slaves Israel that they give to the Leviles all of their moneys. St. Paul tells us of the Church which were treated wretchedly, and when they were ; was in the house of Piscah and Aquilla. A per- old, and worn down in the service, they were son of the present day who, would give up his driven out upon the open streets to procuie subthe suburbs may be for their cattle and beasts; house, especially for the Catholic Church would sestence from charity, or perish. But the early and besides this, there shall be forty-two other be considered as a mad man, or a defrauder or a Christians were taught by our Lord Jesus Christ

ed, and these slaves seeing their charity became on a certain kind of dress and very often when christians. And thus the church commenced one of these ministers of the Gospel had a pass, amongst the humble, amongst the poor, and he took the liberty of bringing in his wife aed amongst slaves. 'The poor you will have al- children upon the pass. 'And then the pass had

ways with you,' said Christ.

When Constantine was converted, he gave immense possessions to the church. He gave them all, there would be a vast number indeed, his own palace of Lateran, as it is called to-day, that would put on this certain dress, and calling and also the adjoining palace of magnificent dimensions called also Constantine palace, and offered it to the church. It was the first very cognised amongst all those that are preachers .grand church the christians had in Rome; it is It is one thing to preach, it is true; but it is called the church of St. John Lateran or the another thing to be a priest, to offer up the Holy cluded by pointing out one cause of our want of en-Constantine Basilica. He gave 1,000 marks of | Sacrifice of Christ. gold, and 30 000 marks of silver, with a revenue of 14,000 pence and lands in Calabria. The historian testifies, that from the ancient manu- It keeps up its steady progress throughout this scripts of the Roman Church, it appears, that world of sin endignorance and strife - points to Constantine gave to the baptistery of Lateran, truth, tells the truth, is not afraid of princes or which is attached to the Constantine Basilica, so many houses and lands not only in Italy but also ideas of right and wrong when society is, as it who has gone to the Catholic University has either in Sicily, Africa, and Greece, that the annual revenue amounted to 30,394 marks of gold .-Each Emperor successively increased this patrimony, and the bishops of Rome, though poor mony, and the bishops of Rome, though poor right, and teaches her children, as Jesus On the purpose of sending missionaries, as they were Again he says to her, I am with you all days, from shares in railways or bank stock to the labor doing throughout the world, and educating the clergy for the church, supplying the wants of the Catholic Bishops, who were driven from their Sees by the Arians and others. But we will see in another lecture, what use they made of this Empire in Constantinople. Here we might stop was then termed the papal states or patrimony of to them the happiness of heaven. St. Peter had its commencement. It has now lasted 1,500 years, and by the wonderful dispensation of the providence of God, it has seen the rise and the fall of many, many an empire, and that it would be contrary to reason, to prudence, for the Pope to give up these dominions Thursday last, it was most edifying to behold so that he acquired, that were entrusted to him for the purpose of sustaining bishops, priests, and missionaries, throughout the world, and his own liberty and dignity at home. Suppose, it was asserted that England should

not govern the world, simply because it is a small island. Suppose some one acted on that principle, and -presented themselves before the Queen or her Privy Council, and said you must give up these possessions. This is too small an island to wield such a power. It is not right .-We will take it from you. Would not all Englishmen bristle into arms to preserve their homes and dominions? Would they be satisfied, if the dation of so many colonies. We should have given Queen were to humble berself and say 'Yes, a real extension to our Empire. The irish problem take it?' They would be horrified at the idea, and yet it is expected that the Pope in his dominions must yield to those unjust men around him-King robbers-and say 'Yes, take these possessions that were given me to support my dignity, my honor and liberty, to support the poor, and to have Rome the home of the oppressed.' He may well turn to Napoleon and has had a succession of had harvests, a calamity say, ' We gave your uncle an asylum here, and perhaps you yourself may yet require the same ought not to be viewed with surprise or with any kindness at our hands-give us leave to exercise our hospitality, and be the representative of God to mortal men.' I do not know anything more preposterous than the idea that the Pope must on which such prosperity as she has appears to be lin roofed, with stones and slates brought from Wales yield humbly his dominions given him, entrusted founded. England has undergone a great calamity, him for his own support, and for the general order and support of his church. We will turn States: but so wide is the basis on which our pressone great difference in railway traffic. The quantity upon this subject again, (not upon the subject I perity rests, and so many elements of compensation have just been speaking of) but upon the Roman does such a calemity bring with it, that we have See, upon the Temporalities of the Pope, the reason why the Pope should be kept in position march of our prosperity. But how different is the as a free Sovereign, as a Sovereign Pontiff, an case with Ireland. She has been, by a few bad bar expounder of right and wrong, to tell the erring princes when they were wrong, to encourage them that suffer persecution for justice sake.

There is another proposition to which we wish to direct your attention. The Pope condemns those that say, the priests of the Catholic Church should go to work, should carry arms, sharpened by official saxioties, scarcely perceptible; should be burdened with the burden of the and even were this otherwise, it may be questioned state.

I can prove from the Old Testament, from the command of God that the Levites were not or- sponsibility for them when occurring in another. If dained-they dare not, except in cases of the the Government is not ready to accept blame for greatest emergency, go to battle; and the law of the church is, that the priest should refrain from blood. In fact, if a person stains his hands the Queen's Speech, called forth the unusual specin blood, the blood of his neighbor, he is then tacte in these quiet times of an amendment to the irregular, cannot be a priest, and if he be a priest he can no longer presume with blood-stained hands to offer up the most holy mass.

There are three kinds of immunities, real personal, and local immunity of sacred things and Dize the fact that it is not the business of Governplaces, monasteries and convents, sacred to the service of God. There are real possessions given to God, lands, and things of that description, that are not to be put to profane uses, secular purposes; and there are persons consecrated to God, and these should be exempt from the ordinary burdens of the state. St Paul says that those militating in the service of God should not be mixed up with secular pursuits; and the dition of ireland, as an insult, or a wrong, and church of God does not wish His ministers to exercise trades or engage in business. Why? because the business of trades would take away their minds from the service of God, and the through which the land has passed, it would be well service which they should render to the children of God. They should be holy unto the Lord. given up to prayer, meditation, and administration of the sacraments. It is true in the neighing republic, the priests are conscripted like the dent and more certain. But to pretend that the others. The Government argues that the State present condition of Ireland is a legitimate subject has no religion. It recognises 'all equal before of congratulation to its well-wishers, or of pride to the law.' If we exempt priests, they say, we will be obliged to exempt all of them, who call themselves ministers of the Gospel, and you know how many ministers there are, working all the to absorb the Lord Lieut. Royalty itself by sending week and preaching on Sunday. And, in fact, when some of the Railroads, recognising the when some of the Railroads, recognising the satisfied, discontented, and, he would add, a more priest as a public servant, in some respect, going disaffected feeling in the country, than existed at about doing good, and obliged to travel a great the present time. And Mr. Long spoke the truth deal to fulfil their duties for the visitation of the deal to full their duties to the visitation of the country that he was unable adequately to express sick, &c., allowed the priests the privilege of his indignation. A people among the nobles: on passing over their roads at least for half price. God's earth had been defrauded, he believed in his state on the stocks at the Neptune Iron Works in They were, however obliged to stop this; there conscience, by English legislation.' And Mr. Ma- this city.—Waterford News.

Their charity to these poor slaves was unbound- were so many ministers of the Gospel, that put to be taken from all. So in the States, if they exempted ministers of the Gospel, as they call themselves ministers of the Gospel. So, you see, the true ministers of the Gospel are not re-

Now, my dear friends, the Catholic Church is called by St. Paul the pillar and ground of truth. lowing passage :it is a glorious thing to believe that the true Caeven to the consummation of the world.'

poor and the widow, and giving hospitality to the church, and not ashamed of the doctrine of nection with manufacturing pursuits as low and vul-Jesus Christ, and when the world persecutes and calumniates, the true Lord will cheer our hearts, aed we will glory at the idea et the hour of death of spending life than idleness or amusement (hear, immense wealth in sustaining and rebuilding, I that we have been faithful to the church and to might say, Rome, after its being devasted by the teachings of Jesus Christ; and the church, the Barbarians. In the year 330 the Emperor in return for our fidelity, will console us with quitted Rome and established the seat of his that holy ond cheering sacrament of extreme unction which she administers to her children for and from this point, we might show that what the forgiveness of their sins and for the securing

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLICITY IN CONNEMARA. - On Lady day, many hundreds of the faithful approach the railings in the parochial Catholic church and the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy to receive the Blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist. Had we not witnessed the sight we could scarcely credit the fact from the lips of another. For nearly half an hour was the Very Rev. P. McManus, the zeelous Parish Priest, administering the Communion in the church, whilst the exemplary Curate, the Rev. P. Walsh, was equally occupied in the Convent. Never did we witness more communicants at the altar in Tuam .- Connaught Patriot.

If we could only make Ireland like England and Scotland, we should have really achieved that which our ancestors thought they had accomplished by the accupation of so many islands, and the founpresses more and more every day for a solution, and every day its unspeakable importance is brought more and more home to us. It is very natural that under such circumstauces our statesmen and our Legislature should esgerly grasp at the slightest indication of returning prosperity, and struggle hard to persuade themselves that they are drawing near to the goal of their wishes. Ireland has been long in a state of the most melancholy depression. She which in a country possessing so bumid a climate peculiar dismay; but those bad harvests have not only reduced Ireland to a point to which it was hoped she was never likely to fall, but they have also disclosed to us the narrow and precarious basis streets of Dublin are paved, and the houses of Dubwhich has hardly touched Ireland at ail, in the annihilation of the supply of cotton from the United escaped, certainly not without local suffering, but without any serious impediment to the onward vests, completely arrested on her chward course, and if the cessation of this calamity has brought her some relief it is as yet very slight and very partial. We think, therefore, that Government was not well advised in challenging by a distinct paragraph in the Address a decision of Parliament on the subject The indications of the return of prosperity are so sligh that they are, to a vision not preternaturally whether it is wise for Government to take to itself the credit for natural events when occuring in one direction, when it would of course repudiate the rebad harvests, neither should it seem to arrogate to itself any credit for good ones. We do not, there fore wonder that this declaration, introduced into Address-an amendment which, though supported with little ability, and defeated by a large majority, did nevertheless, we doubt not, very mithfully express the prevailing state of Irish opinion. The truth is we cannot too soon or too distinctly recog ment to make Ireland or any other country prosperous. In these cases the patient ministers to himself. The prosperity of a people must be the work of that people, and can never be the work of their Government. Governments, therefore, should neither be praised for the prosperity nor blamed for the

adversity of their people .- Times. We have never shared the feeling of that portion of the Irish Press which resents the mention of any facts or figures evincing an improvement in the conquotes every fact capable of bearing an opposite construction in a tone of exultation and of triumph. Nothing can happen to Ireland that is too good for our desire. Considering the dreadful sufferings nigh impossible for any one with any trust in Providence not to expect that some compensating advantages to some extent should here and there be discoverable. We have no wish to make the least of them. We only wish that they were more eviits rulers, is a mockery. It sounds very absurd when Mr. Scully says that Ireland is misgoverned because the Lord-Lieutenant has not a seat in the Cabinet, or when Mr. Long brings forward his remedy, viz., over the Prince of Wales, but Mr. Scally spoke the truth when he said 'There never was a more dis-And Mr. Long spoke the truth

guire spoke the truth when he said, 'If it were the last time that he was to stand on the floor of that House he would raise his warning voice in no exaggerated words, bu: solemnly and sincerely, and declare on the authority of those who felt the pulse of the people of Ireland, that there was such discontent and dissatisfaction in that country that nothing but just laws could turn the hearts of the people towards the Government.'- Tablet.

MR. MONSELL, M.P., ON STRIKES.-Mr. Monsell M.P., has delivered a lecture on 'Trades Strikes and Artisans. He commenced with Mr. Senior's evidence before the Irish District Committee in the House of Commons, dwelt upon the statistics on Dr. Hancock's report on Irish combinations, and conterprise—the conceit, idleness, and extravagance of the sons of our merchants. The right honorable gentleman hit the right nail on the head in the fol-

"Our middle classes do not give a practical education to their children. A rich farmer, for instance never thinks of educating his sun for trade (hear, truth, tells the truth, is not afraid of princes or hear). His only idea is to make a lawyer, or atpeople, and in the midst of this great confusion of torney or doctor of him. Almost every young man were, covered with the plague from head to look drifted into the medical school or become an attorney or barrister. Our merchants, many of whom are very wealthy, are generally mere money-lenders tholic church of God, steadily adheres to what is They will invest a few hundred pounds in mines or right, and teaches her children, as Jesus Christ in some other hazardous speculation, but they never of real commerce and manufactures. Why is this? May God grant that we remain faithful to our Because, like the French noblesse, we regard congar, and very often our business men, as soon as they have made a very moderate sum, retire from trade, and seem to forget that there are better ways hear, and appleuse). Sir, the greatest of our obstacles is pride, that miserable and irrational feeling that there is something low and degrading in industrial pursuits. Such pride is the child of prejudice and the parent of poverty."

DUBLIN, Feb. 6. - It has been alleged that capital is not invested in Ireland in consequence of the bad and violent conduct of the working classes in our towns. Mr. Monsell, M.P., referred to this allegation in a letter to General Sir Thomas Larcom, Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and in consequence of this letter Sir Thomas requested Dr. Neilson Hancock to inquire into the subject. Dr. Haucock is a barrister, who has conducted several other important inquiries on statistical matters, to which he has given special attention for years, as a leading mom-of the Dublin Statistical Society. The result of his investigation in the present instance is most satisfactory, and is well calculated to remove any want of confidence that may exist in the minds of English capitalists, with regard to the character and conduct of the working classes in our towns. He has found that the total number of persons charged during ten years ending in 1862 with offences connected with combinations or conspiracies to raise the rate of wages in Ireland is 63, or an average of about six per annum, and of these only 26, or about two per annum, were convicted. It appears, also, from the prison returs that the artisans of Ireland are remarkably free from crime in comparison with the rest of the population. The Belfast Linen Trade circular for May, 1864, states that the number of powerloom linen factories had increased between 1859 and that date from 28 to 42, and there was a further increase in 1864; so that the number of powerlooms now in Uister is estimated at 10,000. Of course, handlooms were displaced in large numbers by this process, throwing many families out of employment. Yet in the two trying transition years, 1863 and 1863, only one person in the whole of Ireland was convicted of destroying machines or goods in the process of manu-

Ireland has not made such rapid progress in national wealth as great Britain The greatest progress in the latter country has been under the heads of quarries, inines, iron works, and railways, which produced £1,000,000 sterling in 1815, and £18,000,-000 in 1856. But in these elements of progress Ireland has not the same natural advantages. The while the pipes for the Dublin Waterworks are imported from Glasgow, and nearly all the coals conare shipped fro England: Hence of merchandise and minerals carried on railways in 1863 was in England and Wales 0,612 tons per mile, in Scotland, 8,275 tons; and in Ireland, only 1,004 tons per mile. From these facts Dr. Hancock draws the conclusion that the backwardness of Ireland in many branches of manufacture arises, to a very large extent, from the absence of natural advantages, and is not traceable to the bad and riolent conduct of the working classes in towns, who, if considerately treated, will, he doubts not, be found as industrious and decile labourers as the inhabitants of any other

country. He says:—
'The example of Belfast, where difficulties between employers and employed rarely or never occur, appears to me to be conclusive on this head. The extraordinary prosperity of the Mining Company of Ireland shows that even in minerals, in which Ireland is apparently most deficient, by judicious management, a large profit can be realised. As the revival of the woollen manufacture appears thus to be based on the use of Ireland's natural advantages in wool, in waterpower, and in turf, the trade admits of a great extension, and may, with the rising price of coal to be expected in Yorkshire, from its increased consumption and exportation, very possibly enter into successful competition with the English manu. facture of Irish wool. The effect of the facility of intercourse created by steamboats and railways, taken in connection with the competition created by free trade, is to make the prosperity of each country depend for the future on the natural advantages which it possesses, and on the wise and skilful use which is made of them. Now that the education and good conduct of the labourers have been secured and the existence of a large amount of capital in the country to employ them has been shown, it is obvious that the ascertainment of the exact value of the natural advantages of Ireland, and the adoption of plane of the wisest and best use of them, must depend on the knowledge, energy, and wisdom of the landowners and the capitalists.'

The following is reported in the Daily Express of

this morning: 'On Saturday inquests were held at Courttown, Wexford coast, on the bodies of four men and a boy washed ashore on the preceding day, who were identified as belonging to the bark Stirlings-bill, recently wrecked on the Blackwater bank. One of the bodies was found to be that of the captain of the bark. Verdicts in accordance with the facts were returned. At Arklow a casket of spices, in amount £500, also a satchel, containing a large amount in bilis and secutities, have been secured by the Coastguard, under Inspecting-Commander Capt Balfour, R.N., this valuable property having been washed up from the South African steamer Armenian, lost recently on the Arklow-bank. Some coast fishermen also picked up off the coast of Arklow a cask of very powerful rum, and, running before the gale of yeterday, made Wicklow-harbour, where the cask was broached, and, as renorted. a regular carouse took place, the interference of the Constguard being necessary to prevent the most serious results occurring from the indiscri minate use of the high proof spirit, originally destin ed, it is understood, for the consumption of the South African blacks.'- Times Cor.

The largest steamship ever built, not only in Waterford, but in Ireland, it now in a very forward

Mr. Justice O'Hagan has sent the following vale- | near to that of their own Parish Priests. Instances dictory address to his late constituents .— When had happened in which persons, united apon the my acceptance of a seat on the judicial bench termi- | plea of being about to emigrate, discovned many nated my political relations with your borough, I intended at once to visit my constituency and personally say 'farewell' to every one of you. But I feel that for the present and in the actual circumstances which have arisen I must forego my purpose, and write with deep reluctance that last word. Our connection has been brief, but it has been fruitful in honor and pleasure to me, and I would fain believe in substantial benefit to yourselves. I look back upon t with unmirgled satisfaction. You sent me to Parliament as your representative wholly unpladged and unfettered save by the promise of my life and the obligations of my conscience. I have not betrayed your generous confidence. I have striven to be true to my trust. I have not abandoned an opinion or compromised a principle or shrunk from the discharge of any public duty. I think I have not dishonored your choice in the House of Commons. I am sure I have loyally served you to the utmost of my power. I have found among you dear and devoted friends, for whom I have formed attachments which will cease only with my being. Those who differ from me in political sentiment have given me at all times consideration and respect, and I rejoice to know that the support of my political friends was assured to me by a continual increase of personal effection. I pass to another sphere of effort. It is one of the noblest in the world, if its opportunities be rightly used to secure the efficiency and purity of the administration of justice. Notwithstanding, I pass to it, from a career which was pleasant to me, with natural regret, but with the hope that in it, also, I may do some service to the country which I love. And, now, dear friends, assuring you that of Tralee and all its dealings with me I shall ever cherish a grateful memory, I take my leave of you with a full heart, and pray the Almighty God to prosper your good town and bless its kindly people. "Your faithful servant,

"THOMAS O'HAGAN. "Dublin, 34, Rutland-square West, Feb. 1."

A letter has been sent from Lord Clanricarde to the Lord Lieutenant, accompanying an application prietors, whose lands are annually inundated by the river, in consequence of defects in the weirs, &c. Sir R. Peel gave the proprietors lately a sort of promise of assistance from the State revenues, and they are now pressing their claim. The 'application' is a long document, and goes over the points that are fumiliar to those interested in the subject.

The Waterford Mail thus speaks of the increase of fever in that city. 'Our fever hospital is every day crowding with new patients, principally from the towns and district of Mullinavat. So unexpected has been the increase that Mr. Ryan, workhouse master, had to apply for 20 new blankets, in addition to his present stock, to meet the emergency. The disease presents the features of one of the most maiignant types of fever.'

A late number of the Waterford News says: Allusion having recently been made at a public meeting in this city to the number of committals for drunkenness, the statistics, from 1860 to 1864, farnished by Mr. Hanrahan, clerk of petty sessions, to the magistrates, and taken from the court books, may be interesting: -1860, 721 committals; 1861, 749; 1862, 1033; 1863, 990; 1864, 1246.

The body of young Mr. Persse, son of Thomas M. Persse, Esq. J.P., of Galway, whose whereabouts was unknown since the week before Christmas, was recently found at the junction of the Canal with the river Corrib. A coroner's jury was at once empannelled and a post mortem examination made, at which Dr. Brown, uncle of deceased, deposed that there were no marks whatever of violence; was probably alive when the got into the water, as there was sand under his nails as if he had made a struggle to save himself. Martin Morrissy deposed that he was in the neighborhood of the canal on the Thursday before Christmas, at twelve o'clock; he saw Mr. Persse with two gentlementhere: Mr. Persse and one of them went into the house of a woman named Sarah Holmes, neither of them came out during the two hours he remained there; he heard no scuffle during the time he was there. Verdict-Found drowned.

A correspondent of the Daily Express rage:-It appears that about 2 o'clock yesterday hind a bedge, lodging the contents (ball and sings) in his back, causing his immediate death. Some

The grand jury of the county of Dublin has found irte bills against the prisoner Murphy for the murder of his two sisters

We (Loughrea Journal) regret to state that a deal of destitution prevails among the working classes n this town, owing to the want of employment during the winter season. The Marchioness of Clanticarde generously contributed a donation of £10 at Christmas for the suffering poor, and other benevolent persons have sent subscrptions to the local

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON MIXED MARKINGES, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about necessity of punctual attendance at the Holy Sacrilication of banns of marriage, and detailed the modes of imposition to which the clergy at the various churches in Liverpool were subjected. Some men and women presented themselves to the Priest, havheir departure would be immediate, and as they had constitutional means. - Northern Press. engaged but one berth, the performance of the marriage ceremony was at once necessary, thus compelling the price; either to unite them, and thereby render himself liable to persecution for felony, or to allow them to cohabit together in sin. Others again, from Ireland, made similar representations, and cases had occurred where letters had been received from Irish Parish Priests complaining that young people in their districts had disappeared for some time, and then returned, declaring they had been married in Liverpool. The fact was, they presented passage tickets to the Priest here, having at the same time, no intention of emigrating, and then re- of screw-steamers between Liverpool, Boston, and

that bound them, the man or woman going away with some one else who, during the passage had taken his or her fancy, because they knew that the marriage in England was not according to law, and that the Priest who performed it could not come forward to prove the fact without entailing upon himself serious consequences. Those who were thus forsaken had no knowledge whatever of the whereabouts of their faithless partners, and seldom if ever received any intelligence as to their death or otherwise, and could not, in consequence, again contract marriage. Others again gave fulse addresses, either because one or other of the parties was already married, or because there was some other impediment -Those evils could not be too strongly deprecated, and he should impress upon them the fact that it was not alone necessary that parties about to enter into wedlock should give the names of the streets in which they resided, but also the numbers of the houses. Persons present at the publication of such banns should also take particular notice of the streets named, and ascertain whether or not the parties resided therein, in order to prevent any imposition being practiced in a matter of such grave consequence. Then, again, with regard to mixed marriages, he could not too strongly speak of the evils that often followed in their train, as they jeopardised the faith of Catholics entering into them; and although he himself knew instances in which Protestant husbands were kinder than Catholic ones, escorting their wives to Mass, and calling for them when the Holy Sacrifice was over, and never in any way interfering with the full exercise of their religious duties, yet the Church was opposed to mixed merriages, and they should be avoided. While on this subject he must remind them of the heinousness of any outrage against the sanctity of the marriage vow. Marriage was typical of the union that existed be ween Jesus Christ and His Courch, typical of the union between the Godhead and humanity-a union consummated at the Incarnation - and any offence against so holy a Sacrament was grievous in to the Tressury for funds to perfect the drainage of the extreme. The duties that devolved upon pathe Shannon. The memorial is signed by eight or rents with regard to the proper training of their ten Peers, and a number of wealthy commoner pro- children could not be over-estimated, and he besought those who were blessed with them to discharge those duties to the utmost of their ability .-They should see that their children attended Mass and school, and they should not be satisfied with sending them, but they should always accompany them. They had in their district excellent schools built by a benefactor, and a church, which though it was not all he could desire, yet would answer until a more suitable building could be provided .-They must, however, remember that many years could not elapse before the edifice in which he now addressed them would come down, and already it began to show signs of decay. For twenty years they had occupied the present building, and had not yet freed it from debt-indeed a large burden was still upon it. He did think that in that particular they had not done as much as they might have accomplished: and he must remark that in the collection made annually for the building of new churches in districts too impoverished of themselves to raise them, the congregation of St. Joseph's was behindhand. The number of Catholics in the district was over fifteen thousand, and what did they think was the average sum paid by them towards this fund !--Why, from one farthing to a halfpenny per head .-This was not at all what it ought to be, and thought that the very poorest of them ought to be able at least to give a penny. Many places were destitute of churches-he might mention Barrow, where a large number of Catholics resided, and where no Priest lived within a circuit of fourteen miles. They (the people of St. Joseph's) had a church at their very doors, and four Priests to minister to their spiritual wants, and they ought to make some acknowledgement to Almighty God in token of their appreciation of a blessing which others were not so fortunate as to enjoy. Having referred to the fact that not more than two-thirds of the Catholics of the district attended Mass on Sundays - a state of things deeply to be deplored - his Lordship next noticed the statement made at a meeting lately beld, that 17,631 visits had been paid by Scripture readers to Catholics at their own houses. Whether this was the case or not, he could not rouch; but as every A farmer named Michael Martin was murdered on man's house was his castle, they should, when visit-Tuesday afternoon near Lanesborough, in the County ed by those Scripture readers, as they did not desire en to them, quietly request them to withdraw gives the following particulars of this agrarian out- and then, if they refused compliance, they had a perfect right to use the power the law placed in Martin was working in a field, when some person, at their hands, and eject them, but without undue viopresent unknown, discharged agun at bim from be- lence. Those Scripture readers were men paid to perform duties which belonged of right to others; but those others preferred to lead pleasurable lives, time since deceased got possession of a farm of marrying wives whom they chaperoned to fashionland out of which his brother, Peter Martin had been able watering places, thus neglecting their legitievicted for non-payment of rent. The two brothers, mate duties. From reports of proceedings at the it is stated, have since been on bad terms. It is police courts, it appeared that Scripture readers further stated that Peter several times expressed his, were not immaculate, and were on more than one determination to shoot the deceased when an oppor- occasion proved to be the fathers of children not tunity presented itself. This is the only cause at born in lawful wedlock. Many of the penul laws present assigned for the committal of the murder. that had been passed in times gone by, were now Peter Martin was immediately after the occurence happily swept away from the statute book, and Caarrested on suspicion by Sub-napector M Dermott tholics were comparatively as free as the rest of the and is at present in custody awaiting the result of community. Chaplains had been appointed to many the inquest, which, I understand, was held this day, prisons, though there had been found men to oppose the particulars of which have not as yet reached this so just a concession—men who were not of this age, town. Mr. William C. Roney, county inspector, is but ought to have lived some two or three hundred actively engaged in investigating the case. The years since. Priests were not so readily admitted to accused has remained perfectly eilent since his the workhouses, though no opposition was offered to arrest. His appearance is not all prepossessing their visits to the fever hospitals, where the visits of He is about 60 years of age. The deceased was only | ninisters of dissenting sects were not fre quent, and where so many priests had forfeited their lives in the discharge of their duties; but he need not tell them -for they knew it well-that their Priests never hesitated to go where disease prevailed, whether it were fever, scarleting, or small-pox, no matter when they were called upon. But Catholics still latored under some disabilities, and they should not rest until they enjoyed equal privileges with the rest of their fellow subjects. They bore their share of the burden of taxation, and had a right to demand to be placed on a level with those of other denominations, but this freedom they must obtain by constitutional means. There was one very important thing he would mention. He felt boand to caution them against leaguing themselves with secret societies, of whatever nature they might be. The Irish portion SECURT SOCIETIES, &c., &c. On Sunday last, the of his hearers might think that those societies would Right Rev. Dr. Goss made his usual triennial visitable the means of gaining the independence of their be the means of gaining the independence of their tion to St. Joseph's Church, Grosvenor-street, and country. In this they were mistaken, as they were only entrapped into such societies by men who would 200 children and adults, making a total of 400 with- betray them. He had been in Ireland, had travelled work) delivered an address, alluding, in the course of his observations, to many subjects of vital interests to Catholics. After a few remarks as to the necessity of punctual attendance at the Hall. in twelve months. At the last Mass his Lordship through it north, south, east, and west; he had been (who was attended by the Very Rev. Canon Wall- at the Giant's Causeway, and at Cahirciyeen, had him that no good could ever result from those secret fice, his Lordship referred to the custom of the pub societies. Therefore what he had said was no mere opinion of his own. He knew the sufferings that Ireland had endured-he knew how it had been sought to exterminate her people and place others in their stead-but it was his firm conviction that ing passags tickets to America, explaning that, as no independence could ever be achieved except by GENERAL MCCLELLAN IN LIVERPOOL - General Mc-

plea of being about to emigrate, disowned upon landing at the other side of the Atlantic, the tie

Ciellan, the well-known Northern General, and one of the late candidates for the Presidency of the Northern States, arrived in Liverpool yesterday morning from New York, on board the Cunard steamer China. He is accompanied by his wife, child, and servant, and will, it is understood, spend the year in travelling over Europe for the double purpose of recruiting his wife's health and of studying European military science.

George Warren & Co. advertise a fortnightly line turned to Ireland, actually taking up their residence Philadelphia, commencing on the 8th of April.

To the Edilor of the Tablet.

Mr. Editor, - A statement has been going the round of the newspapers that Captain Mitchell, whe died lately in Edicburgh, had left £90,000 to the Catholic Bishops in Scotland, and that he became a. convert to Catholicism in his latter years. Neither of these statements is correct.

Captain Mitchell and myself were lieutenants in the 2nd Battalion of the First or Royal Scots Regiment in the year 1800, and we, each of us, had the command of a company during the Campaign in Egypt in 1801. We generally occupied the same tent. One night when we lay wrapt up in our blankets I overheard my friend saying the 'Hail Mary.' On the following morning I said to him, We have always been very friendly together, I think we shall be more so than ever.' How so? Why, I find you are a Catholic.' ' liow can you tell what I am, and what do you know of Catholicism?' 'You need not be afraid of my betraying you (at that time it was against law for Catholics to hold a commission in the army), for I am a Ca-tholic, and a person who says the 'Hail Mary' must be one, and I heard you say that prayer last night.' He then told me he was a convert, and became so by the clearly expressed Real Presence in the Communion Service in the Protestant Book of Common Prayer, and in the prayers for the sick he saw confession and absolution. He went book in hand to the Episcopalian minister (he was living at this time at Kirymuir, Angueshiro) and asked him to explain those parts of the service. All the answer he got was, not to trouble himself about such things. He then went to the Presbyterian minister, and asked him to explain it 'Oh! That is rank Popery, they were fools to leave it in the book.' He next went to Edinburgh and called on the Catholic Bishop, and showing him those passages in the book, asked if they were not Catholic doctrine The Bishop re-plied, 'Certainly they are.' He then asked the Bishop to give him an introduction to a Priest to instruct him in the Catholic Faith His lordship said he would do it himself. He did so, and received him into the Church. A better or a more practical Catholic I never met. So you see it was not in his latter years but when young, I believe about 18 or 19, that he became a Catholic.

Captain Mitchell by his will directs all his estates, &c, to be sold, and after his debts, some legacies and annuities are paid, the remainder to be divided into 300 shares, of which the Bishops in Scotland are to have 200 for the purpose of establishing and endowing an asylum for clergymen of the Roman Catholic religion, officiating in Scotland, who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity for the discharge of their sacred duties. At the end of the clause from which the above is extracted, Captain Mitchell adds, - 'I thank God, whose blessed Providence has enabled to restore to His Church so much of that property of which it was iniquitously despoiled. I thus correct the statements which have appeared in

the newspapers, And remain, Sir, yours,

Bath, 7th Feb., 1865.

ANCIENT GRAVAYARDS .- At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, there was read on account of graves recently discovered at Hartlaw, on the farm of Westruther Mains, by Mr. John Strart, secretary. These graves were found in two knolls which commanded an extensive view of the degree of barrister at law and to practise in our the adjoining country. They were formed of slabs of stone, and varied in length from four to upwards of six feet, their direction being east and west. In the knolls many foundations of circular enclosures were found, and several pits paved with stones and filled with charred wood and burnt matter. The number of graves discovered was 16. They contained portions of unburnt human skeletons, and in and near them were vestiges of charred wood and greasy earth. These graves were recently excavated under the directions of Lady John Scott; and drawings by her Ladyship, with a sketch plan by Mr. Spottis-woode of Spottiswoode were produced; also portions of the bones and burnt matter found in the graves. Mr. Stuart contrasted these graves with those found at Clocharie in the same neighborhood, and recently described by Lady John Scott. In this last case the cists were short and contained burnt bones An urn containing burnt bones were found in one of them, and traces of burning in pits and elsewhere occurred near the cists, while enclosing walls like those at Hartlaw were uncovered. Mr. Stuart was disposed to regard the last as marking a twelve to a minority of eleven, that ordained clerthe burning of the bodies of Christians and carrying them to Pagan mounds, also against the continu ance of the Fagan feasts which used to be held at graves, stating that the appearances of the bones of animals near graves in Christian sites, as at the Eirkbeugh of St. Andrew's and the traces of burning about those of Hartlaw, might probably be held to mark such feasting in both cases. A notice was also given of a group of 40 short cists recently discovered near Yesterhouse, from a description by Mrs Warrender. The cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Ludy John Scott for carrying out the examination of the graves, and for the beautiful drawings which she made to illustrate the description of them Edinburgh Evening Courant.

THE DAVENFORT MISTERIES. - The so-called spiritual manifestations of the Davenport Brothers were brought to an abrupt termination at the St. George's Hall, Liverpool The audience appointed two gen-tlames to do the rope-tying. They proved too much for them, and were objected to by the Davenports. A great confusion and excitement arose. The Da-venports escaped, but their paraphernalia was smashed to atoms. The Hall had to be cleared by the po-

Of 208,000 persons who left the kingdom during the past twelve months, 118 138 were Irish. The rest were composed of 57,971 Englishmen, 15 394 Scotchmen, and 17,347 foreigners. The destinations of the emigrants are very characteristic of the varions races. Of the 12,000 English emigrants who sailed during the last quarter less than 5,000 went to the United States, and more than 5,000 to Australia. The Scotch show a still more marked preference for the Australian colonies, 1,232 sailing for that destination against 1,019 for the United States. On the other hand, of 15 080 Irish emigrants no less than 10,756 went to the United States, and only 3,897 to Australia. Few persons will doubt that the English and Scotch show their national prudence in preferring our Australian colonies to the American R public. In the whole emigration of the year, however, the United States display an extraordinary preponderance, absorbing no less than 147,043 persons out of 208,900. The Australian colonies took in the whole year 40 942 persons, and the North American colonies but 12 721 .- Times.

THE LONDON TIMES ON MR. CARDWELL'S CONFE-DEBATION DESPATCH. -It would seem that it is not the resolutions alone that fail in simplicity and unity but that they have communicated these faults in some degree to the despatch which treats on them What are the colonists to understand by this intricate and ambiguous passage - "The provisions with regard to the powers of the central and local Parliaments are of primary importance. It is impossible to make them simple and uniform, and they are intended to have the best effects." Why is it impossible to make them simple and uniform? does it signify what they were meant to do, the question being what they actually do effect? Does Government mean to recommend these propositions as they stand to Parliament? If it does, why not say so? Dues it mean to modify them? If it does why not say so? What has it to do with the intention of the framers if it is of opinion that the words used carry out that intention; and if they do not, how does the intention of the framers help the matter? We hope the colonies will understand from these ken place on those lakes, which according to the isn't it? We've got a right to know how they're scatteress. For ourselves, we find it very difficult Government of the United States required additional geteing long — at all times! Liet's ring the bell,

to attach to them any deficite meaning. Only of this we are sure, that if powers are granted to the central and local Legislatures in the terms of the Resolutions agreed to, there will arise, in addition to the difficulty of construing the Acts which have been passed, always a sufficiently formidable task, the further difficulty of ascertaining whether the Act was within or beyond the authority possessed by the Legislature. The duty of the courts will be not only to interpret the laws, but to declare whe ther they are laws at all; and mon will be exposed to the risk of continually acting under supposed authorities which may, after all, have no existence. We therefore, have no hesitation in saying that we hope that Government will not propose to Parliament, and that, if they do, Parliament will not adopt clauses fraught with so many mischiefs to the public. The despatch expresses a hone which, we tear. is not likely to be realised -that two Governments can be made as economical as one. It may possibly turn out that to enforce this provision too strictly might throw great difficulties in the way of the working of the new Constitution; that even the appointment of Legislative Councillors for life may have been proposed quite as much with a view to conciliate opponents as from any abstract love for the particular institution.

THE PROTESTANT MONES AGAIN .- The breach between the Rev. G. A. Hillyard and Brother Igna-tius appears to be widening. Thus, while the ad-herents of Mr. Hillyard—that is, the congregation of St. Lawrence, Norwich—were dencing last week at the Free Library, the English order of St. Benedict, headed by their Priest, the Rev. G. J. Ouseley, were doing penance barefooted, in dust and astes, to avert the just anger of Almighty God for the dis-honor which was being indicted upon the name of the Martyr St. Lawrence. The chapel and the alter were hung in black, and the shrine was veiled in black also Brother Ignatius, in a sermon, protested against the dancing party as mixing up the religion of Christ with the service of the devil. No church in England had been so privileged as St. Lawrence -no church had been able to attain such a perfect restoration of the worship prescribed in the Anglican servicebook. But the devil could not abide to sea this great and good work grow and flourish, and so in his usual way he was endeavoring to uproot it by mixing up the tares with the wheat. The Monks sang the 51st Psalm to a wailing chant, and, prostrating themselves before the altar, recited the seven penitential pealms, after which the Priest, riging from before the altar, put ashes on the head of each Monk. Compline was then said behind the screen, no music at all being introduced. Some of the acolytes of the monastery visited the cathedral at Norwick last week, and one, dressed entirely in red, prostrated himself at full length before the altar. The cathedral service is also occasionally attended by the none who have settled in Norwich. When the present rigour of the weather is considered, the barefooted penances of Brother Ignatius must be regarded as no joke. - Morning Post.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH AND THE BAR .-- Some weeks since a paragraph appeared in the Times stating that a question of considerable importance to members both of the Church and the Bar was under the consideration of the Benchers of the Inner Temple. It was whether a duly ordained clergyman of the Church of England was eligible to be called to courts of justice. The gentleman referred to is the Rev. F H Lascelles, M A, formerly a benefited clergyman of the Church of England, and a near connexion of the family of the Earl of Harewood. Mr. Lascelles was ordained about 18 years ago, and served several offices in the Establishment Becoming convinced of the claims of the Catholic religion. he renounced his connection with the Establishment, and was admitted, on the recommendation of Mr Locke, Q.C., M.P. for Southwark, a student of the Inner Temple. He kept the usual Terms, and about two years ago was called to the Bar, the Benchers being at the time unaware that he had taken holy orders. When their attention was directed to the matter the Benchers instituted an inquiry and called to their assistance the Benchers of the other courts. These gentlemen having carefully inquired into the matter, held their last meeting on Monday evening, when they came to a decision, Dr. Lusbington and Mr M Smith (the new judge) declining on account of their position to exto practise. It is understood that the main argument of the minority, and that chiefly relied upon by Sir R Phillimore, Mr Coleridge, and Mr Samuel Warren, was grounded on the 76th canon, which declares that 'No man being admitted a Deacon or Minister shall from thenceforth volunturily relinquish the same nor afterwards use himself as a lay-man upon pain of excommunication.' On the other hand, it was arged that the exclusiveness of this canon is to a great extent repealed by the Act passed in the second year of Her Mejesty's reign called the Pluralities Act. In that statute, brought in and passed by the heads of the Church, there are several enactments sanctioning clergymen occupying themselves in secular pursuits, and among others the directors and managers of maurance and other companies. Many Protestant clergymen have complained during the last few years that they have been unable to enter any other profession on occoming dissuitsfied with their position in the Church. Such difficulties are now to some extent removed. and probably as soon as the Benchers' decision becomes known, there will be many applications to the Inns of Court for admission from clergymen who are anxious to aspire to legal bonors. At the same time there are some ci-devant Anglican clergymen who are practising at the Bar, but these are gentlemen who were called before they were ordained. Mr Lascelles is the first burrister, as far as present inquiries show who has been called after taking Anglican orders.

House or Coumons .- Monastic and Conventual Establishments - Mr. Newdegate gave notice that on Friday, the 3rd of March, he would move as an amendment, on the motion to go into supply, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the existence character, and increase of monastic and conventual establishments in this country. (' Hear, hear,' and

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. - In reply to Sir J. Welsh, in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston said—I am not going to follow the honorable Baronet into a discussion into the present state of our relations with the United States. I do not think that at the present moment a discussion of the kind would be at all conducive to the public interests (bear.) I will confine myself to answering the questions which I understand the honorable baronet to have but -There were arrangements between Great Britain and the United States-one in 1817, by which the two parties agreed to a limit as to their naval force upon the lakes. That was not a treaty, but an informal arrangement entered into between the two Governments. There was also the treaty of 1854, which was a regular treaty bearing upon the commercial intercourse of the North American provinces and the United States, and making certain arrangements with regard to the fisheries of the two coasts. We have given all the papers in the possession of the Government bearing on those two points. The house will see by the papers presented that in November last we received intimation from the Government of the United States that they intended to put an end, as they had a right to do, to the agreement which related to the limitation of the naval force of the two parties on the lakes. But it will be seen that this intention was temporary in its nature. It was founded on certain transactions that had ta-

means of defence on their part, and the abrogation | and demand admittance in the name of the Congress | terwards appeared, of liberating the rebel prisoners of that arrangement was not to be considered a final decision, but as open to renewal of the arrangement at a future time. I do not think, therefore, that the house is justified in looking upon the matter in the same light as the hon, baronet use done -namely, as an indication of intended hostilities on the part of the United States (hear, hear) We cannot deny that things did take place which the United States were justly entitled to complain of (hear, hear), and if the measures which they have recourse to are simply calculated as they say, for the protection of their commerce and their citizens, I think they are perfectly justified in having recourse to them (hear, With regard to the Reciprocity Treaty, a

proposal has been made in Congress to put an end to that treaty by notice, in conformity with one of its articles, but that notice cannot be given, until the 25th of March, and therefore no official intimation has hitherte been made to us upon the subject. When that Intimation has been made we shall know the grounds upon which the United States deem it right, advantageous, and proper to put an end to that treaty; we shall then communicate to the house the information given to us, and the house will be able to judge of the matter for itself (hear, hear). But I wish to entreat the house to abstain at present from discussions which tend to no good [hear, hear], not to assume gratuitously the existence of hostile feelings [cheers] which I trust, notwithstanding the language which may be used by individuals or the paragraphs we may see in newspapers, do not anig mate the real population of the United States [cheers] At all events let us not assume it fhear, hearl. It will be time enough to deal with the matter when it takes a practical form, but at present let us abstain from any discussion which would tend to precipitate opinions and to excite feelings which it is the interest of the two countries to put aside (loud cheers) .-

Dublin Irishman. NEWSPAPER STATISTICS .- From the Newspaper Press Directory for 1865 we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press: There are now published in the United Kingdom 1,271 newspapers, distributed as follows : England, 944; Wales, 41; Scotland, 140; Ireland, 132; British lales, 14. Of these there are 48 daily papers published in England, I ditto in Wales, 21 ditto iu Scotland, 12 ditto in Ireland, I ditto in the British Isles On reference to the edition of this useful dictionary for 1856 we find the following interesting facts - viz , that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 799 journals; of these 37 were issued daily-viz, 14 in London, 10 in the provinces, 7 in Scotland, and 5 in Ireland; but in 1865 there are now established and circulated 1,271 papers, of which no less than 73 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has largely extended in the interval, and the daily issues standing 73 against 37 in 1856. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 554; of these 208 are of a decidedly religious character, and by which the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities are duly represented.

UNITED STATES.

PROPOSED 'SMELLING COMMITTEE' AT WASHINGTON. There is a Yunkee in the United States Senate, who emulates the fame of Higs in the Massachusetts Legislature, in Know-Nothing times. Many will remember how one Hiss, some ten years ago, got himself appointed chairman of a committee, by a Know-Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts, to go round and satisfy a very nasty curiosity, "by order of the Common wealth of Massachusetts," in entering the domicile of certain ladies who had excited Puritan ire by having taker vows of chastity, and of porerly, for the sake of Christ and of religion. This Hiss got his committee and set out to intrude on the homes of some bumble and charitable religious ladies, who were devoting their lives, and their education, and their pecuniary means, to the education, of the young. Hiss and his Puritan committee, armed with the warrant of Massachusetts law, went to some towns in that State, demanded admittance, intruded into the private rooms of the ladies and their popils, went into the wash rooms, examined the sor led clothes found there - smelt all over the closets of those houses - stole nothing, so far as known - but was interrupted in making his interesting "report, by the human indignation excited by the vileness of press an opinion. It was decided by a majority of his act. Some one brought on him the fact of his purely Pagan bariat, and as an example of a transigymen should henceforth be eligible for call to the his committee, and charged her expenses to the Marshal drew his sword, a noise was heard from intion period. He quoted early capitularies against. Bar, and Mr Lascelles consequently may continue. State! His was hissed out of the Lorislators and had to go back to his old trade as a Puritan preach- dangling in the air. The only movement noticeable er, or hunt up some new one! A Mr. Hale— in the body was a convulsive movement of the right Edward Hale, we think, of the Boston Daily Adver- leg, a shrugging in the shoulders, and a few twitches tiser - took the lead in the reaction that followed-He wrote a manly pamphlet cutitled "Our houses are our castles," in which he denounced the outrage that had been perpetrated.

Edward, or his immediate family of Hales. There is a Hale of another kind, who halls from New Hampshire. He has had a seat for many years in U. S. Senate. He is the Hale who, long ago, offered, in the Senate, a resolution that measures should be inaugurated for the peaceable dissolution of the

Union -and got two votes for it, besides his own William H. Seward's and Salmon P Chase's !-This Hale used to aspire to being the joker of Washington. But, since the Great Joker has been elevated to more than Imperial power, and has eclipsed him, both in fund of anecdote, and in extent of audience, Hale has quit his jokes, and has become morose! It is a bad sign, and sure to have bad rasults! All masters of moral theology know that?

So, this Hale-John P. Hale, we believe they call him-Senator, anyway, from New Hampshire-has token to the ways of the Massachusetta Hiss, and applied for a Smelling Committee to poke their noses at all times,' into the private apartments, and closets, of those excellent and charitable religious women, the 'Sisters of Mercy.' Here is John P. Hale's 'resolution':

'That the schools and all other institutions of instruction, education or employment, established by the Sisters of Mercy is the District of Columbia, shall at all times be subject to the visitation and inspection of the Justices of the Sapreme Court of the District of Columbia, or any one of them, or the Committee on the District of Columbia in either House of Congress, or any other Committee of Congress that either House may appoint, and the books, records and proceedings of said Sisters of Mercy shall at all times be subject to the exemination and in-

spection of said Justices or any such Committee. Elegant proposition! Not, at suitable times even, but at 'all times;' The pious 'Sisters' are up for the day, and at their prayers and meditations in preparation for active duty, much about the time that some Senutors and Congressmen are reeling home, trying to find their beds!

Suppose John P. Hale, and his committee, to have been entertained, by some shoddy contractor, at a frugal 'little supper,' such as in #ashington City, makes up for the want of extravagant outlay, by the delicacy and cultivated taste so characteristic, just now, of that high y cultivated and truly aristocratic capital! They are trying to go home, and feel good as good men should, after having been engaged in good works!

Suppose the chairman of the Senatorial ' Committee, to be an adipose, earthy, sort of a man-one one that was better fitted to be a victualler, by na ture, than a Senator! Suppose that he has soaked through him, a gallon or so of bad champaigned And, now, suppose, armed with the powers that the ethereal and heavenly-minded Hale proposes to give these 'Committees of either House,' such a chairman, at eleven o'clock at night, should bail his fellow committee men, as follows: 'L-look a-here Bill! Th-this is a co-convent of th-these Scissers-a-Messy

and the flag, and the whole nation!"

It is, truly, an idea worthy of a soured Puritan Abolitioniat, to set a 'committee' of such men as, ordinarily, now a days, consent to go to Congress, to supervising the procedings of pious women, who, in sincerity, and by heroic sacrifices, have renounced the world, and offer themselves, and all they have, to God, for His own sake, and to their fellow beings for love of God! It is worthy of Hale-and Hiss!-N. Y. Freeman.

MURDER OF CAPTIN BRALL OF THE CONFEDERATE Navy. - This gallant officer was brutally murdered by the Yankees on Friday the 25th ult. We find the following details in our exchanges :-

From the New York Express.)

To-day a military tragedy was enacted on Governor's island, which will live in history as one of the varied episodes of the war. Captain Beall, who was convicted on the charge of being a rebel apy, was executed in the same manner as his prototype Andre Si years since in the presence of a large concourse composed principally of United States officials.

When the prisoner was brought from Fort Lafayette, by Captain Ryer, he was immediately confined in a subterranean cell located in one of the pillared buildings which form Garrison Square. It seems eminently appropriate for a culprit condemned to die. Approached only by a shallow flight of steps which feads to a guard room, bounded by a pair of strong iron inner doors, the room is totally destitute of light, and its furniture is in character with its dark and miserable appearance, a few stools a small table and an iron bed embrace all the articles in this preparatory tomb.

THE NIGHT EXPORE THE EXECUTION.

The prisoner was visited by some of his friends on Thursday night. He conversed freely and affably with them, but while not refusing to speak on the subject of the war and his crime, he carefully avoided all allusion to either. He spoke however of his career in the South, and subsequently mentioned the battles in which he was engaged, and then remarked that the contest was one which was to decide the ascendancy of the ideas of either sections of the country now in conflict with each other.

He refused to express any sorrow for his offence, and joined in the religious exercises as one of the acts which procede ordinary death.

After a brief interview, Beall received the Holy Communion from Rev. Dr. Weston, of St. John's Episcopal Church, and declared he was ready to

THE EXECUTION.

The roll of a muffied drum called the guard on which was appointed to escort him to the gallows. The troops soon after appeared and consisted of a detachment of Co. A, of the regulars on the island, under the command of Sergeant Ferrin. They marched to the sidewalk in front of his cell, and formed a double file, preparatory to taking him into the brief

custody which preceded his death.

At about half-past 12 o'clock, the Provost Marshal Lieut. Tallman, Twentielh New York Artillery, accompanied by the executioner, entered the condemned cell. Captain Beall was seated in his cell, apparently in deep thought. Rising to his feet, he smilingly addressed the officers with the words:

'I am ready, gontlemen.' Holding his arms to the executioner, he said, 'let this thing be as brief as possible. It is to me a mere muscular effort. Make it as short as you can, when you get there.'

The pinioning was then proceeded with in the Hicks the pirate, Gordon the slave vender, and Hawkins the negro murderer, being used.

At precisely a quarter to one o'clock, the prisoner emerged from the cell, and was the object of the anxious observers of a concourse composed of civilians and others. He walked with a firm step to the garrison yard, and the detachment which was orderthe arched entrance to the garrison.

THE LAST WORDS.

Marshal Murray and the Provost Marshal of the Fort stepping up, asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, to which he replied : 'I protest against the execution of the sentence. It

is absolute murder - brutal murder. I die in the defence and service of my country.'

At thirteen minutes past one o'clock, the black cap was drawn over the culprit's face, the Provost States, as follows: leg, a shrugging in the shoulders, and a few twitches of the hands.

After hanging just 20 minutes, the body was lowered, when medical examination by Dr. Conner, U. S.A., proved that the neck was broken instantly, But, there are more Hales in New England than thus ending the earthly career of Beall without any ageny. On removing the black cap the eyes were found to be wide open, giving the corpse a wild and ghastly look. It was then placed in the shell, and taken to the hospital, whence it will be given to the friends of deceased for interment.

The cell of the prisoner was visited by many after the execution, where a complete biography of his life was found on the table.

(From the Richmond Sentinel.)

The following letter, received by flag of truce, will show the spirit of the above gallant young Confederate soldier, who lies under sentence of death in a Northern prison :--

Fort Lafayette, Feb. 14, 1865.

Dear Will,-Ere this reaches you, you will most probably have heard of my death. That I was tried by a militery commission and hung by the enemy; and bung, I assert unjustly. It is both useless and wrong to repine for the past. Hanging, it was asserted, was ignominous; but crime only can make dishonor. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay ; therefore, do not show unkindness to prisoners. They are helpless.

Remember me kindly to my friends. Say to them that I am not aware of committing any crime. I

die for my country.

No thirst for blood or lucre animated me in my course; for I had refused when solicited to engage in enterprises which I deemed destructive but illegitimate; and a few months ago I had but to have spoken, and I would have been red with the blood and rich with the plunder of the foe. But my hands are clear of blood, unless it be spilt in conflict, and not a cent enriches my pocket Should you be spared through this strife, stay with mother and be a comfort to her old age Endure the hardships of the campaign as a man. In my trunk and box you can get plenty of clothes Give my love to mother, the girls too. May God bless you all, now and evermore is my prayer and wish for you.

JOHN H. BEALL.

(From the Evening Post.)

Who is Beall? He was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, and when he was hanged was about 32 years old. He was educated at the Charlotteville University, and his family possessed an ample fortune, valued, it is said, at a million and a half of dollars At the breaking out of the war he joined the rebel forces and became a captain in the Second Virginia regiment, serving a part of the time under Stonewall Jackson.

He remained in that branch of the service until last year, when he received a commission as Acting Master's Mate in the rebel mavy, and escaping to Osnada, assisted in September last to seize the steamer Philo Parsons, on Lake Erie. The steamer Island Queen was also seized by Beall and his confederates, all of whom had gone on board as citizens. They scuttled the Island Queen, and subsequently attempted to get possession of the United States steamer Michigan, with the design, as it af- little to hope from his friends.

on Johnson's Island. These men were in the plot, but it was discovered, and the steamer Michigan captured the Philo Parsons with some of the picates.

In December last Beall was arrested near Suspension Bridge by our detectives, and in Feb. was convicted of violating the laws of war, in acting as guerilla and apy.

During his imprisonment he has at no time been disorderly, but has treated the officers in charge of him with uniform courtesy, and often conversed freely. He did not at any time waver, but declared that he had done right, and that his death would be that of a patriot.

On Saturday last Beall's mother arrived here from Harper's Ferry, near where the family resided, and obtaining a pass from General Dix, saw the prisoner-She remained with him for a considerable time; but it is understood reversed southward immediately. and did not see him afterwards.

It appears that Beall was a religious man; he belonged to the Episcopal Church, and was once a lay member of the Diocesan Convention of his State. Twice to-day he took the sacrament, administered by Dr. Weston.

Speech of Hon. A. Long, of Ohio, in Congress Fun. 7 .- Before the revolution, Great Britain had thirteen colonies in North America, existing under separate charters or royal grants, and baving each its own governor, legislative assembly, and court of justice. These colonies were as wholly separate from each other as though they were different and distinct nations, and so little did they barmonize with each other that only four years before the revolutioners war commenced, Dr. Franklin declared that only the hand of God could unite them.'

On the 4th day of July, 1776, these colonies, through their delegates in the Colonial Congress, declared themselves independent of Great Britain: These Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.' Did this transfer their sovereignty from the Crown to the Congress? Did it consolidate them into one people? My colleague [Mr. Garfield] says it did. If so, why were Articles of Confederation drafted in 1777, assented to by eleven of the States 1778, but not finally acted upon by all until 1781? If the people were one people, or the States were consolidated, why did they confederate together. A confederation means a longue of sovereign States or nations, nothing more. They must be sovereign, otherwise they caunot consent. The right to do so is derived from their sovereignty. The fractional parts of a nation cannot enter into obligations with other nations. This compact was made as any other treaty would have been made, by the State governments, not by the States themselves. When the Articles of Confederation were drafted, they were called Articles of Confederation, which, or an equivalent term, would not have been proper had the several States intended to merge their individual existence into one nationality; and they were, in fact, as in name, Articles of Confederation, entered into by the several States with each other to secure those objects alone for which confederacies are ordinarily formed, to wit : State or national secarity against the force or violence of foreign nations, and to prevent discord among themselves respectively.

In these Articles not a solitary provision can be found for the protection of individual rights, or those which belong to the citizen. The five great objects of government, the protection of life, liberty, person, property, and reputation, are wholly omitted
—a strange omission, indeed, if the object had been to consolidate the people of the thirteen States into usual manner, the same ropes which tied the arms of bypothesis that they were designed merely to protect the State against external violence, while security to individual rights was left to be provided for as the wisdom of the sovereign people of each State abould think best, acting through their own several and separate State governments. During the eleven years that the States acted under these Articles of Confederation they acted as separate States, the power ed to escart him to the place of execution halted in being wielded by a congress of State delegates, who acted together, and voted one vote for each State. But that the Articles of 1778 created a league or confederation of sovereign States or nations, and nothing more, is proved beyond the possibility of rational contradiction; in the fact that by the provisional articles, or treaty of peace between Great Britain and the States, signed at Paris on the 30th of Nov., 1782, [see Hansard's Parliamentary History, volume 25, page 354,] the former Government recognized them each, by name, as separate and independent

'Art 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz : New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent States; that he treats with them ac such; and for hims If, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claim to the government, property, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.'

A Rev. Chas. A. Bradshaw, with his wife, who had been holding frequent revival mentings in a village near Litchfield, Conn., was disturbed in the middle of one of them, a few nights since, by two constables, who concluded the services by explaining that the "Rev." Bradshaw had been under arrest at Oswego, N. Y., for passing counterfeit money and playing false to his bondsmen; also that he left behind him another wife. This last " call" was so urgent that he concluded to accept it.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS .- Extract from a New Orleans letter of the 13th of January, 1865 : - There is a great deal of talk about the demoralization of the people hare and of the corruption existing. I think the people are as true to the cause, as uncompromising and untamable, as ever. Many, it is true, are seeking temporary, if not new, homes in Mexico ; but the general conviction appears to be in the ultimate triumph of the Southern people, and that they will secure the rights they have so long striven for-Numerous arrests still take place upon he most frivolous priexts, too. A member of a family writing to another beyond the lines, if the missive should be intercupted, is sure to subject the incautious writer to incarceration in a dungeon. The son in law of

----yesterday received sentence in a prolonged intprisonment at the Tortugas for this kind of offence; in fact, they consider any one baving aught to loss as fair game, and they run him down as such accordingly Mr. — has been much afflicted; he lost his only son and an interesting daughter within two weeks of scarlet fever, and his house was searched by detectives while the dead lay therein. We are fast getting to be rivals of Poland in our relations with the best Government ever framed. I think Russia will have gracefully to yield to the United States so-called.

Why is a thief going to force open the lock of a conveyance like a man going to a particular street: tu London ?-Because he is going to pick a dilly-

No man is wise enough, or good enough, to be

trusted with unlimited power. The temple of happiness stands in a humble vale, but the tower of greatness is built upon a slippery precipice.

Why is a dish of meat placed on a letter of the alphabet like a flower?-Because it is a pie on e-

Why is a celebrated parrot like a giant of old?-Because it is a 'polly famous'-Polyphemus.

Why is the residence of the Lord of the Manor like that which has life, and no life? - Because it is a man or house -- manor-bouse, and a stratege

He that has made time his enemy will have but

The True Witness.

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

G.E. OLERK, Editor.

To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the illustration of the same truth. subscription it not renewed at the expiration of the year then, I case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and u-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars. The TRUE WITHERS can be had at the News Depots

Single copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondents that a

letters will be taken out of the Poet-Office, unless pre

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

макси-1865. Friday, 10 - Ember Day. Saturday, 11 - Ember Day. Sunday, 12 second or LENT. Monday, 13-St. Gregory, P.D. Tuesday, 14 Of the Peris. Wednesday, 10 - Of the Feria. Thursday, 16-Ot the Feria.

Bacrapent will commence as follows :-

Saturday, 11-St Patrick's, Montreal. Monday, 13 Convent of St. Lin. Wednesday, 15-Convent Points aux Trembles.

Lent, Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday Communication betweet the said Lake, and the to Holy Saturday included, are days of fasting in-ad of the Ocean navigation. These works and abstinence.

ception of Palm Sunday.

dulgence allowed at the one repast on the Mon Bolad gun boats on the St. Lawrence and on the days, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week Lake, be defended successfully. So at least from the first Sunday after Lent, to Palm Sun Bilinks Col. Jervois, no doubt a most competent day. On the first four days of Lent, as well as premises. every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh mear "His plan" says the Montreal Gazette is prohibited.

from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, the Lower Provinces) -" in case of war, and to dated Rome, 23rd January, proclaiming the Jubilee for the month of June next.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Our fears are confirmed, for the mails from England bring us the sad news of the death of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westmaster on the 15ult. In our next we hope to be able to lay before our readers a biographical notice of the great and good man, who took so prominent a part in the building up again of the Church in England .-His successor is of course as yet not named. In all other respects, the European news is devoid of munication betweet Montreal (the heart of Cainterest.

some loundation in thath, to the effect that Gen Early, and a small Confederate force under his prailroad communication betweet one another, it command, have been cut off and captured by Gen. would be impossible for the Lower Provinces to the Wunces without being im-

Mr. Abe Lincoln was duly inaugurated Press dent of the Northern States on Saturday last He made the usual address, in the course of which be let off a lot of Scripture, thus illustrating the old adage, and setting up for himself a quasi stille B. N. American Provinces would increase odor of sanctity. He is better, however, because heir military strength, and add to their meanmore natural, when he comes the smatty, than when he tries the pious, dodge. In the first in stance his hearers laugh with him, in the second. at him. Only fancy Abe Lincoln quoting Scrip ture for his purpose!

For the present the Ministerial scheme of Union is knocked on the head, the people of the Lower Provinces will have none of it; in New Brunswick the elections have gone against the Ministry, and without the co-operation of New Brunswick, the plan is impossible. So our while different parts of British North America to Ministers propose to push the Resolutions through the Legislature; and having thus fully committed must be constructed entirely on the left bank of the people of Lower Canada to the principle, the St. Lawrence." - TRUE WITNESS, 24th and having obtained the necessary supplies, to and if this be so, the argument that the poprorogue to June next. In the interim some of militical Union of the B. N. American Provinces the Musisters will have an interview with the will give unlitary strength, is effectually disposed mont implicitly and in the form of an intendo; Imperial authorities. On the School Question of, as an uninitigated sham. R seems that our Ministers have made up their dress to the Protestant immority here, they hold Canal, which is constructed on that bank, and out no hopes to our brethren in Upper Canada. with at all means of water communication between Thus is the regime of Protestant Ascendency The Ocean and Like Ontario must also be abanabout to be inaugurated.

which already the Sisters of Charity in Toronto lain a navil supremucy on the Lukes; and with are exposed from the truly Liberal people of cout that naval supremacy, Canada cannot, acthat city, under the teachings of Mr. George coording to a judge so competent as Col. Jervois Brown, have called forth an indignant remon- The successfully defended. It is therefore, as we stance from the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. have always insisted, self-evident that, if Canada last, premising that the Italics are our own :--Lyach. What will be the lot of the Catholics is to be defended, the two works of primary and of Upper Canada when the projected Clear-Grit paramount importance are a radroad on the lett hing Hospatal, but there are, no doubt, other causes policy shall have been carried into effect? The bank of the St. Lawrence to connect Montreal Soperating to produce the marderous result. The conceals them from the world. case of the St Alban Raiders has been post-mand Quebec; and a series of canals of sufficient diate means to have the matter thoroughly investigated. The infants exposed at the Founding Hospitality and the only effect of the Founding to the first and the only effect of the Founding thoroughly investigated. poned for another week in consequence of the sickness of Judge Emith.

of the Sovereign Pontiff.

cords, and yet on every frontier menacing her neighbors. The United States may, and pro-

Report on the inditary condition of there Prowar with the United States, as exceedingly opportune at the present moment; coming too as it does from a highly distinguished Engineer Officer, Colonel Jerrois, especially deputed by the British flovernment to enquire into, and report on, the subject. That Report is now betore us, having been laid before the Laperial Benemy. Parliament, and published in all the Journals.

The ides of Col. Jervois is that Canada, that ortion of it at least which lies North of the Lakes, and on the left bank of the St. Lawrence might be successfully defended under certain conditions-to wit: That Montreal - which would in case of war be the chief or vital point The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessee of attack-Quebec, and Kingston be properly protected by fortifications; that the St. Law rence betwixt Quebec and Montreal be defended and commanded by a powerful fleet of iron clads: that our naval supremacy on Lake Ontario be REGULATIONS FOR LENT. - All days of established, and of course maintained by in- ans of which would cost about six millions of dollars. The use of flesh meat at every meal is per. Baccomplished, and an effective militia force or mitted on all the Sondays of Lent with the ex- anised, the country lying to the North of the Lakes, and on the left bank of the St. Lawrence The use of B-sh meat is also by a special in- might, with the aid of a powerful fleet of iron

" points to the abandonment of the South bank o' the St. Lawrence"- (on which bank un all heet please to lead. On Sunday last was read a second Pastoral our railroads communicating with Quebec and his great river as the natural breastwork of the country; the canals and the Victoria Bridge being -ecured, and reliance placed to a great extent on the naval arm for protection, Kingston and the ake towns would, in that case, have to be fortined, and naval supremacy constantly maintained on our inland waters." But it this is the only dan upon which Canada can be defended, what moustrous absurdity would be an intercolonial ailroad, running on the South or right bank of the St. Lawrence, as a means of military com tada at which according to Cal. Jervois the A rumor reaches us, and it is to be feared it has a nemy would first strike) -and the Lower Pro take any part in the defence of Canada, or for the Lower Provinces. This is why the Trues of resistance. It cannot do so for geographical reasons, and because there can be established no constant, certain, and rapid means of military 🖺 communication betwix) countries separated from me another by the common enemy. For, if the dan for the defence of Canada embraces as as essential condition "the abandonment of the South or right Bank of the St. Lawrence" a the Gazette admits, then it is a self-evident proposition that " all lines of communication between be of any the slightest use for military purcoses

minds to refuse justice to the Catholic minority St. Lawrence must in case of war be abandoned of the West; for whilst they promise full re to the enemy, it follows that the Beauharnone doned: and yet without that means of commu-The brutal moults and personal outrages to mication it would be impossible for us to main dimensions to receive iron cled gunboats, betwixt the head of the Coean navigation and Lake His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers has Ontario, and constructed entirely on the left issued a lastoral, publishing the late Encyclical bank or Canadian side of the St. Lawrence. The Sieters make an Anunal Report to Govern-

THE DEFENCES OF CARADA. - It is re- Esable preliminaries to the defence of Canada, un- world eries out in indignation at the sacrifice of Endvertising columns of our press, are indoctrinate THE DEFENCES OF CARADA. — It is remainded to the defence shall we believe human life under the car of Juggernaut, but not before shall we believe seems disturbed at the destruction of infants in that nations are never so dangerous to their state tune exists a serious intention to deterine six annually, and those voluntary. In the other neighbors as at the close of their own domestic this country; then, but not before shall we be able sease the number is from 20 to 60 per week, and all PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY troubles. This apporism has received many and to look upon the argument that "Union is involuntary! - Bo. Wir. vinces, and their means of waging a defensive the impossibility of any military advantages ac-likeep a strict watch over their infant charges in coccurrence:cruing from the political union of the B. N. A. he country, and who visit them constantly and by a min who knew not what the package contained. Provinces; since it is based on the idea that the at unexpected hours to make sure that they are 2. Another in December last, bulf frozen when Left bank of the St. Lawrence only is susceptible lisken good care of, make a weekly report discovered. It was necessary to that the clothes in of defence, and that all on the right bank, that of the deaths amongst these meants; and thus dued within four hours. is to say, our means of land communication with in fact a large portion of the mortality of the the Lower Provinces, must be abandoned to the graral districts is credited to the city. We

> KEEPING A DISONDERLY HOUSE. - The desper centage of deaths during the first nine weeks bates in the Provincial Parliament have been of the current year-and the actual mortality diversified, not to say colivened by a little set-to during the first six months of 1864;betweet M.M. Cauchon and Dufresne. The latter, it seems, had made a motion for certain pafresne, that if he (M. Dufresne) should split upon tim, he (M. Cauchon) would split upon him (M Dulresne). Out of this intricate impeach the ow arose. M. Dufresne insinuated that M. Cauchon was a har; M. Cauchon hit M. Du fresne in the face, or otherwise pitched into him Bout Mr. White stepping betweet the enraged legislators, the House had time to interfere, and clearing the galleries, it proceeded to discuss the ousmess, which ended in a rebake to M. Cauchon Altogether the affair was very disgraceful, and strikingly characteristic of our Provincial legisla ure, and of our Canadian public men.

The verbal diarrhea provote ay the introduction of the Union Resolution - has continued ith unabated intensity through it be week .-The result cannot be doubtful, for the Ministry nave a majority ready to follow whitherspewer

What with the Grand Trunk, and what with Numberies, our poor dear brother of the Witness has a hard time of it. As the prophets of old had a mission, and it was appointed to their to take up their parable against Israel, and to de-R nounce the abominations which made Judah de--olate, so our contemporary has his mission to the people of Canada, and his warning to deliver holy work does. Brother Mawworm incessantly 🛭 irss of truth, of common sense, or of the requirements of English grammar. You cannot take he latter to co-operate towards the deleuce of the pour opinion of his honesty or his intelligence; and if in one column you are almost sure to fall WITNESS has always treated as ouncombe the line with some text from the Apocalypse strikingly regument that the proposed political Umon of applicable to the Grand Trunk, or some startling analogies betwirt Mr. Brydges and the " Man for Siu," so in another column you are certain to discover some savage onslaught upon Nunneries, some dreadful revelations concerning the Sister of Charity. No matter what the subject treat led of in his articles, our ingenious contemporary always contrives somehow or other to drag in some cutting ellusion to one or the other, if noth to both, of these abominations; and like an evangelical Cato, to fail oceasion to deliver his opinion that they must both be destroyed, extermmated, or as the Yankees bare it, " catawampously chawed up."

Diverse as are the charges which our good turns with especial relish, and renewed vigor. - 🖁 adies of the Grey Namery. We copy, for in Ewrought. -tance, from the Witness of the 10th of Jan.

have long behaved, chieff attributable to the Found. ted, and they would do so but for the institutions of the Church of Rome, which stand in the way, and which will telerate no investigation. . The whole

When we shall see these works, these indispen- ment of the state of the Foundling Asylum.

iers, whose production it is hinted would curiously flect M. Cauchon. M. Cauchon warned M. Du-

We maite attention to these figures, because able circumstances. By this Report we learn: agninst "Bailroad Companies," and the Sister hithey bear conclusive evidence as to the truth or of Charity. To this mission, to this high and falsity of the Indeous charge preferred or insinu-Manchester the mortality before five years is 55 per and indefatigably address hunself. He slumbers pital. If the mortality amongst the infant gence; and during the war in the early part of the not, neither is there with him any folding of the charges was "attributable" to that institution, or present century we have the authority of Caspar for hands to sleep. He is always at it, pitching into the consequence in any manner of the cruel or stating that not less than 71 per cent perished .one or the other of the obnoxious institutions need-unegligent treatment of the infants therein receir- See then by what frail a tenure infant life is d, it would follow that the mortality would be the longest experienced that kind and judicious Received? treatment. Now what are the actual fact. But it may be asked " What is the use of a Sthe Founding institution is not due to negligence That generally sinned against chastity, yet she is prother of the Witness delights to urge against hand been exposed before being left at the door tree rescued from certain death; since but for he Numeries, there is one to which he ever re-gof the Asylum. The fact is that the great ma-give Foundling Hospital they would have all been Not that be urges it indeed in explicit terms, menther moribund, actually in extremis; or else shame. bearing within their bosoms the seed of death, Again it may be urged that the Roundling suce the latter is more difficult to deal with than diwhose development no cares, no attentions how WHospital causes, or at all events encourages, the to also if all on the South or right bank of the would be a direct straightforward accusation .- Bever layshifty exhibited can arrest. This is the gerine of incontinence, and thus promotes the The Witness for instance is too cautions to say explanation of the great infant mortality of the every evil which it professes to cure. So with toticion verbis that the Sisters in charge of the Foundling Hospital; and if the public knew the sequel reason it may be urged that Hospitals en-Foundling Department of the Grey Nunnery mantecedents of the exposed infants, the conditions acourage people to contract fevers and other will, or of set purpose allow to perish, the un-munder which they are generally discovered by discases; and that men break their legs or arms

will now lay before our readers some of the sta

January, 1865

February, "

To March 4th "

Sisters of Charity.

Received

57

16

143

Of these 141 children received, 22 were sick.

5 frost bitten, 5 were covered with sores, 50 🖁

40 per cent is certainly not extraordinary, not a 🔀

spective ages at which those deaths occurred.

Under one week........... 54

Under two months...... 52

Under three months...... 34

of which we have the following details:-

Died

25

27

3

55

the light, by their unnatural parents who, in the L by the living evidence of her former crime.

ed in the art of procuring abortion, and destroythat nations are never so dangerous to their that there exists a serious intention to defend Montreal. In the one case the victims are five or ling infant life. Not from the city of Montreal alone, but from the rural districts, from Upper Canada, and from the United States, packed up illustration: notably in the case of revolutionary & Strength," as aught but buncombe; and then, We will commence our comments on the an cases, wrapped up in paper, by all manner of France, inwardly bleeding from intestine dis-gout not before shall we be able to believe that gabove by remarking that though the deaths conveyances, and in all weathers, are these unthe Confederation scheme of the Ministry has amongst the infants exposed at the door of the fortunate little ones brought to and left at the Bosen dictated by patriotic motives, or that its Founding Asylum, in appearance affect the mor-Bloor of the Founding Hospital, where they are bably soon will, furnish another equally forcible advocates are sincere when they recommend thatty of the city, yet in fact, these deaths occur appealed up sometimes severely frost butten, by to us as a means of delivering us from the danger for the most part amongst infants under six athe porter. Here are a few, from amongst many We cannot therefore but look upon an Official and degradation of assexation to the U. States. amonths of age, and consequently out at nurse in similar cases of which we have received the par-In abort Col. Jervois' Report is conclusive as to the rural districts. The Sisters, however, who ticulars from the Sisters themselves, as of recent

> 1. An infant from St Lin, shut up in a box, brought which it was wrapt up, from its bedy. The infant

3. Another brought to the asylum in a carpet hag

4 Another left at the door wrapped up in a newspaper, but in every other respect in the same condiistics of the Foundling Asylum; showing the tion as when it-came into the world, &n., &c, &c. 5. Anrther wrapped up in a man's cont.

6. Another left beneath the sent of a sick person in the Church after Mass.

7. Another picked up at the door of his house by -, in the heat of summer. The shild when discovered was fearfully scorebed, and had a loathome discharge from its eyes.

8. Another discovered tied up in a bag, and hung up to the door of a house. 9. Another wrapped up in a piece of an old petti-

coat, and thrown in this condition on the front of a cleigh on which it was brought all the way from

10. Another discovered in a basket with which some children were playing; another thrown head vere suffering severely from exposure to cold, foremost on the floor of the pa loir, the bearer runand 2 were actually morebund. That the mor- ming away at full speed; another found in the church at Quebec half naked, and nearly frozen; cality amongst infants under two months old, and with much difficulty the poor thing was kept alive under such conditions, should amount to nearly for two days Another in a similar condition in the Obapol of the St Joseph Astlum, &c, &c.

11. Hundreds of others brought from great dissymptom of any negligence on the part of the tances without having tasted milk, or nourishment of any kind, either during the long voyage or previous to their departure.

We admit that the mortality is large; but the We need not continue this tale of horror .ges at which that mortality chiefly occurs, is aff These are the conditions under which, alwost ufficient refutation of the infamous insinuations without exception, the infants of the Roundling of the Witness. The annexed table shows the Hospital are received by the Sisters; and we actual number of deaths amongst the Foundlings gare sure that there is no medical man but who during the first six months of 1864, and the re gwill agree with us that it is marvellous that, of Binfants so exposed, and so treated immediately During these six months there occurred amongst supon coming into the world any should escape he infants of the Lounding Asylum 273 deaths. Here are some further statistics on the

> From the Times Dublin correspondence of the 6th January last it appears that at the opening of a ward for children in the Meath Hospital, and in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin and other dignitaries—a Report was read on the subject of infant mortality under the most favor-

"That the mortality of children in London up to ated against the Sisters of the Foundling Hos Rount In Berlin on an average of 40 years, ending

Sheld! when it is so greatly affected by the greatest amongst those infants who had been for slighest change in the political conditions of a the longest period exposed to its deleterious in- Mcountry; and if the average infant mortality of fluences; whilst if, on the contrary, that Berlin were raised from 55 to 71 per cent by a mortality be owing to couses over which the Sis Michange from a state of peace to that of war, is sters of Charity have no control, and which there anything to be wondered at in the fact that they do their best by kind and judicious treat Ethe mortality amongst the exposed and ill-treated ment to counteract, we should find that the sinfants of the Foundling Hospital rises sometimes mortality was the least amongst those who had to about 80 per cent on the whole number re-

of the case? Why these; that of 273 deaths 顯Foundling Hospital, if after all it can effect so 219 happened amongst infants during the first affiltile?" We reply that its advantages are many two months after their reception, against 54 in Band great. In the first place it dominishes the the course of the next four months. This proves amount of child marder; and though the mother that the great mortality of the infant charges of mucho abandons berchild to the Poundling Hospital or mudicious treatment on the part of its managemont, in intent at least, a marderess. In the second ers; and that, on the contrary, the latter do, to affinlace, the mestimable blessing of Buptism is severy great extent, manage by the cares which genred to the infent, and its eternal solvation is they larush upon their infant charges, to counter-gious assured; and in the third place, a certain act the pernicious influences to winch the latter number of infants, small to amount, it is true, jority of the infants brought to the Asylum are mountered by their parents to concent their

fortunate infants deposited by unnatural parents the Sisters, they would marvel, not at the great because there is a "Casualty Ward" wherein at their doors; but he shrinks not from insinuat-amortality, but at the large percentage rescued from such cases as their's are received. No I' is mg as much; and he directly astributes the great death amongst rulants so dangerously exposed; In the moral as in the material order. Hospitals amount of infant mortality which our city statis- and at the heroism, and self sacrificing charit, and Foundling Asylums are the symptoms, and nes record, to the Founding Asylum, and the of the kind ladies by whom this marvel is the concomitants, not the courses or antecedents, Not disease, either physical or societal. Illicit Let us come to facts, which we would late connexions and their fruits abound in Canada, Savoid, were it not that the cowardly insinuations and in the United States - whenceso many of the The frightful infant mortality of Montreal is, well of the Witness compel us in justice to the Sis- infant charges of the Montreal Foundling Asyeters of Charity to raise a corner of the veil that polithat institution, but because the passions are strong, and the restraints of religion have been tal are, as our readers may well unagine, chil-gling Asylum is this - That whilst it greatly dren of dissolute parents, born in shaine, the diminishes the temptation to child murder, it beirs of crime and debauchery. Often has their grunning to the paths of virtue, which would be existence been tampered with ere yet they saw closed to her, were she ever to be accompanied

Ordination. - On Quinquagesima Sunday. His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa conferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on M. Ambroise Rafard of the Diocess of Quebec, who was also subsequently appointed Vicaire at St. Roch's of Quebec.

A Foregone Conclusion.-It is significant that in the Loudon Times of the 9th February it is announced as certain, and on the strength of information received from Canada, that the St. Alban raiders " have been ugain put on their trial, and the leader at least is to be surrendered."- Times, Feb. 9.

The farce of a trial, and the mockery of judicial proceedings might surely have been dispensed with, since the rendition of the accused has been determined upon from the first.

There is an Exhibition now in progress at the Mechanic's Hall under the auspices of the " Art Association" of Montreal which well deserves encouragement from the public, and the patron age of all persons of taste, and gifted with a love for the fine arts. The Exhibition contains a fine selection of Oil and Water Colour Paintings Engravings and Photographs of celebrated pictures, and Canadian scenery; and with so many claims we since tely trust that it will meet with the encouragement which the zeal and good taste of its promoters most richly deserve.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE-February, 1865. -The story " Une de Perdue, Deux de Trou sees" is continued; and we have besides several well written articles on the other subjects, - one by M. Royal on the proposed "constitutional changes," from which the writer anticipates great commercial advantages, and mereased intercourse betwixt the Canadas and the Lower Provinces. We fear that he is too sangume. The little intercourse betwirt the different Provinces of British North America is owing to their peculiar physical, and not to their political, conditions .-They lie so scattered, and so far apart from one another, that intercourse betwixt them is as difficult almost as betwirt New Zealand and Red River. They are effectually separated from one another by a foreign country; and in one word, Halifax is further from Montreal, and more difficult of access, than is Boston, or Portland, or New York. We fear that in spite of Confederation, or Federation, or whitever other silly name may be given to the scheine of Union now in contemplation, these physical conditions will remain unaltered; that our winters will be as long and as severe as ever; that the St. Lawreace will be frozen over during a great part of the year; and that a journey of six hundred miles will always be longer and more expensive than one of three bundred miles. In short we fear that, no matter what Acts of Parliement may say to the contrary, the best wheat and other grain-growing districts of Central Canada will always be nearer to the State of New York than to Nova Scotia; and so long as this great physical fact remains unaltered, communication betwirt Central Canada and the said State of New York, will be easier, cheaper, and therefore more frequent than with Nova Scotia or New Bronswick. Could we tow the latter up the the Gulf, and moor them, say in Lake Ontario, or Lake Erm, where they could be of easy access, it would be all right; but so long as they re main where they are, and so long as the territory of the United States interposes between us and them, we do not think that any amount of Reso lutions, or any political appliances whatsoever, will be successful in overcoming the physical obstacles to which the little intercourse existing betwixt the Canadas and the Lower Provinces is exclusively due. If we could manage to run a tunnel from Montreal under the United States, New Brunswick, the Bay of Fundy and so on to Halifax, passengers might be put in at one endi and, on the principle adopted by the London underground rathroad, might be delivered in good condition and in due time at the other end, or Halifax. But without the adoption of some such plan, or the establishment of a line of balloons to carry goods and passengers, we do not see how the intercourse betwint this country and Nova Scotia is to be materially increased by Confederation.

Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

We have an article on William Blake; one on Aristotle's History of Anunals.; then orticles on Forester's Biography of Sir John Elliott .-The several translations of the Iliad; Memoirof Sir Robert Wilson; Syriae Manuscripts; Epigrams; and an excellent political article ou the " United States as an Example." With the January number a new volume of the Long don Quarterly commences.

NOUVEAU MOIS DE MARIE.-A manual of the diocess of Montreal, dedicated to the faithful and to all who lave the Blessed Mother of God. most acceptable to those to whom it is offered by the learned and devout priest from whom it pro- but the correspondent cannot consistently agree ready announced that last week five soldiers and ceeds.

Brothers, Montreal.

tices of a work by H. Taine on English Literapaper on Hamlet, and a review of Dr. Draper's on the origin and nature of evil, under the caption " Whatever is, is Right."

The Month: A Magazine of Literature, Science and Art. The Lamp: An Illustrated Jour nal of General Literature. Fire Side Readings: A Monthly Catholic Innstrated Maga-Zine for the young:

The above publications are kept constantly on hand by Thos. Riddell, Great St. James' Street, Montreal, and contain much interesting, instructive, and profitable reading matter for both old and young, on very moderate terms. The annual subscription to The Lamp is but \$1.75, and to Fire Side Readings only sixty cents, or three shillings. The Month is more costly, its subscription price being \$3.50 per annum, but it is well worth the money. The current numbers of the Month contain a very interesting tale of the days of the Elizabethan persecution and a biographical sketch of the great Suarcz; and we can with much plea-ure commend it, and the other periodicals on our list to the favorable attention of the Catholic public.

To the Editor of the True W tress Sir,-The first meeting of the Weeth Saint Pairtek's Juvenile Literary Society was held in the Separate School Room, on M . sp. the 13th uit., when the following officers were that elected, Fiz. :-

Tuomas M'Cormick-President. Masters P Stanley and T Malone, V. . 2. Pres. John and James Costello-Deputies. Professor Da Monchell Treasurer. Master R. Browne-Rec. Sec. Mr. James M. Donagh-Cor. Sec.

The S parate School Grand Musical and Dramatic Concert, held in the Town Hall on Thursday the 16th ult., was a complete success. The performers were pupils under Miss Lyons and Mr. MacCormick, (late Professor Saint) Joseph's College, Ottawa), assisted by A. L. Da Mouchel, Esq., and some of the most accomplished ladies of Perth, viz .- Mr. Seery and Mrs. Ferland, who are foremost in every good work; Mis. O'Brien, daughter of W. O'Brien, Miss Viaggie Nichol, whose spirit-stirring strains St. John It a dense and crowded auditory bathed render her a worthy need of the far famed Cate- in tears, if the warm gushing tear coursing down the donian musical composer; Miss Ferland, Miss M.Donogh, Miss Stanley, Miss Kerr, Miss pupils under Mr. M. Cormick surpassed all expectation, they performed the most critical parts unconcernedly and with the greatest case. Mas- salvation of souls. ter P. Stapley cannot be surpassed in this quarter; the other populs were Masters J. and M. Costelloe, Malone, B. Hogan, R. and P. Browne, A. Ferland, D. Kerr, and E. Connelly. Martin Lee, E.q., Law student, the most talented justly "in number weight, and measure."

To the Edilo of the True Wilners.

3. " The Pope and majorny of bishops can have been wrong in believing, from a file interpretation of a cassage of Holy Scripture, that the sun goes round the earth."

2 " We esenot say that all that is contained in Seriolare is revealed

Dear Sir, - The conclusion of your remarks on your correspondents' communications, published in your issues of the Oth and 24th inst., seems to be that he and you are agreed upon the merits of the above propositions. Frattered, though I may teel. with such admission, I cannot consistently accept it unreservedly and without allering some further observations on the matter. I have great pleasure to deed in finding that we seree as to the first proposition. I admit with you that "it might be main-mined without actual beresy," and you admit with me that it is male serums, adding that it is one which you " would not undertake to bold or detend," only contenting "that it may perhaps be main accord with out actual heresy." Wowntustanding that admitted agreement, ine T. W. observes that its correspondent it almost seems, confounds those two things [pelieving and tenching] 'and argues as if believing and tracking, or propounding to the Crurch, were one and the same thing.' Now, Sir, I fail to perceive what can warrant toe T. W., in saying that. Does it, perhaps, draw that inference from the fact of their both agreeing? What then, Sir, would the T. W. have concluded against him, if they happened to LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW -Jan., 1865. disagree? But, as it is always togical to retort even a bid argument, the correspondent might, with a better right, conclude from the same premises, that the f.W. "It almost seems, confounds those two

things.' Tue readers will have observed that the second proposition under consideration, as ata ed in your isand of 2d December that, is: "We cannot say that all that is contribed in Somptone is revealed," such that it has been altered into this other one: "not all that to contained in Scripture is invealed," on which the T. W. affects to argue, although I need not remark that these two propositions are not perfeetly identical. The first one is the contradictory of the proposition which I have endeatured to establish, viz, 'We can say,' in a true and appropriate | waiting to seceive them. The car from what we sense, 'that all that is contained in Scripture is re vested; the second one is not so, because, the term revelation' having several meanings, it may be devotion for the Month of May by a Priest of said in one sense ' that all that is our kined in Scrip- ! ture is revealed,' and it may be said in another sense Police on the ir netier reported several cases of this that certain things are not revealed. To maintain the first proposition, 'We canuot say,' . . . and It contains smisble prayers and meditations for you are bound to refute, or at least to deny, the con It contains smisble prayers and meditations for tradictory 'We can say,' which I pretend I have every day of the month, and will prove so doubt proved. The F.W. therefore is welcome to agree with its correspondent in condemning the proposition 'We caugot say &c.' 'as false, to say the least;'

WESTMINSTER REVIEW - January, 1865 .- only may, but must, be maintained.' The corres-Leouard, Scott & Co., New York: Dawson pondent holds, and has endeavored to show, that we can say'-not in a louse and popular sense, but in a true, appropriate and authorized sonse, in The present number is the first of a new the sense in which theologians teach that 'revealvolume of this leading Protestant periodical, ed truths only are the object of divine faith'that all that is contained in Scripture is revealed whose articles are always distinguished by the The T. W. denies it absolutely by asserting that ability and the research of the writers. The not only we may, but that we must maintain the contradictory proposition: 'We cannot say &c. number of the Review for January contains no- To pretend that there is but 'an apparent difference of opinion betwirt them,' is a visible imposition. As well might it be said that: to bold at the same time that we can say that all that is Science of Language. After these come a contained in Scriptus is revealed,' and that 'we cannot say &c.,' is but 'on apparent' absurdity. The T.W. camils that 'we can say &c.,' for it listory of the Intellectual Development of does not even attempt to refute the arguments of the correspondent, but holds that 'we cannot say Europe; an article on Circumstantial Evidence so To maintain its position, therefore, the T. W. comes next, followed by a metaphysical treatise has to establish the following proposition: 'We can say that all that is comminded in Scripture is

revealed, though we cannot say so; which have the assurance to say it will not do it after-

Yours, truly, D. M. P.

UBITUARY.

It is with deep sorrow and regret we have to chronicle, in this weeks issue, the demise of a pious, amiable, and talented youth, Mr Francis Malligan. The deceased was brother to the zeslous, much re-

DEATH OF A STUDENT.

vered and respected Parish Priest of Clifton Niagara Falls, at whose residence the melanchuly event to which we allude took place an Wednesday, the 15th ultimo, at 4 o'clock p m Leaving Ireland his native soil, deceased came to

this country some five years since with a view to share the society of a fond brother, and to prepare himself for the Sacred Ministry to which, with the Divine blessing, he deroutly aspired.

Possessed of good sound abilities, he successively studied, with eminent success, in the colleges of St Michael's Toronto, and of thur Lady of Augels, Suspension Bridge N. Y. He was on the point of beginning his Philosophical course when alas ! God had made other dispositions in his regard had decreed to call him to Himself and to fit to his brow that imperishable crown of joy and immortality which is in store for the just man.

For some months' previous to his demise the pro carious state of his benith obliged him to suspend his studies and repair to the residence of his brother where nothing was left undone to soothe and alleviare his suff-ring condition. But it was all to no purpose. He sank rapidly under his disease; the energies of nature began to flag and ebb away; and no doubt could be entertained of the fight issue Hence all were prepared for the sad event of Feb cases loth ult,, to which we allude with deep and hear!felt gorrow.

The functal obsequies were celebrated on Friday, the ! 7th is a very impressive and solemn manner The Bier was accompanied to Oburch by a numerous cortege composed of pedestrians and carriages. The ceremonial used on such occasions, was scrupulously observ d. The ceremonial used on such occasions, was scrapulously observed. Of the clergy we noticed the following: - Very Rev. J. Walsh V. G. P.P. Duffin's Creek: of the Descery of St. Catharines, Very Rev. Dean Grattan P.P. St. Catherines; Rev. J Hibin P.P. Ningara Town; Rev. C, Wardy P P. Thorold; also Rev, J U'Kceffe and Rev, Father Hen nessy, both of the Beminary of Our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge, N.Y., Rev. F. Rooney officialed as celebrant; Rev. C. Vincent, Deacon; Rev. J.O Keeffe Sub deacon; Rev, A. Finan, Master of Ceremonies; and the absolutions both in Church and at the grave were performed by the Very Rev. J. Walsh Y.G. At the conclusion of the Solemn requiem Mass, the Rev. Father Bennessy M, A, ascended the pulpit and de livered a brilliant discourse. He read as his text certain portions of the 4th ch, of Wiedom, and some E-q., J. P., who is a second Catherine Hayes; pessages of the 11th ch, of the Gospel according to palid cheek, if the deep heaving sigh of the heart, audibly heard and sensibly manifested, are unnis takable evidence of deep and vivid feeling, then has Pindar, &c., deserve the highest praise. The the Reverend Father proved himself adequate to the occasion, and employed the rich and varied talents with which God has blessed him, to the first and

We offer our small tribute of condolence to the re vered Pastur of Cluston, on the trying affliction be has been called on to endure, in the loss of a dearly beloved brother. But we know that whatever hap These punis were formerly under the care of a Benion Panish and it is for the best, and that ann learned young gentleman in Perth .- Com. persons die oung, and innocent, and holy, far from repining theseat we should rejoice and be glad; be cause they have escaped the contagion of a wicked world. So much is implied in the diction of the in spired wisdom. "He pleased God and was beloved and being amongst sinners he was translated. He was taken away lenst winkedness should after his understanding or malice beguite his soul. His soul pleased God; therefore He besteved to bing him out of the midst of faiquities; but the people see this and undestand not, nor lay up such things in their bearta."- Com.

> We copy the following from the Kingston Whig: -" Chiuring. Barton Poster, an American, was charged with attempting to kidoap a young man from Believille, but the case was adjourned before any ev: dence was taken. It appears that the young man had been drugged in Belleville, for he had no recollection of having Belleville or anything else till he lound himself sleeping in a tavers in Market Square the next morning, with a sleigh ready to take him over. As soon as he found out how he had been used, he informed the police, and had the fellow ar-

We have also to add that on the 14th inst., Cap: James received information that two young men. sous of Mr. Mills and Mr. Earle, were conveyed to Kingston by the noon train. He immediately telegraphed, and a ceived the following reply :

Arrested boys Mills and Barle in company with a boy named Patiey, belonging to Tudor near Jordan. Arran ements we e at once made for the return of the young lads, who were sto on from their surente by some scoundred who tr dea in the simplicity of youth. We must that speedy punishment will over tike Burton Poster and others engaged in this kind of traffic This Foster we understand has long resided in Madoc, and has receatly returned to utilievite from the States.

Wholesale Desertion - Six Soldiers of the 60th Ri ics Spiritet Away in a Rought Car - The American Ouston House officer at Island food was somewhat puzzied on Thursday to classify the contents of a freight car which was attached to a train from Point St. Charles. On unlocking the der, a sarge of and fire privates of the 60th Killes marched out, and were soon escurted away by a recruiting critical who was could ascertain yesterday, was tocked up at Point St. Unarie , and afterwa de ran into the Bonaventure Deput, whence it started for the United States This is for the occurrence of the kind. The Government character last summer cases of even a more susti clous asture thin the above W etner there is any complicity on the part of the officials of the road we are not prepared to say; but the matter should be thoroughly sitted, and the guilty parties brought to jus ice. - Montreal Heruld.

THE LATE DESERTING OF SOLDIERS - We have alwith the T.W. in defending it as 'one which not a non commissioned officer of the 65th Rifles, con-

casted themselves to a fraight car at Bonaventure Station, from which, on its bing opened at is and Pond, they made their exit and were taken to obarg by a party of American substitute brokers who were in waiting for their prey. It seems, however. that another man stealer than the one they were consigned, managed to decoy them away, together with a lad who accompanied them from Montreal and by administering a powerful drus, thought to retain them in his possession until he could pocket a share of the bonniy or their enlistment in the United States army. The party entitled to them, however, succeeded in remaining possession of the men, who on reaching Buston, vers at once enlisted in the Pederal rank and file, the two soldier crimps pocketing \$3,000 in greenbacks by the transaction. The lad having become so ill from the effects of the powerful dru (said to have been strychnine) was retained over night at Island Pond, where he suffered great hodily and mental prostration, but he was forwarded on the following morning in this state to Boston for en listment. This, we believe, is one of many similar instances of the iniquitous system of obtaining recruits from Canada for the American service .-

We regard it as a blot, a disgrace on the patriotism that most be paid for its services. While our members hang on to their sessional wages, they never can rise above the unworthy suspicion that their public spirit is to be menaured and ascertained by his per diem wages. We do not charge that our legislators are me cenary above the common average. But we do say that the parriation which must be quickened, fed, nourished and sust-fined by mile age and indemnity as the sessional altowance is termed by way of cluding the vulger use of the term, wages or hire, is not worth the price the country pays for the article, since the man who will not come into Parliament without being paid for his ser vices ought to stay at home. The highest honor that can be conferred on a man is that of a representative of the people in the Legislature. But the man who gauges his honor and fixes its worth in connection with a money value is hardly the person to set in the Councils of the country. These things are becoming effere in the American Republic. Hired representative primary meetings and nominating conventions, have told fearfully on the morality of the public men in the Legislatures of the United States. That country is about to uph-ave and throw over the very institutions which we are taking to our embraces, and fosoring and oberishing as necessary element in our Government. - Quebce Dailo Neure

WHAT INVITED EMIGRATION DOES FOR US. -From an account in the O-tawa Union it appears that a party of emigrant boys sent to this country from England and Scotland have turned out badly. Some have been sent from reformatory prisons, others are orphans sent out in charity, but all are here without protectors. The had hanits of some of them have have chang to them since their arrival in Canada, and though the immigration agent in Ortawa procured them situations, they have not been able to keep them on account of their thieving propensities. One of these boys, a Scottish orphan, was picked up in the streets by a beverelent genilemen one cold meht; and to saving him from the danger of Oats freezing to death he tried to procure the lad a lodging at different taverus, but nowhere would they take in for money or charity. It seems he was but too well known. This same lad had burned the barn of a farmer he lived with in the country and robbed him, and had also a subsequest employer to the city of Ottawa. The boy has gone unpunished by a false leniency .-His criminal character deprives him of earning a hvelshood, and he is left to provi about the city compelled to steal or starve. In drawing public attention to such a case the Union has done the first thing necessary towards applying remedial and preventive means to such a faulty system of emigration. If unreclaimed criminal boys are to be sent to Canada, our country will soon suffer all the evils which the Australian colonies have suffered from the working of the transportation system, and which the Southern colonists have at length successfully resisted. The bad results of the efforts of the benevoient ladies and gentlemen who gave these young criminals a change to redeem their characters-at the same time exposing them to fresh temptations—should act as a warming and deter them from again nadertaking such a scheme without taking means to ensure that it will not end simply as a trans-Mantation of crime and pauperism. - Kingston

REMITTANCES RECRIVED.

Varennes, Rev Mr Desautels, \$4; Aubottsford, Rov Mr St Georges, \$2; Onan, J Carr, \$1; Hamilton, J Bun, \$2; Vankier's Hall, D Jaces, \$2; Mirchell Ber J Scani D. \$1; Hemmingford, D Mackella, \$2: St Jerone, J McLaugnio, \$2; Mre Ent. Rev Mr Tales, \$2; At issunville, J Forlong \$2; Vankteck Hat, D Food, \$3; Kagston, Majer Hirbert, \$3; Thurond, R.A. Campbel, \$2; St. John, N.E., Rev P. Farte I \$10; Luchine, Rev N.P.a.e. \$2; St. Suphia, J. Guffia, \$2; Painte Chaire, J. B. oberics, \$3; St. Ce saire, Rev Mr D-snoyers, \$1 : Stargesborn, Rav T'J Prudholmm, \$2; Kingston, N.B., Rev J C Murray, \$3; Amberettung, Bor P D Leurent, \$2; H. wkes nary, W Laior, \$1; Baraston, 2 Moore, \$2; Tannon M Kirk, \$2; Sherrington, T Whaten, \$2; Ropentig-ny, J Beaudom, \$1; St Feex de Valois, E Assetta, SI; Plattsburgh, N Y. R-v Peres Colate \$4; Br Johns, J. C'Caiu, \$2; Lecolie, H. Barker, 2 dollars; Quebec, T D l'ins \$1; Pergusons Palls, Churles Hodinger, \$2; K. nyon, \$13.03; Alex McDounell, \$3; Gaspe Bosin, J. J. Kavanegh, \$5; Kommore, J. Kinstiein \$2; Dartford Miss B Coront, \$2; Chain my, Dr Des Grom its, \$1 Rewdon, Jan Daly, \$2 Quebec, Rev Mr Pinace, \$2 50; Rav Mr Lecours, \$2; orth Laucaster, A McRoad \$2; Lacotte, M. Lyons, \$2; Frezroy Harbor - Jas Farrell, \$1; North Waketion, Rev U Ger, \$2; Turon, J P McDonett, \$1. S. J. seph, Rev J Noting at, \$2; Lyndunett A Mc Ardie, \$2: Huntingdon, Jas Figan \$2; St Romusid a Eichiman, Rev P Saxe, \$2; Alexandria, J Meln tosh, \$2; 8. Thomas, Jas Parebeire \$1; Mitton, T Huckett, \$2; St Bridget D McBride, \$5; Brockville, sev J O'Brien, \$2; Papiaeanville, E Joubart, \$2; Rawdon; R E Gorcoreso \$2; St Annee, Patrick Gurran, St. P. ib; B. Byr e, \$5; a more, P. Whend \$4; West M Ginives D Frankis, \$2; Kars J Menweeny, \$1; Strivicia he, Rev Mr Ogellette \$2; Lindsay D Motomey, \$1; Rov E J House \$2; St Canate J Power, \$2; Avion, R Hinnaa, \$2; Camberland, J. Morris. \$1; Rainsay, M. Foley. \$2; Cartion, S. B. Breton. \$2; Limitary Reading Room, \$2; Ningers, Velo Rev. J. Carroll. \$350; St. Hya. centhe, R Nigle \$4; Arienat, N 8, it-v fl Gerrair, \$2,50; Se Andrews, & Malarain, \$2; Press. W Mengher, \$2; Sorei, Rev F Prace, \$2; East Hawk-shury, J Ward \$2; Pore: Rivers, E Bernard, 33 : Benertor, W Mattie \$3 ; Des J menius Rapids, it Ry .n Si; L. vis, F Portier, \$2; Leouards Hill, P Piromona \$2: Westwood, J & Driccoil, \$2. Fer T Unberry, Grand River - D Abern, \$2.

Per A D McDonald, St Raphaels Alex Carbet, \$2 Per J Dirin, Perth - M Stanly, \$2; Ciayton, P X alunde, \$2.

nationde, \$2.
Per J Cantillon, Sillery J McKenna, \$2
Per J Carroll, Rawdon-L Dupuis, \$2 Per P Lynch, Allumette Island-P Gregg, \$2,50.

Per W H Millan, West McGillivrary Beif, \$5; M Per L Lamping, Rempiville-Rev W Harty, \$2; H Laughlio, \$5.
Prr Rev J J Collins, Kast Hawkesbury-- J Maloney, \$2.50; Chatham, P Bazter, \$2,50; Carleton Place, Rev E Vanghan, \$2 Per J B Looney, Dundas -- T O'Leary, \$2; Rev J O'Rielly, \$2; Beverly, M O'Connor, \$2.
Per Rev J J Chisholm, Alexandria D MacDonell, 28.5 Lucatet. \$2; D MacDonell, 28.5 Lachiel, \$2,50. Per Rev J McNuity-Seif, \$2; M Donnelly, \$2. Per J Egan, London James State, S1. Per J O'Sullivan, Norwood P O Poley \$2. Per M Houlahan, Dixou's Corners-M Houlahan, \$2; T Houlahan, \$2 Per Rev K J McDonald, Arisaig -- A McGillivray, Antigonish, \$2; A Chiebolm, \$2. Pe- T Nangle, Elginfield - Rev J Murphy, \$3;

Club. \$12. Por R. v C A Boissonneault, Hemmingford - Self, \$2; Club, \$16 50. Per Rev Mr Payette, St Sophie - Self, \$2 : A Narav

£2.25.

Per P O Kelly, Yarbolton -- Self, \$2; Fitzroy, \$7.
Per J Prendible, Mitchell -- Mrs Bowie, \$2.
Per P McGuire, Cobourg -- T Wiseman, \$2.
Per J Feeny, Brantford -- Self, \$2; R McGregor,

Per P Tobin, Richmond - Self, \$1; Melbourne, J Phelan, \$2. Per Rev M Lalor, Picton - Mrs P Lowe, 24

Por R v G A Hay, St Andrews - M O'Neil, \$2. Per J H Crooks, Nowmarket-Rev J A Christy, Per P Pord, Prescott-P Moran, \$2.

Per P Purcell, Kingston, - John Burke, \$1; M. Quinc, \$1; P McCowal, \$2; Wolfe Island, J Gray, 32; Brewer Mills, A McLaughlin, \$2; P Murphy, \$1,25; O McDonald, \$2. Per W Hart , Laculte, - self, \$1; E Dowling, \$5;

Rev M hare, heading, sen, pi; E Dowling, po; Rev A Labelle, \$2.50; Mrs Laverty, \$1. Per E McCormack, Peterboro, J Carew, \$1; Ashburnban, S Olnney, \$1; J McCabe, \$1; Olnna-bee, O McCarthy, \$1,50; South Duoro, J Crowley, \$2; P Melver, \$2.

Birth.

At Westwood, Co. Peterburo, C. W., on the 2nd Instant, Mrs. J. S. Driscoll of a daughter.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.) B. d. E. d. Flour, country, per gi 15 8 to 13 0 Untrical, do11 3 to 12 0 ludian Moul 11 0 to 11 9 Peas per min Beans, small white per min, 5 0 to 6 lioney, per lb 0 5 to 0 0 0 to 0 do. Lurd. Potatoes, per beg 3 0 to 3 6 0 0 to 0 Rggs, fresh, per dozen 0 10 to Butter, fresh per lb, 1 2 to 1 6 Do salt, 0 11 to 1 0 Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs. 0 0 to 0 0 do..... 1 9 to 1 11

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, March 6, 1864.

Flour-Pollards, \$2,90 to \$3,10; Middlings, \$3,30 \$3.65; Pine, \$3,60 to \$3,76; Super, No. 2 \$3.95 to \$4,05; Euperline \$4.25 to \$4.35; Fancy \$4,45 to \$4,50, Extra, \$4,60 to \$4,75; Superior Extra \$4,80 to \$5,00; Bag Floor, \$2,35 to \$0,42

Oatmeal por brl of 200 lbs, \$4,60 to \$5,00: Wheat -U. Canada Spring, ex care, sold at 87c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,00 to \$5,50; Inferior Pots, \$0,00 to \$0,00; Pearle, in demand, at \$5 45 to \$6,50.

Butter-Store packed in small packages at 160 19 20c; and a lot of choice Dairy Ooc. Eggs per doz, 15c.

Lard per 1b, fair demand at 00c to 00c.

Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Cut-Meats per ib, Hame, canvassed, 9c to 10c;

Pork - Quiet: New Mess, \$90,00 to \$00,00; Prime Mess, \$19,75 to \$20; Prime, \$00,00 to \$60,00. - Monireal Witness Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. -\$7 00 to \$7 50 Hay, per 100 bandles

-\$0,00 to \$0,00 Straw, Beef live, per 100 be 4 50 to 6,00 ..\$8 00 to \$6,50 ancep,

ST. PATRICK'S OHURCH.

TO LET,

PEW No. 136, opposits the Pulpit. Require at this Office.

TO PRINTERS.

PRESS FOR SALE.

NORTHROP'S POWER PRESS, in excellent condition, FOR SALE. Particulars may known by anplying at this Office. Price - \$500. It is in pereet working order, and no wase damaged, worked by steam, it can easily take off 1000 an hoor. The size of the hed is 30 a 45.

For particulars, app y at this Office. Montreal, Jan. 5, 1865.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horun, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos 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

Freuch and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be OPER to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annom (payable half yearly in Acvance.)

Use of Libra y during stay, \$2. The Anina Session commences on the 1st Bep. temler, an ends on the First Thursday of July. July 41st, 1861.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Pashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON & News Depot, Corner o: Crais and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. -Jan. 17, 1864.

Service of the servic

PORRIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 9 .- The Moniteur publishes the following Imperial decree, signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by M. Baroche, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice and Public Worship, dated the 8th of February, 1865, in reference, to the Bishops of Moulins and of Besancon having read the Encyclical from the pulpit:-

"We have decreed, and decree as follows:-"Art 1. There is an abuse in the fact of having read from the pulpit a portion of the Eucychical Letter, the reception and publication of which were not authorised by us throughout the terday says .-French Empire.

"Art II. Our Minister of State, &c., is ordered to see this decree carried out, which will be inserted in the Bulletin des Lois."

The Moniteur also publishes the following: -"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, having received the Emperor's orders, has requested the Ambassador of His Majesty to the Holy See to complain of two letters addresed by the Apos tolic Nuncio to the Bishops of Orleans and Poitiers,-letters which have been published in the public journals, and which constitute a breach of the rules of international and French public law."

Paris, Feb. 7, 1865 .- Since my last letter the pamphlet of Mgr. Dupanloup has passed through twenty one editions, and became an attention of the Paris press for the last fortnight, is naturally viewed in opposite lights by contending parties. Looking first to some of the dominant organs of the press-whilst the Opinion Nationale, an atheistical paper, represents it as a reculade and a parachute, in fact, a shield to the Encyclical, which had gone too far, La France takes up, as usual, an impossible nion and play the peace-maker between the extremer parties.

The fact is, however, that the revolutionary the right of pence. press is shut up and utterly discomfited by the Papal and Episcopal documents, of which the former, to use the expression of an eminent French publicist of my acquaintance, is a complete reussite (success), while the Bishop's brothure has produced an effect so immense that nothing comparable to it has occurred at Paris for years. I have ascertained from the same authority that the revolutionary party are tres enrages at this result, while the Emperor is re-M. Baroche, in lending himself to the misinterpretations of ignorant journalists. Indeed, it the bureaux of Legitumist and Rationalistic journols are inundated with letters from Cures and he inferior Clergy, protesting their adherence sumed to insinuate that a large section of the lower Clergy disagreed with their superiors, and are democratic in their tendencies.

On the whole I understand that the pamphlet has had the most salutary effect on wavering minds, and is the means of a great increase of fervor in the devotion of Parisians.

A conversation I lately had with a free-thinker of Protestant connection establishes the accuracy of these views. He, repeating the cant bless him!"- Times Cor. phrases of his school, and of the revolutionary press, assumed that the Encyclical was an encroachment of Courch authority, or, as he called it, Papism, on the whole terrain of secular affairs converting Catholics into so many slaves. To this I objected that the Enzyclical had been mistranslated, and that the Bishop of Orleans had shown that its true sense was simply a vindication of the great principles of truth, morality, and social order from those who would reduce all to chaos. His rejoinder was the usual areument of those unable to contend with facts, and with the logic of Monseigneur Dupanloup. He proceeded, namely, to assert, without a shadow of evidence, that the Bishop is by no means thought to be orthodox, and that his pamphlet does not express the real sense of the Encyclical or the mind of the Pope. My reply was short and easy, and I trust conclusive, for I merely pointed to the fact that the Pope had sanctioned an Italian translation of the Bishop's pamphlet at Rome, and that the Nuncio at Paris had written to the Bishop to complement him on his excellent defence of the Papal document .- Cor. Weekly Register.

All topics, fade into insignificance before the coming struggle in the Senate in France, where the Opposition, as well as in the Corps Legislatif, cannot fail to be of a far more definite and organised character than it has been for years. Mgr. D'Arboy and the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordenux reserve their detence of the Encyclical for the Senate, Cardinal Matthieu will justify his courageous initiative in his place as senator, and Mgr. Dupanloup, though unhonoured with a seat in the legislature, will be represented by his noble protest, which will form the text book of every orator, to whom the Holy See will look fur the defence of its rights. The national as well as Catholic spirit pervading its every line is the best reply to the state charge of want of patriot ism brought against the Ultramontane party, and its appeal to the sacred character of the national engagements, its withering sarcasm on the many lapsed of national honor sanctioned by the Ministry, its avoidance of all that can excite the hate of parties, and its marvellous adroitness in placing Piedmont and not France in the wrong, and appealing straight to her feeling of l'honneur des drapeau, form a master-piece of political writing. The Convention is here winnowed and found to be chaff - weighed in the balance and found wanting in every element not only of justice but of common sense, a fact to which one contracting party is dissentient, a pretence of protection to the Pope which can deceive no one who does not wish to be deceived, and which is merely a diplomatic and international farce, to be followed by a tragedy of which this generation has not been a witness. The Bishop of Orleans spares no one, and while most acutely distinguishing between Piedmont and Italy, he lays bare the march of events from the Conference of Paris to the Convention of the 15th, with a clearness and brevity which defy denial and criticism, and which entitle them to the eternal gratitude not only of Catholics, not only of Frenchmen, but of honest men. he their creed or convictions what they may. So much had been slurred over and suppressed by those interested in its being forgotten; so much had been forgotten by the superficial students of contemporary history, that a corion of the purt five years was ne- Tablet,

cessary to enable the masses to form an appreciation of the scope and sim of the present treaty-of what France was pledged to, and how she was bound to keep that pledge of what Italy engaged to do and how she was likely to do it. Nothing short of the merciless dissection of the despatches, the debates, the discussions at public meetings, and the reports of the Italian press would have sufficed to prove the sense in which Italy at least understands the Convention, and is certain to act on it. That the pamphlet will be translated ere this in England, I take for granted; but such of your readers as can read it in the original should not fail to study it as a mesterpiece of language, and still more as one of and the greater part of the officers of the Papal army the noblest protests in behalf of right against might have followed the example of His Holiness, and sethat has ever issued from the pen of a Christian Bishop - Cor. of Tublet

Panis, Feb. 6.-The Memorial Diplomatique of yes-

We learn from Mexico that the Emperor Maximilian in an autograph letter addressed to the Pope, has himself undertaken to explain to his Holiness the imperious metives which have determined him to take the measures pointed out in his letter to the Minister

the most profound respect for the common father of the faithful, but he is none the less firm as concerns the duties imposed upon the Mexican Sovereign by the exigencies of the internal situation, and by the urgency of hastening the conciliation of the parties above whom the new dynasty ought to soar as a rallying point for the national aspira-

tions." The Frence Chambers were opened the 15th by a speech from the Emperor. His speech was mainly occupied with Domestic affairs. He was quile sileut on American uthits. It reters to the settlement | oldest parish churches of Rome; and sixteen Cardof the Danish question and French neutrality thereevent. This document, which has rivetted the in. It expatiates on the Italian convention and the benefits to be derived by Italy, as well as by the Holy See. The convention permits France to withdraw her troops from Rome, and it is as a mark of peace and conciliation. As regard Mexico the speech briefly says the new throne is becoming consolidated. The country is being pacified. Its immense resources are being developed the happy result of the va lour of of our soldiers, - the good sense of the Mexican population, and the energy and intelligence of the sovereign. The Emperor rejoices at the French position in attempting to put a Gallican face on triumphs in Japan, Africa, ac, and then proceeds to actually 963 Catholic Bishops in the world. There revolutionary measures, affects to scold the Opi- enlarge upon measures of domestic legislation, proclaiming an ardent desire to cultivate the arts of peace, to cultivate friendship with the different powers and to only allow the voice of France to be heard for

> An old soldier died at Mirecourt, in the Vosges on the 21st of January last, who, by a singular coincidence, was on duty on the 21st of January, 1793, at the foot of the scaffold on which Louis XVI. was executed. He subsequently served in the wars of the Repuclic and of the first Empire. His name was

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - Turin, Feb. 4. - The King, justly indignant at the disrespect shown to him on Monday night by the uproar outside his palace and the emptiness within it, thought of leaving Turin at once, ported to be very dissatisfied with this blunder of but his advisers prevailed upon him to remain and allow opportunity for expected apology and atonement. In a non-official manner the Government communicated with the municipality; and Gount appears that the machinations of the enemies of Fasolini, Prefect of the Province of Torin, urged the from anything that might endanger his popularity here, but he called together the Municipal Junta, which is a sort of committee composed of six member to the Bishops and the Encyclical, because the of the Common Council, joined to it some other mem-Opinion Nationale and other journals had pre- bers of the municipality, and deliberated. The resuit was that a mejority decided against taking con ciliatory measures, and, after that decision, the Syndic, whatever his own wishes might be, was powernight, the departure of the King was decided upon in a council of Ministers.

"Well," said a foreign friend to me yesterday afthey have booted the King out of Turin !" This cannot be taken as a great exaggeration. It is quite certain that when he departed " no man cried 'God

FLORENCE, Feb. 3.-King Victor Emmanuel arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening.

The city is illuminated and decorated with flags. Chamber of Deputies upon the legislative unification of Italy proposes the abolition of capital punish-

It is asserted that the King will visit Milen during the last few days of the Carnival, and that the Foreign Minister will accompany his Majesty.

Feb. 7 .- The Municipal Council of this city have agreed unanimously to present an aduress to the King, and a deputation for that purpose have already

left for Florence.

The Gaze ta di Torino of to-day denies the rumor that the Ministers of Foreign Powers have addressed complaints to the Government in reference to the conduct of the mob towards the Ambaesadors on the 30th of January last.

The Mazzinian organ, the Diritto, which has lately been more violent than ever in its language, has been seized twice within the last three days, for articles personally attacking the King. Such seizures, however, are nearly nominal; the greater part of the impression is distributed all the same, and the poison, it poison it be, filters through the public. The chief guiders are the newsvendors, who, under pretence that a paper has been sequestrated, sell it at four times its publishing price. "Except in the hisfour times its publishing price. tory of dynasties hurrying headlong to rain," says says the Diritto of this date, "we know not where to seek examples of such obstinate blindness as we have witnessed during these last days;" and much more in the same strain. Unfortunately, the conduct of Government and its agents has given only too much occasion for attacks in which truth is artfully mingled with exaggeration and treasonable in nendoes

On the Marches discontent is at its height, and a miserable little clique, usurping the names of the people, is holding meetings and passing resolutions in full defiance of the feeling of the better classes and the honest laboring population.

ROME. - A report is in circulation that last week Count de Sartiges presented another note to the Pontifical Government, but, on inquiring, I am told, on sacerdotal authority, that the nuncio at Paris Moneignor Chigi made the following communication to Cardinal Antouelli: -He had been received by the Emperor, but never with such an appearance of irritation. His Imperial Majesty declared that for many years he had done all that he possibly could to conciliate Rome with modern ideas, but to no purpose, and that he had been surprised by a moral blow (schinffo) in the form of the Encyclic and Syllabus. From that day, therefore, he resolved not to make any further attempts at conciliation, but enclosing himself within the sphere of the interests of France, he would give full course to the Convention, with or without the assent of the Pope. Another voce current on less authority, is that the French bishops had agreed to read the Encyclic and Syllabus from their chairs on the Feast of the Purification; that such an intention had come to the knowledge of the Emperor, and that Count de Sartiges was directed to communicate to His Holiness that in the event of such an intention being carried out the French flag would be lowered immediately. Whether true or not, it is evident that the revela tions between the Imperial and Pontifical Courts are most unsatisfactory, and that with the dogged conscientionsness of the Pops and the determined resistance of the Emperor it is impossible to say to what extremities things may be driven .- Cor. of

The photographers of Rome are all busy in printing portraits of Pins IX, as the demands which have come from France and Germany since the pub-

lication of the Encyclical surpass all expectations.

The Progresso Sociale, of Rome, has had the happy idea of opening its columns to a subscription to offer a sword of honor to each of two brothers, officers in the Prussian army, who have been compelled conscience did not allow them to fight a duel. This ides has so pleased the Holy Father that he has inscribed his name at the head of the list for the sum of 50 dollars. Cardical Antonelli, Mgr. de Merode, and the greater part of the officers of the Papal army of occupation also figure on the subscription list.

The arrest of the whole gang of thieres who infested Rome during the winter season has led to the discovery of their singular organisation. Their chief or "president" was a count; they also had a secretary, a treasurer, and other officials. It has also been found that they protended to have a political rharacter; namely, that of keeping up agitation in Rome during the season when most foreigners visit The young Emperor expresses himself in terms of her, and to bring about that the number of foreign visitors should be lessened from year to year, from the dread of their misdeeds .- Cor. Weekly Register

The Pontifical Annual for 1865, gives us the following particulars of the state of the Catholic Hierarchy: - The Pope bears the titles of Vicar of Jesus Christ, Succes-or of the Prince of the Apostles, Sovereign Pontiff of the whole Church, Patriarch of the

West, Primate of Italy, Metropolitan of Rome. The Sacred College of Uardinals consists of six fifty Cardinals Priests, bearing the titles of the fifty iancient hospitals of the Eternal City. Nine Cardof which belong to the Eastern rites; and 689 Episcopal Sees, forty-four of which belong to the Eastern rites. 127 of these Sees are vacant at present; and most of these are in Italy. Thirty-four titles of Archbishopraca in partibus infidelium are still kept up, and 201 titles of Bisnoprics. So that there are being loaded with pensions and honours. - Ib. are 101 Vicariates Apostolic, five Apostolic Delegations, and 21 Prefectships. Pius IX, has created four Archbishoprics and 14 Bishoprics, besides raising twelve Bishous sees to the Metropolitan rank, and creating fifteen Vicariates Apostolic, one Delegation, and six Prefectships.

The Pap-1 Diplomatic Service consists, at present, of eight Nuncios, at Brussels, Lisbon, Madrid, Mex-Ico, Munich, Naples, Paris, Vienna; three Internuncios at the Hague, Florence, and Hodesa, and Rio Janeiro; and one Charge d'Affaires at Lucerne. The population of the Papal States, including the usurped provinces, amounts to 3, 134, 688 inhabitants.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The State of Naples is, if possible, more disturbed than ever, and the political ferment is at its height. The demonstrations of the 15th in favour of Francis the II, have been the signal and excuse for a dozen arrests and perquisitions in the houses of the principal citizens of Palermo. The With some exceptions, the menugerie is entirely re-Murchese Mostillaro, Conte de Sanfilippo and others, newed once in five years. The proprietors are conhave been carried off to prison on the denunciation of the Church have received a signal defeat. For | Matquiz Rora, Syndic of the city, to take the steps | an anonymous correspondent of the Precursore, and desired. The Marquis is thought to have been averse | the Questura is occupied unceasingly in hunting out new Royaliet plots. The inquiry into the case of the deaf mute, Antonio Capello, forced on the Government by the perseverance of Signor Morvillo, and the interpellations of D'Ondes Reggio in the Chamber is suspended, for the facts elicited in the first two days' sitting of the court were so revolting that the Government quietly suppressed the rest of the proceedings. There was one feeling only manifested less. The consequence was that, late on Thursday by the audience, that of vehement disgust and indignation, and this was so boldly and unmistakably shown, that it was considered prudent to close the sittings. At San Giovanni Di Camerata (in Sicily) ternoon with some justifiable bitterness of tone, "so | twenty robbers took possession of the village -sacked it, robbed the principal proprietors of their money plate and linen, putting them to the torture to discover more; and when the dispatches left were still holding the place (a town numbering 3,000 souls). against the Italian troops, who, for once, were well employed. The country is unsafe; a mile out of the ever taken to New York was caught by an American never reach their destination and are never sent large towns, and the reactionary movement is re-Feb. 4. - The report of the Committee of the placed by highway robbery and murder by wholesale. The Piedmontese are powerless to struggle with the evil, for they are so cordially detested, that even to get rid of the robbers the inhabitants will not support them. An eruption has just broken out in Mount Eins, and the lave is flowing towards Catania, but as yet no danger is anticipated. The Pre fect of Messina has started for Catania with six fire engines, for what purpose does not appear from the relegram which announces his departure. Private letters from Sicily fully confirm all that is stated in the Liberal Italian press of the public insecurity, and persons who calumdiate the Government of Rome by adducing a few isolated thefts and street assaults, absurdly and intentionally exaggerated, should read the fearful chronicle of rapine and murder which form the staple of every local newspaper south of Naples. Law does not exist, or only in the form of drumbead court-martial; women, priests, and peasants are arrested, exiled, or shot without further preliminary than the order of a sub-lieutenant, and a reference to the Pica Law, while armed rubbers are devastating the country, and laying waste the entire island of Sicily, and the troops are utterly powerless to suppress the evil. 'Let us hear no more, says the Campagna del Popolo, ' of the impudent us sertions regarding the security of life and property; a real and criminal brigandage has replaced the political, and the Questurn is powerless before it. The facts of Camerata, true and banale as they are to us, will scarcely be credited in Europe, reading, as they do, like a page of the wars of the 13th century; but they are a natural consequence of the daily quota furnished to the infamous page of Italian history, whose initiative dates from 1860.' This from an ex-Garibaldian journal is pretty strong tes timony, and it is always as well to have it 'from the mouth of the enem. and the hand of those that hate us.'- Cor. of Tablet.

PRUSSIA.

' Prussia,' says the Journal des Villes et Campagnes, keeps up, in concert with Russia, its horrible system of persecution against Poland. The Minister of the Interior has just forwarded instructions to governors of provinces, concerning the Œuvre du Os. tholicisme en Pologne, which has been recently foun ded at Paris. He falsely accuse this society of political tendencies and forbids subscription to be raised for it on Prussian territory."

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

CRACOW, Feb. 1 .- A fact which has come to my knowledge should act as a warning to Polish exiles who think of throwing themselves on the tender mer-cies of the Ozar. M. C. Abramowicz, a refugee, wishing to return to his own country, applied at the Russian Legation at Dresden for a pass, which he obtained in due form. Ou arriving at the frontier, however, he was arrested and taken to citadel of Kieff, where he was condemned by courtmartial to 12 years, hard labour Another case of injustice is that of M. Joseph Gluzinski, a quiet literary man, who has carned a respectable reputation by several treatises on political economy and agriculture, and has always kept aloof from politics. Recently the Government discovered that a distant relation of his bad taken an active part in the insurrection, and M. Gluzioski was immediately arrested and transported to Siberia.

The appointment of the Grand Duke Constantine as President of the Council of the Empire at St. Petersburgh has caused a great deal of surprise in task to improve and benefit them,

Russia, and not a little alarm among the advocates of a policy of extermination in Poland The nomination of M. Milutin as member of the Ocuncil, and of M. Ouronsoff,a well-known partisan of Mouravieff, as secretary, has done much to allay those fears; but the disappointment of the old Russian party clearly appeared from several alarming articles in the Moscow Guzette, in one of which Russia is represented to leave that service for baving declared that their as being in extreme danger from the machinations of the Poles and the party of action, and every Rossian is exhorted, in the words of Nelson, " to do his duty' -the duty of a Russian, as the Moscow Gazette understands it, being to use all his efforts to eradicate the Polish element from the soil of Russia. This work is still continued with as much perseverance veral of the names of the officers of the French corps as ever in the kingdom of Poland. By a recent decree the teaching of Russian is made obligatory in the higher schools, and the military commandants are extending this order to the schools in the vil-

> Russian colonisation is proceeding in Lithuania on a large scale. In order to attract Russian officials to the country, Mouravivil has offered them an increase of 50 per cent, on their salaries; and the Government at St. Petersburg having objected to this measure on account of the crippled state of Russian finance, he answered that the extra expense would be provided for by new contributions on the Lithuanian proprietors. - Cor. of Post.

A man of singular courage and energy, M. J. Waszkowski, who had for some time held the office of revolutionary town captain at Warsaw, has just been arrested. He had been present at the execution of Colonel Traugutt and the other member of the National Government, three months ago, and re-Cardinals Bishops, Suffragans of the See of Rome; mained in the capital ever since, in spite of the remonstrances of his triends, who justly feared that his patriotic enthusiasm and devotion would betray nais Deacons, bearing the titles of Deaconries or him to the Russian authorities. He had been entrusted with large sums by the National Government inals were created by Gregory XVI, and forty three during the insurrection, and his probity and disinby Pius IX. The Catholic Rierarchy consists of terestedness were such that at the moment he was twelve Patriarchal Sees, five of which belong to the taken he was almost destitute. He was deeply im-Eastern rates; 154 Archiepiscopal Sees, twenty four placated in the late movement, and there is not the slightest hope of his escaping the death of his companions in the National Government.

While the Polish patriots are thus dying off one by oneon the gallows, the executors of the savage decrees of the Russian Government in Poland are

THE MYSTERIES OF MENAGERIES

Not many men can keep a hotel, but fewer yet we believe can keep a meangerie. The undertaking to be successful requires a peculiar knowledge, which is in possession of very few. The capital invested in the Van Amburg collection, the oldest and only complete menagerie in America, is not less than £35,000. It contains two hundred animals, and employs, when on its travels through the country, not less than 94 men, and one hundred and thirtyfour horses. When in travelling order, the whole collection can move at an average rate of eighteen miles in a day, and on a summer tour makes a circuit of not less than three thousand miles. The daily expenses when travelling are not less than £100. The animals are subject to various diseases. They die at such a rate that in the present collection there are but six animals that were in it six years ago. stantly purchasing new animals; they have agents in all parts of the world, and the expense of such renewals may be guessed. To spend the same judiciously, to buy only healthy animals, likely to live, and to keep them in good condition, requires experience only gained during many years Of course the life of a liou, of a real Bengal tiger, or a girafte connot be insured. The most eager life insurance company would not take such risks. The finest animal in the collection may die any day, and hundreds of pounds are lost.

The price of a lion, or any other animal, varies greatly. Sometimes the lion market is glusted. A fine Bengal tiger has been sold in London for £50 but the common price of a healthy pair of young lions in New York is £500.

Most of the animals caught for menageries are

who went to Africa for that purpose, and was gone eighteea months on that business. Hannibal, the largest alephant ever exhibited, has been in America thirty-three years. Lions and other animals of the cat kind, suffer, when imported into America from a kind of consumption. They wheeze, lose flesh, their lungs beted to the faculty; and it is a pleasant evidence ously minute and involved. Here is an actual specithat the proprietors are not merely 'showmen,' but men,-

have an intelligent interest in these wonders of nature, that they have for many years contributed their defunct specimens to the collection of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, in whose halls may at the present time be found some skeletons of lious, tigers, and other animals famous in their day. In the sub-division of labor in the Van Amburg Menagerie, one man takes charge of four cages, to clean, to feed, and attend to all the wants of the occupants. The flesh eating animals are fed but once a day and not at all on Sundays. The monkeys and other animals are fed twice a day. The elephant seems to browse all day long. Water is given four or five times a day. A full-grown lion cats from

rations are three hundred pounds of hay and two bushels of oats per day when he is travelling; when standing still be gets no oats, but an additional bundred weight of bay. The elephants lie down when they go to sleep. Two barrels of water moisten each elephant's daily life. Not unfrequently animals bring forth young, Some dozens of lions have been born in America, but only very few live to cut their second set of teeth. There is now in the menagerie a lion of good size born three or four years ago in Georgia. He is a very savage animal, and only submits to his master, who nursed him tenderly when young and whose voice to this day will quell him when most furious.

The young leopards in the exhibition are from Wis-

fifteen to eighteen pounds per day. An elephant's

consin. They are fed only on cooked meat, and occasionally rations of beef broth. Until the young of wild beasts are two months old, they cannot be exhibited on account of the jealousy of the mother, who sometimes kills her young in her frantic efforts to get them out of the way when strangers are staring at them. She will pick them up in her mouth and fling them against the back of the cage to get out of sight. For this reason when a young lioness or tigress has a young family, she is shut off from the outer world and kept in wholesome quiet until her nerves acquire some tone. and she is able to receive visitors, and exhibit her cubs without too great agitation.

Afflictions are the medicine of the mind; if they are not toothsome, let it suffice that they are whole-

general of antiquity ?- Because they are x, n, o, fun | there is a constant oscillatory flickering of the flame. -Xenophon.

The noblest designs are like a mine; if discovered they are lost.

CONCERNING DEAD LETTERS .- A pleasant book has ately appeared in England, called 'Her Majesty's Mails,' by William Lewins, comprising an historical and discriptive account of the British Post Office, out of which we propose to extract a few plums for the entertainment of our readers: -

Attached to the General Post Office in London is the 'Blind Letter' office, which is the receptacle for ali illigible misspelt, miscredited, or ineffectively addressed letters or packages. Here gentlemen whose extraordinary faculty of discernment has gained them the peculiarly inappropriate name of 'blind officers,' sit in state and applying their eyes and brains to the deciphering of superscriptions which to most persons are utterly nuintelligible. And the skill they acquire by practice is quite marvellous. Mr. Lewing illustrates their rapid discernment from certain examples actually occurring. On one occasion, a letter turned up as follows:

'Coneyach lunetick a siliam .'

To common eyes this seems as puzzling as Egyptian hieroglypics, but the blind officer reads it at a glance, and writes on the envelope what the phonetic scribe really meant,-

Colony Hatch Lunatic Asylum. Obern yenen

is seen in an instant to be 'Holborn Union.' Ann M,

Oileywhite,

Amshire, means ' Isle of Wight, Hampshire.'

The town of Ashby-de-la Zouch gives infinite trouble to letter writers. There are fifty different ways of spelling the name and few persons, except among the educated classes, get it right . Hesbedeilar such' is the ordinary spelling among the lower orders. Here is a copy of a veritable address meant for the above town :

Ash Belles in such tor John Horsel, grinder in the county of Letsysheer. The blind-letter officers of an earlier date succumb-

ed before the following address. For Mister Willy wot brisds de paper in Lang Gaster ware te gal is :

but the dead-letter officers were inspired with a sagacity equal to the occasion, and read it correctly thus:

For Mister Willy what prints the paper in Lancaster where the gaol is. following strange letters, meant for the

eye of Royalty, will not fail of their destination : Keen Vic Tory at Winer Casel.

This, too, goes to Windsor Castle : Miss

Queen Victoria, of England.

The following, once posted in London, goes to St. Petersburg, without fail :

To the King of Rushey Feoret, with speed Sometimes an address appears which defies all human power, as the following: Uncle John

Hopposite the Church,

London, Highland: The Dead Letter Office is now a very considerable office, employing a large number of officers, who have plenty of work to do. Last year over two millions of letters were returned to their writers through the Dead Letter Office, from failures in the attempts to deliver them. If the envelopes furnish no clue to writers the letter is opened and returned to the. writer, if the name and address are given. Last year eleven thousand letters were without any address at all. Money to the amount of £13,000 or £14,000 is annually found in these returned letters. Of this sum about £5,000 per annum fails into the public exchequer on account of no address being found inside, and no inquiry being made for the missing letters. A vast number of bank post bills and bills of exchange are likewise found, amounting in taken to England. In Loudon there are two or all, and on the averagn, to something like £3.000,000 three animal brokers, who make it their business to a year. These, of course, furnish a clue by sid of receive and sell on commission anything from an which they may reach their destination. But a elephant to a ring-tailed monkey. The finest giraffe great many presents such as rings pins and broaches

property of the Crown. It is observed that the Scotch dead letters rarely contain any valuable enclosures or articles of jewellery; the Irish dead letters are full of presents and small sums of money. The Irish dead letters are come diseased, and they finally waste away and die. more numerous than either the English or the When one of those great beasts dies, she is submit- Scotch. Some of the Irish addresses areoften onri-

panied by any letter. These articles become the

back to the sender, because they are often uns

To my sister Bridget, or else to my brother Tim Burke, in care of the. Praste, who lives in the parish of Balcumbury in Cork, or if not to some ducent reighbor in Ireland. Mr. Lewins, however, gives an English address which is quite as odd.

"Mary H----, a tall woman with two children," adding the name of a large town in the west of England

A Coincidence. -- Mrs. Glover (Julia Betterton) the comedy actress, who died July 16, 1850, claimed descent from Thomas Betterton; and they met kindred deaths, both a few days after their second farewell benefits: Mrs. Glover through great excitament in weak health, and Betterton by a violent remedy for gout; both, nevertheless, performing to prevent disappointment to their audiences .- Timbi's Curiosilies of London.

THE CARE OF THE EYES. - Until one begins to feel the effects of impaired vision, he can hardly estimate the value of eye sight; and consequently from ignorance or carelessness, be is apt to neglect a few simple precautions, by the observance of which his sight might be preserved. We give an editor's opinion. He says :- We are not about to interfere with those who have resorted to spectacles, for the optician alone can benefit them, but there are multitudes who, perhaps, ought to wear spectacles, but will not, either from their inconvenience, or from an idea that they thereby confess that time has taken too strong a hold upon them. Such sak whether they can see better than they now do without the use of glasses? To the most of these we answer yes - provided you follow these simple directions: First, never use a writing-deak or table with your face towards the window; sit so that your face turns from, not towards the window, while writing. If your face is towards the windows, the oblique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly as the direct rays when you sit in front of the window. It is best always to six or stand while reading or writing with the window behind you; and next to that, with the light coming over your left side then the light illumines the paper or book, and does not shine abruptly upon the eye-ball. The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked which is the best light-gas, candles, oil, or campbens? Our answer is, it is immaterial which, provided the light of either Why are three letters of the alphabet, and a be strong and do not flicker. A gas fish-tail burner word signifying great amusement, like a celebrated should never be used for reading or writing, because Candles, unless they have self-consuming wicks which do not require snuffing, should not be used. We need scarcely say that oil wicks, which crust over and thus diminish the light, are good for nothing; and the same is true of compounds of the nature of camphene, unless the wicks are properly trimmed It is easy enough to please the mob, but an arduous of all their gummary deposit after standing twentyfour hours.

MATIC CURE. This Liniment is the latest discovery for the Relief and Care of Rheumatism. A further supply received, and for Sale by

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN.

The various odors of which this scent is composed

are so exactly proportioned, that not one singler Flower is allowed to predominate; thus producing a

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Whooping Cough, Oroup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing,

Asibma, and every affection of

Including even

CONSUMPTION.

value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe

to heal, to relieve, and to care disease, exists in no

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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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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch.

Lat. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-

4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances of-

ected for a term of years. The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Adrantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—

lst. The Guarantee of an ample Carital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Purtnership.
2nd. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal

aterpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRPS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in

H. L. BOUTH, Agent, Montreal. 12m. February 1, 1864

WANTED,

A MALE TEACHER, for an Elementary School, at St. Columban; of good sharacter and good recommendations. Married preferred.

Apply (post paid), to MICHAEL TRACEY, Sec. 34th Feb, 1865 6 in.

M. J. M'ANDREW,

UPHOLSTERER,

MATTRESS MAKER, &c.,

No. 45, ALEXANDER STREET.

Ourtains, Carpets, and Pew Cusbions made to order. Oil Oloth and Matting fixed, &c. Loose Covers made for Farniture.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished, on the shortest MAttrosses Renovated and Oleansed. Jobbing

sttended to Montreal, Jan. 11, 1865.

CATHOLIC GAELIC PRAYER BOOKS

FOR SALE.

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

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

Jan. 19, 1865.

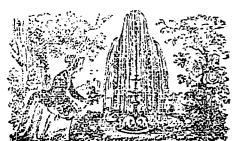
INFORMATION WANTED,

OF PATRICK POWER, Cooper, of Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, Ireland. He suited from Limerick in the brig Neriv, and landed in Quebec in 1845; also of his two sisters Margaret and Mary. When last heard of they were in the State of Onio. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their brother, EDWARD POWER, Hemmingford,

Canada Enst.

Also of their cousin, Wm. Dorcey, of the State of Ohio. Boston Pulct please copy.

GET THE BEST!



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes; contains in its highest degree best dentrifice, im Prince parting to the teeth NAP parting to the teeth NAP parting to the teeth NAP pearance, which all pearance lent, neutralizing all & 2 impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite

a quarter of a centary, maiotained its ascondency over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Con-tral and South Americe, &c , &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of butquet, and permanen cy, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin rough-E ness, Blotches, Sunnur , Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, be fore applying, ex-As a means of im parting residess and Clearuess to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Fiorida Water of Muttay & Laoman.

of fashion it has, for Davins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) fourent, General Agents for Unnada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Reary & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by - Devias & porton, Lamplough & Dampbell, A G D. vidson, K Unmpbell & Co., J. Gardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, and H E Gray. and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first ass Perfumers throughout the world.

"eb. 20, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA.

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

> AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITER,

THE GREAT SPRENGTHENING TONIO. These Bitters have performed more Cures,

BAVE AND DO O.VE 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 contradic; this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000

l'o any one that will produce a Cortificate published by us, that is unt genuine.

HOUFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Will Ours every Case o Chronic or Nervous Dehitty. Diseases of the

Kidneys, and Discuses arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Orguns: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the

Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Pulue:s or Weight in the Stomach, Sour E. uctations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Bresthing

Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Pusture, Dimness of Vieion, 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, Oheer, Limbs, &c., Sudden Frushes of the

Hend, 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 Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a atrikingly 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 Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and land's Bitters is incolored truly, is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

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

Baptist Church:-Dr. Juckson - Dear Sir-I have been frequently lested to connect my name with commend ct different Linds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate ephere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various stances, and particularly in my family, of the use bilness of Dr. Houland's German Ditters, I depart for cace 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 proparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above Cause. Yours, very respectfully.

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

From Rev. Warren Randoiph, Pastor of Baptist Oburch, Germantown, Poon.

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

WARREN RANDOLPH, Germuntown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H Turber, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia. Dr Jackson-Denr Sir-Having used your Ger

man Birtors in my lamily frequently, I am prepared to eny that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the sufest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge .- Yours, respectfully,

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

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 tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that

cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

PRICE—Si per Bottle; half dozon, \$5.

To leware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature

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

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

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

PROPRIETORS. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town

ia the United States.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. Jac. 14, 1885.

THE SUBSURIBER begs leave to inform his Cuatomers and the Public that be has just received, a a OHOIGE LOT of TRAS, consisting in part of-

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

FLOUR,

'HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a

126 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864.

HERCHANT TAILOR,

S. MATTHEWS,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.

WILLIAM H. HODSON. ARCHITECT, No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO BUILD.

JAMES GARVEN, JUN., ARCHITECT.

18 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. Plans and Specifications Prepared, Buildings Superintended, Arbitrations and Valuations attended to-Montreal, Feb 16, 1865. 1m.

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

32 Lattle 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.

L. DEVANY. AUCTIONEER.

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

Baving been an Auctioneer for the last twelve cears, and having sold in every city and town in lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he latters himself that he knows bow to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a theres of public patronage.

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PLANO-FORTES, 4- 4e.

THURSDAYS

POR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, OROCKERY,

80., &v., &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. commistion on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jowellery, Plated Ware,

Diamond or other precious stones. March 27 1864.

LUMBER.

L. DEVANY,

35 St. Denis Street.

Auctioneer.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denus Streets, and Corner of Sunguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bousecours Church, Montreal. - The undereigned offer for Salo a very large assortment of PINE UBALS—3 in — lat, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.— lat, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK lat, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BUARDS—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 OBDAR. JORDAN & BENARD.

March 24, 1864.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS now LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich } Buff lo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, al

Night do do do ... 8.15 P.M. Mixed Train for Kingston and interme- 3 0.45 A.M. EASTERN DISTRICT.

Mixed Train for leland Pond and mier- } 8.00 AM. modiate Stations,.....

Night Express for Three Rivers& Queboc at 10 10 P.M. Express Trains to St. Johns conaccting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York,

and all places in the Espreen States at 8.00 A.M.

3.00 P.M. C. J. BRYDOES

Managing Director Jan. 27, 1885.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REas " Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Scone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached. The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfuc ion and comfort to his friends and the traveiling public, and hopes for a centinuance of the patronage extended to bim,

CHARLES GOULDEN. Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864. lian.

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

zinc, galvanized & sheet iron workers DOLLARD STREET,

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

MONTREAL AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM

GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR. It positively lessens the consumption of Gus 20 to

40 per cent, with an equal amount of light. IF Jobbing minctually attended to. 🎵

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O' Gorman, BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

13 An assortment of Skills always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

VALUABLE PIANOS FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers beg to call a tention to several spiendid Rosewood PIANO FORTES, of the finest New York and Boston makers, including the celebrated VOSE PLANOS of Boston, which have been sent to them for Sale. Each of the Piznos are warranied for five years; and in purity and brillianoy of tone are unsurpassed. They are now used in some of the finest residences in Montreal.

Apply to SHAW & BROTHER, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants. Jan. 35, 1865.

THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 BEING now extensively availed of, the undersigned

having given its provisions his particular study, ten-

ders his services as Assignes to Estates, which Office, from tie 'ong experience in business in Canada, renders bim peculiarly adapted.

The a justment of Accounts in dispute, and cases of Arbitration, attended to as usual.

WM H HOPPER, 68 St. François Xavier Street. Monereal, Dec 8, 1864.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN., Attorney-at Law, Solutior in Chancery,

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 Sunngs' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

L. S. HBYDEK. D. M. DEFOR August 25, 1864.

C. F. FRASER,

Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTABY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, C. W.

15" Collections made in all parts of Western REFERENCES-Messrs. Fitspatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Rynn, Erq., James O'Brien, Req.,

A. & D. SHAN ON. GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M GILL STREET. MONTREAL,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas. Ooffces, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Mudvirs, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamunca Spirits, Scrups, &c., &s.

Li Connery Merchanis and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864. 12m.

MATT. JANNARD'S

NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE,

Corner of Graig and St. Lawrence Streets,

Express for Portland [staying over] 2.00 P.M. night at Island Pond] at........... MONTREAL, M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands CUFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

On very reasonable Terms. Apply to FABIEN PAINCHOUD.

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

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 unbeating 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 prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES Scrofula or s Old Sores. Boils, Tumors,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious cruptions: It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD, SCURVY,

Abseesses. Ulcers,

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

and is the only true and reliable OURE for SYPHI-LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best mudicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the

and particularly so when used in connection BRISTOL'S



PILLS,

THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the

Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in barmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hope-

less sufferers need not despire. Under the influence of tiese two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

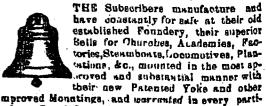
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROP-SY, and PILES.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

FOR SALE BY

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WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]



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oular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circo-