Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

No. 35

SERMON PREACHED BY THE REV. its billows o'er the island, and swept the monu-W. J. WHITE.

ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY, IN SAINT MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.

Time, in its slow but steady course, has again brought round the festive day of Ireland's Patron Saint. Duty to our country, and gratitude to our country's Saint, call upon us to celebrate a memory that shall never perish-that lives in the deepest recesses of every Irish heart—that is honored and held in eternal veneration. Duty to our country calls upon us to honor the bards proclaimed her fame-to honor the warrior that fought her cause—to honor the Saint that graced her history-to honor the martyrs that wrote in their blood her fidelity-to honor the apostles that bore the torch of faith to the nations in upon us to thank him for his labors in our behalf -to thank him for the benefits bestowed on our ancestors-to thank him for the favors conferred on our nation-to thank him for the boon of faith he bore to the island, and planted there. Therefore, because we are proud of our benefactor, proud of the nation blessed by his labors, proud of the faith that blessed our island, proud of those who possessed that faith, we assemble, in in the name of religion, to celebrate the memory children had erected. of the Apostle of our nation—the Saint who sowed the good seed of faith upon the fruitful soil of Irish hearts—the Saint who reigns with God-Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland.

Patrick! The very name is music to an Irish ear. It thrills through the soul, and stirs the deepest fountains of its gratitude, love, and veneration. It calls back the minds of Erin's sons, through the golden sunshine of numbered years, to view the departed grandeur of their country. Hence Ireland's sons in foreign lands —sad as is their fate, no more to visit the ver-dant plains, the sunny hills, the placid lakes, the murmuring streams; of their native isle-seek

sigh again o'er youth and pleasure, and pleasant scenes, and happy homes that were, but now are Roman Geds. Rome was to make a conquest halls.

to-day. At fancy's call, the uncient home, the verdant lawn, the fertile field, the hawthorn hedge, the river side, spring up to being, and array themselves in beauty as when their native sun adorned them. And the ancient round-tower, ivy ruins that cover the land, bring back the prosperity, of national freedom, and of national

Catholicity. But, when we contemplate these last, the vast domain of ruin, the remnant left from the vandal hand of the destroyer, we are apt to sigh-Alas! her glory, 'tis gone; -no more again shall laurels decorate the brow of our crownless ocean queen! But truth bids us stay the lament. Her glory is not all departed. True, she has not a national government, to direct her national pro- The national affections pure easily formed at- ignorant. True, we have lost our prestige. gress; true, she has not a national parliament, to tachments for the purer morality of the Gospel. Acts of Parliament forged chains that fettered protect her national interests; true, she has not This conquest of the Cross was easy and rapid. our souls in dark dungeons of ignorance. But a national organised army, to defend her national a national organised uting; to all described inde- remembrance before God and with man, gather- of Parliament extinguished the flames of scipendence, to succor and develop her national ed in the harvest of the whole island. A con- ence which blazed as the sun, and sent their rays growth. But she is a nation still, possessing a national instinct—a national history—national traditions—national literature—a national church other Apostle of Rome, and does not adorn the them into a flame. No, ignorance is not found —a national spirit, which may be bowed down ecclesiastical history of any other nation. The in the ingredients of the Irish character. 'Tis but cannot be broken—the admiration of her friends-the fear of her enemies.

Dark, indeed, as is the history of Ireland, one brilliant gem remains forever untarnished in her national escutcheon. 'Tis the fidelity of her ed head bowed to the Cross of Christ—the nochildren. To the traveller amid the ruins of ble warrior bowed his knee to the symbol of sal-Ireland—to the student of history, wearied and vation—the learned Druid drank from the pure sickened over the long, dark roll of iniquities fountains of evangelical truth—the people, men practised towards Ireland, that bright trait reand women, old and young, sought with avidity lieves him from the abhorrence to humanity and practised with facility the lessons of wisdom which his labors excited—the fidelty of the Irish they learned from the envoy of Christ—"the to virtue, to rengion, to Gou. This is the people, and blended in purest harmony with the lamp of science in one hand and the torch of was self-aggrandisement, and they obstinately patriotic priest and scholar, who describes the cution, gathered thick and dark, burst upon her the refined and high-toned instincts of their nawith unrelenting fury—though persecution rolled ture."

ments of her religion and her faithful children consecrated churches decorate the land, and from the soil—though famine's dark form, as the their cross-crowned summits sanctify the air angel of death, sped over the land and laid its by his labors the groves are destroyed where thousands of victims low—(and all this to drive Catholicity from the soil, to pluck it from the bosoms of the children of faith, to bury it beneath the ruins of itself)—all this was in vain, his labors, the dark and mysterious priest of a for Catholic · Ireland is Catholic Ireland stillher verdant faith fresh, green, and growing, as when first the dews of divine grace fructified the | the chaste spouse of Christ-by his labors the seed sown on the fertile soil by the skilful hand swelling congregations are guided by learned and of our Saint. Ireland's history, though a sad, is devoted pastors. Thus idolatry passed away that sang her praise—to honor the scholars that an interesting history. She espoused the cause from the land and a purely Catholic, purely naof God as soon as it was presented to her with tional church was established in its stead; and to lands blessed by their labors—where altars are an avidity equalled only by the tenacity with which she clings to us. Only 20 years elapsed from the day when St. Patrick visited the island is admiration of the world Ireland is known are dedicated to God in their honor—over whose land of saints. that bore the torch of faith to the nations in darkness. Gratitude to our country's Saint calls licity till the whole island was consecrated to mains consecrated.

In order to understand the cause of the rapid spread of Christianity, the complete victory of the cross among our Pagan ancestors, we must which no other nation can boast. look at the character of the people prior to the coming of the envoy of Christ to the island.— Thence swiftly coursing down the stream of time were not slow in learning that a nation to be storms of persecution break in a hurricane upon we will point out as we pass the monuments of virtuous must be wise. In the early part of the them, then is the hour of trial. Scripture furthe name of patriotism, in the name of gratitude, Ireland's fidelity which the tried faith of her sixth century, the schools of Ireland began to nishes us an example of unyielding fidelity, which

page in the Christian history of the world.—When God wills to make use of peoples or individuals for any high or holy purpose, He prepares them for the work by preserving them from the grossness into which others are apt and be the repository of His Word. Thus He pre-

there, but it was beneath the Cross of Christ. Hence, Irish minds are filled with Irish scenes and not beneath the eagle of the Casars that it was to be effected. In their pagan error the vices and avenged even to death an insult offered nation providing an institute to protect perpetual virginity.

A nation thus prepared, and by an especial people were virtuous-the Apostle a saint .valley without a stain to tinge its native purity. The people were virtuous—therefore the crown-

heathen worship is transformed into the holy ascetic, and the vessel of unhallowed rites into

Such is the history of the early conversion of our nation. She stands the solitary example on God, the people remain Catholic-the island re- the pages of the history of a nation, emerging imitation; but the number is great, and I will from the gloom of paganism, and instantaneously embracing Christianity, as she exhibits to the ple to the altar of their fathers and to the God world an example of fidelity to that religion of their glory.

ence, too, began to flourish. Our ancestors scured, and the clouds of adversity, and the flourish. I cannot recount you all the famous is the admiration of the world-and the patience The history of Ireland prior to the advent of names which history has handed down to us ;-Christianity tells us that heaven in its own mys- but the traveller who is thus inclined, may still fearing God, avoiding evil, and he was prosperinspect the massive ruins, majestic in their decry, of Kells, of Holy Cross, of Lismore, of Clonfert, of Clonmacnois, whose ivy walls blackterious way destined Ireland to write a bright inspect the massive ruins, majestic in their deen the waters of the passing Shannon, with hundreds of other devastated remains of Ireland's literary fame. To these the youths of Europe thou considered my servant Job, that there are frequently do fall who are less favored. Thus llocked as to fountains of knowledge, there to none like him upon earth-a just and upright He preserved the Hebrew children. Through satisfy their thirst for literary fame. Ireland man, fearing God, and avoiding evil?" But the crucible of tribulation He prepared them to was in those days the university of Europe. I when God spoke of the fidelity of His servant will give you the literary character of her chil- Job, Satan answered by asking a question-Does pared the prophets, calling them from the womb of their mothers to His service. Thus He prepleasure? Who blames the heart that, from its be polluting worship of vice ever sunk its founpleasure; we no blames the heart that, from its design, the last adieu to dations in her bosom. No gross, revolting rites golden Catholicity. These were the days of a long-loved home? Then, who shall blame the thought that speeds with lightning pace across the realins of time, to dwell amidst the ages tive divinity was ever exposed to the adoration or Irish youth the intricate ways of the paths of numbered with the past—the sparkling ages of our country's history? 'Tis nature's voice that calls the pilgrim back, to look, and think, and calls the pilgrim back, to look, and think, and before the Roman eagles nor knelt before the the bowers. Then wisdom was enthroned in her

These are simple facts of truthful history, recorded by faithful historians, and in presence of these facts Ireland is exhibited by the unlearned Irish cultivated a pure morality—practised cha-rity, honored virginity—detested the enervating rance. Words cannot brand the perpetrators of so foul a calumny with the title they deserve. to rirtue. The Old Royal Foundation on Tara It is sometimes the offspring of ignorance, but sun adorned them. And the ancient round-tower, when noble virgins dwelt till death called them more frequently of malice. They point to the cruelty, at which a Nero might blush, which is described as standing forth in bold and conspicuprovidence protected from the enervating effects national prostitution-and you will learn from of vice, was a fit receptacle for the truths of the that fiendish code, that, if we are ignorant, " we Gospel. The national mind, ennobled, not de- are ignorant" by Acts of Parliament - if we are graded-possessing all its native strength and ignorant, we are ignorant because the law, the power-could easily grasp the grand idea of an bayonet, and the hangman's rope and the heads-Omnipotent God-Creator and Lord Supreme. man's axe made us ignorant. But we are not A single saint, whose memory shall be in eternal they live and sigh for their deliverance. Acts quest so rapid, so complete and so permanent be- to the bounds of the globe; but the embers refore nor since has not crowned the efforts of any main till a more favorable breath will again fan an exotic plant, transported across the Channel Hence the Church grew as the haly of the fertile in a case of parliamentary decrees. No, Ireland is not, never was, the home of ignoranceits black cloud never darkened her valleys, never sat on her mountains, till her masters of learning were driven like wolves from her

> Ireland had knowledge, and to spare, and she gave it to her neighbors. The Irish were always generous; they were generous with their science and religion. Another mark of the left their homes in swarms, and flocked to for- their God by placing a spiritual crown on an un-) the people from the faith of Peter. He sa y

The Apostle was a saint, hence by his labors | eign shores to disseminate the faith they had re- | sanctified brow. To reward their fidelity to consecrated churches decorate the land, and ceived, to plant and preserve faith and civilisawhen the dark clouds of ignorance and infidelity lowered over European society, and Paganism raised its threatening billows, the Irish Apostles rushed to the rescue and spread themselves-to use the words of St. Bernard-like an mundation over Europe. France, Germany, the Provinces of the Rhine, Italy, hear testimony to the zeal, learning, and prety of the missionaries and their possessions, could belong to the crown; who crossed the sea and came to their assistance. I might recount for you the names of the saints of Ireland whose memory lives in foreign tombs the nations have strewn garlands of praise -whose lives adorned by deeds of golden virtues, are recorded as worthy models of heroic pass to another proof of the fidelity of our peo-

Nations as individuals may grow great in the Religion spread thus throughout the land, sci- sunshine of prosperity, but when that sun is obof Job is a proverb. Job was an upright man, Lord, he appeared in their midst. He told the extent of his travels, and God asked him, "Hast

mountain, could not be shaken.

dowed-her monasteries of gigantic dimension offend their God. and rich resources -the castled possessions of her wealthy gentry, presented such flattering inducements to the avaricious adherents of a pillaging potentate that it would be absurd to suppose men who, at home, had tasted of plunder, would refrain from satiating their morbid appetite on bloodshed, sacriligious rapine and robbery.-They knew the extent of evil which must neces-

their conscience and their God, the devastating tion amid the barbarous tribes of Europe. And hand of the destroyer was sent to spread desolation throughout the land. Thence we date the age of Irish martyrs, an age which is not yet ended, an age of sufferings and an age of blood, an age unparalleled in the history of nations.

This characteristic fidelity of the prelates and of the people, which I have mentioned, had to be overcome, ere the churches, the monastries and the low cunning and rapacious avarice of hungry, unprincipled statesmen, pointed out a way which seemed plausible.

The first sad injury to the Irish Church was inflicted when her native clergy could no longer fill her native sees-when a subservient foreigner was thrust upon her faithful people, who, under the shadow of authority, was charged to corrupt the pure stream which, undefiled, had flown through twelve centuries of their history. They sent over a batch of government hishops to fill the sees of Ireland. But if the power of princes could fill the Irish sees with English incumbents, it could not fill the Irish mind with English ideas, nor corrupt pure Irish faith with the foul effusions of English heterodoxy. The Irish pastors and their flocks still remain faithful; and few, indeed, in those trying times, are the Irish names which history has handed down to us branded with the infamous distinction of a Judas. So deeply imbued with the religion of their country was the Celtic character, that it be came obvious to the leading spirits of reform plunder that, to eradicate true faith, it was necessary to banish the children of the soil. How well they executed their design, millions of banished exiles tell. How they failed to accomplish their end, present facts bear witness. They commenced by confiscation, and plunder, and sacrilege. And Ireland suffered all. She suffered her churches to be desecrated—she was powerless to defend them; she suffered the modern Iconoclasts to crumble the images of the consolation in the past—the origin, the grottons past—of their country, whose splendor has sunk, past—of their country, whose splendor has sunk, as the meridian sun, to rise again more glorious, more resplendent.

And who will blame the scattered race to turn their thoughts to early home, and sin from the remembrance of the past? Who blames the remembrance of the past? Who blames the remembrance of the scatter that backward turns, to take a last, wanderer that backward turns, to take a last farewell to scenes of innocence, youth, and learning." The was and learning." They were last the main that the hath, both the mission to afflict forth thy hand and touch all that he hath, and see the won't bless thes to thy face. They were left to be distinguistic to afflicte Redeemer and His redeemed saints; she suffer-Who blames the eye that drops a sitent tear, the desecrated her soil. No temple dedicated to last farewell to scenes of innocence, youth, and last farewell to scenes of innocence, youth, and the polluting worship of vice ever such its four- merit. These were the hevdays of Ireland's mission to afflict them not be deprived of her conscience. Her Ireland, a Christian and Catholic nation, a churches might be torn down and her altars deland of sages, and a land of Saints waxed strong molished; but the blue vault of heaven would in the mild influence of Catholicity. The devil cover her prostrate children in earnest prayer, had gone around about the other nations and had and the solitary stone in the cave or in the gone through them, and had sown the seed of mountain pass would furnish an altar. That division and religious discord among them, and sacred stone—the Mass-rock round which our they were actually engaged in a religious strife. fathers assembled for the dead sacrifice-will While union and Catholic harmony smiled on the live in the memory of Ireland's children, till the green Isle of the Ocean; the devil, envious of last generation. So well was the work of dethe happiness of the Irish obtained permission to molition carried on, that a modern American afflict them. He chose for his instrument, an writer says, "To a distant observer, that beautiambitious monarch, and a subtle subservient par- ful island appears like a city of ruins in the sadliament, who sent their emissaries to drive reli-gion from its home—they prosecuted the work examples to prove what I have said. You who vigorously-The land of Saints was made the were born and reared under the shadow of her tomb of martyrs .- The soil sanctified by the ruins. You who have been accustomed to gaze tears of penitents, was saturated by the blood of on the crumbling remains that look with a sad. forth, bears testimony to the high toned morality exile, and call him the ignorant Irishman. Well, martyrs-The air hallowed by the sweet incense solemn, majestic silence over a depopulated land. mind to days of national greatness, of national of the people and is the only example of a pagan open the penal code—that hellish invention of prayer, was burthened by the groan of mar- need I mention to you the names of the abbevs tyrs, mingled with the blasphemies of their wick- of Pierpoint, of Holy Cross, of Kells and its ed persecutors. All the cruelties and atrocities thousand monks, of St. Catharines, of Newtown, ous relief among the most appalling records of that intrigue, rapacity, spoliation and robbery, of Clonmacnois and its seven churches—of many cruelty, persecution, and murder, could inflict, others-where the sparrows now build their nests were practised upon Ireland to subvert the faith and the rook and night owl are the sole occuof the people, and all in vain-the faith of that pants of the crumbling tower, that seems to neonle could not be subverted. Their souls stand a faithful watchman over the graves of our free as the sunbeam that lit up the smiling valley fathers, and the deserted homes of Ireland's could not be bound. Their faith, firm as the scholars and Ireland's saints. Ah! you may weep at the mention of those names-you may At the period of the so-called Reformation, weep when you hear the stranger ask what Goth when the champions of civil and religious liberty or Vandal hand thus desecrates the land? why forged fetters for the soul of men, Ireland pre- are those ruins?-and when you'tell them, this sented a rich feast to the harpies of the English is the land of our fathers thus desolated, because castle. Her magnificent churches princely en- they would not forswear their conscience and

The Znglish reformers found their work in Ireland a difficult one. They made the land a desert; but this could not change the faith of the people. Life was left, and with life faith remained—but that faith was to be sealed in blood. I will not quote to you from the code of the property of weaker neighbors. Spoliation penal enactments that mark with indellible disand nillage, the companions of the reformation in grace the rule of English monarchs in Ireland. England, found their way into Ireland. But the and will continue a reproach to the character of Irish Prelates had seen the workings of Royal the nation, so long as England refuses to do jussupremacy in England. 'Twas marked by tice to her oppressed neighbor; I will not quote to you from a code which Burke described as the invention of the devil, when he said, " had " sarily arise from the exercise of unlimited power Satan sat upon the throne, things could not have which his labors excited—the moety of the three Gospel struck a responsive chord in the hearts of fidelity of our race to the cause of God. With in the hands of a monarch, whose sole ambition gone worse;" but I will use the words of our

and his words speak the remembrances of thou- dren will furnish as heroic examples of fidelity as listed, they have nothing before them but death-sands goaded to revenge by the lash of the per- the parents have furnished. A missionary Priest death either in the sudden shock of battle, for they sands goaded to revenge by the lash of the persecutor:-" Then our nation was fined-then imprisoned—then confiscated—then flogged—then tortured—then our nation was put to death, till the hanginan's rope broke and the axe of the executioner grew blunt—then bribes and rewards plate of soup in one hand a Bible in the other. He and promises commenced for a time—then we found our chains were made of gold, and that the mess or pottage. The child refused. The heartless souper, foiled, carried away his soup metal and not the slavery was changed. The and his rejected bible, and left the famishing child invincible Irish here again survived the scheme, and breathed the pure air of their own mountain freedom. We were yet rich, because our souls were free." Yes, they were free; they would not yield their conscience nor their faith, though they yielded their treasure and their bloodthough their dead lay by the wayside or were thrown into pits; they would not abandon their faith - they were faithful, they remain faithful.

I said I would pass by the fiendish decrees of penal times, which tested the fidelity of Ireland's children by the severest of all trials-trial by blood. But the trial is not yet ended. Good God! how long will it last? And is it possible that, in this nineteenth century, which boasts of its blaze of enlightenment, there exists a nation of martys for conscience' sake? Yes! 'tis true. Let us turn to facts of the times .-And here we might say a word to pusillanimous souls, who fear to speak the truth and dare to sit in jndgment on noble men. They tell us let by-gones be by-gones, and speak no more to excite a hostile spirit in the bosom of the Irish, by a rehearsal of their sufferings. We speak not to excite a hostile spirit; but we want to tell the children what their fathers suffered for their faith, that they, as their fathers, may love it, may adhere to it, may die for it, if necessary, as their fathers died: But, pray let us to our story, and let the facts themselves speak .--Gladly would we forgive, and earnestly would we strive to forget, past wrongs, and join with even our enemies the right hand of friendship, if over the tomb of misfortunes, and wrongs, and multiplied oppression, we could promise peace, justice, humanity, to an oppressed country. Deeply would we bury the memories of the past, never again to be untombed to the light of dag, if every morning's sun did not rise on new suffering - new banishments from unjust legislation-new deaths from tyrannical oppression. Never would we upbraid our persecutors, if every breeze that sweeps over the bosom of the Atlantic did not bear to us the laments, the dying moans, of our persecuted friends. But, alus! the present is as sad as the past. The sun rises and sets on suffering and on sorrow, and the winds that sweep over the island gathers the moans and the sighs of a persecuted people. Then let us tell our tale of woe .-They tell us you suffer nothing in this land of free-dom; then why do you complain? Ungrateful souls? know you not that ties of blood, stronger than chains of steel, bind us to the unhappy isle. There were our forefathers born, there they lived-there were their hopes, there their happiness, there they died, and there their bones mingle with the sacred earth; and if we are here, it is because the hand of the oppressor drove us or our fathers from our home. We value liberty, and know how to appreciate it; but we wish its dominion to be more extended—we wish that those we love should feel its benign influence .-But we know that the Irish still suffer. The cries of the hungry sweep across the ocean, and the moans of the famishing by the wayside sound in our ears, and the emigrant ship is still laden with fugitives from oppression. And who are the Irish? Our fathers, our mothers, our brothers, our sisters, our relatives, our friends. And shall we barden our hearts against them, and turn a deaf ear to their cry? And shall we be taught by men to disregard the higher law of nature, and of nature's God, which sanctifies the ties of blood? Then, again, I say, let us tell our tale of woe, that the Irish in a foreign land may know what their friends suffer for the love the faith for which their fathers suffer so many and

such severe torments. The work of spoliation still goes on. Tyrannical oppression, unjust taxation, iniquitous ejectments, and robbers, are draining Ireland of its bone and sinew. While the Irish at home are starving—while their mendicant voice is heard at every door in this foreign clime - unjust taxation is sapping the very vitals of the country. The late petition of the Corporation of Dublin reveals the startling fact that, while the people are dying of hunger, thousands, nay, millions of pounds are yearly taken from the poor in the shape of taxes and rackrents. The produce and production of the country are carried away and sold in foreign markets, to satisfy the rapacity of an insatiable Government, and the exacting cruelty of landlords. Take up the daily journals, as a proof of what I say; and while you read the lament of the dying poor in one column, you may, in another column of the same journal, read the price of Irish produce and the amount sent away from the

To these two means of depriving the poor of their daily bread, add a third. The Irish must support their oppressors, and pay for persecution. A socalled State-Uburch is hoisted on the back of an already prostrate people, to add to the weight which is crushing out their national existence. I will give yon a few facts to show how this iniquitous establishment feeds like a vulture on the vitals of the poor. Ireland contains 2,400 parishes. In 1,200 of these there are not 50 Protestants in each, 560 do not contain 20 Protestants in each, and 190 in which there is not one single Protestant in each, as shown by the last census, quoted by the Archbishop of Dublin in one of his late speeches. Again, I quote from a Protestant pen. In the parish of Aiglishdrinagh, no Protestant service, no Protestant church, no Protestant schools, the poor Catholic pays the Protestant Establishment £180 per annum. In the parish of Clondrohid, the parson is blessed with a congregation of 62 persons, elegant glebe house, and 27 acres of and—the patient Catholic pays his rev. persecute: £605 8s 6d per annum. In the parish of Coole, bless I with a population of three Protestants, no charen, no Protestant school, no Protestant service, the worthy rector, for his services as a Government agent to barrass Catholics, receives £112 10s per annum. In the parish of Whitechurch, where 50 Protestants assemble to bless the Lord on Sunday, the happy incumbent receives from the starving Papists £588 0s 5d per annum. No wonder the people would be hungry. In the parish of Garryclorne and Grensgh, happy in a population of 45 Protestants, the worthy incumbent receives the enormous sum of £1,274 3s 4d per, annum. One thousand two hundred, and seventy-four pounds, three shillings, and four pence! In the name of common integrity upon what plen is this glaring robbery yearly perpetrated. Why thus drain the soil of its fatuess. Why thus rob the poor of their daily bread. What a trial to submit an entire nation to ! Force upon them a religion they despise, and to support that religion and its so-called ministers, rob the famishing of their daily oread! Enormous cruelty!-unblushing injustice ! But again the invincible faith is uncon-

Again, another abuse - another grievance - another evil-an evil which, in the words of the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, threatens more injury to our faith than was ever inflicted by the most penal enactments. Falling to conquer or pervert the fathers they have turned their attention to the defenceless children. The Irish Church Mission Society and the National Board-better call it the last attempt of the enemy to pervert Irish faith-kidnap the poor, hungry, ragged child, and offer him food and never was devised a more iniquitous scheme of declothes, on condition that he renounce his faith and

from Ireland relates the following story which is not an isolated case :- A child was reduced by hunproposed to the child to sell her birthright to heaven for a mess of pottage. The child refused. The to the mercy of gnawing hunger. After the tempter had departed, the child, growing worse, addressed her mother:—' Mother, I can't live, I must die, I am so hungry; but don't let in the souper-I fear I could not withstand the temptation, and I would rather die than take the soup.' And she died, and her last words were, 'don't let in the souper.' The children, as their fathers, will pass through the ordeal unscathed: the foul breath of the haters of their race, will fail to tinge the purity of their innocent souls. Ages of persecution have made them naturally invincible. Ireland's fidelity will remain for ever unshaken. Don't let in the souper, that most heartless of all reptiles who stands at the bedside of the famishing poor to purchase their conscience for the morsel to sustain life. Don't let him in, his presence is a moral evil, his breath is death; his temptation is like that of the devil in Eden. You shall not die if you eat. Don't let him in, rather will even the children die than offend God. O, glorious, invincible fidelity. When will it please high heaven to remove the bitter chalice, and pronounce a long and severely tried nation, faithful beyond reproach. She has been robbed, she has been scourged, she has been exiled, she has been bled almost to death, she has been starved till she lay prostrate in the agonies of death. And all, and only because she was Catholic, and she suffered all and she is Catholic yet and the brightest gem in the Roman tiara, is Erin the gem of the ocean.

Irishmen-exiles in a foreign land-sons of Irishmen in this land of your birth, glory in the country that has given so many proofs of that supremest of virtues-fidelity in religion, to God; glory in that religion-your father's pride-for which they suffered, for which they died;—practice it as they practised it; and if your bones are laid in a foreign land, and if your mouldering remains may not mingle with the dust of your venerated sires, your souls, at least, will meet them in glory, where they will receive from a just judge, the reward due to heroic fidelity. And when you bend your knee before the throne that rules the empires of the world, send up a fervent prayer, not for vengeance on the enemies of our race and creed -- no, not for 'vengeance, for vengeance is mine and I will repay, said the Lord,' and as sure as His throne is a throne of justice, and endures unto eternity, He will repay—but pray earnestly and fervently for mercy for those we love; pray that the dark cloud of adversity may pass swiftly away, and that soon again they may hail with joy the sun of prosperity shining over a happy, contented, and well governed people.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Redemptorist Fathers, when returning from their fruitful Mission in Newcastle, Limerick, were met at the entrance to the town of Rathkeale by an immense concourse of people, who welcomed them with the utmost enthusiasm, excited by gratitude for their recent spiritual labors in their locality; and escorted them through the town, the whole way from the Bridge to the Abbey, offering them the homage of their admiration, and exulting in the opportunity of paying them a public compliment on their route to Limerick.—Munster News.

The Connaught Patriot announces with the deepest regret the recent death of the Rev. Martin Mac Hale, P.P., Kilmain. At the religious ceremonies over his remains, Rev. Father Lavelle was high priest celebrant; Rev. Patrick Conry, deacon; Rev. James M'Gee, sub-deacon; Rev. Thomas Hardiman, P.P., master of ceremonies. A large number of other clergymen were present.

The Rev. D. O'Donoghue, who has been senior Curate of Tralee for several years, has been removed from Trales to Dingie; and the Rev. Mr. Higgins, of Dingle, succeeds the Rev. Father O'Donoghue.

The Rev. James Walsh, the pious and exemplary Parish Priest of Ballybunnion, co. Kerry, died on the 26th Feb. For upwards of thirty-four years (of which he was for twenty-six years a Parish Priest) be labored zealously and indefatigably in the vineyard of the Lord, who has called him now to his reward, at the age of 62 years.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. R. Walsh, C.C., Cappoquin, on the 8th of March, in the 41st year of his age, and 17th of his sacred ministry. By his early death the diocese of Waterford has lost one of its most zealous and efficient missioners. His active mind was unremittingly engaged in the things that concerned the advancement of religion and the welfare of the people. Those amongst whom he labored, and especially the poor, regarded him as a tender father, and loved him with deep, intenso affection. He acquired dominion over their hearts by his frank, generous disposition, his benevolence and readiness to sacrifice his own comfort for the relief of their wants. May be rest in peace. Amen.

FEDERAL ENLISTMENT IN IRELAND .- On Saturday last 600 able-bodied men left the North Wall, Dublin. for New York. They had been collected from this city and suburban districts, and were brought to the quays in groups of four, ien, fifteen or twenty. Wherever in the neighborhoog of Dublin, laborers' work was proceeding, there the Federal agent appeared, picked out the strongest men, talked them over, and generally succeeded in buying their lives. The men are not told in express words that they must enlist in the Federal armies, but they know very well what they are required to do, and what they must do. They are ostensibly engaged to work on the construction of a railway for three months. The whereabouts of the railway we have been unabla to discover. Their passage, clothes, and food are paid for, and they are nominally allowed a dollar a day until the expiration of the three months. Their accounts will be settled, and the cost of their passage, clothes, and keep is to be deducted from the money due from the quarter's service. When that settlement is made, the men ' may enlist in the Federal armies if they please, or, if they prefer it they may seek work. The Northerners are a sharp people, and they take good care that the 'three months' men must enlist in the Federal army to keep themselves from prison. For arriving at New York the 'emigrants' are placed by themselves either on some island or in an isolated depot. While there they must buy food, water, boots, and clothing .-They are charged ten dollars for what is worth two. Temptations are offered to them of every kind. If they have no money, so much the better. An accommodating dealer in greenbacks attends every company, and cashes their notes in advance at an enormous percentage. On the expiration of the three months the emigrant has had some experience in digging trenches, more in drill, but he is over-whelmed with debt. He has been exposed to the rapacity of a swarm of harpies and to a legion of seducers. He is told he may find employment where he pleases, when he has paid his debts. In his difficulty he is offered £165 in greenbacks, a sum which will clear off his liabilities, and give him some capital to commence a new score, until that too is wasted, and then he is 'sent to the front.' There ception, and, unhappily, never was a wicked device imbibe the notious poison of heresy. Here, again, so successful. Misguided young men are hired and too, they will certainly fail; for the child imbibes the mother's faith from the mother's milk. The chil-

death either in the sudden shock of battle, for they will be placed, as usual, in the van or on the forlorn hope; or death after lingering suffering, when they have been abandoned on the field; or death by fever, which kills them off like flies in pestilential hospitals, whose very walls are impregnated with fever and disease. Out of every hundred men who leave sweethearts, their families, and their work behind them, not ten will be alive at this time next year, and of these more than half will be maimed and crippled for the brief term of their days. A more deadly war was never waged than that between the North and South—deadly by wounds, deadly by hardship, deadly by discase; and in this war five Irishmen have been slain for one native American. It is such an emigration as this that dilettuni professors pronounce to be the hope of Ireland and the blessing of the people. The opinions of these theorists might be laughed at were they not indicative of something which is very sad. All those who pronounce this emigration to be good are persons well known for their connection with Government. It follows, then, that the Government will never interfere to prevent that which their scribes are required to represent as a blessing. A ship is seized because there is a suspicion that it is intended for the use of the Confederates. Her owner is called upon to produce proof that she is designed for some non-belligerent state. Yet a ship is useless without men, and stores, and arms; but within bowshot of the Castle of Dublin, under the very eyes of Her Majesty's Government, bodies of 600 men whose walk and movement betray that they have undergone some preliminary drilling in this country are marched to the transport ship, bound for the great seaport of the Northern belligerent. If the destination of a ship must be known, why not the destination of regi-ments of 600? Why are not the captains of emigrant ships compelled to give bonds to guarantee the peaceable character of the employment for which these emigrants are designed? Our Consuls in the American cities could easily ascertain how these emigrants were distributed, and the Federal Government, grateful as they should be for many favors, ought to engage to enlist in their armies no emigrant from these countries until a year after his arrival. There is employment now for every able bodied man in Ireland. Many of those men who departed on Saturday held situations, some of them to our knowledge under public bodies, at salaries of from 15s to 18s a week. There is a good prospect of still better remuneration now that so many sources of employment are being gradually opened. But where will laborers be found? Where peasants to till the soil? Where soldiers whom we may soon need? The blind apathy of Government sees not the cruel deportation of the strength of the land, or, perceiving that the flight of 'emigrants' occurs when they are at the helm, proclaim loudly that the depopulation of the country is the greatest of blessings .- Irish Times.

THE CAUSE IN PERIL. - The national cause of Ireland is in peril; it is menaced by a new danger, and all those who love it well had better arise at once to guard and save it. It has resisted many assaults from without; but this time the enemy is within the fortress-the pressure is underneath the arch, the pillars of the building are being eaten away, the foundations are being undermined. This danger exists, these injuries are being done, inasmuch as a party calling themselves patriots are engaged in an effort to sever the connection of that national cause with religion and morality, and to pervert what was a struggle to obtain true liberty into an attempt to establish a grotesque and hideous despotism in Ireland. Recent and notorious proceedings of that party have opened the eyes of many to their real character, but persons having any intimate connection with national politics had estimated them and their work pretty accurately anterior to those events, It was only necessary to hear their opinions, watch their acts, and read their organs, in order to know that false and vicious principles were being propagated by and among them, and that good principles were being cut up by the roots. The ideas of honor. chivalry, virtue, were being set aside as something quite antiquated and rather slavish in their tendency; while lying, slander, and irreverence were as plainly being brought forward as the proper implements to be used in the political struggle. For some years this work was carried on with a certain degree of privacy, but latterly a bolder course has been pursned : and it is now in open and undisquised fashion that a systematic attack is being directed against the very first principles of honest politics, the groundwork of public liberty-against the tried and proven champions of the national cause, and against the clergy--we may say against the faith--of the Catholie Church .-- Dublin Nation.

At a late meeting of the Dublin Corporation a communication was received from the Thurles Board of Guardiaus thanking the Municipal Council of Dublin, and especially Alderman John B. Dillon, for the clear exposure of the wrongs suffered by Ireland by unjust taxation under British misrule.

Usher's Quay Ward, Dublin, has, by a meeting of its ratepayers, protested against the action of one of its representatives in the Municipal Council, who voted for giving a site in College Green to the Albert Testimonial Committee

William S. O'Brien, Esq, has written a letter to Mr. O'Sullivan, Editor of the Morning News, in which he says that the proceedings at the Rotunda have brought disgrace on the nationality of Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 8 .- The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the gentlemen who accompanied him are very well pleased with the decision on the question of precedence, with their reception at Court, and with the hespitality of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London. At the Corporation meeting yesterday Her Majesty's answer to the address was read, the members of the Council standing, and it was unanimously ordered to be inserted in the minutes, as was the answer of the Prince of Wales. A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and the ex-Lord Mayor for their exertions to assert the rights of Dublin, proposed by Sir J. Gray and seconded by Mr. Wallis, was passed unanimously, although Mr. Sullivan said they looked supremely ludicrous in their connexion with the whole affair, which was the most absurd and contemptible that could well be immagined. The poor, overtaxed citizen of Dublin were paying by hundreds for the grand set-to between 'Garter' and 'Ulster,' and all to know whether Dublin was to sink below Edinburgh or not.

At the Mayo Assizes, a woman, about 40 years of age, has been convicted of murder and sentenced by Baron Hughes to be hanged on the 5th of April. Her victim was a poor dressmaker, whom she accused of setting fire to her turf. The prisoner, Bridge t ()'Neill (who was armed with a reaping-book) met Bridget Richards in a field, and there murdered her. No one saw the fatal blow struck, but the circumstantial evidence, given by 18 witnesses, left no doubt of her guilt. The body of her victim - who was lame and walked with a stick-was found on her face in a hole, the head covered with blood, having three cuts on the forehead and a hole behind the ear, made by a stone which was lying near the corpse. The prisoner, who is a coarse-featured, repulsive, masculine looking woman, seemed quite insensible to her position, and angrily rebuked her busband for taking it to heart. — Ib.

At the Fermanagh Assizes, held at Enniskillen, the county town, Mr. Justice Hayes made severe remarks to the grand jury on the case of 12 or 14 persons charged with violation of the Party Procession Act. When he had concluded, Mr. Mervyn Archdall, M.P., foreman, took the liberty of observing that those remarks of his lordship were in accordance with the advice given by the Orange Society to the so successful. Misguided young men are hired and brethern, and on their part he disclaimed any intention to annoy or insult any party whatever .- Times

A SINGULAR CLAIM. - The celebrated Colclough case which excited so much interest at the Wexford Assizes that a large gallery was set apart for the ladies, the admission being by tickets, for which there was the greatest competition, has come to an abrupt and disappointing termination. The Plaintiff, Mr. P. S. Colclough, claims the Tiutern Abbey estates, in the County of Wexford, value £10,000 a year, on the ground that he is the true legitimate heir. The defendant is Mr. J. T. Rossborough Colclough, who married the widow of the late Cæsar Colclough, to whom they were bequeathed. The following history of the family was given by Sergeant Armstrong, plaintiff's Counsel: "The learned Sergeant relied upon two affidavits—one made by the plaintiff himself, and the other by his attorney, Mr. Mooney. For the purpose of his application he entered into an account of the pedigree of the Golclough family, from which it appeared that in 1766 a Mr. Casar Colclough, who, beyond doubt was well seised of the estates the object of the action, died, leaving 2 sons, Vesey Colclough and Adam Colclough; that the whole male line of Vesey Colclough, the eldest son, became extinct in the person of Cæsar Colclough, who died in 1842, and was the testator whose will led to the protracted litigation of "Rossborough v. Boyce;" that the line of Vesey Colclough being thus extinct, it became necessary, when the disputed will was finally decided to be invalid, to search for the heir-at-law among the descendants of Adam Colclough, his brother. Adam Colclough had three sons - Cæsar, Dudley, and Sarsfield. The defendant in the action is the husband of the daughter of Cæsar, the eldest of these three brothers, who succeeded to the estate in her right. The present plaintiff is the son of Sarsfield Colclough, the third brother, and he now contends that Adam Colclough, his grandfuther, was never legally married to his grandmother, Mary Anne Byrne, till just before the birth of his father Sarsfield, and subsequent to the birth of his uncles, Casar and Dudley; that they were, therefore not legitimate, and so Mrs. Colclough was not the legitimate heiress-at-law of Casar Colclough. To prove this case, certain correspondence between some members of the Colclough family and Mr. John Byrne, then of Cabinteely, and family letters were set forth in the affidavits as very material for the plaintiff's case. It was stated in the affidavits that these letters were believed by the plaintiff and Mr. Mooney to be in the possession of Miss Georgiana Mary Byrne, who resided at Tunbridge Wells, in England; that Mr. Mooney had made two journeys to England to see her, but had failed in so doing; that he had served her with a subpæna duces tecum to appear and bring them with her; that she had only arrived in Wexford yesterday, and that only yester-day had the plaintiff and his attorney been informed that such papers were not in her custody. The affidavits further stated that these documents were necesary evidence for the plaintiff in this action; that he could not safely go to trial without them; that the application was perfectly bona fide, and not made for the purposes of delay; and the bona fides of the plaintiff was shown clearly by his having lodged a large sum of money (£850) in court as security for costs in the action." An application for the post-ponement of the trial was refused by the court, and the plaintiff, after consulting his counsel, withdrew the record. This is probably the last of the case.

IRISH CHURCH .- A return, moved for by Sir F Heygate, contains a statement by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, showing that there are 1.504 benefices of the Established Church in Ireland. This would give an average of about one benefice to every 460 persons returned at the census as belouging to the Established Church. There are, accord ing to the census, 2,428 parishes in Ireland, 2,229 whereof have residents belonging to the Established Church. The Commissioners report that in 619 benefices the emolument does not exceed 2001. a year, in 453 (of the 619) at does not exceed 150l, and in 264 it does not exceed 100l. a year. The deduction for 'tax to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,' under the Church Temporalities Act, amounted in 1862 to 14,523l., but that included the tax on bishoprics.

EMIGRATION. - The Inman steamer, the City of Baltimore, Captain Mirehouse, arrived in the harbor of Cork lately. The Baltimore on this occasion was employed as an extra boat. She brought from Liverpool 400 passengers, and took in here something over one hundred, leaving for the next steamer 400 more, of whom it is probable not more than half will be able to find room. The Cunard extra steamer, which sails this week, will not only carry a full compliment, but booking was stopped ten days ago. The emigrants now leaving are of a class that one cannot bely regretting. We defy even the fiercest doctrinaire to stand upon the deck of one of these departing vessels, and say that the absence of the people he sees there can by any possibility be a source of benefit. They comprise all ages, but in very different proportions. The young and the old are to be seen—the hoary father, the tottering mother, the feeble child, have their places. But the bulk is comprised of the adolescent or those in the prime of life. Stalwart young men, full of health and vigor; roung women, the gaudy bad taste of whose attire cannot conceal that they have the beauty, the activity, the bounding health for which the Irish peasant girl has been remarkable. Amongst them all there is scarcely one to be seen poorly attired. The men are generally clad in comfortable garments; the girls are decked out in every absurdity of hat and hoops, and feather and ribbon. One would doubtless rather see the woolsey perticont, or the noble drapery of the old Irish hood, as being more useful. But at all events the presence of these absurd gewgaws shows the capacity on the part of the wearers of purchasing the outfit for their voyage. This fact is further attested by the appearance of their luggage which is generally substantial looking enough, in most cases, some such trifle as a couple of feather beds. With a large number of those departing we see evidence that the household of a small farmer has been broken up, and the probability is suggested that an addition has been made for Mr Donnelly's next statistics to the figures under the head of 'bog and waste.' It is a pretty good guarantee for the character of those people that their demeanor is remarkably quiet and steady. Though they are often a week together, and, by many hundreds at a time, staying at Queenstown, under circumstances very likely to create a disposition to spree,' they are almost universally sober. It is very rare to find amongst them tumult or drankenness. Even at the actual period of embarkation, though they may be a little, a very little, noisy-an Irish crowd must make somewhat more noise than phlegmatic races - they are singularly orderly and amenable to regulation. Considering that one half of them know as much about a ship as they do about the pyramids it is really wonderful to see how well upon the whole, and how orderly the embarkations are gone through .- Cork Examiner.

THE EXORUS. - In seven months of the year 1862-63, the emigration from Ireland amounted to eighty thousand five hundred! and judging from what has been passing under our own eyes during the last six months, we are prepared to learr from the returns of the Registrar-General, that the exodus has been on even a larger scale since the date of the statistics from which we take the total, given above. Within the period mentioned, we have repeatedly seen crowds of emigrants at the several stations on the Midland Railway, and every week bundreds of the peasantry of both sexes may be seen crowding about the offices of the emigration agents in Sligo, Mr. M. Foley and Mr. O Donovan, to procure tickets. Last week a large number of well-dressed, healthy looking young men and women passed through the town on their way to Queenstown, and some to Derry, the steamers sailing from these ports appearing to be in high favor with the emigrants. We learn from our correspondents that an unprecedentedly large number of emigrants have this week left the neighbor.

take shipping for America. Of those who went from the vicinity of Swinford, we have heard that there were several young women whose parents are in circumstances to give them fortunes of from £40 to £50 each. This we have from good authority, and we mention it to show that the emigration is not confined to the impoverished class. This vast outpouring of the people is going on notwithstanding the hopes held out from an increase of flax cultivationa tolerably convincing proof that it will require something more substantial to entice the small farmers to remain at home.—Sligo Champion.

EMIGRATION.—The stream of emigration towards America still continues to flow from our shores, but the class of persons leaving the country is no longer confined to the peasantry alone. We have heard of districts on both sides of the Shannon from which farmers once in comfortable circumstances have succumbed to the pressure of low markets, and are pre-paring to abandon their holdings with the view of trying their fortunes in the far west .- Western Star.

The Tyrawley (Galway) Herald of March 9 says; speaking of emigration: 'It is no unusual thing, on any day of the week in Ballina, to count 19 emigrants between old and young, upon one of Bianconi's long cars, and this three times in the day, and at the same time to see the long van of a private car-owner, with smaller cars, and carts, more numerous still, filled, all of them, by the same class, proceeding to Sligo, en route to Liverpool and America. We are informed that no less than 121 persons from a single parish within five miles of this town, are preparing, and intend setting off in company for America. And this is no isolated case. The entire country would seem to be on the qui vive, and to be determined to know no quiet and happiness till it shall be enjoyed in the midst of new associations and new labours in the in the New World. At the present rate of progress outwards, Erris will soon be depopulated, and many parts of Tyrawley will be in no better plight.

The Tralee Chronicle, of March 9 says: 'With regard to emigration, a gentleman, whose position af-fords peculiar faculties for observation regarding the movements of the peasantry, has assured us that their excitement respecting emigration exceeds all belief. Not a farmer who does not seriously consider the advantage of leaving land and home; not a laborer who does not long for the means which shall enable him to fly from this miserable land. He instances one case of this sort, and it merely indicates the process which is going on throughout the country, and which promises to leave Kerry a waste, if some means shall not be taken to remove the causes which excite to this lamentable depopulation. Church Hill is a hamlet, situate a few miles from Tralee, from which 25 emigrants left for America on Monday last. This, we believe, was fully half the population, and much more than half the able-bodied inhabitants of Church Hill.

Recently two broadsheets were posted on the gates and doors of Roman Catholic churches in Dublin. Both are signed 'Sacerdos;' one is headed 'Letters of his Holiness Pius IX. on the American war,' and the other 'Letters of John Mitchell, William Smith O'Brien, John Martin, and 'Sacerdos on the American war.' Their object is to discourage Federal enlistment in Ireland. Mr. Smith O'Brien has written a letter to the Dublin Morning News, declining to preside as cnairman at a lecture. 'The uproar and strife,' he says, 'which took place at the Rotunda meeting have brought disgrace on the Nationolists of Ireland.' He utterly despairs of any advancement of the cause of the country, when he finds that even in the Irish metropolis men who call themselves patriots demean themselves like a'mob of ruffians,' and exult in the disorder they create.-Lest, however, his expressions should be considered too strong, he qualifies them thus: 'Beliving that there are to be found, among the Feniaus, many enthusiastic young men who are animated by noble impulses, and who are sincerely desirous to serve Ireland, I sincerely exhort such men, even as I exhorted them in 1858 and at successive intervals, to abandon an organization which has, during the last five years, obstructed all the other national movements, and which has brought disgrace upon those who would otherwise have been proud to call themselves 'Nationalists.'

The guardians of the Armagh Union are undoubtedly of the real and genuine true blue ascendancy class, and they gave good and substantial proof of it a few days since. A poor woman named Anne Vallely applied for admission into the workhouse of a child deserted under the following circumstances :-A short time before a woman, with the child in her arms, came to Anne Vallely's humble door, and asked leave to go in to warm some drink for the child. The permission was at once given. woman entered, set about warming a drink for the child, and then suddenly left the house upon some pretence. She never returned. Anne Vallely was pour and unable to support the child. Her first thought, however, for the poor woman, true to the Catholic instincts of her heart, was for its spiritual welfare. The child was young, and might not have been baptised. Such a matter should not be left in doubt, and accordingly Anne Vallely brought the child to a priest, who, as in conscience bound, baptised it. She then applied for its admission into the poorhouse. The guardians of the poor of Armagh refused admission to the deserted infant. And wherefore? Because it had been baptized in the Catholic faith, and should be educated in it. One of the guardians thought he had said a capital thing when he gave forth that, as the priest was so fond of baptising children, he should support them. Another wiseacre remarked that the infant was not deserted, for here was a woman taking care of it. The matter has, we believe, been referred to the Poor Law Commissioners. We trust their decision will teach the gentlemen of the Armagh Board that they are elected to fulfil the law, and not act as champions of Protestant ascendancy. - Nation.

A HUMANE JUDGE.-A case came before Judge Keon in the county of Limerick. 'This is an extra-ordinary matter,' said the Judge 'This man Hennessy, was drunk at a fair held at Kilfinan in the month of last October. He had put up his horse, but, on the termination of his drinking bout, he leaves his own horse behind him, and, while staggering down the road, meets a boy riding a borse, which he insists is his. He compels him to dismount, gets up himself, and rides four or five miles, when beginning to get sober, he finds that he is mounted on a strange horse. He dismoun's, turns the horse loose, and makes his way home. The horse is found straying about the roads, and is taken to the pound, where it is discovered by the boy, and returned to the owner. The man was going to Australia; be sold his lands, and took his passage. The owner of the horse finds him out before the vessel sailed, and demands £5 for alleged damage done him. Hennessy said that he was willing to make reasonable compensation, but he would not pay £5, which he held was too much; and accordingly this man goes before a magistrate, who receives an information, and directs a warrant issued on it. Hennessy was arrested on this information, and sent here for trial. The grand jury ignored the bill for robbery, but for common assault and having no one to appear for him, they sentenced him to a month's imprisonment. The grand jury have become acquainted with other facts in the case since yesterday evening, and have brought them under my notice. Hennessy's wife and children have sailed for London; and if he is now imprisoned he will become a pauper in the country, and his wife and children will be landed penniless in Australia. There ought to be great precautions taken by men in authority, otherwise great evils may result; and it strikes me that this was an attempt to extort money from this man,' The humane judge then broke through the technical rules of law by reversing his own sentence, and ordered Hennessy to be instantly discharged, that he might sail for London by four o'clock. He accordingly departed, attended by the hood of Ballins, Swinford, Socey and Ballymote, to greater part of the auditory into the street.

IMPROVEMENT OF PAPER MANUFACTURE. - The process of manufacturing paper out of the coarsest and cheapest materials has been discovered by Mr. Daltour, Queenstown, which would be well worth the attention of large paper makers. We have seen specimens of pulp by this process made from the common bramble and of bay, either of which required merely to be machined in order to become a good printing paper. To understand the saving that may be effected by this process, we state that it takes a ton and a quarter of the best cotton rags to make a ton of pulp, and these rags cost from £25 to £35 per ton. Now by Mr. Deltour's process, out of two tons of hay -costing, say £4-can be made one tou of pulp; £4 would pay for chemicals, and a little more than £4 for labour coals, etc. A ton of paper thus made, would stand at a little over £12. At that very low estimate Mr. Deltour sets his saving at 50 per cent. It would be a subject of regret that such a discovery did not meet a fair chance of being tried, and we strongly commend the matter to the notice of paper manufacturers .- Cork Examiner.

FUEL IN IRELAND .- The area of the bogs of Ireland amounts to 2,830,000 acres, and estimating a cubic yard dry peat to weigh 550 lb., the quantity of valuable fuel from this source amounts to 6,338,-666.666 tons. On pursuing the calculation further, and taking the economical value of turf, compared with that of coal, as 9 to 54, the total amount of peat fuel in Ireland is equivalent in power to about 470,000,000 tons of coal, and estimating coal at 12s. per ton, we find the money value of all the peat in Ireland to be £280,000,000 sterling. Mr. O'Hara referred to the particular qualities of coal found in the various coal fields in the provinces, and quoted statistics as to the quantities found in each, the area occupied in Leinster being 230 square miles. There are 73 collieries at present in Ireland, 61 of which are in Leinster, 29 in Munster, 7 in Connaught, and 6 in Ulster. Of these 46 are at present worked. The quantity of coal taken from them was 120,000 tons a year, but in 1862 it amounted to 127,000 tons. The number of mines now worked was an improvement on that of former years. In 1853 there were only 19 at work, in 1856 there were 22, and now there are 46.

CAPITAL CONVICTION. - At the Mayo Assizes, held at Castlebar, on Saturday, a woman named Bridget O'Neill was sentenced to death for the wilful murder of Bridget Richards on the 24th of June last. The evidence against the prisoner was entirely circumstantial. It appeared that the deceased was a dressmaker, and wandered through the country working in this capacity for any one who chose to employ her. The prisoner blamed her for burning a stack of turf belonging to her (prisoner), and, in revenge for the imaginary wrong, murdered her with a reaping-book - Daily Express.

MURDER IN MAYO .- Two cases -- one of murder, the other of homicide—came on for trial before the Judges of Assize for Mayo on Tuesday. In the first, two men named Morrison and Clarke were indicted for the wilful murder of a policeman named Connell, at Castlebar. The deceased was a harmless, wellconducted man. It appeared that he was overtaken by the prisoners in the streets of Castlebar, on the night of the 27th July, and that some petty squabble led to Morrison stabbing him fatally with a knife. The other prisoner knocked him down. They were returning from a pattern, and under the influence of drink, when they met the unfortunate policeman. These facts were distinctly sworn to, but the jury lisagreed, and the trial was postponed until next Assizes. In the second case a man Michael Geraghty was found guilty of the manslaughter of it is Patrick Cattigan, a man with whom he had a petty quarrel. He was sentenced to eight years' penal Bervitude. - Daily Express.

The trial of Sub-Inspector Boyce at Dundrum, Tipperary, fer refusing a Catholic priest admittance to a Protestant policeman who wished to become a Catholic has been terminated. The inquiry was protracted to the extraordinary length of 10 days and finally resulted in a decision which gives assurance that liberty of conscience cannot be infringed with impunity in these times. In reply to the Rev. Mr. Corcoran's remonstrance against the arbitrary and unwarrantable interference by Sub-Inspector Boyce with that Rev. gentleman in the performance of his sacerdotal duty, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant states that for so doing the Sub-Inspector has been reprimended, and removed from the station in which that 'error of judgment,' as the Lord Lieutenant sofily terms it, was committed.

A meeting of the Westmeath ' Tenant Right Committee' was held on March 3 at Mullingar. The Rev. J. Duncar, of Castletown Geoghegan, took the chair. The Rev. R. Mullen reported to the committee that he was after taking the census of one of his parishes, the population of which fifteen years ago was nearly 3,000; the present population is only 1,540, or a fraction over half of what it had been. He went into every house, and found that on all the estates in the parish where the landlords were kind and the rents moderately fair, the people were barely able to pay the rents and have the mere necessaries of life. On all the properties in the parish purchased within the past twenty years, the rents were raised to an enormous extent. The people sold everything to meet these rack-rents, and as a consequence, they were now on the verge of beggary. He supposed his case was not an isolated one (hear, hear). In fact, Mr. Donnelly's statistics proved that the same exterminasion agents (rack-rents) have depopulated the whole country. And mind, gentlemen, we are not near the end. The young men and young women were preparing to seek a home in America, Australia, or Buenos Ayres, and thus escape from poverty and the workhouse at home.

On St. Patrick's Day, a collection was to have been made in every church in Ireland, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the O'Connell National Monument. The hierarchy and clergy generally had promised their earnest influences.

We regret to announce the deat h of Mr. Joseph John O'Riordan, who expired on Saturday, March 5, after a lengthened illness. For a period of several years Mr. O'Riordan practised his profession, as a-solicitor, with great success and merited distinction, in Tralee.

Whitworth, Esq, arrived in Drogheda from Man-chester, on Thursday night. Friday, he was en-gaged in actively pushing forward the erection of the cotion factory which he is about to start here. -Drogheda Reporter.

A ROW IN ARELOW CHURCH - The Protestant rector of Arklow has been reforming his pews, shoving back the old and pushing forward the new families to the great annoyance of the former. On Sunday March 6, several left the Church and said they would go to Mass; but on Sunday, 13th, there were bloodshed and battery, parties fighting and sprinkling the seats with blood. The rector had come down from the pulpit and sent for the police to make peace. If the reverend gentleman would mind his own business, and preach justice, and chastity, and the judgment to come, to his own flock, instead of incessantly denouncing the religion of his neighbors, he might expect more Christian observance in his congregation.

Town Hall for Drogheda .- The liberality of a citizen of Drogheda is about to secure for that thriving town the advantages of a Town Hall. Mr. Whitworth, some time since, offered to erect, at his own sole expenses, a splendid hall for the use and recreation of the people of Drogheda-an offer which was accepted with all the gratitude it deserved.

On the morning of the 7th ult., a man named Sinclair, a cork-cutter, residing in McCann's-lane, off Denmark street, Dublin, committed suicide by hanging himself. The only cause assigned for the act is est chance of escape. The full fury of the flood is that the deceased had been living in very distressed circumstances for some time past.

Bonder of the Control of Williams

Tralee, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Kerry.

On the 28th Feb., at the foot of Brandon Mountain, west of Dingle, Mr. John Fitzgerald, a respectable farmer, died at the very venerable age of 102 years. The deceased was one of the old stock of the Ger-

Arthur Ormaby, Esq., in order to induce his small tenants to remain the country, has made a new setting of his lands, on lease of 21 years, and at a reat one third less than that already charged. This example, set by a small proprietor, is deserving of imitation by men of larger possessions. - Tyrawley Her-

GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. -- Mr. Ewart has announced his intention to bring on the subject of capital punishment very shortly. We cannot but respect the humanity of that very estimable member; but, while he is so anxious to shield the murderer from the penalty hitherto inflicted, is it not strange that he will not think of the murder itself? We have had ever and anon to complain that all the sympathy is with the evil doer, and not the sufferer of evil. We have plentiful outcres on behalf of the poor wretch who s to be gibbeted; but nothing is heard of the man in whose innocent blood his unboly hands have been imbrued! No, not a word of the bereaved and sorrowing widow, not a word of the fatherless, friendless, and, perhaps, foodless children! No; but the the poor murderer,' do not take away his life. 'The State has no right to take what it cannot give. By preserving him you give him time to repent, and he may repent, and escape eternal perdi-tion; but by cutting him off in his sins, you hurl him into the pit of destruction, from which there is no escape.' This is all very fine talk, but we think it is a very one-sided view of the subject. Moreover, reason, as we look on the matter, demands life for ife. The Word of God, beyond fair contradiction, notwithstanding the glosses which benevolent men bave endeavored to put upon it, is explicit with respect to this subject. The edict has never been revoked, "Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." But why this sympathy with the murderer? Before he perpetrated the deed, did he not know the penalty? If he shrink from the gallows, let him, then, withhold the dagger, the pistol, the empoisoned cup, or the garotte rope! Mercy is a good thing; properly exercised, we admire it; but we have no sympathy with this maudlin sentiment. - British Stundard.

Notwithstanding this yearly handling of the cri-

minal class, we still seem to see it as it were in an official speculum. A camera obscura is constructed, and we see figures moving about and going through a mad career. One county member tells us of a convict who had been able by the mercy of the home Secretary to accumulate half-a-dozen sentences, still at large, in spite of a murder committed while still under that load of half-punished guilt. We are told again, of a man so low, even in the criminal scale, as to take the earliest opportunity of regaining admis-sion to a prison, where he had just spent ten years, for no other reason than that he was satisfied with the diet. It is impossible to obtain from convicts more than about half a labourer's daily work or twothirds of an able-bodied pauper's. Thus, the three expedients of loss of liberty, low diet, and labour seem to have been tried to their utmost; and, as for other punishments, including solitary confinement, doubtful whether they do not increase and intensify the morbid habits that lead to crime. He that lives alone, says Bacon must be either an angel or a beast, and our convicts are certainly not angelic in their tempers and tastes. So the difficulty of either the deterring or the reformatory plan seems to grow upon us, at the very time it becomes most evident that we must submit to have most of these creatures, soon or late, at large among us. There is, then, good reason to ask that the inquiry, so recurrent, so tedious, so inexhaustible yet so ineffectual, should be extended into the origin of the criminal character, and the natural history of the class. How come these persons to be so base, so abandoned, and so incorrigible? It is taken for granted the younger convicts are more amenable to a reformatory discipline than the elder. If so, there was a time when they might perhaps have been wholly converted. The dark biography begins with the first conviction. Why not earlier? But these men were not really born into crime. There were years in which nature had some little sway, and lieve for one moment but that communications had good and evil were not always presented in a guise so fatel to the claims of the good. Cannot the chapinins, could not here and there a parish priest of the almost obsolete pastoral type, throw some light on the nursery education of crime? This is the one thing wanting in these endless debates, and perhaps a little more information on that point might spare much fruitless discussion on the hard and incorrigible maturity of crime. - Times.

THE SEXES .- In Great Britain with a population of 29 millions there are 877,000 more females than males; in the United States with a nopulation of 31 millions there are 730,000 more males than females. In Massachusetts there are 37,600 more females (not counting the old granny's in trowsers) than males, while in Illinois there are 92,000 more males than females, in Michigan 40,000, in Texas 36,000, in Wisconsin 43,000, in Colarado 20 men to one woman, in Utah the sexes are in about equal numbers.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT SHEFFIRD .- Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost .- A little before midnight on Friday last, the great reservoir of the Sheffield Water Company, one hundred acres in extent, and which held more than a million cubic feet of water, suddenly burst its embankment and swept down the narrow gorge formed by the Loxley and Stannington hills into Sheffield itself. Almost before warning could be given the volume of water began rushing headlong down the valley, sweeping farms and houses, forges and factories like chaff before it. Never, probably, before has an accident of the same kind occurred so ruinous in its wholesale destruction of property, so lamentably tatal in the loss of human life. Whatever the sudden and tremendous flood could reach it seems to have destroyed, and calcu-NEW COTTON FACTORY IN DROGHEDA.—Benjamin lating only by the number of houses swept away Whitworth, Esq, arrived in Drogheda from Man- and the persons missing known to have been in them on the fatal night, there is every reason to fear that the lives sacrificed by this awful calamity will not be less than 200, if they do not unfortunately exceed that number. Of the damage done to property it is impossible even to form a conjecture. The reservoir was of immense length, though narrow in width, and would hold one hundred and fourteen million cubic feet of water when it was full; but it was said it was not quite full on Friday. About 9 on Friday night, after the engineers in charge had left, a farm laborer, crossing the embankment as a short cut across the valley, noticed a crack in it. He at once gave an alarm, and rau down the valley to recall the engineers, and succeeded in overtaking of this House to give us a right to comment on his them. They returned, but thought the crack of little importance; in a short time, however, other signs presented themselves, and they attempted to blow up a weir that crossed the dam at one end in order to allow the water to escape. While the men were engaged in laying the charge, Mr. Gunson and his companion went to the fissure and crossed it. Mr. Gunson had scarcely got clear, when the fissure advancing in that theory, and, according to the prin-widened to a tremendous crevasse, and a portion of ciple of the honorable member for Bradford, there is the embankment, one hundred and ten yards by seventy feet deep, gave way at once, and the water rushed with a prodigious roar, into the valley below. The enormous mass burst down the billsides with a din like the heaviest thunder, and the unhappy cotters in the valley were drowned instantaneously in their nouses, from which they had not the slight-

Francis Blennerhasset Chute, Esq., of Chute Hall, bridge. The scene of devastation there is awful. tleman, a member of the Administration, was im-Solid and substantial buildings, workshops, rows of houses, bridges, everything that opposed the course of the flood, yielded before its overwhelming might. But the loss of property, incalculable as it is at present, sinks into significance when compared with the awful loss of human life. Between Hillsborough bridge and Malin bridge there stood several long rows of cottage houses, inhabited by the workmen of the mills and forges on the adjacent streams with their families. With a few exceptions the flood demolished all these rows of dwellings. In many instances even their foundations are obliterated. The enormous volume of water debouching from the gorge at the foot of Loxley valley seems to have divided itself into two streams, which swept with resistless force over the hamlets of Malin Bridge and Hillsborough. Leaving Hillsborough, turning down toward Owlerton, the destruction appeared to be on an equally awful scale. Almost every house that remained in a habitable condition was used as a dead house. On the Sheffield side of the stream seven or eight bodies were recovered. The force of the current may be estimated by the fact that the massive wall bounding the barracks on the lower side was swept away. The sentry at the gate had the parrowest possible escape, the flood coming upon him with lightning suddenness. In the town of Sheffield itself the destruction of property has been almost greater than in the valley, but there, fortunately, it has been attended with comparatively little loss of life.

SHEFFIELD, March 13 .- Every additional inquiry made into the circumstances of this appalling calamity shows that it has been much more disastrous than was at first anticipated. It is now estimated that the loss of life will exceed two hundred and fifty, and that the value of property destroyed exceeds half a million. From Bradfield, where the reservoir burst, down the course of the rivers for twelve or fourteen miles the country is laid waste. The reservoir covered an area of seventy-six acres. The embankment which crossed the end of the valley was an enormous erection, with an average height of eighty-five feet, and forty feet in thickness. Between Matlock and Hillsborough, a distance of four miles, whole rows of houses have been swept entirely away, in three of which alone there were twenty-five lives lost; in the opposite row the whole of the innabitants were drowned, and scarcely any of their bodies have been discovered. Be-tween Wardsend and Sheffield on the Don, the bodies were seen lying in the mills and the mud and ruins. At Neepsend nine hundred acres of gardens were devastated, and whole families were swept away. An official report just received states that one hundred and fifty-six dead bodies have been already recovered; seventy have been identified. Large numbers are not yet found Bodies have been discovered as far down the river as Doncaster.

March 15 .- Further inquiries show that the number missing exceeds any previous estimate. There are two bundred and thirty-eight known to be missing of these are one hundred and thirty-one identified, fifty-six not identified, making one hundred and eighty-seven. Twelve bodies were found to-day in the submerged gardens in the town. The property owners damaged by the flood have held a meeting, and have resolved to take united action against the water company. A clause in the company's act, passed the year after the Holmfirth flood, specifically fixes upon them the damage caused by the failure or giving way of embankments or reservoirs on any of their works. The damage is estimated at half a million, which is more than the capital of the com-

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST NAPOLEON. - Mr. Stans. feld, M.P., again Charged with Aiding the Assassin.
-In the House of Commons, on the 14th of March, Sir L. Palk rose to make inquiry on a matter of great importance to the honor of this country. He could perfectly understand any honorable member occupying a high and distinguished position in her Majesty's Government treating with contempt any scurrilous abuse of him that might appear in newspapers of this or any other country; but when a grave charge had been made against the honor of England or the honor of her Majesty's Government by a high official of a friendly nation, it could not be supposed that a communication had not been instantly made to the Government of that nation, that the assertion had not been at once met by an official contradiction, and that proof of a convincing nature as to the falsity of the charge had not accompanied the communication. He, therefore, could not bepassed between the Government of the Queen and the Government of the Emperor of the French as the statement made on the occasion of the late State trials in France by the Procureur-General. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion no charge so repugnant to the feelings of the English nation could be brought against any member of our community as that an Englishman - he cared not of what political opinions—had directly or indirectly, by word or deed, by writing or expression, instigated or promoted assassination. (Hear, hear) He was sure her Majesty's Government had availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the public statement to which he had referred to vindicate the honor of the country, and to show that the assertion made by the Procureur General was utterly and entirely devoid of all truth. (Hear, hear.) He wished to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any correspondence had passed between her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French with reference to the statement made on the occasion of the late trials in Paris by the Procureur-General; and whether there was any objection to lay such correspondence-if any-

upon the table. Mr. Layard said the honorable baronet thought it was necessary that the honor of the country should be vindicated in a matter of this nature. He quite agreed with the honorable gentleman, and he thought that the most prompt and dignified way of vindicating her honor in a matter of the kind was to treat such an accusation with the contempt it deserved. (Hear, hear.) He was sure there was no one in England, and no one in France acquainted with England - and there was no one better acquainted with her than the exalted personage who now reigned in France-who was not convinced that the charge made against his honorable friend (Mr. Stansfeld) must of itself be utterly false. (Hear, bear.) It would be unworthy of her Majesty's Government to take notice of such a charge and therefore no communication on the subject had been made by them nor was intended to be made. (Hear,

hear.) Sir L. Palk—Has any communication on the subject been made by the French Government?

Mr. Layard - None whatever.

Mr. Disraeli said-I think the observations of the honorable member for Bradford ought not to pass altogether unnoticed. (Hear, hear.) It certainly is not necessary that M. Mazzini should be a member conduct. (Hear, hear.) I thought that the remark made the other night by the Prime Minister went nearly to the root of all parliamentary criticism-(hear) - when he complained of an attack on a Minister of the Crown who happens to have a seat in the other House of Parliament, because he was an absent man. [Hear, hear, and a laugh] We are not a foreign potentate or a foreign minister whose conduct we can call in question [hear, hear.] It is too absurd to notice, and it is not for that purpose I rose. But what I want to call the attention of the House to is the real point for their consideration.— They seem to have forgotten the case which called upon my honorable friend the member for King's county to make some observations. What did occur

pugned for his supposed intimacy with M. Mazzini and his possible connexion with assassins, that gentleman, sitting next to the Prime Minister, rose, and announcing himself as a Minister of the Crown, and thereby giving due solemnity to any statement which he might make to the House, repudiated in most in-dignant language that he could be connected with assassins, and, avowing at the same time long in imacy and perfect friendship with Mazzini, also declured that M. Mazzini was perfectly incapable of such advice, conduct or suggestion. The affair of the moment terminated. But it was in the power of my bonorable and learned friend to show to the House that the statement of the Minister of the Crown was perfectly unfounded. (Cheers). The statement was based upon an avowed intimacy of seventeen years, and the Minister of the Crown declared that M. Mazzini was one who would not tolerate principles which sanctioned assassination. My honorable and learned friend was conscious that there were public documents which might be in the possession of any one who chose to give attention to the necessary researches, and which show that M. Mazzini, on political and philosophical principles, is not only the votary and advocate, but the great promoter of assassination. [Cheers]. After the state-ment which my honorable and learned friend made to the House the other night, I think he only does that which is due to the House when he vindicates that statement, and shows in the most complete manner that he is justified in the observations which he made. [Hear, hear]. And I am not at all surprised that my honorable friend, the member for Devoushire should have addressed a question to the Government which has been answered in so unsatisfactory a manner. [Hear, hear.] These are grave questions. There is a plot to assassinate a neighboring sovereign, who still, we believe, is an intimate ally of this country. A member of the Government - of Minister of the Crown-who, by his own admission, is at least the friend of Mazzini, if not the correspondent of Greco-[cheers] - rises and gives a character to M. Mazzini which it is in the power, as has been shown to night, of any one who obtains authentic information to prove has no foundation whatever in fact. [Cheers] He acknowledges his long intimacy with M Mazzini and he says at the same time, from his personal observation of M. Mazzici's character, he is convinced M. Mazzini is incupable of entertaining those odious opinions. Well! it speaks very little for the knowledge of human nature possessed by a Minister of the Crown, and very little for his power of observation if, having for seventeen years been intimate with this well-known character, he believes him to be incapable of opinions which he has so elaborately and consistently vindicated, and on every occasion circulated and defended. [Cheers] think these are very grave circumstances. We have the admission that a member of the Administration is the intimate friend of one who professes this organized system of assassination, and I do think that my honorable friend the member for Devonshire was perfectly justified in making the inquiry of Her Majesty's Government, and that the House, the country, and other countries, will deem the answer to it most unsatisfactory. [Cheers.]

UNITED STATES.

THE Fanian Improdute.- The difficulty between the Fenian Brotherhood and the representatives of the Catholic Church in this diocese forms the topic of general conversation. A general idea of the point at issue has already been given in the public journals, the exact nature thereof is still somewhat like the object seen by Ezekiel-a wheel within a wheel-and it requires a considerable amount of unravelling to straighten. Bishop Daggan is charged by the Fenians with not being patriotic; it seems, however, that he is not able even to control the members of his own household, to say nothing of the outside Catholic public. It is credibly reported that the Bishop's horse formed no undistinguished part of the procession on Thursday, being ridden by a youth who evidently felt proud of his position. The procession was an imposing one notwithstanding the Epis-copal malediction. That the Fenians have the sympathy of the American people no one can doubt; but it may be well for them to remember that while they are burning to set Ireland free, the great heart of the American people is equally intent on the freedom of the race and the vindication of those great principles on which the Government of the United States is based. Thy can only expect to gain that full sympathy with the tyrant slave owners of the South. They must unite heart and soul in the suppression of this unholly rebellion, and longings for the freedom of Ireland are not merely selfish, but based on principle. Under Copperhead leaders they can scarcely hope for the full approbation of the loyal American people .- Chicago Tri-

Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, announces officially in his organ, the Western New York Catholic, that the Fenian Brothers' cannot march in procession with Catholic societies, no take part in Catholic rites and

TRACTARIANISM IN AMERICA, -- On almost every bookstall in the United States there is to be found exposed for public sale a thin pamphlet, in a crimson cover, entitled ' The New Gospel of Peace according to St. Benjamin.' This pamplet contains but forty-two pages, and is full of shrewd satire, not unmixed with humour, albeit marred in its very form and diction by an audacious irreverence which nearly approaches blasphemy. Very many thousand copies of the 'New Gospel of Peace,' have been sold. The success of the opuscule has raised a cloud of imitators. There is a 'Book of the Prophet Stephen;' there are Revelations,' and a most scandalous apocalyse those Revelations' are; but the crimson bound pamphlet, bad as it is, will take rack with the most salieut productions of American humour. There is little ground for astonishment in a burlesque of the Bible among this people of five hundred religions. Familiarity with the sacred writings has begotten contempt for them. Not a mountebank who gets up a spiritualist lecture but prefaces his imposture by a bymn and a prayer, and some attempt at a counterfeit liturgy. The hymns themselves are drolly devotional. It is somewhat unfair, perhaps, to instance such a one as the following :-

> Chase the dibbil round the stump : Glory Hallelujah! Gib him a kick at ebbery jump: Glory Hallelujah !-

seeing that, although quite bona fide, it is a nigger hymn, and the darkies, poor creatures, are a funny but unlettered people, unversed in abstract theology.
But what do you think of this one, recited to me by a refined lady from Boston, as a poem she taught to her little girl :-

> The Lord is great, I calculate; He will the godly bless: And if I tries to keep from lies, I shall be saved, I guess.

Do not think that such doggrel is meant as buffoonery; it is often intended and taken au grand se-Sir Charles Lyell-and I may esconce myself in the shadow of that sage, in order to avert the imputation of indecorum—hae drawn attention, in his 'Second Visit to the United States,' to an extraordinary Calvinistic catechism called the 'Day of Doom, current two hundred years ago in New England, and in which the external perdition of children who die unbaptised is insisted upon, but a modicum comfort is administered to mothers to this couplet-

Tho' babes can't'scape the day of doom, In hell they have the easiest room.

The Americans have by this time come to the ridispent itself on the district lying between the junc- was this. Some nights ago, when this question was culous phase of that devotional fullness which graced tion of the Loxley and the Rivelin and the Neepsend brought before the House, and the conduct of a genculous phase of that devotional fullness which graced the army list of the Puritan Captain Bind-their-kings- 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

in-chains-and-their-nobles-with-links-of-iron, and a Lieutenant Hew-Agag-in-pieces-which dubbed one noted politician Praise-God Barebones, whilst his brother rejoiced in the even ampler cognomen of if-Ohrist-had-not-died-for-thee-thou-hadst-been-damned Barebones .- Sula's Letters.

CANADA TO BE INVADED .- The Chicago Times of the 11th instant., contains a speech made by Gov. Yates of the State of Illinois on the 10th inst., in which the following passage occurs:

'After speaking of his great love for the administration, and advocating the claims of Mr Lincoln for re-election, he denounced the government for giving up Slidell and Mason, and said for the repeated in-sults given by the British Government 100,000 boys in blue' would invade Canada some fine frosty morning to seek reparation for the acts of the Alabama and other cruisers built in England.'

FREERAL PRETENSIONS VS. FEDERAL PRACTICE. While Mr. William H. Seward is threatening old England with the vengeance of the universal Yankee nation, if English shipbuilders and merchants are not prevented from solling an unacmed ship to the Confederates, which may afterwards, in some far-off island of the sea, meet a consort and receive the necessary ingredients to change herself into a cruising man-of-war; and while Earl Russell is making every honest, manly Englishman, who loves the proud fame of his glorious old flag, blush at the manner in which, obedient to the threats of vengeance, he is staining English law in order that he may please the great western joker; it may not be out of place to turn back the pages of time for a few short years and see what has been the policy of the Yankees themselves on this very question, when it was not their ox that was being gored by the neighbor's buil. In all the wars in which Spain engaged with her revolted colonies in America, nearly all the privateering that was done against the flag of Spain, under the various "Patriot Flags," was done by Americans, in American vessels, commanded by American officers; built, armed, and equipped in American ports, openly and without even any attempt at disguise. The present Admiral David Porter, who has burned so many towns and houses on the Mississippi, and who has written such very, very bombastic reports, served in one of these patriot cruisers, called the Guerrero, under command of his uncle Captain John Porter, who was formerly, if not at that very time, an officer of the United States Navy, and this very Guerrero was the terror of the Spanish merchant ships, and fought most gallantly with a Spanish frigute. As the poor Spanish ox was then gored, these gallant Americans were 'heroes,'not 'pirates,' as the Prophet Seward calls Southern men, fighting under their own flug, and for the country that gave them birth. Fact No. 2. When Greece was lighting for her liberty against the Turks, it had of course the sympathy of that nation founded on revolution and the right of any people to govern themselves. Two splendid frigates were openly built in New York for the Greeks, and armed and equipped. The Yankees love liberty, but they have an eye to the main chance also, and as the Greeks could only pay for one of the ships, only one of them went to Greece, the Hellas. The other was purchased into the United States navy, and called the Hudson. Fact No. 3. When Texas was at war with Mexico, a number of ships were openly built for the Texans in ports of the United States, armed, equipped, and manned by Americans, commanded by officers who resigned from the United States Navy to be promoted into that of Texas; these ships sailed openly from New Orleans, under Commodore Moore, with the Austin for his flagship, to cruise against Mexico and did engage some Mexican steamers. In the town of Norfolk, a United States Navy-yard, a regular rendezvous was opened, the ling of Texas hoisted, and men enlisted openly, and went out of the harbor, with the flag of Texas flying at the forc of the vessel that carried them, and drums bouting.

MR. GEORGE A. SALA ON AMERICA. - Only be clever enough to keep out of the States prison and you may do anything in America which, if right were right and rogues were always trounced, would get you into Sing-Sing a bundred times over. The Spartans punished the theif, not for his theft, but for being found out. There is not one thing I declare, so lamentable and so shocking in American society as the easy and jaunty manner in which your friends tell you that men, certainly of substance and seemingly of probity, are common knaves and cozeners. You admire such a one's pictures, statues, library, his pretty wife, his blooming children. 'Ah, yes,' somebody says, 'a smart man that. The way he chizzled his father-in-law out out of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars was most remarkable. I'll tell you the story." But you don't want to believe it. You turn away sick and sorry. You look at another occupying a high post of trust under Government; you think him the sternest and uprightest of men-You are informed that he is a bankrupt New York bath-keeper; that he imprudently defrauded his creditors; yet be now has the handling of millions of public money. Go where you will, it is the same old intolerable story of robbers sitting in high places, of officials being known to have done deeds which in Europe would be thought worthy of the scourge and the branding iron; of politicians making a market of their opinions and selling their votes to the highest bidder; of Cacus - enriched by many beef contracts -on the bench and the just man in the dock. The just man!

President Lincoln is said to be seeking council of spiritualists and witches, going very naturally to the devil for the help which we are afraid that potentate will not be able to afford him.

Our Federal neighbors are very anxious to propitiate the Emperor of the French, of whom they stand in wholesome awe. Last week they surrendered to the French Minister four men who had deserted from the merchant service of France and enlisted in the Federal army .- Evening Telegruph.

A story is related of an enterprising editor in an interior town, who finding the body of a man hanging to a lamp-post one night, after his own paper had gone to press, cut it down and carried it home, to prevent his rival from publishing the news, and was himself indicted for the murder.

The New York Evening Post of the 21st instant says :- English claims against the Nutional Government are accumulating to an enormous extent, as a set-off in case it should ever be necessary to acknowledge a liability for devastations of the 'Alabama.' Every steamer and cargo condemned by the prize courts in New York is made the subject of a claim against the U. States. The papers relating to these claims now full twenty bound volumes, and there are enough to make twenty more.

Victory !- What a cheering, heart stirring word, that implies long struggles, determined action, patient ansfering, and ultimate success. A victorious army marching with all the pomp of glittering arms and rolling drums is a glorious sight, but the con-queror of disease, though an obscure soldier, is none the less entitled to our enconiums. Let us then cherish the memory of N. H. Downs, the inventor of the celebrated Balsamic Elixir for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere, price 25 cents.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St.

Montreal C. E.

Hops. - There is yet hops for the dyspeptic! Do not despair, if you have been unable to find relief. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will cure any and every case of Dyspepsia. It will cure every case of Liver Complaint. It will remove the yellow and sallow appearance from the skin and eyes. It will restore the nervous system to its original vigor, and give entire health to the body. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada.

Participate and Device that a travel

The True Mitness.

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

J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Military operations have been continued by the Austrians and Prussians against the Danes, but with no very great success. The bombardment of Duppel was being continued, and the Danes are now ready to accept the Conference. so that it may be hoped that the war cloud is lifting, and that peace in Europe may be preserved.

The Palmerston Ministry narrowly escaped a defeat in the House of Commons on the night of the 17th ulto. The debate, which was a most animated one, was inaugurated by a motion by Sir H. Stracey to the effect that :-

" The statement of the French Procureur-General on the trial of Greco, implicating a member of that House, and of Her Majesty's Government, in the plot for the assassination of our ally the Emperor of the French deserved the serious consideration of the

This motion was opposed by the Ministry, and a warm debate ensued in which Lord Palmerston and all the leading members on both sides of the House took part. The most telling incident occurred during the speech of Mr. D'Israeli in support of the motion, which we copy from the report of the London Times. In the course of his speech Mr. D'Israelı remarked that:-

"The Procureur-General, the Attorney-General of a foreign country, makes a public statement in a court of the highest consideration in France, and what is the statement? He says that a member of the British Parliament-and, what, perhaps, he was not aware of at the time, a member of the Administration-had been, he was sorry to say, the medium by which Mazzini communicated with the conspirators against the life of his Sovereign. (Cheers.)-Did the hon, member for Halifax deny the statement? Why he admitted it (cheers), and he explained it. ('Hear, hear,' and 'No.') He told us the letters came to his house—he sitting by the side of the no-ble lord who has misstated his whole case—he does not deny that letters did come, and that his house in Thurlos-square was the medium for communication between Mazzini and his correspondents. [Hear,

Mr. Stansfeld .- What correspondents? Mr. Disraeli .- What correspondents? You know them better than I do, I suppose. [Loud cheers.] What correspondents' says the hon. member for Halifax. Why, the assassing of Europe. [Cheers.] What correspondents?' says the hon, member for Halifax? Why, the advocates of anarchy throughout the Continent. (Renewed cheers.) 'What correspondents?' says the hon. member for Halifax. Why, the men who point their poniards at the breast of our ally. [Continued cheering.]

Towards the close of the debate, and unable to resist the overwhelming mass of evidence adduced against him, Mr. Stansfeld admitted that ! his assassin friend, Mazzini, " had letters addressed to him at his-Mr. Stansfeld's-house unwill be seen, improved since the first debate on the same subject. On a division the members

> For the motion-161. Against-171.

with loud cheers from the Conservative benches.

More significant, more prophetic of the approaching downfall of the Liberal Ministry, which by its foreign policy has succeeded in making England actious and contemptible in the eyes of the world, are the comments of the London Times; a journal which with whatever faults it French generally. may be reproached, is entitled to the praise of always clearly indicating the direction in which the current of public opinion is setting. In its editorials upon the subject—the conduct of Mr. Stansfeld and his sham "moral indignation," the policy of the Palmerston Ministry in refusing any explanations to our ally Louis Napoleon, who certainly in every respect deserves consideration from the bands of the British Government-the Times is most severe. Of the first it says that "he has displayed such an amount of folly, as almost constitutes culpability;" and on the action of the Ministry, in defending his conduct, in retaining him, the convicted intimate of Liberal assassins, and the forcats of Continental Europe in its renks, and in refusing any explanations to the Emperor of the French, the ally of itself :--

"We regret very much that the Government in their determination to defend a colleague, have not taken a more generous view of their relation to the Emperor of the French in the matter. . . This unpleasant affair does not end as we could have wished it to end for our character as a considerate and generous nation. The Emperor of the French, however, and the French nation may be satisfied that the people of this country, whose judgment is andisturbed by the conflict of Parliamentary parties, view the matter very differently, and they feel that the reserve and confidence with which he has treated this unfortunate occurrence deserved a more generous return."- Times, 18th ult.

It is not likely however that the matter will proved by indisputable testimony. he allowed to rest as it is; and it is to be exdeem the credit of the country, and to cleanse moter of assassination." He himself makes no

Italian Liberals bas. brought upon the reputation of English statesmen and English gentle-

(1981) B and Law 1981 (4) 生形型 家 自然 自然 [18

Neither the domestic nor the foreign news is of much interest this week. The Anglicans are fighting away amongst themselves like cats and logs. One party, indignant at the late decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Essays and Reviews has put his own words:forth a new test, to be signed under penalty of social ostracism, by all the officials of the Establishment, asserting the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures as declared by Acts of Parliament to be canonical, and the eternity of God's punishments against the wicked. The other party, headed by Mr. Maurice, protests against this as a rising up against authority, as a side blow at the highest tribunal of the Established Church, and as unjust towards the poorer members of the Anglican clergy, who must either sign or be socially damned. There are, urges Mr. Maurice, quite enough of tests, and of subscriptions in the ecclesiastical department of the British Government as it at present stands; and the forty stripes, save one, are quite enough for any one man to receive. In this opinion the majority of the Anglican laity concur with Mr. Maurice, and an open rupture betwixt the former, and their clergy is very likely to be the result. The contract with the Galway Steam Company has been rescinded by the British Government.

From Italy we have rumours that the state of health of the Holy Father is such as to cause great uneasiness. Many of these reports are started, and circulated by the Liberal and revolutionary narty, and should therefore be received by Catholics with great caution. Our latest European Catholic exchanges speak quite hopefully of the Pope's health.

There is literally nothing of interest to report from the United States. We may look, however, for stirring events shortly. The Spring campaign must commence before long, and we shall then see how far the reports concerning the discouragement of the Southerners, and the demoralisation of the Confederate army are founded upon facts. The friends of the South contend that the Confederates are as strong and as determined as ever; and that acting on their own soil and on the defensive, they can hurl back any invading force that the North can bring against

The Congress of the Federal States has without a dissentient voice adopted the subjoined Resolution :-

"Resolved-That the Congress of the United States are unwilling, by silence, to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico. Therefore they think fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical Government, erected on the ruins of any republican Government in America, under the auspices of any European power.'

This, if not a mere brutum fulmen, means war with the new Mexican Empire, and by imder the name of Fiore, of which name Flower is plication, with France. Perfectly regardless the translation. Mr. Stansfeld's memory has, it however of the Resolution of the Yankee Conupon our business to Turin one of our men called
Angelini under another name. Angelini, not knowgress, the Archduke, supported by Louis Napoleon, will take possession of his throne, be the consequences what they may. By our latest European dates we learn that the Mexican Emperor intends to observe strict neutrality towards Thus leaving the Ministry on a vote tantamount | North and South. Garibaldi was daily expected to a vote of "Want of Confidence" in a major- in England. There had been no additional aty of only ten. The announcement was received fighting in Jutland, but it is said that Denmark has not acceded to the proposed armistice, as it cannot consent to surrender Duppel. The debates in the British Parliament on the Stansfeld affair, and the noble stand taken by the great Conservative party, have it is said given much satisfaction to Louis Napoleon, and to the

ITALIAN LIBERALS AND THEIR ENGLISH FRIENDS .- In another place will be found the report of a second debate in the British House of Commons upon the case of Mr. Stansfeld, and his complicity with Mazzini, in the late attempt of the latter upon the life of the French Emperor. This debate elicited one most important declaration from Mr. D'Israeli-to the effect that public documents showed that Mazzini was " not only the votary and advocate, but the great promoter of assassination;" and that Mr. Stansfeld, a member of the British Legislature, and an officer in Her Majesty's Government, was by his own admission, "the intimate friend of one who professes this organised system of assassination." These are grave allegations; and if sus-Queen Victoria, the same journal thus delivers ceptible of proof will go a long way towards convincing the most sceptical of Mr. Stansfeld's guilt. And if moreover it could be proved that this same Liberal member of Parliament was indeed Mazzini's instrument for keeping up a communication with the Continent; and that he was also an avowed agent of the Italian Revolutionary party of whom Mazzini is the chief, the chain of evidence would be complete, and the crime with which he was charged by the French Procureur-General would be fully brought home to him. Now every one of these things can be

pected that means will yet be adopted to re. stands convicted as the " rotary and great pro. convicted of being the suborner of assassins.

away the toul stains which intercourse with secret of the fact; he tells us that he was not only privy, and assenting, to the attempt made -the well known Italian correspondent of the London Times; but that he actually furnished the latter with the weapon with which the crime was to have been committed. Mazzini has in his own hand writing, left upon record the history of the whole transaction. We give below

"Not long before the expedition to Savoy, after the shooting down of our friends in Genoa, Alessandria, and Chambery, towards the end of 1833, there came to me one evening at the Hotel de la Navigation at Geneva, a young man whom I did not know He brought me a note from L. A. Melegari, now a professor and ministerial deputy at Turin, then one of us who recommended his friend to me with words more than warm, as one who was bent upon doing a lofty deed, and wished to come to an understanding with me about it. The young man was Antonio Gallenga. He came from Corsica. He was affiliated to the Giovane Italia. He told me that from the moment the proscription commenced, he had resolved to avenge the blood of his brothren, and to teach tyrants once for all that guilt was followed by expiation; that he felt himself called to strike down in the person of Charles Albert, the traitor of 1821 and the butcher of his brethren; that he had brooded over the idea in the solitude of Corsica until it had grown gigantic and too strong for him. And more beside. I raised objections, as I have always done in similar cases; discussed the matter, and put everything before him that might change his purpose. I said, that I thought Charles Albert deserving of death, but that his death would not save Italy; that in order to assume the ministry of expintion one should be free from every low feeling of revenge and from everything unworthy of that mission; that one should feel himself capable, after accomplishing the act, of folding his hands on his breast and giving himself up as a victim; that in any case he would die in the attempt; that he would die branded by men as an assassin; and so on, for a good while.

"He replied to all, and his eyes sparkled while he spoke :-Life was nothing to him, he would not re treat a step; the act being accomplished he would cry, Viva l'Italia! Tyrants were too audacious, because secure through other men's cowardice; that barrier should be broken through. He felt himself destined for the work. He had kept a picture of Charles Albert in his room, and by constantly looking at it had given more and more predominence to his idea. He ended by convincing me that he was one of those beings whose purposes are a matter between their own consciences and God, and whom Providence from time to time lets loose upon earth like Harmodius of yore, to teach despots that the limit of their power rests, in the hand of one single man. And I asked him what he required of me? A passport and a little money,'

"I gave him a thousand francs, and said, he would get a passport in Ticino. While passing the St. Gothard, he wrote me a few words full of enthusiasm he had prostrated himself on the side of the Alps and had turned towards Italy, swearing to do the deed. He got a passport in Tioino, in the name of Mariotti. Arrived in Turin, he had an interview with a member of the Committee of the Association, whose name I had given him. The offer was accepted. Projects were decided upon. The deed was to be done in a long passage at the court, through which the King passed every Sunday when going to the Royal Chapel. Some persons, who got a special ticket, were allowed there to see the King. The Committee was able to procure a ticket. Gallenga went with this, without arms, to study the ground he saw the King, and was more determined than ever at least he said so. It was decided that the act should be accomplished on the following Sunday.

"Then, being afraid in those moments of organised terror to look out for a weapon in Turin, they sent a member of the Committee, Sciandra, a merchant now dead, through Chambery to Geneva, to ask me for arms and notify the day to me. A poniard with a lapis lazuli handle, a gift which I cherished much, was on the table. I pointed to that. Sciandra took

it and went away. "But in the meantime, I, not considering this matter as a part of the insurrectionary movement which I was directing, and making no account of it, sent ing anything about Gallenga, took lodgings right in the street where Gallenga occupied a small room. Then being guilty of some acts of indiscretion, suspicion was raised about him: coming back to the house, he found it in possession of the Carabineers; he made off to a distance and reached a place of

But the Committee learning that the Carabineers were posted two doors from that of the regicide, and knowing nothing of Angelini, concluded that the Government had been warned of the plot and were in search of Gallenga. They therefore made him leave the city, and sent him to a country house outside Turin, telling him that the attempt could not be made on that Sunday, but that if things got quiet, they would call him in for one of the Sundays following. One or two Sundays afterwards they sent for him: he was not to be found; he had gone off, and I saw him again in Switzerland.

We remained united, but there betrayed itself in him a disposition, more than proud, conceited-a tendency to egotism, an incurable scepticism, and a. contempt for every political faith, saving the independence of Italy alone. He worked with me, and was a member of the Central Committee. He signed a printed appeal to the Swiss against the trade they drive in mercenary soldiers. Then he gave up. He took to writing articles for reviews and books. He said all that was good and bad of the Italians, of his friends, and of me.

Before 1848 we met again, and he'made a part of nucleus which was organised under our nama. 1848 came, I left; he asked permission to go with me. He parted from me at Milan, saying that he was a man of action and was going to the field. Instead of going to the field he went to Parma, where he began to gather people in public and to preach that inauspicious fusion which was the ruin of Italy. He became secretary of a federative society, presided over by Gioberti of whom he had written cruel things (plagas) in his English works on Italy. He put his name to circulars printed in Turin, intended to magnify the Piedmontese Monarchy. He was selected by the Government for some petty embassy in Germany; later he was, and is, a deputy.

It will be seen from the above, that Mazzini and Gallenga quarrelled, and that thus in their case, the old proverb about what occurs when ogues fall out was verified. Thus it was: Gallenga wrote a History of Piedmont, which offended Mazzini: the latter avenged himself on the author by publishing the above letter, in which he showed up Gallenga and himself as " promoters of assassination." There was a scandal at Turia amongst the Liberals; and M. Gallenga in consequence had to resign his place as a deputy, and to give back the Cross of SS. Maurice and

Mazzini's connection with Mr. Stansfeld 15

established by the latter; who in the House of Commons hesitated not to avow his friendship to murder Charles Albert, by Antonio Gallenga, with Gallenga's accomplices, and to assert the integrity of the latter. Evidently Mr. Stansfeld is not one who looks upon assassination as a very serious offence, or as inflicting a very deef stain upon a man's honor.

The third link in the chain of evidence-to wit, that it was through Mr. Stansfeld that, of late years, Mazzini has kept up his correspondence with his Liberal friends, and brother cutthroats on the Continent is again furnished by Mazzini himself, and in a letter published the other day in the London Times. Mazzini as serts indeed that Mr. Stansfeld was ignorant of the contents of those letters which by his assistance the conspirators exchanged with one another; but he admits that:-

"It is true that at various times, owing to letters addressed to my name being stopped or tampered with by Continental policy, I have asked my English friends, and among them Mr. Stansfeld, to receive them for me."

And lastly, the London Times publishes the copy of a Bank Note "struck and issued," by Mazzini upwards of ten years ago, and in the name of the Italian Revolutionary party, at the bottom of which the name of the London Agent of the association is thus printed:-

" London Agent James Stansfeld, 2, Sydney Place, Brompton."

Every link is thus complete. Mazzini, in public documents, of historical importance, and which have been before the world for years, proclaims himself to be, what in the House of Commons Mr. D'Israeli asserted him to be-" not only the votary and advocate, but the great promoter of assassination."

Mr. Stans'eld with these facts before his eyes avows himself to be the friend and intimate of this "great promoter of assassination."

Letters found upon the person of Greco show that Mazzini kept up his communication with the conspirators lately convicted of an attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon, by means of an address to a Mr. Flower, 35, Thurloe Square; the Court Guide shows that this is the address of Mr. Stansfeld; and Mazzini admits that he has employed Mr. Stansfeld, amongst others, to receive his Continental letters for him.

And lastly, the document published in the Times shows that ten years ago this same Mr. James Stansfeld, now member for Halifax, and one of the Jumor Lords of the Admiralty, was the recognised " London Agent" for an Italian Revolutionary Society, of which Mazzini "the great promoter of assassination," was the chief. How say you gentleman of the Jury? Is this

Liberal member of Parliament, Guilty, or Not Guilty of that of which the French Government accuses him?

Marshall's Christian Missions — Their AGENTS AND THEIR RESULTS - D. & J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal.

We have already noticed this truly admirable work, and bave laid some extracts from it before our readers. They will therefore be aware a valuable legacy from a great and good Preof its scope, and of its immense value in a con. troversial point of view.

Its argument is very simple, adapted to the liumblest intelligence, and perfectly conclusive as to the respective claims of the Church and the sects to be from God. This argument is briefly stated on the title page, and in the words of Our Lord, "By their fruits ye shall know them-A fructibus co um cognoscetis cos."-S. Matt. vii. 16. It is an argument which the most simple can follow; it deals, not with theories, but with facts; not with metaphysical abstractions, but with tangible realities; not with theological problems, but with figures and statistics. He who runs may read and understand it. The facts and figures with which it deals are these :-The enormous sums expended by Protestants on Missionary purposes, and the non-results; and in the second place, the great results effected by the comparitively speaking, small sums expended on Catholic missions.

And what gives to the work its especial value is this. That all the facts, all the figures appealed to by the writer as evidence are furnished by Protestant authorities, and are embodied in official documents. We have the reports of the Bible Societies, and the reports of Protestant Missionary Societies, to show us what are the sums of money annually collected for the support of, and lavished upon, Protestant Missions to the heathen. We have also the statements of Protestant residents in China, India, New Zealand. and all other countries treated of, of merchants, tourists, of Government officials, and of persons in every rank and condition of life, as to the actual results of these Missions; not a figure is cited, not a fact asserted, except upon Protestant testimony. And it is the same with the Catholic Missions. What these have effected, what these are doing, and what manner of men are their agents, we are told not merely by Catholics whose testimony would be open to the objection of partiality, but by Protestants, by the very men who are most deeply interested in depreciat-Catholic priest.

work has now been some years before the public. not one of its facts, not one of its figures, has been called in question. Its truthfulness has never been impeached, and remains unimpeachable. The writer indulges in no hear-say testimony; we meet not with such statements as these "an intelligent traveller writing from Pekin." or "a lady resident for many years in Calcutta"-says this, or that. For every assertion we have the name of the deponent or witness given; and it is in this respect that the work is most strikingly distinguished from the reports which, through Protestant sources, reach us of the sayings and doings of Protestant Missionaries. Mr. Marsball asks us to credit nothing upon the authority of anonymous wit-

The style is worthy of the great work. -Though grave and dignified, it is impossible to avoid hearty laughter, as, from the letters of Protestants we read of the comical proceedings of Protestant Missionaries; and of the clever dodges to which these "men of God" resort, to make themselves, their wives and their little ones snug and comfortable. As a specimen we need only cite the case of the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, the most distinguished of all Protestant Missionaries in China. How this gentleman managed to feather his nest, we are informed by the Rev. Gustavus Hines, another Protestant Missionary, who in his " Life on the Plains of the Pacific," ch. xiii. p. 266, tells us that that eminent man of God, Mr. Gutzlaff, through his keen love of money "lost much of his influence," and managed to deposit a pretty little sum of about \$72,000 " in the Bank of Australia, which he has accumulated while employed as a Missionary." In this respect. however, Mr. Gutzlaff was quite self-denying in comparison with his evangelical brethren in other parts of the world, and in New Zealand in particular.

From the facts, furnished by such unexceptionable witnesses, Mr. Marshall leaves his readers in a great measure to draw their own conclusions, as to the respective merits of Catholicity and Protestantism. "By their fruits shall ye know them."

It remains for us only to thank the Messrs. Sadliers for the important service that they have rendered to the Catholic community of this Continent, by presenting them with a cheap and handsome edition of this valuable work-one of the most valuable additions to Catholic literature of the present century. No Catholic should be without it; and to it, in all our public libraries and reading rooms should be assigned a prominent position. It will augur ill for the taste, intelligence, and religious zeal, of the Catholic laity of America if this book does not meet with an extensive and rapid sale.

LECTURES OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES - ON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PIUS VII., AND OTHER SUBJECTS .- This is a continuation of a work that we have already noticed. We can heartily recommend it to the Catholic public, as late, who, though dead, still speaketh.

" Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine." -March, 1864. Dawson & Son, Montreal. Another capital number. The following is the bill of fare set before the readers :-

1. The Fleet of the Future. 2. Tony Butler, Part VI.

3. The Economy of Capital. 4. Louis Napoleon as a General.

Chronicles of Carlingford; The Perpetual Curate-Part X.

6. Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women,

and other Things in General-Part II.

7. A Letter from Schleswig-Holstein.

METHODIST SIGNS OF GRACE. - The Toronto Christian Guardian publishes the follows ing advertisement of a novel work, by the Rev. Mr. Henry; from which we gather that, in his sect, "laughing, screaming, shouting, leaping, jerking," &c., are looked upon as outward demonstrations of the spirit;" although by the police, and other profane persons, these signs, especially that of " falling under the power," are accepted and treated as symptomatic of an over-indulgence in strong liquors, and as evidences not so much of a " state of grace" as of a "state of beer." The following is the advertisement to which we allude :--

WORKS OF THE REV. G. W. HENRY ON SALE AT THE

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM. 33,000 sold.

BATTLES AND SUCUTINGS OF THE VICTORS, in all ages of the Church from the birth of creation, when the sons of God shouted for joy, until the shout of the Archangel; with numerous extracts from the Old and New Testament-and from the works of Wesley, Evans, Edwards, Abbott, Cartwright and Finley. Giving a history of the outward demonstrations of the Spirit, such as laughing, screaming, shouting, leaping, jerking, and falling under the power, &c., with extensive comments, and numerous anecdotes and illustrations. 460 pages, 12 mo cloth.

A writer in the Canadian Churchman, the Rev. Mr. Slade, apparently a minister of the Anglican sect, characterises the above as "absurd and blasphemous;" thereby provoking an Lazarus. Thus the first link in the chain of ing the value of these Missions, of exaggerating indignant rejoinder from the Christian Guardian In the first place, by his own letters, Mazzini evidence is supplied, and Mazzini stands self- their failures, and of distorting the features of the who more than insinuates that his censor must be in a bad way; and who concludes with the asser-And thus it is that, though Mr. Marshall's tion that he-Mr. Slade-" is not one who

tial and accidental effects of a revival of religion."

We leave the Protestant Guardian at liberty to fight his own battles with his brother Protest- of resemblance betwixt Protestant sects and the ant Mr. Slade; but we must protest against the assumptions of the former, that the "physical phenomena" indicated in the above given advertisement, or aught analogous thereunto, have only by the splitting or dividing process above ever manifested themselves amongst Catholics, or "taken place amidst powerful awakenings in the Roman Catholic Church." Neither do we allow that "Catholics would call these strange effects on the body miraculous, should they happen among themselves." The Catholic Church would look upon such phenomena, the howlings, the laughings, and jerkings alluded to, either as simply natural phenomena, and the products of a natural agent-hysteria; or she would treat them as Satanic, and their victims as the subjects of diabolical possession. Never have these symptoms manifested themselves amongst members of her communion; and the Christian Guardian has evidently written under the delusion that the Jansenists-amongst whom occurred convulsions, and other "physical phenomena" strikingly similar to those which still accompany the orgies of a Methodist revival-were Catholics, and recognised members of the Roman Catholic Church. In this the Christian Guardian errs in a matter of fact. The Jansenists were heretics, condemned by the Church; the scandalous scenes whigh took place in the eighteenth century in the cemetery of St. Medard, and over the tomb of the arch-deacon Paris, were the work of heretics, of rebels against the Church and her authority; and it is amongst such, and amongst such only, that are to be found any of those disgusting "physical phenomena" which the Rev. Mr. Henry teaches his dupes to look upon as the "outward demonstrations of the spirit." We would beg of the Christian Guardian to bear this in mind; and to remember that the Jansenists were not Catholics, but heretics, and that as such they are, and ever were, held in abhorrence by all true sons of the Roman Catholic Church.

AN AMUSING COMPLAINT. - There is a Protestant sect that styles itself the " Plymouth Brethren," of whose peculiar tenets we know nothing, and care as little. If we notice it, it is in connection with an amusing complaint urged against its mode of procedure by the organ of engaged in obtaining substitutes for New Hampshire, another Protestant sect, the London Record .- and it is alleged that he had written home that he The latter complains that :--

" instead of doing as other churches do, making inroads among the heathen and ungodly around them, the Plymouthists go about and compass heaven and earth to induce some godly member of some other church to 'join their little humble gathering.' They circulate tracts especially and speciously adapted for that very end; and in many instances they succeed for a time in entrapping the simple, earnest, unwary. One of the inducements they thus put forth is that they are no sect - they are of no party - they acknowledge

earth to induce some godly member of some other Church to join them." Why this is the very conduct of the French Canadian Missionary Society in Canada, of the "Swaddlers" everywhere. By their own showing, by the confessions in the columns of the Montral Witness, it appears that the mass of the Protestants in the Eastern Townships are steeped in wickedness, are living in heathen darkness. Yet not to them nor to their salvation does the French Canadian Misssionary Society address itself; for them no funds are collected; for the enlightenment of their spiritual eyes no Anniversary meetings are beld; for their souls' sake no sleek and oleaginous man of God waxes eloquent and greasily pathetic over tea and buttered toast at convivial gatherings in the basement of our Zion; for them the daughters of the conventicle knit no purses, and indulge in no evangelical flirtations over the elegantly spread table of the Bazaar. They may go and be d-d for all the Swaddlers of Canada care, so that from time to time some simple unwary member of the Catholic Church may be mduced to entertain doubts of the truth of his religion, and deny his baptism. In decrying the conduct of the "Plymouthists," the London Record does but draw a faithful picture of, and pass sentence upon, the conduct of his fellowsectaries towards Catholics, and affords an excellent illustration of the wisdom of the poet's prayer that God would but give us,

"To see ourselves as others see us."

SPLITTING UP .- It will not be from lack of societies for their conversion if the Catholics of Lower Canada be not brought, as our saintly | hearts. friends term it " under the power of the Gospel." Like some of the lower class of animals—which in their habits these societies in many important of this year was indeed the day that the Lord points closely resemble, they have the power of had made. They witnessed all that our religion multiplying themselves, by division to an indefinite extent. Thus there are well known polypi well she knows to speak to the heart of man, and which often of their own accord will split in two : to respond to all the wants of his soul, ever pantand each part independent of, or no longer in ing after happiness.

would be qualified to deal wisely with the essen- its own account, and in time developes into a perfect polypus-so that instead of one we have two. This process may be repeated ad infinitum; and it is also another, and a striking point polypi of which we are speaking, that the latter are by naturalists described as destitute of heads, eyes, and as capable of reproducing themselves mentioned.

How closely allied in this respect are the Protestant Sects to the very lowest class of the animal kingdom will be apparent we trust from the following extract which we make from the Montreal Witness of the 10th ultimo :-

None of the Grande Ligne Mission Churches will receive Christians to membership unless they have been immersed, but some will allow Pedobaptist believers to commune with them. This latter concession has led the Close Communion Baptists to form another French Canadian Mission, which has now several agents at work.

THE NEW MINISTRY. - By an extract in another column it will be seen that a Cabinet has been formed, and that the Legislature has been prorogued to the third of next Month, to give time for the re-election of the members whose seats have been vacated by their acceptance of office. As a non-political paper it falls not within our province to criticise the personnel or the programme of the new Ministry. If they will however respect the interests of the Church, refrain from legislating against her, leave her free to pursue her course, and will maintain the autonomy of Lower Canada by insisting upon equality of representation for the two sections of the Province so long as the legislative Union lasts-we shall have no cause as Catholics to withold from them our best wishes for their success in the arduous work which they have un-

YANKEE CRIMPS .- A Boston paper, quoted by the Witness, makes the following statement regarding the treatment of Irish immigrants, who under the pretext of high wages and steady employment, have been decoyed into coming to the United States. Irish papers should do their best to make the facts generally known throughout Boru in 965, at which time he was 39 years of

Some excitement was had among the Irish population of Boston on Friday, owing to the arrival of men in Portland and afterwards in Boston, who had been imported from Dublic, under pretence of higher wages for labor, when the real intention was to enlist them in the United States army. The agent in the business was one Finny, who was last summer expected to make \$30,000 on this lot-102 of them. After arriving in this country they had been kept on short allowance, were without money and without friends, and under inducements offered, some had enlisted. while others refused so to do. If this account of the matter, which was made at an indignation meeting in Boston, is true, the parties to it should be made to suffer. It is no better than kidnapping negroes or coolies .- Boston Paper.

IMMORALITY OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN NEW of his age. York. - We learn by an exchange that in If the Gracchi complaining of sedition be several wards of the City of New York, meetprovocative of mirth, surely it may be pardoned ings of the citizens have been held to inquire into thanks to Mr. Fothergill. It was not an unlical Record that the "Plymouthists, instead of Common Schools of that City. The N. York making inroads among the heathen, and ungodly | Herald says that these inquiries " have resulted around them, go about, and compass heaven and in producing further and more startling developments of criminality among the female teachers, all tending irresistibly to the conclusion that there is something very wrong and immoral in the management of the Schools."

> Further developments, and more startling disclosures may be expected; for it is added that the Citizens' Association of New York, headed by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, are at work in the PRESENTATION TO THOMAS MCKENNA, ESQ. matter, determined to probe it to the bottom.

RECEIVED INTO THE CHURCH .- Communicated .- Two Protestants, one Mr. Armstrong. the other Mr. James Armstrong, aged 41 and 30, respectively, were received into the Catholic Church on Easter Sunday in St. Anne's Church at Acton, having solemnly abjured Protestantism, and having received conditional baptism, in the presence of a large congregation. The interesting ceremony lased nearly three hours, and so great was the excitement that some of those who assisted shed tears.

It was indeed a noble and a touching sight, to behold two brothers kneeling before God's altar, abjuring the errors of heresy, and cheerfully embracing and making profession of the Catholic Faith. By their sides knelt a mother, two wives, and their children, who had long raised suppliant hands towards heaven in prayer for the salvation of those who were so dear to them.

Although the parish church was thronged on this interesting occasion, the most perfect order and silence reigned throughout; but in seeing an entire population so profoundly moved by the spectacle before them, it was easy to understand the sentiments which at that moment inspired ail

Yes! it may indeed be said that for the population of the Parish of Acton, Easter Sunday has of noble, of sublime and consoling, and how

communion with the other, sets up in business on The ceremonies were closed with the solemn

chaunt of the Te Deum, and the Easter Salut | were so great that he could hardly find words to | which was sung by a choir expressly organised

An Eye WITNESS. Acton, April 2. 1864.

MR. FOTHERGILL'S LECTURE.

On Friday evening last we had the pleasure of assisting at the Lecture on "Brian Borhoime and his Times," by Mr. Fothergill, M.A., in the Bonaventure Hall. On the platform, we noticed the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, Rev. Mr. Leclerc, and T. M'Knna, Esq., President St. Patrick's

It affords us great satisfaction to find that the audience on that occasion was much larger than at any of the lectures previously delivered by the eloquent and learned gentleman in this City. The subject was developed in masterly style by the lecturer, who displayed not only deep historical research, but the most admirable arrangement. This appreciation of the great occurrences that transpired during that most eventful period of Irish history, was very entertaining: and the short sketch of the lecture which we give below will convey but a faint idea of the comprehensive manner in which Mr. Fothereill dealt with his interesting subject.

He commenced by remarking that it was impossible to open any chapter of Irish history with. out finding subjects on which to found a romance or heroic poem. Its fertility was indeed embarrassing, and was shown by the numerous tales. legends, and poems which had been embodied from it. The lecturer made these remarks more especially with regard to the character of the illustrious Brian Boru. He then referred the audience far back to the times of the Sea Kings, or Danes, to the incursions of whom Ireland was particularly subject, on account of its fertility and other attractions. The lecturer then showed how the Danes, or Vikings, almost subjugated Ireland, owing to the feuds and want of union among native princes, and an animated description, related in the capture of Dublin in 919. Mr. Fothergill after describing the frequent raids which took place between the Danes and the Irish, which he likened to those between the English and Scotch Borderers, finally came to the accession of Brian age. He then referred to the improved state of the country which resulted from its being united under one ruler; and said there was still a portrait of Brian the Brave, the Regenerator of Ireland. Having described this hero as a legislator, warrior and a good man, he gave an interesting sketch of the magnificence of his private hospitality at his castle of Kilcoran, on the banks of the Shannon, where he frequently entertained 3,000 guests. In conclusion the lecturer described the circumstances which led to the battle of Clontarf, and painted in glowing terms the rout of the Danes, and compared in a nathethic manner the commencement and termination of the career of Brian Boru who was assassinated in his own tent at the close of the conflict, after killing four Danes, in the 88th year

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was then proposed by J. J. Curran, Esq., Advocate, who said he felt great pleasure in proposing a vote of Irishmen expatiate on the various statesmen and legislators of their native land; but they seldom had the pleasure of hearing an English scholar and gentleman pronounce so eloquent and fervid Irish ladies-(Cheers).

J. W. McGaurran, Esq., City Councillor, said he heartily concurred in Mr. Curran's reremarks, and was happy to second the motionwhich was carried amidst prolonged applause.

The numerous friends of this gentlemen will be highly delighted to learn that at the annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held at Nordheimer's Hall on Monday evening last, a beautiful present was tendered to him on behalt of a number of his well-wishers in the St. Patrick's Society. The present consisted of a magnificent green velvet smoking cap richly trimmed with gold. On the front was the barn of old Ireland beautifully worked in golden threads, surmounted with the inscription 'Erin-go-Bragh,' and surrounded by a wreath of Shamrocks; underneath, and completely surrounding the cap, were wreaths of Shamrocks and the Canadian Maple Leaf beautifully entwined together; and on the back a beaver of the most exquisite handiwork completed the Irish Canadian character of this most appropriate and well deserved token of esteem and respect. The matter was kept perfectly secret until the very last moment; and it was only when the vote of thanks of St. Patrick's Society was tendered to Mr. McKenna that Mr. J. J. Curran, Advocate, came forward, and in a few suitable remarks requested that gentleman to accept this little present as a token of the manner in which he was appreciated by the members of the St. Patrick's Society, as a true patriot - one who had labored energetically for the interest of his fellow-countrymen in Montreal; as a man who had won a golden reputation for himself, and whose acts had reflected credit on the nationality to which he belongs. The rousing cheer with which these remarks were responded to by the members proved the his fellow-countrymen.

The surprise and emotion of Mr. McKenna

express his feelings. He said :-

"He was fairly taken by surprise, he had never anticipated anything of the kind. He thanked them, however, from the bottom of his heart for their beautiful present, but more particularly for the spirit that prompted them to offer it to him. He spoke of the emblems that were worked on the cap and was particularly happy in his allusion to the shamrock, the harp, and the maple leaf. He said he would ever feel an honest pride when looking at their valuable present, and that he would hand it down to his son, in order that he might know that his father enjoyed the esteem of his fellow-countrymen."

It is needless for us to state that the presentation to so worthy a gentleman affords us great satisfaction. We have been informed that the present itself is the handiwork of Miss Bowers, an orphangirl, who spent six weeks in making the beautiful article, and we must say it does her

THE LUMLEY CASE. - We learn by telegraph from New York that this party has been discharged from eleven arrests made against him at the instance of creditors in Upper Canada, in England and in this city. The decisions in these cases are of great importance to the commercial community, and we shall therefore reproduce the report which we expect to find in the New York newspapers, when they come to hand. Mr. B. Devlin, of the firm of Devlin and Kerr, appeared for Lumley in all these cases, and we believe is the first Canadian Barrister who has addressed a United States Court. Mr. Devlin has made for himself not only a reputation but a name in his conduct of this case, and the firm with which he has lately connected himself, is sure to realize the benefit. We are exceedingly glad of this, and congratulate Mr. Devlin on his successful advocacy of this very intricate case.

" An Observer's" letter, Kingston, shall appear next week.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE MINISTRY FORMED.

. Quebec, March 30.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Cauchon then intimated that a new Government had been formed. The names of its members and the distribution of offices are as follows:— Receiver-General and Minister of Militia-Sir E. P. Tache.

Attorney-General East-Mr. Cartier. Finance Minister-Mr. Galt. Commissioner of Public Works-Mr. Chapais. Minister of Agriculture - Mr. McGee. Solicitor General East-Mr. Langevin. Attorney General West-Mr. John A. Macdonald. Commissioner of Crown Lands-Mr. Campbell. President of the Council-Mr. Buchanan. Postmaster General-Mr. Foley. Provincial Secretary-Mr. Simpson. Solicitor-General West-Mr. Cockburn.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon, in French, and afterwards Hon J. H. Cameron in English, read the following statement of the policy of the new Administration :- The defence of the country will engage the constant and best attention of the Government, and such steps will be taken as will place the Militia force in a position to render prompt and effective service when renired, without increasing the existing expense. Every effort will be made to maintain and extend reciprocity with the United States and bonding system under which goods now pass freely through both countries; measures, not only important in them selves, but calculated to fasten those friendly relations, which it is so desirable to cultivate. A conto us if we smile at the complaint of the evange. the truth of the complaints of immorality in the usual thing for the audience to hear eloquent ference will be sought with the sister Province, with the view of effecting a more intimate commercial union with them. Measures for the development of the North-West territory and the improvement of our communications with the sea board will be submitted for the early consideration of Parliament, and such a discourse on the noble qualities of Irishmen, readjustment of the Canal tolls will be made as may and on the virtues and irresistable charms of the be necessary to prevent the diversion of Western trade from our own waters. The pledge given by Parliament this season in answer to the speech from the Throne on the subject of removal to Ottawa, will be fully carried out. Departmental reform will be steadily pursued, and the entire public expenditure will be administered with the strictest economy. Measures will be submitted this Session for equalizing revenue and expenditure. The question of the representation of the people in Parliament will remain an open question. The settlement of available lands in Upper and Lower Canada will be carneatly and systematically promoted. The encouragement of the great agricultural interest will be regarded of of constant attention. The Course of instruction permanent importance. The general policy of the Administration will be governed by those great constitutional principles which have so long guided the mother country, and under which the happiness and contentment of the people of Canada will be best se-

> Hon. Mr. Cauchon then moved the issue of a new writ for the election of a member to represent Mon-treal East in the room of Hon. Mr. Cartier who had vacated his seat by the acceptment of office; after

> some discussion the motion was carried. On motion of Hon. Mr. Oauchou, the other writs for elections, rendered necessary by the acceptance of office by other members of the new Administration, were also ordered to be issued.

> Hon. Mr. Cauchon moved that, when this house adjourns to-morrow, it stand adjourned till third May next-Carried.

The London Free Press says :-" The tug of war between Upper and Lower Canada will now recommence in all its intensity. At the approaching elections for the return of the twelve new Ministers, the people will have to decide between a Lower Canada domination-backed up, as is threatened by Lower Canada bayonets-and Upper Canada rights. It will have to be determined whether 400,000 Upper Canadians are to be counted as nought. It will have to be settled whether Monsieur Cartier is to lord it over the freemen of the West."

The writs for the election of members for Montreal East and Montreal West were received in town on Monday, and the day of nomination is fixed for Monday next, 11th instant.

NOTICE.

Montreal, March 29, 1864. IN consequence of having (this day) taken into Partnership Mr. JAMES SKELLY, the Business of my Establishment will henceforward be conducted under the name and Firm of T. TIFFIN & CO. Returning my sincere acknowledgments for the proofs of confidence with which I have heretofore high esteem in which Mr. McKenna is held by been favored, I trust that the same will be continued to our new Firm.

THOMAS TIFFIN.

A STRANGE REVELATION. - Most of our readers ill recollect the trial of one Corriveau, for the murder of a woman named Tood, at St. Thomas, which took place before the Court of Queen's Bench, in 1855. The Quebec Canadien says:—It is rumored, during the last few days, that a man who died at St. Thomas declared on his death-bed that he was the murderer of the mother-in-law of the unfortunate Corriveau, and completely exculpated the latter from all participation in the atrocious crime. If this be the case, light will no doubt soon be thrown upon the subject.

Died,

On the 27th February, at Peterboro', aged 44 years, Mr. C. M'Cormick, after a tedious illness, which he bore with exemplary patience and resignation. The deceased was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His remains were followed to the grave on Monday, 29th, by a large train of mourning friends. - Requiescal in pace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 5, 1864.
Flour—Pollards, \$2,75 to \$2,90; Middlings, \$3,10
\$3,25; Fine, \$3,50 to \$3,70; Super., No. 2 \$3,85 to
\$3,95; Superine \$4,10 to \$4,15; Fancy \$4,50
Extra, \$4,00 to \$4,85; Superior Extra \$5,25 to \$5,50

Bag Flour, \$2,27h to \$2,30. Ontmeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$5,00 to \$5,25.

Wheat-U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex cars; U. C. Winter, 95c to \$1. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,95

to \$6,00; Inferior Pots, \$6,25 to \$6,35; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,40 to \$6,50.

Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 18c to 23c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 14c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 8hc to 9hc.

Tallow per lb, 8hc to 84c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, convassed, 11c to 12hc Bacon, 5c to 6hc.

Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$16,00 to \$17,00; Prime Mess, \$15,50 to \$16; Prime, \$12,00 to \$13,50. - Monl-

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

		April 5.		
	s.		8. ď.	
Flour, country, per qtl			.3 G	
Ontmeal, do	$\dots 12$		2 6	
Indian Meal	00	0 to 0	0 0	
Pens per min	3	4 to	36	
Beans, small white per min,	5	0 to	5 G	
Honey, per lb	0	7 to	8 0	
Potatoes, per bag	3			
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$6	,50 to 9	\$7,25	
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$10	0,00 to	\$13,50	
Straw,	\$4	,00 to	5 6,00	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		9 to		
Butter, fresh per lb,	I	3 to	16	
Do salt, do		10 to	0 11	
Lard, do.	7	0 to	0 8	
Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs.	2	i to		
Buckwheat	2	3 to	2 G	
Flax Seed, do.	8	9 to	9 0	
Timothy do	7	6 to	8 0	
Oats, do,	\dots 2	6 to	2 9	
Turkeys, per couple, (old)	8	0 to 1	0 0	
Fowls, do	2	C to	3 6	
Geese, do	5	0 to	7 0	
Ducks, do	3	9 10	4 Ğ	
Maple Sugar,	0	71 to	0 8	
Maple Syrup, per gallon	6	0 to	0 0	

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET-April 5.

First Quality Cattle, \$6,50 to \$7,00; Second and third, \$6,00 to \$5,00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 to \$20 ; extra,\$30 to 35 .- Sheep, \$4,00 to \$6,00 ; Lambs, \$2,50 to \$4,00. Hogs, \$5 to \$5,75, live-weight Hides \$5 to \$5,50 Pelts,\$1,80 to \$2 each. Tallow, rough 50 to 5hc .- Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS-April 2.

Fall wheat 85c to 96c, per bushel. Spring wheat 75c to 80c per bush. Barloy, 70c to 80c per bushel. Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel. Oats 35c to 38c. Pork \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs. — Globe.

A LADY wishes for an engagement in a Family as GUVERNESS. She Teaches English, Piano and Singing. Would have no objection to take charge of a country School.

Address - Mrs. W., TRUE WITNESS Office.

Montreal, Feb. 25, 1864.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPE

to the Pupils.

TERMS:

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

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

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

JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provin cial Exhibition.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer's Combination.

JAMES MORISON & CO.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at MORISON'S.

Wanzer & co's sewing machines can be had only from the Agents,

JAMES MURISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Ohildren's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON S News Depot, Corner of Craigand St. Lawrence Streets; Montreal. Jan.17, 1863;

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 5 .- The Constitutionnel of to-day, in an article signed by M. Paulin Limay-

The proclamation of a state of siege in Galicia is a serious and lamentable fact, but the English press draws exaggerated consequences there- harmony with the conscious wants of the age was from in concluding that a political combination your Majesty's generous thought. It is seldom that from in concluding that a political combination exists between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg. As we are in the habit of commenting on precise information only, we will say no more on the subject now, but confine ourselves to pointing out the contradiction between Austria making war in Denmark in the name of the principle of nationalities and her conduct towards the Poles in Galicia.'

FRANCE ARMING .- In official circles here I am able to assure you that the present state of I repeat what I have already told you, that nothing can be more unlikely than that the Emperor of the French will rush without allies into the European war, I must also renew my warning that the apparent inaction of the arsensals, and the seeming anathy of French diplomacy, is not to be over trusted. This brings me to the statement which I quoted two days ago from the France denying that any order had been given to get the iron-clad squadron in readiness for any emergency. I have reason to believe that the France was misinformed. Such orders have been given, and nothing can be more natural. In the present state of Europe, France cannot afford to allow herself to be taken by surprise. The land forces are always ready to march. Though there had been no lack of preparation, the first regiments that were sent off to Italy in 1859 were actually unprovided with cartridges; but a ship cannot be moved like a regiment and must be fully equipped before she sails out of harbour. If nothing happens the iron-clads will be all the sooner ready for an experimental cruise; but with their coals, powder, and crews on board they may be despatched on particular service without any further delay than is required for getting up their steam. This explanation regarding the contradiction which the France has published may be implicitly relied on .- Cor. of Herald.

A brace of French officers have been recently noticed taking a minute survey of both Rhine banks along a considerable tract of the river current, and at various hostelnes, which they cursorily patronised, they were heard to interchange occasional remarks about a bridge. These winged words took flight in true canard fashion up and down the stream, when it turned out on inquiry that they were simply intent on conjecturing the precise spot, vaguely intimated in the commentaries de Bello Gallico, where a wooden structure once spanned the flood for the passage of Cæsar's legionaries. The long delayed Imperial biography was at the bottom of this business which had only for object elucidation of the site where piles were driven (tigna bina sesquipedalia, dc.) previous to the Christian era. We have positively nothing more conclusive to fortentions, save that a regular fire-eater, the well- number of aspirants has far exceeded the ranks known General Bourbakt, driller of Turcos, and intrepid daredevil, has been associated with Marshal MacMahon at Chalons camp. It is more than ever asserted that any attempt towards territorial annexation on the part of Prussia will constitute a casus belle, and no plea of war inles frontiers restent fixees?

MARSHAL M'MAHON AND THE CAMP AT CHALONS .- The Moniteur gives prominence to the following announcement :- 'A foreign journal cites among the number of symptoms which have alarmed some minds the appointment of Marshal M'Mahon to command the camp at Chalons again in 1864. Assuredly all the marshals are equally entitled to exercise this important command; but they are appointed to it by the choice of the Emperor, and not by strict order of rotation. The nomination of Marshal M'-Mahon is in no way irregular; therefore, as to the composition of the divisional staff placed under his orders it will be made according to the

ordinary basis and regulations.'

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE ITA-LIANS .- The following is the text of the reply given by the Emperor to the address of the National Committee of Turin on the subject of the Greco plot, and of which a brief extract has been given by telegram:- Your address has deenly touched me, and I thank you for the sentiments which you express towards me, on the subject of the late conspiracy. Your indignation on that occasion proves to me, what I have never doubted that Italy rejects, as unworthy of belonging to her, men who dare to take on them the double character of judges and executioners. Such attempts cannot in any way change my sentiments towards your country, and I shall always consider it as an honour to have contributed in establishing its independence. Accept gentlemen, with my sincere thanks, the assurance of my favourable sentiments .- NAPOLEON.

The subjoined Memorial from the Peace Society has been presented to the Emperor of the French:-

"To His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French-The memorial of the Committee of

the Peace Society.

"May it Please your Majesty, - The Committe of the London Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace ask permission most respectfully to express to your Majesty the extreme satisfaction with which they have observed the proposal recently have had of the inevitable result of attempting to laid by your Majesty before the various Sovereigns and States of Europe for assembling an International Congress to adjust by mutual counsel and concession the unsettled questions that seem to jeopardize the peace of nations, and to concert measures for the mutual and simultaneous reduction of these great armaments which have proved at once so burdensome to the resources, so dangerous to the peace, and so detrimental to the morals of Europe.

Your memorialists represent a body who have been of peace on the broad grounds of humanity and religion; but neither have they failed to urge upon the attention of Governments and peoples such practical

But to your majesty belongs the signal honour of having taken the initiative in proposing to the States of Europe to substitue the arbitration of reason and justice for that of the sword, and to unite in relieving the people from the grievous burden of those warlike preparations with which unhappily the nations of Europe have so long menaced each other. The general and cordial response with which the overture was greeted by the Governments to whom it was addressed sufficiently proves how entirely in great innovations, however wise and beneficent, succeed on the first endeavour. But your memorialists cannot doubt that your Majesty's idea is destined to bear fruit at no distant day, strictly in harmony, as they believe it to be, with the dictates of reason and justice, the spirit of Christianity, and the tendencies of a progressive civilisation.

And should your Majesty succeed in leading the Powers of Europe into the path of arbitration and disarmament, it will confer upon your Majesty's reign a glory far brighter and more enduring than any that can be reaped from the most brilliant military achievements, because it will be a glory derived from Europe is considered most serious. And whilst the gratitude of nations and the well being of univer-

sal humanity.
And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c. JOSEPH PEASE, President. SAMUEL GURNEY, Treasurer. HENRY RICHARD, Secretary."

The following is the Emperor's reply:-'To Mr. Joseph Pease, President of the London Peace

Saciety. Sir,-Your committee, in the address which it has forwarded to me, congratulates me on having proposed a European Congress. The expression of its sentiments touches me all the more because your Society, occupying itself, with an enlightened zeal, with. the means of maintaining the general peace, is on that very account better able to appreciate my con-

stant solicitude for the attainment of that end. Will you be my interpreter to my honourable colleagues, and offer them your sincere thanks? Believe me, Sir, with all sentiments, &c.,

NAPOLEON." PARIS, March 12.-It was only the other day that M. Cordoen, the Procureur-General at the Cour Imperiale, prosecuted, on behalf of the Crown, the four Italian conspirators for plotting against the life of the Emperor. M. Cordoen is now no more. He was an estimable man in private life, and was by all accounts a learned and able lawyer.

MARCH 13 .- The Memorial Diplomatique of to-day states that the draught of a treaty was agreed upon at the Tuileries, to be ratified so soon as the Emperor Maximilian 1. shall have accession to the Court of the Tuileries.

The Memorial further says:-" If we are rightly informed, the treaty definitively settles two important questions,-firstly, the French occupation; and secondly, the claims of the French Treasury on the Mexican Government. It is already known that the pay and maintenance of the troops engaged in the expedition have since the 1st of January, 1864, been borne by Mexico. This will continue until their recall, which will gradually be effected as the regimental lists of the Mexican army are completed."

Three battalions of the foreign legion, each 1,000 men strong, and composed of enrolled volunteers, will remain in the service of Mexico. The desire of French officers to enter this service is so great that for some weeks past the

to be filled up. The Mexican debt due to France comprises, besides the pecuniary claims of private persons, duly acknowledged, the costs of the expedition and the advances made by the French Government to the Mexican Treasury to defray the exdemnity will be admissable. 'Qu'on s'arrange penses of the army of occupation. The debt comme on pourra pour la question d'argent; will be paid by 14 annual instalments, each, probably, amounting to 25 millions, with the option become an immense news factory, where the various the Mexican finances admit of it.

According to another statement of the Memorial, all the Mexican prisoners of war in France have submitted in writing their adhesion to the government of the Archduke previous to his departure for London.

PARIS, March 14 .- The Pays of this even-

ing says:--

"Bararia will pursue the same policy as hitherto with regard to the question of the Duchies. King Louis considers his first duty to be the fulfilment of his father's last wishes.'

La France, alluding to the rumors of a Conference, says :-

"England and Russia are endeavoring to induce Denmark to accept an armistice on the basis of uti possidetis. The two armies would remain during the Conferences in the same position they now occupy. England and Russia point to the resterated declarations by Prussia and Austria of their intention to respect the integrity of Denmark. Prussia and Austria are acting upon the Confederation to bring about its acceptance of the Conference upon the bases above men-

tioned." Paris, March 15 .- Some of the men who figured in the ranks of the ultra-Democratic party in 1848 are preparing to return to the scene of their former triumph and their defeat. There are now, I think, eight or nine candidates for the two vacant seats in Paris, all speaking, if not feeling, confident of success; and all professing unbounded love of liberty and the 'solidarity of peoples,' as the only motive actuating them in seeking the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. One or two are now heard of for the first time. A few acquired at the troublous period when they first started into public life a notoriety which has stuck to them ever since; and a few have eaten the bread of exile in another land. Most of them used to propound doctrines which moderate men consider exaggerated, destructive of society, or impracticable. The experience they carry their wild theories into practice may have been of use to them, and it is to be hoped that as, in spite of every discouragement, they resolve to come before the public, they will do so as mand in chief of the Italian troops. This Ministerial wiser, if not sadder men. I do the Imperial Government no injustice in stating it as my conviction that it would be less displeased to see these men unchanged than to find them reasonable and engaged for many years in propagating the doctrines moderate, abandoning their original theories, and, while accepting the established order of things, uniting their energies to obtain by strictly legal means practical reforms. So long as the Paris-

change so long will they tolerate and even applaud the maintenance of restrictions on liberty. It cannot be denied that the coming elections are regarded by all parties with great interest; and, however exciting the conflict now going on in would not take it as a proof of their being comsignificant that during one of the lectures lately delivered at the Salle Barthelemy for the benefit of the wounded Poles, the passages of the lecthe working classes who were present were those which exalted the advantages of peace over the ephemeral splendor of military success.

A portion of the Rue St. Roch was intercepted between 9 and 10 o'clock on Sunday night by police agents. At No. 45 in that street M. Garnier Pages resides. M. Garnier Pages is, as you know, one of the candidates, and with most chance of success, for the fifth district of Paris; and a meeting of about 100 persons was held for electioneeridg business at his house. As the law prohibits assemblies of any kind without the sanction of the authorities previously obtained, the permission of the Prefect of Police was of preparationss, once more, we say, unite and orasked for and obtained, on the understanding that none should attend but those who had received letters of invitation. These letters were accordingly sent, and no one entered the house without one. Whether the object of the police was to disperse the meeting in spite of the sanction of the head of that body, or to search for papers, is not certain. The Commissioners of Police, attended by their agents, summoned the meeting, which was composed of M. Garmer Pages' personal friends and was strictly a private one, to disperse, which they did at once at the instance of their host. M. Garnier Pages has protested against the invasion of his domicile, but very probably this is all he will gain by it.-Times Cor.

PARIS, March 16 .- The Moniteur of this morning says:-

"For several days past public meetings have been held in the populous quarters of Paris, under pretext of canvassing for the elections, at which the Government was violently attacked. The meetings have been dissolved, and a judicial ascended the Mexican throne, and announced his investigation has been instituted. No public meeting can take place without authorization, and the Government will continue to make the law respected."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS. - The Paris correspondent of the Birmingham Journal says: - Government is determined to allow the Opposition not one single inch of vantage ground, but to vie in activity with every effort made by democracy to seize upon public favour. The recent establishment of an office of correspondence is a new proof of this eagerness to monopolise every means whereby public opinion is directed, and cut the po-pularity of the Opposition close to the very root. This office is authorised and subsidised by the Government for the concoction of correspondence from Paris to the journals printed in the provinces. The information comes direct from the Minister of the Interior; and, therefore, if it cannot be relied upon for its exact truth, it can be wholly trusted as conveying the exact impression desirable to convey to the people concerning whatever may have taken place. This office has been in existence for some time, and the Havas telegraph has been employed in its service ever since it was first established. But ever since the 1st of February another service has been added thereunto which may become of the utmost importance to England at no very distant time. This is a correspondence concocted in Paris by order of the Government, and despatched to the English colonies. This speculation is becoming more important every day. More than 150 journals revious liquidation, should the condition of Reconstruction of Rec Bonapartean colours, are copied, re-copied, and translated into every language under the sun : and, of course, no article leaves the factory without bearing the trade mark of approbation of all that it records concerning the tact, generosity, and singular disinterestedness of the Bonaparte Government. The translators into the Hindostanee, Chinese, and Eastern languages in general, are furnished by the Bibliotheque. The Canadian papers have been largely supplied with the tartines issuing from this The Canadian papers have been powerful mill, and taking courage at sight of the success thus obtained, some of the employees of the establishment have been despatched to England to negotiate with the London weeklies. The specimen letters have been manufactured here, and much satisfaction is expected from their publication in English. The idea is a master one; but, like so many others, it comes too late. 'Il est trop trrd!' Had it been carried out at the moment when the Emperor's popularity in England was of more value in France than even that to be attained amongst his own subiects, it might have been considered worth any sacrifice; but public opinion has by this time completely settled the height, width, and depth of the man's character, and not even the broadest-shouldered, heaviest-fisted cloqueur, whether using pen or palm, can influence the estimation in which it is held

by the English nation. I fancy we have not yet done with the Greco plot. Mazzini's trial will be a sort of rallying point for all the Anglophobists; and, from what I hear to-day, I should not be astonished if some application were made to the English Government to send away a man, who, to quote the words of M. Emile Chidreu, from the depth of his English retreat, retains poor wretches, recruits fanatics, organises plots, and proposes assassinations." For my part, as I have said before, I think Signor Mazzini, out of gratitude to England, ought to have defended himself before the Court of Assize; and I confess that I am not the least astonished that the French authorities should hold him guilty, or the English M.P. closely connected with him - the latter especially, as it is well known Flower was one of the names under which Mazzini has been addressed for years. Well, assassination is always horrible, whether you veil it under a mistaken patriotism, or hire a Neapolitan ruffian, for a hundred scudi, to 'get rid' of a private enemy ; and I, for one, hope we shall hear no more of plot or

conspirators .- Paris Letter. ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- Paris, March 15 .- The Nation of this vening says:—

Letters from Turin speak of an approaching change in the Ministry. The new Cabinet would comprise Baron Ricasoli, Signor Ratazzi, and General Della Marmora. General Cialdini would have the comfinancial and political interests.

PROCLAMATION OF THE VENETIAN COMMITTEE. - The Venetian Committee of Action has distributed in the Italian districts under Austrian rule the following proclamation .-

To the Venetians and Trieslines! - The events which we have foreseen are near at hand. The Dano

have determined to act. But we shall not be alone. Powerful nations abroad will stand at our side, and in the interior of the country affairs are assuming a shape which permits us to hope the best. The government foresees and wishes for war with Austria, the North of Europe, the Parisians have not, as yet at least, allowed themselves to be diverted by it forms the entire responsibility, it will not be it forms the entire responsibility, it will not by it from their internal affairs. And, though I follow the movement, and will follow it; but it cannot suffer agitation to be carried from within to pletely weaned from military ambition, yet it is without, nor that the volunteers cross the frontier unless summoned thither by revolt. Whoever ripely considers cannot wish a constitutional government to act otherwise. First, then, the insurrection; next, Garibaldi with the volunteers; then, the Itaturer's discourse that were most applauded by lian war. Our course is clearly marked out: We cannot reasonably expect the government to rescue us from slavery of its own accord. You will recol-lect that if Austria had not invaded Piedmont in 1859 war would never have broken out. A call to insurrection proceeding from you removes all obstacles. Help is ready, the position of the ground favours us, experience gives us security. Garibaldi has sounded the signal in his proclamation, listened to by all without party passion; he requires nothing from the Italians but union and action against the common enemy. We announce that your committee of action has agreed with the central committee founded by Garibaldi, and the insurrectionary committees in Hungary and Galicia, that the movement shall break out simultaneously in all places. Once more (and it is perhaps the last time we shall speak ganise. Instead of emigrating, we can then remain upon our native soil, for which we must conquer freedom and independence.

THE VENETIAN COMMITTEE OF ACTION. ROME. - The Recent Conflict in Rome between French and Pontifical Troops. - A letter from Rome of March 2nd gives the following account of the recent conflict between French and Papal soldiers:-

For several days past renewed symptoms of animosity between the French garrison and the Pope's soldiers have been apparent. The Papal troops, whenever they meet French soldiers, insult them by imitating the crowing of a cock. On Tuesday, 1st March, several Frenchmen were thus provoked on the Place Barberini, but as they were stragglers and incapable of avenging themselves they passed on quietly. But in the evening a French battalion returning from a field-day met a detachment of twenty-five Papal chasseurs on the old Forum Romanum, now called the Campo Vaccino. The chasseurs, who were marching in a body, gave a tremendous cockcrow all together, and thereupon the French charged them, and a chasseur was wounded with a bayonet. Three hundred of the Pope's chasseurs from the neighbouring barracks sallied forth to help their comrades, and being superior in numbers to the French, a serious combat ensued; four Frenchmen and one chasseur are said to have been killed, and there were several wounded on both sides. The Pontifical chasseurs cried, 'Let us die, but we will drive them out of Rome.' Mgr. de Merode and General de Montebello both appeared personally on the scene of strife, and vainly tried to stop the melee. A Roman colonel of chasseurs went down on his knees before his soldiers at the barrack-gates, and implored them not to go out, but they would not listen to him. The affair lasted upwards of an hour, and order was only restored ultimately by the appearance of a considerable French torce. Several civilians were wounded by stones thrown at the French. This event has naturally caused a painful impression in Rome. - Daily Express.

MARSEILLES, March 15 .- Intelligence received here from Rome announces that fresh conflicts between the French and the Papal soldiery had taken place, but were at once repressed.

Detachments of soldiers patrol the streets to preserve order.

The Pope's health is improving. His physicians have ordered him to remain perfectly quiet, and to The Emperor of Russis, and other powerful Euro-

pean sovereigns, have addressed autograph letters to his Holiness the Pope, jointly expressing a hope that tranquility in Italy may not be disturbed. KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - Turin, March 15. - The Opinione of to-day publishes details relative to the

death of the notorious brigand Ninco Nanco, and states that brigandage is now nearly destroyed. The Opinione urges the Government to continue

the pursuit with the same ardour as bitherto, and

To attain the desired end it is necessary to prevent the brigands at the frontier of the Neapolitan provinces from obtaining reinforcements from Rome, where about 300 notorious brigands are now staying. We believe the Italian Government has pointed them out to the French authorities, hoping that they will prohibit them from crossing the frontier.

AUSTRIA. VIRNNA .-- All is bustle in the War Office. The

army of Italy is placed on a war footing, being at the same time increased to 180,000 men. tralisation of military power in the hands of the Emperor and his adjutants is being carried through at this moment, as at the time of the Italian campaign. A new Minister of War, a new chief of the medical department of the army, and a president of the chief court of military justice, have just been appointed. Together with these secondary nominations, Archduke Leopold has been made chief of the engineers, the command of the entire artillery force being entrusted to Archduke William. Archduke Albrecht, it is asserted on reliable authority, is to be placed at the head of the troops, in the old-fashioned capacity of generalissimo. Some regiments of cavalry have already left, and reinforcements been called in to complete famous battalions of the Tyrolese Kaiserjager. Within a few days the remaining ships of the squadron ordered to cruise in the Adriatic and Meditterranean, will be ready to sail. They are to capture and destroy, if necessary the Danish men-of-war now lying in the Pirzeus, and which little dreamt what was in store for them when they escorted the Royal George to his new kingdom. It is, however, to be hoped they won't think of cruising for Austrian merchantmen. Inclusive of the flotilla guarding the Italian lakes, Austria has the following list of screws :- One liner, 92 guns, 800 horsepower; 5 frigates, 194 guns, 1,800 horse-power; 7 iron-clads, 226 guns, 4250 horse-power; 2 corvettes, 44 guns, 460 horse-power; 3 schooners, 18 guns, 202 horse-power; 10 gunboats, 40 guns, 1,880 horsepower; 2 yachts, 6 guns, 420 horse power. To these may be added 10 paddle steamers, 36 guns, 1,500 horse-power. The ships are all new, well built, manned by Dalmatians—the material of the old Venetian marine-and chiefly officered by Germans. Although no case of actual insurrection has as yet occurred in Galicia, the government seem to be in daily expectation of it. There are many symptoms betraying the official anxiety. At Chrzanow, a border town, the cash-boxes of the various authorities were collected, and sent over the frontier to be placed in the keeping of Prussia. At Tabrzeg and Chelmek, two neighbouring places, orders have arrived to use the same precaution on the slightest could not complete the sacrifice. Taunis and reproach sign of danger. Throughout the western part of the province the people, down to the peasantry, are in a actual force was used-and she again ascended the state of ferment, which can be ascribed only to the reviving endeavours of the secret committee, there being no particular reason for revolt, except, perhaps, the increasing vigilance of the government. In the Official Correspondenz the state of the country is described as harrowing. A refusal to pay the national tax, to lodge and board one of the national agents, or assist the movement, in whatever way demanded, is invariably followed by murder. Strange necessity of some practical manifestation of opion things are found in the public thoroughfares, such on the part of the leading Hindoo gentlemen of fise as were never heard of in the list of treasure trove-measures far averting war and consolidating peace means practical reforms. So long as the Parts of the civilians have so happily received your Majesty's sanction. Ian bourgeoisie are apprehensive of violent for the materials are scattered everywhere. We, state of things is becoming the faithful fac simile of to suppress it.

at Smoth with

who have to choose between action and slavery, Russian Poland before the exodus into the woods. Bands are being formed; in the border districts, guerillas have been intercepted while flocking to the rendezvous, whence they intended to pass the frontier, or, perhaps, try a brush on their own account. Prince Sapieha has arrived at Jassay, whence he acquainted his family with the success of his flight. Other men of note, who being such are, of course, suspected, and among them some members of parliament, have asked for passports. The arresting bu-siness, you ought to know, is done on the principle of preventing anyone whose name is of moral weight from casting it into the wrong scale.

DENMARK AND GERMANY. L'Europe of the 14th March publishes the follow-

ing as the text of the last note addressed by the Governments of Austria and Prussia to the Gov. ernments which signed the Treaty of London of '52: "The Government of —— had hoped that the Danish Government would have shown a more conciliatory spirit. Had it been so, the two great German Powers would have willingly stopped their military action and entered into negotiations. But, with regret, we must state that our hopes have been deceived. The attitude assumed by the Court of Copenhagen, its refusal to accede to the Conference proposed by England, impose upon us the duty of maintaining the coercive measures to which we have had recourse. Important stratagetical considerations have justified the authority given to the Com-mander-in-Chief of the Austro-Prussian troops to enter Jutland to cover the position of his forces and to keep in check the Danes assembled at Fredericia, preventing them from threatening the flanks of the army, or from devoting all their strength to the defence of the lines at Duppel.

'The two Powers had the less hesitation in allow. ing this stratagetic movement as they had good grounds to use reprisals towards the Danish Govern. ment, which had issued orders to seize in the open sea all vessels belonging to the belligerent States and to States forming part of the Confederation.

'The extension given, however, to the military operations does not in any respect alter the previous declarations of the Government of _____ relative to its attitude in the present conflict. To prove in a still more patent manner that its conciliatory views are sincere and that its intentions are uncharged, the Government of ———— declares itself ready to con-clude an armistice with Denmark, either upon the basis of the evacuation of the positions of Duppel and of Alsen by the Danish troops, or of Jutland by the Austro Prussian army, upon the basis of the military uti possidetis. But in either case the Government of _____ insists upon the condition that cessation of bostilities by sea shall be included in the armistice, that all captures shall be reciprocally re-turned, and all embargo on vessels in port removed.

The Government of _____ declares itself, at the same, ready to enter into conference with the Powers interested to discuss the proper means for the reestablishment of peace."

DANISH HEAD-QUARTERS, SONDERBORG, MARCH 7 .-Diplomatic negotiations seem to proceed as slowly as military operations, and the Schleswig-Holstein question is as difficult to be settled by protocols as it is to be decided by bayonets. The conviction here, is that the war is not an end; cannot come to an end without at least some great wholesale slaughter round about the bastions of Dybbol. No power of arguments, no threats or promises, no am unt of distress or exhaustion, will (we are told) ever bring Denmark to fresh concessions. The advice of well-meaning but lukewarm allies has already cost her too much. It was owing to their remonstrances that she fell back before Federal Execution in Holstein, that she gave up Rendsburg and Frederickstadt, and finally abandoned even the Dannewerk almost without striking one blow. She will no longer be coaxed or bullied out of Dybbol, Fredericia, or Fehmarn. The most beroic valor may not enable her to save more than her honour; but she is determined that, in the worst events, her fall shall be as glorious as her career has been from its earliest rise to the present day.

On the other hand, the Danes say their enemies also have ventured too far to be able to withdraw without disgrace The Prussions have to look to their reputation as a martial nation. They cannot go back with such laurels as they have up to this time reaped in this campaign. It is not with an army which has consented to play second fiddle to the Austrian that Prussia can make good her pre-tensions to German Hegemonie, er hold her own on the Rhine as a first-rate Power, ready on any emer-gency to withstand the onset of France. She has come sur le terrain, and fight she must. She cannot welcome back her troops in Berlin with their brand of impotence against such a puny enemy as Denmark nur erically is. She must have at least this poor nook of Dybbol and Alsen to boast of as a conquest, to set off against a wanton expenditure of men and money, against the intolerable brag and bluster with which she has been for the last two months blowing her own trumpet.

RUSSIA.

THE RUMORED HOLY ALLIANCE.—Sr. PRIERSEURG, March 15.—The Journal de St. Petersbourg of to-day refutes the rumor of a revival of the holy alliance having either the character of sovereigns trying to destroy the liberties of the people, or of a coalition of Europe against one great power. The only holy alliance possible, adds the journal, is that of peace, progress, and general prosperity. Russia has need of rest to carry out reforms. Nevertheless she would not be the last to join a holy alliance, the objects of which could neither threaten the interest of, nor exclude any power, always excepting those wishing an intrigue, and who are in reality enemies both to the liberties and prosperity of nations.

The Snalposten asserts that Russia has undertaken to form a corps of 150,000 men to operate against Sweden in the event of the latter State becoming an ally of England and France.

A Case of Suttee in Bengal. - A case of suttee in Bengal is now-says a Calcutta letter of the 9th of February-very rare. One has recently occurred, marked by all the hideous circumstances which characterised the suttee in the days of old, when the woman was often dragged to the pile shricking for mercy, and forced to mount the pile. Mr. Beadon, the Lieutenant-Governor, has addressed a circular to the British Indian Association, urging them to aid him in suppressing the horrible custom. The association, under the presidency of Rajah Pertaub Chunder Singh Bahadoor, met to deliberate on that circular a few days ago. It disclosed a most painful story. The woman, who lived in the Monghyr district, declared herself suttee on the day her husband died. The preparations for burning her were made, and she went forth accompanied by her husband's relations, and followed by a large crowd of spectators. 'Among these,' according to the official statement 'were several zemindars and people holding a respectable postion in life. The woman mounted the pile, and the torch was applied by a young lad. When the flames reached the poor creature, her resolution failed her, and she threw her-self from the pile screaming, and declaring that she es were heaped upon her-it does not appear that pile. The agony was more than she could bear, and she fell down. 'On this,' says the official paper the crowd dispersed, and the wretched woman scorched and burnt, was left to roll in agony on the ground till death put an end to her sufferings. was not till the following day that informationf the occurrence was given to the police.' The Liptenant-Governor points out to the association he German conflict is only the forcumer of greater the fore-finger of a man's hand torn out of the joint, which is the standing reproach of Hindooism / all convulsions. The conflagration will spread rapidly a foot, and lifeless bodies. In point of fact, the State of the state of the state of

IS HEALTH WORTH THE TROUBLE OF AN EXPERI-MENT?—If you think so, sick reader, you are invited to follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The scope of their remedied operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the non-professionals, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in case of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they are invaluable. Where other purgatives would exhaust and sicken the patient, they recuperate and refresh. Their effect upon the upon the appetite is most re-markable. Ordinary aperients create a distaste for food, but they produce a desire for it They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

424

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- There is a healthful exhilirating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the by-gone scenes which we first heard Spiritual and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is perhaps more lasting, and the odor never changes as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing. We refer solely to 'Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.' The imitations are worthless.

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

Many Suffer, rather than take nauseous medicines. All such, who suffer from coughs and colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes, and tendency to consumption, have in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease.

CANADIAN DEFENSES .- We would most respectfully suggest to our 'grave and potent Senators,' that Canada's best defence is Henry's Vermont Liniment. Let every man fortify his household with a bottle of this valuable remedy against disease and pain, and in this way he defends himself against a greater foe than any human antagonist. Use it for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, toothache, headache, cholic Diarrhoa, and all the pains that flesh is heir to. Warranted to be the best Pain Killer made. Sold by all Druggists.

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

WANTED,

A SCHOOL TEACHER, qualified to take charge of the Model School at the Village of Lacolle, capable to Teach the French and English languages, furnished with a Model School Diploma, and married. Good Testimonials will be required, and liberal Wages given.

For further information, apply to the Chairman of the School Commissioners, T. WALSH, Esq., Lacolle, or to the undersigned, J. U. TREMBLAY, Sec.

Lacolle, March 8, 1864.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG CATHOLIC desires a Situation as ORGANIST in or near the City. Address, Haydn, March 31, 1864.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE,

AT No. 9, ST. LAMBERT HILL, Continuation of St. Lawrence Street, near Craig St.,

MONTREAL. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es-

tablishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. March 31, 1864.

TO LET, DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED

VARENNES WATERS.

THESE WATERS, as a Curative agent in a great number of diseases, are highly efficacious, and are recommended by the most skilful Medical practitioners. As a summer drink, they are most pleasant,

salubrious, and refreshing.

A Lease for the exclusive right of keeping a Depot for the Sale of these Waters, in the principal Cities of the Province, will be granted on liberal conditions, and for any time that may be desired, to commence on the First of May next.

Application to be made on the spot to the Proprietors, the Grey Nuns of the Hospice Lajemmerais at March 31, 1864.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS:

THEIR AGENTS AND THEIR RESULTS.

-BY-T. W. M. MARSHALL.

lerest.

March 30.

2 Vols. 8vo. of 600 pages each. Price \$4. The above Work on the Contrast between Catholic and Protestant Missions, is the most important Book that has issued from the Press for many years. It is a Work of extensive research and profound in-

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

Also, Just Published, Part II. of the LETTERS and SPRECHES of Archbishop HUGHES. Price 38 cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. CAUTION.

I, the undersigned, Cultivator, of St. Denis, and County of Kamouraska, notify all persons in busihess, and the public generally, that I will be in no manner responsible for any debts that may be contracted in my name, without the production of a written order signed by myself, in the presence of two witnesses, and recognised as authentic by a Jus-

tice of the Peace. HYACINTHE GAGNON. St. Denis. Co. of Kamouraska, 24th March, 1864.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,

TIN-SMITHS, ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET,

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

Baths, Hydrants Water Closets,

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

and the first of the second of

IF Jobbing nunctually attended to.



A Neglected Cough, Cold, An Irritated or Sore Throat, if allowed to progress results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asth-matic Diseases, oftentimes incurable. Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Cutarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, the Troches are useful. Public Speakers and Singers should have the Troches to clear and strengh-

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

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

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

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

Montreal, Dec 25, 1863.

M. O'GORMAN,

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

E. PICKUP.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

📭 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 🌉

OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

BEITKNOWN

What is said by one who has tried

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Messes. DEVINS & BOLTON. Druggists, Montreal:

GENTLEMEN,-It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure effected upon me by the use of the Bristoi's Sarsaparilla bought from you. A severe and painful rheumatism had troubled me for years, rendering my right arm almost useless, and, extending across my chest and down my back, made me unable to walk, and comparatively helpless, besides much pain in the side, from what my family doctor called liver disease. Mr. KENNEDY, my neighbor, on whom the Bristol's Sarsaparilla produced almost a miraculous cure, advised me to try a bottle or two. I did so, taking, at the same time, as directed by you, a couple of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills occasionally.

I am now entirely recovered, free from pain of every kind, and feel as if I had taken a new lease of life. I can with confidence recommend the Sarsaparilla and the Pills to any one suffering with the same troubles.

MRS. CROSBY. Dry Goods Store, St. Mary's St., Montreal.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Sompany is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

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

1st. Security unquestionable.

4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made, for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—

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

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

5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal nterpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured

amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. L. ROUTH. Agent, Montreal.

12m.

February 1, 1864.

N. H. DOWNS'

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

Z

NW

Š

This old, time-tried

standard remedy still

maintains its popular-

ity: When all others

have proved mefficient,

the Elixir alone con-

tinues to give satisfac-

Use it for

COUGHS,

COLDS,

CATARRE,

Incipient Consumption

and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest&Lungs.

Thirty-one Years Ago

This Elixir made its

appearance; and even

then, in its primitive

and imperfect state,

produced such extra-

ordinary results that it

became, at once, a ge-

neral favorite. Many

have made it, what it

FAMILY MEDICINE

For as more than

balf the diseases 'to

which flesh is beir,

originate from colds,

so this may be consi-

dered a general pre-

ventive of all diseases,

by removing the pri-

ADULTS

Should always keep

this Family Physician

at hand; and by its

timely use save hun-

dreds of dollars that

would otherwise be

swallowed up in dis-

charging Doctors' fees.

This popular medi-

cine is no longer an

experiment. Thous-

ands of people who

have used it, bear wit-

ness to its superior ex-

cellence as a Liniment

and a Pain-Killer .-

Full directions accom-

pany each bottle. It

NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE,

HEADACHE,

SCALDS,

BURNS,

SORE THROAT,

LUMBAGO,

&c., &c.,

and may be used in-

CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL Complaints,

may be used for

RHEUMATISM,

BRUISES and

ternally for

DIARRHODA,

WIND CHOLIC,

&c., &c.

Much might be said

of its remedial proper-

ties and magical ef-

fects, but the limited

space of this Adver-

tisement will only ad-

mit of a general sum-

mary.

SWELLINGS.

meval cause.

really is a

ASTHMA.

CROUP,

A CERTIFICATE WORTH A MILLION.

An Old Physician's Testimony. READ:

Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858. Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am

free to admit that there is one medicine hefore the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elxir.

I bave used it myself with the very best success, and now when everI am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I ina Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping-Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as e re-

liable article. l am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, baving conversed personally with the Rev.N.H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly

J. B. WOODWARD, И D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout

PRICE-25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors.

303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

HENRY'S VERMOK LINIMENT.

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

you may well suppose I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL.

South Granby, C.W. Mr Henry R. Gray, Chomist, Montreal. Sir-I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidently got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes.

Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON.

30 Montreal,

HENRY

RMONT Dec. 12th, 1860. Мезага. Непгу & Со. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it benefi-cial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhœa summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character I have also found it a never failing specific for COLDS, and for affections of the head .-

It is prepared with EZ care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, in such a manner that the combination shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without other similar medicine. it in the house for any consideration. W. BALDWIN. A Single Teaspoon-

ful taken in warm water or otherwise as Testimony from Hon the taste may dictate. Judge Smith: checks Diarrhau, Cho Montreal, lic and all Bowel Com-Feb. 5th, 1862 plaints, within a most incredible short space I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, & of time.

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout

have found great re-

Canada.

PRICE-25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors,

303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22., 1864.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 1st of JAN., TRAINS will leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows :

EASTERN TRAINS.

Passenger for Island Pond, Portland and Boston, (stopping over night) 3.15 P.M. at Island Pond,) at Night Passenger to Quebec(with Sleep- } 8.00 P.M.

ing Car) at

Mixed for Sherbrooke and Local Sta- 8.00 A.M tions at WESTERN TRAINS.

Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston,
Toronto, London, Detroit and the 7.45 A.M

West, at Night ditto (with Sleeping Car)..... 6.30 P.M.

Mixed for Kingston and Local Stations 10.05 A.M. Mail Trains will not stop at Stations marked thus on the Time-bills, unless signalled.

C. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director Montreal, Nov. 19, 1803.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

- OF -

WILD CHERRY

Has been used for nearly HALF A CENTURY,

With the most astonishing success in Curing

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza,

Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

Including even

CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, how-ALSAN ever slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be NO CHE dreaue.

The power of the interest the Wild Cherry Tree over this club complaints is well known; so grune good it has performed, and so the popularity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides the preparation, besides the preparation of the preparation. dreaded disease in the whole catalogue The power of the 'medicinal gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great In this preparation, besides the vir-

DISTASTS OF THE LUM tues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no

other medicine yet discovered. CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the Minerve :-

Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Gentlemen,-Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly affected with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsum can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow-

ledged as the remedy par excellence. Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE.

CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Arg. 21, 1856. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co,—Gentlemen—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

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,

Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyucinthe. CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN

CITIZEN OF CORNWALL. Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston - Gentlemen --Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own peason and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy 'par excellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such .- Yours, &c., JOS. TANNER.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESCOTT, C.W.

I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitat-ingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed 'I: BUTTS on the

Dec. 24, 1863.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. SADLIER & CO'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.

BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND-HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young.— With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalities, Confraternities, Schools, Chairs and the Home Circle 1270 aloth 750 Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., cloth, 75c.

with a large number of Miscellaneous. Pastors and Superintendents of Schools will find this to be just the Hymn Book they need.

No Sodality, Confraternity, or Sunday School should be without it.

PAULIST FATHERS. GUIDE for CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who carn their own Living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

cloth, to cents.

THE HERMIT of the ROCK. A Tale of Cashel.

By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 10mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gdt, \$1,35.

BOOK.

DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life. -Elegantly illustrated. 18mo, of nearly 200 pages.

THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all

.. The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published.

to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Music by Signor Sperenza and Mr. John M Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cts; cloth, 50 cts.

gilt, \$1.35. (SECOND EDITION)

A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE on the ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also, True Devotion to her. By JM P Heaney, a priest of the Order of St. Dominic. To which are appended St. Francis of Sales' 'Devout Method of Hearing Mass.' 'Memorare,' accompanied with some remarks; The Stations, or Holy Way of the Cross, &c, &c. 18mo, cloth, Price only 38 cents.

To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them, A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK.

SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1862.

EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev F X Weninger, D.D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1,25.

THE MARTYRS; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Christians at Rome. By Viscount de Chateaubriand. 12mo, 450 pages, cloth, \$1,25 cloth,

lics. By Hon. T D M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols, cloth, \$2,50; half calf or morocco, 3,50. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By St Fran-

18mo, cloth, \$1,50. The Cottage and Parlor Library.

2. Elinor Preston; or, ocenes at Home and Adroad.

By Mrs J Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1,00.

3. Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America.—

By Mrs J Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt 1,00.

The Lost Son: An Episode of the French Revolution.

Translated from the French. By Mrs J Sadlier;

Catholic Youth's Library.

1. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

38 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts. 3. The Vendetts, and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs J Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

Reign of James the First. By Mrs J Sadlier.—
Reign of James the First. By Mrs J Sadlier.—
18mo, cloth, 38 cts; cloth, gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21c.
6. Agnes of Braunsburg and Wilhelm; or, Ohristian

LF MARSHAL'S great Work on the Contrast be-tween Protestant and Catholic Missions.

Results. Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly a clergyman of the Established Church. As such he was favorably known as the author of the best work on Episcopacy that has been written by any

TERMS—The work will be published in two 200 volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, 35 half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe, will be good enough to send their names to the pub-

2mo, of about our page.,
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
Vontreal

New and Splendid Books for the Young People

The Hymns are of such a character as to? suit the different seasons and festivals of the Christian year

ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER

Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gilt, \$1,50; imit., full gilt, \$1,75; clasp, \$2; English morocco, \$2; morocco extra, 2,50; morocco extra, clasp, \$,00; morocco extra, beveled, 3,00; morocco extra, beveled, 2,50; morocco extra, beveled, 2,50; morocco extra, beveled, 2,50; morocco extra, pancled, 5,00. neled, 5,00.

the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts; embossed, gilt, 63 cts; embossed, gilt, clasp, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, clasp, 88 cts.

THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents. SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids

MARIAN ELWOOD: or, How Girls Live. Tale by Miss Sarah M Brownson. 12mo, cloth, extra, \$1;

A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts; gilt,

12mo, cloth, \$1,00. THE TALISMAN; An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J Sadher, 19 cts.
A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J.

NOW READY, Chateaubriand's Celebrated Work.

gilt, 1,75.
POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Oatho-

cis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1,00. NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet.

1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadiier, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1,00. 2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad.

Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Original Story. By Mrs J Sadlier; with a Portrait; 16mo, cloth, 1,00; gilt edges, 1,30.

2. Idleness; or, the Double Lesson, and other Tales. From the French; by Mrs Sadlier; 18mo, cloth

4. Father Sheeby. A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs J Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38cts; gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21 cts.

5. The Daughter of Tyrconnell. A Tale of the

Forgiveness. A Tale of the Reign of Philip II., and other Tales. Translated from the French. By Mrs J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50c; paper, 21 cts.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their

Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of extensive research and profound interest.

will be good enough to send their names to the publisher as soon as possible.

FATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By John Francis Magnire, M.P., author of Rome and its Rulers. 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1,86.

Montreal Jan, 29, 1864.

HAVE YUU GOT A COUGH?

Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

Templeton-J. Hagan.

West Port-James Kehoe.

Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy. Whitby—J J Murphy

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

November 5, 1863.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he datters himself that he knows how 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, PIANO-FORTES, 4:. 4e.,

> AND THURSDAYS

FOR

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c., Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale.

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

DEVANY,

Auctioneer.

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, . Are Cured by

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIO. These Bitters have performed more Oures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,

Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,

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

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

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from

a disordered Stomach. Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

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

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

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

REMEMBERTHAT 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 strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, know ing 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 intended to struly, is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

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

Baptist Church:—
Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-I have been frequently to numerous COUGHS and COLDS, we would recommend parties so afflicted to immediately purchase commend parties so afflicted to immediately purchase as there is nothing more dangerous than a neglected COLD. How often do we see and hear of fine healty young people of both sexes, who gave promise of living to a good old age, cut down in their prime and carried to an untimely grave by such neglect—and carried to an untimely grave by such neglect.—Yours, very respectfully,

GLASCOW The such as the commendations of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various stances, and particularly in my family, of the use-for nonce from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully,

Figure 1. Have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various stances, and particularly in my family, of the use-for nonce from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, requested to connect my name with commendations

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

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

WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

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

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

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

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

New Rochelle, N.Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson--Dear Sir--I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, 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

carnot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.
PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.

**TBeware 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 AROH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

JONES & EVANS,

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

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

John F. Henry & Oo., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. 12m. Jac. 14, 1864.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MASTER TAILOR TO THE

Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, EF No. 79, M'Gill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman'.)

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. O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

> OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street,

> > MONTREAL. B. DEVLIN,

ADVOCATE,

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

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

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

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

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

> CLARKE & DRISCOLL. ADVOCATES, &c.,

Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House,)

H. J. CLARKE.

N. DRISCOLL

HUDON & CURRAN, ADVOCATES

No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT,

CARPENTER & JOINER, 54 St. Antoine Street.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

THE PERFUME OF THE

WESTERN HEMISPHERE!

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

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

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

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

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

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

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]

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

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

INFORMATION WANTED,

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

STEAM HEATING

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

THOMAS M'KENNA,

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER,

Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of

Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings.

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises,

Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

"GOLD'S," or any other sytem fitted up, if required.
PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen.

THOMAS M'KENNA,

36 and 38 Henry Street. May 1, 1862.

BRISTOL'S



(Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED

THE GREAT CURE

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

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to

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

at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

CONSTIPATION,

HEADACHE,

DROPSY, PILES.

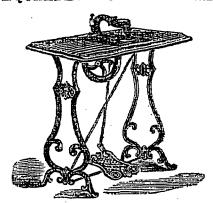
For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Bal-sams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medi-cines,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

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

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

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'8

UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)

Prices ranging upwards from

Twenty-Five Dollars

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required.

Manufactory on PRINCE STREET. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Mont-

13 Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the Provinces. O. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863.

WANTED,

A PERSON who thoroughly understands the STRAW BUSINESS. A Milliner preferred.
Apply to No. 39 St. Mary Street Montreal. March 16, 1864.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, Corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of derigned oner for Saie a very large assortment of PINE LEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 1½-in PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and ½-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices, and 4.000 will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street.

March 24, 1864.

MESSRS J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. Paul Street, OFFER for SALE-

De Kuyper's Gin in red and green cases, and in wood. Houtman's do

Old Rye Whiskey-1st quality 1st quality do Scotch Port and Sherry 1st quality Champagne (Moet & Chandon) Do (A. Bianchet, jne.)

Effervescing Champagne Cider Vin de Sanmur and Effervescing Frontignan Macon, Beaujolais-Chenas, Romanee Comti, Bordeaux, St. Julien, Chateau-Lafitte, Chateau-Margaux, Clos Vougeot, Corton, Chateau-Haut-Brion. Pomard, Chablis, Sauternes, Gruves, Banyls, Rousillon and Sweet Roussillon Mass Wines, highly recommended by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Montreal

Cognac Brandy of de Gernon & Co Otard Dupuy $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{0}}$ Hennessy Martell J Fournier & Co Dο Dο Truchon freres Sapin Roullet Seignette & Co

Charges moderate. Purchases delivered in March 24. 12m

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

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF

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

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

nure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth

and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend

T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.
For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



The Great Purifier of the Blood And the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions: It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections

of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from

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

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

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

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son ्रार्थकर समुद्धाः । १ कि. विदेशः स्ट्रीक विद्यार । विद्यार विद्यार होती स्ट्रीकर

March 27, 1862.