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## VOL. XV.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

# No. 19.

# JUSTICE AND MERCY; THE FEAST OF ALL-HALLOWS.

#### CHAPTER XIX.

Practical proofs of whether Flora allowed religion to have any effect on her conduct to her fellow creatures and the fulfilment of her duty to God, was to be afforded sooner than herself or the proud zealot, Mrs. Somers, were either of them were aware of, and, ere long, that pharisaical dame was obliged to own the unwelcome truth, that, shocked as she had been at Miss Douglas's obstinacy in relusing to own that she was one of the vilest of sinners, and her want of humitity in boldly declaring that she would never pray to be despised, she was, nevertheless, a very good person, as the world goes, ay, and rather better than the rest of the world, proud lady ! if you would but own the whole truth ;for, without suy work of supererogation being performed, or austere fasts, or acts of penance, or long hours given to prayer and ineditation, our Flora yet managed to and her neighbor and give to God His due, without any of that mand lin, pharisateal pretence which we so often meet with in the self-righteous persons we encounter in our path through life.

To little Alice the had become tenderly attached; there was a depth of feeling to the heart of this neglected child, which needed only to be awakened to render it susceptible of the finest emotions; and, as may be supposed, her stepmother's training was fur from likely to eradicate any faults which might have occurred in the for mer training of a child whose disposition and character were naturally proud and sensitive :-and, when stung to the quick by unmerited reproof, when severely corrected for some childish failing, instead of resolving to do better for the future, it not unfrequently happened that the spirit of opposition was raised, and, far from being checked or awed by her stepmother's authority, she inwardly determined not even to try to amend the minor failings for which she was so severely chasused.

On one bright suitry summer's day, long after the return of the family to London, the poor child, for some trivial fault towards her elder balt sister, had been, as usual, punished with severity, and seut to bed without either tes or supper, and had wept herself to sleep in Flora's arus. Gladly, indeed, would our heroice liave deprived herself of her own comfortable meal; but the orders of the stepmother were too strict. and she kept, indeed, too sharp a look-out for them to be evaluad ; and, with a deep feeling of pity for the poor little girl, she could only afford her sympathy and advice, and do her best to undo, in her private intercourse with her, the ili effects of the stepmother's unjustifiable barshness. During the night the child awoke, complained of thirst and heat, also of stokness; and, to her great alarm, Biora found that ene was in a high fever. Her first care in the morning was to acquaint Mrs. Somers with the ittle girl's condtion, who treated it lightly, told Flora she frightened herself unnecessarily about the child, whom she was doing mer best to spoil ; and at leagth promised her that if she did not mend during the day, she would send for advice by night. During the whole day Flora kept watch by the lattle sufferer's bedside, who, with her feverish hand locked in her own, pratiled away with the simplicity of childhood of what she called old times, when maining fived ; and thus spoke of the arrival of her stepmother into the household. "I had never seen my stepmother but twice before main ma's death. She had been a widow some time before minima knew her, but I can remember one us raing, when she had been dead about four mouths, I had gone into the parlor. and was crying over a new book she had given me the day before her death, when my faiber entered, my stepmother leaning on his arm, and that it shall be in your arms ?- then I shall die advancing to me, he said :

trials.' I felt, Miss Douglas,' continued Alice, ant, dear Miss Douglas ?' exclaimed Alice ;- | day,' replied Flora : 'she will soon be your mo- | my recovery, I have prayed very accessly this 'you will not forget the promise you have made ther, for you are now going to your eternal morning.' as if my beart would break when she look away home.' my dear mother's gift; but a few days later I me." was in the garden, and had gathered a bouquet as

'I will be back in a few minutes, love, and stay by you till you are better,' replied Flora, usual, intending to go and throw the flowers on [ mamma's grave, beside which I went to pray almost daily. I had just pulled three or four moss of the signs and evident annoyance of Mr. Selwyn. Following both Mrs. Somers and Flora roses, and was adding them to my nosegay, when to the dining-room, his first words were addressmy arm was rudely thrust aside, and I was aned to the latter, to whom he said,---grily asked what I meant by daring to pull the flowers without asking permission ?" I staggered,

' Upon no account, Miss Douglas, must you again enter the sick-room : this poor child is seized with smallpox, and 1 fear, from the present ceived as she spoke, and I replied, 'I was doing state of the symptoms, that the case may prove a bad one."

\* Smallpox ?' ejaculated the, female Tartufe and the two rosy young ladies in one breath .--Elcavens ! is it possible smallnox is in the house !' tue young ladies adding, ' Mamma, we must leave home directly. I vow 1 could never hold up my head again, were my face marked with that terrible disease."

. Certainly, my loves, you must both leave immediately, and I must write and tell your father what is the matter with that unfortunate child; a not hazerd my own life and health by going min one of the starry host, or the smallest flower of that sick-room at all."

· Poor child ! poor child f' said the worthy doctor, with a deep sigh; 'I will look out a curse for her, Mrs. Somers, for she must be well and carefully extended; and even then I will not an- levery apartment, and unperceptibly a sense of done. swer for her life."

doctor, she said, ' Mr. Selwyn, I am very fond of this poor child, and have or ourised her that I will stay with her till she recovers; danger or not 1 cannot leave her."

Mr. Selwyn stared in some surprise at the slight elegant young woman who addressed him, as if he thought she herself needed care; and

it might be, too, with a fear lest those lovely features, and the beauty of the complexion of her who spoke, should be married by attendance on the little sufferer, that he replied-

But indeed you must not, Miss Douglas ; this poor child will soon scarcely know who watches by her if, as I fear, the complaint is very severe in its attack. You must beware ; your own life may pay the penalty, or if not your life, your countenance may bear the ravages of this dreadful malady."

Flora. I am quite woman enough to feel such [glazed eye, and the angel of death chaimed for a result as that to which your words noint : nevertheless, I cannot resolve to have this poor child, perhaps to divin the prosof a stranger ; I have loved her. One low sigh again broke on to give Flora a really warm invitation to make will be her nurse." The doctor surveyed with admiration the retreating form of the beautiful and heroic young woman; as she spoke, the Tartufe, keenly felt the mule reproach conveyed in the almost contemptuous sinile with which he bade adieu to her daughters; but she made to observation except --· Miss Douglas is a very stange young woman, very heroic, and capable of generous actions, as you now see ; for Lam a great discerner of character, and have long seen this, and monifered, too, that there can be so much that is bright and worthy of admiration in one who is really very proud and holds very peculiar opinious." · Miss Douglas is an angel, madam, and an ornament to her sex,' replied the doctor : 'I only grieve that the fine qualities of her noble beart are leading her to throw away the personal gifts with which she is so largely endowed, or perhaps even her life itself," he added, as he strode haugh tily out of the room."

" And when there, oh, how I will pray for you who have never left me through this fearful illkissing the child as she spoke, perfectly heedless ness! But papa, where is he? is he too afraid will have no cause for confusion at any avowal to see his child before she dies?'

"He has not been able to leave his business, love; he has been away several days,' replied not yet summoned courage to ask for a look-Flora, unwilling to own the truth, that even ling-glass : tell me, my dear sir, am I much althe father feared to enter that infectious room. | tereil.'

Mr. Selwyn went away that evening fully aware that the shadow of death was now fluting over that seamed, scarred face, and conscious too that the beautiful and amiable Elora would, conduct ; but'-he hesitated-'do not, I pray ere many hours had clapsed, be likewise suffering you, make me announce unpleasant tidings; under the malady.

The sun had set, and the moon had risen in all its spleodor; it was a lovely August night, and through the parted curtains of the window, Flora could see it sailing high in the heavens aunidst countless myriads of stars, whilst beyond the tall tops of trees which skirted the heath nurse held out to her. (for the family resided at Hampstead) might be seen waring to and fro in the night breeze. It ourse must be provided for her at once. I must was a night without a shade or cloud to shroud God's will be done.' earth, and the glimmer of the wax toper was faintly discernible in the long line of silvery radiance which flooded the room. All in the house was as husbed and still as if death reigned in awe stole over the naturally strong mind of Fiora rose from her soat, and advancing to the Flora. " Yet, why fear ?' she said to herself ; the angel of death is spreading his wings over an innucent child. Would that all death-beds were like unto hers !?

Suddenly a deep sigh burst forth, and the violent convulsion which seized the frame of the child shook the bed whereon she lay.

'Ilush !' whispered Alice, when that strong coavulsion had passed away; 'it seems to me that I hear mamma's voice calling me, and such bright spirits seem standing around me that I have no fear.' Then she murmured, 'God will nrotect and bless you, my own dear second mother, for such you have been to me,' and now repeated the words, ' Jesus and Mary help me in this my agony.'

Flora arose, and guided the hand in its effort to make the sign of the cross; it was the last act of expiring nature ; the breath grew fainter, 'I am in the hands of God, sir,' calmly replied and the film gathered still more thickly over the human affection.

"Nay, dear Miss Douglas,' replied Mr. Selwyn, ' you have been so good, so much su-

perior to your sex in general, that I am sure you you may choose to make.' 'I speak the truth,' replied Flora ; 'I have

'Not as much as I feared you would be; yet I may not disguise the truth. Great will be your reward, dear Miss Douglas, for your noble imagine the very worst, and then let nurse bring you the glass.

Flora covered her hands for a few moments : the doctor saw the eyes closed, and the lips moved as in prayer; then she steadily surveyed her wofully altered countenance in the glass the

"Take it away, nurse !" she said, after a moment's pause ; 'it is now a plan old face, but

She sighed. Mr. Selwyn thought it wou." he natural had she wept. Ah, poor Ftora; she thought at that moment of Sir Godfrey, and the wreck of all her hopes; yet, like a true-hearted woman, she did not repeat of what she had

#### CHAPTER XXI.

Steadily, though slowly, poor Flora regained her health and strength, and even Mrs. Somers could not withhold her meed of admiration at the perfect forgetfulness of self which marked her character; and yet-strange perversity of the human heart-she always protested, when m the company of her friends, that she could not understand how so proud a person as Miss Douglas could be so good, adding, ' Poor thing 1 1 pity her when 1 think of what she was-so really beautiful-and see what she now is ; ber face so seamed and scarred, all out of love for that unfortunate wayward little Alice, who would have been a sad trial to me had she fived.?

Alas ! this wretched worldly woman, who thought herself so good, did not look below the surface of things, and could not see that Flora was actuated by any higher motive than mere

Cold-hearted and selfish as the whole family

"Alice, this lady is my wife, and you must call her mother, and obey and love her as such.

" Perhaps,' continued Alice, " I did not please her by my looks, for I felt as if my heart would burst when I thought of my own dear dead mother ; but I remember I tried to smile through my tears, and said I would do all I could to please her; but, seeching the book out of my ced. band, she harshly inquired if it was that nonserve I had been crying over? Alding, 'l' so, this must not occur again. I answered 'Yes.' It Was one of the stones in Madame de Genis' "Tales of the Castle' I had been reading, and you." to my surprise she immediately said to my father---

Arthur, I shall take this book away from her. I never choose to let young people read any gave his orders, and, when leaving the sick room have I been to keep you here.' work of fatton that moves them to tears. Let requested Flora to accompany hun. "them weep over their faults-not over imaginary But you will come back directly, will you

mired Flora. The naivele of the answer amused our herome in no small degree, as, looking archly up, Alice replied-

Miss Douglas, have entered my room."

I feared you might think it your duty to tell my stepmother, and I could not live without my books ; but now-'

Miss Douglas, almost atunned by the blow I re-

no harm ; I was taking the flowers to lay on dear

mamina's grave, as I had always done since her

death; and my father knew that I had done so.

My stepmother then pulled me to her, told me

it was mere sentimental nonsense to do anything

of the sort : that it was folly to fancy I honored

the remains of my mother by throwing flowers

on her grave; auding, sternly, 'Now never re-

peat this sort of thing again. I fear I shall

have hard work, Alice, in getting such romantic

trash out of eour head ; your poor toolish mother

was letting you grow up very proud and very ro-

mantic, but you must be guided by me in all

things. Read no more works of imagination,

and become less romainic, and we shall be able

to tell your father presendy that you have be-

come quite a humble, docile child." I made no

answer, Miss Douglas, for I positively leared my

stepmother ; but, as I turned away, I inwardly

resolved that I would never become humble in

her fashion ; and as to reading works of imagina-

tion, I have the ' Evenings at Home,' and Miss

Edgeworth's works, and Mrs. Barbauld's, all to

a sly corner which she has never found out-av.

and 'Robinson Crusoe's and 'Tales of the Genis'

as well; and I take them to bed and read them

before e get up every morning, and hide them be-

'And your morning prayers, Alice, dear-

what of them? I hope they are not forgotten,'

said Flora, scarcely able to repress a smile at the

little girl's enumeration of the books which

' No, indeed,' replied Alice ; ' every morning,

directly I awake, I jump out of bed, and, kneel

ing down, say my prayers, as my dear mother

always told me to do; then I read, but always

lay my books aside before Jemima, or even you,

"And why have you hid them from me ?" in-

she had hid so carefully from her stepmother.

fore I leave my room."

. Well, what of the present ? asked Flora ;she could not divine the expression which Allee's features then wore.

There was a puse of a few moments. Alice seemed as if she strove to gother strength to speak ; then a dark shadow seemed to pass over that still childish countenance ; the lins moved, but no sound was uttered : for a moment she forgot, as it were, the presence of her only carthly friend; then the cloud chared away, the lips parted in a pleasant smile, the brite fingers grasped the hand of Flora more clusely, and she marinured in a low whisper the words-

"I mind nothing now, because I shall die soon, and be with my own dear mother aga n." To rally the child, Flora telt was inno-sible : no avantoin of approaching dissolution was to be seen, still the cuild gave utterance to those words with as after an absence of fear, and seemingly as conscious of her approaching doora as a person three times her age might be sup-

posed to be on feeling the hand of death unon him.

Again the little hot fingers twisted them selves around those of Flora, and now she murinused-

"I feel very ill; but when I get worse, and die, will you promise me, dear Miss Douglas, so happily."

fif it should please God to take you to himself so early, Alice, I promise you that I will

not leave you, replied E ora : "but there is no reason to fear that anything particular is the matter with you."

An incredulous glance was her only answer, and at that moment the ductor, whom Mrs. Somers had unwillingly sent for, was announ-

There is nothing of any consequence the matter, I am sure, Mr. Selwyn,' exclaimed Mrs. Somers; 'bet Miss Douglas was so very much alarmed, that at last I consented to send for

To the evident surprise of Mrs. Somers, no answer was retuined, and with a somewhat grave expression of countenance, the worthy gentleman

#### CHAPTER XX.

At length the dreadful in daily which had soized upon Alice, approached the crisis. No one but Flora was with her; she never left the room-her food being left at the door. The young ladies had left the house, as we have al ready said; the Tartufe remained, indeed, in compliance with the wishes of her busband, but took special care that not even the servant who was commissioned to attend at Flora's door, as the hour for each meal approached, should be admitted to her presence.

The disease was of the most virulent nature : at length Alice became blind : still the fevered hand was held out to grasp that of Flora, and no complaint, no morinur escaped her lins whilst ber friend sat nationaly by.

But one day Mr. Selwyn entered, and foun i Flora looking more languid than usual; the child, too, was evidently near the end of her Flora within his own, the good doctor said, . You need rest and quiet, you are yourself becoming ill."

. The blind child heard the words, and classing her wasted hands together, she exclaimed : Leave me, dear Miss D uglas ; how setfish his hand, she exclaimed-

prayer to our Lady which I taught you yester- what, after a fervent thankagiving to God for his dealings; and although the feit the hand of

his own the soul of a child taken, in Heaven's Hun who gave it.

With reverent care Flora withdrew the arm with which she had supported the child, and rung the bell for a woman who was to be in the house to assist Flora when all was over .--Speedily did they perform the last said duties, and then Flora requested the nurse to accompany her to her own room, and help her to undress. The symptoms that precede the complaint had, she already knew, commenced ; yet, with the fortitude of a courageous woman, the would not relignish her charge until all was over. Then, telling the woman that she should Paris. be simply compensated for any troubly she might occasion her, she off-red up her prayers to God, preluding them with a fervent act of resignation | graceful, the auburn hair, and deep blue - es to His ever-adorable will.

When Mr. Selwyn entered the house in the morning, he found it, as he truly surmised, the abode both of death and suckness, and ne trembled as he beheld the beautiful Flora struggling under this most fearful malady; yet he had nones-for his experienced judgment detected anuffected admiration of what he called Fiora's favorable symptoms, which did not exist in the heroic conduct; and his friend had no, by the case of Alice. But still the face,' thought the worthy man, " that beautiful face, will for ever dinary virtues of his wife and step daughters, uave lost us charm !?

Tenderly as a fond father did he watch over her, carclully noting every alternation in the complaint till the crisis had passed : and then. with real joy depicted in his nuble countenance, tious lest he should give pain unnecessarily, the he one morning whispered to her the words .- .

. You are out of danger, most heroic and noble of women; we shall yet, with God's blessing sare you.'

Flora could not speak, but only rmiled her thanks, and pressed more warmly the hand of the good doctor in taken of her gratitude.

The next visi , she had regain-d her sight, and could speak her thanks for his care; but mortal career ; and taking the fevered hand of the worthy man could not repress the mini-ture which sprang to his eyes as he looked upon that altered, di-figured countenance.

A few mornings later she sat up, arrayed in a loose dressing gown, when he entered ; and returning with warmth the affectionate pressure of September afternion, a carringe drove up to the

Doctor I am a very weak, imperfect crea-

an the second and second

really were, they were not so ulterly lost to a own mercy, from the tyranay of those who should sense of what was really just and proper as not that unearthis silence, and the golden fillet which their house her home uptil she should have bound an immortal soul to its earthly tabernacle, thoroughly recovered her health and strength, was burst asunder, and the spirit returned to as also till she had beard of a situation ; and. moreover, really treated her as one of themselves. On one fine autumn evening it happened that Mr. Somers did not return home alone, but was accompanied by a gentleman, the tones of whose voice struck on Flora's ear as strangely familiar: yet. when the stranger entered the dining room, she was at a loss to tell when or where she had seen hun till introduced to her by the usure of Macdonald, she recognized the bluff old gentleman who had rebused Miss Jeroima for the discourteous way that young lady had sooken of herself when on the deck of the steamer on their way to

> The old geatleman rubbed his eyes as though he did not see clearly ; the figure, so stender yet so fringed with those dark lashes, were the same, so was the voice; but yet Miss Douglas was 80 unlike the Miss Dougles who had so charmed him, that he could scarcely believe the same being was before him.

Mr. Somers had, however, spoken in terms of way, forgotten to rally hun as to the extraorwho, it appeared, were right willing to let a strauger carry off the palm of heroisin, and glad indeed to depute ber to serve in their place. -Nervously sensitive, however, and always cangood old gentleman endeavored to conceal the surprise he felt at the change in Flora's accearance, and merely congratulated her on her recovery; adding that when she felt fierself restored to health and strength, he should be glad if she would visit himself and a maiden sister who kept house for him at Clinhim: and that she might command his services is any way in which they could be made available. Flora immediately begged that he would remember her should any of his friends require a governess; to which he yielded a willing assort, and mey parted mutually pleased with each other. The mouth

About a week had elapsed when, late one fine good old banker's counting house in Lainbard street. Qane like an old lasmoued man was No, dearest, be still, and say that short tare, and am almost ashanned to tell you for Archibald Macdonald-precise and regularinal wey aver the ver Aufbit ant requires to the mental and and

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 24, 1865

be conducted by others whilst he was at all able before her eyes she beheld herselt as she was gentleman, somewhat past the prime of life, but | in the glass which was suspended over the mantel of a handsome and prepossessing appearance, de- shelf against which she leaned. Then gazscended from the carriage, and entered into conversation with the banker respecting his accounts with the bank; the former accepting an invitawhere Mr. Macdonald ruralised in a style of elegant simplicity.

and the state of the state of the

"By the way, before we part,' exclaimed the banker, returning with interest the warm grasp of his friend's hand, 'I want to enlist your sym- and-twenty years have passed. Look at me,' pathies in behalt of an amable and accomplished she continued, 'contrast this plain, old face, young friend of mine, who will shortly be in marked alike by the trace of sickness and of quest of a situation as governess. I felt a great trial, and remember that it is not to the Flora of interest for her when I first saw her, because she is of Scotch extraction. Her story is a longer one than I can tell you at present; suffice it to say, that through nobly attending the last moments of a child she was educating, when its own relations had fled from the infectious room, my really lovely young friend has lost her beauty : the trace of the hideous small-pox will ab, no ! I sought an intelligent companion, a always rest on the countenance of poor Miss good and virtuous woman, and such I find in Douglas.'

Of whom do you speak ?' exclaimed his friend who was none other, gentle reader, than Sir Lady Harcourt, and ere three days have elapsed Godfrey Harcourt. 'My good sir, be quick, if Miss Macdonald will consent kindly to bear them. From every town in the diocese of Armagh tell me, is the name of the lady to whom you allude Flora Douglas ?- if so, I have searched Elms.' for her many months without avail."

'Certainly it is,' replied Mr. Macdonald. much surprised at the effect his announcement hand which he held in his own, and the grateful should not be outdone in advancing the great work had made on the baronet, whose hand shook expression of Flora's countenance, said as within his own, whilst a moisture was perceptible in his eyes; 'Right glad am I, too, to have found a triend for her; and as she is to spend a week with us at Clapham, and will be with us to-morrow, you can meet one who it appears is an old protegee at my house."

"Poor Flora !? repeated the baronet, with a deep sigh, adding, 'I cannot wait till to-morrow, my good friend, I must see her at once-this very night. I will tell you a secret, Macdonald. Had she been of a less truly noble character, Flora Douglas would long since have been Lady Harcourt, the beautiful and beloved mistress of the Elms. I must see her this very night.'

'My good friend,' replied the banker, ' you will not see her to-night; she is located in a face of Flora Douglas ere it was disfigured by ed casket.' that terrible malady.'

Sir Godfrey was too much overcome to speak, except to yield assent to the good banker's pro- | posals, and to promise to be with him on the afternoon of the following day.

. . .

Early in the morning our heroise arrived at the pleasant abode of Mr. Macdonald, and was received with affectionate warmth by his sister, a lady of perhaps some five-and-forty years of | travelling companion of Flora.

to occupy his accustomed seat in the banking- old, and then, scarcely conscious of the action, ing to the dictates of their conscience. Humble house. But to return from our digression. A she sought the reflection of her own countenance chapels were built more like barns than Christian ing steadfastly in the face of Sir Godfrey, she s id,

'There was a time, best of friends, when I was considered largely endowed with the perisbtion to spend the following evening at Clapham, able gift of beauty; since last you saw me, the dacgerous gift-evanescent, Sir Godfrey, as is the April sunshine-has fled away. Some years too, have passed, and the blooming girl is now a thoughiful woman, over whose head some sixformer days that you now make so noble an offer. Ab, no ! I should wrong you by accepting it, when there are the young and the beautiful to make you happy.'

'Bui, Flora,' replied the baronet, 'mistake menot; think not that it was for the passing gift of beauty that I claimed you for my bride; you. I take no denial,' he added, seeing she you company, we will leave London for the

What more could Flora say? The baronet had met her at all points, and the pressure of the the Colonies for tickets, and those w o are at home clearly as words could speak that he was accepted.

Flora to the Elms, and the good old banker monument erected at the place where St. Patrick himself accepting an invitation to a certain event drai - France view and be a national cathewhich would inevitably take place before the ensung Advent.

All was yet mystery to Flora as to how her character had been cleared from the dark suspicions which the malignity of Inez had contrived to throw around it; but she had to exercise patience as to this point till she saw Sir Godfrey alone. She feit, however, supremely happy, and when she stood before her glass ere she retired to rest, she thus soliloquized-

'My fleeting, perisbable beauty has faded family in whose presence you would scarcely away-it is as if it had never, never been, save like to meet her. They have done their best to to show me that I was not loved for the transimake her happy lately, but what of that? It is tory gift, and how a wreck may be made of wo-Sir Godfrey was about to interrupt him; 'you beauty which I once, perhaps, too highly treawill meet me here to-morrow, and we will drive | sured, to deck my now plain and homely counteover to Clapham; but you must prepare for a nance in smiles, that I may show to all mankind fearful alteration, if, like me, you ever saw the that a cheerful heart beats beneath the unadorn-

Thus speaking, Flora threw herself on her knees, and offered to God the incense of a grateful and a loving heart.

CHAPTER XXII.

Ere the week had esapsed, the old mansion, the Elms, rung with the cheering voices and light laughter of happy hearts.

The little party had arrived in good health,-Elinor too happy to be of use in becoming the

Lady Harcourt was now broken down by age age-an amiable spinster who led a single life m choice, and who had always enlightened and cheered the homes of all those who were eyes filed with tears as she again pressed Flora fortunate enough occasionally to be able to lure | to her bosom ; and for some time the efforts of our her from her good brother's bachelor residence | herome to still ber reproaches of her own conduct were utterly vain. as she laughingly termed it. 'Dearest Flora, you have had so much to suf-Miss Elinor was beloved by all who knew her; with the very children whom she at times | fer, but try and forgive all for the sake of Godgathered around her, she was like some tender | trey. Ah,' she added, ' little indeed did I think that my own son was the cause of all you suflaughter-loving playmate; to youth, a kind adviser ; to those of her own age, a warm friend fered. 'Stop, I conjure you-not another word !' and cheerful companion; in a word, our old maid was beloved alike by those who enjoyed | replied Flora deeply moved ; 'all is now over, her intercourse, whether single or married, and | and cappy days, I trust, in store, and a bright could weep with the sorrowful and rejoice with evening of life for your ladyship; and one thing, dear madam, you must not forget,' she said, in a the happy. low voice, 'to pray that what Flora has lost in Flora had only seen her once, when, at the

time pressing heavily upon bim, he would not of returning health again mantled her cheek, her not intended. Centuries of misrule, intolerance, leave the work he was yet able to perform eyes filled with tears, and her expressive coun-though not with the alacrity of former years to tenance said more than tongue could atter; but cess of the Primate of Ireland had not a single church or chapel in which they could worship Gud accordused as the cathedral of the Primacy of the Irish Church. Soon after the consecration of the Most Reverend Dr. Crolly, that illustrious Prelate set about the work of erecting a great national cathedral, and had obtained a magnificent design from the late lamented Mr. Duff. Contributions flowed in from all parts of Ireland and from the Irish and from their descendants, spread far and wide over the globe. For a time the work went on most prosperously, but famine and pestilence visited and de. cimated the people, and, as matter of necessity, all ides of proceeding with the cathedral had to be abandoned. It remained for years more like a charming ruin than a new building. When the country had partially recovered from the fearful calamities which it had to endure, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, the present venerated and most beloved Archbishop, determined on continuing the arduous work, and by the greatest exertions succeeded in having the cathedral roofed in. For the purpose of advancing the works so far as to render the church fit for public worship, the Primate has determined on holding a grand bazaar in the cathedral, which promises to be one of the greatest yet held in the three kingdoms. His Holiness the Pope and the Emperor and Empress of Austria have sent the Archbishop most valuable gifts to be offered as prizes, and illustrious Irishmen in every part of the world have admitted the claims, on the score of nawas about to speak; 'I have already written to tionality, which Armagh has, and responded most generously to the call which has been made upon the people have presented costly prizes, and every city and town in Ireland, should follow the examole. Applications are being made from all parts of

England, Scotland, Wales, America, Australia, and which the Lord Primate has undertaken. The por-celain wases and the other presents sent by the Em peror and Empress of Austria are of great value, and Happily was that evening passed at the Lodge, worthy of the Imperial Gonors and of the object for Miss Elinor, of course, consenting to accompany | which they are intended - the completion of a great

> The great bazaar in aid of the funds for completing the new Cathedral of Armagh, will be held, God willing, in the Oathedral, in June 1865, under the high patronage of our most Holy Father Pope Pius the 9th, and their Imperial and Apostolic Majesties. the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

The Most Rev. Dr. Dixon has honoured with the following letter from His Excellency, the Austrian Ambassador in London :--

Imperial Austrian Legation. My Lord,-I am commanded to inform your Grace that their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria have graciously consented to promote your exertions for the construction of a Cathedral at Armagh, by contributing to the bazaar which is to be held there under your Grace's patronmake ner nappy lately, but what of that i it is tory gift, and how a wreck may be made of work age; and have accordingly ordered several articles because they disregarded the first social duty man's life if she prizes it too dearly. Be it my from the Imperial royal munufactory of porcelain at that my poor young friend has so bitterly suffer- | task daily to increase its virtue, to thank God | Vienna, to be put at your disposal for the said obed. Now listen to me,'he repeated, seeing that who has accepted as a sacrince of love that ject .- I have the honor to be, my Lord, four most obedient servant, APPONYI.

#### His Grace The Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Iteland.

NOTES ON IBELAND - Limerick, Jan. 19 .- The educational establishments in Limerick are on a very extensive scale. They consist principally of the schools of the Christian Brothers, which are, of course, independent of the National Board, the ordinary National Schools, the schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and the Model Schools. There are also one or two schools for the poorer classes of Protestants, and schools kept by the Jesuits for the middle class Roman Catholics.

I inquired of a leading tradesman in the town whether, as far as he could judge, the lads educated by the Obristian Brothers were trustworthy and useful. In reply he told me he invariably employed boys from their schools, and that he found them particularly suited to his trade ; that he could deand infirmity; her hand visibly trembled and her pend implicitly on them; and that the education they received made them far more efficient than any other boys he could select. He added, however, that the principal difficulty he experienced was in inducing them to remain in Ireland ; that the knowledge they possessed impelled them to strive to improve their condition, and that generally they emigrated to America in the course of a few years. He gave me as an instance the case of a young man who had recently left him, having for two or three vears acted as his foreman. He went to New York a little more than twelve months previously, and he had already sent home money to pay for the outfit and passage there of his two sisters. Such, indeed, seems to be a very usual effect of superior education in this country, and perhaps it may prove a safety-valve by which a vast mass of superfluous intellectual steam may be got rid of; yet it can scarcely be satisfactory to us to find that the only result of developing the powers of the Irish wish of her brother, she had paid her a visit at beauty she may gain in virtue.' Hampstead; but the two ladies met now with 'Dear child,' inurinured her ladyship, 'you the slothful, the ignorant, and the stupid remain bave indeed had much to suffer; but a beauty with us, that the intelligent, the educated, and the daring carry hence their abilities and their industry, to enrich alien nations, and fertilize rival continents.

butter merchant of Oork, his sons, Michael and James, together with the widow, their mother, were left his heirs. To James, a bequest of £2,000 was left ; to the widow, an annuity of £200 ; and to Michael, the residue. Michael died on the 10th of May, 1862, hoving made a will, containing amongst others these two bequests; to the Rev. Messrs. White and Russell, of St. Saviour's Dominican Church, Dublin. £500, to be applied to the education and maintenance of two priests of the Order of St. Dominick, in Ireland; and to the Rev. Mr. Conway, of the Dominican Priory of St Mary's Oork, £500 towards the redemption of the rent to which it was subject. Un. der this will James filed a petition to establish the trusts therein as far as they were conformable to law and equity, but disputing the legality of the two bequests mentioned These he claimed as belonging to the residue; his claim was confirmed by the court, Their Lordships the judges held that both bequests our opinion, be an unlawful assembly within the were illegal and void, and should go to the next of meaning of the Convention Act. were illegal and void, and should go to the next of kin. The decision was founded on the penal statute commonly called the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, sections 29 and 34-which we think right to repeat here for the reader's edification, together with the

Lord Ohancellor's brief commentary .-The 29th section was as follows :- "And be it enacted, that if any member of such religious order, community, or society aforesaid shall, after the commencement of this statute, come to this kingdom, he shell be guilty of misdemeanor, and therefore, if lawfully convicted, banished for the p-riod of his natural life" That was a very penal clause indeed. The 34th section, which bore more upon the present case was as follows :- " And be it further enacted, that any person who shall from the commencement of this act, in any part of the United Kingdom, be admitted or become an agent or member of such society or community, such person shall be deemed gullty of misdemeanor, and, being lawfully convicted, shall be punished by banishment for the term of his natural life." There were three distinct enactments of a most strong and penal character against the future creation of any member af the order, and any person who should become a member of the order thereby instanter became cullty of high misdemeanor, and, if lawfully convicted, should be ordered to be punished with banishment for the period of his natural life. If the party was found within the kingdom after thirty days of that order, he was liable to be transported for the term of his natural life, or rather to be conveyed out of the kingdom. and if he returned he was hable to be transported. No generous sou! will, we apprehend, thank us for tempering our feelings on this occasion. The bitter spirit will first ask whether James Sims, the petitioner in the cause, is less worthy of a halter than a statue. Fiery indignation will forget that Emancipation was accented as a boon, and denounced it as a delusion. Young men, who have had their ears dinned with the free action of their church, the equality of the laws, and the blessings of our free constitution, will blush for the disgraceful inheritance of liberty which has been clandestinely transmitted to them. They will no more pretend to ho-nest prerogatives on the basis of a corrupt charter which perpetuates the vilest stigmas of the vilest times. At the devising of the bill of 1829, it is said to have been a tacit understanding between all parties, except the mere dregs of Orange fanaticism, that the penal clauses of the measure would be a dead letter. As far as Protestant generosity was concerned those clauses had fallen ioto desuetude. They have been recalled to life by a Popish necromancer, whose exploits and memory will not be easily be forgotten. Whatever he shall gain of execration, may hap he has deserved. We do not grudge him his reward. He has roused us to the reality of our state. He has clinked in our ears the links of that chain which has been so long hidden under the flowers of-rhetoric. He has planted the stake for the harmless friar; he has prepared the faggot, and kindled the law. They were doleful and dastardly times when the Catholics of Ireland sacrificed those orders that had endured centuries of hunting, perse cution, and martyrdom in their cause. We are told the sacrifice was inevitable. We cannot thick so, when we call to mind the simultaneous meetings of February 14, 1828, the great Protestant assembly of January 29, 1829, at the Rotundo, and the celebrated Wellington declaration. Yet, why doubt? Mean and dishonorable sacrifices are always inevitable when the bargain for liberty is not struck by the sword or determined by its certainty. Miserable humiliation attends every species of beggary ; but, most of all, the beggary that craves liberty as a dole.

gers, or any other. They would tak. their character from their mode of proceeding. If the assembly which these delegates or managers proposed to elect was an unlawful assembly, so would the assembly be, which should elect them (19 Hapsard, 697.) This we believe to be a correct exposition of the statute; and tried by this test, we are of opinion, that the Church Institution is not an unlawful as sembly within the Irish Convention Act; and that the elections or nominations of persons, called representatives of bodies of the clergy or clergy and laity in Ireland, to that assembly, is not unlawful, whether the persons so elected, or the assembly, of which they form part, may or may not, from time to petition the Orown or Parliament for alterations in the law.

A meeting in Ireland of the Central Council to carry out the objects of the institution would not, in

ROUNDELL PALNER,

A. J STEPHENE. Lincoln's Inn, Dec. 9, 1864. - Dublin Irishman.

The steamer Ajax, which some few days ago bore an to Kingstown from stress of weather. left on Saturday morning, in pursuance of her voyage to Nagsau. During her stay in the harbor she made her-self very notorious and gave some extra work to the police and the marines of the Royal George. It was stated by one of her late hands in the Kingstown police court, that she was intended for a ganboat for the Confederate service. Her officers reported that she was fitted for a tugboat, but a close observer of her ''tween decks' would have arrived at a far different conclusion. She has accommodation on the main deck to mess 100 men, manof-war style, and also has upwards of seventy bunks, or berths for her crew. She is very strongly built, and is propelled by twin Lorews .-- Freeman.

EVICTIONS AT RATHCORE, COUNTY MEATH. - On Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st instant, the Sub-Sheriff of Heath, A.D. Nicholis, Esq., with his bailiffs, and a police force numbering about 200, attended at Rathcore and its neighborhood, for the purpose of dispossessing a large number of tenants on the property formerly in the possession of Mr. Knox, but at present owned by Mr John Dyag, of Athboy. This district was the scene of the late assassination of Mr. Reynolds, who was shot through a window in his schoolroom. The murder was supposed to have its origin in the service of the ejectment notices on the tenantry alluded to. Everything passed over peaceably, notwithstanding the appreliensions of the authorities.

FENIANISM .- Among the many evils that have societies have not been the least. It was by means of Secret Societies that in other days, the Government, preferring to coerce rather than rule by justice, was enabled to carry into effect its baneful policy. It is well known that the United Irishmen, if not called into existence by the Executive, were artfully encouraged by ' the Castle,' until the rebellion of '98 gave the Minister the long-desired opportunity and pretext for extinguishing the Irish Parliament. Without now waiting to discuss the policy of that measure, we shall merely observe that the Act of Legislative Union could not have been carried if Mr. Pitt had not been potently aided by the Secret Society which Lord Castlereagh abetied until it produced the rebellion that annihilated the position of Ireland as an independent kingdom. If the Legislative Union was an evil, Ireland may thank her Secret Societies alone for producing it. And from that hour to the present we hardly remember an instance in which the aims of the best friends of Ireland have not been thwarted by Secret Societies. It is to the periodical outbreaks of these illegal and mischievous combinations that we must trace nearly all the harsh and exceptional laws that fetter the freedom and restrict the common law rights of the subject in Ireland. Here we find the fountain-head of that stream of coercive laws, the Whiteboy Act, the Peace Preservation Act, the Arms Act, and others equally opposed to the spirit of the constitu-tion, which has flowed over ireland for time almost out of mind. And if Secret Societies facilitated the extinction of the Irish Parliament, there can be no doubt that they greatly retarded Catholic Emancipation. There can be no doubt that there is an affiliation of a most pernicious nature between a very considerable number of misguided and infatuated Irishmen in the United Kingdom and an immense host of turbulent plotters in North America, from Chicago to San Francisco, who meditate mischief in Ireland, and who are, therefore, the declared enemies of the Priesthood, who know their duty and love their people and their country too erdently to sauction proceedings that can lead only to disastrous ends. That there are among the most active organisers of the Fenian and other Secret Societies in the United Kingdom, many scoundrels who are entrapping fuolish young men into an illegal course with the deliberate design of hereafter betraying them and enriching themselves by blood money, whenever any overt acts shall drive the Government to take energetic measures for suppressing insurrection, there is every reason to believe. It was so in '98-it was so in 1803, -it has been so in every instance of the formation of Secret Societies for the last fifty years. There is not a village in Ireland in which there are not living witnesses of the treachery of the infamons Paddy M'Kews,' by whom guileless persons were seduced to join Ribbon and other Secrey Societies and then handed over to the hangman The tradi-tions of the country are full of such incidents. And yet, most strange-the designing betrayers find wilexcept in Ireland. The latest phase of the evil is the worst. Formerly, though the Irish were prone to enter into dress of the great grievances to which they have been so long and so cruelly and unwisely subjected, -they still retained veneration for ther Olergy and docility to the teaching of the Church. The Pe-nians, inspired by American turbulence and recklessness, before attacking the power of the State think it expedient to repudiate the authority of the Church. Do they think that irreligion and blasphemy are a solid foundation for the superstructure of liberty which they propose to erect. Where in the whole rauge of history can they find an edifice so raised proof against the inroads even of a generation's time. So true is it that unless the Lord build they labor in vain who put their hands to the work. Are we then satisfied with the present state of Ireland, or do we advise the Irish people to submit in silence to their wrongs and make no effort to redress them. Far from it. We are grieved and disgusted beyond measure at the impolicy which has so long permitted these wrongs to remain without an effectual remedy. The Imperial Government and with regard to the gross mis-government of Ireland, and every day that passes without an energetic ef-fort to redress the glaring grievances of Ireland will enormously increase their guilt. But it is not by by American invasion, that justice is to be achieved for Ireland. Such means can have only one effectto revive all the old woes of !reland, to dishearten her friends and render them powerless, to embolden her enemies and arm them with tresh powers of mistury every one of the wrongs which she is now in a

Hampstead; but the two ladies met now with the feelings of old friends.

The September afternoon was fast closing in when the sound of carriage wheels and the ring- kingdoin of your Father." ing of the house bell announced that Mr. Macdonald had arrived.

The banker only entered, leaving the duringroom door open, and, standing at the entrance, Sir Godfrey scanned for a brief moment the pale features of Flora, as she advanced with extended hand to meet his friend.

'Alas ! how sadly altered,' thought he, ' the old smile, but so languid,-the eyes and hair and features the same, yet such a change ?' But the banker has warmly welcomed Flora to the Lodge, and now he adds-

I hope I have a pleasant surprise in store for you my dear Miss Douglas; come and meet an old friend,' he continued, drawing his arm through that of the wondering Flora, and advancing to one, for they determined to keep the festival of meet Sir Godfrey.

Flora stood, or rather leaned, for support, as one transfixed; she could not speak, but a bright smile overspread her countenance, lending how Inez fared with a thoughtless evil hie and to it, as it were, some ray of her former beauty; and then, bursting into tears, she murmured forth the words, 'Ou, Sir Godfrey this moment does indeed repay me for much that I have suffered. Elinor stood, by, moved, but not amazed, as her brother; had made, her his confidant; and Sir Godfrey, leading Flora aside, exclaimed,

Elora, it is to my good friend Mr. Macdonald that Lowe the great happiness of this meeting with you, whom I have vainly endeavored to trace out. Now I may claim the fulhiment of a epromise made in a dark day of trial ; long since from the Eins, and let, m. venture to hope that fair old city was all but laid waste, and the institu-

offer, I then made you.? 1. In the most brilliant days of beauty, which were for ever gone, Flora was never more atwere for ever gone, Flora was never more at- same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is, at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is, at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is, at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is, at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is, at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is, at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is, at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is, at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is, at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is at the same fate, save the venerable cathedral, which is at the case is sim-tractive than in that moment; the delicate flush applied to a new form of worship, for which it was ple. By the death, in 1858, of Mr. John Sims, a tion they were known; whether delegates, mana-try. Weekly Register.

which will never wither will await you in the

Well, there were grand doings at the Elms on the day of Sir Godfrey's nuptials. The worthy master of Ravensborne, now becoming a very old man, was amongst the guests; and one of the bridesmaids was a pretty delicate child, whon. Flora recognized when introduced to her as Monica Seymour. The chapel was fitted up and decorated with unusual splendor, the tenand decorated with coustal species, the terr antry were substantially regaled, and every heart St. Jobn's Pery square was made happy.

But you must imagine the rest, gentle reader ; for we cannot describe as well as you can conceive. Alter the wedding was over, Sir Godfrey and Flora, now Lady Harcourt, left the Elms for a short continental tour-a very short is nothing showy about it, but it makes the pupils All Saints at home. So, dear reader, we will ledge of srithmetic, and teaches them needlework. leave the good Sir Godfrey and our happy Flora, who loved virtue far more than beauty, and see the gay world in which she moved.

(To be concluded in our next.)

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ARMAGE. - In Armagh St. Patrick, the Patron of Ireland, erected his primatial chair, and sent his disciples through length and breadth of the land, and cousequently to the countries beyond the sea. In the olden time, and indeed up to a comparatively recent period, Armagh | been thoughtlessly enjoying the comforts of religious was not regarded as a more city, but a great Christian centre, where one of the earliest of the western what discomposed, perhaps exasperated, by a judg-churches got birth. Time passed on, and at length ment delivered in the Chancery Court of Appeal on has the slander, been cleared up which led you the storm of religions persecution raged, and the Monday, January 23rd, 1865. By this judgment two tions created for the relief of the sick, the sged, and the called to the letter and spirit of the 20th and 34th trary to the letter and spirit of the 20th and 34th means required for their support handed cover to the sections of the 10th Geo. IV., chap. 7 -commonly spoiler. The temples of the old faith shared the called the Emancipation Act, but rather extraval every obstacle removed, you will accept the tions erected for the relief of the sick, the aged and

The number of boys on the books of the Christian Brothers' schools is about 1,8 10, and the average attendance was stated to me at 1.700.

The female Catholic schools are under the care of the Sisters of Mercy and the Nuns of the Presentation Order. The following is a list of them :-Average on rolls,

Convent Schools. Teachers. t. Mary's Sisters of Mercy. for 12 months. 788 St. Mary's 475 St. John's sonare. do. do. 372 do. 457 Presentation Urder 676 Sexton-street

2,768 Total The instruction in these schools is in my opinion

far more practical than that which is given to boys. It aims at imparting a good useful education ; there read and write well, gives them a competent know-I went to the Pery-square School, and was much pleased with it. The pupils are evidently for the most part the children of the very poor, and it must be a matter of some difficulty to reconcile them to the habits of order and cleanliness which are here observed. About the whole establishment, however, there was an air of decency, regularity, and content: The Sisters of Mercy-that most useful of all societies in a Roman Catholic country-did their work with that simple unostentations earnestness which every one who has ever watched them must often have remarked, and the children appeared to be happy under their care, and anxious to win their approval. - Cor of the Morning Herald.

THE EMANCIPATION OF 1829 .- Those who have equality for the last thirty-five years, will be somewhat discomposed, perhaps exasperated, by a judgpious bequests in fivor of two houses of the Domini-

an instalment; but the twenty years subsequent to the passing of it, not one of the many balances were paid or demanded. Everything useful and practicable was lost in the chimera of discovering how one hundred votes could pat five hundred in a minority. But of such things it is idle to preach now; besides, there are few texts of our gospel at all applicable to them. We leave them to other hands, who will ma nage them better ; but we are at liberty to recommend them to notice. Let, then, our centemporaries who acknowledge the Emancipation incomplete demand its completion. Why do not those who are tired of the Repeal of the Union, agitate for the repeal of the Pepal Relief Bill? Can anything be more revolting than that the same judge who annulled the small bequests of Sims to the Dominican Fathers for pious uses, confirmed the will of deluded old Kelly, which endowed a gay lady with three hundred thousand pounds? Can anything be more monstrous than the laws which compels judge to such judgment .-- Dublin Irishman.

We know also that the Relief Bill was received as

THE CONVENTION ACT. - The Convention Act has always been the great stumbling block in the way of effective political organisation in Ireland. The ling victims in abundance ! It is an astounding Act does not apply to England As understood in phenomenon, of which we can discover no instance this country, and, indeed, interpreted as it has been by the crown lawyers, the Act forbids all meetings. held for the purpose of appointing delegates or representatives. Thus, if the people of any county in Secret Societies for the purpose of obtaining a re-Ireland were to assemble for the purpose of nominating delegates or representatives to a national committee in Dublin, having for its object, say a repeal of the Union, such assembly, it has been supposed, would be illegal and in contravention of the letter and spirit of the Convention Act. It would appear. however, from the subjoined opinion that if the object of the committee were a legal one-as undoubtedly a repeal of the Union would be - a meeting to select representatives to it would not violate the Convention Act. According to this interpretation the people of the thirty-two counties might assemble in public meeting to morrow, and elect delegates to a council of Three Hundred in Dublin :-

The Committee of the Church Institution proposed the following query to the Attorney-General fer England, and to Mr. A. J. Stephens, Q. C., L.L D. ;

'If the Church Institution either confine itself to defensive action, or, with a view 'to the maintenance and support of the Established Church, and its rights and privileges in relation to the State, adopt measures to procure an alteration of matters established by law in relation to the United Church,' so the British public have a great deal to answer for as to affect the Irish branch of that Church, will the attendance at any ruridecanal or other meeting in Ireiand, held for any of the objects mentioned in the fourth Rule of the institution, or at the meetings of the Central Council, whether held in England or in illegal means-it is not by violence and rebellion Ireland, be in contravention of the letter or spirit of and bloodshed - it is not by Fenian impiety, aided the Convention Act?

'And to advise generally.'

In answer, the Committee of the Unurch Institution received the following opinion :--

We adopt the following language of Lord Chancellor Eldon, in the House of Lords :- 'The Con- chief, and to rivet upon her for at least another cenvention Act had in contemplation the assembling of any description of persons who met together for the fair way of throwing off, by the peaceful and conpurpose of selecting others, who were to interfere in stitutional means indicated in the very admitable matters of Church and State. It was the nature address of the new National Association, and by the and intention of such meetings that made them legal aid of that sympathy in her cause, which; is, at this

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -FEBRUARY 24, 1865

being dra k and in his pockets were found certain documents idvolving two other persons named Danne and Noish, the latter a shoemaker, residing in town: "Immediately on making this discovery the police arrested those individuals also, and had them committed to jail for examination. The circumstances in connection with the case were fully investigated befor , the mugistrates, in' their private / room after Petty Sessions on the same day, and they were further remanded for a week. On yesterday another investigation took place before the maria trates in the Ounrt house, the only person admitted being Mr. Malcomson, who appeared for the accused parties, Duane and Nolan. A large crowd of per-sons, numbering upwards of 500, thronged the vicinity of the Court-house, as the prisoners had to be conducted thereto from the jail, which is situated on the opposite side of the town. The excitement became so great that the constubulary deemed it necessary to take precautions to prevent an outbreak. Shortly after two o'clock the prisoners were condacted to the ourt under a strong escort of police, the crowd cheering and hooting vociterously. The excitement was growing stronger as the cab in which the prisoners were conveyed approached the Court-house, and on entering the private room the police had to prevent a rescue by force of arms. The immense crowds remained outside until past five o'clock, when the investigation termicated, and Nolan and Dunne were taken out in a backward direc. tion, and thence to the jail, under an escort consisting of about twelve armed police. The car returned to the Court-house for Kirby, and he, too, was couveyed to the jail, under escort, by a different route, which was evidently intended, though without the desired effect, to baffle the crowds who had assembled to witness the proceeding. At the corner of s lane turning towards the juil the police were again obliged to fix bayonets. Kitby has not been committed to 'durance vile,' but occupies 'special apartments' under the same roof as those whom his evi dence has been the means of committing to that sbode.

and the second s

OOUST OF QUEEN'S BENCH. - The Queen v. Keane. -Mr. Keough applied on the part of the prisoner, who is confined in the gaol of Uurk, that the informations might be returned, preliminary to an application being made to admit him to bail to stand his trial at the next Oork assizes. He was charged with having, on the 2nd of December, administered at Skibbereen an unlawful oath to a person, who had sworn an information to that effect, and Kenne was admitted, in the first instance, to buil to attend the Petty Sessions of Skibbergen on the following 26th of December, on entering into recognisances, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each He duly attended on that latter day at the sessions, and the magistrates then assembled committed him for trial at the Oork Assizes, but refused to admit him to bail.

Judge Hayes - You may take the usual order for returning the informations.

THE DISTRIES IN GALWAY. - Galway, January 25. -A special meeting of the Town and Harbor Commissioners was held in the Grand Jury-room to day (Captain O'Hara, J.P., in the chair), for the purpose of considering what immediate steps it was possible to take to alleviate the great distress at present existing among the poor of Galway. A very lengthened discussion took place A letter was read from the Rev. Peter Daly, P.P., suggesting that a public subscription eaoutd be opened and main sewers made in several places through the town, thereby giving employment to about one hundred persons ; and that the law should be enforced to make landlords afford the necessary accommodation at the rere of their houses, which would also give employment to a good many persons. This suggestion was adopted and a subscription amounting to £50 was made in the room. The chi f project, however, was that of constructing a small graving dock by a private company, at a cost of some £7,000 or £8,000 A resolution was passed, requesting Mr. Roberts to apply at the ensuing presentment sessions for a sum of £2,000, to be paid in twenty balt yearly instalments, to aid in the work. Mr J. Semple and Mr. George Morris, J.P., spoke at some length on the state of the country, and denounced the conduct of the present Government towards Ireland. Mr. George Morris moved, and Mr. P. Joyce, J.P., seconded the following resolution . - ' That Lord Dun-kellin and Mr. Gregory be requested forthwith again

THE FEWLAN BROTHERHOOD -- EXTRAORDINARY Ex | work with energy, taking up in order the three great | chapter by chapter in the public prints We recomquestions proposed for adjustment, and treating them mend Miss Bruddon to take a lesson from the current thoroughly, practically, and scientifically, then every and pending details of the details of the Westminsfuture meeting of the Ascociation will be a step in advance, and leave its mark both on the Government and on the country The National Association is entitled to receive fair play. It comes into the field after years of depression with a programme that deserves respect, and if it be optional with Irishmen to join or not to join it, it argues neither wisdom nor patriotism prematurely 'c condemn. Let those who think they know better, try and do better but we claim for all our countrymen, of every section, the fullest liberty of action. This association is logical and consistent, both in the objects sought and the means proposed ; if energetically worked the probabilities are in favor of its success; but if doomed to fuil let the failure he at the door of England, and not at that of Irish faction. - Irishman.

> DUBLIN, Jan 26 .- Mr. O'Hagan succeeds the late Mr. Justice Ball, and Mr Lawson becomes Attorney-General in his place. It was expected by many that he would prefer remaining at his post of Attorney. General in order that he might carry through the House of Commons certain reforms in the Irishcourts, by which his name would go down to posterity as a legislator. Mr. Lawson, the new Attorney-General, is a Protestant. His career in the University was most distinguished He was the Whately Professor of Political Economy, and he has held next to Mr. Browster the highest position at the bar, having great practice in the Courts of Equity. He contested the University on one occasion in the Liberal interest, but he has never been able to get a scat in Parliament. He intends, it is said, to try his luck in Portarlington if he cannot get in for Tralee, which is not so likely. That constituency will pro bably insist on having a Roman Catholic representative and any Government candidate will have a formidable opponent in Mr. McKeona, manager of the National Bank. He is a man of ability and energy, and has much local influence in Tralee. It is reported that he is determined to fight hard for the sepresentation of that borough. Nothing is known ret about the new Solicitor General. In the sporting phrase current here in legal circles now Serjeaut Sullivan, Law Adviser, is in the 'running' for it; but then, unless he could get a seat, there would be no one to conduct the Irish legal business in Parliament. Sir Colman O'Loghlen is member for Clare. for which he would probably be returned again without opposition, and therefore he is spoken of as likely to be the new Solicitor General. But all these things are matters of conjecture, which a day or two will set at rest. - Times Cor.

> NEPOTISM. - The Western Morning News draws attention to an appointment lately made by Dr. Gregg Protestant Bishop of Cork. One of the mos. valuable preferments in his diocese, worth about £700 a year, has just become vacant ; and although a curate had been hard at work there for seventeen years, for the first tea of which he received not a farthing of stipend, and for the last seven years the magnificent anm of £50, his Lordship has passed over that gentleman in behalf of his own son.

MR. NAPOLEON WYSE. - The Lord Chancellor prononneed a decree on Friday on the petition of Mr. Napoleon A. Boumparte Wyse, eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Wyso, praying for a specified performance of certain marriage articles on the occasion of the marriage of the deceased, at Paris with Ma dame Letitia Ecosparte. The object of the petitioner is to eatablish his right to the estates of his father in the Queen's County and the County of Waterford. There is another suit pending as to the amount of jointure to which Medame Wyse is entitled, but that is not affected by the decree

THE BELVAST RIOTS .- The Belfast magistrates were lately engaged in hearing claims for damage during the late riots. The claims amount to between £6,000 and £7,000. In one instance a jeweller was allowed £1,300, and in another, a merchant, £800.

ME. FOSTER, M P., ON IBELAND .- At a recent meeting at Bradford, Mr. Foster, member for the borough, thus apoke .---

"The Irish question is fustening on us more and more The fact is, Irsland is still a weakness and a disgrace to England. We think we are governing Ireland woll because wo do not misgovern her to the extent we did in tormer years, but we still do misgovern her, and in two of the most vital and important points in which misgovernment is possible. We her child. Laud of civilisation and morality! how by the in nisgovern he tion to the cultivation of the land, which is, after all the most important part of the material interests in every county, and in no country so much as in Ireland, and we also misgovern her in that which is more important and weighty that everything else, viz, in our legislation with regard to her religious faith. I cannot go into the question of how we misgovern her in relation to land : but, in a very few words, I will say what I believe cannot be disproved that the laws which we uphold, and the customs to which we give the force of inw the laws of eviction and distress, and those relating to tenants' improvements - fill the Irish ostates with impoverished tenants and keep these tenants impoverished. And when we come to the question of the English Church in Ireland, what is that but a sign of conquest? It is a memorial of oppression, and a legacy of injustice (Hear.) Can we wonder that the trish farmer hastens to leave that land when he is insulted by such a Church, and when he feels that he connot reap the reward of his own industry? Out we won der that, in fleeing from this land, he carries with him batred to the country that has fastened this Church upon him, and which upholds these laws? I believe we shall be forced to entertain that que. tion more seriously than we have yet done, but I have very little nope of doing it unless two condi tions be fulfilled. One depends upon the Irish peo ple and the Irish members of Parliament, and the other depends upon ourselves. After all, the initiapower could set up. These little but useful tion of measures for the advantage of Ireland must sc flues we invite good Irishmen to make, come from Ireland. [Hear] It has been up hill work for any Erglish member to attempt to introduce any Irish reform, because it was immediately said by its opponents, ' If the reform be necessary, why is it not proposed by the members of those con suitpents who will be most affected by it ? The hun gentleman expressed his opinion that one reason why Irish matters had received so little attention in the past was because Irish members had too ofton discussed the affairs af Italy instead of those of Ire

ter Police Court. Observe what a scanty supply of incidents the skill of these men has had to work up. The girl was not kidnapped. If she was, she not and never was a Protestant. " The mother was not a religious enemy of the supposed kidnappers, but only a lax person who, it is found by her own confession. attended public worship to serve her own interest, and not out of regard to religion; or to please her husband while she had one, and not her God. But where have we got to? Lo, this charwoman or housekeeper, who was open to a priestly present now and then, and takes her occasional place among the pensioners of the establishment, is all at once found to have been, for years past, the pivot upon which the existence of the Brompton Oratory has turned. Its Fathers, gentlemen of fortune connected with high or with well-known families in England, all of them once Auglican clergymen, some of them distinguished scholars, and nearly all of them graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, these men have been engaged for many years in a crafty and untiring conspiracy against-Mrs. Elizaboth M'Dermot. Foiled in one attempt, they resort to another. Every means is used to make away with this formidable obstacle - to what, or to whom, or how, we shall learn when the promised revelation that takes so long to prepare is solemnly let out of the bag 'at another place ' They suborn evidence, and get her imprisoned on a false charge They try to get her into a madhouse. They pour sovereigns into the lap of her youngest son - but the object of this, and its dim reference to the persecuted matron, are left to conjecture. At last, out of special spite to herself, they steal her daughter, succeeding, most probably, in the accomplishment of their one object by the impending death of the worn-out victim. The strang-est commentary, however, upon all this history is, that Mrs. M'Dermot came in for a good share of the sovereigns, and that the victim now on her dying bed (?), but strong enough to challenge the whole Brempton Uratory a week ago, is obliged to affirm that the Fathers have always been very kind to The poignant grief, not for the same, but for ber.' the 'loss' of a child who is temperarily away to hide ber shame, and whose shame is thus cruelly paraded before the public eye to furnish pabulum for the self-seeking fanaticism of a vulgar Protestantism which cares no more for Elizabeth M'Dermot than it does for the great Mogul, is the really delicate touch of the whole. It gives us a tender inkling of one result. The Protestant Kalendar, it appears, will have the chance of adding one name to its scanty roll, all the more acceptable as being the name of the irreli-joint of view. We have no religious sympathies with the Oratory at Brompton. But this case does not in the slightest degree in volve controversial con-siderations. We look at it as men of sense, as readers of police reports, as between man and man, and we are simply lost in amazement that there should be in this world of ours a religious system which can pass a fortnight of its life in picking the bones of what is either a transparent fabrication or a trumpery tale .- Church Review (Protestant.)

A paragraph having been industriously circulated to the effect that the Hon. Mrs. Yeiverton (nee Longworth) had become a convert to Ang icanism, a direct application was made to that Indvinviting her to authorize, as it was not doubted she would be able to do, a contradiction of the report. The result of the application was the following admirable let ter, which it gives us sincere pleasure to be able to lay before our readers : --

Sir - I thank you for affording me the opportunity of authorising you to contradict the untruthful re port that I had abundoned the Oatholic faith. Having suffered such bitter persecution for my conscience sake, it would indeed be great folly to lose the fruits of so much endurance and the reward promised to those who persevere to the end. - Yours faithfully, (Signed)

#### TERESA YELVERTON. Crauford's Hotel, Edinburgh, Jan. 14, 1865.

BARBARISM IN ENGLAND - At an inquest held in London, on Wednesday, Doctor Lankester stated that in the first year of his coronership he held eighty inquests on infants, in which verdicts of murder had been returned, and he had calculated that of all the adult women in that district of Middleser, one in cvery forty had imbrued her hands in the blood of nimeors of railway travelling.

it means upon these occasions it would say, . M. give no report of yesterday's proceedings in Sir J. Wilde's Court because there was in it nothing indeceat, nothing to stimulate morbid curiosity, no. thing to corrupt the minds of young and innocent persons ; and, therefore, nothing which would help to sell our paper. Our readers may assure themselves that as soon as there is anything of that kind to report it shall not be passed over." We would repeat our first question : What can any man suppose to be the object of an Established Church, if it be not to prevent abominations like this! All the world knows that Mr. Walter, the M. P. for Bucks, bas a commanding influence in Printing Husesquare. So far as concerns the Times, it needs only a word from him to stop this outrageous indecency; and once banished from the Times, no other paper which protended to be respectable could publish it. Why, then, is hot the influence of the Established Church brought to bear upon Mr. Walter? It is but the other day that he was one of the leaders of the great meeting called by the Bishop of Oxford to provide increased incomes for the poor incumbents of this dioceso. The Bishop of Oxford's desire to provide, as well as he can, for the members of his own profession less fortunate than himself, is very laudsole. But it is much more important, and more immediately his duty, to prevent, if he can, an evil sim ply subversive of the object for which both he and they are provided; of the very cause of their existence. This should be the first exercise of their influence with Mr. Walter. That a man who is making his own money by daily circulating demoralising matter in a form sure to throw into the hands of half | day night, the inconvenience becomes little le-s than the boys and girls in England, should be invited a calamity for the moment. Some found themselves, to exhort other people to contribute their money to- after wandering an hour or two, in the exact place wards maintaining a teacher of merality in every from which they started, some in a direction quite parish of his country, is to begin at the wrong  $\epsilon$ nd. opposite to that in which their journey lay, and Half the influence which has made Mr. Disraeli feel some nowhere. We have not Leard that the rascalthe establishment of an Ecclesinstical Court of Ap- dom of the metropolis availed itself of the occasion, peal to be a ' paramount matter,' will make his orcellent colleague feel it paramount that the Times cals themselves were under the same difficulties. A should be cleansed from all this fifth. That the Es- garotter was as likely as not to wander into a police tablished Church should throw a decent veil over station with his ill-gotten spoils upon him. The the proceedings of this bideous tribunal would be natural enough, were it only to divert the attention of the world from the miserable fact, that not only its laity but its Olergy appear there from time to time, not as defendants merely, but as plaintiffs in suits for the dissolution of marriage. Any one, however pure and innocent, may be falsely accused ; and being falsely accused, may be dragged before a Court. But to come to the Queen's Court to seek the dissolution of marriage, is to admit what contradicts the whose doctrine of the Catholic Church from the beginning, namely, that the marriage bond joined by God, can be loosened by man. And the scandul to the Established Church is, that while its highe tauthorities (for instance the Bishop of Ox ford himself) declare that marriage once lawfully joined can be dissolved by death alone, he is obliged to acknowledge, as irreproachable brother clergymen, men who have divorced their wives and taken others. The Bishop of Oxford must receive such men to full communion ; and if any of them be lucky enough to obtain a comination from the estron of any benefice in his own diocese, he must put him in possession of the cure of souls and treat him as one against whom nothing is to be said. Here is the broad line of distinction in this matter between the Catholic Church and the Establishment.- Weekly Rezister.

There are 156 petitions to be heard in the Divorce Court during this term. It is impossible that the Judge could get through them.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS -Letter from the Queen .-At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester, Shef field, and Lincolushire Railway, held at Manchester on Wednesday, the chairman (Mr Watkin, M P.) said it was a gratifyin. reflection that the Sheffield Company had carried its passengers with a remark able immunity from accident, and he mentioned this more particularly because Hor Majesty the Queen had written to some of the railways centred in London, as follows :---

'Sir Charles Phipps has received the commande of Her Majesty the Queen to call the attention of the directors of the ----- to the increasing number of accidents which have lately occurred upon different lines of railroad, and to express Her Maj sty's warmest hope that the directors of the ----- will carefully consider every means of guarding against these misfortunes, which are not at all necessary accompa

"It is not for her own safety that the Queen has

THE LONDON FOR. - The reduction of the incometax, Parliamentary reform, the repeal of the maittax, the purification of the Thames, the relief of destitution, are all measures more or less earously de-sired in diverse quarters. But if on Saturday eveniug any candidate had started for a metropolitan constituency with an effective Bill in his pocket for the abolition of the institution known as the London. og, he would have distanced the most attractive nolitical competitor for popular favor. Every one was gasping Even those who remained at home found a large clear fire but a poor mitigation of the unpleasant atmosphere that filled their comfortable rooms. In the theatre the audiences were pretty much in the position of the bewitched tovers in the 'Mid-summer Night's Dream.' Voices were heard. well enough, but the capacity of vision was greatly limited. But it was in the matter of locomstion and out of doors that the full extent of the social disor-ganisation was manifest. When some years ago the Loudon chomen struck one day, and left the people to find their way about as best they could, the inconvenience was greater than any one could have imagined. But even then the worst results were loss of dignity and delay. Great magoates arriving from the country were forced to swallow their rank and adopt the omnibus knig-board of middle class life. Railway passengers were happy if they were able to. pounce upon a costermonger's cart for their things, and were contented to parade the town boside it, somewhat in the position of a biggage guard. But when the absence of light is thrown in along with the absence of locomotion, as was the case on Seturbut this may be accounted for by the fact that rasriver steamboats had a holiday, and wore laid up in ordinary. - Globe.

S .....

THE LONDON 'TIMES ' ON ANGLIUANISM. - The titledeeds of the English Church date from the Reformation. Before that time, whatever theoretical powers belouged to the Orown or to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the realm by virtue of the common law, the ultimate resort in spiritual causes lay, in fact, to Rome. Two statutes of Henry VIII's roign extinguished for ever in England this coveted prorogative of the Papacy. By the former of these statutes the judgment of the Archbishop's Court was made final in certain ecclesiastical suits ; by the latter an exclusive appeal was given to the King in Chancery in all occlesiastical suits whatever .- Times.

GREAT CONFAGRATION IN GLASGOW .- On Monday the Port Dundas Sugar Refinery, bolonging to Mosars Murdoch and Doddrell, sugar refinors, was destroyed by fire, the property and stock which were consumed amounting in value to between £40 000 and £50,000. The extensive works are situated on the north side of the canal bank, the sugar refinery which has been destroyed forming the centre block of a long range of buildings belonging to the company. The fire broke out shortly after noon in the second flat of the refinery, near some pans at the back part of the building, and, although every effort was made by the workmon present to es inguish the firmes, they were unsuccessful, and before the lapse of forty minutes the refinery was on fire from top to bottom. The building is about 200 feet long, by between 50 and 60 broan, and six stories in height, and at the porth end are situated the char kilas, boiler-bouse and engine-house, while at the south side of the refluery are situated the extensive stores belooging to the firm. Fortunately the firemen were successful in preventing the Hames from aprending to the north and south wings in connection with the refluory. No fewer than ten branches of hose were brought to play upon the burning mass, but, the contents of the structure being of euch an inflummable character, the fire obtained such a mastery that all efforts to subdue the flames proved futile, and they continued to rage with unabated fury for several hours. The damage, as stated above, amounts to between £40,000 and £50,000, but this large sum is spread over some 10 or 12 insurance offices. The insurance will cover the whole damage. The origin is the fire is unknown.

Long Mangates. - The following is a remarkable instance of the extent to which th two individuals may bridge over a very wide chasm of history. There is now living at Edinburgh and in presession of all his faculties, a gentleman whose father served on Charles Edward's stuff at Colloden, and was actually left for dead on the battle field .-This gentleman has been my frequent correspondent. and for anything to the contrary my children may write to him as corresponddents, and converse with him about the Stuarts, and liear from his lins long and curious tales, as I have doue, about the Lovats. Derwentwaters, and Macionells of the last century. If some of my children should live, 35, according to an actuary's expectancy of life, they very prohably may live, to see the year 1920, then a single individual will have handed to a person living 20 years into the 20th century events which he board direct from the lips of an officer who fought at Gulloden, and who had to fly the kingdom for so doing, a price I believe, having been put upon his head by the Government of the day .- Once a Week.

to bring before the Government the claims of the Harbor Board for a loan, and also the very extreme distress existing in Galway at present. and, if possible, to impress on them the great necessity now existing fer employment when we were obliged to resort to subsociption to keep the people alive.' This was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

AIMS AND WATS. - We have neither the presumption nor the wish to bound the future of Ireland by 's horizon of our own tracing. Some there are who will accept our sims as ultimate and some as intermediate, to some they may be a destination, and to some a halting place. Our one demand upon all, alike is to be active, to be friendly, to be tolerant. or, at the very least, if unwilling to work, to decline the responsibility of obstruction. We invite every one to search well his conscience, so as to unmask, if it exist, the temptation to sacrifice the common sausa to private theories, private resentments, or possibly private ambitions. Never was cause pleaded by nubler eluquence or vonerated with purer sacrifice than that of Ireland. The best, not the most daring. or heroic way to serve thas cause, should be the aim, as it must be, of its real servants. A little private judgment, a smull personal grudge, or, per hans, an innocent vain-glory trifting matters as they seem would still be sacrifices not unworthy of a cause to which the noblest lives have been freely offered upon every altar of sacrifice that hostile While men wait f r opportunities to effect heroic deliverances, there will be nothing left to deliver; for political etrength not used is a perishable muterial, and wastes must fatally in idleness. Action, union, tolerance, moderation and resolution, such are the ways of political progress into and through which it shall be the study of the daily Evening Post to guide the cause of Ireland ; without even the slightost misgiving that those ways, if traveiled perseveringly, must lead to victory, solid and decisive .--Post.

THE NATIONAL ABBODIATION OF IRELAND -The ob. jects of this association are the most important of sur to which a public body that must of necessity confine itself to strictly legal and constitutional action, could possibly devote its exertions. The land question is one of life or death for our people, the Uhurch Establishment lies at the root of all our social illa. and upon the settlement of the education question depends to a large extent the obsracter of the rising generation. Upon all three questions perfact, unanimity prevails among the people of Ireland, clerical and lay. The objects being good, and the means at the disposal of the association being adequate to their attainment, we are included to predict that this movement will be attended with a large measure of success. Th speeches delivered at the 'aggregate meeting were among the most practical and sound that have for many years been heard in Ireland We are not disposed to place a very high value on platform speeches, but, apart from their immediate effects the suesches uttered on this occasion are particularly valuable as affording an assurance that the parties with whom this movement originat. Liet us gather the only substratum of fact. A Roman ed are eminently qua ified by knowledge and expe rience to give prausical effect to their resolutions The practical value of the demonstration of the 29th

Ireland as the beginning of a better state of things. But there was one other condition required. The Irish members might do their duty, but before these reforms could be carried there must be a reformed House of Commons." [Hear, hear.]

land, and said he rejoiced at the recent meetings in

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AUTHOR OF CHRITIAN MISSIONS. - We are delighted to learn that on New Years Day His Holiness Pops Pius IX. was graciously pleased to confer on T. W. Marsball, Esq. Author of 'Ubristian Missions,' &c., the honor of Knighthood of the Order of St. Gregory .-- Weekly Register.

THE BROMFTON URATURY .- If any have reason to congratulate themselves on the occ rrence of the recent scandal at Brompton, it is surely the less respectable section of the Protestant party. They have slumbled upon a tremendous mare's nest, which apparently will do with a good deal of sitting upon and supply a long suspense, during which all sorts of dreadful anticipations may be indulged in as to the final result of gestation From all the rubbish, then, Ostbolic girl, by the assistance of her confessor, goes into a home in order to hide he shame from the world, As we said at first, great oredit of a sort is December, will depend, much on the subsequent not "due for the ingenuity which has weaved and is daily tion of the Committee. If that body should go to "weaving the "sensation novel" now revealing itself

appy is thy lot.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ASPIRATES - The following is told by the Bristol Trancs and Mirror : We have been credibly informed of a curious complaint which has just been laid before the authorities of the Great Western Kailway The traveller by that line need not be told of the arrangements made for the delivery of passengers' luggage at the Paddington Station, where each person finds his trunk, bag, or portmantenu, as the case may be, on that portion of the long beach on the platform which is designated by the initials of his name. A gentleman named Lavington was recently amongst the passengers arriving in London, but being unaward of the alphabetical provision made for the delivery of his luggage, and in a hurry to be off, enquired repeatedry, and rather impatiently, of the porter where his portmanteau was 'What is your name, sir ?' demanded the man rather quickly. 'Laving on' was the reply. Then go to L ....., sir,' answered the purter, mean ing of course that he was to go to that part of the bench inscribed with the initials of his name; but the porter not being particular as to his use of as pirates it seemed to the gentleman as though he had been offensively told to betake thunself, certainly not to the place to which he had proposed to go on leav ing bome. 'What do you mean,' he demanded of the porter, 'by giving me such an insolent answer? I'll report you to the board as sure as you are num. ber 100. Where is my portmanten? · f sell you to go to L----, Eir,' again answered the man, some what irritated in return, at what he conceived the unreasonable anger of the passenger The gentle-man eventually got his luggage, but in his wrath failing to notice the arrangement which would have explained the matter to him, drove to his hotel, and immediately wrote to the board, complaining of the iusplence of their under servants, and quoting the reply made to him. But instead of citing the innucent letter, he wrote the name in full of a place

which is thought an , ffence to repeat to ears polite. as that to which the porter had consigned bim on merely asking for his lugg-ge The man was called up before the authorities, who were unable to pre-serve their gravity on being informed by the poor fellow that he merely referred Mr. Lavington to the compartment marked with the initials of his own name. The porters trouble entirely arose simply from a defect in his education, which led him to un necessarily use an aspirate, in a sumewhat unfortanate, if not invidious, actuation.

THE SCANDAL OF THE DIVORCE COURT -We lately called upon our readers to exert themselves to banish from all respectable houses those newspapers which insert the filiby details of the Oourt which we toria, 'Her Najestys Coart of Divorce, and Murimonial Causes.' Such details of evidence should to prononneed in newspaper phase, 'mult for publication.' What makes the present practice more tolerable is, that these foul reports, which make it impos-sible to leave a number of the Times upon the table even the whole proceedings of the wreiched Court in which they are taken. They are selections made be-cauge they are supposed to be 'generally. interestterest. But that is when it is engaged upon dry able difficulty in getting anything done to him. - of Georgis, and had lived in Missouri for some testamentary cases. If the Times were to say what Punck. the few words that there was nothing of public in 

wished to provide in thus calling the attention of the company to the late disasters. Her Matesty is aware that when she travels extraordinary precautions are taken, but it is on account of her family, of those travelling upon her service, and of her people generally, that she expresses the hope that the same so curity may be insured for all as is so carefully pro vided for herself.

' The Queen hopes it is unnecessary for her to recall to the recollection of the railway directors the heavy responsibility which they have assumed since they have succeeded in accuring the monopoly of the means of travelling of almost the entire population of the country.

'Osborne, Dec 27, 1864.'

Mr. Bright approves the awful slaughter with which the Federals have dred the field of Virginia and Tennessee, he approves of the desolution which has visited thousands and hundreds of thousands of h retotore happy hearths; he does not shrink from renewing these scenes of horror until no victims shall be left on whom they can be enacted ; and therefore he exerts himself to secure the election of the man who has been, and will continue to be, the minister of this bloudthirsty po icy so long as he has power to do so is this indeed the same statesman as the one who, in the crisis of the Orimeau war. uninted so movingly the near presence of the Angel of D-sin 7 is this the man who denounced in Isnguage of almost frightful energy the short Italian campaign, undertaken in profession, at least with the sim of emancipating a people? It was, indeed, wonderful acting and but for the Amorican war, we should have never guessed how completely histriania it was But now we have been taught that the occupation of mutual destruction is not ' fiend-like if it is conducted by Republicans, and that war is no lunger, in their hands, to be looked upon as that savagery' which will break down of itself. When Mr. Bright denounced war before, it was supposed that the American democracy was pacific; but now that it has been discovered to be warlike, even Quakerism becomes warlike too. The leading mem vers of the Ponce Society, in the obscacter of bottlenulder to the most cruel conflict of modern times, is a phenomenon to which it is hard to find a narallel in history Many men have in every age used the influence they pussessed over others to what the appente of th multitude for blood and have upon their sours the guilt of human lives prodigally squandered and human hearts wrong with wos. But they furnish no numley y to the pence statesmen, for they did not profess to believe that all war was in itself wrung The nearest parallel that can be supplied will be found to the fact that Robespierre's first ap pearance in public life was the composition of an erany against the purishment of death - Quarterly Review.

A Says MAN - Remarking on the archiepiscopate | so profane that we dare not publish it ! On this of Cauterbury, a writer in the Post says that in In the present day the position has lust nothing of its to accertain if anything had been removed, but the sible to leave a number of the Times upon the table the present day the postion has iost norming of its to accessing in any sing use ocen removed, but the of any respectable travelog of the fourts insy, not ness, and peris.' On consideration, the author of of the kind, and be did not do so, uptil reaching Olif-give the whole proceedings of the Vourts nay, not ness, and peris.' On consideration, the author of of the kind, and be did not do so, uptil reaching Olif-ment is a second ince of the wreight Ounce in the above sensence will withdraw the word 'peril' ton, when a search discovered that some \$1000 In these days the Archbishop of Canterbury would cause they are supposed to be 'generally interest- be in no danger of being burned if he were to turn ad to the property; take out of the room, and also ing! That very Court often site whole days toge-! Quaker Intred, should his Grace the Primate of retained, leaves \$1 515 which the authorities of ther without affording matter for publication beyond, All England think fit to join the Society of Friends, Rochester had deprived this man of merely because or even the Murmons, there would be very consider. he was a British subject. who had merried a pattwe

#### UNITED STATES.

J. D. Frazer, a native of Giongary, C. W., with his wife. [who is a Georgian) and four phildren, were stopping at the Osborne Hunse, Roohester, Cieo. Thrall, proprietor, when on the hight of the 2nd mat, he was arrested on suspicion of being a Southern spy. They searched Mr Frasor's person, bat could find nothing to oriminate him. They then asked him for his money, and he informed them that it was to his room ; they also asked for his baggage, and demunded his checks, which he gave to them, When they went out, Mr Fraser informed his wife of what had taken place. She said that they had better look after their baggage, as there was a large amount of valuable property in one of the trunks and accordingly Mr. Fracer left their room in charge of their oldest son, nine years of age, cautioning him not to admit any one until their return. During their absence the Mayor and his associates returned. broke the lock, and took possession of \$115 in greenbacks, and about \$400 in jewelery.

When Mr Fraser returned the endeavoured to find Mr. Thrall, but failed, and the next morning, he wrote a note, demanding the return of the money valuables, but received no answer. That evening Mr. Fraser and his wife were locked up in the police cells until next morning, leaving four children the eldest of whom is but nine years old and the youngest nice months, in a strange botel without their natural protectors. Mr. Fraser was informed that they bad been arrested as vagrants, Mr. Thrall's hotel bill amounting to \$46 50 cts being produced as evidence of the fact, although payment of it had never been requested.

They were, however, checkmated, for Mr.; Fraser, paid the account, and demanded, the restoration of his property, the Justice anewering him in language turn to the hotel, Mr. F., desired to open his trunks, worth of valuables, had been abstracted which, addand and a sector of a sector of sector of the sector of th

# -FEBRUARY 24, 1865 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The True Wines CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 228, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES.

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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, FEBRUARY 24.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY-1665.

Friday, 24-St. Matthew, Ap. Saturday, 25 - Of Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 26 - QUINQUAGESIMA. Monday, 27 - Of the Feria. Tuesday, 28-Of the Feria. MARCH. Wednesday, 1-Ash WEDNESDAY.

Thursday, 2-Of the Feria. The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed

Sacrament will commence as follows :---

FEBRUARY. Saturday, 25-Notre Dame, Montreal. Monday, 27-Noviciat, at Lachine. MARCH.

Wedneeday, 1-The Holy Family, Boucherville.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

The latest reports from England are unfavorable as to the health of His Emmence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. His strength was failing, and serious apprehensions were entertained.

The European Continental news is of little interest. The health of the Sovereign Pontiff is said to be excellent, and whenever the Holy Father appears in public he is received with the respectful, and affectionate acclamations of his people, in spite of all that the revolutionary party can do or say. It is equally pleasant to know that the robber King of Sardinia is daily becoming more unpopular, and that the financial difficulties of the bogus Italian Kingdom are on the increase.

The Imperial Parliament of Great Britian was opened by Commission on Tuesday the 7th inst. In the speech from the Throne allusion was made to the meeting of delegates from the several British North American Provinces at Quebec, and the result was spoken of approvingly. In the proposed Union, farcically called " Confederation," the people of Great Britain see the promise of a speedy and bonorable rupture of the ties which connect them with these Provinces, and which consequently threaten at any moment to involve them in a costly and difficult war with the United States. As Confederation, so called, is the first step towards separation, it is of course locked upon with a favorable eye in England; as, for the same reason, it is earnestly promoted on this side of the Atlantic by those who cast longing, wistful looks towards Washington, since they know that separation must be shortly followed by annexation. The talk of building up, out of the scattered fragments of the British possessions in North America, an independent State is, if we look at thchart, a palpable absurdity, the veriest buncombe that ever was uttered. Our peculiar physical and geographical conditions forbid it, and make of it in the present condition of science a physical impossibility. The Canadas, which are to form one part of this new North American Empire, are separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia which form another most important part, by the United States, the only enemy whom we have to encounter, and against whom we have to guard. Montreal is the heart of Canada, the objective point of attack; and a straight line drawn from Montreal to St. John's, N.B., or to Halilax must pass through that enemy's territory. Geographically, we stand towards the Lower Provinces, much in the same position as Poland stands towards France; and if the latter has hitherto been unable successfully to interfere for the protection of Poland, it is not because since the days of Louis XV, France has been indifferent to Poland, but because all Germany inter-Tenes betwixt France and Poland, just as the hostile territory of the United States intervenes betwixt Canada and the British American Provinces on the Atlantic. Nor is there any way of surmousting this physical obstacle to a union of Provinces so separated or isolated from one another by nature, except by means of aerial navigation, or a long circuitous water navigation which for many months of the year is blocked up by ice. For to talk of a railroad, on the enemy's side of the Sti-Lawrence, running throughout almost its en- the Holy Father was pro Lomed to the Faultful the corresparallel, and contiguous to that and another Pastoral, appointing the time for the of Public Works will have no cause to regret the fide; again, de Fide, p 231. ex dictis autom paint enemy's lines, as a means of military communica. Jubilee, was promised.

founded suspicious of the speaker's sanity. All beither side has anything very striking or very of British North America, to be of any the ceedings in some respects resemble those of a the defence of Canada; and by that singular fatuity which so eminently characterises our Canadian policy, we have been careful to conand Quebec on the enemy's side of the river; Montreal and the Lakes, has also with like singular contempt for the most obvious dictates of prudence, been constructed on the enemy's side of the river, and within his easy and tempting reach, should be feel inclined to interrupt our water communication with the Lakes, on the

reason for supporting the Ministerial scheme of Confederation, feel assured that false pretences are being urged in favor of that measure; for were there on the part of our rulers any serious intention of putting Canada in a state to maintain its independence by force of arms, they would begin by constructing a railroad betwixt Montreal and Quebec on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, as essential in case of war with the United States, to military communication betwixt the two cities; and for the same reason, they would at once, and no matter at what cost, open a canal on the Canadian side of the river, and beyond the reach of a coup de main, in order to keep open water communication betwixt the Lakes and the sea; without which, neither the naval armaments of Great Britain nor those of the Lower Provinces could take any

part in the defence of the Canadian frontier .--Money so expended would be usefully expended ; but for all milititary purposes it would be just as rational to cast it into the sea as to expend it on an intercolonial railroad which would always be at the complete mercy of the enemy in time of war.

This is no party question, or matter of opinion. Any body who will take the trouble to open a chart, and with a ruler and pair of compasses will set humself to the task of measuring and comparing distances, will see that the British North | for them was not only to ensure the moral and American Provinces once separated from Great material well-being of the country, but to con- the general Government and Parliament may some Britain, and physically separated from one another, cannot be politically united for effective military purposes against the United States. should the North and South unfortunately for us again be united, and should our neighbors feel honor, and laboriously earned favor? tempted to make themselves masters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This, if they intend to main tain their tariff, in other words, if they intend to meet their pecuniary obligations contracted during the war, it will be a fiscal necessity for them to accomplish; for it would be as easy to fill a bucket with its bottom knocked out, as it would be for the United States to maintain their epor mous tariff upon all foreign goods, if the St-Lawrence were open to the importation of these goods at our rate of tariff. It is therefore a moral certainty that the U. States, will ere long attempt to annex those Provinces which command the navigation of the St. Lawrence : again it is equally certain that, separated from Great Britain and abandoned to our own resources we. destnute of all the requisites for a successful defensive war, would offer less resistance to the enemy than did Denmark to the combined forces of Austria and Prossia : whilst in the third place, that the propose Union scheme will lead to the separation from Great Britain of Its N. American Provinces, is a fact which the Times clearly sees, and hails in the following terms :--

tion in time, of war betwixt Montreal and the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .- The debates on Lower Provinces, would be simply to raise well, the Union Resolutions still continue, but on lines of communication betwist the different parts original been said upon the matter. The pro- of that clause in the Union Resolutions which slightest use for military purposes, must be con- lit de justice under the ancien regime, rather structed entirely on the left bank of the St- than those of a free British Legislature. The Lawrence. This is a condition essential, not Edict of the Ministry is to be registered in its only to any conceivable military co-operation of integrity, upon pain of, Lord knows what ! fearthe several Provinces with one another, but to ful consequences; but no amendments will be allowed. So of old a Grand Monarque appeared, booted and spurred, whip in hand, before the Parliament of Paris, and holding his " Bed struct the only railroad which connects Montreal of Justice" ordered, under pain of exile or imprisonment, the members of the Court to regiswhilst the Beauharnois canal, which is essential ter his decrees. Sometimes they obeyed ; someto keeping up water communication betwixt times they proved refractory, and were sent packing off to prison there to consider them selves. The penalty hanging over the heads of our Parliamentary gentry is dissolution, and the expences of a new election; and thus, with the exception that the privilege of talk is still allowed to an unlimited extent in our Provincial Parnaval command of which depends, as the Dake [liament, the student of French history cannot of Wellington always insisted, the fortunes of fail to be struck with the analogy betwixt its Canada. We therefore, when we hear of the present position, and that of the old French military advantages of a Union assigned as a Parliaments during the holding of a "Lit de Justice." There has been a guasi comic debate on the

docking of member's pay, which they generously vote to themselves under the facetious title of indemnity. Indemnity for what? we should like to know. We can well understand how an innocent man, pounced upon and sentenced to five or more years penal servitude with hard talking in the Provincial Parliament, would, under such circumstances, have a right to claim " indemnity" for the wrong done him. But our members of the Provincial Parliament are so of their own free choice. Legislatorial honors have not been thrust upon them, but have by them been earnestly solicited from intelligent, free, and independent constituencies, and with much expenditure of fervid eloquence and rot-gut whiskey. With eyes deroutly upturned to heaven, and hands on that region of the human frame where by a pleasant fiction the legislatorial heart is supposed to be located, honorable candidates have offered themselves to the service of their country, much puffing their own good qualities, and blathering much also of their zeal in behalf to nothing. The Italics are our own.

of "liberal principles" or of "notre sainte religion"-according as Liberalism or Catholicity were the more in vogue amongst the constituencies whom they severally addressed, and whose most sweet voices they craved. To vote to prevent us from repealing the separate school fer upon them an honor and a favor for which they should feel ever grateful. Why then m the name of common sense should these men claun an "indemnity" for the much coveted

This practice of paying members of Parliament, or rather, of allowing M. P. Ps. to dip their fingers into the public purse, and remunerate themselves for their services, according to their own estimate of those services, is a nasty ian character of the schools meintained by the mademocratic custom, alien to the spirit of the jority. All in all, we do not see how we could have British representative system, and should be reformed by totally abolishing it altogether. If a man is too noor to give his Parliamentary services gratuitously, he is not fit to be a member of Parliament, and to be entrusted with the pecuniary interests of the country .---There is certainly no sin, no shame in poverty; no honor, no virtue in wealth. But the honest man, but the gentleman with a keen sense of honor, conscious of poverty, will never asnire after a seat in Parliament ; and on the other hand, it is only your unprincipled political adventurers, intent upon making a profit of their votes, and on selling themselves, and their constituencies to the highest bidder, who, having no independent fortunes of their own, present themselves before the public as condidates for legislatorial honors. To purge the Legislature of these men, to deliver the country from these obscene blood-suckers, no means more certain and efficacious than the total abolition of the low democratic custom of paying members of Parliament.

Globe, indicates, with much candor, the precise value to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada "guarantees" to minorities their right to Separate Schools. The guarantee is, according to Mr. George Brown, worth simply nothing, and should not shock the anti-Catholic fanaticism of Upper Canada.

The Globe argues that, so long as a majority in the General Parliament and the General Goverament are in favor of the Separate School system, it will be out of the power of the local, or municipal government of Upper Canada to repeal the separate school law, since every act of the latter is subject to the "veto power" of the former; and that "veto power" would be exercised upon every act of the local legislature repealing the separate school law, so long as, but no longer than, a majority in the General Goveroment were in favor of the separate system.-On the other hand, should the day ever arrive when a majority of the said General Government should become so hostile to what the Globe calls "sectarian" schools, as to withhold its veto from a Bill passed by the local legislature for the entire repeal of the separate school sys

tem, there would be no difficulty in repealing, by means of that hostile General Government, the chuse itself which pretends to guarantee the educational rights of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada. The reasoning of the Globe is unanswerable, and shows conclusively that the said guarantee will be about as valuable a protection to the Catholics of Upper Canada against Protestant aggression, as would be a pasteboard parapet against a battery of Armstrong guns .---The only guarantee upon which our friends can rely is this : that a Government and a Legislature in which Protestants and enemies of separate schools will be always in an overwhelming majority, will never be hostile to the principle of separate schools. That there may be no misunderstanding on this point, we copy the very words of the Globe, replying to Mr. Currie's objection that the "guarantee" may prove an obstacle to the ultimate repeal of all separate school laws in Upper Canada. Guarantee or no guarantee, argues the Globe, it matters not : for the concession of the "guarantee" amounts

"This is much better than would have been an arrangement leaving the educational question in the hands of the Federal Parliament, and quite as good as would have been an arrangement giving it unreservedly to the local Parliament, for then the veto power of the General Government would have served laws now in force, just as well as the ' guarantee' to which Mr. Ourrie objects. If it be answored that day become so hustile to sectarian schools that it would withhold the veto in such a case, and allow us to repeal the sectarian school laws, we can reply that when that occurs there will be no great difficulty in repealing the constitutional guarantee-so that either plan would come to the same thing Mr. Oarrie forgets, too, that by this concession, which practically amounts to nothing, and by giving up the right of

abolishing about one hundred sensols in Upper Can-

Mr. George Brown, through the Toronto Bogical Basays, v., iii. p. 208 : 'according to Catholie theology, two conditions ar required for a true act of divine faith. The first is that the dostrine be revealed : the second is that the person believing be certain that it is revealed ? Perrone, v. ii., p. ii, p. 107: 'qaidquid In sacris litteris continetur profecto fidei nostra objectum est, hus ipso quod divinitus sit inspiratum.;' now these theologiane cannot be supposed to disagree as to the real object of divine faith; therefore, what Perrone he calls inspiration. the others call revelation, and the argument may be thus succinctly resumed : revealed truths only are the object of divine truths - Bouvier, Murray; but all that is contained in Scripture is the object of divine faith-Perrone Therefore, all that is contained in Scripture is revealed, in the sense in which it is true to say that revealed truths only are the object of divine faith.

I said that the word revelation was very appropriately used to signify the deposit of, all the truths. precepts, and facts known and believed upon the authority of the Holy Ghost, Although many things recorded in the canonic a books may have been naturally known to the sacred pec men, and a supernatural manifestation of those things was not made to them, it does not follow that they cannot be said to be reveased to the world; for God being the author of the inspired books, the Holy Ghost is truly the historian of the facts therein contained; these facts are related, made known (why not say revealed ?) by the Holy Ghost; and that by a supernatural means, that is by divinely inspiring the sacred writers to record them for our information. Therefore, we can say in a true and appropriate sense, that all that is contained in Scripture is revealed and the proposition which deules it absolutely and without any distinction, is false, to say the least.

As to the danger of failing into a vicious circle, if we say that all that is contained in Scripture is revealed. I must confess that I cannot see it : but it seems to me that while we labor to avoid an imaginary vicious circle, we are exposed to fall into a real one. The vicious circle which we ought to avoid. consists in asserting that supernatural revelation (or rather the possibility of supernatural revelation) can only be proved by supernatural evidence, and we fall into that vicious circle when, from the fact that many things recorded in Scripture may be proved by human testimony, we infer that they are not supernaturally revealed. The true, I think, and only safe position is in holding that those two elements (the human or natural, and the divine or supernatural) are distinct, but exclude not each other; that we require human evidence as a motive of credibility and divine authority as the motive of our assent of faith.

But although many things recorded in Scripture are not revealed in the sense you stlach to the word, the Resurrection of Jesus Obrist is manifestly not one of them, for it was revealed in the strictest sense. Jesus Christ himself had foretold it several times during his life-Matt. Iii, 40 : IX 19. "Cum ergo resurrexisset a mortuis, recordati sunt discipuli ejus, quia hoc dicebat, et crediderunt Scripture, et sermini quem dixit"-St. John cap. ii, 22. "O stalti et tardi corde ad oredendum in omnibus quæ locuti aunt propheta' - Lakepxiv., 25. Therefore, "the spostles preached a risen Christ whom they had seen, heard, and whose body they had handled," and " whose resurrection had been revealed to them." Indeed, had not His resurrection been revealed, what the Apostles saw or heard might have proven anything or nothing, but would not have proved what faith teaches on that fundamental point. But was not His very apparition to His disciples a new and most certain revelation of His resurrection ! a miraculous and supernatural means by which He made known to them that He had truly risen as He had forefold ?-" Resurrexit sicut dixit." We are not to confound two things altogether distinct-the resurrection of Jesus Christ and His apparition after His death; the one is the thing revealed, the other the revelation of it. For an evidence of the latter, the Apostles had only the testimony of their own senses (I bold that we have another and superior motive); for an evidence of the former they had the authority of Christ's words, who had proved Himself to be God.

The resurrection of Jesus Christ therefore is not a mere fact or event, but it is a mystery and a dogma, which never could have been known to man, except by revelation. " The mystery of the resurrection of Jesus Christ is the necessary consequence of the 

"It is true we are not actually giving up the American Colonies - ney the despatch we are quoting coes not contain the slightest hint that such a p s sibility ever crossed the mind of the writer; but yet it is perfectly evident-and there is no ese in concealing the fact-that the Confederation movement considerably diminishes the difficulty which would be felt by the Colonies in separating from the Mother Conntry." - Times.

From the seat of war we hear of the capture of Columbia by Sherman, and of the evacuation of Charleston. The policy of General Lee, now commander in Chief of the Confederate Army, seem to be the concentration of all the troops at his disposal for the purpose of a grand attack upon Grant and Sherman. That he may be successful the friends of liberty everywhere must hope ; but no where should more fervent prayers tor his success be offered up than in this country, for the subjugation of the South means the subjugation of Canada.

On Sunday lest was read in all the churches and chapels of the Diocese a Pastoral from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, under date Rome, Jan. 1st, in which the late Encyclical of

The Union Resolutions have been carried in the Legislative Council by a majority of 30; the numbers being as 45 to 15.

At the last meeting of l'Institut Medical, the Rev. Mr. Billion gave a very brilliant and instructive lecture on "Chemistry applied to Physiology." The Presideut, Mr. E. Darche, followed by Drs. Meilleur and Peltier then addressed the meeting contributing much to render it one of the most agreeable and interesting. The gift of Dr. Boyer, the Dictionaire Medicale in 30 vols., was acknowledged and thanks given.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, QUEBEC .- We are glad to learn that the contract of leating by steam | tionem transmissum est.'- Perrone, Trac. de S e. the new Custom house, Quebec, has been award ed to Thomas M'Kenna, Esq., of this city; and from his great experience in this particular branch of business, we are confident that the Department choice.

ada, which we are, under 'he present system, alto gether powerless '0 abolish, we secure to the minority in Lower Canada the continuance and the extension of their school privileges-privileges which are rendered of the atmost importance by the securbetter bargain."

No, certainly not; if the overthrow of the separate school system in Upper Canada be the object in view.

We continue the communication of our esteemed correspondent D. N. P. on the opinion expressed in a late assue of the Journal, to the effect that it might, and indeed must, be said, that not all that is contained in Scripture is revealed-using the word "revelation" in the strictest sense of the term ; and as implying the "supernatural" communication of the knowjedge of the facts by them recorded, to the sacred penmen. The proposition as laid down by our correspondent is couched in the following terms:---

"We cannot say that all that is contained in Scripture is revealed ;"

and as the truth or faisity of this proposition depends entirely upon the meaning of the word "revealed," a strict and exhaustive definition of that term is the one thing needful, without which all controversy on the subject must degenerate into a mere logomachy. Here is what our correspondent says on the subject :---

"With regard to the second proposition, 'We cannot say that all that is contained in Scripture is re-vealed,' I think it is necessary to make a distinction. When theologians define and explain the mode in which the Holy Ghost influenced and guided the sacred writers, they use the word revelation strictly in distinction from mere inspiration, to signify the manifestation to the writers of things unknown to them; but in its common acceptation, the word revelation has a more extensive meaning. It is taken - and in my opinion very appropriately - as synomyme of the word of Gud, to signify the deposit of all the truths, precepts, and facts, known and believed, upon the authority of the Holy Ghost .-Animedverten dum tamen est communi loquendi neu receptum cese, ut revelationis nomine unverse significetur quidquid in sacris litteris continetur, ut etiam quod Spiritu B dictante viva voce per tradi-Theo., port il., cap. in de divin can. libr. Inspir That theologiaus themselves, when they use the word revelation without defining or restricting its meaning, generally understand it in latiori sensu as inst explained, 18 manifest. Vgr Bouvier, de Fide, v. 2, p 5 says: 'Sole res revelsite sunt objecium noum fidei divis a galoque importare ant aupp onere,

There remains a far more conclusive argument. The resurrection of Jesus Obrist is an article of Catholic faith, as contained in the Apostles' Oreed; therefore it is a dogma the truth of which reate not only on the human testimony of the Apostles as trustworthy bistorians, but on the authority of the revealed Word of God, and the infallibility of the Holy Catholic Church Yours, &c.,

D. M. P.

From the above it will be seen that our correspondent distinguishes betwixt the "strict" sense of the term "revelation," and the loose or popular sense in which it is received "communi usu loguends." We of course used it only in its strictest or most rigid sense, to denote the \* rei prius 2 gnote pa/efactionem ; ? and we were careful to note also the distinction which Perrone so sharply draws between " inspiration" aud "revelation."

It seems to us that without temerity it is postible also to distinguish between,

" Facts of revealed religion ;" And,

"The revealed facts of religion "

and therefore to say that not all the facts of revealed religion were themselves "revealed"e.e., made known by supermatural means to the sacred penmen.

Thus, for instance :- That the person known n history as Jesus Christ was crucified and died on the cross 18,

"A fact of revealed religion."

But that the person Jesus Christ was crucified as an atonement for the sins of the whole world : that His death was an acceptable sucrifice, an atonemeut for our transgressions, and that by His blood we are cleansed from our inscusties-is a good deal more. It is,----

" A revealed fact of religion."

Of the former, the sitnesses and historians had conclusive evidence through a natural channel: their senses and their reason.

The second they knew to be true, not by them senses, not by any dialectic process, but by "revelution;" that is to say the knowlege of it was supernaturally communicated to them.

To establish " the fact" that " Christ died on the cross," an intelligent, honest witness, competent in the natural order only, suffices; but " the revealed fact," that " Christ, died on the cross for our sins," can be established only by a vidiliest, objectum revaintum . . .; Harray, Theo I supernatural witness, to whom the fact has been

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

supernaturally made known-i. e., " revealed." We cannot therefore say that the death of Christ upon the Cross, (although that death is related in Scripture,) "is revealed," in the same sense of the word as we say that the vicarious atonement, or the sacrifice for the sins of the whole world offered by Christ upon the cross, " 25 revealed."

So with the resurrection of Christ. This is "a fact of revealed religion;" but in the restricted sense in which we used the word " revealed," it is not "a revealed fact of religion ;" it is a fact of which the witnesses had certain assurance through their senses and their natural reason. This was the test to which Our Lord Himselt appealed, to convince His disciples of the fact of His resurrection, of which some doubted-(" quidam autem dubitaverunt.")-"See my hands and my feet-feel, and see." These were the words of Our Lord : these the proofs to which He appealed to assure His doubting hearers that He had indeed risen from the dead.

But that we also shall rise again in the body at the sound of the last trumpet, is not only a " fact of revealed religion" but " a revealed fact of religion ;" because it is a fact which cannot logically be concluded, by natural reason, from any premises with which either our senses or the historical fact of the resurrection of Christ, furnish us. Both facts are contained in Scripture; but the first is not "revealed" in the same sense as the other is "revealed."

We need not insist further upon the distinction, though it seems to us an important one, and the explanation of the apparent difference of opinion betwixt us and our highly respected correspondent. We unsist on it also, because in dealing with non-Christians, we must establish a solid natural basis for our religion, and this basis is composed of "the facts of revealed religion." On this we build up the superstructure consisting of " the revealed facts of religion" or supernatural dogmas, handed down and guaranteed to us by the Church, and of which the Church is the divinely appointed guardian.

ROME AND THE BIRLE .- Romanists hardly care to deny that the Bible, without note or comment, is on the side of the Protestants, but this does not explain their reluctance to circulate it, even in a garbled form among the people. To counteract Protestant Bible Societies, it would have seemed natural to orgabize Catholic Bible Societies for the distribution of the Dousy version, with Catholic annotations, but we have never heard of this being done, and until it is, the Pope will never be able to rail down the suspicionthat he regards Scripture as an enemy.-Times.

How impossible it is for a Protestant however enlightened or well-informed upon other topics. to take a correct view of the Catholic Church, her principles and her modes of action ! Why does not the Church of Rome, if she does not regard Scripture as an enemy, as containing a condemnation of Popery, circulate per own versions or translations of the Scriptures amongst her own people? This question, in one form or another, is being repented by Protestants, as if disappointed ambition of these men then revenges therein they had made out their case against the Catholic Church ; whereas in truth it only displays their own utter ignorance of the formal difference betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism. The Catholic Church does not, never did, and we may be sure never will, circulate or cause to be indiscriminately circulated amongst her people, any version of the sacred writings, for the simple reason that she does not look upon these writings as the source of Christian knowledge. or as the means by Christ Himself appointed for preserving to the end of time, and promulgating amongst all nations the knowledge of the Christian religion and its contents; and because by so curculating these writings, she would in practice admit that a "dead book," not a "living Church." is the one dismely appointed teacher and guardian of all revealed truth. How the ridiculous superstition ever originated that the collection of writings known par excellence as the Bible, was the source of Christian knowledge, the sure guide to eternal salvation the one competent teacher, it is difficult to understand; for superstition more grovelling, more monstrous, was never spawned even in Egypt, or fostered by the priests of Isis. It is a superstition which not only has no basis, or semblance even of a basis, but which is contradicted by history, by reason, and by the practice of all Protestants with their children and dependants. History tells us that the Church existed in her plenitude, before the first line of the Christian hagiographa had heen penned. History teaches us that communities, cities, nations were converted to Christiaoity before such a book as the Bible in its present form existed. Reason teaches us that the source of a religion must be older than the religion itself which flows therefrom ; and the practice of all Protestant parents and teachers invariably is,-first to teach their children and pupils their religion, and then to refer them to the Bible for confirmation. No Protestant parent ever yet did put the Bible mio bis child's bands and leave the latter to gather his religion therefrom.

wise unto salvation. Protestants are consistent with their principle-to wit-that there is on earth no living and divinely appointed teacher of divine truth, when they appeal to a dead book, and assign it as the basis of their faith. But the Catholic Church is older than the Bible ; but the book called the Bible derives its authority from her, seeing that it is only by her testimony that we

can ascertain of what writings it should be com. posed, that these writings are inspired, and form in any sense a part of the Word of God.

For Protestants to assert that the Catholic Church should refer her children to the Bible for proof of the truths by her taught, is on their part a petitio principu, a begging of the whole question at issue between us and them. We say that the Bible does not contain, explicitly at all events, all the truths of religion ; that the Chris tian revelation is not contained therein; and that it never was intended by God to be the means or instrument for converting the world to Christinnity. If the Protestant maintains the contradictory of this thesis the burden of proof rests with him ; but he has no right according to the laws of sound logic to start with the assumption of the truth of the very question at issue ; and least of all has he any right to expect that in this question, the Church should commence the controversy by giving a verdict against herself; as she would do were she to distribute bibles amongst the people, and to submit her claims as the one divinely appointed teacher of the nations, to the individual's private interpretation of that book.

We have received the Report of a great meeting of the Catholics of Perth, C.W., on the School Question, but from the pressure upo n our columns it must stand over to next week.

### THE LONDON SEPARATE SCHOOLS. To the Editor of the True Witness.

MR. EDITOR,-ln the course of your remarks on the letter of Catholicus in your paper of 10th instant, the following words occur: " We leel assured that, if Catholics will but do their duty, will but co-operate heartily with their clergy, year by year these di-advantages will grow less. until at last even in a purely material point of view the Catholic separate school will be able to compare as favorably, as from a moral point of view it will always contrast, with the Protestant so-called ' common ' school. When you penned these lines it is probable you little thought how exceedingly appropriate they were to the circumstanses and the occasion. For you have here pointed out one-and that not the least-of the causes to which is to be attributed the inferiority-if such inferiority really exists-of our separate school in London. That unanimity of thought and action which ought to prevail in cases of this kind, is wanting with us, and thus the clergy are deprived in a measure of that cordial co-operation on the part of the laity on which they have a right to count. Not that any of our Catholics are, to my knowledge, opposed to sepa-

rato schools, but a few would, be captains in our small Israel who are conspicuous chiefly for the possession of a little silver and much brass, and have a trick of setting themselves in opposition to the majority who fail to perceive their peculiar merits and decline to accept them as leaders. The

To the Edilo of the True Wilness. Dear Sir,-In your paper of last Thursday I directly to injure the Separate Schools estab lished here and indirectly to injure the whole munication in itself would be quite barmless in- infact to their children. asmuch as it contains not a single proof of the alleged inferiority of the Senarate to the Common Schools. But inasmuch as it appears in your most esteemed Catholic journal, it will be quoted and requoted by papers hostile to our educational system, as proof positive that it is a failure. This has already been done in this city. The assertion of your correspondent was altogether uncalled for and was very unjust as well ; for, the whole Catholic body here with the mere exception of a few unreasonable grumblers, such as may be found everywhere, are thoroughly satisfied with their schools; and the schools themselves are such as they may well be pleased 1100. Here a parent living within a Separate of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, and of one gentleman and two ludies besides, who hold first class certificates and who have gained the succee and lasting esteem of our Catholic population by their successful efforts, for several years past, in The number of teachers and the character of the instruction given are highly suited to the time which our children can spend at school and to their capacity for knowledge as well as to the purposes-that is, as a general rule, the propermeans at our disposal. The schools are visited every day by one of the Dominican Fathers, and no property belonging to Protestants is, or can taken all in all, we can not admit that, even in a scientific point of view, they are inferior to the Common Schools. Of course it will be borne in mind also that while the Common Schools of this city obtain about \$10,000 for the education of 1,200 children, our schools can get only about \$1,500 for the education of over 350 children. Moreover, it should be remembered that in this place are certain Catholics (so called), who have always been opposed to the Separate School them to forbid it. System and withhold their taxes from its sup port. I do not know that your correspondent was one of them, but I do know that he was not of the number of those who visit our schools and who alone are capable of passing judgment on the subject. A man who speaks disparagingly of what he does not know is beneath notice. We do not speak of the Common Schools in any way; and any one who can make a just com parison between ours and them must be capable, as a scholer, of judging, and as an nonest wit ness he must have examined both.

### Truly yours,

JUSTITIA.

# London, January 12, 1865.

We do not pretend to hold ourselves responsible for either the allegations or the opinions of our correspondents on the London Separate Schools .- En. T. W.

## To the Editor of the True Wilness. OTTAWA, 15 Feb., 1865.

Dear Sir,-A large and influential meeting of the Catholics of this city was held in the ball of the St. Patrick's Literary Association on the 12th instant, for the purpose of discussing the probable change about to take place in the School Law of Lower Canada in view of the Constitutional changes." Resolutions were passed urging upon the Government the justice of granting to the Cutholics of Upper Cauzda the same school privileges, already possessed by, or which may be granted to, the Protestants of

sent it is all in their own hands; they can throw up a wall of protection around themselves for all perceive a correspondence from a person in this time to come by protecting us: by saying once city subscribing houself Catholicus, which tends for all that we are not to be degraded, that we are to be secured in all the rights and privileges which they hope to enjoy themselves and to system as it exists in Upper Canada. The com- enjoy themselves, and to transmit unimpaired and at 43,000. Of this number 35,000 were French

> I have always maintained that the Catholics of Lower Canada did not fully understand our position here, or see the extent to which we are wronged and oppressed in school matters-otherwise they never would tolerate it.

To confine ourselves to one single aspect of the case-that of our school hmits-what more unju-11 We are confined within a limit of three miles, as that beyond which no property belonging to Catholics is rateable for separate school features of the present war."-Mont. Gazette. purposes. In Lower Canada the Protestants, comparatively much richer than we, have the whole extent of a municipality for a School Secwith. Our schools are under the able direction | School Section, but having almost all his land, or other property a few yards beyond the limit, must submit to have that property rated for the education, not of his own children, which would appear so natural, but for the education of the children of his more weaking neighbor-and that the cause of sound and Christian education. | according to law, in a free country and in the nineteenth century.

All property belonging to Catholics in Upper Canada is legally rateable for Common School ty of the poor is to go to educate the rich. But be made, rateable for Catholic or Separate Echool purposes, or in other words, in no case does the law allow the rich to assist the poor in the education of their children in Upper Canada!

I do not believe the French of Lower Canada know how this law operates on us and on so many of their own children living amongst us. Their high sense of justice, their sense of selfrespect and honor, if nothing else, would force

VOX CLAMANTIS IN DESERTO.

## To the Editor of the True Wilness, Alexandria, Feb. 13, 1865.

Sir,-A meeting of the Catholics of this place and vicinity was held last Saturday evening for the surpose of petitioning the Legislature to amend the present Separate School Law, as well as to ask that we may be put on an equal footing with our fellow-Protestant subjects in Lower Canada, in all matters respecting education.

The following were the Resolutions proposed and adopted by the meeting :---

Moved by Mr. A. R. M. Donell, seconded by Mr. L. M Dugald,-

"Whereas it appears to be the intention of the Legislature, in view of the proposed Confederation, to secure by & constitutional enactment to the Calibolic and Protestant minorities of Upper and Lower Canada their educational rights and privileges ; "Resolved That we, in union with our fellow. Oatholics of Upper Oanada, deem it just to ourselves to demand, by petitious to the several branches of

the Legislature, the sume rights and privileges that may be accorded to the Frotestants of Lower Ca-DECR.

Moved by A. S. M Donald, Esg., and seconded by Mr. Alexander M.Kinnon .--

" Resolved - That we concur with our fellow-Cathonics of Kingston in the sentiments expressed in the resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 3rd instant, respecting the amendments required in the present Separate School Law; the establishment and endowment of & Catholic University in Upper Cane-

Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe states on information which we have reason to believe is well founded, as it was derived from a perusal of the enlistment rolls by parties in the Northern States, that " the number of Canadians who have enlisted since the beginning of the war is placed Canadians, no less than 14,000 of whom have died on the battle field."

5

What of our neutrality laws ? Many of these misguided men, according to the Rev. Mr. Beaudry in bis eloquent sermon at the recent Libera for the souls of the Canadian dead, held in the Parish Church, were bribed to take service service in the Northern army, while others were " betrayed into it by perfidious friends, by a treachery which forms one of the most hideous

## Died.

At the Manor House, St. Andrews, C.E., on the 3rd inst., Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, a native of County Clare, Ireland, aged 67 years.

Suddenly, of Appoplery, on the 11th instant, Mr. Patrick Molloy, of Emily, C.W., aged 72 years. The deceased was born on 17th March 1792, and was a native of the county Monaghan, Ireland.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Feb. 21, 1864.

	201000, 200. 21, 1009.
Flour-Pollards, \$2,90 to \$3,65; Fine, \$3,60 to \$3,75 \$4,05; Superfine \$4,25 to	; Super., No. 2 \$3,95 to
55.10; Bag Flour. \$2.35 to	; Superior Extra \$4,90 to
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs	SA 65 to \$5 00.
willoat-U. Capada Sprin	IT. AT. CAME ONLY OF GYN
Asia per 100 108, Pote h	LIEST SALAS TUDED OF SELLIN
a \$5,55; Inferior Pots, \$0	00 to \$0.00 - Postle in
10manu, at 35,40 to \$5,50.	
Butter-Store packed in	small nackages at loc
to 20c; and a lot of choice	Dairy Ole
Eggs per doz, 15c.	2
Lard per lb, fair demand s	t 00c to 00c
Tailow per 1b, 00c to 00c.	
Cut-Meats per 1b, Hama,	ALL AL AL FARRAGIN
Bacon, OOc to OOc.	
Pork-Quiet : New Mess,	500.00 to \$00.00 · Prime
Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime,	\$00.00 to \$00.00 Monte
reul Witness.	
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$7.75 to \$8,00
Hay, per 100 bundles	- \$8,50 to \$9,00
Strew,	. \$1,00 to \$7,50
Baef live, per 100 los	4 50 to 6,00
Sheep,	- \$3.50 to \$6,00
Lambe,	- \$3,50 to \$6,50
-	

## MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.) Feb. 21. B. d. s. d. Flour, country, per gil.....12 6 to 13 0 Oatmeal, do .... ..... 11 3 to 12 0 Indian Mesi ---- 11 0 to 11 g Fene per min .... .... 4 0 to Beaus, small white per min, .... 5 0 to Hovey, per 1b .... 0 5 to 0 Lard, đo. .... 0 0 to 0 Potatoes, per bag ---- 3 0 to - 3 - C Oniona do 0 to ..... Sheep, 0,00 to 0,00 Lumbs 0,00 to 0,00 Eggs, freeb, per dozen .... 0 10 to 1 Butter, fresh per 10, .... 12 to 1 c Do salt, do Barley, do., for sead per 50 lbs. ... 6 0 to 0 6 Oats do..... 1 9 to 1 11

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF PATRION POWER, Cooper, of Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, Ireland. Re sailed from Limerick in the brig Neriv, and landed in Quebec in 1845; also of his two sisters Mergarot and Mary. When last heard of they were in the State of Ohio. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their brother. EDWARD POWER,

This is why the Church does not circulate the Bible ; this is why she does not encourage the and 1 ity ; and lastly the number of trustees indiscriminate reading of the B ble amongst ber should be reduced to five or thereabouts. 

itself by the paltry dollar and cent expedient of withdrawing their taxes from the support of the schools, thus inflicting a direct injury on these institutions and giving a deplorable scandal to the congregation who naturally look for better example from persons so circumstanced.

Another difficulty under which we have labored and which I mention with besitation, is the frequent change of pastors of our congregation. During the past four years there have been as many different clergymen in charge of this missiou-priests of most pious and exemplary character, yet who differed widely in their opinions of our school system, and were very far from being unanimous in their views of measures for its improvements and maintenance. In saying this I do not wish to be understood as casting blame upon any one, although I consider it exceedingly unfortunate that so many changes should have taken place in so short a time, and that such wide differences of opinion should have prevailed. Much evil has resulted therefrom, and this is a principle, if not the chief, cause of the dissatisfaction which at present exists to some extent with regard to our separate schools. Our clergy are regular priests of the order of St. Dominic. and as such are subject to their superior in the United States who alone, I suppose, is responsible for their movements. Unhappily he does

not leave them long enough with us to work out their plans. That provision of the school law which requires a union of all the ward trustees in a city whose schools are united into one is no slight evil. That " too many cooks spoil the broth " is an adage the truth of which few will venture to deny, and it is completely verified in the case of the London segarate schools. Fourteen men cannot find much ese to do but squable over the management of two-or rather one-small school and the expenditure of a trifling \$1400 per annum, Reduce the number to five, and let those five be selected from the best men in the congregation, and matters would be managed much more satisfactorily. As petitions with reference. to the school law are now being sent in to Parteration of the absurd clause referred to.

In conclusion I would say that three things of London upon a footing of equality with the common schools. In the first place there should be a fixed plan or system for the improvement of the schools agreed on between priests and prople. Next there must be hearty co-opera tion on the part of all-noor and rich, clergy

Lower Canada.

It is much to be regretted that we have no newspaper proprietor here who takes sufficient interest in anything relating to Catholic matters, to report the proceedings of such meetings as the one in question, and give prominence to the feelings of the people as expressed by the speakers. Speeches were delivered on the present occasion by the Rev. Mr. Guilliard, P.P., St. Joseph Parish, who occupied the chair, Messrs. R. W. Soott, H. J. Hill, and other gentlemen, the publication of which, I have no doubt, would do much good to the cause which they advocated. They pointed out in very forcible terms the injustice of granting to the minority of Lower Canada a University and Normal School, while the minority in Upper Canada have neither; and that the School Law possessed by the Catholics of Upper Canada is very defective and bard to be worked, and that it is almost useless in the rural districts. They also spoke in flattering terms of the activity of the Protestants of Lower Canada at the present moment in demanding a good school law for themselves.

The Catholics of Ottawa bave just reason to complain of some of the journalists of the City for not giving more attention to matters affecting their interests, at this present time. Some of these journals are filled with, in fact entirely devoted to the publication of the sayings and doings of a trickster, who is here " guiling" the people out of their money; and a few "spiritualists" of the place who are claiming him as one of their number, and as a powerful medium; at the same time those journalists have not one word to say about a movement, that not only affects the whole of the Catholics of Upper Canada, but moving most energetically, a mouster petition covertheir descendants for generations to come. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

A. B. C.

### To the Editor of the True Witness.

Dear Mr. Editor,-For Gou's sake and for that of the Catholic poor in Upper Canada, urge our demands for justice in our school matters on limment this would be a good time to seek an al- the attention of the public and more especially on that of our co-religionists of Lower Canada. Will they consent to grant further privileges to are necessary in order to put the separate schools the stready favored Protestants of Lower Canada, and consent to hand us over to the tender mercies of the Brown's and Bigots of Upper Canada. If they do if they consent to our legal degradation so sure as cause produces effect their day shall come. The same school system which is moulding Yankres in Upper Canada and which has moulded them for so many yea's on the other side, will work its way and do

da; the establishment of Oatholic Grammar schools, and of a Normal school, and the right of having a Ostholic Superintendent of education ; also that we adopt the petition adopted by the same meeting."

Moved by Mr. Wm. M'Niel, and seconded by Mr. George Harrison .--

"That Duncan M'Douell, Laughlin M'Dougaid, Laughlin M'Kinnon, the mover and seconder, be a Committee to get the petition just read signed as numerously as possible with as little delay as pospible.

Moved by L. M Kinnon, and seconded by Hugh M'Donald, -

"That the Secretary do send a copy of the praceedings of the meeting to the Editor of the Tape WITNESS with the request to publish them in his paper."

(Signed)

ANGOS K. M DANALD, Chairman, ALEX A. M'PHER, Secretary.

By giving the abuve an insertion, you will oblige your readers bere.

ALES. MPDEE, Sec.

E

SEFARATE SOBOOLS -The just and bonest demands of the Calbolics of Upper Canada are now before buth Hituses of Parliament, and if they are not conceded on this occasion, it is more than probable that they will never again be made with any degree of success. Now or never, is the word ; for Education is one of those matters which will be hauded over to the tender mercies of the local parliaments, and we all know the treatment to be expected from that source. We might us well relate our grievances to a bowling wilderness as to an Upper Canada Parliament. For years to come, that body will be little better than a Presbyterian conventicle or an Orange lodge. So far, the peoule seem to be impressed with the importance of the movement in which we are engaged. The diocese of Toronto, which has the honour of being the first to go into the agitation, is and the press sustaining the popular call for educational freedom. The Cutholics of Toronto demand a thoroughly separate system, including Normal and model schools in which the teachers, secular as well as regular, shall be peo perly trained and qualified for their duties. Tor. nto Mirror.

ST. PATRION'S SOCIETY. - The Annal meeting for the election of officers of the St. Patrick's Society was he'd in the Ostholio School House, on Sunday, the 12th inst., when the following gentlemen were dury elected for the ensuing year :-

President - William Walab. Vire President -- H 8 Gallagher. 3ad Vice President -- Michael Hogan, Esg. Recording Secretary M. G. O'Connor. Ontresponding Secretary Thos Breanay, Treasurer-Patrick Griffin (re-elected.) Grand Marshall Pe er Mi-Dermott.

Managing Committee - Mesers. James Tovey, John Lee, Parruk Leonard, A. L Perland, Wiltiam O Brien, Martin Les, Thos Murphy, James Oostello,

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	Hemmingford,
Also of their cousin, Wm. D	Canada Raut
Ohio. Boston Pilot please copy	orcey, 01 100 State of
WANTE	D,
A MALE TEACHER, for an E St. Columban; of good charac mendations. Married preterred	lementary School, at ther and good resord-
Apply (post pai MIOHA) 24th Feb. 1865.	d), to EL TRACEY, Sec. 6 in-
TO PRINT	ERS.
PRESS FOR	SALE.
NORTHROP'S POWER PRESS tion, FUR SALE. Partion/ars plying at this Office. Price - \$ fect working order, and no y worked by steam, it can easily t The size of the bed is 30 m40. For particulars, apply at this Montreal, Jan. 5, 1865.	may known by ap- 500. It is in per- ways damaged. If ake off 1000 ap hour.
ET. PATRICE'S C	HURUE.
TO LET,	• • •
PEW No. 136, opposite the Paly Office.	nt. Enquire at this
January 12, 1865.	
COLLEGE OF R.E. KINGSTON, C. Under the Immediate Supervise E. J. Horon, Bishop of	W., on of the Ready C.
THE above Institution, situated agreeable and healthful parts of completely organized. Able Teach rided for the various department he Institution is to impart a go ion in the fullest sense of the norals, and manners of the pupp of constant attention. The Oo vi include a complete Classical Education. Particular attention French and English languages. A large and well selected Libro o the Pupils. TERMS:	of Kingston, is now there have been pro- tts. The object • od and solid educa- word. The heakth hs will be an objec arse of instruction 1 and Commercial will be given to the cary will be OPEK
Board and Tuition, \$100 per An early in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.	
The Annual Session commence	es on the lst, Bep-

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

## DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Ohildren's Books Song Books, Almanaes, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTUN S News Depot, Ourner of Oraig and St. Lawronce Streets, Montreal.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CA PHOLIC CHRONICLE FEBRUAY 124, 1865.

# FOREIGN INTELLTGENCE.

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「1410月 古得 (B.G) 8. 9011 (n) contra Lawrence & FRANCE! A. 18 2.1 14 drach mail PARIS, Jan. 21.- La France of this evening states that the Emperor has signed a decree to. day, convoking the Corps Legislatif for the 15th of February in (Whith had and com

The Government have sustained a serious defeat in the department of the Charente. M. Bethmont, the Opposition candidate, bas been elected a deputy to the Corps Legislatif by 13,326 votes against 9,318 given to Mr. Leclerc, the Government candidate.

The Charente Inferieure has hitherto not been a disaffected district. As M. Emile de Girardin reminds the Government, it elected on the 13th of May, 1849, under the Republic, MM. Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, Baroche, Chasseloup Laubat, Napoleon Bonaparte, Montholon; and in 1852, 1857, and 1863 is returned by a large majority the official candidates. What portent, theo, is this, that in a time of profound from the malicious charges brought against it, and a after the Ruler has won his laurels on the field of battle, and earned his oaken crown by the vast changes and improvements he has worked at home, the Department which for years has been faithful to his authority should turn against hind ? This is the matter which now excites the curiosity of the capital; but the answer is not easy 'to find. - Times.

PARIS, Jan. 26 .- The pastoral instructions and the protests of the Bishons continue to fill the pages of the clerical papers and to be commented upon by the others, though each time more briefly, for the task is monotonous. There ble for us to give even the substance of this section, is, indeed, little difference, except in respect of length, between these documents. The language is more or less moderate, and occasionally more or less acrimonious; but they all end with the same note-denial of the right of Government to prohibit the promulgation of the Encyclical. and unqualified adhesion to its doctrines. The Archbishop of Bourges winds up his address with the formal declaration that he and his brother Bishops can employ no other language than that of St. Jerome to Pope Damasius :---

" I speak with the successor of the Fisherman and the disciple of the Cross. I am united heart and soul to the Chair of Peter, because 1 know that upon that rock the Church is built."

He adheres, then fully and entirely to the Encyclical. He condemns all the errors which it condemns in the same sense and in the same manner in which the Pope condemns them. In this instance and in all others he recognizes but one judge of the Faith, but one authority in doctrine-namely, the Church, and the Church de claring its will by the mouth of its Chief; and, with St. Augustine and Bossuet, he repeats, "Rome has spoken-the cause is ended. We love unity, and we glory in our obedience."

The Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, who had written to the Pope declaring his " profound and unalterable devotedness," has received a cordial reply from His Holiness. Among the other letters addressed to the Minister of Public Worship is one from the Bishop of Algiers, " protesting temperately but firmly" against the measures taken by the Government.

The pamphlet of the Bishop of Orleans, however, attracts more interest than all the epistles has pointed out some 60 errors in the French and crime." has pointed out some to the first and certainly translation of the Papal document, and certainly no one can do more than he has done in explain-and 1 cannot wonder at the words of an able Abbe meant. All his logic and all his skill as a controversialist fail, however, to alter the leading thought of the Encyclical,-that the liberty of usual vigor :---"What has become of your own liberty, I ask you. For my part I have a horror of violent revolutions, and my study of them has penetrated my soul to its very depths, and ver I affirm loudiv that I am of those who have confidence in civil and political liberty, and who still hope for its pacific progress in my country. I am of those which is the danger and the glory of the 19th century. But we must be moviest. Is this experiment concluded ? Has it succeeded ? I count in my lifetime ten revolutions, and in my liberty is a danger. The strongest of Governments in the most compact territory does not three Bishops to concert together, nor a school for little children to be opened without great diffoulties, nor a Papal Buil to be heard from the lips of a priest; and we are in this position 76 years after 1789 and the famous principles of respected, no doubt, but never applied." The Bishops of Autun, Meaux, and Lucon Worship, in which, like many of their brother tion. the Bishops. The Encyclical promises to give rise to a 9d crowd of pamphlets for and against. Two have Mgr. Regnier has forward father since the year 1360. already appeared -one called Cassons les Vitres. the other Cesar Pontife, by M.Caylu. In a former church of St. Thomas d'Aquin in Paris produced, we pamphlet M. Caylu miormed the world what he are assured, the large sum of £680 .- Journal des should do if he were Pope. The Sacred Colshould do it he were tope, and deposed Pius There is no jourcal, we besitate not to say, that lege have not taken the bint and deposed Pius has been more severe than the Univers and the Monde IX. to put him in his place. M. Caylu seems for that ancien regime which began under Phillipe le disposed to give up his claim to the tiars in favor Bel and which blossomed out under Louis XIV, and of " Casar," and has no objection that Napoleon Louis XV, to end in the Revolution, who only car-III. should be at once Pope and Emperor :--"Let Cævar, then, be the Pontiff; not, bow- tutions for the civil power, we reject everything ever, in the sense commonly attributed to the which bluders the freedom of the Church is this word, but as the Director, or rather the Pro- what the ancien regime did? We are for the Royal tector, of the National Church regenerated, re- character of Oharlem gue and St. Louis, against tector, of the National Church regenerated, re- maratter of Unarisem gue and St. Louis, against cognised, and approved by a Council. Such, that of Louis XIV, for Obristian monarchy against absolute monarchy. Is that in accordance with the according to us, is the only answer to the Ency- uncien regime? The ancien regime is the antipodes

people break with the temporal power of the Pope-King without becoming Profestants ? Has to the temporal Papacy as those which the hand the King of Badylon-Cæsar, Pontiff! To there be any other solution serious and possible. we should be glad to hear it, and to accept it beforehand. If there be none, then the State must look to it without delay, for the civil authority and liberty of conscience are imperilled !" THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS ON THE ENCYCLICAL-

Paris, Jan 24. The event of the week is undoubtedly the publication of Monsigneur Dapanloup's Commentary on the Encyclical.

Its preamble consists in a crushing expose of the Convention of September 15, to which I shall revert in my next letter. The latter part of the Bishop's work is a complete vindication of the Encyclical political colm, in the twelith year of the Empire, resturation of its true sense from the mutilations which ignorance and malevolence had inflicted upon it. Under the Heads of False Interpretations and True Principles of Philosophy and Reason, of Pro-gress, and Modern Civilisation, and of Liberty of Worship; the Bishop of Orleans passes in review the specious arguments alleged against the Church un der these boads, unmasks the superficiality, and con tradiction contained in those arguments, and covers his opponents with ridicule. But the coup de grace descending on the Revolutionary journalists, and in directly on the Minister, is found in the first section in which, under the superscription "Le Coutre sens et le Coutre Bon Sens," Monsigneur Dupanloup favors us with one of the most pungent pieces of sarcasm existing in any innguage. It will be impossiin which the able ecclesiastic and scholar domolishes his opponent under a torrent of ridicule, but the nature of chastisement inflicted can be inferred from the following extract. 'I have reckoned up,' says the Bishop, 'in the translation of the Encyclical Syllabus given by the Journal des Debats more than 70 misinterpretations (contre sens). If the Journal des Debuts has gone so far, what will not the Siecle have done ?" He proceeds to analyse muny of these mistranslations.

Having disposed of the classical and grammatical accuracy of his opponents, the Bishop proceeds to remind those who cry. out so much against the infallibility of the Pope, that it would have been well if they had distrusted rather more the infallibility ef the telegraph and the Agence Havas. And then, dropping the lighter tone of surcasm, and in the gravest accents of Pastoral dignity, he mourna that in his country, that of good sense and faithfulness, those only who are proved competent to do so should have been given the right and the office to interpret the Encyclical. 'You such to us of progress,' he says of Liberalism and of civilisation, as if we were barbarians and knew nothing of them. Yet we gave them their real meaning and sense ; we thught you their real existence. All these words will preserve to the end of time an essentially Christian meaning. Obristianity glories in being a progress in the face of barbarism. It abolished slavery, elevated women, children and men, the poor, all human weaknesses crushed under the feet of tyranny. It is still called and will also be called, unless God curse Europe European civilisation

"The bigbest ideal, and basis of all liberty, progrees and civilisation are in our Saviour's words. ye perfect as our Father in Heaven is parfect."

'Before society is restored to the Divine image you have much to do: But set to work, laborers of the future. The Church, far from stopping you, calls to you on th- contrary : Forward. The law of progress far from being hindered by the Church is laid down and proclaimed by it." Much more deserves notice in this admirable piece, which cannot fail to secure the respect even of our adversaries. Nothing can be of the other Bishops put together, owing to the more true or touching than his allusion to the noble of the other Bishops put together, owing to the actions and language of Plus IX. in past years, when undoubled talent of the writer, and the liberal he headed the movement of progress and civilisation views he formerly held on these matters. He in Italy, and only left it when it passed into anarchy

The present position of the Clergy in France aud ing away the more obnoxious parts of the Sylla- to me, "Je ne sais pas an nous allons," for the manhus, externating them by fine distinctions between derment of the Bishop of Moulins to his Clergy were things that are contrary and things that are con- recently stopped by the Commissary of Police and tradictory, and interpreting what the Pope really only allowed to be issued after a delay of thirty-six hours Cor. Weekly Register. The correspondent of the Weckly Register, says :-There is one point with regard to the antagonists of the Encyclique I should like to see clearly eluci conscience is the beight of madness. When it dated, well understood and duly rectified. A part comes to mere retort the Bishop puts forth his of the French Lib rai, and almost the whole of the Ruglish Press confound two things very distinct, and argue upon a false premise about the legality of the Minister's interdiction. They mistake the Concordst between Pius VII. and Napoleon I. for the articles organiques of 18th Germinal annuo X: or. which comes to the same thing, they look upon one as equally the law of the Empire as the other. This certainly is a great error The Concordat is a treaty concluded and signed with the consent of the two contracting parties. The articles organiques are an who sincerely work this laborious experiment, addition appended thereto afterwards without the Pope's consent, and which he never would recogпібө Now the merest tyre, the most clownish ignoramus has sufficient common sense to know that there is a wide difference between a contract entered into diocess six opposite parties, at least. We read and subscribed with the mutual consent of both par every day in the newspapers that the smallest ties, and certain stipulations or organic articles (cal them what you like) which were some time af terwards added to the agreement without the con sent and against the will of one of the parties conventure to allow 20 of its citizens to meet, nor ceraed. The Concordat, therefore, being a real bona fide contract is obligatory and binding as regards both the Holy See and the Empire; but the articles organiques, essentially wanting in all that constitutes a mutual engagement, are null and void to all intents and purposes. Keeping this in view. your readers will see in an instant the inanity and false. that year are still in many respect an ideal, much bood of the arguments adduced to prove that the French Minister's interdiction is according to law as expressed in the Concordat, which contains neither article ner sentence that could possibly be tortured have addressed letters to the Minister of Public into the most distant allosion to the point in quesprelates, they complain, but in messured language, rel (in which he orders a collection to be made for " of the decision of the Council of State probibit- St. Peter's Pence) the amount realized by the preing the publication of the Papal documents by sent year, when added to the private offerings which have been received : it reaches a total of £5,801 4s

is not in our competency, and, besides, may not regime that Europe, grew, up, that icorporations flou- [Finally, the Martirium of Pius IX, has put, the seal, oars [also, lieutenants] who are chiefs of sub-districts, rished, that municipalities were formed. It was un-der the dictin regime that all freedom and franchises perished. It is the ancien regime, whom we shall not the Encyclical of Plus IX. shut up the call with M de Kerchove, "the ignoble ancien resource of diplomatic compromise ? We accept gime, that rendered possible the decadence of faith; the challenge, and we answer in words as terrible the diffusion of error, the corruption of morals, and which plunged the modern world in that ignorance come'easy. We do not love the ancien regime, while great evils we must apply great remedies. It we acknowledge that the former Kings of France with all their errors, had still lef; standing more freedom for right and truth than there exists at present in many a country under Liberal Constitutions. - Le Minde.

The French Protestants are tearing each other to pieces and reducing their already insignificant minority to infinitessimal fragments. On Sunday the elections began in Paris for the renewal of the Con-sistory and Presbyteral Council, the governing bodies of the communion within the metropolitan district. The voting continues open until Tuesday night at eleven o'clock. Of the six retiring members who present themselves for re-election, five, including M. Guizo', belong avowedly to the Orthodox party, and upon their being chosen again depends the maintenance of the majority which last year pronounced the exclusion of M. Coquerel, jun., from the Protestant pulpit of the capital. Should they be defeated, M Goquerel would no doubt be immediately reinstated in his functions, such re-establishment being the main avowed object of the present movement of the Liberal party. The Pastor Martin, whose assistant M Coquerel was, in his sermon of Sunday week made a venement appeal to his congregation in M. Ooquerel's favour, and demanded that the suffragant who had been taken away from him should be restored to him by their votes" The contest is very warm on both sides, and neither Liberals nor Orthodox spare each other. The existing Consistory has just put forth a circular in which the real question at isseue, in their opinion, is certainly not blicked. It is, in fact, whether the French Protestants are " to remain Obristians always or to be so no longer." - Guardian.

The Marseilles papers announce that the first volume of the 'Life of Oæsar,' by the Emperor, will be ready for sale in that town in the first week of March next. The work will be published complete in three wolumes, with a volume of maps. The first edition will appear in octavo at the price of 10f. the volume. The price of the maps is not yet fixed.

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - Turin, Jan. 22.-In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Fi nance made his Report for 1865.

The Minister stated that the deficit for 1865. which is carried to the ordinary Budget amounts to 171,000,000f., which it is believed will be reduced to about 120,000.000f when Parliament shall have approved the new registration, stamp, and provincial re organization Bills. The revenue which will be produced by the new measures of taxation is calculated to be less during the first year than was anticipated.

The past week has been remarkably quiet in Turin. politically speaking, and it is probable that the one now commending will present a striking contrast to its predecessor and prove remarkably stormy. The Chamber has been sitting with meufficient numbers so that, if any deputy had demanded a roll call, it rould have been discovered that there was no House. As to the Convent Bill, of which little has been heard of late in Parliamentary circles, but in favor of which meetings in various Italian towns have got up addresses and petitions, there seems a doubt whether it will be passed this Session.

The Diritto of the 19th - & Mazzinian journal published in Turin - excluints ' We are witnessing such a scene of moral and intellectual disorganisation in our country as to affrighten us.' The French journals announce that the greater part of the Savoyard officers who, when their native country was annexed to France, preferred to stay in the Piedmontese army have now asked to be admitted into the French army.

Rous.--The Pope is very well, and walked on the Pincian the other day, where he was most warmly received. His Holicess, among the recent promo tions on the new year, has conferred the cross of St. Gregory on Phillip O'Firan, Esq., in recognition of his zeal and faithful services in the organisation of the Battalion of St. Patrick, which mainly devolved on him in its earlier stage, as well as at

to the fullness of life of his Ohurch. Beligious doubt and the tyranny of the State go hand in hand The human mind whom the arrogance, of emancipated science throws from one uncertainty, into the other, at last surrenders to the thesis, that the accumulation and enjoyment of the goods of this earth is the value meter for man; thus, arises that to the temporal Papacy as those which the haloe of truth, that haved of right by means of which moral anarchy in which every individual must bend of the angel traced on the walls of the palace of every kind of oppression and of despotism has be- to the pressure of the strongest usurper. From this corruption Pius saves his Christian flock by the healing power of authority in Faith.

On that account the Imperator trembles. . He wanted to storm beaven and forgot that man is great then only when he is less than heaven. 'Con lum debellet Imperator,<sup>3</sup> says Tertullian, 'cœlum captivum trumpho suo invehat. Nen potest ideo magnus est, quia calo miuor est? And Pope Pius has elucidated the thesis of Tertullian, when a few days ago he addressed the French General :- 'Justitia, et judicium præparatio sedis' He who will maintain his place without justice over him the Redeemer will sit in judgment and cast him off.

Now, it is most humiliating to the mind of man to observe the puny and backneyed phrases with which the imperialistic papers strive to combat the publi-cation of the Pope. 'The Popedom will drag us back into the Middle Age,' cries the Constitutionnel and the inspired Times repeats prattling the same strain. No, the warning of the Pope 18 a progress furthering counter stroke against immersion in the swamp, in which imperial scepticism would have wished to complicate us.

This sinking into the swamp is the ante-middle age state with which by Imperialism we are threatened If all goes according to him, we then are to return to the moral disorder of the Roman Empire, that disorder from which Protestants woke up when he sang-

#### Sunt nempe falsa et frivola Quæ mundiali gloria Ceu dormientes egimus.

We were to be set on after what is false and frivolous, but the Church puts a stop to the fool's chase after what is perishable, by teaching us that we find rest in the authority of Faith, and in giving our-Belves up to the redeeming Son of Gid.-Berlin Review.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - Cardinal d'Andrea continues to fill his role of opposition to the Holy See to crowded audiences in Naples, and the Italian press has been full of his correspondence on things in general and the Romans in particular for the last three weeks. His Eminence's visit to Prince Humbert has been followed up by a lengthy justification of it in a letter he has addressed to the *Conciliatore*, in which he sings the praises of Carlo Passaglia in terms of the most enthusiastic character. No importance can be attached to this deplorable aberration on the part of the Cardinal, as he is a mere unit, without influence or party in the Sacred College, who con demn the step he has taken universally, and deplore his utt r want of good taste in the matter, as the act of paying his official visit to the Prince implied a double treason as a Cardinal to the Pope, and, as a Neapolitan subject to his lawful King, Francis the Second His example has not, however, in any way influenced the clergy of Naples.

The diocesan seminaries have refused the government inspection, preferring suppression, and the Canons of the Duomo refused to meet Prince Humbert at the door, or to accord him royal houors for the Te Deum of the New Year at which he assisted.

The police has imprisoned a poor priest for erect-ing a creche, or representation of Bethlehem, and heading a religious procession on Christmas Day ; and Padre Ludovico, the father of the poor, and the St. Vincent of Paul of our day in Naples, is about to have his Orphanange suppressed because the poor

children prayed for Francis the Second. On the other hand, the interests of progress and humanity have been furthered by the execution of a poor pessant woman at Caserta three days .since, who was shot by sentence of court martial for har boring reactionaries. Seven other fusillations have taken place on the Beneventano and Molise. Oipriana la Gala and his brothers have had their senten ces commuted to that of the galleys for life -- a condition made by the French Government on their extradition. - Cor. Tablet

The two Archiepiscopal seminaries in Naples have been closed by order of the Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Natoli.

AUSTRIA.

and the mayor and the communal tribunal. The mayors are, under the new system, introduced by M. Milutin, chieffy peasants, be dow, knowing how to read or write. - Cor. of the Post.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "I have changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of "

REV HENRY WARD BEBOHER. " For Throat Troubles they are a specific " N.P. WILLIS

" Contain no opium nor anything injurious." DB. A. A. HAYES, Ohemist, Boston.

" An elegant combination for Coughs" DE. G. F BIOELOW, Boston, "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV E. H. CHAPIN.

" Most salutary relief in Bronchitis." REV. S. SEIGFBIED.

Morristown, Ohio.

" Very beneficial when suffering from Tolds." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON. St. Lonis

" Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON.

New York.

"They have suited my case exactly,-relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease T DUCHARME.

Chorister French Parish Oburch, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

TIME WILL TELL .- Yes, that is the sure test. That which does not appear plain to-day, may be thoroughly cleared up in a short time. Our certainties or uncertainties are all to be decided by time, which never fails to bring out the truth or falsity of any matter. For five years the Vermont Liniment has been before the public and their verdict has always been steadily in its favor. Use it for pains both internally and externally. It is warranted. Sold by all Druggists.

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

### A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens :

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame Street, Montreal .

Gentlemen, -Having suffered severaly for four years from palpitation of the heart, and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appente and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of bady, I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had fuished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Obicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any per-Batisfactory Long Yours gratefully, ALFRED TUCK, manent or even satisfactory relief.

Seap and Gandle Maker, Craig Street, Montreal.

Agents for Montreal, Devins& Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G Davidson. K Campbell & Oo., Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son. 479

May 10, 1863.

TRIUMPHE OF THE GREAT CATEADTIG .- From all guarters pur in continual proofs of the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. In distriots infested with chills and fever and bilious remittente, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physician says: They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. preseribed them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have.' No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and all the complaints of the liver and buwels to which it gives rise. The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the flist time, white their searching properties are extolled with poculiar em. They are rapidly superseding the oldpbasis. fashioned drastic purgatives; and the fact that they do not deseriorate by keeping, they are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate In all chars arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sule in Montreal by Derins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A J Davidson, K Camp-bell & Co, J. Gardaer, J A Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists:

Mgr. Regnier has forwarded £27842 1s 8d to the

The collections made for St. Peter's Pence in the Villes et Campagnes.

There is no journal, we hesitate not to say, that ries it on under another name. We are the adversa. ries of Centralisation ; we ask for moderating instiin the military hospital of St. Spirito. - Cor. of Tablet

The Monde correspondent says that the Syllabus preceded the drawing up of the Encyclical, and was at first drawn up to serve as a guide for important theological works Later, the Holy Father, out of condescendence to an illustrious Catholic, who imploted him to give him a rule by which to judge the questions of modern liberty, deigned to adopt the Syllabus to the wants of this Catholio. In this form it gives the Holy See's opinion on all the doc trines of the revolutionary schools.

The Enclyctical bad been drawn up for some months, and Pius IX., although firmly decided on nublishing it, waited for a suitable' moment, and on the 8th of December, Feast of the Immaculate Conception, he felt during Muss moved to act at last, so that after his thanksgiving he said on rising from his kneeding bench :- 'I must sign it to day. Аз suon as he entered into his room, he sent for Mgr. Luca Panifici, Secretary of the Briefs ad principes, worked a long time with him, signed the accument. and gave orders to have copies of it printed to be sent to the Bishous of all Christendom

A PROTESTANT VIEW OF THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL. -Rune has been saved by a goose quilt. Transalpine and Cisulpine Gaul have encomped around Rome and threatened the Father of the whole of Christeudom to drive him from his seat. The Gallia Comata, beneving to have bair on its teeth, as well | dered the concentration of targe bodies of troops on as the Gullia Togata longing to deck itself out in the autocratic robe of Rome, descend again toward the capital of the world, whilst the Pius Pater has to fly to the Capitol. But here he entrenches himsoif, here his manifices rises again, and whilst grmeine Zeitung published the absuid rumor that a thought to be crushed already by the sword thrown into the balance, he triumphently holds forth to his oppressors the treasure and shield of morals and faith, over which the enemies have no power.

We must not be astonished that this spectacle has spread terror into the Potentates of Paris and Turin, and who indulged slready in the enjoyment of their success. When an old solitary man, a captive, a despoiled one, becomes the accuser whom God has ordained to be the judge and executor of the laws of Heaven; when to States become godless he recalls the remembrance of those doctrines which alone give duration to acquisition and power, this then is a proof, that the wave of worldly success has reached its highest time, that the change has begun which will establish the finity and nothingness of selfish triumphs. The laurel of the triumpher fades away,

and the weaponless one remains victor. That in the general intoxication which worshipped the glory of the strong, the clever, and the egotists. the unarmed Pope should first and alone dare to lay open the sore with which society is sick ; this is the historical significance of the Encyclical of 8th December

place in the history of Catholis Christendum. It is undeniable that under this Pope Catholicism bas made greater conquests than for centuries past. The bold decree by wurch Pius IX. partitioned England into Dioceses and sent to Westminster an Archbishop who should gather the souls of the faithful, win back the minds of those failen off, was a deed of conquest The raising of the Immucaiate Ooucep. tion of Mary to an undoubted dogma of the Church served as evidence that Catholicism in matters of clical. The question of orthodoxy or of schism of the Christian regime." It was ander the Christian faith was suill full of vigorous action. tween peasants and their former landlords; four offi- of Ribbonism .- Post.

The Anstrian Government has resolved to release General Langiewicz, and all the persons it has in enstody for taking part in the last Polisn rising. -Guardian.

#### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Moscow Gazette publishes a political review of the year, in which the following possage occurs with regard to Pound :-

Polish nationality cannot have an existence alongside that of Russia, and thus the conciliation between us and the Poles is a matter of impossibility. All concessions made to the Poles would simply be a source of new and direful mistortunes for the two countries. In fairness to Poland, we desire to de stroy these illusions for ever and their dreams of national independence. Polish nationality should affect a fusion with the Russian nationality, without which the interior peace of the Empire, and even the solid Constitution of Bussia, will be impossible to her. The religious side of the Polish question is a far different affair. Roman Catholicism may subsist and even flourish alongside of our Church. Good policy points out to our government that it should keep political interests entirely separated from religious interests in the Polish question

CRACOW, Jan. 17 The approaching consbription in Labusais and the kingdom of Poland promises to bear with unusual severity on the inhabitants of those countries Acting to concert with the Russian Government, the Prussian Minister of War has or the frontier, apparently to prevent any attempts at escape, and it was probably for the purpose of concenting the real unject of this movement that the organ of Herr von Bismark, the Nord Deutsche Allnew insurrection was preparing in Lithuania. I need hardly say that this is nothing but a silly fabrication ; not that there is not abundant cause for

insurrection, but that, under present circumstances, an armed rising in Lithuania is simply a physical impossibility. Mouravieff appears to be disposed to try in his province the experiment which last year led to such fatal results in he kingdom. He has addressed to all the governors of districts a circular, iu which he inquires whether former insurgents who have returned to their allegiance might not be included in the levy. The result of this application is not known ; but it shows that the conscription is not to be so free from political tendencies as the Russian newspapers would have as believe.

The hopes of those who thought that a milder rule would be inaugurated in Poland with the New Year

has been definitely dispelled by the appoin ment of the Grand Duke Constantine as President of the Council of State at St. Petersburg The story goes in Warsaw that Prince Czerkaski, one of the principal members of the Government, intery said to a Pole with whom he was in confidential conversation ember 'Don't cherich any illusions; you and your cause Toe lieutenancy of Pius IX will fill a glorious are buried for ever." Whatever may be the truth of this story, it is certain that every effort is made by the Government to make the prese t coudition of Poland a permament one. The following facis, for the accuracy of which I can vouch, will give you some idea of what that coudition is : - The chief authorities in each district are the mulitary commandant, [generally a major in the Russian army, with power of life and death over every person to his dis trici]; the commissioner [+ lieutentant or sub-lieute nan'l: charged with the settlement of diffi sulties be-

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Ladies who are in the bubit of using yearl powder, which clogs the pores, and prevents evaporation from the surface, would do well to throw it uside, and substitute this pure floral cosmetic, which not only perfumes the skin with a fragrance as the breath of opening flowers but removes the blemishes which impair the beauty of the complexion and gives a beauby tone to the superficial vessels. The sstringent washes, lotions, sc , of the day wither and blight the skin, but this healthful aromatic water has an opposite tendency. When diluted with water it is an exquisite tooth wash.

Agenta for Montreal ; - Devins & Bolton, Lampough & Oampbell, A G. Davidson, K Oampbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and B. B Gray.

TURN OF LIFE .- You are on the eve of the ' turn of life,' a period when, both in male and female, the body requires bracing up, to enable it to round the point, not only with sufery, but with freedom from discusse after. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, the best tonic in the world, will strengthen your system, and give you vigor of frame, that will enable you to pass safely through all critical periods. These Burers are for sale by all druggists and deslera in medicines.

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

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FEBIARS IN LIVERPOOL. - From what has transpired during the last few days, and from what bas come to the knowledge of our Liverpool correspondents, the Fenian Brotherhood in that town are fast extending their permicious and revolutionary doctripes Liverpool, it appears, has been selected by the head authorities of the Feniage in America and Ireland as the ' Oentre ' of the Brotherhood in England; and its position as a seaport renders the action of the sgents here of a very satisfactory nature -to themselves, of course There appears to be no mystery about heir movements; everything apnears to be done show hoard, with the exception of the 'swearing ' part of the business ; and it is known in well-informed quarters that the number of seworn Fenians now in Liverpool exceeds that of the town, when it was the English contre in the palmiest days



Danville-Edward M'Govern.	would respectfully inform the Public of the St. Jeseph	and for which blessing		pany each bottle. It	ed with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied	
n-Thousin Millis- Will, Offishor-	Suburbs that he has OPENED a branch of his Estab-	you may well suppose		may be used for	with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me	The and the store of The LAND, from the
Densittaille-d. M. NCL.	lishment, with a full assoriment of Drugs, Chemicals,	I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL.	ļ	RHEUMATISM,	summer or winter. In October the symptoms in-	Berlin and the intrancipation of the Untho-
Dundas-J. B. Looney	Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil, Burning	1. QUADITAL.	Į –	NEURALGIA,	creased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I	
Egansuille-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Bast Hawesbury-Rev. P. Hacket.	Fluid, &c., &c., at	South Granby, C.W.	1.	TOOTH-ACHE,	could walk but a few steps without resting to reco-	\$2,00, 1 and out of Moroceo, 3,50.
East Hawesoury-re-P. Hacket. Eastern Townshipe-P. Hacket.	No. 16, St. Joseph Street,	Mr Henry R. Gray,		HEADACHE,	ver from the pain and fatigue which so slight an ex-	TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By St Frac-
Erinsville-P Gafney	-	Chemist, Montreal.		BURNS,	ertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced	cis of Sales, with an introduction by Oarding Wiscman. 12mo, cloth, \$1,00.
Elginfield - T Nangle,	Adjoining the Exchange Hotel,	Sir-I am most hap-		SCALDS,	taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was com-	NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smat.
	Where he trusts to receive a share of public favor,	py to state that my		BRUISES and	pletely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in	18mo, cloth, \$1,50.
Gargnoctle-Kev. P. WEIDE.	so liberally awarded to him during the past five	wife used Henry's Ver-		SWELLINGS,	my family and administered it to my children with the	The Cottage and Parlor Library.
	years in Notre Dame Street.	mont Liniment, having accidently got a nee-		SORE THROAT,	bappiest results. I am sure that such Canadiana as	1 The Specific Counting A D -
Calevish Rev Mr Schuleuch		die run under her fin-		LUMBAGO,	use the Balsum Can but speak in its favor. It is a	
remilton-J M'Uartay.	CONCENTRATED LYEThe Subscriber	ger nnil. The pain was		kc., &c.,	preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow-	Mrs. J. Sadier, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1,00
Huntingdon-J. Neary.	is now prepared to supply the trade, on liberal terms,	most intense; but by	, <b>"</b>		ledged as the remedy par excellence.	12. EILBOR FIESIOD: OF Scenes at Home and Abara
Ingersoll - W. Featherston. Remptville-L. Lamping.	with the celebrated UONCENTRATED LYE.	using the Liniment, the		and may be used in-	Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE.	DV 018 V Daglier, 10mu, cloth 75 ata ath 1 on
Kingston-P. Purcell.	CORODONIM Turk Privilar a large supply	pain was gone in a few		ternally for	CURE FOR WHOOPING COUCH.	13 Deasy Uonway : Of. The leigh fairl in Amarian
The Jacob - I Kenneuy,	SOZODONTJust Received, a large supply	minutes.	0			1 BV AIRS J DEGLER, 16m0, cloth, 75 center with 1 on
Langdord - M. UUDDAUL	of this much admized DENTRIF CE. Price, 50	Yours very respect-		CHOLIC and COLDS,	St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Ang. 21, 1856.	The 2031 DOD : AG BUSUGO of the French Report
London-B. Henry.	J. A. HARTE,	fully, W. GIBSON.		OHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL Complaints,	Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co, - Gentlemen - Several months since a little daughter of mine ton years	Translated from the French. By Mrs J Sadlier 16mc, cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1,00
$\star$ 11. W HARLY.	268 Notre Dame and 16 St. Joseph Sts.			DIARRHŒA.	of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very	Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Drigi-
NE STILLE DAY R. REIGLESS		Montreal,	्र स	WIND CHOLIC,	laggravated form, and nothing we could do for her	al Story. By Airs J Sadlier ; with a Dorton it
		Dec. 12th, 1860.	2	······	scemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at	1 16mo, cloth, 1,00; gilt edges, 1,30
Marysourge M. Kelly. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Newmarket -J H Graoks	Through a trial of many years and			&c., &c.	i length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wister's	Catholice Touthin Titur
Newmarket Ly J. J. Murphy. Ottawa City-J. J. Murphy.	through every nation of civilized men,	Having, on varions			Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she	1. The Pope's Niece; and other Taies. From the
	AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has been found to afford more relief and to		Z	Much might be said	had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved,	French. By Mrs J Sadlier. 19mo, cloth, 38 ctg
Dahanhum Francis O' Mein.	cure more cases of pulmonary disease	to say that I have al-		of its remedial proper- ties and magical ef-	and in less than three days was entirely cured, and	gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.
Pomona - W. MARUL	than any other remedy known to man-		1.2	fects, but the limited		
Presentt-F. FORG.	kind. Cases of apparently settled Consumption	cial. I have frequently		space of this Adver-	in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy	i From the French: by Mrs Sadlier - 18ma attain
Pembroke-James neenau.	have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers			tisement will only ad-	cure.	38 ots; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.
Posti I DOTAL	who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid		Z	mit of a general sum-		3. The Vendetta, and other Tales From the
Peterboro-E. M'Cormick.	have been restored to their friends and usefulness, to			mary.	You are at liberty to make any use of the above	French. By Mrs J Sadlier: 18mo. cloth 38 atu
Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope- P. & Oabe.	sound health and the enjoyments of lite, by this all-	fecting a cure. I think	N.		you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confi-	gist eages, ou cis; fancy paper. 21 cis.
	powerful antidote to diseases of the lungs and throat. Here a cold had settled on the lungs. The	aver used for Disr-	3	It is prepared with		4. Father Sheeby. A Tale of Tipperson Mineter
	dry backing cough, the glassy eye, and the pale,	rhæa summer com-	Z	care; great pains be- ing taken to allot an		I YEARS AGO. By Mrs J Sadlier: 18mo, cloth 38
Oushon T (VBrien, 10 Dougo Not	thin features of him who was lately lusty and strong	plaint, and disorders of		exact proportion of		1 CIS ; 211, 60 CIS : Daner. 21 cts.
Foundan -James Varion.	whisper to all but him Consumption. He tries every	a similar character I		each of its ingredients,	CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN	5. The Daughter of Tyrconnell. A Tale of the
Dan from - P. Kelly	thing; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and	have also found it a		in such a manner that	CITIZEN OF CORNWALL.	Reign of James the First. By Mrs J Sadlier
Davas lita ann - J. USH Pick	shows its fatal symptoms more and more over all			the combination shall	Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859.	6. Agnes of Braunsburg and Wilhelm; or, Ohristian
Richmondhill-M. Teofy.	bis frame. He is taking the CHERRY PECTURAL	for UULDS, Bud for al-		be, in every respect, at		Forgiveness. A Tale of the Reign of Philip T
Marnia-P. M'Dermott. Seaforth-John Killorne.	now: it has stopped his cough and made his breath- ing easy: his sleep is sound at night: his appetite	T always recommend it		once more rapid in its operation, and more	Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Gentlemen-	and older Tales. Translated from the Waanan
Starbrooke-T. Griffith.	returns, and with it his strength. The dart which	to my friends. and		effectual than any	Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Oberry, in my own peason	By Mrs J Shaller. 18mo, cloth, 38 ota - gil- Kon
elemention-Hev. J. Graton.	pierced his side is broken. Scarcely any neighbor-	would not be without		other similar medicine.	and with other members of my family, in cases of	paper, 21 dis.
Bouth Gloucester-J. Daley.	hood can be found which has not some living trophy	it in the house for any	•		severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you	NEW WORKS IN PRESS.
Garman stoun-D. M'Donaid.	like this to shadow forth the virtues which have won	consideration.		A Single Teaspoon-	my testimony, believing it to be the remedy ' par ex-	IF MARSHAL'S great Work on the Contrast ro-
Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay.	for the OHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable re-	W. BALDWIN.		ful taken in warm wa-	cellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and	tween rotestant and Uatholic Missions.
Rt. Alkancisc-T. Dunn. De- Mr. Rommatt	nown But its usefulness does not end here. Nay,	Testimony from Hon		ter or otherwise as	would sincerely recommend it as suchYours, &c.,	
St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Sophia de Terrebonne-Rev. Mr. Payette.	it accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The countless coids and coughs which it cures are the	Judge Smith :		the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhaa, Cho-	JOS. TANNER.	Results.
St. Sophia de Terredonne-Ralvay. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay.	seed which would have ripened into a dreadful har-	Montreal.		lic and all Bowel Com-		Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is
St. Cotumount Rev. m. Caughlin. St. Catherines, C. E J. Caughlin.	vest of incurable diseases. Influenza, Group, Bron-	Feb. 5th, 1862.	· •	plaints, within a most	FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT	an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly a clergyman of the Established Church. As such
at Take Chrusostom J a Util	chitiz Hourseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and	I have used Henry's	l	incredible short apace	AI I MOOUTI, O.W.	be was favorably known as the author of the bost
94 Panhael's-A. U. H. Dunaiu.	all irritations of the throat and lungs are easily cured	Vermont Liniment, &		ot time.	I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistars Kaisam of	Work OR . BUSCOD"CV that has been written by one
Se Rearry's H. O'C Trainor.	by the OHERRY PECTORAL if taken in season.	have found great re-			Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.	Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of e.
Starneshoro-O, M'Gill.	Every family should have it by them, and they will fad it an invaluable more than the insidious	lief from it.			Having tested the article with myself and femily.	tensive research and profound interest.
Audenham-M Hayden	find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler which carries off the parent sheep from many	SMITH.	<b>۱</b>	•	in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with	TERMS-The work will be unblished n two five
Fanton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh	a flock, the darling lamb from many a home.	Sold in every Drug a	nd Co	ountry Store throughout	nniform and unexceptionable success. I nohesitat	volumes, of dearly 700 pages each cloth extra Sh
Plorold-W. Carimell.	Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell Mess.,	Canada.		and and a	ingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits	half morocco, 37. Persona wishing to anharriba
Thorpville-J. Greene Tingwick-P. J. Bheridan.	and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.	BRICH OF Contra			IL FORD BOOKTO	will be good enough to send their names to the pab
Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.	J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for	PRICE-25 Cents pe	SP DOU	We.		lisher as soon as possible.
Templeton-J. Hagan.	Cauada East.	JOE	IN F.	HENRY & CO.,	None genuine unless signed 'I; BUTTS on the	FATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By John
West Port-James Kehoe.	February, 1865.	ere i jakov		Proprietors,	wrapper.	Francis Miguire, M P, autor of Rome and a Rulers. 12mo, of abort 600 pages ; oldin, 57 fe.
Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Oarthy.	week a work of a press and drawn the state work of the	303 St. Paul Street, Mo	ntreal	1, 0, B., and Main Street.	SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Loston,	B & T BANTIND & COULD BE TO BE
Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy.	Aver's Cherry Pectoral	Waterbury, Vt.				D. & J. SADLIER & OO.
Philog J JMurphy		Jan. 22., 1865.		124 - <b>12</b> 4 - 124	<ol> <li>Then, 64: 1000 (2016) (Sec. 2016) (2016) (2016) (2016) (2016)</li> </ol>	Kontreel, Jan. 29, 1864.
en reggingen in Allen eine eine eine eine eine eine eine	· 通過當時有一個的意思的作用的發展了當者。	- · · ·		and in the second of the	Mal	Kon tree! Jan. 29, 1864.
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8	THE TRUE WITNESS-	ND CATHOLIC CHRONICL	E:	
ROYAL	DYSPE.PSIA,	THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864	M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,	A. & D. SHANNON,
· 전상품·영상 전 · 전 전성· 사업 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ABD	BRING now extensively availed of, the undersigned having given its provisions his particular study. ten-	Practical Plumbers, Gashtters,	GROCERS.
NSURANCE COMPANY.	DISBASES RESULTING FROM	ders hisservices as Assignee to Estates, which Office, from his long experience in business in Canada, ren-	TIN-SMITHS,	Wine and Spirit Merchants,
FIBE AND LIFE.	DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,	ders him peculiarly adapted. The a ljustment of Aconuous in dispute, and onsee	ZINC, GALVANIZED & BHEET IRON WORKERS	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.	AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,	of Arbitration, attended to as usual. WM H HOPPER,	DOLLARD STREET,	38 AND 40 M GILL STREET,
FIRE DEPARTMENT.	Are Oured by	68 St. Franguis Xavier Street.	(One Doer from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)	MONTREAL, HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment
Advantages to fire Insurers.	HOOFLAND'S	Monoreal, Dec 8, 1864. 4w.	MONTREAL	Hums, Salt &c. Port Sherry Madvin and and
he Company is Enabled to Direct the Allention of	GERMAN BIITER,		AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM	Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, mator Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch.	THE GRBAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Oures,	S. MATTHEWS,	GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.	well to give them a call as they will Trade with at
lst. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.	HAVE AND DO GIVE SETTER SATISFACTION,		It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cent, with an equal amount of light.	May 19 1984
3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-	Have more Testimony,	MERCHANT TAILOR,	F Jobbing punctually attended to.	
4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances of-	Have more respectable people to Vouch for	CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.		MATT. JANNARD'S
eted for a term of years.	them, Then any other article in the market.		M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,	NEW CANADIAN
he Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advan- tages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers :	We defy any One to contradic: this Assertion,		BOAT BUILDER.	COFFIN STORE,
1st. The Guarantee of an ample Carital, and comption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-	And will Pay \$1000	Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.	SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.	Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Stre
inp. And. Moderate Premiums.	To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.		27 An assortment of Skiffs elways on hand.	MONTREAL.
3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.	HOUFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,	THE SUBSURIBBE begs leave to inform his Cus-		M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his tablishment where he will constantly have on ha
5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal	Will Cure every Case o	comers and the Public that he has just received, a a OHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of-	TF SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE	OUFFINS of every description, either in Wood Metal, at very Moderate Prices.
Stb. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured	Chronic or Nervous Debiluty. Diseases of the	YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER,	MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,	April 1, 1864.
mounting to TWO THIRES of their net amount, very five years, to Policies then two entire years in	Kidneys, and Discusses arising from a disordered Stomach.	Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. OULONG & SOTOHONG.	Attorney-at Law, Solution in Chancery,	HOUSE FOR SALE,
istence. H. L. ROUTH,	Observe the following Symptoms :	With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-	CONVEYANCER, &c.,	On very reasonable Terms. Apply to
Agent, Montreal. February I, 1864. 12m.	Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive	FLOUR,	MORRISBURG, C, W.	FABIEN PAINCHOUD,
NEWS DEPOT.	Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the	SIONS, FLOUR, PORK, SALT FISH. 20. 20	Nov. 29, 1864.	No. 16, Little St. Antoine Stree August 4, 1864.
	Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart- burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight	SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a	HEYDEN & DEFOE,	
he BOSTON PILOT, for 3d., At FORD'S News Agency.	in the Stumach, Sour E. uctations, Sink-	oall at 128 Commissioner Street.	BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,	COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF
RISH AMERICAN, for 21d., RUE WITNESS, METROPOLITAN RECORD,	ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head,	N. SHANNON.	Solucitors in Chancery,	LIME. MR. COE has received the following letter from
T. Y. FREEMAN'S JOUENAL, BROWNSON'S TEVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.	Breatuing	Montreal, May 25, 1864. 12m.	CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO	Reverend Mr. Papinesu, of the Bishop's Palace, M
Any British or American Magazine, Review, or awapaper, will, if required, be left at the Residence	I RACIONE WIDED IN A LYICE CONCILE, DIMINESS OF THE	WILLIAM H. HODSON,	AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,	Montreal, March 2nd, 186
Office of any person in the Oity without any addi- nal charge.	sion, Docs or Webs before the Sight, Fover and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency	ABCHITECT,	No. 74, CHURCH STREET,	Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishan's Pa
At FORD'S News Agency. Corner Great St. James and St. John Streets,	of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Prin in the Side,	No. 43, St. Bunaventure Street.	TORONTO. L. S. HUYDEN, D. M. DEFOR	Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Evans, tor a few po nds of Coe's Super-Phusphan
Montreal.	Back, Ohest, Limbs, &c., Budden Fushes of the	Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.	L. S. HHYDEN. D. M. DEFOX Augast 26, 1864. 12m.	Line, in order to judge personally of its fertilit effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself wheth
August 11.	Head, Burning in the Flesh,	Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.		commonly held. (I generally distruct the reliable
INFORMATION WANTED,	Uonstant Imaginings of Bvil, and great Depression of Spirits.	Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.	U.I.I MAGER,	it my duty to assure you that the success of the
f Margaret Kenny, who when last heard from was Quebec. Since then it is said that she has re-	REMEMBER	TO PERSONS ABOUT TO BUILD.	Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,	per-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, that I believe it to be superior even to its reputat
oved to Montreal.	THAT THIS BITLERS IS NOT	JAMES GASVEN. JUN.,	NOTARY PUBLIU, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W.	I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren I with potatoes and Indian cora, manuring a por
Address-Rev, James Lynch, Allumette Island, B.	ALCOHOLIC,	ARCHITECT, 18 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.	EP Collections made in all parts of ,Western	with stable compost, another portion with comp kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-P
INFORMATION WANTED,	CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards,	Plans and Specifications Prepared, Buildings Sa-	Conuda. BEFEESNCES-Messra. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal	pould of Lime. The cron guthered from the
TICHARD BLAKE, of Golden, Tipperary, of his	But is the Best Tonic in the World.	periatended, Arbitrations and Valuations attended to Montreal, Feb 18, 1866. Im.	M P. Ryan, Esq., " James O'Brien, Esq., "	manured with this latter substance was far n abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully
deres who were in Canada when last heard from. ddress No. 60 West Washington Place, New York.	From the Rev. Levi G Buck, Pastor of the Baptiet	O. J. DEVLIN,		days earlier than the crops monoured with com and sait. I have used the Super-Phosphate
Upper Canada papers please copy.	Ohurch, Pemberion, N.Y., formerly of the North	NOTARY PUBLIC.	BRISTOL'S	The Super-Phosphate of Lime in my opinion is
FARM TO LET.	Baptist Ohurch, Philadelphia :	OFFICE:		for the cultivation of gardens. It does not fore
HAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH	I have known Hoofiand's German Bitters favor- ably for a number of yours. I have used them in	32 Latile St. James Street, MONTREAL.		sorts of noxions weeds into existence like stable nure, but on the contrary, imparts runidity of gro
ST. LAURENT, containing 170 A 2HENTS, to b BASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part	my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to			and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recomm it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced
th THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the ner necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings.	many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner I take great pleasure	ADVOCATE,		am that they will be well pleased with it. Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful
This Farm is well known to be one of the best in	in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afficted with the diseases for	Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St.		tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant,
is Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Tur- ps and other Vegetables.	which they are recommended to these Bitters, know-	James Street.		
For particulars, apply to P. CARROLL, Esq.,	be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoof- land's Bitters is intended to bencht the afflicted, and	J. J. CURRAN,		For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Cia Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.
r to the Proprietor.	is 'not s rum drink.'-Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.	ADVOCATE No. 40 Little St. James Street,	MAND AND	
to the Proprietor, PETER KING, St. Laurent.	From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th	MONTRBAL,		BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILI
Lagust 11, 1864.	Baptist Church :	THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,		IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.
he Leading Perfume of the Age	requested to connect my name with commendations	ADVOCATE,	(Vegetable)	
no monuting a orranto or the mge	of different Linds of medicines but regarding the	Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. Jamas St.	.1	

