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ATHOLIC C HRONICLE.

VOL. XV.

JUSTICE AND MERCY; OR, THE FEAST OF ALL-HALLOWS. CHAPTER V.-(Continued.)

But there was one who seemed to feel an instinctive fear of this stranger cousin, a dread of meeting with her, and whose soul was filled with one wish, which was that she had never been heard of; and that, as all intercourse had been pearances have been witnessed, attended with bave opened so noiselessly the door of the room, dropped between the two families for well nigh twenty years, that it had never been renewed. This person was none other than Inez de Lara. Why, indeed, should this be ? Not, surely, from any latent feeling of vanity or fear that she should be eclipsed by another crossing her path, for Inez had considerable pretensions to personal charms; then, as to wealth, she herself possessed it in abundance, whilst the poor cousin was introduced to the notice of those her mother had served in the same regiment with my father, is slighted in so anomalous a position, as a mere | so apropos to the present conversation, that I petitioner for charity from those she had never | eannot desist from repeating it. seen.

With inward satisfaction, then, did Inez hear Lady Harcourt read aloud a passage from the grateful answer she had received from Flora, deferring her visit to the Elms, at least for the present.

It will be as well, perhaps, to mention here a few circumstances relative to the position which Inez held in the families of those who had been allied to her parents by the ties of relationship. though distant, it is true, as well as by the bonds of friendship.

Struck with the beauty of Elinor Mortimer, the Spanish grandee, who the senior Sir God frey had met when bearing arms at the time of the Peninsular war, made her an offer of his hand. She accompanied him to Scotland, bore him one daughter, Inez, and died ere her child had attained her thirteenth year.

Overbearing, vain, and proud was Inez de Lara; and when we say proud, we mean it in the strictest sense of the word, for she was full of an odious self-conceit, which betrayed itself in every word and action; proud of her wealth, proud of her talents, proud of her perishable gift of beauty which she knew full well she possessed.

The one bright spot in the otherwise dark character of lnez was an overweening love of her parents. She felt keenly the death of her

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865.

she not been a person of the strictest veracity; we must remember however that there are many cases in which a person may be a victim to a blushed at the idea of Cameron seeing that he mere optical illusion; yet, at the same time, this supposition would not do away with the words which, even on her deathbed, she declared were uttered; and though I will only admit this much with great caution and reservation, still there certainly have been cases where the death of the absent party at the very time at which these apcircumstances similar to those parrated by Lady Mortimer, almost warrant the belief that for some inscrutable design of Providence such things are allowed to take place.'

Hitherto Sir Godfrey Harcourt had been an attentive listener, without hazarding any remark of his own. He now, however, observed--- 'A circumstance of which I became cognizant whilst in Spain, for it happened to a brother officer who

'In my father's company there were two young officers, who had known each other from infancy, had been educated at the same college and later in life entered the same profession, and in order that they might not be separated, exchanged into a regiment which was proceeding to the seat of war. The company arrived one night at a small village, at which they were compelled to stop, as they were yet many leagues from the place of their destination.

'The small hostelry of the village was far too small to accommodate them, and a few of the officers had already wrapped their cloaks around them, and stretched themselves on the ground, ween the landlord informed them that he could tell them of a house where a large number could meet with accommodation, but that he would not conceal from them that the house in question had the reputation of being haunted. Several of the officers laughed, and expressed their disbelief in anything supernatural; but, at the same time, none of them seemed willing to leave the inn .--It was a wild and stormy night; the wind blew in long and fitful gusts. Still the two friends expressed their determination to take up their quarters at the haunted house, and laughingly added that they would that night dislodge the ghost who held to the exclusion of others. The rest of the officers applauded their resolution, but none of them seemed inclined to follow their example. Captain Lennox, the elder of the two, requested the landlord to send a guide with them to show them the way; and having procured the means for furnishing them with light, fire, and such necessaries for a supper as the inn could supply, they set off, well pleased with their adventure, taking care also to be well armed, for as Captain Lennox observed, they were far more likely to be visited by banditti than by ghosts. At length, having reached the place of their destination, they dismissed their guide, and proceeded to investigate most minutely every part of the strangers in a strange land, and much as her house. It was a dreary, spacious old mansion; young soul idolized Mammon, she would freely the paper was mouldering on the walls; many of have resigned half her wealth could she have the windows were shattered; and the piercing wind, blowing through the cracks and crevices, sounded like the wail of a human being. Captain Lennox and Lieutenant Cameron, having secured all the doors, which were still in a teleraple good condition, descended to the lower part mansion at Madrid, and little like her transition of the house, where they found an iron door, which evidently led to some cellars or vaults beneath the mansion. The key was in the lock, but it was so rusty that all their efforts to open ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S COURSE OF LEC. it proved useless; so they retired to the most comfortable room they had been able to find, and stirring into a cheerful blaze the fire the guide had kandled, they placed on the table the gloom which pervaded this apartment might have wine and provisions they had brought with them, awakened unpleasant ideas in a person of nervous and prepared to spend an agreeable hour before they endeavored to sleep, having first secured the door to guard against intruders, for they were not without suspicions that their brother officers might perhaps purposely alarm them .--The captain settled that they should divide the night into two watches, he himself taking the and appropriate speech ; the latter spoke as folfirst, and Cameron the second ; and the latter, lows :-feeling wearied and fatigued, stretched himself on a couch which stood in the room, and was soon buried in a profound sleep. The captain remained seated comfortably by the fire, and had fallen into a train of reflection, from which he was aroused by a noise at the bottom of the house. He thought at first that his over-excited surely heard some one ascending the long staircase which led to the upper part of the house; then the step passed slowly down the long corridor, till it stopped at the door of the very room in which he was seated. He laid his hand on the loaded pistols which lay on the table beside him, and was about to arouse Cameron, when the door was gently opened, and he beheld stand-

indescribable fear which almost overpowered him. He would have awakened his friend; but he had any apprehension of a feeble old man, and therefore seized his pistols, and prepared to follow his conductor, pondering in his own mind as to what would be the end of the adventure, as he descended the staircase, and feeling no small wonder as to the spot in which the old man could have remained concealed, or how he could which himself and his friend had taken the precaution to lock. At length his conductor paused before the iron door which they had been unable to open, and, to the captain's astonishment, gained admittance without difficulty, and de-

scended a long spiral stone staircase, still beckoning Lennox to follow. The latter then found himself in the presence of a number of aged men seated around a large table, the captain's conductor motioning him to remain standing at the bottom of the staircase. Almost at the same moment, and before he had time to speak, a door at the further end of the vault opened, and three men entered, dragging in with them a beautiful young girl, whose countenance was distorted by fear, and who raised her clasped hands as though to beg for mercy from those who held her. She was dragged to the table, and, on a signal being given by one of the aged men who seemed to be the chlef of the party, one of those who held the young lady raised a dagger, and was about to sheathe it in her bosom, when Lennox, unable any longer to be a passive spectator of such a scene, sprang forward, and, drawing his sword, pierced him to the heart. The next moment all vanished from his eyes, and he started and awoke from what had been a frightful dream .----But far worse to the agonized Lennox was his consciousness of the terrible reality. His beloved friend lay extended on the couch before him, bathed in blood. In his dream the unhappy man had left his seat, crossed the room, and unconsciously stabbed to the heart the being whom he loved most dearly on earth! Language cannot describe the intensity of his agony and despair as he hung over the form of his dying friend, who expired in his arms a few moments afterwards; and it would have been almost a boon had reason deserted him in that frightful hour. At length he tore himself from the bleeding corpse of the unfortunate Cameron,

towards their eclat and success. (Cheers.)-About twelve months ago, I had the honor to speak before this Association in the inaugural Address to the literary exercises of the year 1863. In that lecture, on the "Effects of Irish learning at home and abroad," it was my object in a more particular manner to point out the schools and Irish scholars in the Old World on the Continent of Europe; and I thought it adentertaining, equally grand and patriotic-" The lrish in America." If we look back with pride and emotion to the period when Ireland occupied a brilliant position amongst the nations of the earth, when her kings were mighty, and her presto the time when Ireland was the great conservatory of learning, the beacon of light to the peoples of Europe, who, without her, would have been enveloped in the deepest intellectual obscurity, when the Irish schools flourished and the Irish scholars sowed broadcast over the Continent of Europe the seeds of learning, and the Irish missionaries carried with them the faith of Saint Patrick and the scholarship of his followers far and near ;---we have not, in my opinion, to be less pleasing, our patriotic sensations equaliy gratifying, when we turn our eyes to the descendants of that people on the American Gonnoble stand taken by the Irish emigrant, and the and flourishing country. (Applause.) True, the emigrant in later days did not carry with him the same prestige with which the 1rish scholar left his home. No doubt the sons of poor famine-stricken, persecuted Ireland in the nineteenth century did not possess the same advancentury. (Cheers.) But if the emigrant did not possess the same advantages as the Irish brother officers were assembled, and made known saw the gate of distinction open before him, he able task for men who had emigrated to a fordered bimself to the hands of justice, but what Irish heart expanded, his native genius warmed, refuge and a home, to risk the fruits of their efcould be done ?--- tor it was well known that his and by the prominent position which he attained in forts and privations; but those things were not vernment, with justice for every man, he flung spectacle of what an Irishman really can do, I have not as yet pointed out anything grand or noble, elevated or refined, any achievement of think of what has often been said by those who the history of any country, because where is the country in the Old World or in the New-in France, in Spain, in Austria, in Italy, or in Rusthe first Irish emigrants who came to the New the Irish emigrants and their children acted so tablished themselves in Barbadoes, somewhere destruction of that government, for the estababout the year 1649. Later we find the Irish lishment of which the best blood in the country ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly made founding Maryland; and the history of this colo- was shed, should now have arisen. I will not, their appearance here to-night, and who have ny will ever be the brighest record of the Irish ladies and gentlemen, in this short lecture express thereby not merely encouraged me by their atten- race in America. Here we find men who had any of my private opinions on the subject of the been driven from their own country by intoler- unfortunate contest now going on between the two a truly patriotic spirit, contributed toward the ance and persecution, where they had been de- sections of that once happy and prosperous counworthy objects which the Saint Patrick's Society prived of all the rights and privileges that are try. Unfortunately, the brave sons of poor old dear to man, establishing in the New World an Erin fud themselves arrayed in hostile hosts Every member of our community, those at asylum where the refugees from persecution for against each other in the various armies of the least who belong to our own nationality, must conscience' sake are harbored and secured. In contending parties. But I will unbesitatingly feel that the objects of the Association are no- this we find a glorious instance of the toleration state that while I admire the bravery, the couing on the threshold an aged man, with long ble and patriotic ; and it may not be out of place of the Irish people, one of which we have a rage, the self-sacrifice of the Confederate (solof Ravensbourne. And with regard to what white hair, beckoning him to follow him with on this occasion to thank in a more especial manner the Ladies, who, by their presence at this our people there exists that generous highmind- countrymen acting so bravely and valiantly in

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description of intolerance, and causes them to extend to their fellow-men that for which they have so long contended in their own countryliberty of conscience and political freedom. In this respect the Irish settlers in Maryland stand forth in pleasing contrast to the bigoted and fanatical Puritans of New England; the latter great things that had been accomplished by Irish | as well as the former had suffered persecution for conscience sake ; but, unlike the Irish exiles who welcomed to their colony all good men of every visable, as a sequel to that lecture, to speak to- | denomination, and allowed them not merely to night on a subject not less interesting, not less live in peace, but to take part in their councils, and enjoy equal rights with themselves, blinded by their Puritanical fanaticism, they re-enacted on the soil of free America the same scenes that had caused them to flee from the land of their torelathers. In turning our eyes towards the Irish tige was great-if we point with glowing hearts settlement in Pennsylvania, another pleasing spectacle presents itself to our view; for not only do our people cope with their neighbors in advancing the material interests of the country, but we find the celebrated James Logan, a distinguished Irishman, governing the colony with marked ability; and not satisfied with the ordinary means for the amelioration of his people, he, with a nobility of purpose for which he deserves the highest commendation, bestowed on the people of Philadelphia his extensive library, which in those less reason to feel proud, our emotions ought not days was a boon as precious as it was rare.----It would hardly be possible to follow the progress of the Irish settlers in the different coloniesfor where did they not penetrate ?---and, in spite tinent, and witness the great progressive strides of all difficulties, and they were not a few, where, that have been made by Irish genius, and the I ask, did they not flourish and multiply? In Massachusetts, in New Hampshire, in Maine, all sons and daughters of the Irish exile in this great over, everywhere-many of them no doubt poor and uneducated, but having amongst thema leading minds who impressed the mark of their abilities on the communities in which they lived. We will now pass to that memorable period in American history, during which the British American Colonies passed from the control of the tages as their forefathers, who are admitted to mother country, and declared themselves free have preserved the relics of science and learn- and independent States. Until this time, aling from barbarism from the fifth until the eighth though the Irish were a powerful element in the country, yet they had not caused their influence to be felt in such an eminent degree. At this scholar, he at least carried with him the same momentous crisis, when it was requisite that men Irish heart, and the same Irish genius; and when of staunch stability should be at the helm, we he left his home of bondage, where the chains of find that the Irish did not shrink from the peroppression had bound him for centuries, and formance of their arduous duties. No doubt it placed his foot on this land of freedom-when he must appear in the light of a hard and unpalatrushed into the race with his fellow-man, his eign country, and toiled and labored to secure a a free country, with good laws and impartial go- considered for a moment; they felt that their rights as well as the liberties of their fellowback in the teeth of his accusers the foul slan- subjects were at stake; the blow must be struck. der that Irishmen are incapable of self-govern- or they had to succumb. The blow was struck, ment, and he presented to the world the pleasing and America found her Irish adopted children at their post ready to risk all, to sacrifice all, in when he gets fair play, and is allowed the same the common struggle for freedom and indepenrights and privileges as his fellow-men. [Cheers.] dence. Who has not heard heard of John Rut-But you may tell me that I am too precipitate, that ledge of South Carolina ?-who has not read of the nobleminded Charles Carroll, of Carroltown. Maryland? These men had something to lose very great magnitude accomplished by Irishmen in that great struggle. Carroll was a rich proon this side of the Atlantic. You will perhaps prietor; he was no mere political adventurer. without a stake in the community; but the voice have never read the history of their own or any of his adopted country called him, and he another country, that the Irish are a low, insignifi- swered with all the generous impetuosity of his cant race ;- I say those who have never read Irish nature, when, with five of his fellow-countrymen, he signed boldly and fearlessiv the document by which the British Colonies declared themselves free and independent. (Great apsia, not to speak of America, where Irishmen plause.) Thus we find the Irish doing their duty have not attained the most eminent positions .- nobly during that great and eventful crisis; they But to come more closely to the consideration of did not besitate at, nor shrunk from, the performour subject, I will, firstly, refer to the early Irish ance of what they considered to be their duty to settlers on this continent, and gradually approach- their adopted country, but with a determination ing the present time, will endeavor to point out of which we may well feel proud. They went the various positions in which our fellow-coun- beart and soul into the contest; and on sea and trymen have carried off the palm of distinction, land, in the Council of State, and in every deand made themselves hourable and useful in the partment of the public service, they showed land of their adoption. (Applause.) In refer- themselves worthy sons of the good old stock of ring to the early history of America, we find that which they were the scions. When we look the Irish emigrants who left their native shores back to that glorious struggle, when we contemto seek an asylum on this continent, dispersed plate the worthy stand taken by our fellow-couninto different colonies-some of them settled in trymen in that eventful period of American his-Pennsylvania, others in Delaware, some in South | tory-is it not a subject of regret that at this Carolina, and a good number in Kentucky. But day, not yet a century distant from the time when World, according to some of the best writers, es- nobly, a sad, a cruel and calamitous war for the not give it the credit of a passing thought had tain could not resist it. Nevertheless, he felt an Course of Lectures, have contributed so much edness which prevents them from stooping to any defence of the constitution of their adopted and the second of the second o

mother ; and when, at seventeen years of age, the news of her father's death was conveyed to her, whilst she was still a pupil in the convent school, her state of mind was such that for a time she refused all offers of consolation.

By the will of her father Donna Inez was to be sent to England, under the care of a trusty old duenna, and there remain, under the joint guardianship of Sir Godfrey Harcourt and her kinsman Sir Robert Mortimer, until she attained her majority.

But Donna Inez shrank from contact with thereby altered the tenor of her deceased father's will.

Again, Inez had pictured to herself, as the time drew near for her emancipation from school duties, a life of gatety and luxury in her father's to the quiet country village and the gloomy old mansion in which she was now located.

Ravensbourne, too, was not without its horrors; it possessed its ghost's room, the former library of the mansion, which all with one voice declared was haunted by the restless spirit of the former baronet, Sir Guy. Certainly the air of temperament, the light was subdued, the windows being of richly-stained glass; the panelling of the room, which was spacious but lowroofed, being of carved oak, the furniture of the same.

The fears of Inez were awakened and communicated to her friends at the Elms, who. eschewing all belief in spectral appearances, vainly attempted to laugh her out of her fears.

But what say you, Sir Robert,' said Inez, to the strange sight which my grandmother, to the very day of her death averred that she had witnessed on the night of Sir Guy's death ?-Who can fail to entertain the horrid doubt but that, dying in the act of mortal sin, my own dear imagination had caused him alarm; but no-he relation was really burried from time to a miserable eternity ? and if my grandmother really did see that spectral form, and hear those sad despairing words, then who shall say that the identical room in which that intimation was made be not still haunted by his presence?

'You ask a question, Inez,' replied Sir Robert, which it is not in my power to answer; soit is merely an idle rumor concerning the library the former Lady Mortimer witnessed, I would such a look of agony and entreaty, that the cap-

and fled like one distracted to the inn where his to them what had occurred. He freely surrenfriend and himself had been united in the holiest bonds of love and friedship. The unhappy captain, however, resigned his commission, and shunned the society of all. Those who had formerly known him suddenly lost sight of him, and failed to obtain any clue as to his place of of abode, though they had reason for conjecturing that he had fled to America, thus burying his sorrows in a land where he was unknown to all. At all events those who had known him best never heard of him again." The very truth of Sir Godfrey's tale-for

this little episode is, unfortunately, no fictioncaused a thrill of horror to run through the frames of those who listened to him, and they in vain strove for some time to shake off the depression of spirits which this terrible recital had occasioned.

(To be Continued:)

TURES, 1864-5.

On Wednesday evening, 28th ult., Mr. J. J. Curran, B.C.L., Advocate, delivered the second lecture of the Course in Nordheimer's Building before the above Society. The subject of the lecture was-" The Irish in America."

In the absence of the President of the Society, Mr. O. J. Devlin, Vice-President, introduced the lecturer in a brief, but very eloquent

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-

I feel that it is my duty to open my lecture, firstly, by tendering to the St. Patrick's Suciety my most sincere thanks for having honored me by inviting me to lecture before their triends ;--and, secondly, by expressing my gratitude to the dance at my discourse, but generously and with has in view.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -____JANUARY 6, 1865.

establishment of universal freedom on American soil (cheers.) I will not speak of the valuant heroes of the gallant Sixty-Ninth Regiment, whose blood was shed to water the roots of the liberty tree and happiness may ere long restored on the Conful to the philanthropist, and viewing from a different point the progress of our race on this Continent, is it not truly gratifying to witmen, Fulton who has thus done so much for modern progress for commerce, I may add for civil-Who will now venture to assert that the Irish passes that we do not find some ignorant snob to the late Chief Justice Taney, of the United bar; and even at the present time, can we not had two eminent names for one of any other nationality-the Blakes, Sullivans, Baldwins, Hincks, Powers, Drummonds, Devlins, and O'Riellys ;and in our own Provincial Parliament, who can approach the eloquence of our representative the Honorable Mr. M'Gee. Ladies and gentlemen, I have spoken of men not over long since dead and forgotten ; but I have point-.ed to men of the present day in order that we may feel proud to think that Irish talent is not degenerating, but that to-day, as well as in days gone by, we have no reason to feel ashamed of the part assumed by the Irish in America. I have mentioned a number of men who have become distinguished in the land; but there is one man pre-eminent above all others-one great master mind who, I may say, was never surpassed by any one man in America-one great genius who will leave his mark in the age in -which he lived, and the memory of whose emiinent services will never be forgotten-one who struggled in Church and State, and did more in both for the benefit of the country in general and his own people in particular, than any other man, I care not whom he may be,-a great man, a good man, a noble patriot, an ardent lover of Ireland and America: but alas! he has gone to receive, we trust, the rewerd of his holy and useful career; and we can only now venerate the same, and preserve embalmed and enshrined in our hearts the fond memory of the late lamented Archbishop Hughes. There is one noble trait in the character of our people, which I am happy to say was ably developed a few evenings ago by the learned gentleman who inaugurated this course, and that is the conservatism of the Irish people with regard to their nationality. No matter where they may have cast their lot, let it be in the wilds of Australia, in the large cities of the United States, or even in the backwoods of the far west, they never forget Old Ireland, the land of their fathers ; and the first lesson which they instil into the hearts of their children is a never dying love of that dear old land. They teach them the history of her former glories; they speak of her sorrows and afflictions; and with that hope which ever inspires them, they tell them of the bright and glorious days to come, when Ireland, untrammelled, will again assume her place amongst the nations of the earth; in every town and hamlet they organise themselves into national associations, bearing the name of the Great St. Patrick, and good and patriotic men keep alive the spirit of true nationality-(cheers) I may here mention a small in-cident which, I assure you, touched me very tain that they have been second to none on this much when it came under my notice. About two years ago, 1 had the pleasure of calling on an old and sincere college friend of mine, who, - having chosen the Priesthood for his profession, had been sent by his Superior into a wild and, I I may say, uncultivated country to administer the high duties of his office to the poor people who lived in scattered numbers for miles in the back--woods, immediately in rear of the future capital of Canada-(laughter); and when I had arrived at Gloucester-(this is the name by which the parish is dignified)-I met my friend; and afster we had spoken for some time of days gone by, when we were at college together, he took the insubordination of the people, but because objects for exhibition in the Departments of Industry me through his neat little cuttage, and then they have been, and still are, oppressed. In and the Fine Arts. The official Giornale di Roma showed me the beautiful church he was just then erecting in that wilderness, when my attention thirty feet square, and one story in height. I a voice in the management of the affairs in the their best works; and thus aided by the influence -asked my reverend friend what the building was, country. But this happiness and prosperity must and Itassure you I felt proud of the man when he said to me "That is a St. Patrick's Hall,'--(cheers); and here; although we are not numer-lous; and though many of us reside miles from this place, I assemble our people together, and then when those who have misgoverned Ireland so forgetting our toils and our labors in this far dis- long find that it is not sufficient in order to ex-than sixteen patients were admitted to the Union that it is not sufficient in order to extant land, we think of poor old Ireland, and it tinguish her nationality to scatter her sons and Exeter Hospital from that locality. ومربعه المطورين أسترك أربرت المرتبط والمع

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him in his solitude once more, I thought to my- their hundreds of thousands of children, more paself, with five hundred such priests as the Rev. John O'Brien, Ireland would ere long be completely regenerated-[great cheering]. Thus When a million of Irish in America demand in a in America. But, drawing a veil over the sad we find that while the Irish in this country dis- voice of thunder for the rights and liberties of Ireesa in American history, we will all utter from charge their duty nobly to the State, while they the bottom of our hearts the wish, that peace' respect the laws of the land in which they live, tment of America. Leaving this scene, so pain- | fellow citizens, they never forget old Ireland ; and on the Seventeenth of March there is not more enthusiastic patriotism on the banks of the Shannon than there is exuberant love for Ireland ness their great efforts in steadily implanting in the heart of the Irish exile, who celebrates the their religious principles in their new home. But National Festival on the ice bound banks of the crown their exertions-that the day may soon dawn if we cast a glance at their influence on the arts St. Lawrence-[cheers]. I feel, however, that when we may exclaim in the patriotic strain of our and sciences, on literature, on agriculture, on the while I have been speaking for a considerable commerce of the country-we will be astonished | length of time on the virtues and valor of Irishthat, in so short a time, our people should have men in America, I have forgotten the most im-accomplished so much. Who has not heard of portant branch of my subject, and for that reathe celebrated Fulton, who first launched a boat | son I must crave the pariton of the fairer portion propelled by steam? And, ladies and gentle- of my hearers, and immediately say a few words before I close on that most interesting topic the Irish ladies-(Hear, hear, and laughter]. No isation, was he not the son of a poor Irish emi. | doubt were I to attempt to do them justice, such grant, who carried with him from his native an attempt would be a most signal failure. It shore that Irish genius which he transmitted to his | would require at least a half dozen of lectures to son, whose name is now pronounced as one of the | speak of them in the manner that they deserve ; greatest benefactors of the human race (cheers.) but fortunately there is one lady whom we all know, one good and noble woman whom all adrace have not done any thing for the cause of mire, one who does bonor to herself and to her progress in America ? It is well that our people | nationality, and whom we sincerely regret is no should know this; for there is hardly a day that longer amongst us; one whose great talents have ever been devoted to the amelioration of that speak in contemptuous terms of so valuable a portion of her people who most required assistportion of the Irish settlers in America; and If ance, and whose pen has contributed pictures, so they venture a word of praise, it is to say that pleasing and beautiful, of a certain class of her we have built the railways and dug the canals of Irish compatriots and tellow-exiles in Americathe country. Yes; and we may add too that need I mention the name of Mrs. Sadlier. Who soe make the laws and preside over the Courts; has read her works, and closed the book without we govern the country-we do credit to the feeling that the lady whose brilliant pen had sketch-Bar-we adorn the medical profession-we in- ed those pages was an honor to her sex (applause,) vent your steamboats-we contribute to your and still another illustration of that Irish talent commerce in all your great cities-and last, but of which we have already such abundant proof. not least, we cultivate and enrich the soil, the But, ladies and gentlemen, it is not necessary in greatest source of wealth to any community .--- | order to prove the existence of talent amongst [Loud cheers.] We can point to such men as our Irish ladies to point to personages like Mrs. Sadlier whose name is now celebrated all over States; to the late Mr. Emmet, the greatest this Continent. We have in our midst several forensic pleader that ever spoke at the American ladies whose brilliant productions are familiar to you all-ladies whose talents are perhaps not inboast of such men as the Honorable Charles | ferior to those of Mrs. Sadlier, but who have O'Connor, of New York, the leading star of the | not courted equal popularity. We have Mrs. Courts of the United States. In Canada we have | Leprohon, the daughter of our respected fellowcitizen Mr. Mullins, whose graceful and charming style is so much admired, and who has only a short time since written another beautiful story which ought to be read by all who take an interest in Irish Canadian literature-Antoniette de Mirecourt-[applause]. There is still another brilliant and talented young lady in our own city whose poetic genius has produced some poems of rare excellence-a young lady whose worthy father was one of the first pioneers of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal. I only regret that her modesty will not permit me to mention her name ; but I will read for you one of her poems, which is more particularly adapted for this season, as the subject is Christmas :--

CHRISTMAS.

The moonbeams softly slumbered On Judea's ancient hill. And, round Bethlehem's quiet valleys, In smiles yet lingered still : The stars, in trembling beauty,

The lone night watches kept, With Israel's humble shepherds,

country, and shedding their blood freely for the gladdens our hearts. I lelt that I was speaking daughters into the four corners of the globe, but to a patriot and an Irishman ; and when I left that, on the contrary, these self-same exiles with triotic and enthusiastic than their fathers, raise the cry once more of 'Ireland for the Irish,' from the far distant lands to which the they have been driven. land, then the day of Erin's liberation will dawn, and we will have had a noble share in the work .-Yes, we all feel that the present state of affairs canwhile they live in peace and harmony with their not exist much longer; one and all are once more inspired with the same ardent hope; the Bishops and the Priests of Ireland are enlisting themselves in the nations cause, and all over the entire country associations good and praiseworthy are being organised for securing the rights of Ireland. That God may bless their noble efforts - that success may

Cease weeping, dear Erin, look upwards again, There's a bright rosy dawning away o'er the main; A day light is breaking whose brightness shall yet Make thy heart bound with joy and its dark night forget.

Soon thy sadness, thy pains, all they sorrows shall cease,

And thy chains melt away in the sun-light of peace.

The gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers. The Chair was occupied by O. J. Devlin, Esq. who, at the close of the lecture, made a few eloquent remarks, and thanked the audience for their attend-

On the platform we noticed the Vice-President of St. Patrick's Society, James M'Shane, Esq., and other gentlemen holding office in the association.-Mr. T. M'Kenna, at the close of the lecture, proposed in graceful terms, a vote of thanks to Mr. Curran, which was unanimously carried.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM .-- We (News) have received with pleasure the following letter to Father Malone from his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, for publication. His Grace shows, by its tenor, the same interest he has ever manifested in all, even the humblest, of his flock, and adds, in his approval, another testimony to the merit of Oatherine Caffer ky, and to that claim for sympathy which we are proud first to have put forward in her behalf :--

(To the Very Rev. Patrick Malone, P.P.) St. Jarlsth's, Tuam, Nov. 27, 1864.

Very Rev. Dear Sir,-I regret not to have had more timely intimation of the distressing dilemma in which the young girl in your parish was placed, exposed to the peril of corruption on the one hand, or incarceration on the other, sentenced to a culprit's cell unless she paid a fine utterly beyond her reach : and this because she preferred a virtuous escape from a subordinate contract to the guilt and infamy which she feared to be involved in, in its fulfilment. I should, then, have placed at your disposal the amount of the pecuniary penalty with which her noble disregard of engagements so fraught with danger has been visited: But the delay of more seasonable information is not to be regretted, since the generous sympathy of the public has not only saved the poor girl from being the inmate of a prison, but also consoled her for the trials which she had the fortitude to overcome. You will then be kind enough to hand her the amount of the enclosed cheque (£3 10s), not entirelb as a reward for her fidelity (for after all she did but what thousands of the proverbially virtuous daughters of Ireland would do in similar circumstances) but I send it also as an encouragement to the like constancy in the humble and dependent persons of her sex, if exposed to the like temptations, not omitting that I forward it, too, as a proof of my appreciation of the delicate and honorable sense of the obligation of covenants that marked the judgment of your stern vindicators of the law. Believe me, Very Rev. dear Sir, your faithful servan:, † Jons, Archbishop of Tuam.

The speech of Mr. Alderman Dillon, and the articles of the Nation, the Morning News, and the Kilkenny Journal, on the secret preparations for a new | Irish Viceroy ! organisation in Dublin, have been already brought under the notice of our readers. We see that since our last this movement, which the Nation describes as 'an endeavour to reconstruct an Irish Parliamentary Farty for the obtaining of Irish measures, mainly owing to His Grace the Archbishop (of Duplin) and his Clergy,' has been publicly alluded to in various ways in Ireland. The Evening Post, the Freeman's Journal, and other papers publish the following circular, which first appeared in the Sligo Champion. It is from the Right Rev. Bishop of Elphin, and is addressed to the Clergy of his Diocese : Sligo, December 2, 1864. Rev. dear Sir,-The necessity of a well-organized National Association, having for its object the constitutional redress of the religious and social grievances of Ireland, has been long and deeply felt by all classes of Irighmen. The project of such an or-ganisation has been for some time under consideration, and as a first step towards its realization, an aggregate meeting will soon be convened in Dublin, at which a committee will be appointed, members tion established. The patriotic Lord Mayor of Dublin will convene this meeting, on a requisition which will be addressed to him to that effect. This project has my cordial approval and concurrence; and I beg to solicit for it, on its own merits, your good will and estnest co-operation. The objects on which it is proposed that the association shall at first concentrate its action, are :---1. A reform of the laws regarding the landlord and tennat, securing the tenant full compensation for valuable improvements. 2. The abolition of the Irish Church Establishment. 3. Perfect freedom of education in all its branches. I beg you will authorise me to affir your name to the requisition for the meeting, and send me also, at your earliest convenience, the name of such of the gentry of your parish as may desire to sign it. Let me also express through you a hope that they will attend the aggregate meeting, and take a cordial interest in the fature operations of the association which will, I trust, soon extend to every parish in promoting the peace and prosperity of our common country .- I remain, dear Rev. Sir, ever faithfully yours in Christ,

THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND. - On Monday evening in the Catholic Hall, Demark st., the Rev. Alfred Murphy, S.J., delivered a most interesting lecture hefore a most numerous audience on the Round Towers of Ireland.

Amongst the gentlemen who occupied seats on the platform were the Very Rev Dr Sprat, the Very Rev Canon Pope, Alderman Plunket, Mr Marphy, TC; Rev Mr Fricker, Mr James Delany, PLG; Rev Mr Carr, Mr Palmer, and Mr. Oulahan. Mr Edward M'Oready, President of the Young Men's Society, occupied the chair.

The Rev A Murphy, on being presented, was warmly received. After some preliminary remarks he roceeded to consider the views set forth on the subect of Irish Round Towers by Dr Lanigan, Miss Beaufort Moore, Dr Charles O'Connor, and Velancy, the latter of whom he classed as one of those foreigners who, having settled in Ireland, became 'more Irish than the Irish themselves.' There were most conclusive arguments against the theory of those investigators of Irish antiquity who endeavored to maintain that the Round Towers of Ireland were of Pagan origin, having been used as fire temples. The argument brought forward by Dr. O'Connor from the inscription found on one of these towers could not hold, in as much as the particular frish word which determined the meaning of the inscription could not, according to Dr Donovan and other Irish grammarians, be construed in the sense in which Doctor O'Connor would have it. The words of the inscription were to be found in the Annals of the four Masters. They recorded the death of Cosgracb, an anchorite, after whom the tower bearing the inscription was called 'The Anachoretic Tower.' Moore might easily be excused for having advocated the Pagan origin of these towers. He wrote of them as a poet, and it was difficult for him, who was always a poet, to look upon them in any other way. The learned lecturer then proceeded to prove that the Round Towers of Ireland ' were Christian structures having been used as belfries and ecclesiastical fortresses. He had lately received a pamphlet from a gentleman residing in Kilkenny, in which it was set forth-and upon conclusive grounds - that these towers were cemetery beacons erected in memory of the dead. Here the reverend lecturer paid a high compliment to Dr Petrie, the eminent archæologist, whose investigations had done so much in establishthe Christian origin of the round towers. He had done so by incontrovertible proofs from architectural identity and historical evidence.

Father Murphy was frequently applauded during his lecture, and received a hearty vote of thanks at its conclusion.

At the meeting of the Cork Corporation on Monday, when the regular business was over, the flayor stated that he had received a copy of a requisition to the Lord Mayor of Dublin requesting his lordship to convene a meeting for the consideration of the following subjects :- A reform of the law of landlord and tenant, securing to the tenant full compensation for valuable improvements; the abolition of the Irish Church Estublishment, and perfect freedom of education in all its branches. It was sent down for the purpose of getting signatures to it, and any gentleman who chose to sign it could of course do ditch near his own house.

THE RIGHT COURSE AT LAST. - A reward of £200 has been offered by the Protestant party in Belfast for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the persons, who some nights since, cut down the cross in the Roman Catholic churchyard there. The Mayor of Belfast (Mr. John Lytle) has subscribed a large portion of this reward, and the remainder is to be raised exclusively among Protestants.

The Right Hon. Louis Perrin, late one of the judges of the Queen's Bench, expired at half-past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, at his residence Knockdromain, near Rush, aged 80 years.

A story is told of a well-known character being appointed governor of a colony, but after receiving his appointment he felt very nervous as to his capabilities of performing the duties of his office. He therefore determined to consult and open his heart to a dear friend, which he accordingly did, and atter stating his doubts his wise friend soon settled the question and cased his friend's mind by the followng simple advice :- 'Cheer up, my dear fellow; feed them well and often, and you can't go wrong. The recipe was successful. Not bad advice to an

It is stated that the Crown do not intend to pro-

A FORTUNATE EMIGRANT .- Mesers. Oannock. Tait. and Co. have purchased four bars of fine Californian geld; weighing forty-four ounces, from a man who has recently returned to this city from Oalifornia. It appeared the fortunate possessor of these valuables has been away but ten years, having realized a handsome fortune at the gold diggings, during that period. It is said he has from fifty to sixty of the bars yet remaining. Those who visit Messrs. Can-nock and Tait's establishment will have an opportunity of seeing them next week .- Limerick Southern Chronicle,

Mr. Longfield, one of the the Judges of the Irfah Landed Estates Court, has been trying to trim the balance evenly between the Irish landlord and tenant and to redeem some hard truths with come mlid suggestions. Fixity of tenure and rent by valuation instead of contract he shows by Adam Smith and common sense to be not only impossible, but simply nonsense, and incapable of reduction to any form that shall give effect to the ideas. But he assumes a certain class of improvements which nature and the country require to be done on every holding, and which therefore the tenant may be allowed to make at the cost of his landlord, or the life-tenant at the cost of his successors. In default of payment he would give the improver a right to such a renewal of his lease as shall repay him for what he has done, and so on for ever, till the landlord pays the required round sum. He would also take away from the Irish landlord that right of distress, and that prior claim to payment, which in both islands are considered the very foundation of landed property, hard as it may occasionally be found in the interests of other creditors. This security of payment, and this constant power of enforcing it, he says, tempt the landlord to take the highest bidder, without inquiring as to his character or resources. This indifference to the quality of the tenant extends through all the grades of subletting, and the result is that in Ireland there is no such thing as a tenantry that a landlord will be proud of, or with whom there will be a mutual sentiment of confidence and affection. Everybody holds his tenant in a vice, and applies the screw when he wants money. He obtains a rent far above what he could possibly expect, even after an immense expenditure in farm buildings, drains, fences, and roads, in England. Nothing can be done in Ireland, says Mr. Longfield, till you have raised the tenantry, and made it the interest of the landlord to exercise some kind of discrimination. As it is, the whole island is like one of our own " rookeries" in this metropolis, where poor creatures pay twice as much as they ought for their wrotched lodgings, simply because they have left themselves little choice in the matter, and must put up where they can .- London Times.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 27th, a caretaker, em-ployed by Mr. Michael Walsh, of Newtown, county Kildare, near Castledermott, of the name of John Kinsella, left his house about 7 o'clock in the evening. On the following day, on account of his not returning, there was a diligent search made for him in the neighborhood of his residence. A large bog was dragged, but without result, and it was not until two days afterwards that his body was found in a

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH .- Two girls, named Bridget Byrne and Rose Smollen, in the employment of Mr. Graydon, of the Downs, county Wicklow, retired to rest into the same apartment and into the same bed on the 24th of last month. The hour of rising in the morning came, but neither of the above girls appeared. Some one knocked at the door of this apartment but got no answer. The knock was repeated a second and third time, still no answer. The door was forced in, when lo! Bridget Byrne was dead by the side of her companion, Rose Smollen, who was perfectly senseless, speechless, and at intervals discharging, apparently in the most awful agony, and as if purged by some powerful stimulant, bile reduced to the thinnest liquid. The local clergyman the Rev. Mr. Beechinor, and the medical adviser, Dr. M'Clelland, made their appearance. In a short time the dead body of Bridget Byrne was removed from Mr. Graydon's to her parents' bouse in the Downs, a distance of a mile. The following day Rose Smollen, who had faintly recovered her speech, was taken home to her parents, who also live in the Downs. Being frequently questioned as to what they eat on the day preceeding the occurrence, Smollen arswered that they took a very moderate quantity of meat for dinner without vegetablee, and at tea a little bread, but no butter. The cause of this melancholy occurrence is still clouded in mystery. A certain newspaper correspondent, compli-mentary to the nice-mannered peasantry of Wicklow says of these poor girls, one of whom is in the grave and the other still in a very precarious state, that in dealing with the ' abandant fare ' placed before them 'they completely gorged themselves.' Strange that two individuals could be so ravenous at one meal, when living for a month in a house said to be so hospitable. An inquest, we are told, has been held on the body of Byrne in the house of her parents, and the decision of a jury, 'died from suffication.' We thought there would be a 'post mortem' examina-tion of the stomach of the dead girl, but I suppose it was deemed unnecessary by the jurors. -- Morning News. THE LORD-LIEUTENANT IN KILLARNEY .- The Frecman has the following telegraphic dispatch :- " KIL-LARNEY.-The Lord Lieutenent and Lady Wodchouse arrived here at 2.30. The Marquis of Chanricarde and Lord and Lady Cloncarry, travelled in the special train. Lord Castlerosse, James O'Connell, J.P., Mr. Shine Lawler, J.P., and a number of the other gentry of the district, received their excellencies, on the platform. The High Sheriff read the address. The Lord-Lieutenant returned the following reply : Gentlemen, as representative of our gracious Sovereign, I receive with much satisfaction the testimony of your loyalty to the throne, and I must add on my own part, my sincere thanks for your kind welcome of myself which you have fitly coupled with the expression of your regret for my distinguished predecessor, the example of whose virtues it will be my constant study to follow, in the discharge of the responsible duties with which I am entrusted. Whilst it is gratifying to me to observe that you agree with me that the prosperity of Ireland mainly depends on the enterprise of Irishmen, I fully recognize that, it is the duty of the government, by firm and impartial administration of the laws, to establish that confidence and security which are essential conditions of the prosperity of a nation. It is with much pleasure that Lady Wodehouse and myself renew an acquaint ance already made under the most propitious skies, with the enchanting scenery of your lovely lakes." CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN IRELAND .-- We are informed that the rectory of Farriby, near Kildorrery, in the diocese of Oloyne, Courty Cork, has become vacant by the recent death of the Rev. James Morton, This benefice is in the gift of the crown, and, we believe, equally valuable as that of Clonpriest. worth about £600 a year, lately conferred by the crown on the small vicerage of Farnworth, the income of which was £75. No dcubt our reverend friends of the " Ohurch of England established in Ireland "are anxious to ascertain whether our English Chief. Secretary will take avdantage of this golden opportonity to inflict a 'heavy blow and great discourage-ment to the Protestant interest' in this portion of the United Kingdom .- Evening Post. SIR ROBERT PEEL ON IRELAND. - At a dinner given last week at Tamworth to, the retiring Mayor, of that town, Sir Robert Peel made a speech in which he said . I do not see that it is more likely that we shall to the. Oork assizes in March next. Bail refused. have a dissolution of Parliament in next March or The court was densely growded, and the great. April than in this present month of November ; and est interest was felt to thear the present of my impression is that if the Government maintain the investigation. Sullivan; a ploughman, 1001-1 its position in the House of Commons as it has done nolly, a cooper, and Donovan, a farm laborer, who during the past three or four years, there will be no were also on trial for aiding Keane, were dismissed. dissolution until the year 1866. If I may be per-

Whilst sheep and lambking slept. When-'mid the starlit brightness Of that clear December night-Around the startled watchers There shone a golden light; And a strain of sweetest music,-A joyous, heavenly song .--Came, in silvery cadence floating. The midnight air along. Oh! happy, happy shepherds, To whom tidings of great joy, That night, on Bethlebem's path were brought, By angels from on high. Though a thousand years have passed away, Since first the angels sang, Glory be to God on high, And peace on earch to man, Since first the Virgin Mother In the lowly manger laid, The joy and hope of nations, For whom prophets sighed and prayed; Yet. to day, upon our altars, Enthroned the Infaut lies, The same apon whose glorious birth Once beamed the Eastern skies ; While censers high are swinging, And loud hossaunas ring, And earth's united millions Pay homage to their King. For faith-bright star-is gleaming Above each mystic shrine, And, by its light, our eyes behold Judea's Babe Divine. MABT.

Montreal, Dec. 25, 1864.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is unnecessary to comment on the lesson which is taught by the history of " The Irish in America." One thing is cer-Continent in every department, and their influence has everywhere been felt. But the very fact that we have attained the positions which, without assuming too much, 1 pretend this dis- Ireland, and unite men of all creeds and classes in course has proved, is sufficient in itself to confound those who, in their ignorance, assert anything derogatory to the Irish character. Give our people the opportunity, and you will find them men of ability, anxious for progress; and when we consider that they have done so well in Pope, whose favor and encouragement of the forthevery country where fortune may have driven them, we may well say that if they are unhappy and discontented in Ireland, it results not from Canada, for example, we are a happy, a contented, a prosperons and an order-loving people, benot cause us to forget Old Ireland ; we must cause ourselves to be heard in her behalf; we must

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+ L. GILOOLY.

THE POPS AND THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBIrion, 1865 .- The Government of His Holiness the coming exhibition we have had already occasion to notice, being determined to give it the most effective support, has nominated a most infinential commission in Rome, for the purpose of selecting suitable also announces that the matter has been specially placed under the charge of the Minister of Commerce and Public Works. The artists of the Eterthat, especially the sculptors and the workers in the precious metals, &c., the endless. variety of objects of vertu, for which Rome is so celebrated, will constitute a most interesting and valuable collection .--Weckly Register.

Fever is prevalent at Newbridge-of a very dan-

ceed at the next Commission with the trial of Murphy, who stands charged with the murder of his eisters at Holywood, near Balbriggan. It is not known whether or not bills will be sent up to the grand jury.

LIBERATION OF A PRISONER .- It will be recollected that at last spring assizes two men were convicted of a very cruel attack on a man named Cunningham near Newry, for which they were sentenced to imprisonment. The Rev. Mr. Hughes, P.P., gave evidence in the case, as he had arrested one of the parties immediately after the outrage. One of the prisoners, named Shevelan, became very delicate in his health, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, fearing that he would die in prison, interested himself in his behalf, and has sccceeded in getting him out of goal. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and had been six months in gaol. The Rev. Mr. Hughes deserves great credit for his kind offices.

Gilmore, the man who was arrested for attempting to take the life of Mr. Glesson, steward to Mr. De Burgh, of Dublin, was breught up for examination at the petty sessions at Granard, on Nov. 20th. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides. Gilmore and his friends positively deny that he ever left his home on the evening that the shot was fired at Gleeson, and states that he can bring proof before any court or jury that will satisfy each and every person that he was in his own house on the evening that the unhappy occurrence took place at Larkfield. Mr. Gleeson states he cannot be positively sure, but to the best of his belief he thinks that Gilmore is the man who fired the shot at him. After a hearing of the case the magistrate remanded the prisoner for eight days, to enable the police to make further inquires. Bail was refused.

THE LATE CASE OF SUPPOSED POISONING IN DROG-HEDA.-I: is understood that the depositions taken at the late inquest on Mr. John M'Alindon, whose drink, it is believed, was dragged with croton oil or some other deleterious substance, while in company of several companions at a tavern in Drogheda, the particulars of which appeared in the News at the time, are at present in the hands of the Crown, and will, if thought necessary, form the subject of judical proceedings at the coming Spring assizes. The matter has caused much sensation amongst the inhabitants from the verdict of the jury, and the expressions of Mr. M'Alindon before his death, which was a sudden one. - Correspondent of Dundulk Democrut.

The Skibbercen Eagle gives an account of the arrest of a lawyer's clerk at a place called Rath, in the county of Oork, for administering an unlawful oath to a number of persons. He is to be brought before the magistrates at Petty Sessions, and in the meantime he has been admitted to bail-himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each.

The Skibbereen Eagle publishes the following in connexion with the Fenian trial of this day :- The trial against Keane for administering an illegal oath cammenced this day at one o'clock, and terminated this evening at five p.m. There was a large bench of magistrates, and seven witnesses were examined, and after a patient investigation the bench were unanimous in returning Keane, for tria! Great excitment prevailed during the investigation. I mitted I should like now to say a word or two with

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ____ JANUARY 6, 1865.

reference to those circumstances which have during the past lew years kept me away from Tamworth (hear, hear). Now, I have the honor of representing in Parliament the duties of the government in Ireland, and this naturally engages much of my attention there; and I must say, without concealment, that it is impossible for any man to have the oppor- not. 'Of the causes of the rupture,' says Lord Rus-tunities which have fallen to my lot of witnessing sell, 'Her Majesty's Government have never prothe social and intellectual character of the country, of remarking upon the industrial resources and upon the mineral wealth of Ireland, without being impressed in a remarkable degree, not only with the cute intelligence, the genial good humor and the high moral character of the Irish (hear, hear), but aiso with the abundant resources of the country, which only require development-and that develop. ment they are daily acquiring in the markets of the United Kingdom-to attain that position which they are likely to occupy (hear, hear). A good many people talk about the sweets of office, but I must say that I should be very sorry to pass over again the first twelve menths of my office as Chief Secretary of Ireland. I am happy, however, to think I was able to bear the trials to which I was then subjected. When first I went to Ireland, knowing the defects under which I labored, I strove to improve myself for the benefit of the country whose interests I was out presuming to judge of all the causes, and the involved in, and to make myself worthy the position circumstances, and the progress, and probable result I occupied, and the confidence of those who had conferred the appointment (hear, hear). And I rejoice to think that at the present time there are a very large number of those who represent Irish interests in Parliament who, if I cannot call them my personal friends, at all events are upon terms with me of that kindness and cordiality which is most valuable in conducting the public business of the House of Commons [cheers]. I am afraid, geutlemen, I shall weary you with these lengthened remarks-["No, no"]-but I wish to add, that in the discharge of the business of Ireland we have, in a most remarkable degree, to do with men of considerable ability and great powers of expression. The other day I saw a very interesting observation made by a most distinguished Catholic judge, which shows how the Irish people, now that they are relieved from the trammels of intolerance and those oppressive laws which once encircled them, are able to rise into public life, and into Parliament. It is a most remarkable fact that, if you take the colonial dependencies of the United Kingdom, you will almost always find the Irish people there in prominence-in Canada, in India, in Australia, and in all those dependencies and colonies of England, the government is in the hands ef Irishmen. And, therefore, when Irishmen observe that they are kept back from the public service, it is well known that, stall events, they are making a suffi-cient way for themselves. I don't believe that there is an office which they do not hold, or covet to hold, their places and duties. when they can [laughter]. For I have heard it said in Ireland that you must consider Ireland first, and everything else afterwards; but I don't think that is a fair way to judge of the position of Ireland in the Imperial concerns of the United Kingdom. I think the time has passed when you should make separation between different parts of the kingdom [cheers]. We ought to endeavor to frame the wissest laws, which will be equally beneficial for all our fellowcountrymen who are subjects of the Queen, in whatscever part of the kingdom they may be [hear, hear]: And therefore I think that to talk about Ireland first and everything else afterwards is putting great political questions in a way not altogether worthy of the times [hear, hear]. I admit that in a most remarkable degree the Irishman keeps what is vulgarly called the mainchance in view. This reminds me of a most amusing anecdote that is told of the famous Irish orator, Curran, which is a case in point. Curran once met his friend Father O'Leary, and says he to Father O Leary, 'Rev. Sir, I wish you were St. Peter ' [laughtor]. 'St. Peter!' says Father O'Leary; 'why so ?' Why,' says Curran, 'if you were St. Pe-ter, you would have the keys of heaven, and then might be inclined to let me in ' [renewed laughter]. inght be inclined to let me in ' [renewed laughter]. 'O, bedad,' says Father O'Leary, ' perhaps it would be better if I had the keys of the place below, for then I might let you out' (loud laughter). This shows that the Irishmap, with all his acuteness and his genial good humor, has always an eye to the minching d I trut that is me connection with 'I. Edwa mainchance, and I trust that in my connection with that country I may continue to find the people, as I have always found them hitherto, a most amiable and a most kindly people. And I hope this will last as long as I have anything to do with the political concerns of Ireland, because no one knows what a burden it is to light bills through the House of Commons, and master their details clause by clause. I

GREAT BRITAIN. Q (1) Lord Russell's reply to the Confederate Commissioners is more civil than his missives usually appear to be, but in substance it apes a species of humility, which does not and ought not to exist, and affects a strict impartiality which ought to exist, but does sumed to judge.' This is very humble indeed 1 If it be true, Her Majesty's Government are the only persons in her Majesty's dominions who have not manifestos made by both parties, appealing in ex-press terms to the judgment of the world? It was, complained that his wife had consumed £100 in jesty's Government, from the commencement and throughout to judge of the causes and the progress and the probable results of this rupture. By those means alone, can Her Majesty's Government act with 'strict impartiality,' or, indeed, with common intelligence on the subject. Is it, for example strictly impartial to exclude the naval prizes of both parties from Her Majesty's ports ? What man or statesman can houestly or fairly determine this question withcircumstances, and the progress, and probable result of the contest? Was not one of the causes of the rupture the great power of the North by seu to enforce its requirements, and was not the comparative impotence of the South to carry on a naval warfare that which led to the blockade? The North declared by a public manifesto, the strict blockade of every port in the South, even for 3,000 miles of coast. act we say, and have always said, was an act of gross partiality towards the North, being in form a neutral act, but in substance, one entirely in favor of the belligerent who is strong by sea. In such a case a really strict honest impartiality would have That course, in truth would have already already alleviated the horrors and the losses of this frightful civil war, by saving to the world some ten millions sterling at least of property, all of which has been burned and destroyed at sea, but which if it had been sold and disposed of in our ports throughout the world, would have been applied in efforts to hasten the most likely or any possible termination of this war, viz., the independence of the Southern States. In truth, if Lord Russeil's statement is true, that her Majesty's Government have never presumed to judge of the causes of the rupture, his letter confesses the utter incapacity of himself and his colleagues for

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE. - On Saturday this case was again called in the first division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh. The Lord President asked the parties what they had got to say. Mr. Gordon [for Major Yelverton] - We on our side of the bar propose that the judgment should be applied. The Lord President --- What is the objection to the application of the judgment? Mr. J. Campbell Smith [for Mrs. Longworth or Yelverton] -- That that should not be done at present, and that the consi-deration of that motion should be delayed until this question regarding the res noviter is disposed of. llis motion in opposition to that was that the pursuer should be allowed to state facts that had come to her knowledge since that judgment had been given, and to prove them. It was a motion, so far as he was aware, that was quite unprecedented and that, no doubt, laid it open to the ready, but by no means conclusive, observation that it never was granted on the one hand, while on the other hand it secured for it the observation that it never was refused [laughter.] Mr. Smith then stated shorily what he proposed to proue as res noviler. The Lord President stated that judgment would

be given next week.

The following are the affidavits referred to :-'I-Affidavit of the Rev. Edward George Camp-

'I, Edward George Campbell, A.M., clerk, rector of Kilderry, in the diocese of Ossory, make oath and say -That in the year 1861, and about the beginning of the year 1862. I visited on several occasions a person called Sarah Mallins, who was a patient in the Meath Hospital, Dublin, and in which she died minated in death, in or about the month of Feb., '60. That he expressed much uneasiness of conscience at the part he had takon with his brother, Major Yelverton, in relation to the marriage of the latter. She also stated that she heard the said Frederick Yelverton say to the said Major Yelverton, 'We are ruined by your marriage with Mrs. Forbes; how could you take her after reading the marriage service with Miss Longworth in Scotland, and afterwards being again married in Irelaud?' That the said Major Yelverton replied, 'It is a sad thing to have acted so, but it can't be helped now. When I read that marriage service with her I had fully resolved to have her as my wife, and it was to satisfy her importunities that I renewed it again in Ireland ; I had no thought of deserting her then, or to marry

aforementioned, was a valid, a perfect, and duly with some puuishment, and we hope it will encour- of unfortunate men left by Gen. Grant in his bloody accepted marriage, according to the laws of Scotland.

ENORMOUS CONSUMPTION OF LAUDANUM IN ENG-LAND.-Dr. Alfred Taylor, commissioned by the Privy Council, has sent in a report on the means of committing murder by poison which are allowed to exist in England. He says that poison enough to kill two adults can be purchased anywhere for threepence; and that the careless dispensing of poisonous drugs is the cause of most frightful accidents. sible presumption can there be in judging of the con-struction of a public written constitution and public customers every Saturday night. Retail druggists complained that his wife had consumed £100 in and is, one of the plainest of the duties of Her Ma. opium since he married. It is a mistuke to consider jestr's Government, from the commencement and the practice confined to the marshy districts. We do not believe there is a town in England where some one chemist does not on Saturday night load his counter with little bottles of laudanum; and we are assured by a wholesule druggist that he could and did sell it in the eastern counties to the extent of some thousands of pounds weight in a year. This gentleman, an old and keen observer, declared that the demand has sprung up shortly after the introvary everywhere, in accordance with the progress i or decline of the system of total abstinence. - Spectator.

THE REWARD FOR THE CONVICTION OF MULLER. --The Home Secretary has decided that the cubman Matthews is entitled to the whole of the reward of £300 for giving information which led to the coaviction of Muller for the marder of Mr. Briggs. The Thereupon this strictly impartial statesman forthwith sum has been ordered to be paid to him in a few excludes the naval prizes of both parties. That one days. In the meanwhile, unfortunately for him, he has been arrested for a debt of £30 by one of his numerous small creditors, whose aggregate claims amount to £560. Though the present claimant only demands £30, the others will probably lodge detainers against him, and a vesting order will be immebeen shown by considering this great inequality, and diately obtained for the assignees to receive the by freely admitting the naval prizes of both sides. whole of the money payable to him from the government. He will thus not only enjoy no benefit whatever from what has been called the 'blood money,' but before he can regain his liberty he will have to go through the Court of Bankruptcy for the remaining £260. The place of Mr. Matthews' confidement is the debtor's prison for the county of Surrey [Horsemonger-lane Gaol.] - Express.

> MULLER'S CONFESSION .- The Church Review remerks on Mailer's acknowledgment of his guilt-Only Protestantism could have produced a religious monster who dies in firm hope of his own salvation, and professedly at peace with God and men, and yet takes what he believes to be the sacrament in corroboration of his daring perjury, carries a lie with him to the very scaffold, and dreams that he can repair his contumacious wickedness by three words uttered almost haif in and half out of the next world. His own remark that ' man cannot forgive sius,' reveals the subtle influence of a system which, with all its good intentions, destroys the souls that our Divine Lord has sent gracious gifts of healing upon the earth to save.'

> DEATH OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE.-The death of Lord Carlisle took place at Castle Howard on Monday. His Lordship, though seriously unwell, was not believed to be in immediate danger of death, and an announcement issued to his friends on Sucduy last, assured them that his health was greatly improved. The death of Lord Carlisle will be regretted widely and sincerely. His many amiable qualities and liberal spirit have endeared him to a large circle of the public.

George William Frederick Howard, K.G., Earl of Carlisle, eldest son of the late Earl, better known until his accession to the Earldom, in 1848, as Lord Morpeth, was born April 18, 1802. Having been educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained two University prize poems and the highest classical honors, he commenced his public career at an early age, and sat first in the House of Commons as member for Morpeth. He was after-wards elected to Parliament for the West Ridlog of Yorkshire, and up to 1841, under the Melbourne Ministry, was Chief Secretary for Ireland, where he was universally beloved. When the Whigs came again into power in 1846, he was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and succeeded Lord Campbell as Chancellor of the duchy of Lanearly in the month of Janury. I attended her as her caster. He bas acquired a high reputation as a man days at a time, and presenting, after such fasts, such clergyman, she being then in a dying state, and had of letters and high mental culture. He travelled in a spectacle of emaciation that, if they were to appear several conversations with her, in the course of Amorica a few years ago, and shortly after his rewhich she informed me that she attended on the late | turn to England, in the autumn of 1850, delivered | would raise a general burst of indignation-they yet | feetly beardless, displayed at first most singular in-Hon. Frederick Yelverton in his last illness, which ter- before the Mechanics' Institute at Leeds, a lecture defy it all. Their punishment is very painful at first difference. He had the manner of a young mun just on America, and another on the 'Life and Writings | and sufficiently painful all slong to make them feel the least embarrassed upon the introduction to stranof Pope,' which attracted no small attention, partly from the intrinsic value of the jectures themselves. and partly from the then novelty of a lord's lecturing to a society of mechanics. He has since visited the East, and has published his impressions of his tour under the title of ' Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters. He was also the author of a work on prophecy. On the ascession of Lord Palmerston to the premiership, in 1855, the Earl of Carlisle was nominated by Her Majeaty Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to which he was re-appointed on the return of that party to power, in 1859. In that capacity he dedevoted much labor and pains to the development of the agricultural resources of Ireland, and to the spread of education. THE RECENT CONVICTION OF QUACE DOCTORS. Few convictions and sentences deserve to be received with more satisfaction than those of the two quacks, Henery (or Wray) and Anderson, which was reported from the Central Criminal Court yesterday. These men are examples of a class of miscreants who extort enormous sums by practising the most infamous tortures upou the worst and weakest parts of human nature. Their system is as simple as it is infamous. A person imagines himself to be suffering from some effected by them. Many of those present had the Confederate soldier four years, and as such have illness, about which, from motives of false delicacy, grace to follow their pastor's advice and go home, served my country faithfully. And I am taken out he is unwilling to consult a regular practitioner. He sees one of the advertisements of these quacks, which to the disgrace of our press, are scattered breadcast over the country, and is induced to apply to him. From that moment he ceases to be a free being, and if he cannot summon up the courage and determination displayed by the prosecutor in this case, he is a slave under the lash of the quack he has applied to until he compounds with his tyrant for som monstrous ransom. The quack knows that his victim has resorted to him from combined motives of fear and shame, in order to avoid anything approaching to exposure. He knows, therefore that he may demand almost anything, without as a rule, being in any danger of resistance. First of all, the victim is supplied at enormous charges with some stuff or other which is not even intended to benefit him; he soon finds he is being gulled, but when he endeavors to withdraw from the trap, he is threatened with exposure unless he coutinues to submit lo the demands made upon him. In this case the unfortunate prosecutor paid £86 in half a year before he attempted to break loose, and six months after he had ceased to receive advice or medicine he was attacked by a fur- them of showing the spirit that is in them. No ther demand for £150. Upon his refusal to submit | tongue or pen could show them worse than they are to this extortion two letters were written to him threatening to publish the matter. Fortunately, he had the prudence and courage to put the letters into the hands of his solicitor, and to prosecute the writers. It is very rarely indeed, however, that persons can make up their minds to face the annoyance and disgust which such a resistance entails, and these tactics are all but always successful. It is notorious to medical men that hundreds-nay, thousands of has been arrested by order of General Sheridan, and pounds are being constantly extorted in this way. confined in a 'slave pen' for five days. The officer Persons in a good position will pay almost anything who executed General Sheridan's order told Fato avoid the exposure they are threatened with. In this instance, however, the prosecutor resisted suc-cessfully; a conviction was obtained on the charges of conspiracy, and the prisoners were sentenced each to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. We that William's marriage with Theresa Longworth, rejoice that two of these scoundrels have at last met devoted much of his time in binding up the wounds in an instant later they were evidently, insensible."

oue such conviction weakens the chains of every other slave to this tyranny. The sole power of these mea consists in a moral certainty that their victims will prosecute, Let that certainty be removed, and all their power is gone. We regret, indeed, heartily with Baron Bramwell, that it was not pussible to award a heavier punishment. We do not discharge the unpleasant duty of making these remarks from any notion of affection for the criminals themselves; for theymust be dead to all human feelings before they can engage in such a trade. But to give publicity to their proceedings may be the means of saving many victims from their toils ; and there are one or two means in the power of the public by which their system of extortion may be greatly checked. First of all, we appeal to the press to consider whether it is not disgraceful to promote the ends of these wretches by publishing their advertisements. It is impossible to plead that these advertisements are inserted in ignorance of their meaning, for no man of common sense can be blind to what is meant by their suggestions. Every one, in fact, knows the sort of advertisements we allude to, and we are sorry to duction of teetotalism, and that it would be found to add that every one is daily liable to be insulted with it. In the best conducted and most costly papers, as well as in the least respectable, may be seen these vile baits. Let it be considered that these advertisements are the very instruments by which this infam. ous business is carried on. It is solely through the allurements held out in them that persons are induced to avoid a regular practitioner in the vain hope of a speedy and secret treatment. And, worse than this, such advertisements in innumerable cases are the means of creating the very evile of which they advertise the remedics; and the extortion practised is, probably, of even less importance than the moral would resolutely exclude from their columns any ndvertisements of this nature, they would strike at the very root of this infamous trade, and prevent an incalculable amount of moral corruption. We are satisfied that they have only to consider the matter to decide on the course at once. -Times, November 26th.

> A CONVICT'S VIEWS ABOUT CONVICTS .- The only thing you have to guard against is keeping them in prison too long. Long imprisonments defeat their own end. In the first place, after a time they lose their power to pain ; so all powerful is use that probably no system could be devised, short of one involving the most revolting cruehy, which would not come after a while to be borne with indifference. Thus, there is scarcely a prisoner to whom the routine and continement of prison life continue to be a source of anything like acute suffering after the first year, or whom the close of the second year does not find callous and comfortable. All would prefer be-ing at large-some for love of wife or child, left in the hard world outside, all for love of personal independence. But few feel much ; those who feel at all are touched through their affections, and it is hard to cause any but the finer and more highly-educated natures much suffering even through these. The same relief comes to them which seems to come to all in great and irremediable trouble. . . This power of living for the present seems to be possessed by all alike. It is by no means confined to the class of which I am now speaking. The dark, morose, sullen ruffian, and the conscience-stricken, melancholy criminal, who is the couviet of our imagina-tion, has no existence in reality, or is to be found only during the first few months after conviction. On the contrary, such unvaried cheerfulness, such general forbearance, such a power of taking everything pleasantly as animates, almost without exception, those who have been long in confinement is not perhaps, to be met with in any other social circle in the world. Look into the exercise-grounds at Fremautle, and you will say that no party of pleasure was ever apparently so free from disturbing influences, or displayed so great an amount of tranquil enjoyment as the denounced and exiled men before you. And so completely is this the result of other causes than light punishment that those undergoing the additional and terribly severe sentences for attempting to escape and other prison offences, are as careless and happy as the rest. Loaded, mary of them, with 28lb, irons day and night, condemned to [just as they are] in the streets of London, they

age other victims to their practices to resist and pro-secute. To do so is to perform a public service, for month of May? Let the remnant of the Irish brigade know how the Catholic priest is treated, who cared for them on the battle-field of Chancellorsville when Gen. Hooker abandoned them! Thank God I labored not for the thanks or gratitude of men. My present treatment I will take as coming by the permission of God for some wise end, and will endeavor to bear it with patience. My great privation here is, that I have no opportunity of offering the Holy Sacrifice."

3

Good encouragement for Catholics to enter the Union armies !

Boston papers tell us of a recent meeting of Fenians held there in a public hall, when volunteers were called to fight against Great Britaia, and many hands were held up. Arms were talked of as to be procured of the United States Covernment for the purpose of this organisation. This is but a repetition of what has occured elsewhere repeatedly .--And yet we see no signs of any movement by the authorities at Washington or at Boston or any other State capital to repress this organisation of armed bands, in a time of peace, to attack a friendly power. This sort of thing was begun before any English vessel had been purchased for the Confederate service, and set to work to prey upon American com-merce. It was not reproved then. It was continued ere any raiders had gone from the British Pro-

vinces. It was ureproved, and no step taken to stop it. It is continued now. The British Government has almost strained the iaw to provent the Confederates from the purchase of more vessels fitted for war in her ports. Canada is using all legal means, and sending troops to the frontier to maintain her neutrality. What are our neighbors doing to reci-procate this good faith on our part ? Absolutely nothing. On the contrary, they seem to be studiously petting and forering all special animosities (and classes bearing them) which seek to damage either by legislation or by arms, Great Britain and her Colonies. It is the old cry of the wolf and the lamb. We receive the blame; but the good faith is with us the chief part of the blame with those loudest in their complaints. But forewarned is forearmed .- Mont. Gazette.

Concord, N.H., Dec. 27 .- Three of the St Albana Raiders made their escape from Canada by secreting themselves in the cars until across the line. They then proceeded to Lebanon, N,H., and enlisted, receiving, the bounty hoping to get back to Disie at Uncle Sam's expense. They were however detected and are now in the State Prison at Concord. A considerable amount of money was found in their possession.

The St. Louis Republican comes to us to-day with an account of the shooting of aix Confederate soldiers at St. Louis, by order of the Federal Generai commanding, in retaliation for the killing of Major White and his six comrades, by guerillas, under circumstances heretofore narrated.

The names of the men so led to execution were James W. Gates, 3rd Missouri cavalry, C.S.A.; Harvey H. Blackburn, Co. A, Coleman's regiment Arkansas cavalry, C.S.A. ! John Nichols, Co. G. Second Missouri cavalry, C.S.A.; Charles W. Minniken, Co. A. Crabtree's Arkanses cavalry, C.S.A. ; Asa V. Ladd, Oo. A, Burbridge's Missouri regiment of cavalry, C.S.A., and George T. Bunch, Co. B, Third Missouri cavalry.

When the prisoners arrived on the ground they were marched to the places fixed for the execution, there being six upright pine posts in the ground with square hord seats attached for each man to sit upon. They took their places upon their seats, each with comparative calmness, and nearly all with appoarances of resignation to the dreadful fate that stared them so immediately in the face. But little emotion was displayed by any of the six, except Ni-chols and Minukeu; the latter commenced prayerful ejaculations in a subdued tone of voice, soon after being seated, which he kept up until the bandage was tied over his eyes; after that his only remark was, 'Boys, when you shoot me, kill me dead.' Nichols made no remarks, but kept weeping from the time of taking his seat until the bandage was placed over his eyes. Ladd and Bunch exhibited some slight evidences of dejection, but not a word escaped them during the whole scene. Blackburn sat still and stolid upon his seat, and throughout was as imwear them for one to three years; placed, some of and stolid upon his seat, and throughout was as im-them so loaded, on 11b of broad a day for 60 or 70 perturbed as a statue. No musclo of his face -there was no wildness in his eye-not a movement that denoted the slightest uncesiness in his manner.

Gates, who was only 21 years of age, and porvery savage and quietly cherish a future revenge. gers. Yet, withal, there was fear in the expression But after the first 14 days which they say is worse to one of the attending physicians, who was standing than all the rest, they suffer no acute pain. Borne near by, asked, 'Dou't you think there is any hope up by the elasticity of youth-strong in their motto, that it will be postponed?' and on being answered 'I can do it,' and becoming better able mentally, if in the negative, he moaned occasionally, and at intorvals made use of the following expressions : 'Oh, Lord have mercy upon me.' Oh, to think of the news that is to go to my father and mother.' 'Well i ain't the first and I don't reckon I'll be the last.' and shot: I tell you it's awful.'

recollect, on one occasion, we had a most interesting debate, which lasted for three hours, and the whole of it turned upon these words- 'or otherwise ' -which shows what a power of discussion and argu ment an Irish member can bring into the debates before Parliament. I say this, and I am glad to conclude with such a statement, that it is with extraordinary satisfaction I can say that during my connection with that country, which has kept me away from this neighborhood, I have ever experienced, no matter the creed of the person, and with the very rarest oxceptions, the most generous and honorable treatment at the hands of gentlemen in Ireland; and if I were to leave that country to-motrow, I should look back with the warmest and heartiest satisfaction at having, st all events, endeavored to discharge the duties which have devolved upon me in an honorable an independent, and straightforward manner. The right honorable baronet resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The commission for the city and county of Dublin was opened yesterday at the Court-house, Green st. with the usual formalities, by Mr. Justice Keough, Mr. Justice Christian, and the Lord Mayor. Judge Keough addressed the grand juries. He remarked that on the city calendar there were eight cases, none of which called for any special observation. There were but five cases on the county calendar, in one of which a man stood charged with a very dreadful murder, on which, however, it was not the intention of the Crown to send bills before the grand jury at the present commission. The care referred to by his Lordship was that of Richard Murphy, charged with the murder of his two sisters, who lived with him in a farmhouse at Hollywood, near Balbriggan, in this county. On his behalf Mr. Sidney, Q.C., made an application to the Court under the Habeas Corpus Act, praying that he might be brought to trial and an indictment sent up against him. The application was granted, and the prisoner was placed at the bar and shortly after removed. On the part of the Crown Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., applied to have the trial of the prisoner postponed till the next commission. The application was based on an affidavit made by the Crown Solicitor, who stated that be had spent several days in making inquiries in the neighborhood where the crimes were committed, and that he verily believed there was much important testimony yet undiscovered against the prisoner in this case. Of course, as Judge Ohristian remarked, that they could not keep the man in prison on the statement that other evidence would be discovered But the application rested on better ground. In compliance with an order of the Chief Secretary and the advice of counsel, the bodies of the murdered sisters were disinterred on the 25th of last month, and re-examined by Surgeon Porter, and the evidence of that gentleman with regard to the nature of the wounds and the instruments with which they were inflicted would be very important. But when making the examination he took a cold, which had confined him to his bed ever since, and he was unable to appear and give evidence at the present commission. Substantial bail was offered by the prisoner's counsel. After some discussion and consulstation. Mr. Justice Keough announced the decision of the Court-that the application of the Crown ought to be granted, and the case should be post- | with Miss Theress Longworth, did impress and fully poned tillinext commission .- Times Dublin Corres-. pondent. Han & walf as an in the

Mrs. Forbes, or anybody.' And I say that the said Sarah Mallins appeared to me to speak with caudor, and I have remembered what she said distinctly, and have given the substance of it correctly and accurately.

'II--Affidavit of William Biggs, of Banagher. 'The affidavit of William Biggs, of Banagher, in the King's County, in Ireland, who, being duly sworn this nineteenth day of October, 1864, A.D., maketh oath and says-That I am over thirty years of age. That I have for many years been most inmately acquainted with Lord Avonmore and his family. That I have been agent over his ostates in Ireland for some years prior to the death of Frederick Yelverton, second son of Lord Avonmore, and that, during the time in which I was agent as aforesaid, I permanently resided at Bellisle, and azsociated with the Yelverton family there. That I was acting agent and residing at Bellisle when William Charles Yelverton, third son of Lord Avonmore, effected a marriage with a certain Emily Forbes. That I perfectly recollect Frederick Yelverton, brother to said William, going to Scotland about the time of said marriage between the said Wm. and Emily Forbes. That I fully and distinctly recol-lect that some time in the year A.D. eighteen bundred and fifty eight, said Frederick Yelverton told me that his brother, William Yelverton, had made a perfect fool of himself. That he had married a Mrs. Forbes [meaning Emily Forbes aforesaid] while in reality no was married to a Miss Theresa Longworth, with whom he, William, had contracted a legal Scotch marriage priorily. That in frequent subse-quent conversations which I have had with the said Frederick Yelverton, he, the said Frederick, told me, that beyond all manner of doubt his brother William had positively married Miss Theresa Longworth, according to all the requirements of Scotch law, and had been living with her as his wife in Scotland. That he, Frederick, had come to these conclusions from the statement William made to him in regard to his marriage with the said Theresa Longworth, in which he, the said William, detailed the facts of his Scotch marriage with Miss Theresa Longworth, and acknewledged to him, the said Scotch marriage had really taken place between him, William Charles Yelverton, and the said Theresa Longworth; and that the said several admissions and statements of said William, and his acknowledgments in reference to said Scotch marriage convince the said Frederick with the full conviction 1244 - 147 al con Grade algèrère

not physically, to bear their sufferings every succescessive day-they grow as indifferent to their additional sentence as they did to their original one.-Cornhill Magazine for December.

UNITED STATES.

THE FEMANS IN JERSEY-GREAT DOINGS THERE.-These redoubtable warriors [that are to be] and intending liberators of Ireland, are making a dust now ; you won't be shot as innocent as I am.' apropos to the Canadian difficulty. They had a meeting the other evening at Hudson City, N.J., or somewheso there, and were, as usual making great read the order of execution, after which he informed foole of themselves, and of Irish independence a great the prisoners that if they desired to sav anything farce, when the Rev. Father Venuta, the respected they could have an opportunity. There was no pastor of that parish, thought it his duty to interfere, and warn the people committed to his pastoral care against the danger of associating themselves in distinct voice, and rapid utterance, said; 'Soldiers, such organizations, and the little good likely to be and all who hear me, take warning! I have been a but many more did not, and they, of course, being | true Feniaus, were mightily indignant at Father Venuta, for that he, 'an Italian clergyman.' should dare to interfere between valiant Irish patriots and their that I have to be shot for the acts of men that I had objects, the liberation of Ireland 1 An indignation nothing to do with, and for what I am not guilty of. meeting was got up in Jersey City for the very pur-pose, at which meeting torrents of burning talk [like have treated you as such; I never would have had John Mitchell's burning oil of other days] were you shot. I never would hurt anybody. I hope poured out on the head of Father Venuta (convicted) God may take me to his bosom after I am dead. O of being an Italian, and not Irish, as before indicated | Lord, be with me.' and the Oathalic clergy generally, -of course, not Each prisoner's eyes were then bandaged. When forgetting Archbishop Cuilen, and the Bishops of the sergeant approached Minniken to put the ban-Ireland, those sad anti-Irish and pro-British individ- dage on his eyes, the prisoner said :- 'Sergeant, I uals ! A mighty great tempest raged then and there don't blume you; I hope I'll meet you all in heaven. and resolutions were passed, Fenian-like, against the interference of "Father Venuta or any churchman," and warning such meddlesome individuals that such interference the Fenians will "steadily and boldly resist, recognizing no right such churchmen have to exercise authority over them, and that they will not goes bravely on, and we are well content that the the boys.' valorous Fenivos should have opportunities given showing themselves, and if any Catholic doubts firel' and the entire volley was discharged almost as what we say, he has only to read their Speeches and one gun. Instantly the blood spurted from the Resolutions at the Jersey indignation meeting against Father Venuta.-N. Y. Tablet.

The Rev. James Sheeran a priest of the Redemp. torist order, while in the performance of his minis- as they could with their arms pinioned to the stakes. terial duties at Winchester, Va., and in possession In this position the blood streamed from their of a paper 'pass,' from the Federal General Wright, ther Sheeran that he was 'only a d-d old Catho-

After he had been tied to the stake, and Chaplain McKim had prayed with him, he said [addressing the guard], 'Boys, I hope if any of you are ever shot,

Chaplain McKim having said prayers with each prisoner, and bid them good bye, Colonel Heinrichs response except from Minniken, who said, 'I would like to say a few words.' He then, with firm and now and shot for what men have done that I know nothing about, and for what I had nothing to do with. I never was a guerilla, and I am very sorry

O Lord have mercy on my poor soul !' Bunch and Blackburn still remained silent and almost motionless. Minniken said : 'Lord have mercy upon my poor, sinful soul.' Gates said : 'John Nichols, we are going to die. Farewell.'

Minniken replied : 'Farewell ; we will meet in a submit to be dictated to by them." So the work better world.' Gates responded : 'Farewell to all

Nothing further was said, and the command to make ready was given. There was a momentary suspense, and then a further command. 'One, two, breast of each prisoner, and, quivering for a moment their heads fell upon their shoulders, and their bodies lurched to one side, and fell as near the ground. wounds, which were nearly all in the breast, and in one or two places formed little pools upon the ground, The attending physicians examined the bodies as soon as the firing ceased, and found no signs of life in any except Blackburn. In five minutes from the time the volley was discharged, they were all dead. a summer -

Gates, after he was shot, attered the exclamation 'Oh,' and Blackburn cried out, 'Kill me quick,' bu

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .-JANUARY 6, 1865

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

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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We beg to remind our Correspondents that no Letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless prepaid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY-1865. Friday, 6-Feast of the Epiphany. Obl. Saturday, 7-Of the Octave. Sunday, 8-First after Epiphany. Monday, 9 Tuesday, 10, Wednesday, 11 Thursday, 12

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows :---

JANUARY-1865.

Friday, 6-L'Externe of Congregation, Craig Sreet. Sunday, 3-St. Benoit.

Tuesday, 10-St. Joseph of Huntingdon. Thursday, 12-St. Clement of Beauharnais.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The debates in the Piedmontese Parliament on the transfer of the seat of government from Turin to Florence, and on the subject of the Franco-Piedmontese Convention generally, have been brought to a close, and on the 12th ult. the King gave his assent to the Bill for giving effect to the provisions of the said Convention. A Liberal plot having for its object the assassination of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the King of Naples, has been discovered at Rome, and happily frustrated. The ostensible agents in this scheme for liberalising and evangelising Italy are three brothers who profess to follow the trade of shoemakers, and were despatched from Bologna to Rome where for the last three months they have been residing. One of their correspondents, however, a young woman, betrayed their guilty secret to Cardmal Antonelli, and the arrest of the conspirators was followed by the discovery of a number of letters and other documents which reveal the ramifications of the conspiracy. The prisoners give their names as Bassi and pretend to be from Ferrara: it is asserted, however, that their real name is Zuilani and that they are natives of Ravenna. No doubt the scoundrels will meet with their deserts; but it is to be regretted that the heads of the European Liberal party, and more especially Mazzini the Apostle of the Dagger, still contrive to elude the chastisements which their crimes merit; the world has bas at all events before it another specimeu of the results of Liberalism. The Gazette de France is our authority for the above details, in which no one acquainted with the principles of the Revolutionary or Liberal party will see anything to excite his surprise. The European political news is in other respects devoid of interest. It seems that the long vexed Yelverton case is now brought to a close by a decision of the Scotch Courts adverse to tholic French Canadians for marrying young, and the lady. Of her conduct in all respects we may | for marrying generally, strikes us as somewhat not be able to approve; but that she is to all intents and purposes the wife of Major Yelverton is a fact morally, if not legally, established beyond the possibility of doubt. The mean spirited wretch her busband escapes conviction indeed for bigamy, but only in virtue of a remnant of the infamous Penal Laws which Protestantism ful and diligent course of self-examination : but imposed on Ireland, for no such Statute is in force in England, nor will it we trust be allowed much longer to disgrace the Statute Book of the first named country. The law of which Major Yelverton availed himself to get rid of his wife was passed by an Irish Protestant Parliament: and remaining still unrepealed, enacts that any marriage solemnized by a Catholic priest, between parties of whom both are not Catholics, or of whom one has not been a Cathohic for the twelve months, immediately precedng the said marriage, is null and void. With such an example of the dangerous consequences of making marriage-(we do not say the civil accidents accruing from marriage)-subject to civil legislation, we do trust that our friends in Lower Canada will pause before they deliberately ally impossible even with the grace of God, and and formally recognise in the central legislature of the proposed new Union, the right of legislating upon " Marriage and Divorce." The past week has been marked by no very important military operations, but the situation of the Confederates is such as to inspire the most serious doubts as to their power of much longer maintaining the struggle with their invaders .--They are overmatched; and in spite of their heroism, and the goodness of their cause must it and by St. Paul, the Protestant refrain from and guiding, of consoling the weary, and feeding is to be feared, succumb to the brute force of the | marriage, not in order that he may be more free those that are buogry.

North, even as Poland has succumbed to the gigantic strength of Russia.

. . . .

The case of the St. Alban raiders is still pending before our Courts. Their counsel have raised the same point of law, which decided by Judge Coursol in their favor, set the prisoners at liberty.

There have been riots at Chateau Richer, arising out of a resistance to the ballot for the militia, ordered by the government. The officers whose duty it was to take the ballot, were met by men armed with pistols who declared that no ballot should take place, and were in consequence compelled to withdraw, their duty unperformed. We learn that a force has been sent to Chateau Richer under the command of Colde Salaberry to enforce the law, and that the ringleaders of the riot have been arrested.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS ON CELIBACY. -To some it is given to find tongues in running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in every thing; on the Montreal Witness has been conferred the fatal gift of detecting the blight of Romanism in every object that he beholds. Poor man ! the Papacy is a ghost which haunts him always and everywhere---at his lying down, and at his rising up, and as he sits at meat. It is the one bitter drop which ever surging up, poisons the fountain of his delights, and renders him a burthen to himself, and a bore and a laughing stock to his readers.

Of all things or places wherein to look for the presence of Popery, or the influence of Romist principles, one would have thought that the Militia Bill of the Province was one of the most unlikely. Nevertheless, so it is that our lynxeyed contemporary finds even therein the " Mark of the Beast"-Rev. xiii., 17,-and for the Protestants of Lower Canada a case of hardship, and most grievous persecution. How comes this to pass ?

In this wise. The Militia Bill creates three classes of British subjects, from whom the militia are to be taken. 1st. The service men ranging from those 18 years old, to those over 45; and this first class again is subdivided into the unmarried and the married-the latter being the class from which the first balloting must take place. Now. the hardship and the grievous wrong to the Protestants of Lower Canada consists is this: that the Romish section of the population are adicted to the enormity of early marriages : that in consequence, in proportion to their numbers, more French Canadian Romanists than Protestants are married, and that therefore an undue proportion of the former are exempt from the operation of the first ballot for the militia. Hereupon our contemporary discourses eloquently upon the enormity of early marriages, and the excellence of celibacy, provided only that the latter be not adopted from any religious or supernatural motives :---

"The hardship"-that of the ballot-" is very unequally distributed between races and religions. --What class is it marries so early and so generally as to make the second class of service men nearly double in number of the first? It is the Catholic French Canadians. The English Protestant, more prudent, more impressed with the responsibilities of the head of a family, and also requiring more years to qualify himself for a position of higher usefulness, has to postpone his marriage to a later period. The consequence is that one class must supply an undue proportion to the active militis, and the other less than their just share."- Witness, 30th ult.

to serve God and to spead himself for his fellowcreatures, but that he may be able to have his house, his furniture, his gown and everything about him handsome and respectable-then in such a case to doubt the compatibility of chastiy and celibacy would be an outrage and an insult. Celibacy, the voluntary celibacy of the Levite. who kneeling before the Altar of the Living God sacrifices to Him all his desires, all his

earthly affections, and all his material enjoyments, is impure, an accursed thing, the note of the great apostacy spoken of by St. Paul in his letter to Timothy, 17. 3. But the celibacy of the cautious money-making, English Protestant who not for the love of God but for the love of Mammon, refuses to marry, 15 a sign of his orthodoxy, as well as of his moral superiority over the early marrying Catholic Canadian, and of his religious proficiency.

The Catholic French Canadians may however console themselves by this reflection, that if they do commit the enormity of early marriages that if their Church so far from " forbidding to marry," encourages marriages amongst all those whose vocation is not clearly declared to be towards the higher or celibate life-they in this respect do but the more closely resemble their fellow Catholics of Ireland, the purity of whose young men, the chastity of whose daughters are marvellous in the eyes of all non-Catholics, and would be deemed incredible were they not recorded by the very best of witnesses, that is to say by Protestants. Any people might be proud of such a resemblance with the Catholic Irish, who in respect of early marriages and the purity of their women are a model to the world, and the glory of the Catholic Church.

A HUNGRY MUTTON .- Ovis Esuriens writes to the Times to make known a want keenly and generally felt amongst Protestants of the Church of England in these troublous times. Our poor

hungry mutton asks for bread and gets but a stone; his State-provided shepherds have no regard for the poor creature's sufferings. Thus he complains and laments himself :---

"I. Sir, am a hungry sheep, and my spiritual pastors and masters do not feed me. I go Sunday after Sunday to learn and am not taught. I doubt which of the thousand paths around me is the true one and am not guided.

"If, Sir, I wish to be instructed on a point of law, I consult a lawyer, and he gives or obtains for me the information I desire. When I am sick, I call in a doctor, and his medical skill affords me relief .--Would that I could take my spiritual ignorances and doubts and diseases, in like manner, to a clergyman with any assurance of comfort! But the probability is that he, poor man, knows little more than I know myself, and is powerless to aid me. 'As to the sermons one hears week after week.

and year after year, it seems to me that they are mostly, if truth were told, next akin to useless, OVIS ESURIENS."

In spite of the " open bible," and such food as t can afford to the hungry, such light as it can throw on the dark valley of death in which they have gone astray, there are many oves esurientes in Protestant pastures ; many who, like the writer in the Times, feel their need of a teacher, and are keenly alive to the uselessness of those blind leaders of the blind, who amongst Protestantf, impudently arrogate to themselves the title of shepherds and deputy shepherds of souls .---Of what good to apply to these men for light and instruction and for food? Who gave them authority to teach? or when did the Lord commission them to feed His sheep? The complaint of Ovis Esuriens is the formal condemnation of Protestantism. Neither " open bible" nor private judgment can clear away the spiritual darkness, solve the doubts, or cure the disease with which the poor hungry wandering sheep is troubled ; and besides, if the bible were what Protestants claim for it to be, there would be no need of teachers, of pastors, of clergymen or ministers of any kind. Every man should and would be his own minister; every man could, and would in duty be bound to, go to the well of truth, and draw for himself without the intervention of any third party. The very existence of Protestant clergymen, ministers, preachers or expounders of the bible, is a standard Protest against Protestantism, and gives the lie to the adage that the bible alone is the religion of Protestants. A Protestant nulpit is a piece of wanton impertinence. And this Protestants, such as our hungry sheep of the Times, feel ; and they feel also that a spiritual teacher to enlighten them, a spiritual doctor to heal their diseases, a spiritual pastor to lead them into safe pastures, where the herbs are not poisonous, and to show them at nightfull which amongst the thousand paths around, is the one that leads to the true fold where no wolf can break in and destroy-is to them necessary and must be had if they would not perish. But God has given to man all that is necessary for salvation; therefore such a teacher, doctor, and shepperd as our poor esuriens ovis is bleating after is to be found somewhere. But he is not to be found in Protestant pastures; and therefore it is clear he must be looked for somewhere else. Blessed indeed, in the words of Our Lord, is the sheep that hungers, if his hunger, and the recognised impossibility of allaying that hunger amidst the arid rocks, and bleak barren pastures ot heresy, lead him to the rich, and ever verdant meadows of the Catholic Church. Such we have every reason to expect will be one of the consequences of the now recognised worthlessness of Protestantism for all purposes of teaching

FREEDOM OF EDUCATION .--- By publishing the manifesto of the Protestant Educational Association of Lower Canada, and in recognising the soundness of the principle on which it is based-to wit, that the State has no right to force a man to pay for the support of a school or system of education to which he is opposed-we do not of course intend in any manner to commit ourselves as to the details of the scheme which the manifesto advocates. We think that if carried out it would operate very disadvantageously to Protestants themselves ; seeing that it is not probable that the sum given by the State for educational purposes will be raised, and that

in that sum Protestants can only claim a share in proportion to their numbers; whilst out of that share they would have to provide for the entire salaries of the officers of their own educational department. The result would be to double the

number of government officials salaried out of the funds set apart by the legislature for educational purposes-those funds at the same time remaining the same. Such an arrangement would we think never give satisfaction to either party.

Again we think that our Protestant friends sin against their own principle-to wit, that majorities have no right to coerce, or dispose of the money of minorities contrary to the views of the latter-in that clause of the manifesto wherein it is proposed that corporate bodies bolding property in any school district should have the power of determining "though their governing Boards" to what school their taxes for school purposes should be made over. The corporate body may consist of both Catholics and Protestants to whom its property would conjointly belong; but the Governing Board would represent only a majority of that body : how then could it have the right to appropriate money raised from Catholics and Protestants indiscriminately to the exclusive support of either Protestant or Catholic schools?

We point out what seem to us to be some of the obstacles to the carrying out of the details of the scheme proposed by our Protestant fellowcitizens, not from any hostile spirit, but because we would be glad to see a well considered and practicable measure, applicable to both section of the Province, brought forward, and carried into execution. For in dealing with the School question in Lower Canada we must not forget that the same question exists for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada; and that it is our duty always to claim as a right for the latter-every advantage or facility in the matter of education that a sense of duty, and the love of fair play may prompt us to concede to our non-Catholic fellow-citizens in Lower Canada. It is for this reason that we press for a candid answer to this question, which we address to the Protestant Educational Association of Lower Canada :---

"Do you believe that the Protestant majority of Upper Canada will concede to the Catholic minority of their section the same school system as that which you in your manifesto, claim for yourselves in Lower Canada where you are in the minority? And will you pledge yourselves to use all your political power and influence to obtain for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada every educational privilege that

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTHERN STATES. -One remarkable effect of the civil war, is the emigration of Catholics from the Northern States to Mexico, as offering the more eligible home for Papists. The Puritan or Jacobinical element is all powerful in the Northern States. at present; and the war party make no secret that their intent is to turn their arms against the Church, so soon as their expected triumph over the South-which represents the Conservative. element on this Continent-shall have been accomplished.

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This fact which has been plain as the sun at noon to all not blinded by political passion and party prejudices, is beginning to assert itself even to those of our Catholic contemporaries who hitherto have been the warmest supporters of the Northern States in the long and bloody war which the latter are waging against their Southern neighbors. ' That by so doing Catholics in the said Northern States were but preparing a. rod for their own backs, which their unnatural allies would not fail to apply at the earliest opportunity we have long foretold, and to-day the

New York Tablet is becoming convinced of the truth of our predictions. "It," says our contemporary of the 31st ult., " a violent persecution do not come upon the Catholics of the United States they certainly need not thank the fanatics of the New York Tribune." But the New York Tribune merely reflects the prevailing sentiments of the war party in the Northern States. It flatters the passions of the mob for the sake of popularity; and it knows that the sure road to popularity is abuse of the Church in which Yankee Jacobins with an intuition which never deceives, recognise an enemy with whom compromise is impossible, and whose existence is incompatible with the ascendency of their avowed principles. In anticipation of the coming great persecution announced plainly through the New York Tribune and the Puritan press of the States, Catholics are wise in fleeing from a land in which they can no longer hope to find either civil or religious liberty.

The New York Freeman with more moderation than the majority of the journals of the Northern States, thus puts the case of the raiders :---

"We have not curiously, nor carefully, followed the process in Canada in regard to the late 'raiders' on St. Albans, in Vermont. We remember to have seen it alleged that this expedition was planned and organised at the South, and that the armed band simply fied to Canada as the nearest escape. Whether the contrary was proved, or could be, we have not read.

"If this assertion be not disproved - for the presumption of law is always in favor of the accused. and the accuser must prove his case - then the Canadian authorities would have an ample justification for asserting the right of asylum for the Confederate belligerents, when, ceasing to be belligerents, they became refugees in Canada. If, through negligence or lack of ability, the Federals suffered a Confederate force, great or small, to penetrate their soil from the South, and to attack a village in the extreme North, that is no affair of the Canadian authorities. If, after this, the Confederates make good their escape, and reach neutral territory, it is no cause of quarrel with the neutral-if, only, the belligerents cease to be such, after gaining the neutral

Seeing how constantly, when the voluntary celibacy of Romish priests and nuns is in question, our evangelical friends appeal to the text " mairiage is honorable in all," the condemnation implied in the above extract upon the Castrange, as does also the implied approbation of celibacy amongst English Protestants. It is an acticle of faith, we say, amongst Protestants, that true celibacy is impossible or incompatible with purity, if embraced voluntarily from religious and supernatural motives, and after a long, carewere we to hint that celibates amongst those who are determined in their choice of a state of life not by religious and supernatural motives, but by pecupiary and natural motives, were necessarily impure and unchaste, we suspect that we should be exposed to a volley of pretty hearty abuse from the "only daily religious" in the world, written in most choice English, such as a Mrs. Malaprop or a Mrs. Gamp would delight in.

According to the principles laid down by our evangelical Protestants it is impossible that Romish priests can be otherwise than immoral. To live as St. Paul lived, and as he himself tells us, that he would that all men would live; to live chastely and unmarried, in short, is according to the generally received code of Protestant ethics morwith the help of the Sacraments; even with the aid and accompaniment of mortifications, and vigils, and fastings, and macerations of the flesh.

But if without any of these things, without retirement from the world and its seductions; without any supernatural motives, such as those included in the desire to lead a life in some degree resembling however remotely, the life led by Our Lord upon earth, by His Blessed Mother, ou ask for yourselves?

PROTESTANT MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE .---We learn from the London Missionary Maga- guilty of a serious offence against the Northern zine quoted by the Montreal Echo of the 15th States, were it to encourage, connive at, or not Dec., that there are ten Protestant missionaries to take every means within its power to prevent living in Pekin and that they have made four live raiding expeditions from Canada upon the neighconverts. Of these three are said to be Man- boring republic ; but in giving " right of asychus, and to hold some kind of offices in the household of the Prince of Corea. The conversion of the fourth, and the motives which incited him to submit to baptism and to keep Sabbath guilty of no wrong towards its neighbor. are thus detailed :---

"A hospital patient, who has heard the preaching "A hospital patient, who has heard the preaching of the Gosnel for a year and a half, is the fourth convert; his name is Wang pei. At first he did not hear with faith. The text, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden,' struck his attention. He did not, however, become resolved to obey Christ at this time, though being a water-carrier, the words 'My yoke is easy,' greatly pleased and interested him. Coming to realde in the hospital three months ago, he had more frequent opportunities of joining in meetings for prayer and Scriptural instruction. The influence of one of the older Christians here was useful ful to him He heard the narrative of the giving of manna expounded, and it occurred to him that if the Israelites were provided for by God miraculously on the Sabbath, without going out of their tents to gaher manna on that day, he might hope for the same blessing if he ceased on the day of rest from the exercise of his calling. He is now living as a keeper of the Sabbath, and was baptized with the rest of the four converts, last Lord's day."-London Missionary Magazine.

We have here the full explanation of all the conversions that ever have been, or ever will be, made by Protestant Missionaries whether from amongst the heathen or from amongst Catholics. It is the "manna," or the "manna" in prospect that does it; this it is that opens the eyes and softens the heart of pagans and of Papists. The Jews had a jolly time of it, argues the one, if all tales be true, when their daily bread was to be had for the picking up. Protestants have a jolly time of it argues the other, since somehow or other they do contrive to get along better in the

world than Papists, and if I join them I am as good as provided for for life. It is the material advantage in prospect, and this alone that with the view of distracting the British Governleads the Pagan to seek baptism and to keep the ment in Ireland, and of crippling its resources. to Sabbath, and prompts the hungry Romanist to make a raid upon Dublin, and to carry off all the barter his faith for a bowl of soup-and to sacri- funds in the Banks; were these rebels then to fice the interests of his soul to the importunate make good their escape to New York with their cravings of his belly.

refuge.—N.Y. Freeman.

This we believe to be a fair exposition of the law of the case. Our Government would be lum" to belligerents flying from the United States [so long as those fugitive belligerents do not abuse the asylum so granted | Canada is

As to the matter of fact at issue, we are as much in the dark as is the New York Freeman. As yet no proof of any kind has been adduced to show that the late raid on St. Albans was planned, or organised in Canada and carried out from a Canadian basis. On the contrary, the raiders themselves assert, and there is in this respect every reason to believe them, that the whole affair was concocted and brought to maturity in the Northern States. However upon this point we do not presume to speak positively.

As to the merits of the raid, we have often expressed ourselves; but whilst we do not pretend to admire such a mode of carrying on war, or to give our sympathies to the parties therein engaged, we argue that irrespective of consequences, strict justice, according to the spirit as well as the letter of the law, should be meted out them. If they be ordinary criminals under the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty, then as criminals let them be treated; but if they be belligerents, as some pretend they are, and as some Senators of the Northern States have recognised them to be, then we contend that, no matter what the consequences to ourselves or to our country, as fugitive belligerents they should be treated.

Were a rebellion to break out in Ireland tomorrow; were a small detachment of the rebels booty-how, we should like to know, would the

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Government at Washington act, were the extradition of these Irish rebels as felons guilty of robbery, to be demanded of it by the British authorities, and in virtue of the Ashburton Treaty ?

But if both the British and the Washington Governments had previously recognised the Irish insurgents as belligerents-as they have both done in the case of the Confederate States of the South-how then, and in such a case, would a demand for extradition, upon the grounds of felony; of such Irish insurgents be received and entertained by the people of the Northern States ?

These are questions to which we should be glad to receive an answer from our talented and esteemed contemporary the New York Freeman.

The Union scheme proposed by the Quebec delegates does not seem to find many ardent supporters outside of the ranks of those who have a personal interest in its success. As we have already mentioned even the delegates from Prince E. Island are not unanimous in favor of the scheme, and in the other Provinces the measure is anything but popular.

A: Halifax there have been meetings on the subject, and as we learn from our exchanges attended with much excitement, especially on the evening of the 19th ult., at a public meeting called by the Mayor, and which the friends of Dr. Tupper had packed, or attempted to pack, in order to prevent their opponents from obtaining a hearing for the arguments against centralisation. The great majority of those present, we are assured by the Halifax Citizen, were opposed to the Quebec scheme ; but the "roughs" in the service of Dr. Tupper and his friends kicked up such a row, that Mr. Uniacke and his friends attempted in vain to make themselves heard. At last the latter left the meeting in disgust, and the Mayor adjourned it to some other occasion.

The following, on the same subject, is from the Patriot, of St. John's, Newfoundland :---

" This Colony, so far as we can read her intended position in the Union, has everything to lose, and nothing whatever to gain, by giving up her separate and independent existence. We should be very re-Inctant indeed to resign the protecting ægis of Great Britain to form part of a Federation, in which we should be only conspicuous for our self-imposed insignificancy, and which has centralization (which is well expressed in the extract at the head of this article) and Canadian interests prominently in the foreground.-Pulriot.

Letters have been received in town from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, under date Paris, 5th Dec. His Lordship was in good health. Delays had occurred which hed prevented him from carrying out his original intention of assisting at Rome at the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

SINGULAR CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION. -The London Times reports some strange claims for compensation by the sufferers from the late inundation at Sheffield, upon the pretence of " consequential damages." One claimant is a grocer, who complains that by the inundation all his customers were swept away, and have since the inundation established themselves in a remote part of the town; in consequence his business has been destroyed. Another, a rat-catcher. claims compensation "because the flood had drowned all the rats in the district that he was accustomed to operate in." But the claim of a third sufferer, a surgeon, is stranger still, and is thus stated in the Times :-

MIDNIGHT MASS AT THE GRAND SEMINARY. -We know of no practice of the Catholic Church more touching or more beautiful than that of ushering in the Great Festival of Christmas by the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of Mass. There is something peculiarly impressive in the Eucharistic Sacrifice - a sacrifice at which men and angels assist, and in assisting, tremble with holy fear-when offered in the solemn stillness of the midnight hour, when all nature is at rest, when not the faintest noise, save the occasional howling of the winter breeze, breaks in to disturb the sweet tranquility in

which all creation is enveloped,-beautiful emblem of the coming of Him Whose birth gave the world that peace and consolation for which mankind for forty centuries had sighed in vain.

Such was the idea that struck us as we entered the chapel of the Grand Seminary to assist at the midnight Mass celebrated there on Christmas Day. The interior of the magnificent edifice was on that occasion more than usually charming, having been most brilliantly lighted up with countless lamps, so beautifully arranged on each side of the building that, whilst bathing the whole of the interior in a flood of light, their rays fell softly and pleasantly upon the vision lovely bier of a dear departed Teacher. of the beholders. In the middle of the large and spacious sanctuary was erected a platform. on which was laid a glass frame, containing a wax image of the " Infant J esus,"-the whole surrounded with all the scenery that piety and she vowed to remain pure, humble, and obedient good taste could suggest.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated on the occasion, by the Rev. M. Lenour, President of the Montreal College, assisted by the Rev. M. Laboreau, as Deacon, and the Rev. M. Allard, as Sub-deacon.

The splendid vestments used on the occasion were, we were told, the gift of the Rev. Mr. Barbarin, Priest, S.S., whose generosity is already so well known to our fellow-citizens. The Choir was, as usual, divided into two parts, one of which was composed of the Ecclesiastics of the Grand Seminary and a number of Priests, all led by the Rev. M. Larue, Acting Director of that Institution; the other was composed of the students of the Montreal College, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Lefebvie. The instrumental music, consisting of a number of wind and string instrumen ts, accompanied by a powerful organ, was likewise under the excellent leadership of the Rev. M. Lefebvre, of the College. The organ, which is destined for the use of the Grand Seminary, is quite new, having only lately been purchased at Mr. Warren's celebrated Organ Manufactory, Montreal, and is the one that took the first prize at the Provincial Exhibition held in this city last summer. The music at this solemn and imposing ceremony was, of course, exquisite, and such as can rarely be

heard outside of our beautiful Church. The exupon their taleated Professor, Mr. Lavallee, and must be highly satisfactory to the reverend gentlemen who conducts that excellent institution.

"WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE." - On Thursday evening the 26th instant Edward Murphy, Esq., will deliver a Lecture on the above named subject for the benefit of the "Young Men's Society." The subject is an interesting one, and Mr. Murphy is master of his subject, so that we are assured that the Lecture will be not only interesting, but profitable to the excellent Society in whose behalf it is to be given. Particulars in our next.

We would direct attention to Mr. Curran's Lecture on the Irish in America published on our first page.

DEATH OF A BELOVED TEACHER.

Death is sad at all times ;- sad, when it tears the young girl from the happy home-circle in the glad spring-time of her youth ; sad, when it bids the mother part from her sleeping children; sad, when it leaves the cradle empty, and hushes the merry laugh of infant prattler; but when it carries the virgin-spouse of Jesus to her Lord's embrace, its very sadness becomes beautiful and consoling. Thus we have thought, thus we have said as we stood, not with tearless eye, beside the

Four years ago, a young girl, rich in accomcomplishmats, richer still in the higher gifts of piety and virtue, knelt at the foot of the altar, and consecrated her whole life to the service of God and her neighbor, as an Ursuline : there to the end of her days. In the midst of friends, warm and true, she had heard the voice of God calling her to higher perfection; she hesitated not, but left all to obey. Without one pang of regret, she renounced the illusive hopes of youth, for the purer joy of loving and serving God as His consecrated spouse : and from Heaven above Jesus watched over the little flower which sweetly bloomed in the shade of the Clois-

ter. After a few years of devotion and sacrifice, consumption declared itself; gradually the assiduous Teacher was forced to resign her seat in class to another. Even the care of the "little ones," whom she had loved with all a mother's little charges when they heard that their kind, gentle mistress was to leave them : so patient may be provided. had she been in teaching their little lessons, so | It is further suggested that non resident propriebeautiful stories, in which good children are always ultimately rewarded, and wicked ones nunished. They loved her with all the warmth of came to pay them a visit it was indeed a day of rejoicing.

Mother St. Ignatius had yet one earthly wish (il earthly it could be deemed) that remained unsatisfied.

A beloved brother was waiting to consecrate himself to the Almighty, and often had she been heard to say ; " If I can but see my dear brother a priest, I shall die contented. He will continue to render to society those services which I must now interrupt."

That day came and his first Mass was offered traordinary proficiency which the students of the up in the Convent Chapel. A ray of happiness Montreal College have attained in the "Heaven- lit up her pale, placid countenance, as she knelt born art of music," reflects the highest credit to receive her Maker from his hand. It re- to their review. Such Public Grants and Endowminded her, she said, of the joy she had experienced when for the first time her Saviour had rested on her bosom, and of that other blessed in the city of Montreal, and that the educational

Protestant population. They do this from no factious motive, and from no desire to come into antagonism either with the present system of education or with those of a different faith from themselves; but simply for the purpose of securing what appears to them to be right and necessary for the maintenance of their just privileges in a matter so

vital to their welfare as that of education. It is generally understood, that a Bill will be in-troduced into Parliament at its next Session on the subject of Protestant Education in Lower Canada, and that whatever may then be enacted will be placed under the guardianship of the general constitution and government of the proposed Confederacy of the British Provinces; it is therefore important that this Bill should not be merely an amendment of the present unsatisfactory educational laws, but should be a complete revision of the whole code. of education, in so far as it affects the Protestant population.

After maturely considering the question, the Committee would suggest that the new Bill should in its enactments embody the following general principles, viz .—

I. That there should be a separate Educational Department for the Protestant population, viz. ; a Protestant Superintendent appointed by and communicating directly with the Provincial Government, and a Council of Public Instruction, representing as far as possible the leading Protestant denomations of the country; such Council to have, under the provisions of the law, the control of all matters pertaining to Protestant education, including the Protestant Board of Examiners, and qualifications

may be deemed necessary for Teacher's diplomas. II. That Protestants should in no case be taxed for Schools under the care of Roman Catholic Commissioners; these Schools being essentially religious in their character, and conducted in a manner repugnant to the conscientious convictions of Protestants. We do not propose any interference with the liberty claimed by Roman Catholics to teach the doctrines and practices of their own faith in their own public Schools, but we require that, so long as they continue to do so, Protestants, and those who from time to time may ally themselves with or become Protestants, should be exempted from taxation for the support of such Schools. Our idea is, that Protestants should only be required to pay School taxes to Protestant School Commissioners for the support of such School as may be under the care of the Protestant department of Public Instruction; and that Protestante residing in any locality in which a Protestant School District shall not have been organised, should have real Witness. the right of claiming exemption from any School taxes imposed by Roman Catholic School Commissiouers; and to assign their taxes to the Council of Public Instruction, to be held and administered by it for the benefit of such parties.

It is also suggested that Commercial or Land Corporations should have the power, through their governing Boards, designate to the taxes which may fail to be paid by them, in any School District in which there are Protestant and Roman Catholic School Commissioners, to either the one or the other ; tenderness, at length became too much for her but in case such taxes shall not be so designated. declining strength. It was a sad day for her they should then be divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools, according to the ratio of population, or in such other equitable manner as

gentle in her reprimands, so skilled in those long, tors should have the power, either by themselves or their agents, specially to designate their taxes to Protestant or Roman Catholic Schools; but in case they shall not so designate them, they should be ished. They loved her with all the warmth of paid to the School Commissioners of the majority; their young hearts, and when at times she still and in districts where there are both Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools, should by said Commissioners be divided between such Schools according to the ratio of population.

III. That Districts, for Protestant School purposes should be established without reference to Parishes, Municipalities, or Counties : and that nowers should be granted to the Protestant Council of Public Instruction to constitute such Districts, when petitioned so to do by any five resident Rate-payers, being Protestants.

IV. That Legislative Grants and Public Endowments for the support of Schools, should be divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Departments according to the ratio of population as determined by the decennial census ; to be by them appropristed to their respective Schools, accounting for the same to the Provincial Government and subject ments not to exceed the aggregate amount of the IF Remittances unavoidably crowded out. Birth.

5

In this city, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Robert Satherland, of a daughter.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From	the Montreal	Witness
(= · · · · · ·	THE TROUGHT CHAP	/1 66165004]

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		8.	đ.		۶.	đ.	
Flour, country, per qtl		12	9	to	13	0	
Oatmeal, do	(0	to	00	0	
Indian Meal		0	0	to	0	0	
Peas per min		0	0	to	0	0	
Beans, small white per min,		0	0	to	0	0	
Honey, per 1b		0	0	to	0	0	
Lard, do.		0	7	to	Ũ	8	
Potatoes, per bag		3	3	to	3	9	
Onions do		0	0	to	3	9	
Sbeep,		4	00	to	5	00	
Lambs		2	,00	ίo	3	50	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		0	10	to	1	0	
Butter, fresh per 1b,		1	3	to	1	6	
Do'salt, do		0	11	to	1	0	
Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs.		0	0	to	0	0	
Oata do		1	10	to	2	0	

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan. 3, 1864.

Flour-Pollards, \$2,90 to \$3,10; Middlings, \$3,30 \$3,50; Fine, \$3,60 to \$3,80; Super., No. 2 \$0,00 to \$0,00; Superfine \$4,45 to \$4,40; Fancy \$4,42]; Extra, \$4,55 to \$4,60 ; Superior Extra \$4,70 to \$4,90 ; Bag Flour, \$2,35 to \$2,38h.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00: Wheat-U Canada Spring, OOc to OOc ex-cars; U C. Winter, 00c.

Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,424 to \$0,00 ; Inferior Pots, \$0,00 to \$0,00 ; Pearls, in demand, at \$5,40 to \$5,50.

Butter-Store packed in small packages at 00c, and a lot of choice Dairy OOc to OOc.

Eggs per doz, 00c.

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

Cut-Meats per 1b, Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c Bacon, OOc to OOc.

Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$00,00 to \$00,00; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$14,50; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00.-Mont-

Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. Hay, per 100 bundles Straw, Beef, live, per 100 lbs	\$C,671 to \$0,00 \$8,00 to \$12,00 \$5,00 to \$7,50 4,90 to 5,50
Beef, live, per 100 lbs	4,90 to 5,5



PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S ST. GRAND ANNUAL

PROMENADE CONCERT.

WILL BE HELD IN THE

C1TY CONCERT HALL,

ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th Jan., 1865.

The Ladies of the St. Patrick's Congregation have kindly consented to co-operate with the Society in furnishing Refreshments, and will preside at the tables on the Evening of the Concert.

The Splendid BAND of the 63rd Regiment has been engaged, and will perform. Proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes.

For particulars see hand bills.

4. A surgeon sout in a claim for damages caused by the removal (in consequence of the flood) of many ladies whom he would otherwise have had to attend at their confinements."- Times.

Neither of the rat-catcher nor of the surgeon were the claims admitted, but the Times adds that " other claims equally whimsical were mentioned."

To Correspondents .- M. D. writes to us to contradict a statement that appeared in our columns in a communication from the Rev. Mr. Northgraves, to the effect that an Irish priest, the Rev. Mr. Lavalle, had been deprived of his priestly faculties for abetting Fenianism. This statement M. D. denies ; and with the publication of this bis denial, he must permit us to let the matter drop, as we do not intend to revive an ancient, and we hope an extinct quarrel-one too upon which the authorities of the Church have adjudicated, and with which it becomes not us simple laymen, to meddle. M. D. will accept this as our reason for not inserting his letter, and for refusing to discuss in the TRUE WIT-NESS the merits of the melancholy business to which he alludes.

The Committee of the St. Patrick's Society beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of \$30, [Thirty dollars] from the Hon. Thos. Ryan towards the charitable fund of the Society.

THE COMMAND OF THE SERVICE VOLUN-TEERS .- HIS Excellency Lieut. General Sir W. F. Williams, Commander of the Forces, has been named Commander of the three administra. tive Battalions of Volunteers now on actual service.

Director of the Grand Seminary, will be prayer to be released ever crossed her lips. It as are applied to other parts of the country,-provihappy to learn that several letters have been already received from him. The Rev. Gentleman had a very short and pleasant voyage across the Atlantic, and, at last accounts, enjoyed excellent health. His many old friends in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, the Parent House of the Sulpician Society, of which he is so bright an ornament, must have recived their venerable brother with sentiments of unmingled pleasure and satisfaction. He will not, probably, return before Easter. In the meantime the Patrons and other well-wishers of the Grand Seminary will be pleased to know that the duties of Director are discharged by a gentleman of such varied abilities as the Rev. Mr. Larue, Professor of Moral

The fine parish church of St. Joseph de la Beauce was totally destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Tuesday last. The fire caught in the sacristy. The cure and his vicar were absent but one of the reverend gentlemen was fortunate enough to save the greater portion of the sacred vessels in the building from the flames. The parish is a sufferer to several thousand p ounds. The building was insured for two-thirds of its value.-Herald, 3rd inst.

Theology in that Institution.

INPORTANT RUSOR. -- Rumors have been prevalent for some time of an increase to the Imperial military force in Canada. It is now stated in military and other well-informed circles that the Coldstream Guards and other regiments to the number of ten thousand men have been ordered to bold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada. The reason given in the same circles for this movement is the intention of the Governments of France and Great Britain on the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln in March next to recognise him as the President only of those States for which he has been elected ; thus officially affirming the disunion of the formerly United States spoken of by Earl Russell in his letter to the Confederate Commissioners.

his Divine service. Her health, from that day, declined with The numerous friends of the Rev. Mr. Bayle, rapidity ; her sufferings were intense, but no

could no longer labor for Him. Nor did the dying Nun forget those who surrounded her. A sweet smile, a bend of weary head, when her lips could no longer articulate her thanks, spoke her gratitude, and showed that she appreciated the services of her loving sisters. At last, the strife of nature was at an end : in the arms of her Saviour.

"Her sisters thought her dying, when she slept; And now, when dead, they thought she did but sleep."

It was a solemn spectacle to see her laid out in the chapel, dressed in the habit of the Order, with the parchment that contained her vows, and the crucifix that she had pressed to her dying lips, tightly clasped to her thin, almost transparent bands.

All earthly beauty had vanished from her pale, emaciated face, but a sweet smile lingered on seal. The happiness which had now become her portion, seemed to have left its impress on her earthly remains.

Truly it is a blessed thing to live under the banner of St. Ursule, and to imitate as closely as did our dear mother St. Ignatius, the examples of those saints who reign with her above. For my part 1 cannot say for her soul " Requescat in pace," but I say to her from this weary world : Ora pro nobis!"

A PUPIL OF THE URSULINE CONVENT.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS PRE-SENTED TO THE FRIENDS OF PROTESTANT EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA, BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE PROTESTANT EDUCA. TIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Protestant Educational A8sociation deem it a fit time to set before the general Protestant community of Lower Canada, what anpears to them necessary to be immediately attended to, in order to place the interests of Protestant education in a satisfactory position in this part of the Province.

While they desire to avoid the appearance of dictating to their fellow Protestants the course which they should follow in regard to this matter, they yet feel constrained by the importance of the question itself, as well as by the prospects of political changes special attention to the educational wants of the intellect to the last.

local taxation.

V. That special provision to made for education day when later, she had consecrated herself to grants now held by particular schools from the public funds should, if they continue to be appropriated, be received and administered by the Protestant Board of Education, and that all assessments for school purposes sheuld be regulated by the same principles was a happiness to suffer for her Lord, since she sion being made that Protestant taxes shall be appropriated only to Protestant schools.

It is also suggested that the Board of Protestant School Commissioners for this city be increased from six to twelve,, one half of whom shall be appointed by the Oity Council and the other half by the Pro-testant Council of Public Instruction, biennially; care being taken that as far as possible the leading Protestant denominations of the city be represented in it. All public Schools in the city soliciting aid to be under the management of this Board, excepting to be under the management of this Board, excepting Store of Messra. D. & J. SADLIER & OU., corner of the Walling and Wigh Schools calmly she sank to her last sleep, sweetly resting to be under the management of this Board, excepting the McGill Normal and High Schools.

Special arrangements to be also provided for the city of Quebec.

VI. That all non-Catholics be at liberty to avail themselves of the educational arrangements provided for Protestants; and that Roman Caluolics may avail themselves of the privileges accorded to Protestants.

VII. That the terms Dissentient Trustees and Dissentient Schools should henceforth cease to be used, and that the managers and the schools for the Protestant population should be known respectively as Protestant School Commissioners and Protestant Schools.

VIII. That Universities and their affiliated Coiher lips, and an expression of serenity rested on leges, and the Provincial Normal Schools, should that countenance where death had placed his have special funds or grants of land appropriated to their support; and that classical Academies and High Schools, properly so called, should also have special funds appropriated to their appport, and that ne portion of the Legislative grants for common School purposes should be appropriated to such institutions.

IX. That all matters relating to the legal value of University Degrees should, in the event of a Confederacy of the British Provinces, be under the control of the general government.

The Committee, in issuing these considerations, would invite the attention of Dissentient School Trustees, Boards of Examiners, and Teachers' Associstions to them, and request that they would report to the undersigned their views of the above principles proposed to be embodied in the new educational Bill, or any suggestions in regard to them that they may think important. The Committee would also recommend that all parties interested should petition the Legislature at its approaching meeting on the subject of such Bill.

In name of the committee of the Protestant Educati onal Association,

W. LUNN, Chairman. J. IRWIN, D. H. MCVICAR, Secretaries. Montreal, 21st December, 1864.

A man named Scott, originally from Lower Canads, died in the Kingston Hotel Dien on Tuesday last at the great age of 116 years. Although feeble in in the general government of the country, to invite body, he retained his general health and clearness of Tickets 25 cts each. F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Sec.

TO PRINTERS. PRESS FOR SALE.

NORTHROP'S POWER PRESS, in excellent condition, FOR SALE. Price-\$500. Montreal, Jan. 5, 1865.

GREAT SALE OF DAMAGED BOOKS.

Francois Xavier aed Notre Dame Streets, & LARGE QUANTITY of BOOKS, DAMAGED by WATER, comprising Bibles, Prayer Books, Lives of Ohrist, and the Blessed Virgin, Catholic and Miscellaneous Books, School Books, Paper and Envelopes, &c., &c. The whole to be Sold without reserve. Analysis The Sale will commence on MONDAY NEXT,

9th January, at EIGHT o'clock, P.M., and continue every Evening till the whole Stock is disposed of. SHAW & BROTHER,

Auctioneers.

School Teachers will find this an excellent opportunity as there is a large quantity of slightly damaged School Books to be sold.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Ren 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 o 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 objec of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

to the Pupils.

TERMŚ:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

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

tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTUNS News Depot, Corner of Orang and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1864.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JANUARY-6,-1865

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. national file interview of the constant FRANCE.

6

We have already said and certified that there is in the hands of Napoleon III. at Paris, and of Alfonso Lamarmora at Turin, a. formal renunciation by Revolutionary Italy of every pretension to Rome, and we do not affirm with such positiveness things of which there can be the smallest doubt. He who wrote to us the information from Paris, could have known it, -must have known it, - does know it." This repeated asseveration of the Unita Caltolica is that two sets of documents were concocted between turn. He has delivered up beforehand to the adverthe French and Piedmontese Governments, one set to be laid before the Deputies and Senate at Turin; another set to be laid before the Corps Legislatif and Senate at Paris. Until the bill for the transference of capital has become law, the Italians are not to see the documents concocted for the use of the French. It is necessary to offer proofs to the Italians that the Convention of September involves the ultimate destruction of the Temporal Power : It is necessary to offer proofs to the French that the same Convention guarantees the perpetuity of the Pope's Temporal Power.

The French Ambassador (Count Sartiges) and other Sovertigns, is accorded to the Pope within General Montebello say at Rome, and M. Drouyn de derisive linnes. He may only act upon it to an ex-Lhuys tells the Nuncio at Paris, that Napoleon III. tout which will not ankoy his enemy; and it is this will protect the Patrimony of St. Peter under all enemy who is the judge. The right to demand the circumstances, but that the Roman Government must | assistance of an ally belongs to all other Sovereigns be secularised. The Piedmontese must renounce Rome, but will be at liberty to attack the Austrians in Venice. Napoleon will not let Rome out of his grasp but will try to procare the election of a Liberal and anti-Austrian Pope. The Napoleonic candidate for mont is unlimited. With two years of patience it the Papacy is H. E. Camillo di Pietro, born in 1800, will have full play for its civilizing action; and it and a Roman; a determined antagonist of Austria, and as much a Liberal as it is possible for a Cardinal to be.

Two contradictory reports concerning the attitude of Austria towards Rome have lately gone the round of the Press. The Kreuzzeitung in a letter from Rome of November 19, declares that the advice of the Austrian Envoy Frhr. v. Bach to Cardinal Antonelli is, that the Papal Government should make the best terms it can with Piedmont without binding itself for the future, as Austria is resolved to remain on the defensive. Since then, however, the Gazette du Midi says, it is reported that the Austrian Ambassador has made confidential declarations to the Oardinal's secretary, implying a much more energetic action in the Italian question than is generally supposed.

A correspondent of the Gazette du Midi writes :--Notwithstanding the denials of the Constitutionnel, it is positive, and I am in a position percmptorily to affirm, M. Drouyn de Lhuys has addressed to Count de Sartiges a reserved note, in which he assures the Holy See that, even after the retreat of the army of occupation, France will uphold the Temporal Power so far as regards the Pope's present possessions ; that she will herself put down any revolutionary movement which may occur at Rome, and that the Patrimony of St. Peter, after the evacuation, will be placed under the guarantees of the Oatholic Powers, of which France will be the executrix. Cardinal Autonelli is said to have informed M. de Sartiges that the Holy See could not accept a guarantee extending solely to its present domain, which would be implicitly granting to the Pielmontese Government a title to the possession of the provinces it has usurped.-Tablet.

M. de Falloux reproduces in a volume which he has just brought out the speeches he delivered in the Legislative Assembly of 1849, and the acticles he published subsequently on the same subject with the title *Stimeraire de Turin a Rome*, and he explains his motives in a short article in the current number of the Correspondent. He reminds the public, to whom he addresses himself, that when he was the organ of the Government, under the presidency of Prince Lonis Napoleon, French intervention in Rome was defended by such men as Odilon Barrot, Dufaure, and Alexis de Tocqueville, and sanctioned by an enormous majority, a majority which was the issue of unrestricted universal suffrage, and in which the greater number of General Cavaignac's friends made common cause with MM. Mole, Thiers, de Broglie, &c., not to speak of many who are now dignitaries of the Imperial Government. 'And yet,' he says,--

"We got accustomed to hearing it said that the presence of the French in Rome was exclusively the which prevails here to make things pleasact, and to act of a few isolated Catholics, indifferent to the avoid subjects likely to lead to differences of opinion movement of the age, and strangers to the interests and angry discussion, may be carried a little too far. -Cor. of civilization. It will also be their country and seen that Rome during 15 years, and I might say during a century, has been the victim of external catastrophes, and that the Sovereign Pontiffs have not ceased to suffer from the consequences of events all over the walls, and 'Long live the Pope and Ga-for which they were not responsible. Thus Plus IX., ribaldi' appears on another rather inconsistent plawhose liberal initiative had surprised and hurried along Charles Albert himself, who was then under Austriau tutel .ge, was in the first place the victim of the Parisian Revolution of 1847, and next of the defeat of the divers European revolutions, which flung on Rome Garibaldi and his companions--Germans, Hungarians, Poles, and even Frenchmen. Later, in 1852, he was enveloped in the Absolutist other cries. The name of Cioncone thus transferred reaction of which the coup detai of the 2d of Decem- to His Italic Majesty was the nickname given for ber had given the signal to all Europe. Later still, in 1859, the Italian war and its consequences raised Parma rabble. him up obstacles of a nature diametrically opposite; A letter from Turin, dated on the 22nd ult., adhim up obstacles of a nature diametrically opposite; all which do not prevent people from saying that dressed to the Monde, says that the King feeling that Ping IX., cannot attribute the misfortunes of his his popularity is gone in Piedmont shows the greatreign to any cause but the vices of his own Govern-M. de Falloux contends that the friends of the things, while in London, was received by the care of ment." temporal power were at the same time the true friends of Italy;; that they appiauded the progress of Piedmont, understood its acts, and encouraged it in [standing out against Austria, and in borrowing from Nigra, Minister of the King's Housebold, insists on France its progressive reforme and transmitting them to the rest of Italy; and he concludes that the situation of Piedmont, such as the continual development of that mission prepared for it, was preferable to 'this extension without shame and without check; and which cannot have the durability of conquest because it has only fulfilled the conditions of brigandage.'

which the French Government can uo longer violate, he says: So it is not accidentally, or in virtue of a passing

combination, that our Minister, announces the with drawsl of our troops, it is in virtue of a rule too long infringed. of a principle imperative and permanent. How, then, imagine that we are to leave on Saturday, with the intention of returning on Sunday. This would be one of those flagrant in consistencies which a Government never willingly exhibits. But M. Drouyn de Lhuys has, in so far as depended on him, tied up the hands of the Government by this deployable declaration. He has de-prived himself of the right and the pretext of a resaries of the Pope the document which will shut the gates of Rome in our faces the moment we pass the threshold. No! the French Government has not contracted engagements with the Piedmontese; it has done much more, it has contracted engagements with itself, and not a Power in Europe but may take note of it in its rancor, its cupidity, or its jeolousy. It has done more; to debar itself from the right of intervention is to debar other Catholic Powers from it also. The prerogatives of the Holy See are no more cared for than its provinces. The right of forming an arm7, which is absolute for all

but the Pope. Now, indeed, the exultation of Pied-mont is explained; the vote of its Parliament was never doubiful. France has done two parts; her future has no more than two years; that of Piedwill no longer have anything to face but moral rovolt, baukruptcy, and anarchy. The truth of the Convention is in this, or there is not and never has been any Convention.'

ITALY.

PIKOMONT .- The debate in the Piedmontese Senate on the Convention of September and the trausference of the capital to Florence, has been animated and interesting. The Ministry have been challenged to produce other despatches than those which they have laid before Parliament; this they have steadily refused to do, though of the existence of further correspondence there is no doubt.

The discontent that prevails in Piedmont, and especially in Turin, in consequence of the Convention and change of capital, is augmented by the apathy shown by the Government and Chambers with respect to the inquiries ordered to be instituted into the deplorable events of the 21st and 22d of September. Four different investigations were directed to be made-municipal, military, Parliamentary, and judicial. The three former are not expected to come to anything, but the judicial inquiry has been completed for some time past, and still nothing is heard of it and no results are published. The Government may find it convenient to smother the affair and trust to its being soon forgotten, but the friends and townspeople of the numerous innocent sufferers who fell, dead or wounded, in the Piazze di Castello and San Carlo on those two days of disaster and confusion, do not so easily forget, and expect punishment, or at least censure, to be inflicted on those who were to blame There can be no doubt as to the scandalous want of direction and discipline that led to the catastrophes in question. The mob was unarmed and inoffensive; the groups of persons who uttered cries were small, and composed, for the most part, of mere lads; the sufferors were chiefly peaceable citizens who chanced to be passing through the streets, unsuspicious of miscolef or dans ger- There was no greater disorder than would have been suppressed in England by a few policemen, and it is doubtful whether they would even have had to use their staves. Here satires were used and volleys fired, families were reduced to misery by the loss of those who supported them, and women and others equally harmless were killed and cruslly wounded and maimed for life. The Turinese cannot and will not forget these things, and they daily speak of them and murmur, and recount painful episodes of those days of woe and consternation. If no notice of this discontent is taken, and no satisfaction given, it would not be surprising if a question were to be addressed to Government upon the subject in one of the two Chambers. The tendency

ding the cells where Fra Angelica prayed and painted, which are now being obscured by the smoke of civilized pipes. All 50 250.40 vi

The Duritto of Turin and the Lombardia of Milan; announces that next year the officials of the 'Kingdom of Italy " will have 'to' be paid in paper money. The Unita Cattolica reminds us that the French revolutionary Government at the ind of the last century proceeded exactly in that way after confiscating the Oburch property; on the gnarantee.of, which they issued 45,579,000,000 francs (£1,424,000,000) worth of assignuts, which all came to be worth nothing.

The two lists of subacribers, for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in Tuscany in 1844 and 1864 show a striking contrast. In the former the Grand Duke and his family subscribed 28,000 francs. (£1,120) and the whole subscription amounted to 50,665 francs [£2,826]; while in the latter, Victor Emmanuel figures for 6,000 francs [£240] and the whole amount of subscriptions comes to 8,650 francs £346]!

Rome. - The Holy Father is in excellent health and eccives all the faithful who solicit the favour of seeing and venerating in him the successor of St. Peter, Protestations of devotion and generous offerings come in to him from every part. On the 2nd inst. Mgr. Nardi placed at the feet of

the Pope, among other contributions to the St. Peter's Pence, a sum of 20,000 francs [£800] sent by the Archbishop of Renues. The Abbe Romadie, who isproposed by the French

Government as Bishop of Perpignan, has left Rome to return to France, after spending a week in the Eternal City. His spontaneous act in coming to Rome has produced an excellent impression, and been much approved. M. Louis Veuillot has arrived in Rome. The Piedmontese secret police is ridiculously busy about him, for it gave notice of this to the French police, as if it could be ignorant of it. The former editor of the Univers has been groeted with all the distinction which shows the esteem felt for him in Rome for his great merit and his former and present works.

All the reports about the intentions of the Papal Court to break silence on the subject of the Convention seem altogether without foundation. It is easy to see that the European Powers, however undecided they may be in their line of conduct, are highly in diguant at the interpretations given of the Conven-Ministers of Victor Emmanuel. According to the diplomatists accredited near the Holy See, the French Government itself is exceedingly disgusted at the conduct of its Turin ally, and is taking measures to be clearly understood. In Rome, where the French military men see things on the spot and clearer than in Paris, their disgust for the Italian revolutionists increases in the same proportion as their respect and admiration for the Holy See .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

A large amount of treasure buried in the siege of Rome under the Constable de Bourbon has just been discovered in the Colosseum and becomes the property of Government ; the value is said to be so imthat I hesitate to name it, save after careful enquiry but it is of such magnitude that, if true, it can scarcely be looked on save as a Providence of a most special kind in favour of the Holy See .- Cor. of Tablei.

The Turin Government had thought fit to throw upon the present Papal territory 800 convicts belonging to the Papal provinces The General in command of the French troops in Rome has had them retaken and conducted back to the border to be handed back to to the Piedmontese.

A French court martial in Rome has begun to try six brigands accused of having assassinated a French Gendarme.

The Pope is expected to make an Allocution in the next Consistory on the general state of the Church. No promotions of Cardinals are to take place, and even that of the Archbishop of Mexico is to be deferred, till after Easter. There are eight Cardinals' bats vacant.

While Italy is everywhere raising her imposts, the Holy See is abolishing an immense number of the old verstious octroi duties, and so diminishing very considerably the price of many of the necessaries of life in Rome. There has been a magnificent vintage and dive gathering, and the distress of last year nowhere exists. The condition of the Roman laborer is very superior to that of his fellows in most other countries. He can easily earn half a crown a day with five hours labor, and never thinks of dining without his piece of bar or sausage and his pint of good wine. If he is eick, the hospitals provide for him, or his Confraternity or guild allow him a pen-At Parma denunciations of Victor Emmanuel, sion at home, and his children are gratuitously coucated and frequently fed at the many convents. He is subject to no conscription, and the taxes are nominal. Three weeks of Piedmontese rule would show the working classes the immense benefits they enjoy, and, to say the truth, they are beginning to be very sensible of it, and to see through the agitators who are continually sent among them to impress them with the advantages they could derive from the change of masters. They would have a hundred newspapers, no doubt, but la pagnotia [the loaf] would be smaller and dearer, and the system of packed juries would be a poor compensation for the conscription and treble taxes .- Correspondent of Tablet. THE POPE .- The Rome Carrespondent of the Post. writes, Dec. 3 :- ' His Holiness, who is always open to an appeal on behalf of the distressed, has sent 5.000fr. to the sufferers by the recent inundations at Florence, 5,000fr, for the same purpose to Bologna, 6,000fr. to the inundated districts in Spain.' Cardinal Antonelli, who may, beyond all doubt, be now considered the leader in the Papal Councils is as calm and composed in his bearing as though there was no great interest at stake. ' We were no parties to the Convention,' says his Eminence, ' and nave nothing to do with it.' Monsignore de Merode, who is as fiery as a warhorse, was bent on increasing the Papal army, but His Holiness, departing from the antecedents of his predecessors, will hear nothing of it, and, putting on the mantle of Peace, will he very happy, perhaps, to fight by proxy-in other words, to confide his cause to the protection of the Catholic Powers. Monsignore de Merode, therefore, as I have already intimated, may be regarded at the present moment as having lost all influence. But no one can tell what the shuffling of the political cards may bring forth from one day to another. It certainly is true that this Government, in the early days of the discussion of the Convention, telegraphed to the respective Oatholic Powers for counsel and support, and that the answer, though suspensive, was not discouraging; now, indeed, as I have already stated, confidence seems to have taken the place of alarm and distrust. What is the cause of this. It is a change which requires an explanation. Great as may be the faith of the clerical body in the protection of Heaven, one can scarcely avoid a suspicion that it has received some assurance of the protection of the arm of flesh -an assurance which I am inclined to think would outweigh that of any other. Whether among the supporters or the opponents of the temporal power the Pope, however, I find that all entertain an equal distrust of the Emperor of the French, and are all alike persuaded that either party may be thrown, as Imperial interests may seem to require. Now, indeed, in consequence of the reports of other explanations having emanated from the French Government the truth of which time only can show, the Papal party is apparently in a state of tranquility, if not of exaltation. - Cor. of Times. KINGDOM OF NAPLES .-- The news from Naples is isting in those Monasteries. He described how 'a nail has been driven in the eye of the only contem-porary portrait of Dante' in the Bargello Palace in Florence; how soldiers are there destroying the clois-or hope in the fact that the independence of their tere, corridors and halls, painted by Simone Memmi, country and the restoration of their King are inevit-Benvenuti, Tradeo Gaddi, Sabatelli, Andrea del Sarto , ably linked with the ultimate triumph of the Catho- the departure of the train. Each of the monks re-

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only consolation, they continue to struggle against off quietly. Those of the religious houses which their oppressors. - Cor. of Tablet.

TALKING TRANAUSTRIA. PRAIL CHARLEN

hangs over the future, the Austrian Government is banished menks will go to; but it is thought that wisely prepared for any eventuality. Much has been some will proceed to France and some to Italy," said in the English papers about the reduction in the Austrian army, but the question is not understood in England. The system of German armies is so utterly different from that of our own, that no analogy can be drawn between the two. 'Reduction' in Aus tria is simply a furlough without pay, in which the soldier is allowed temporarily to return to his home and its occupations with the knowledge that he may at any moment be called on to perform the unexpired portion of his military service. Such is the organisstion, that these soldiers on furlough are without to be a letter wrung from the writer by his troubles difficulty, within forty-eight nours, again in the and perplexities. The following are the most strikranks, equipped and efficient for duty. A reduction, therefore, while it relieves the national exchequer ral Thomas. - Dear Sir. - Where a company boards temporarily of an enormous charge, in no way im- at half-a-dozen different places, ranging from 100 pairs the officiency of the army, and is really no reduction at all as regards the number which the coun try has the power of bringing into the field. The irregular details, notify the men, and have them Austrian Government' have no idea of reducing the ready to start on a scout or other duty at a moment's army, and are quite alive to the gravity of the situation. This latter fact is fully shown by the state of complete efficiency in which they keep, the defences of the country. Venice itself is considered by the best engineer officers as little short of impregnable, while the famous quadrilateral presents the most formidable combination of military defences that has

been known in any age, The insurrectionary movements in Friuli, of which you read so much in the English papers, and regarding the success of which the Observer, with its hebdomadal impecility and disregard alike of truth and Lisdley Murray, bleats forth its ill-written prognostics, ercits but little attention here, as the Government feels itself quite equal to the task of suppressing them.

PRUSSIA.

The conflict between the Archbishop of Cologne, Clemens August Fahr v. Droste zu Vischering and the Prussian Government in 1837, produced consequences of unspeakable importance to the Ohurch, and its effects are still in operation. The see occupied by that great champion of the liberty of the Church against the encroachments of the State is once more vacant, and the liveliest interest is felt as to the choice of a new Archbishop and the mode of election.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

An article in the General Correspondance of Vienna, speaking of the wretched state of Lithuania under Mouravieff, says, 'Under the religious aspect, the state of the country is, perhaps, more deplorable An open war is declared against Catholicity. still. At Wilns, even, the Convents of the Franciscans who prought Christianity into Lithuania, those of the Bernardins and Trinitarians have been suppressed. The Church of St. Nicholas has been closed, and it is said that that of St. Peter's is to be changed into a Russian church. It is rigorously forbidden to the Clergy to preach in the pulpit the observance of temperance. The Bishop of Wolonezewski of Samogitia, who had rendered great services to the temperance cause, has had to undergo great persecution on this account. He has been forbidden to give Confirmation, and has been removed from Kron to Kowno, so as to be more strictly watched.

The telegraphic information from St Petersburg respecting the compulsory closing of the religious houses in Poland made no mention of the circumstances under which the order was carried out. A letter from Warsaw, of the 28th ult., however, in giving fuli details of the midnight razzia made on the unfortunate monks, contains the following narrative :---

The quietude which prevailed here for some time was unfortunately disturbed last night in a very serious manner. As the rumors respecting the abolition of the monasteries and nunneries had died away by degrees, it was generally believed that the Government had given up their intention to carry out their project ; but this expectation was found to be bitterly delusive. Early this morning the news went from mouth to mouth that during the night the inmates of the monasteries in Warsaw had been dragged from their beds and sent off towards Russia by Railway. In the course of the day the truth of the rumor was made known though it was much doubled at first.

For a long time discussions respecting the aboli-ion of the Polish convents have taken place at St.

have hitherto been devoted to charitable purposes, such as the care of the sick, and which have been in no way concerned in the revolt, are excluded from Meantime, while so much mystery and uncertainty the terms of the decree. It is not known where the

UNITED STATES.

TROUBLES OF AN ORDEBLY SERGEANT .- The New York Times publishes an extraordinary letter sent lately to General Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberlane, by an orderly sergeant of the 5th Tennessee Cavalry, on duty in various quarters of the middle section of the State. It might be sup-posed to be intended as a burlesque, but it is stated yards to a quarter of a mile from headquarters, is the orderly sergeant bound to make out regular and notice? If the orderly sergeant tries to get the privates to fall into roll call, and privates tell bim to go to h----, is the orderly sergeant bound to go there ? In cavalry service how often must the orderly sorgeant notify a private to go on duty before he is clear of any wrong himself? And after notifying private soldiers the proper number of times to go on duty, is the sergeant bound to catch and saddle all their horses, and after putting on all their equipments, and furnishing those who by carelessness or otherwise have no arms with the necessary weapons, to take said private soldiers by the napez of their necks and the seats of their breeches and put them in their saddles? After serving as orderly sergeant is a company over 13 months-the company being disorderly, unruly, contentious, 'boarding out' at as many different points of the compass from company headquarters as they could find places to board at, and being troublesome generally, and using every exertion to get the orderly sergt. to resign and retire to private life, in order that some one of them might get the 'high position' of orderly sergeant of the company, is it treating said orderly sergt, with justice to take a private from the ranks-one of the most contrary men, too [and I know who is contrary] and put him over said sergeant as second lieutenant, just because the colonel of the regiment is afraid of his men, and is afraid to take control of and govern them? If there is maiming and killing men a day or two after their surrender carried on by the men of a regiment whose duty is it to put a slop to such conduct, if it is wrong? If it is all right, no one ought to put a stop to it. Have commissioned officers, and privates in the United States' service any right to take horses from the evemy and sell them, and apply the proceeds of such sales to their own use? If so, an alfirmative answer to that question may be of great benefit to my wife and sick boy. If such horse trading is lawful, I am willing to resign my position as sergeant and go to trading in them. I can make it pay better, and so far as my observation goes it is a great deal less trouble, especially if the men board out.' On these and other points the orderly sorgeant entreats the commanding officer to enlighten him. The correspondent of the New York Times, in sending up the letter for publication, characterizes it as by far the queerest war paper of the day.

CRIME IN AMERICA. - The New Way for Siu pefy ing .- What will our readers say to the use of

DATURIA STRAMONIUM

by which you are beautifully put to sleep with a bow and a pinch of snuff or the presentation of a nice cigar, comfortably robbed and left at a small groggery till called for! Yes, you are going along the street quietly by day or night [at a late hour of the latter, usually], when you are accosted by an honest-looking fellow, apparently from the country, who wants to know the way, and thanks you for your information. Then, if you either snuff, smoke, or chew, a pinch, a whiff or a plug of the weed, even the seductive coils of a sweet cavendish and solace, do the business in a few minutes as you walk along ; your friend rejoins you, you enter a restaurant to relieve your qualms, he goes forth to get a coach to bear you home, and will call for you presently-over the left. After a time, the proprietor gets rid of his drunken man' by sending him to the station house; in the morning, he knows nothing and has nothing in the shape of money, drafts or jewels | He recollects but dimly, smells of liquor, may have been drunk, certainly did drink something, when he knew

Alluding to the saying attributed to Napoleon 1, that the Pope should not be either in Paris, Vienna, or Madrid, he observes :-

Doubtless, Napoleon when he said so did not mean that Rome should be the permanent theatre of foreign occupation. But be certain of it, that neither did he mean that the policy of France should be, during five years, the ostensible plaything of the foreigner, great or small, English or Piedmontese. Napoleon practised a violent, ill-regulated, and selfish policy ; but at least he placed France everywhere, and he never allowed her to be braved anywhere. When he dragged the Pope from the Vatican he committed the crime of a madman; but at least he thought he explated it before his country by giving Rome as an appanage to his son. From Napoleon 1. you would in vain ask to shed the blood of his soldiers in order to create at our very doors a kingdom of 30 millions of men, ungrateful to-day and enemies tomorrow, who will throw open, perhaps, before ten years pass away, the finest ports of the Mediterra-nean to British fleets. No, I grant you, Napoleon 1. would not have for 15 years mounted guard peacefully at the door of the Sovereign Pontiffs ; but neither would be in this interval have allowed any one - to occupy Bologna and Ferrara. He would not ed into barracks most unnecessarily, as both D'Onhave allowed within cannon-shot the ambuscade of des, Reggio, and Oesare Contu showed lately in the Castelfidardo and the bombardment of Ancona; he would have settled, well or ill, with a turn of his sword the cruel contention, which, now, divides us; and he would have torn in one of his fits of passion the Convention of the 15th September if any Cavour

had had the audacity to present it to him. anuni On the principle of non-intervention enunciated in "" the "ostensibly severe' despatch of M. Drouyn de 1979 St. 12 134

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dooming him to death, ' by fire, poison, and popiard, in the name of avenging society,' have been posted card. The only idea seems detestation the most cordial to the Government, and a desire to use any means whatever to destroy it.

Times.

A letter from Parma, dated on the 14th ultimo, states that a disturbance took place in the theatre of that town and that the irreverent crowd cried 'Down with Cioncione Victor Emmanuel F among many years to a poor idiot wha was the butt of the

est impatience to leave Turin. He is also not very

Lord Palmerston, into the English Freemasonry. Accordingly he has been sent to Naples, instead of being allowed to pass the winter in Milan. Count giving his resignation, as he does not wish to go to Florence. He complains, it seems, that his retranchments to economise the three millions of france given up from the civil list, are not carried out.

The Armonia aunounces that a very active propaganda is going on in the Western Riulera of Genoa in favour of annexation to France. The new Civil Code is about to be submitted to the discussion of the Senate of Turin, says the Stenda; do of Genoa ; it does not do much honor to Italy ; and it looks much as if it had been drawn up in the office of the Movimento or the Gazzella del Popolo. It is copied from the Napoleon Code, but admits many things it rejects. Letters of a perfectly reliable obaracter from Turin represent the King of Sardinia as greatly troubled in conscience, and in his rare intervals of sobriety (for he is drinking himself to a state of imbegility) expressing his desire to see a Priest. It is well known that this unhappy sovereign's faith has never entirely been extinguished, and that Father Bresciani's early lessons have never been forgotten altogether. He has always shrunk from the sacrilege of a public communion at Easter when urged ou him by his Ministers as an act of policy, saying, 'No, I am bad enough, but not so bad as that. I leave such deeds to the Emperor Napoleon.' May we not hope that a scion of the gloricus Oatholic house of Victor Ammadeus, lost as he seems, may by the prayers of his ancestors and the saintly women of his family still surviving, be brought to a tardy repentance and reparation, the only reconciliation possible between Italy and the Holy See. - Cor. of Tablet.

The Units gives a list of Italian Monasteries chang-Turin Parliament, the latter complaining bitterly of the Vandalism which destroyed the works of art ex-

versionrg, and the hostile attitude of the Pore to-wards the Russian Government much assisted the Milutin party in their efforts for the execution of the moasure. However, the imperial ukase was printed in St. Petersburg, and was brought to Warsaw by General Milutin himself. According to this ukase of the 155 monasteries and 42 convents at present existing in Poland, 71 of the former and two of the latter, in which lived 318 monks and nuns, are entirely closed, and 39 monesteries with 614. monks, who more less participated in the insurrection, are to be treated in a similar manner.

The decree was carried out, not in a public and open manner, but the authorities, according to their old custom, executed their orders in the dead of the night, under the personal direction of the Minister of the Interior. Prince Czerkaski, an adherent of General Milutin, at the head of the police, repaired in all quietness to the religious honses which were ordered to be closed. The unlucky inhabitants were unceremoniously awakened from their sleep, were ordered to dress themssives immediately, and were apprehended by the police. The buildings were closed by the hand of Prince Czerkaski after the cells had been thoroughly searched, and the unfortunate monks were sent off by railway before break of day. The excitement respecting this exercise of arbitrary power is very great, and it is considered to be a very harsh measure, even if it is politically wise. The faith in the forgetfulness of the post is shaken, and this new midnight razzia amongst the hely men is looked upon as a direct attack on religipn, and as a parallel act to the midnight recruiting in January, 1862.

The purification of the officials, or rather the entire re-organisation; of the present administration, is now looked forward to, and with this object Milutin has already brought with him his appointment as civil head of the administration of the kingdom. The present Government commissions will for the future be styled departments, and the Senate will be converted into a court of appeal. How Count Berg will receive these changes cannot be imagined at present, but it is stated that Genral Trepoff has sent in his resignation in consequence of the nomination of Milutin as chief of the civil administration."

Another letter gives a few additional facts as follows: - " In Warsaw the decree was carried out in such a way that punctually at midniget a colonel with a number of troops, arrived at each of the religious houses indicated, assembled the monks read to them the order of the viceroy, and instructed them to be ready to leave for a foreign country by railway at half-past four. Of the 12 establishments here in Warsaw three have been spared, under the condition that they shall receive no more novices, and so by degrees they must die out. The other nine were suppressed in the manner findicated, and in some only two monks were left, in others three. Of these, the colonel selected one as the superior, the names having been indicated to him previously. By two o'clock the work had been executed throughout the city, and apparently throughout the entire country. At half-past four the monks were brought to the railway station in coaches, under a strong escort. The Adjutant-General, Baron Korff, was present, accompanied by a momerous staff, and superintended Lhuys as one of the fundamental principles of policy. Perugino and Pollajuolo ; and how clerks are inva- lic cause, in Southern Italy, and in this faith, their | ceived 150 roubles as traveling money. All passed | meeting of exhortation and prayer. It was a hard

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no better, is respectable, sensitive, or otherwise afraid of publicity-and so quietly arranges his fine, and walks off beyond the cogaizance of the press. Yet he cannot, to save him, imagine how or where he got tight!

This, gentle reader, is the nice little comedy that has been performed, there is the strongest reason to believe, in hundreds of cases during the last 3 months in the streets of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. What is the Dataria Stramonium all will now be anxious to know. Briefly, then, to inform them ! It is an alkaline extract, discovered by the celebrated Brandes, and taken from the berb known as Datura Stramonium, in England called the Thornapple, and in this country, the Jamestown Weed, from the immense quantities found in the vicinity of the old Virginian settlement. The French call it the Pomme Epineuse, or Stramonie, the Germans name it Stechapfel, in Italian it is known as Stramonie, and in Spanish as Estramonie. By some its origin is ascribed to this continent, where it is found in all rich soils containing manure, reluse, &c. But there scems little doubt that it is indiginous to Asia and South America, as Nuttal, an excellent au-thority, declares in the United States there is scarcely a duogheap where it does not wave in luxuriance easily detected by its rank, pungent smell, its shining green stalk and white flowers.

THE SANDCLUE

is another variety of the soothing and quioting applications with which we are about to be favoured. It has been known for a year or two in England, but was first seen in this country about a month ago, and is now quite popular with burglars and night prowlers-its true uses having just been found out by our police. It consists of a narrow case of strong cloth or canvas, about two and a half feet in length, compactly stuffed with sand to within six inches of its upper and open end. Where sand ceases, a strong cord is securely bound around it, leaving this unfilled end as a handle. This makes no noise when knocking against the pavement or a wall, but when swung by a stalwart pair of arms, descends with tremendous force upon the head of its victim, killing him instantly by concussion of the brain without concussion of the skull, and scarcely displacing a hair. Being three or four inches in diameter, by its weight it beats down even a policeman's locust from its guard, and leaves the officer momentarily at the mercy of his assailant. Then, after its work has been accomplished, is can be untied, emptied of its contents, and made to look like a harmless canvas case, thus destroying traces and suspicion, yet serviceable at any time for further use.

The first of these was captured some days since on Thirty-first street, near Ninth avenue on the person of a noted English burglar, and there is a certainty that in the freqsent highway robberies now occarring it is an effective instrument. Verily, the novelties of crime are rife among us, and our path way is strewn with the flowers and leaves of stramonium and arched with sandclubs. -N. Y. Sunday Mercury3

EMBABRASSING CIRCUMSTANCES .-- A story is told of a certain deacon, who was not au fait at speechmaking, but who was a pious man, and regularly attended church meetings. On one occasion the pastor of the society happening to be absent, it devolved upon the deacon to address the assembly, it being a

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE TANTIADV 6 1965

pill for him to swallow, but he made the attempt as follows:

"My Christian friends-I am not accustomed to speak in public, as you well know. You know my business is not such as you went allow in the to perform is the true remedy. If common sense demands what is the true remedy is, experience answers, BRISTOL'S suppose, that I keep a meal store in this city. I keep flour, corn, rys, oats, etc. I also, besides the store but nine-tenths of those give only temporary relief business, peddle some meal. I peddle in Boston, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dys-Charlestown, Cambridge, Watertown, Brighton, pepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with Charlestown, Cambridge, Watertown, Brighton, pepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with Chelses, etc.; and I sell it by the bushel, half-bushel mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the peck, half-peck, and even quart. Forever and ever, without end Amen."

This is excellent, and being true is worth telling; but we remember one that will match it, all about a deacon, too. Another deacon who was much in the habit of speaking, and who thought be must say something on all occasions, was blessed on a time with the first-born of his house; but, alas! it died in with the first-born of his house; but, alas! it died in with the first-born of his house; but, alas! it died in born all occasions are but, alas! it died in born all occasions are but, alas! it died in born all occasions are but, alas! it died in born all occasions are but, alas! it died in born all occasions are but, alas! it died in born all occasions are but and with the first-born of the further are but and the first occasion are but babyhood! At the hour appointed for the funeral, In all cases arising from or aggravated by im the bereaved father, on descending from his chamber pure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should the bereaved father, on descending from his chamber where he had been weeping by himself, was surprised at the larger number of friends in attendance. The house and yard were full. Touched by this mark of Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, at the larger number of friends in attendance. The house and yard were full. Touched by this mark of sympathy and respect, and looking around on the crowd he stammered, 'Neighbors and Christian friends, I thank you for your numerous attendance; and, really, I-I-am sorry it wasn't a larger child !'

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy ; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Toroat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Sold at 35 cents a box. lm

Decomber 2, 1864.

WHAT THEY SAY .- Go to business men for reliable

facts. Read the testimony of a merchant. "Lagrange, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1961. Mesars. Henry & Co. Your agent left with me a short time ago two dozen bottles of Downs' Elizir. I have sold it all and want more. It is the best lung medicine I ever hal.

H. B. ROBINSON." When dealers speak in its praise, and physicians recommend it, it must por less some virtue. Its sale is constantly on the inclusse. It is warranted to oure coughs and colds.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St Montreal, C. E. • . lm

December 2, 1864.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH

PLEURISY.

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. Brunet, Esq., Druggist, &c., Pont St. Roch Street, Quebec :

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have been completely cured of a very severe Pleurisy, which I had neglected, and by the use of only three bottles of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIRLA, which I bought at your establishment in Valier Street.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours, J. B. ALEXIS DORVAL,

Inspector of Timber. Agents for Montreal, Devins& Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault & 471 Son.

MURBAR & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. -- It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to ones countrywomen. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (for twenty

WHAT IS YOUR AILMENT - A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, patient, more rapidly than the disease. Not so BRISTUL'S SUGAR-OOATED PILLS, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. if the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Camp-bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

WISTAR'S WILD CAERRY BALSAM.-This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their make use of this unequalled remedy.

EXERCISE .- The ancient Grecians were noted of their agility, strength, and great powers of the transfer agility, strength, and great powers of transfer agility, strength, and great powers agility, strength, and great ercise. The Americans, unfortunately, have but little taste for this method of retaining their health or building up a broken constitution; hence the great prevalence of weak, sickly, and delicate men and women. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will in a great measure palliate this want of exercise, by giving great strength to the digestive organs, hence producing a good appetite and a vigorous feeling of body. A moderate degree of exercise, however, used in connection with the Bitters, is much better ; the most desperate case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, yielding quickly to their beneficial influence. All druggists and dea-lers in medicines have these Eitters for sale.

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

A NECESSITY.-In every house, is a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment. A burn, a bruise, a tooth-ache that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured. A wise man will take every precention against accident, so that the time of need will find him well prepared with a remeay. See advertisement in another column for the disorders for which the Liniment is a specific.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E. November 2, 1864. lm

NEW DRUG STORE .-- The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public of the St. Jeseph Suburbs that he has OPENED a branch of his Establishment, with a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil, Burning Fluid, &c., &c., at

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PRICE-25 Cents, 50 Cents, and 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal Street, Waterbury, Vt. ERMO ¥ READ These Certificates : Montreal, April Sth, 1860 Messra. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs

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ALSAMIC		NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.
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es to give satisfac-	Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock-) ville, Kingeton, Belleville, Toronto,	with a large number of Miscellaneous.
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multital v. 2.	men, and emiuent personages, have lent their names	Montreal,	lic and all Bowel Com-	FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT	Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly
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OF PATRICK HART, Shoemaker, by his daughter	duced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.	would not be without it in the house for any	other similar medicine.	severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you	NEW WORKS IN PRESS.
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sisters who were in Oanada when last heard from,	upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred be-	fections of the head	once more rapid in its operation, and more	Messre. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Gentlemen-	and other Tales. Translated from the Billip II.,
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A young woman provided with a first-class Diplo mawants a situation as Teacher in a school, or in a	chitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of	Liniment, I am happy	of its remedial proper- ties and magical ef-	is now well. I have since recommonded the Del	gut edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.
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Address to WILLIAM O'BRIEN,	Established 1859.		DIARRHŒA,	of age, was taken with Whoping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for 'ar	Old and New; or, Tuste versus Fashion
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lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H.	HENRI N. GRAI, Olemist.	accidently got a nee-		use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow-	1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Manufact
and none other. Agents for Montreal :- Devins & Bolton, Lamp-	English Toilet Soaps. HENRY R. GRAY, Ohemist.	wife used Henry's Ver- mont Liniment, having	SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT,	1 08 DDIes (lesuits. 1 am sure that such Conndiana an	The Cottage and Parlor Library.
necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water,	ets. Pomades, &c., and a large assortment of best	py to state that my	BRUISES and	pletely restored to kealth. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the	INDIA DALIVING, BY Pather De Smet
of sharing and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is	Pinnud's, Rimmel's und Jules Hauel's Perlumery ; Rimmel's Eau de Brau;e, Bandoline, Oosmetics, Sach-	Chemist. Montreal. Sir—I am most hap-	BURNS, SCALDS,	taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four boules I was com-	Wiseman. 1200, cloth, \$1,00.
efficacions in taking the sting out of the operation	CHRISTMAS PRESENTS LUBIN'S,	Mr Henry R. Gray,	HEADACHE,	ertion occasioned. At this juncture I communed	of the state of th
mouchoir an exhilerating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally	HEART R. ORAT, OREMIST.	South Granby, C.W.	NEURALGIÁ, TOOTH-ACHE,	could walk but a few steps without resting to reco- ver from the pain and fatigue which so slight an ex-	\$2,50; half calf or morocco, 3,50.
Nor are the ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embroidered	Essences, in great variety. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.	I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL.	RHEUMATISM,	summer or winter. In October the symptons in- creased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I	line Br Flop TD Million of the Catho-
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years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish	CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY.	and for which blessing	pany each bottie. It	ed with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied	gilt, 1,75.

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	HOOFLAND'S	Monereal, Dec S, 1864. 4w.	Recollet Church)	HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of
Advantages' to Fire Insurers,		O MATTHEWS	MONTREAL,	Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provision Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and othe
The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of	GERMAN BITTERS,	S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR,	Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand :	Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Ja maica Spicits, Syrups, &c., &c.
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5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances ef- ected for a term of years.	them,	suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount.	M. O'GORMAN,	NEW CANADIAN
he Directors Invite Altention to a few of the Advan-	Than any other article in the market.	N.B-NEWEST STYLES and sound material	Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,	
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tip. 2nd. Moderate Premiums.	To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.	and Notre Dame Streets. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.	57 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.	MONTREAL.
3rd. Small Charge for Management.	HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,		OARS MADE TO ORDER.	M. J. respectfully bega the public to call at his e
4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal	Will Care every Case o	THE SUBSURIBER begs leave to inform his Gus- tomers and the Public that he has just received, a	5 SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE	tablishment where he will constantly have on han COFFINS of every description, either in Wood
terpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured	Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the	a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of-	MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,	Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.
nounting to TWO. THIRDS of their net amount,	Kidneys, and Diseases arising from	YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER,		April 1, 1004.
ery five years, to Policies then two entire years in istence.	a disordered Stomach.		Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,	HOUSE FOR SALE,
H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.	Observe the following Symptoms:	OOLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-	CONVEYANCER, &c.,	On very reasonable Terms. Apply to
February 1, 1864. 12m.	Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive	SIONS, FLOUR	MORRISBURG, C, W.	FABIEN PAINCHOUD,
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e BOSTON PILOT, for 3d.,	Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart- burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight	SALT FISH, &c., &c.	HEYDEN & DEFOE,	August 4, 1004.
At FORD'S News Agency.	in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink-	Country Merchants would do well to give him a	BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,	COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF
ISH AMERICAN, for 2]d., RUE WITNESS, METROPOLITAN RECORD,	ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head,	call at 128 Commissioner Street.	Solicitors in Chancery,	LIME.
Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, BROWNSON'S VIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.	Hurried and Difficult	N. SHANNON.	CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO	MR. COE has received the following letter from th Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mon
ny British or American Magazine, Review, or	Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen-	Montreal, May 25, 1864. 12m.	AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronio Savings' Bank,	treat :
repaper, will, if required, be left at the Residence office of any person in the City wilhout any addi-	sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi- sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever	WILLIAM H. HODSON,	No. 74, CHURCH STREET,	Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir,-Having been appointed Superintendent, Ia
al charge. At FORD'S News Agency.	and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency	ARCHITECT,	TORONTO.	Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishon's Pala
Corner Great St. James and St. John Streets,	of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side,	No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.	L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFON	Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, M Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate
Monifeat. Lugust 11.	Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the	Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at	Augast 25, 1864. 12m.	Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizin effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether
	Head, Burning in	moderate charges.	C. F. FRASER,	really deserved the high reputation in which it we commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability
NEW POEMS. Y C. HEAVYSEGE (AUTHOR OF 'SAUL.')	the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression	Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.	Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,	or widely advertised articles.] But now. Sir. I deep
TO, HEAVISEGE (AUTHOR OF SAUL.)	of Spirits.	Autilear, may 20, 1005. 12m.	NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,	it my duty to assure you that the success of the Si per-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, an
SSRS. DAWSON BROTHERS have great pleas	REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT	O. J. DEVLIN,	BROCKVILLE, C. W.	that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren lan
in announcing that Mr. Heavysege's NEW EM, "JEPTHAH'S DAUGHTER," will be pub-	ALCOHOLIC,	NOTARY PUBLIC.	Collections wade in all parts of Western Canada.	With potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portio
d on the 13th instant. has been got up in the very best style of London	CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,	• OFFICE: 32 Lutle St. James Street,	REPERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal	kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super Pho
kmanship, printed on tinted paper, and bound	And Can't make Drunkards,	•	M. P. Ryan, Esq., " James O'Brien, Esq., "	phate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plumanured with this latter substance was far more
ncy cloth, beveled gilt side and edges. ice \$1.	But is the Best Tonic in the World.	MONTREAL.		abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully to
present could be more appropriate for the ap-	From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist	B. DEVLIN,	DDTAMATIA	days earlier than the crops manured with compo and salt. I have used the Super-Phosubate with
obing Christmas Season. DAWSON BROS.,	Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North	ADVOCATE,	BRISTOL'S	equal success on enions, cabbages, beans and pea The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is on
No. 23, Great St. James Street.	** * * * * * * * *	Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.		OI the most powerful and economical fartilizers know
ontrea!, Dec. 8, 1864.	I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favor- ably for a number of years. I have used them in			for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force a sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable mu
	my own family, and have been so pleased with their	J. J. CURRAN,		nure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growt and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommen
T well-known FARM situated in the PARISH	effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a	ADVOCATE No. 40 Little St. James Street,		IL LOO LIGHLY to Gardeners and others convinced on
T. LAURENT, containing 170 ARHENTS, to b	strikingly beneficial manner I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling	MONTREAL.		am that they will be well pleased with it. Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fe
THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the	the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for	THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,		tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be. Sir.
r necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings.	which they are recommended to these Bitters, know- ing from experience that my recommendations will	THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., Advocate,		Your very humble servant, T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.
Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Tur-	he anatoined I do this more cheerfully as Hoof.	Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St.		For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.
r particulars, apply to	is 'not a rum drink.'-Yours truly.	FEMALE INSTITUTION,		
P. CARROLL, Esq., Tannery Weat	LÉVI G. BECK.	FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,		BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
to the Proprietor,	From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th	ST. DENIS STREET,	AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.
St. Laurent	Baptist Church : Dr. Jackson -Dear Sir-I have been frequently	ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL.		
Luguat 11, 1864.	requested to connect my name with commendations	THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL were RESUMED on Thursday, the 22nd September.	(Vegetable) 👝	
La Las line Doufumo of the Amo	practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in	a rearous; and sand Debremoer.		

그는 사람은 전문을 위한 것을 가지 않는 것을 가지 않는 것을 많다. 문법한 것을 가 없었다.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

THIS exquisito Perfume is prepared direct from BLOOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing ragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible ;while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, mparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For

FAINTING TURNS, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, AND HYSTERIA,

t is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of ashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, ... Ouba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for oft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and per-manency, has no equal. It will also remove from ; skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUN BURN, FRECKLES, AND

PIMPLES

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

Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-AT& LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Prepared only by

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

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

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

Dr. U. 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. Oburch, Philadelphia.

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

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

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

New Rochelle, N.Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson -Dear Sir-I feel it a pleasuro 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 torment-ing disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS. carnot be surpassed.

PRICE-\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

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

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da, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. Jac. 14, 1865. 12m.

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March 27 1864.

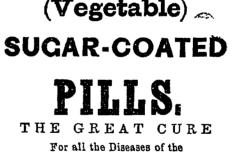
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Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

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

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

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by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for

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MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF

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

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions: It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

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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, Bilions Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

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