

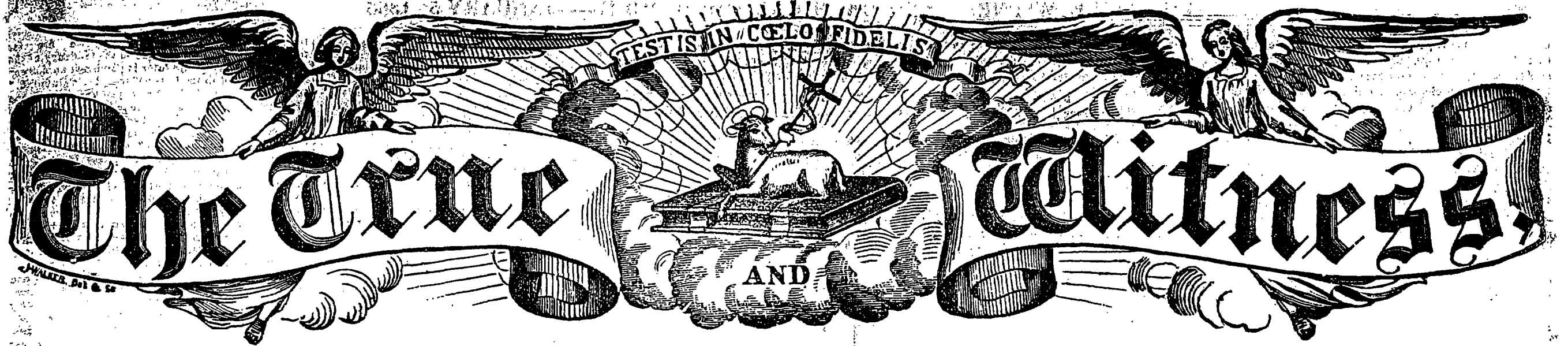
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 22.

KATE ASHWOOD.

CHAPTER I.

No more the glassy brook reflects the day, But, choked with sedges, works its weedy way; Along the glades, a solitary guest, The hollow-sounding bittern guards its nest; Amidst the desert walks the lapwing flies, And tires their echoes with unvaried cries. Sunk are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all, And the long grass o'er tops the mould'ring wall. GOLDSMITH.

Let us imagine ourselves for a while in the North of England, where a beautiful landscape lies before us: hill and dale as far as the eye can reach; the exquisite colour of the foliage contrasting well with the rich golden shade of the now ripe harvest. On one side stands the simple country church, beside it the pretty vicarage, half-smothered within its luxuriant decorations of roses.

In the distance, the river may be seen winding its fantastic way, till we lose sight of it in the valley. The merry voices of reapers may be heard in the fields. They are singing and talking while pursuing their daily avocations. The comfortable village speaks of peace and plenty. The whole scene is of a nature to soothe the troubled heart of man.

Not far from where we stand, on the slope of the hill, is Warrenstown, the seat of Mr. Ashwood. Let us take a stroll in that direction, and examine the place. The gate is very handsome, and leads into a fine avenue between rows of oak and elm trees. The house is a very large Elizabethan structure, covered with ivy. The arms of the family are cut in stone over the hall-door, and large mullioned windows tell of antiquity. But why are they barred up? why are panes broken? why is the avenue covered with weeds, and the pleasure-grounds a wilderness? Why has the whole place an air of desolation?—And yet within these walls was often heard a merry song and a hearty laugh; and oftentimes did the old oak-board bend under the weight of blithe and gay dancers. To give an answer to all these questions, we must take a retrospective glance of the Ashwood family. The story is not without interest; and we shall first introduce our reader to the three daughters of Mr. Ashwood. Our tale opens on a lovely September morning, when Warrenstown was in its full beauty, before desolation or decay had entered there. These three sisters were seated in the drawing room, engaged in various amusing toils, and talking as girls ever will talk, of fine and wet weather, as the French say; which, however, is a very comprehensive term, as it includes small talk of every description. The subject at present under discussion is a ball given at the Hermitage two days ago by dear kind old Aunt Sarah.

'Kate,' said her sister Maria, 'tell us more of that handsome Irishman who was so very attentive to you. Did you ever meet him before?'

'Yes, at the Verners,' responded Kate; 'he is a cousin of Mrs. Verner's; you know she is Irish.'

'Well, tell me more of him; has he a brogue? Is he pleasant? What has he to say for himself? a good deal, I imagine, if we are to judge by the length of time his conversation lasted. I assure you you made yourself quite remarkable.'

'Well, I own he is agreeable,' said Kate; 'but you will soon have an opportunity of judging for yourself, as he will be here some day this week, as Mrs. Verner said she and her party would drive over.'

Maria was on the point of adding her remarks, when a ring was heard at the hall-door: and immediately after, Aunt Sarah, or as we shall call her, Miss Primrose, entered the room. She was attired in a plain black-and-white shepherd's plaid gown, a large black shawl, and simple straw bonnet, ornamented, or, more properly speaking, covered, by one band of black ribbon. These, with gray gloves, and a large pair of thickest walking-shoes, finished the toilette, which my readers will acknowledge was neither fashionable nor elegant. Good Miss Primrose had been engaged in many useful works that morning. She had been up betimes, inspected the schools, visited the poor and sick, distributed, from her well-stocked store-room, many pounds of tea and sugar, and warming clothing. Mrs. Ashwood and Miss Primrose were sisters, but there was little similarity between them either in appearance or character. Mrs. Ashwood had married when very young, and for some years had frequented a dashing worldly set in London; and gradually the old-fashioned steady principles laid down at the Hermitage had worn away, and she had often laughed at the odd notions entertained by her family of life, and the way to spend it with profit.

Aunt Sarah lived quietly at home with her maiden sister and two bachelor brothers; and as summer wore into winter, and winter again gave place to spring and summer, little changed at the Hermitage; and save that Aunt Sarah's hair grew white, and that Uncle John and Charles

became deaf, and by degrees lame and rheumatic, no one would have noticed the number of years that had passed since Aunt Sarah had figured at the balls at Shepstone, and the two brothers had danced at these reunions, and been speculated upon by managing mothers and young ladies tired of being called Miss. However, all to no effect; they obstinately persisted in adhering to bachelorhood, as the two sisters had preferred remaining the Miss Primroses, unfettered by any tie save the strong one of brotherly and sisterly affection. The nices loved good Aunt Sarah, and she was a welcome guest at Warrenstown, especially when any trouble or sorrow cast its dark shade over the usually bright abode. She had, to the astonishment and marvel of every one, given a ball for her nices; and the entertainment gave universal satisfaction. No fault could be found. The supper was excellent, music first rate, sufficient number of guests; and a spirit pervaded the whole which continued unflagged till an advanced hour in the morning.

And now we shall give a slight sketch of our hero and heroine; for we do not pretend to mystery, and admit at once that Kate Ashwood is to be the prima donna of the story; and the Irishman, whose name is Fitz James O'Brien, is to occupy the next place in the interest of the reader.

Kate Ashwood was just twenty, with a determined spirit, ardent and constant affections, and an energetic self-sacrificing temperament capable of making any great exertion for those she loved, and of taking pleasure in the very extent of her self-abnegation. She was tall and slight, with dark-brown eyes and black hair.—Such eyes that seemed to read one's inmost thoughts. She had been slightly impressed by the appearance of the handsome Irishman, as Maria called him; and now we must describe him to our readers.

Fitz-James O'Brien came of an old but impoverished Irish family. He still held in name many broad acres, and numbers of half clad tenants called him their landlord; but a very respectable mortgage cleared off half the rents; and two-thirds of the remainder were swallowed up in quit-rents, tithes, and family charges, so that of a property nominally £3,000 a year, Fitz-James, on arriving at man's estate, really enjoyed only as many hundreds; but on this, however he contrived to keep hunters, and even an occasional good bottle was cracked for his convivial guests. He was, however, good-natured, agreeable, and decidedly clever. He had a fine manly figure, and an irresistible fund of humor, and like all strangers in a country neighborhood, had been the observed of all observers during his stay with his cousin Mrs. Verner, formerly Geraldine Fitz-Gerald, who had been considered a belle at many an Irish ball. The world thought she had done very well for herself, she having made a first rate match; Mr. Verner, an Englishman of fortune, being the victim on the occasion. Victim he was generally styled, for never was a man more completely under petticoat government than was Mr. Verner; he, perhaps, being less aware of the subjection in which he was kept, than were his neighbors, who looked on the unfortunate man with the commiseration not unmix'd with contempt usually lavished on those individuals who, undecided themselves in everything, are generally ruled by some strong-minded character.

We shall now return to our first acquaintances at Warrenstown on the morning alluded to.—Aunt Sarah's appearance caused no change in the conversation or pursuits of her nices.—Kate was much bantered on account of Fitz-James; and she laughed and blushed as most young ladies have always done from time immemorial when undergoing such persecutions.—Fanny sat near the window, painting. She was copying a beautiful Cenci, with whose soft melancholy eyes and sad sweet smile we are all well acquainted. She loved her art with enthusiasm; and as, day after day, she sat at her easel, the hours appeared to fly, so absorbed was she in the delightful pursuit. Fanny seemed in many respects older than her years—she was only eighteen; but her manner and countenance were so composed and calm, and she had such a look of deep thought in her face, that a careless observer would have added at least four or five years to her age. She was the idol of the house; all looked to her in difficulties for advice and assistance. Now and then a look of sadness crossed her face, as if pained by melancholy recollections.

Aunt Sarah came to discuss some matters relating to a book-club which had for some time been established in the neighborhood. She was very literary, and would have much preferred giving herself up to such pursuits to join in gay doings; but with her, self was always a secondary object, and she sympathized with her nices in any amusement they might enjoy. The conversation by degrees became very animated, and

three girls told their aunt all about their gardening and archery and riding-excursions. The good creature entered into their plans and amusements, and seemed almost to grow young again while listening to them. Before she took her leave of them she proposed a day's frolic in the shape of a picnic, which was gladly acceded to.

There had once existed a magnificent abbey in the neighborhood, celebrated in days long gone by for the piety and charity of its inmates, and the ruins were frequently the resort of the lovers of the picturesque. They were beautifully situated on the side of a slope. Nobody heeds them at this present moment, for a railway company has bought the land, and the train rushes through the beautiful old refectory. The cloisters have been turned into sheds; and patent-grease pots occupy the place of holy water in consecrated stone vessels. The chapel where now resounds the shrill voice of the railway-whistle, in days gone by echoed to the sound of psalms and litanies. Guards and porters have taken the place of veiled nuns. Oh, if their ghosts could arise and see the desecration! Such, however, is the utilitarian spirit of this our story, when Aunt Sarah proposed the picnic, these changes had not been made, and this beautiful spot was to be their rendezvous.

Next morning, as the girls were at their ordinary occupations, Mrs. Verner entered the drawing-room accompanied by some friends, amongst them Fitz-James, who immediately congratulated himself on his good fortune in finding Kate at home. After remaining for a while in the drawing-room, the whole party proceeded to the dining-room. Fitz-James ingeniously contrived never to leave Kate's side during the whole visit. At lunch he—accidentally, of course—managed to secure the seat next hers. A walk in the garden was proposed. Kate discovered, while there, that the key of the boathouse had been forgotten, and proposed returning to the house to get it; and Mr. O'Brien could not, gallant gentleman as he was, do otherwise than offer to accompany Kate on her mission in search of the missing article. Mrs. Ashwood meanwhile continued talking to her visitors. Fitz-James commenced detailing to Kate all the beauties of Ireland, and the many attractions it presented to the visitor; asked her earnestly to induce some of her family to accompany her on a trip thither; and promised, should she do so, to spare no pains to render the visit agreeable.

Many other subjects for small-talk were exhausted, and yet renewed again. Meanwhile the following conversation was taking place between Mrs. Ashwood and Mrs. Verner.

'Can you tell me,' asked the first-named lady, 'something of young Staunton, who married Miss Wells? I am told she might have made a far better match. Mr. Scouring, of Swedenstown, was said to be paying her attentions. Would it not have been a much more suitable marriage?'

'Why, yet,' replied Mrs. Verner. 'Captain Staunton has nothing in the world but his pay; not a very agreeable prospect for futurity; and Mr. Scouring has a fine house, capital horses, and some say £5000 a-year. She was a goose, poor thing. I hear she said of him that he had no more brains than one of his stall-feds; that the only book she ever saw in his hands was a treatise on turnips; and that the only flower she knew him admire was rape-blossom.'

'And I understand,' said Mrs. Ashwood, 'that she told all her friends she never could love him; but, believe me, if she had married him, they would have got on very well together. According to Mrs. Malaprop, 'It is well to begin with a little aversion; and we all know, 'When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window.' I am always trying to make my girls understand that, the man, of course, must be given some consideration in the affair, the accessories are, after all, the most important point. Don't you agree with me, Mrs. Verner?'

'Undoubtedly; a woman that has any judgment will soon get the upper hand. Poor Miss Wells was a nice creature, but showed such a want of sense. Happily such romantic cases are now very rare; they don't answer in these enlightened times. Whenever I see a woman tyrannised over, I always conclude that it is her own fault; some wives are so devoid of spirit. If a woman only asserts herself properly, she will soon have her own way.'

'I am quite of your opinion,' answered Mrs. Ashwood, 'and I have ever put it into practice in my own case. Do you remember Mr. Hernan, who was quartered with his regiment at Shepstone? He used to come here day after day; and I soon perceived he was much struck with Fanny. He, however, would not have answered at all; a younger son, with a younger son's usual portion of good looks, and nothing more. I accordingly assumed the utmost frigidity towards him, and my changed manner had the desired effect; for after a few more efforts on his part his visits ceased altogether.'

'But,' quickly rejoined Mrs. Verner, 'have you not heard of his good fortune? An aunt of his died lately, and left him sole legatee; he has now a very nice estate. He is on the point of being married to Lord Comally's only daughter; they have been engaged for several months. It is a curious story. She had lost her only brother about a year ago, and was greatly upset by it. She went to pay a visit to some friends in the neighborhood of her father's residence, and during her stay Mr. Hernan happened one day to make a morning-call. When she saw him she burst into tears—the likeness was so striking to her lost brother. This coincidence led to an acquaintance; he proposed shortly after, and was accepted, although her father had no expectation that he would inherit his aunt's property; and furthermore, the aunt was in perfect health at the time. The marriage was arranged to take place when one year should have elapsed after her brother's death; meanwhile this good fortune fell to his share.'

Poor Mrs. Ashwood! her countenance fell, and by degrees assumed an air of utter blankness as she listened to this romantic anecdote.—Was all her clever diplomacy to end thus?—How often she had congratulated herself on her good fortune in having succeeded in preventing this alliance, which now, when too late, she found would have turned out so well. Fanny had been sent to a friend's house in London, till Mr. Hernan's regiment quitted Shepstone. The poor girl had fretted much; she was deeply attached to him, and this occurrence had thrown a gloom over her young life.

Mrs. Verner mentioned in the course of conversation that she had a visit from Miss Primrose that morning, who had invited her and her party to the picnic at the abbey ruins.

'I am so glad,' she continued, 'that my cousin, Mr. O'Brien, paid me a visit this summer. He has had so much gaiety. He will have a good deal to talk of on his return to Ireland.'

'In what part of the country does he live?' asked Mrs. Ashwood.

'The south,' continued Mrs. Verner. 'He is the only surviving son of my uncle, and has a large property—Shanganahah Castle. In my uncle's time I well remember the merry hours I spent there. There are stables for forty horses; the hounds used to meet frequently before the hall-door, and half the county would be in to lunch. Then if the fox had the good luck, or rather I should say misfortune, to be killed in the place, the gentlemen all stayed for dinner, and as many as chose to do so slept there. We were often thirty at breakfast.'

Not a word of this was lost on Mrs. Ashwood, who had duly remarked Mr. O'Brien's attentions to Kate and she naturally thought the heir to such an establishment must be a very important personage, and her respect for him increased in proportion as these details were related.

Mrs. Verner and her friends soon after left. Mrs. Ashwood, who, although she had been made very miserable by hearing of Mr. Hernan's good fortune, was somewhat indemnified by contemplating the great happiness which she promised herself was in store for Kate.

The next day, and the next, Mr. O'Brien made his appearance, and he enjoyed the gratification of again and again sitting beside Kate, walking with her, talking to her, basking in the sunshine of her smile. Hours passed on unheeded. On the last of these days, which was the eve of the picnic, Fitz-James had ridden over to Warrenstown as early as the convenience of life admitted, and the day was far advanced ere it occurred to him that he should return to his hostess, who might possibly have been wondering at his absence. Those hours had passed pleasantly for both Kate and Fitz-James; and when he looked at his watch and exclaimed, 'Why, by Jove it is just six o'clock!' she started and unguardedly said, 'The day has passed so quickly!'—a flattering announcement, rather, for a young gentleman in the peculiar position in which Fitz-James then was. For, reader, you who have doubtless experienced similar sensations, will easily perceive that our hero was in love, and your sympathy, I hope, is enlisted on his behalf, while he listens to this flattering admission on the part of the lady of his choice. As he rode down the avenue he turned his head, and thought he saw (but it might have been fancy) a slight figure on the hall doorsteps, with brown hair and dark eyes, which seemed to follow him on his way.

(To be Continued.)

THE CURE OF ARS.—At Maccon every one is full of the miracles constantly occurring at Ars. A little boy, the son of a baker, whose limbs were very distorted, was carried there, and completely cured. Some months ago, when the stone on which pilgrims so love to kneel, was raised, several persons stooped down and picked up the earth; some of them, putting it into water, swallowed it, and were miraculously cured of their diseases. It has been announced that the Postulator of the cause of the holy Cure is to be the Abbe Boscordon, the secretary of Cardinal Villacourt.

"CHURCH AND STATE."

(Concluded.)

Did I mean by the Church, the manifestation in another shape of the State or of the individual; did I mean a Bishop of Ely, trembling before Queen Elizabeth as she shrieks at him,—'Proud Prelate, I made you, and by G—, if you resist me, I will unmake you still; did I mean an Erastian establishment like that of England; a sect like that congregation of Baptist preachers who decreed some days since in upper Missouri that absolute obedience is due to every mandate of the civil power, that this is the meaning of the saying of St. Paul: Let every soul be subject to the higher powers; who said there, as the voice of their Synod, the thing they had to proclaim: that the civil power is supreme, and that from its commands there is no appeal, (which, if it be true, it is wonderful what use they could conceive to be in any Church synods at all, and why they did not then and there dissolve themselves, and give place;) did I mean individual preachers who have long since ceased trying to control their flocks that pay them their salaries, and now merely echo the watch-words of the day;—did I mean Henry Ward Beecher's denying the Sermon on the Mount to the wealthy merchant-traders loling in their cushioned pews, proclaiming the blessedness of the rich, who study the tastes and habits of their congregations, not to check their vices, but to find some ingenious palliation for follies that call aloud for some new Jernal to scourge them from the earth; did I mean any mere human organization, the mere reflex, the mere creature of the people or the State, I should indeed deserve to be set down for a madman for claiming supremacy for the Spiritual Order in their name. But when I claim supremacy for the Spiritual Order, that supremacy which no man can deny it who believes in Religion, who believes in a God, who believes that the soul is above the body, that the body was made for the soul, not the soul for the body, I point to my representative of the Spiritual Order, and having shown that the Spiritual Order must necessarily be supreme, I say, show me that the Church has once overstepped the limits of her authority, that she has once oppressed the State, oppressed humanity, mistaken her rights, stepped, in any department, beyond her sphere.

As far as politics go, I am willing to allow this question to be answered even by those who have studied her history only from the pages of her bitterest foes. The student of Gibbon cannot but be struck at the immense benefits she conferred upon Europe when the old landmarks were swept away, and a new civilization had to be constructed on the ruins of the old; the student of Guizot will be told that during ten centuries of her sway in Europe, when she was the nursery of nations, she was truly the instrument of God.

But in nothing has she betrayed her trust, or given occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme. She has always known her sphere, and in defining it and setting the limits to her empire, it is for those who claim that she is fallible to show that she has ever erred.

I say that she has not done so once; no, not even in staking out the narrow line that separates the domain of theology from that of science; not, I maintain, when her Congregations refused to allow the Copernican theory of the Universe to be taught, nor when Pope Zachary wrote to St. Benedict and condemned the doctrine of the existence of the antipodes as heretical and false.

These two instances I select because they are the strongest that can be adduced by those that deny the supremacy of the Church, deny that she is competent to say what is her legitimate domain, and where the rights of the politician, of the man of science, of the individual begin.

In regard to Pope Zachary, it is true, I believe, that, in a letter to St. Benedict, he condemns, not the doctrine of the antipodes, but a doctrine of the antipodes. It appears that some priest had been preaching in Germany that there exists to the earth another side, where live another race of men, with another sun and moon. Now, this doctrine taught then, was heretical. Of course, science had nothing to do with it; it was mere hypothesis. In the then state of scientific knowledge, more than ten centuries ago, such talk about the antipodes was the merest guess-work, the merest trash and rubbish, and as to the other sun and moon, it was nonsense, of course. But the reason that Pope Zachary condemned the doctrine is this: 'The universal belief of the Ancients was that, whatever might be the shape of the earth, it was surrounded by a belt of fire. As to its shape, as to its size, all sorts of speculative opinions were entertained, but all that entertained the supposition of the existence of antipodes maintained that between them and the dwellers of our hemisphere all communication was, and ever had been, a simply impossible thing. The doctrine, therefore, as then taught—and it was the wildest speculation, mind, with-



out a scintilla of proof—amounted to a denial that the human race proceed from a common stock, denying the Mosaic account of the creation...

As to Galileo and Copernicus, the decree condemning the helio-centric theory of the universe was a decree of a Congregation of Cardinals. It had great weight, no doubt, but I believe it is allowable to consider that it was not binding on the Church.

Was the doctrine of Copernicus a truth of science in his day, or in those of Galileo? Certainly it was not. It was a mere hypothesis. So far from being a scientific truth, there were apparently insuperable objections to it, owing to the then state of scientific discovery.

There were other unanswered objections to the theory, which it would be tedious to detail. As a mere hypothesis for the purpose of furthering scientific discovery, any body might hold it; what was forbidden was, to hold and teach it as absolutely true whilst it was yet incapable of scientific demonstration.

One or two passages of Scripture are generally adduced as objections to this doctrine of the supremacy of the Spiritual Order. But they are used as a sort of *carmen* or charm.

These texts are, 'My Kingdom is not of this world'; 'Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's'; and 'Put up thy sword into thy sheath.'

Well, certainly, our Lord's Kingdom is not of this world. The ends at which the Church aims are not temporal ends, nor does she use carnal weapons to compass these ends.

These are purely accidental, and by no means the object of her mission. Nor are the means she uses of this world any more than her end. She does not propagate religion by the sword; she does not attempt to gain empire, as temporal rulers do, by force or fraud.

The argument from Scripture is wholly on my side, but it is not now in my line. Thus have I endeavored to show, that, if there be two orders, Spiritual and Temporal, as there are, the Spiritual is supreme.

The Clergy do not take this oath, because to do so, is to yield the Liberty of the Church.

This is the first step; let them yield this and there is no stopping. *Obsta principis* is their motto, and we should be grateful for it, for, without their liberties, are bound up our own.

But, says our Supreme Court, religious liberty is not violated by the new Law, because no man is forced by the New Constitution to support a religion he does not like, or to go to Church if he chooses to stay away.

But, says some newspaper writer:—In Europe the Clergy are not so straitlaced, they take oaths to the State. Why not here? Is this bad faith, want of apprehension, or ignorance of the facts? Do they take oaths in Europe—in Ireland or elsewhere—for Ireland has been cited, as conditions precedent to the exercise of their ministry?

The contest between Church and State has been inaugurated in our midst. The Temporary, here as elsewhere, is too apt to carry it over the Eternal. Yet we say, await the issue and let us hope that, in this matter, at least, the fighter will prosper rather according to his right than his might.

I have, in this lecture, maintained indisputable theory of rare Ben Jonson, as quoted by Carlyle that some degree of Soul is necessary, were it only to save us the expense of salt.

He adds that *Jeffroy* says: "Elle a trois cents ans dans le ventre, c'est pourquoi je la respecte." Her eighteen centuries may be the least of her claims to respect; but they are a material guarantee to the student of her history

that my theory of her rights bodes no danger to the freedom of the people or the State. She has her record; let her be judged by that.

Mr. Gorry Connellan has, we are informed, been directed to answer certain interrogatories tendered to him by order of the Executive. We may state that the most vigilant efforts are being made to elicit evidence which, it is said, will seriously compromise a number of persons in the charge of connivance in the escape of the 'Head Centre.'

As Andrew Kennedy, who it will be remembered, now stands charged with perjury, and also with being a Fenian conspirator, was being removed to Dublin from Nenagh jail on Thursday morning, 30th ult., circumstances occurred at the railway station which, if true, are alarming, and call for immediate investigation not only by the railway company, but also by the government.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

We are glad to announce that Peter Lawrence, Esq., third surviving son of Walter Lawrence, Esq., of Lisreagh Lawrencetown, in the County of Galway, Ireland, was baptised Peter Joseph by the Rev. Father Mulhall, S.J., assisted by the Rev. Father Bannon, S.J., on Thursday, the 26th October, in their chapel, at Milltown Park, near Dublin; and on the Tuesday following, he was confirmed Peter Joseph Ignatius by the Right Rev. Dr. Cullen, in his own private chapel. He took the name of Ignatius in confirmation in honour of that great saint, Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Order of Jesuits, by whom and through whom he has been received into the Holy Catholic Church.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

The *Evening Mail* infers that the Archbishops and the Government are engaged in settling much more than the method of affiliating the Catholic to the Queen's University. It says that the whole educational problem is under discussion, and that when all is arranged the scheme is to await the sanction of the Pope. That nothing will be set led without the sanction of the Pope is to be hoped and believed; but whether the *Evening Mail* is correct in inferring that the whole educational problem is under discussion, is more than we know.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* quotes the *Galway Vindicator* and *Connacht Advertiser* to the effect that: 'The four Archbishops of Ireland went last week to London for the purpose of holding a conference with Sir George Grey, who has been deputed by the Government to discuss with their lordships, and arrange, if possible, the vexed question of education in this country.' The writer goes on to say that the opening interview was devoted to the opposition of the Catholic University, and Sir George Grey was most bland and conciliatory.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—At a late hour on Sunday night, Mr. J. Lentaigne and Mr. O'Connell, Inspectors-General of Prisons, visited Kilmaham Jail, where the Fenian prisoners are confined, and went through all the cells and made strict inquiries into the arrangements that were made for guarding the jail, which presented more the appearance of the interior of a fortress than a prison. In the large central hall police and sentries were at their posts, and in the passages soldiers were to be seen under arms or lying in camp-beds placed on the floor. The warders kept close to their respective stations, and sentries patrolled outside the walls of the jail, and were visited every half hour by the three officers on duty. The same precautions have been since observed. On Monday morning, at nine o'clock, the prisoners O'Leary, O'Donovan (Ross), Kickham, Hopper, O'Connor, Moore, and O. U. O'Connell, were brought down to court in one of the prison vans, accompanied by a troop of cavalry and mounted metropolitan police. A guard of fifty rank and file and three officers continue on duty at Mountjoy Prison, where sentry boxes are being erected for the soldiers.—*Luby*, since his commitment to the penitentiary, has been treated similarly to the other prisoners, and has to submit to the ordinary discipline of the prison.—*Freeman.*

On Monday evening, as the van conveying the Fenian prisoners from the courthouse to Kilmaham Jail was passing along the quays, it was suddenly charged by a large number of persons who had congregated in the streets. The reason the authorities decided on not bringing the prisoners back to jail by the usual route was in order to avoid the possibility of any demonstration being made in their favor.

Suspension of the Acting Head Warden in Richmond Bridge.—A meeting of the Board of Penitentiaries was held on Monday, in the City Hall, which Mr. Lentaigne, Inspector General of Prisons, attended, and at his request the board suspended Acting Head Warden Meagher, pending further inquiries into the recent escape of James Stephens, the alleged Fenian Head Centre. Mr. Lentaigne stated that it was at the recommendation of government the board were desired to have Meagher suspended. The recommendation was at once complied with. Orders have been issued to place new locks on the gates and doors of the prison.

The Cork Prisoners.—So anxious have the governors of the city and county jails been, since the escape of Stephens, for the safety of the Fenian prisoners in their custody, that they have obtained from the military authorities a party of men to keep watch and ward at the jails. Fourteen soldiers and a sergeant do duty night and day in the city jails.

The Special Commission in Cork.—We are likely to have a busier business at the Commission, which is to open on the 14th instant, than was expected. It is intended to bring down for trial in Cork any of the Dublin prisoners who may not be placed on their trial before the 14th. Considering the time occupied in the trial of two, a grand jury will remain to be brought down here.—*Cor. of Express.*

The blacksmith, Timothy Hegarty, who resided in the parish of St. Finn Barre's, in this city, and who is supposed to be a member of the Fenian Brotherhood, was brought up at the Marlborough street Police Court yesterday, on a charge of manufacturing pikes. It is suspected that Hegarty intends turning informer, a suspicion which is somewhat confirmed by circumstances that led to his arrest, and which show that he was not very anxious to avoid discovery. Some days ago his mother received a letter from him, which a friend who was in the house offered to read for her. She, however, declined the friend's services, and took it to a member of the Constabulary. The communication disclosed the address of Hegarty, in London; a telegram was sent off instructing the London police to arrest him, and telegraphic accounts received in Cork show that he was brought yesterday before the Marlborough street Police Court, and handed over to two Irish constables to be taken to this country. It is stated that since Hegarty's flight from Cork considerable pressure has been brought to bear on his wife, by perfectly unofficial persons, to induce her to give information of his whereabouts. Rumor has it that she was promised a handsome douceur if she only gave a hint as to his place of concealment.—*Cork Examiner.*

Mr. Gorry Connellan has, we are informed, been directed to answer certain interrogatories tendered to him by order of the Executive. We may state that the most vigilant efforts are being made to elicit evidence which, it is said, will seriously compromise a number of persons in the charge of connivance in the escape of the 'Head Centre.'

REMOVAL OF ANDREW KENNEDY, THE APPROVER.—As Andrew Kennedy, who it will be remembered, now stands charged with perjury, and also with being a Fenian conspirator, was being removed to Dublin from Nenagh jail on Thursday morning, 30th ult., circumstances occurred at the railway station which, if true, are alarming, and call for immediate investigation not only by the railway company, but also by the government. The prisoner was in charge of the head warden, Mr. Willis, and a party of five policemen. They proceeded to the station shortly before the starting of the 6.35 train, and Mr. Willis obtained the tickets for himself and the others. The bell was rung, and the party stood waiting on the platform for the doors of the carriages to be opened; but this, it is stated, was not done; the station master did not appear as usual, and without any signal, or receiving the staff, without which, we understand, it is illegal for a train to leave a station, the guard (Doyle) leaped into his box, and the train began to move off leaving Mr. Willis, the police, and the prisoner on the platform. Mr. Willis called to the guard, but finding that the train was not stopped, he sprang to one of the carriages, succeeded in opening

the door, and he and the police managed to get in with the prisoner. Mr. Willis, owing, it is said, to the unusual proceedings of the railway officials; forgot a travelling bag, in which was the warrant for the removal of the prisoner, and other important documents. He telegraphed back from Rosera station the fact to the police, and Constable Woods went to the station and got the bag in the waiting room, but it is stated, it was then open. Head Constable Long soon after went to the station to investigate the matter, and the station master and one of the porters subsequently waited on Mr. Anderson, county inspector of police, when Head Constable Long was also present, and on the statements then made we understand a report of the matter has been forwarded to the authorities. We give the report as it reached us; if, however, any of the statements are incorrect, our columns will be open to any parties who may feel aggrieved to contradict them.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

At the sitting of the Court for the trial of the Fenians, on the 12th, was entirely occupied by O'Donovan in his address to the jury in his own defence. He commenced at the opening of the Court, and did not desist until after six o'clock in the evening. He insisted that he had done nothing criminal, and asserted that his cause had outraged all law, and gave it as his opinion, that Ireland would never be free without fighting. His bearing was insolent, and when he remarked upon the Court, his language was offensive and saucy.

The Fenian named Halligan was convicted and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

THE COURSE IN THE FENIAN TRIALS.—We have been authorized to contradict a statement which has appeared in a southern paper that Mr. Butt received a fee of 2,000 guineas with his brief for the Fenian trials.

Neither Mr. Butt nor any of the counsel engaged for the prisoners have received anything beyond the ordinary and very moderate professional remuneration.

PIKE MAKING IN LONDON.—Timothy Hagarty, an Irishman, was brought up at the Marlborough street Police Court on Monday, on a charge of making pikes for a Fenian Society in Cork. The magistrates ordered him to be conveyed to Ireland, and two of the Irish constabulary took him in charge.—*London Paper.*

We cannot, without doing injustice to ourselves and to many Irish patriots, omit to say that some portions of the policy for which Mr. Luby and some of his associates are responsible were unwise, unfair, and ignoble—were such as the 48 leaders, or the 98 leaders, would not have descended to.—*Dublin Notice.*

SEARCH FOR STEPHENS.—*Searching a French Vessel.*—On Thursday night, 30th ult., Mr. Coote, R.M., with Mr. Suple, S.I., Head Constable Greer, Constable Lyn, and about a dozen of the police force of the town, proceeded to the quays to search for James Stephens, the Head Centre. At 12.30 a.m. Mr. Lawless, harbor master, was sent for, and on his arrival Mr. Coote asked him was there a French vessel in port, and was she ready for sailing? Mr. Lawless said there was a French vessel named the Jules at Mr. McMahon's Quay, and she might have gone to sea two days previous. He was then asked to point her out, which he did, and Mr. Coote went on board, revolver in hand, and the police with their arms loaded and the bayonets screwed on. The captain was called up, and the vessel carefully searched, but the Head Centre did not turn up in any part of the vessel. The parties then left, and a guard has been watching the Jules ever since.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

A special Petty Sessions was held at Lisheen, near Ballinacolly, on Thursday, to inquire into two cases in which persons were charged with being members of the Fenian Brotherhood. The presiding magistrates were Sir T. Tobin, Mr. James Morton, and Mr. E. F. Ryan, R.M. The prisoners charged were Thomas Duggan, who had, up to the year 1862, been the teacher of the Ballinacolly National School, and Jeremiah Donovan, an employee at Dr. Barter's, St. Ann's Hill, Barney. The prisoners were charged with being members of a treasonable society called the Fenian Brotherhood, and with having endeavored to seduce from their allegiance two soldiers in the service of her Majesty. The witnesses, on whose testimony the case for the prosecution was based, were Thomas Cain and Thomas Murphy, both privates in the 4th Dragoon Guards now stationed at Ballinacolly. Cain was sworn and stated that some time since when walking on the road near Ballinacolly, he was met by the prisoner Duggan who asked him was he an Irishman; he replied that he was, and Duggan asked him how he wished to wards the Fenians; he replied that he wished well, and after further conversation, he went with Duggan to the hotel of Mr. Barry, publican, Ballinacolly. Duggan then took him into the back yard, and he (Cain) was then sworn in a member of the Fenian Brotherhood, and declared himself ready to take up arms at any moment he may be called on in defence of the Fenian Republic. Duggan stated that he was a Centre in the Brotherhood. Cain deposed that when he went to barrack that night he reported what had passed to his commanding officers. Cain's evidence went on to implicate Donovan as another member of the brotherhood, and his evidence was confirmed by that of Murphy, who also stated that he was sworn in by Duggan. Both soldiers stated that when sworn in they kissed their thumbs, and not the book presented to them. The information sworn by Cain and Murphy contained the following most important facts: Both witnesses deposed in their informations that they had heard at Fenian meetings that there were but five Fenian warders at Richmond Prison, and that those five could let out James Stephens at any moment they liked. The informations containing this fact were sworn on the 22nd ultimo, they were despatched on the 23rd, they reached Dublin on the morning of the 24th, and were opened a few hours after Stephens had escaped. The bench ordered informations against both prisoners. Mr. P. O'Donnell appeared for the prosecution; the prisoners were undefended.—*Cork Examiner.*

THE IRISH ESTABLISHMENT.—The signs of the times are fast gathering around that most execrable institution, the Irish Establishment. Among them one of the most important is the one taken by the *Times*. It is a weather gauge of no ordinary delicacy. The other day it admitted a long letter (which we reproduced) from "An Irish Catholic" showing that the demand of Ireland could be satisfied by no reform; by no fresh distribution of the revenues of what it called that "accursed injustice." We noticed that this letter was headed throughout, a small but very significant indication of the feeling of the *Times*. It should be added that its heading was equally as observable. It was "The Irish 'Church,' not 'The Church of Ireland' or 'The Irish Church,' as it would have been even a few weeks ago. Then came a leading article on the appointment of M. O'Connell as Secretary for Ireland. It said that he would not have a secure, for the education question (re-opened by the late concession of grant to the Catholic University) had to be settled, and also the whole question of the Irish Church. So then, what is to be done with the Irish Establishment is already with the *Times* an open question to be considered and settled. Now this need not in every case mean a great deal for there are institutions which only need to be fairly examined. Their appearance at first sight is not promising, but on closer inspection it is seen that they cannot be spared. In such cases nothing is more important, more conservative than discussion. But all men feel that the Irish Establishment is something vastly different. Its only safety lies in its avoiding notice. As long as it can be lumped among the institutions of the empire it may share their strength. It may in fact pass current like a bad shilling between two good ones, but as soon as it is singled out and examined it is ready to be nailed to the coun-

try as an impostor. And hence we are far from changing our opinion as to the tendency of the *Times* because two days later it published an answer by Lord Lifford to the letter of the "Irish Catholic." In fact, his Lordship's letter is just the answer one likes to see. He tries to persuade himself that no distinction can be drawn between the property now held by the Irish Establishment and that held by the English Independents; so that Parliament cannot justly take away the one unless it could also justly take away the other. He sees no difference between the case of a chapel, freely built, at their own expense, by the members of a sect for the worship which they themselves attend, and the enormous estates conferred upon an alien sect in order to establish it as a garrison to hold the country in which it is planted in subjection to another country, and given by a Parliament which had itself no right over them, except the right of the strongest—a sect which at its first existence was a mere Parliamentary creation—which was set up and is still maintained only by foreign bayonets. He does not see that what Parliament created Parliament may abolish. It is a sign of a hopeless cause when its defenders can think of no better argument than this. Yet even he does not defend things as they are. We doubt whether any one person does. He would divert the revenues of the Irish Church from the Protestant Clergy to the support of proselytising schools. We trust however that the day is passed when there could be any real danger from such a proposal as this. It would clearly make matters a thousand times worse than they are. The Church Establishment does mischief enough by being a standing insult to a great nation, and by maintaining continual strife and discord. Its directly religious influence is on the whole good, for every Irishman who is not dead to honour of his country hates it as a national insult and a brand of conquest, and hates Protestantism itself for the sake of it. If it were possible to apply the same enormous revenues to maintain proselytising schools, they could hardly fail to do great religious injury, for although they would probably make few Protestants, they might and would educate many infidels. But it is needless to talk of this proposal. No Parliament would ever give it a hearing, and, if it would, no Minister would dare to propose it. Statesmen have no wish for another desperate civil war in Ireland, for the sake of the Church Establishment, and the general disaffection would be ten times greater if the revenues were, as Lord Lifford wishes, employed in doing active mischief than while they are used as they are—merely to maintain a few rather harmless though insulting interlopers.—*Weekly Register.*

On November 24th, the *Times* had a leading article about a strike by the Protestant Clergy of Ards against a payment of one penny in the pound of the incomes which they derive from the Irish people to the Protestant Bishop. The *Times* says that the late Bishop, having a right to this payment, did not exact it; that the Clergy deducted it in calculating the amount of their benefices for taxation, because he had a right to demand it; and now protest against its being demanded by his successor, while they still claim and enjoy the deduction on the calculation that it is paid. This is no doubt amusing. There is something exceedingly rich when the incumbents of a Church rich in endowments but without laity, protest against a payment of 1d. in the pound to their own Bishop on the ground that although he has had a legal right to it ever since their Church was first called into existence by an Act of Parliament, yet he does nothing for it. What do they do for the remaining 19s. 11d. of the income.—*Weekly Register.*

England would hold her place as a long the nations firmly even if Ireland were completely severed from the British Crown; certainly she would not lose it by the concession to Ireland of a local legislature such as is enjoyed by Canada, Australia, and some twenty or more of her dependencies. As matters actually stand, Ireland is a danger to England, a scandal to the British Government. England cannot afford to let matters remain in this condition. Just now she insists on maintaining the existing system of rule in this country; but let us bear in mind this fact—she is possessed of the notion that she can reconcile the people to it, and believes she is making progress in that direction. She considers that she is on the right road for the extinction of the animosities so long borne towards her by the Irish people. This road, she says, she has been taking only since 1829; and the ill-feeling which actually exists she is pleased to regard as a continually decreasing quantity, the result of a sentiment which is merely traditional, and which for lack of any substantial cause must inevitably and speedily die out. This view of the case is certainly widely spread among Englishmen. It is the ground upon which the best educated of them argue for the continuance of British sway in Ireland. They declare it in cooperation; they publish it in print. They do not venture to say that England ought to continue to force her rule on the Irish people like it or not; but they say those people will like it in the course of a little time. The old legislation for Ireland, they grant, was barbarous and cruel; Irishmen could not possibly have been well-satisfied towards it; but a new order of things is in existence, and its fruits they tell us will be, at no distant day, the loyal attachment of the Irish people to the Imperial Government. Those opinions are, in fact, delusions. But while Englishmen are permitted to entertain them, they will not entertain the idea of a local legislature in Ireland. But we believe that idea will be entertained when the people of Ireland shall have clearly shown that the so-called 'new order of things' will not produce the fruits expected of it. We believe that England's policy towards this country will undergo a change when she shall have become convinced that the resolve of the Irish people to be masters in their own land is fixed and ineradicable—when she shall have learned that no amelioration or conciliation short of the measure of self-government will avail to hush the protest of Ireland or induce the Irish people to mitigate their feelings of hostility with which they regard her rule over their country.—*Dublin Nation.*

THE GROWTH OF WHEAT IN IRELAND.—Dr. Lloyd, vice President of Trinity College, Dublin, has been giving an interesting lecture on the climate of Ireland to the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association. He sums up by saying that the culture of wheat, in very favored spots, is a grand mistake.—Fifty-eight degrees summer temperature is the minimum heat which allows the wheat plant to flourish. It gets on, indeed, at Inverness with an average of 67 degrees; but soil and position there are both exceptional. The mean summer heat throughout England is 60 degrees; in Ireland it is only 58 degrees. Hence there is in the sister island absolutely no margin for bad seasons; a deficiency of one degree is fatal to the proper ripening of the Irish wheat crop, except in the southern portion of the island.—From a long series of observations on temperature, made in the rooms of the Royal London Society and lasting, with a brief interruption, from 1774, the connection between the summer temperature and the yield of the wheat crop has been established. Mr. Glaisher has tabulated the computations, and has shown that a deficiency of two degrees brings scarcity. The worst year, 1816, when the summer heat was 48 degrees below the average, was a year of absolute famine. Of course eye and ear will do with less heat, and barley is grown further north than either; but it seems that the Irish Celt has taken so thoroughly to Sir W. Riegler's tubercle, merely because that 'soul-degrading root' (as Cobbett well called it) needs so little culture, but by a true instinct of what best suits his soil and climate. Many of the poor lands in Northern Germany will not carry wheat. There, too, potatoes are largely grown, with the usual result—poverty and a poor population. As Dr. Lloyd says, the potato may suit the Irish soil better than wheat; but it does not, therefore, follow that it suits the real needs of the Irish people so well as oats and pasture.



A riot and faction fight occurred in Ballyjamesduff, County Cavan, on the 1st day of the month, in which a man named Matthew Donohoe had his head so badly fractured that his life is considered in the greatest danger. The combatants on the occasion were a set of Ribbonmen, and a faction called 'Billies,' so called in contradistinction to the Ribbonmen, with whom, it appears, they cannot be induced to fraternise. The police were very soon at the scene of riot, and arrested five men, who were brought before Captain Cumming, J. P., and remanded by that gentleman until the next petty sessions of Ballyjamesduff.

One of the most cold-blooded murders that ever was perpetrated in this country for a long time was enacted on Saturday evening last, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, near the station of Cloonahue, on the Midland Great Western Railway. It appears from statements of some of the railway officials or rather from the guard of the train in which the unfortunate occurrence took place, that a number of persons took their seats in one of the third-class carriages leaving the Mullingar station. The majority of them were bound for Sligo. When the train was about leaving the station, one of the third-class passengers, named Connor or O'Connor, told the guard that he had only to go to the station at Cloonahue, and that when the train reached that place he would thank him to give him notice, as the night was rather dark, and he might pass it. Accordingly the guard did so, and when the train reached the station above-named, he got out of his van and inquired for the passenger that desired him to do so. He was told by some of the passengers in the carriage that he left that carriage, and that he got out at Mullingar and went into another. The guard, on making inquiries at the carriage door, observed the glass in the window and a portion of the door broken. Thinking it might be some kind of accident that had happened he took no further notice of it, but certainly he had every right to report the accident to the station-master at Longford. Nothing further was heard of the missing man till Sunday morning, when he was discovered by one of the company's servants lying on the line near the bridge of Cloonahue, with his skull fractured in several places and his body frightfully mutilated. Suspicion was at once attached to the man who were in the carriage with the deceased, and at once a constable was despatched to Sligo in search of the murderers, who appeared from the description given of them, to be tobacco-smokers, and to be drunk at the time they got into the train at Mullingar. A private soldier, named Brown, who was travelling in the same carriage with these drunken fellows, states that when they came to Mulfarnham, not liking their conversation, he got out and went into another carriage, and on his leaving they appeared to be quite angry with him, and said they were as good as he was. He states that the train had not gone on far when he heard great noise in the carriage he had left, as if three or four were beating one man. He also states that the carriage he got into there was a woman in it and she was crying. It is believed they opened the carriage door, and the deceased, resisting them, they threw him out. Deceased was a shoemaker employed in Wilson's Hospital, and bore an excellent character. The whole affair will be investigated.—Cor of Saunderson's News Letter

An Address to the people of Meath was proposed and adopted by acclamation, on November 29, at an adjourned meeting of the Tenant-Right Society of Meath, held at Navan, and presided over by the Very Rev. John Nicolls, P.P. and V.F., which said Society was established at a meeting of the Priests of Meath, held at Navan on November 6, and presided over by the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, Coadjutor Bishop of Meath (we confess that the very writing of the words of this long description is a sensible pleasure). The address is signed on behalf of the Society by—John Nicolls, P.P., V.G.; Thos. Lynch, P.P., V.F.; Michael Torney, C.C., Secretaries.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER IN LOUTH.—I am enabled to furnish further particulars of the supposed murder of a bride, near the town of Louth, in reference to which a paragraph appeared in the Express of Friday last. From the evidence given at the inquest, held before Joseph M. Callan, Esq., M.D., coroner, of which I subjoin an epitome, it would appear that the unfortunate woman committed suicide a few days after her marriage. The people of the district are still in a state of excitement. Patrick Gorman, the husband, who is a comfortable farmer, was present at the inquest, in custody of the police.

The first witness examined was John Murphy, the bride's uncle, who deposed that her maiden name was Mary Martin, daughter of a respectable farmer residing at Chancerook, and that the young woman had never known Gorman until a week previous to the marriage, which took place on Saturday last. On Monday last her body was found lying in a gullet through which a small rivulet flows. The gullet was only fourteen inches wide, and deceased, who had all her clothes on at the time, was discovered with her head under the water, face downwards. When witness asked Gorman where was his wife, he said she refused to live with him, and went to her father's back again. Owen Martin knew deceased from her childhood to be a good girl. She married of her own free will. There was £40 given with her as a fortune. Mrs. Catherine Reidy proved that she saw the prisoner in a state of insanity a year ago, when he turned his mother and others out of the house. On the day of the fatal occurrence he was also insane. Catherine M'Gauran deposed that on the day in question she met the deceased near the gullet where she was discovered; she had her head covered with a shawl, and appeared much depressed; spoke to her and received no answer.

The following verdict was then returned:—'We find that the deceased, Mary Gorman, committed suicide by drowning herself in a stream of water near her own house, at Lower Rath, in the parish of Louth, on the evening of the 27th of November, while labouring under temporary insanity.'—Cor. of Express.

A FORCED MARRIAGE AND ITS RESULTS.—Intense excitement has been occasioned in the county Down by a tragical incident which occurred at a place called Lower Rath, in that county, a few days ago. On Tuesday last a young farmer named Patrick Gorman, who tills about six acres of ground at Lower Rath, was arrested on a charge of having murdered his wife, to whom he had only been married on the previous Saturday. The maiden name of the unfortunate bride was Mary Martin. She was the daughter of a man in the same station of life as Gorman, and had never seen him until on the 19th of last month he entered her parents' house as her suitor, introduced by her uncle, John Murphy. Another young man had been previously courting her, but her parents would not allow her to marry him; and though she at first refused to accept Gorman, they overruled her objections, and the marriage took place on Saturday, the 25th ult. The bride accompanied her husband home; but on Monday evening she was missing. It is stated that the newly-married couple had quarrelled during the day. On that evening her father came to the house with some new clothes for her, when Gorman and his mother told him that they believed she had gone home. Her father, who knew this to be untrue, burst into tears, and left the house. It was a wild, tempestuous night, and her relatives, who were naturally alarmed for her safety, proceeded to search the country for her. About 9 o'clock her uncle came to Gorman's house, and asked him to join in the search; but he positively refused, and seemed utterly indifferent about her fate. Her uncle returned at a late hour next morning, and found Gorman still in bed. He again refused to join in the search for his wife, and Murphy, provoked, by his heartlessness, dragged him out of bed, and accused him of having murdered her. In the course of the day she was found lying dead in a gullet or water channel at the end of a field near the husband's house, with her face embedded in the sand. On

being shown the corpse of his wife, Gorman displayed the same callousness which had marked his conduct all through. An inquest was held next day, and would, probably, have resulted in Gorman's committal but for the arrival of a strolling beggar-woman, whose evidence completely altered the aspect of the case. She deposed that on Monday she went to the deceased to ask for charity. Deceased asked the prisoner if there was anything for the beggar, and he said there was not. She looked very angry and went away; the beggar woman went away also, and soon afterwards saw deceased walk by the drain where her body was found; the witness told her not to be lonely, but she received no answer. Deceased was approaching the gullet at a rapid pace; after having spoken to the deceased, the beggar walked on a few yards, but on looking back again deceased had disappeared. She suspected nothing, as she thought she might be looking for ducks. The medical evidence showed that the poor girl died by drowning, and that there were no marks of violence on her. The jury, therefore, found "That she had committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity."—Globe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE.—A sad case of bigotry and intolerance has occurred in this city during the present week, which we think should not pass unnoticed. Happily such events are rare in this city, the people generally entreating better feelings, and having more respect for each other's religious opinions. The facts are these:—A woman named Jane Sollitt, particulars of the inquest on whose body will be found in another part of our impression, had lived for many years in Powell's Yard, Goodramgate. She was a Catholic, and had been a member of that communion for at least twelve years; she earned her livelihood by washing, but unfortunately her health failed her about three years ago, and she was compelled to have recourse to charity, her brother, a well-to-do tradesman, refusing to afford her any assistance unless she would renounce the faith she held. This she would not do, preferring to exist in miserable poverty rather than enjoy comparative comfort at the expense of her faith. She sought the aid of her Catholic friends, and eventually, through the efforts of a Catholic guardian, she obtained the allowance of 3s. per week instead of being sent into the workhouse. Upon this allowance and the charity of Catholics, she has lived for the last three years, receiving nothing from her brother except an occasional pittance in the shape of stale bread. The poor woman was found dead in bed on Sunday morning last having died from disease of the heart, and no sooner does her brother hear of her death than he at once proceeds to take possession of her body, looking it up and declaring that as he was no master, he would take care that no Catholic came there. He gave instructions for her funeral, but absolutely refused to allow the poor creature to be buried by the minister of the faith in which she believed and clung to, in spite of many and urgent temptations to renounce it. We don't at all envy this man's feelings; we know nothing further of him nor what or whether he professes any creed or not, but of this we are certain, he has a great deal to learn before he can write himself a Christian. Had such a case occurred on the Continent with people of opposite creeds, doubtless the press of this country would have teemed with comments on the 'Intolerance of Rome,' 'More kidnapping by Papists,' and such like sensational headings. Well, here we have the dead body of a poor Catholic virtually 'kidnapped,' and we shall be curious to see how our contemporaries refer to the matter, and whether they are as ready to condemn in one case as they are in another.—Yorkshire Advertiser.

FAST AND LOOSE.—The Morning Herald has a leader on the case of Thomas Statham, the Liverpool clerk, who recently absconded with £2,500 of his employer's money. Statham had fair prospects, but, like many other silly fellows, he was a little fast. He had a weakness for concert singers and ballet dancers of the frailer sort, and he was a particularly devoted admirer of Miss Caroline Ellen Tate. Upon this fair dame he lavished presents of money, jewellery, and fine dresses. This could not be supported on £140 per annum, and therefore Statham tried speculation, and failing in that took to felony. On the 2nd of last month he received £2,500 in notes to pay in to his employer's bankers, and with this sum he absconded from Liverpool. His inamorata followed him a day or two afterwards, taking with her a wardrobe, purchased in all probability with some of the stolen property. With remarkable simplicity she directed her luggage in her own name, and having thus put the detectives on her track, the pair were readily traced from the railway station to the Charing-cross Hotel, and thence through France and Italy to Lake Lugano. Young fellows of this sort, the Robsons and Stathams in posse, will do well to lay to heart the lesson the last few weeks of their compeer's life teaches. The riot and revelry of last summer, the trip to Grasmere, the establishment in Mount Vernon-street, the substance wasted, the reputation ruined, the friends disgraced, to make a fool's paradise and a harlot's holiday, culminated in that fatal step which young Statham took on the 2d of Nov., when he bolted with his employer's money. Exactly a month after the commission of his offence, he stood in the felon's dock of his native town, a miserable, degraded, self-convicted man; his name blasted, his character gone, his future irremediably damaged, his chance of success in high and honorable commerce blighted beyond redemption, and he did all this for the bought embraces of a woman who seems neither much better nor much worse than others of her order. We hold Statham up as an example, not because we have no pity for his fate, but because we would, if possible, save others from committing similar mistakes, and involving themselves in corresponding ruin.

The London Times believes in the peaceful designs of the American people.

SEARCHING A VESSEL AT TROON.—On Thursday the police at Troon received a telegram from the police authorities in Belfast ordering them to search the steamer Black Diamond, as they considered that Stephens was concealed on board, and intended to leave Scotland for America in a vessel which was on the point of sailing for the States. The Black Diamond, which does not carry passengers, had arrived in Troon about two hours before the telegram was received. Policemen were despatched from Ayr and elsewhere to Troon in plain clothes, and the steamer and all vessels in the harbor have been searched without any results. It has been ascertained that some person not belonging to the crew of the Black Diamond was on board when she entered the harbor. The search is being continued. The affair has caused great excitement.—Glasgow Herald.

GOOD ADVIS.—The concluding sentence of an article in the Pall Mall Gazette says:—'By your own principles it may be said, oppression morally justifies rebellion: when you find rebellion or a tendency to rebel existing, there may be some moral justification for it. This, if it existed, would be a great evil for you, even if it did not destroy your right to put down the rebellion. Carefully examine, therefore, to see whether such a state of things exists. The fact that disaffection exists calls upon you to do so. In England or Scotland an abortive plot like Fenianism would not only have been received with execration, but would have called forth counter-demonstrations of loyalty. We should have seen meetings, addresses, if necessary organizations, for the support of the Government. In Ireland there has not been a symptom of the kind; there has hardly been an indication that the people go beyond sullen acquiescence in the existing state of things. Let us take this fact to heart, and let us do our very best to find out, and, if possible, to remove the causes which produce it, in so far as they are capable of being removed. This is the only really important practical inference to be drawn from the suppression of Fenianism.'

WHAT AMERICA IS ASKED TO DO.—The London Herald directs attention to the possibility of a Fenian raid into Canada, and calls upon President Johnson—if he wishes to keep at peace—to restrain the operations of the rebels:—'The Federal Government has hardly acted a wise or dignified part in regard to the Fenian agitation. It is unworthy of a Power which pretends to respect public law, and which desires to maintain peace, to allow a conspiracy to be carried on within its jurisdiction for the invasion of the dominions of a neighbour. We never interfere with the plots of Mazzini or Kossuth so long as their execution is to take place solely on Italian or Hungarian soil; but if either were to collect a force of aliens in this country for the invasion of Venetia or of Hungary we should speedily knock the scheme on the head. So we do not ask the Americans to prevent O'Mahony talking of an Irish republic, or sending money and instruction to his dupes in Dublin; but we must remind them that a raid in Canada could hardly fail to have very serious consequences. To say nothing of the danger of an actual collision—nothing of the embarrassments which must arise from our demand for the extradition of the marauders—the permission of such outrages would clearly be a *casus belli*, and the exasperation which they would produce would render the maintenance of peace impossible. The United States cannot at one and the same time be the territory of a friendly Power and the home and harborage of an enemy.'

Governor Eyre had been suspended from his functions in Jamaica, and Sir Henry Storks temporarily appointed in his place. A draft commission for the above appointment is published.

The London Gazette recites that great disaffection is alleged to have prevailed in Jamaica; that grievous disturbances had broken out; and that excessive and unlawful severity had been used in their suppression; and whereas it being urgent that full and impartial inquiry should be made into the origin, nature, and circumstances of said disturbances, and measures adopted for their suppression.

The powers now vested in Governor Eyre are revoked, on the ground that it may be advisable that he should be present during the inquiry, but for the sufficiency of said inquiry the powers of the Governor should be vested in some other person, and Sir H. Storks accordingly temporarily appointed Governor of Jamaica.

The Times says Sir H. Storks, who sails for Jamaica on Monday next, will immediately upon his arrival assume the whole Government of Jamaica, and Mr. Eyre will be in the position of a Governor on leave. He will be superseded, but not displaced by Sir H. Storks, who in fact does not cease to be Governor of Malta, and whose administration of Jamaica will be essentially provisional. Again and again Storks has been called on to solve some difficulty which was not of his own creation. A great part of his life has been spent in special service. To Governor Eyre himself, such an appointment is the least unfair or humiliating that could have been made, while it ought to be satisfactory even to his accusers.

The Morning Post thinks that the suspension of Governor Eyre will have a bad effect on the negroes, and will be regarded by them as a penal measure.

Public meetings continue to be held in various places upon the Jamaica question, but the action of the Government rendered them of little importance.

Sir Henry Storks, Sir Edmund Head, and Mr. Chas. Livingston, are understood to be the Commission of Inquiry for Jamaica.

We very much regret to say that the cattle plague is not only spreading, but becoming more malignant as it spreads. Its ravages are extending everywhere, and the accounts from Buckinghamshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Lancashire, and Suffolk, Ely, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, and Norfolk, are most deplorable. All attempts at cure seem to have been abandoned as waste of time and money. Slaughtering seems the only means relied upon for stemming the torrent of infection, while the attacks and the mortality have increased tenfold within the last five weeks. In the week ended the 18th of November, the reported attacks were 2,639, and in the following week they rose to near 4,000, or near a third of all the attacks in the first four months of the plague. We still hold to the opinion that the disease is in the atmosphere, and its increase in the constantly moist and warm air confirms us in this impression. It was in a precisely similar state of the weather that the potato disease always spread with greatest violence. A smart frost would soon test the soundness of this theory, and we earnestly hope that the test may be soon applied.—Weekly Register.

The Devizes Gazette reports large donations to religious purposes by Mr. Charles Goddard Dewell, who became a convert to the Catholic Faith while serving with a regiment in India, in which he held a commission under a Catholic major. First of all he gave something like £2,800 for the establishment of the Catholic Mission in the town. And now we read:—'The sale of valuable properties, late in the possession of Mr. Dewell, which he had handed over to the Romish Church, took place at Malmesbury, on the 2nd. The whole of them, with the exception of a trifling portion, being freehold (there being but little in the town beside it free), caused great competition, and prices realised were very great. The amount realised was £12,619. It may be asked why the valuable premises and residence, Cross Hays-house, with its spacious gardens and beautiful walks, were not included in the sale. We are informed that it is reserved by the Romish Church for their own special use some day.' So far the Devizes Gazette. We hope that our contemporary's information is more correct than his tone is courteous.

THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON'S ACTION AGAINST THE "SATURDAY REVIEW."—In this case, in which the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, residing in Edinburgh, is pursuer, and Mr. Alexander James Baresford Baresford-Hope, of Bedborough-park, in the county of Kent, and Mr. John Douglas Cooke, of the Albany, in the county of Middlesex, and both residing in or near London, or elsewhere, furth of Scotland, are defenders, the following issue was on Monday submitted to a jury:—

It being admitted that the defenders are proprietors and publishers of the Saturday Review, and that in that paper, on the 30th of July, 1864, an article was published by them entitled, 'The Yelverton Case,' and expressed in the terms contained in the schedule annexed:—

'Whether the whole, or any part of the said article, is of and concerning the pursuer, and falsely and calumniously represents the pursuer as being a disreputable and immodest person—to the loss, injury, and damage of the pursuer?'

Damages were laid at £3,000. Lord Jerviswood presided.

Mr. Campbell Smith opened for the pursuer, and the only witness called was the pursuer herself, who deposed that she claimed to be the legal wife of Major Yelverton, and had appealed to the House of Lords to put him to his oath, feeling certain he could not refuse on oath to acknowledge her as his wife. The article complained of had given her more pain than anything that had occurred since her desertion by Major Yelverton.

The Solicitor-General did not cross-examine. Mr. Shand opened for the defender, but called no witnesses, the documentary evidence in the marriage case being mainly relied on both sides. The Lord-Advocate replied for the pursuer. On Tuesday the Lord-Advocate resumed his address for the pursuer, which altogether occupied about six hours, the time being chiefly bestowed on an examination of the evidence in the marriage case, with the view of showing the calumnious nature of the article complained of. He maintained that the evidence and correspondence proved that the state-

ments in the article were false and slanderous. The Solicitor-General followed for the defenders, and pointed out that the writer had been at least impartial, having administered to both parties that just rebuke which the interests of society required.

On Wednesday Lord Jerviswood charged the jury, who afterwards retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of three hours, being equally divided, they were 'reinclosed,' to enable them, if possible, to agree upon a verdict by a majority, which would have been received by the Court, this being a civil action.

The jury, after a total absence of three hours, returned into court, and delivered a verdict for the defenders by six to six.

The verdict was received with hisses by a crowded auditory.

ECCLIASTICAL VESTMENTS.—The Rev Cyril Wood, a Protestant Clergyman in Yorkshire, and brother-in-law of Sir R. Palmer sends to the Eastern Morning News the following opinion of the Attorney-General concerning the use of the stole:—'It is Sir Roundell Palmer's opinion that the use of the stole, although it may not be expressly enjoined in Edward VI.'s first Prayer-book, is yet perfectly legal; and that, therefore, the use of it is at least optional, if not in strictness necessary. N.B.—The above applies to black stoles only, not to coloured ones.—(Signed) Roundell Palmer. Atwick, Oct. 6, 1865.—Post.

Seventy-five years ago my father was a man of fifty years old, without a sign of age upon him.—Twenty-three years before he had lost an old friend whose life was a history. She had died at Sherburn, in Oxfordshire, at the age of 109, and old Mrs. Mary Wiggin had talked to him of what she well remembered, the terrible plague in 1665. Think of that.—I sit down and tell you in November 1865, that there is only one person, my own father, between me and the events of exactly two hundred years ago.

Less than one hundred years ago, mass was made, as far as could be, impossible by law. I take up an old magazine, and glancing down a list of events, read—

'January 7, 1767. Another Popish Mass-house was discovered in Holy-lane, near Seven Dials. January 7. A private mass-house at the back part of a house near Salt-petre Bank, was suppressed, and another in Kent-street. John Baptist Malony popish priest, was taken up for exercising his functions in Kent street, several Sundays, contrary to law. He is bound over in £400 penalty to appear at Kingston assizes.' Then this comes afterwards—'Tried at Croydon, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.'

Again—'A private mass-house in the park, Southwark, where four young couples were assembled to be married, was visited by peace officers, on which the parties got off, and the apartment was padlocked up. The priest was dressed as an officer.'

Again—'July 17. By an account taken this week, it appears that there are ten thousand papists, poor, miserable people, living in the parishes of St. Giles.—A number of popish priests lurk in this part of the town.'

We need not wish them glory and honor—they have reaped it long ago. On All Saints my thoughts go back to them.

UNITED STATES.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—The annexed address to the members of the Fenian Brotherhood is from the distinguished Irish America officer who was unanimously selected for the post of Secretary of War at the Philadelphia Congress. The address was designed for circulation amongst the Brotherhood exclusively; but, by some means, the New York World obtained and published a copy of it; and from that paper we republish, the copy given being (except as to the signature) a full and correct one:—

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

New York, December 18, 1865.

Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Gentlemen:—The recent action of the Senate, in the impeachment and removal from office of Colonel John O'Mahony, late President of the Fenian Brotherhood, renders a few words necessary from me as Secretary of War.

Convinced that the vast resources of the Fenian Brotherhood, if properly directed and controlled, were capable of achieving the objects of its institution, to aid and further its designs to the best of my ability; but from the moment of my assumption of the duties of my office I discovered that, so far from being able to count upon the co-operation of the then President, I would encounter nothing but opposition to every project which tended to the furtherance of my plan for the active and steady preparation for war. The late Adjutant-General, Mr. Downing, had so mismanaged the department with which he had been intrusted, that the entire work of organization had to be commenced anew. A few muster-rolls had been partially filled, but from these all names were excluded who were not able to pay their passage to Ireland.

The idea of sending brave men to be sacrificed separately in an insurrection for which no definite plan had been adopted, was not only ridiculous and absurd, but positively criminal; but when other movements were proposed by me, perfectly feasible, although perhaps not in accordance with Colonel O'Mahony's ideas, I met with objections and obstacles.

My experience of eighteen years as an officer of the Army of the United States had taught me to suppose that deeds, not words, were wanted, that the freedom of my country would be conquered by muskets in the hands of her sons rather than by loud sounding harangues and wild denunciations of British tyranny. I found in the Fenian Brotherhood some ninety muskets, a few rusty swords, and a half-dozen cartridge boxes. I knew that your Senate had appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the use of my department, to be expended in the purchase of arms; but my first requisition for one-fifty of the sum was refused, and I was informed that neither men nor money would be at my disposal, unless by the approval of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, who reserved to himself the right of countermanding the orders of the President in respect to funds if he saw fit to do so.

My official letters were opened, examined, and in some instances intercepted. My application to the President for a correct list of the circles in the United States was withheld, either from inability or unwillingness to furnish it. My orders in the matter of our military organization were countermanded; everything, in short, which looked toward prompt action, discountenanced and discouraged. It would have been impossible for me to continue in my official position and countenance by my presence the criminal indifference to the cause of my country which the want of energy and the incapacity of the chief officers of the Brotherhood have made but too evident.

The intervention of the Senate was necessary, and came not one day too soon. Intrusted by you with the guardianship of your interests, they demanded an account of the monies which you had enthusiastically contributed from hard-earned savings; but Mr. O'Mahony refused an examination, and instead of coming forward boldly to justify his course by an exhibition of his records, denied the legality of the Senate, and violated the Constitution which he had sworn to support, declaring that he alone would hold the money and the power, and would be independent of all control. The Session of the Senate is legal, its decisions final, and every well-wisher of his country will support those men who interposed their influence to vindicate the Irish name, and adopt some plan which the objects of our organization could

be advanced. The time for action has arrived. Our captive brothers at home demand to be saved or lost. The want of union, or a blind devotion to some one man, has often before been the ruin of our best laid schemes. Discard, then, all party feeling, and the idle, useless bickering of faction and prejudice.—Work together, and through your efforts your country will soon conquer for herself her place among nations.'

The Dublin correspondent of the New York Daily News gives the annexed extract from one of the letters of James Stephens to Loby. In it James Stephens speaks thus to his colleague of John O'Mahony:—'He is our standing drag-chain and stumbling block. The worst of it is that, for some time at least, there is no remedy.'

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF THE FENIANS.—The New York World gives the following important information relative to the preparations made for the Fenians for war on Great Britain and Canada:—

In the early days of the Irish Republic in New York City, before the system of government had been thoroughly developed the headquarters of the O'Mahony were located in the modest and unpretending edifice, No. 22 Duane street, the building afterwards to become so celebrated in the history of the nineteenth century.—The headquarters of the Fenians were on the fourth floor, and the business was done by a clerical force of three men. The apartments presented rather a dull and gloomy looking appearance during the daytime, and the windows fronting on Duane street were closed, sealed fast, making them impervious to British gold or British spies. In those early days of innocence and purity the Irish Republic had not attained its majority, and its outer garments were merely the swaddling clothes of confiding childhood. The chief officers of the embryo republic, at that stage of its existence, never dreamed of gorgeous palaces in the most public and aristocratic square of the city, expensive 'petit soupers' at the Maison Doree, boxes at the opera, with kid gloves and patent leather boots as accessories, did not come under the head of sundry expenses to be footed by the Secretary of the Treasury. An oyster stew or fry, flanked by a Bourbon-sour, satisfied the head of the Government. The highest and most luxurious stimulant required by the chief executive was a ten-cent drink at Sweeney's in Chatham street and it was not unusual for a Cabinet officer or a State centre to dine on fish balls or a pork tenderloin in a cheap restaurant. The means of the Irish Republic were being husbanded for a deadly struggle with the bloody British empire, and consequently every unnecessary fishball or pork tenderloin consumed, was an injury to the treasury of the Fenian Brotherhood. But alas! those good old days of republican simplicity have passed away never to return, the royal englet attempted to soar to the empyrean of champagne and 'pates de foie gras,' far above the reach of vulgar fishballs which were only fit for the masses of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the result was a descent to the palace in Union Square, which would have satisfied Kocericck O'Connor himself.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE O'MAHONY.

About this time it was deemed expedient by The O'Mahony, to make a show for the large amount of subscriptions sent from day to day through the mail of the United States to the Treasurer of the Brotherhood. Accordingly fifty old rusty muskets were purchased at the rate of \$2.50 a piece, and conveyed with an air of great mystery, to the Fenian headquarters in Duane street. They were placed in racks in the back room attached to the department where financial business was transacted, and two athletic Celts were placed in charge of the terrible implements of warfare. Two suspicious looking pine boxes, about twelve feet in length and about four feet in depth by three in width, were also purchased and left opened with the lids on the floor, in order to catch the eye of the observant. Whenever it became necessary for delegates of the best paying districts of the New England or Western States to call at headquarters to see what progress had been made for the liberation of Ireland, or else to pay in a heavy subscription, the two athletic Celts were instructed to appear as busy as possible in packing the fifty old rusty muskets in the mysterious pine boxes. The subscriber having paid his subscription and looked at the process of packing the rusty muskets, went away perfectly satisfied in his mind that a blow would soon be struck for the liberation of the old land so dear to his memory. As soon as the delegate had turned his back on the headquarters the two athletic Celts, with duplicate guns on their not over handsome visages, went to work systematically and in a very cool manner, to unpack the rusty muskets, and, having unpacked them they were replaced then in the rack from whence they were taken. The two Celts then sat down to take a blast at their dullness' preparatory to replacing the rusty muskets, when the next heavy subscriber made a call. This kind of thing gave a warlike semblance to the preparations of the O'Mahony. Meanwhile the earnest men of Chicago, St. Louis, and in fact of the entire Fenian Brotherhood of the United States, were chafing and biting at the chains placed upon their energies by the slow do-nothing policy of the O'Mahony. This state continued until the disruption which occurred last week in the organization, with an exceptional demonstration against the O'Mahony by some individual Fenian who did not believe in his heart that Ireland could be delivered from slavery through the means of fifty old rusty muskets at \$2.50 a piece.

GENERAL EWENEY'S REPORT.

Since the disorganization caused by the action of the O'Mahony, considerable inquiry has been made by the military members of the Brotherhood to know in reality what arms, ammunition, and implements were in the hands of the O'Mahony for the purpose of striking a blow against the common enemy. The Secretary of War ordered his Inspector General, Tavis, a graduate of the class of 1849 at West Point, and a licentiate descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who has seen service in the Turkish army, and is a thorough and uncompromising Fenian, to call on the O'Mahony for the purpose of reporting to the Brotherhood the actual number of arms, and the amount of ammunition and implements on hand for a military movement against the Saxon. General Tavis called on the O'Mahony, and having ascertained the whole truth, made his report, showing implements of war with which the O'Mahony proposed to invade and dismember the British Empire.

After seven years of incessant agitation the following figures show the strength of

THE O'MAHONY ARMAMENT.

Table listing armaments: Old rusty muskets unfit for use (94), Worn out cavalry sabres (would not cut batter if heated) (12), Powder of the grade which street boys use on the Fourth of July (pounds) (11), Percussion caps damaged (355), The chiefs of the Brotherhood who mean fight, and know their strength, were rather taken aback at this outrageous exhibit of impenitence after the subscription of so many millions of dollars to the cause; and now that a circular embodying the foregoing exhibit has been sent to every Circle in the United States, it will doubtless create a great revulsion against the late administration.

New York, Dec. 23.—The Times' Richmond correspondent says notwithstanding the distressed condition of this section financially there is a generally expressed wish that our Government should become embraced in a foreign war. This wish finds its origin with a certain class in the heart of Long for an opportunity to wipe out the disgrace now attached to them on account of the rebellion. There are men here who hold high offices in the Confederate army who would willingly enlist as privates under the Old Flag in case of a war with France or England.

In New York this year there have been 1783 sudden or violent deaths reported to the Coroner, including 62 murders.



The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.  
 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
 At No. 369, Notre-Dame Street, by  
 J. GILLIES.  
 G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:  
 To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.  
 To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.  
 The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.  
 We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.  
 The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY—1866.  
 Friday, 5—Vigil of the Epiphany.  
 Saturday, 6—First of the Epiphany.  
 Sunday, 7—First after Epiphany.  
 Monday, 8—Of the Octave.  
 Tuesday, 9—Do. do.  
 Wednesday, 10—Do. do.  
 Thursday, 11—Do. do.

THE NEW YEAR.

Since we last addressed our readers the year 1865 has passed away, and we avail ourselves, therefore, of the privilege that the customs of the season authorize, to wish them all a Happy New Year, and many of them. Would they reciprocate the compliment it is in their power to do so, by discharging their several arrears, and by punctuality, henceforward, in remitting the amount of their indebtedness to this office. This request may, to some, appear singular, ill-timed, perhaps importunate, for in the matter of paying, the printer, a very general and deep-seated delusion prevails amongst the public. It is this:—

That a subscriber has done all that can possibly be expected of him, and has fully discharged his obligations to God and man when, for a year or two, he has regularly received his paper, and taken it out of the Post Office. Ask him to pay for what he has received, and he will, in many instances, stare at you with surprise, as at one of the most unreasonable of mortals. "Why bless you, my dear Sir," he will rejoin, "I took your very excellent paper with the view of supporting it, and of encouraging its circulation, and did not certainly expect to be called upon to pay for so doing." He thinks, and this is the delusion which we would desire to point out, and if possible to combat, that the taking the paper, is the sole and ultimate function of the subscriber.

Earnestly, yet respectfully, would we remonstrate against this very popular error, for an error, and a fallacy it is, though popular. To make up a bona fide subscriber, there are two factors required:—The one is the "taking" of the paper; the other the "paying" for it when taken; and of these two factors, the second is, in the eyes of the printer, at all events, by no means the less important. This, we are aware, will to many put the functions of a "subscriber" in a very novel and startling light; and their surprise will be by no means lessened when we assure them that the order to "stop my paper" from one who has taken it for three or four years without paying thereon a cent, is not altogether a satisfactory settlement in full—in so far at least as the printer is concerned. Simple and elementary as these truths may appear to some, we may be pardoned for insisting upon them, seeing that so many of our patrons are, if not profoundly ignorant of, at all events perfectly indifferent to, them. We will however adopt the first hypothesis—that of ignorance; and we trust that the theory which we have advanced—to the effect that a paper is not effectually encouraged, or supported by the mere taking of it for a number of years, without payment—novel and startling, as at first blush, that theory may appear to many—may meet with respectful consideration and careful study from that very numerous body of our readers whom we address in conventional phrase as our "Delinquent Subscribers."

To another, and we are happy to say a very numerous class of our readers, who have shaken off, or who perhaps have never been subject to the delusion above mentioned, we return our hearty thanks; and tender them an assurance that, in so far as our humble means permit, and as God gives us grace, we will endeavor to make the True Witness worthy in some measure of their continued support, and confidence as a Catholic journal, Conservative and loyal to the British Crown in politics, but strictly neutral as to parties, and aspirants to public office. The fidelity with which we may have redeemed our pledges in the past, will be the measure of the reliance that may be placed upon our promises for the future.

Passing from the consideration of these merely personal matters to those of public importance,

we may observe that the past year has been one of deep significance to Canada. The ever to be deplored—deplored at least by all who would maintain Canadian independence, and Canadian connection with Great Britain—issue of the gigantic struggle which the Southern States for four long years heroically carried on for their independence, has left the Northern States at liberty to direct their arms against this happy and free Province, against the last asylum for liberty on the North American Continent. That they have not as yet done so is owing partly to the fact that the South though conquered and trampled upon by the iron hoofs of the Northerners is not, in so far as the noble spirit of its men and women are concerned, by any means subjugated. They are not, never will be reconciled to the Northern yoke; and though for the moment they may, by the mishaps of the late war, be compelled to bear it, yet it galls them, and they are prepared no doubt to avail themselves of the first favorable opportunity, when their conquerors shall be engaged in war with some European power, to cast it off, and again assert their inalienable, their natural, and constitutional right to national independence. What Poland is to Russia, what British misrule has unfortunately made Ireland towards England—that are the Southern as towards the Northern States: and to make use of a hackneyed proverb, "the difficulty of the latter will be the opportunity of the other"—an opportunity which they will not be slack to seize, and, God grant it, to improve.

In the meantime their own domestic affairs—their financial difficulties of which the only probable solution is "repudiation," and their unsatisfactory relations with the conquered Southern States—prevent or delay the long meditated hostile action of the Northern States against Canada; and give us a breathing time, and time for making preparations for the impending storm. God grant that our rulers may make the most of it, and that the customary party squabbles for place and pelf may not, when the supreme moment shall have arrived, leave us unprepared to meet it. We have so much to love and cherish in that we are British subjects: we have so much to lose, by any conceivable change in our political relations, that our people must be infatuated indeed, if they be not ready to make any and every sacrifice to preserve to themselves and to their children the blessings which they actually enjoy, but of which their apathy under actual circumstances would show them to be all unworthy. Though our soil may be inferior to that of our Southern neighbors, though our climate may be more rigorous, yet in its moral aspect and in comparison with the rest of this Continent, Canada is a very land of Goshen; a land in which the torch of rational freedom, of civil and religious liberty burns still with undimmed lustre; though all around us is thick darkness, the darkness of military despotism "even darkness which may be felt."

Canada is in a transition state, and some changes in our political status are, unfortunately, inevitable; but it should be our care that these changes be as slight as possible, and tend not in the direction of democracy and centralisation, from whence in the nineteenth century, and not from monarchy, not from aristocracy or from the debris of European feudalism, proceed the dangers with which liberty is menaced. The problem which our statesmen are called upon to solve is this: How to combine all the strength of British North America for purposes of defence if our liberties and national independence be menaced; whilst leaving at the same time to each section or Province thereof, its full and perfect autonomy in all that concerns its internal or domestic affairs: how to secure in short unity of commercial and military action, together with a minimum of centralisation. The projected Confederation scheme so long before the country does not appear to the people of the Lower Provinces to combine these two qualities, and it has therefore up to this time been coldly looked upon by them. What may be its ultimate fate it is impossible at present to foresee. Its opponents and its advocates are alike confident of victory; but perhaps the most probable hypothesis is this: that the Lower Provinces will ultimately assent to a Union—but to a Union which shall by greatly limiting the functions of the proposed central government, and by giving to their local legislatures far greater control over their internal affairs, than that allotted to them by the delegates at the Quebec Conference of 1864, give greater prominence to the principle of "State Rights."

God has been pleased to bless the country, with an excellent harvest; and this, and the great demand for grain and cattle from the United States, have caused money to flow freely into the Province, and have given a great impetus to all commercial business. But, as the proverb says, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison;" the high prices, source of prosperity to some, have been to others, the poor especially, a fearful calamity, and the cause of much and bitter suffering. What is sport to the boys who throw the stones, is cruel death to the frogs at whom the stones are thrown; and now in this severe season, when so many thousands are thrown out of employment—when, through no

fault of theirs, they are without food, without fuel, and unable, from the high prices ruling, to give to their little ones that daily bread for which 'twain they cry, it behoves the rich man, if he would not provoke the wrath of Him Who is the Father of the fatherless, if he would not have his blessings changed into a curse, and see his over-cherished gold converted into dross, to open his ears to the cry of God's poor, and to make his less fortunate brethren participants with him of heaven's bounty.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Our dates by steamer *Australasian* come down to the 17th ult. From these it appears that with the conviction of the Messrs. Luby and O'Leary the interest taken in the trials of the Fenian prisoners had much subsided. The Special Commission having finished its business for the present in Dublin, had been transferred to Cork, and was engaged with the trial of McCafferty said to be a Yankee. O'Donovan has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The more closely this unhappy Fenian business is sifted, the more clearly does it appear that in no sense whatsoever was it in its inception, or in its design Irish or national: that in no sense of the word are its leaders, and prime instigator patriots. Could one of the brave soldiers who fought for Ireland under the gallant Sarsfield come on earth to-day—and be apprised of the designs and acts of the Fenians, he would as a true Irishman and as a Catholic repudiate them with scornful indignation, he would repudiate all brotherhood, all sympathy with them. So too the men of '98 would repudiate them: so too would O'Connell: so too would that brave Irish gentleman Smith O'Brien, and all who whether wisely or unwisely, whether prudently or imprudently, have with heart and soul loved Ireland as their native land, and sought redress either by force of arms or by constitutional action for her wrongs. Were O'Connell alive to-day we can conceive with what fierce and eloquent invective he would denounce the Fenian leaders, in what solemn notes of warning he would remonstrate with their dupes. This at all events is incontrovertible: That if O'Connell were an Irish patriot, that if Irishmen to-day do well to hold in honor the name of that great champion of their native land, the Fenians should be held in scorn and execration by every Catholic Irishman, as the enemies and foul-mouthed slanderers of their Church and clergy; as, not excepting the Orangemen of the black North, the worst and most dangerous creatures ever nurtured or fostered on Irish soil since the day when the great St. Patrick of blessed memory, banished as the legend has it "all the varmint."

Would we know what Fenianism is, what the attitude which in honor and in duty the Catholic is bound to observe as towards it, we have but to read the plea urged by its chief men in Ireland, by Luby and O'Leary, when on their trial.—They urged, relying of course upon the anti-Catholic prejudices of their hearers, they urged in their defence that, though the cutting of the throats of the Catholic clergy was not a formal or integral portion of their programme, Fenianism was essentially an anti-sacerdotal movement; and Mr. Luby pleaded in favor of the *Irish People*, of which he was the editor, that it had always been devoted to discrediting the Irish Catholic Clergy, to degrading their influence, and to deprecating the interference of the priest with politics—just as the *Rouges* do in Canada, just as Gavazzi and Garibaldi, and the leaders of the European Revolution do throughout the world.—Indeed so identical in principle, and in practice are the Fenians with the worst men of the revolution, that to us it is a wonder that they have not ere now promoted Garibaldi to the office of Captain General of their forces; and named that congenial spirit Gavazzi, the obscene slanderer of the Religious whom Mr. Luby made it his chief occupation also to slander, as their Chaplain. It would be as great a misnomer to speak of the late insurgents at Morant Bay in Jamaica as patriots, as to apply that term to the Fenians.

It is not, thank God, an Irish movement at all—in the sense of being indigenous to Ireland.—It is purely of Yankee origin, conceived as much in hatred of the Catholic Church, as of England, and begotten of the dregs of democracy. This is why all the gentlemen of Ireland, no matter what their creeds or political opinions, stand aloof from it, and look upon with disdain. This is why Irish gentlemen like the O'Donoghue and hundreds of others, who by birth and position, and talents, and services rendered, are the natural leaders of Ireland, scorn to touch it, or to soil their fingers with the thing. This is why the Catholic Church throughout the world, from the Pope in the Vatican, to the humblest parish priest in Ireland or America, denounces it, and declares it to be accursed. Not that these brave Irish gentlemen, the ornaments of their native land, and than whom no better patriots ever shed their heart's blood for liberty and fatherland; not that the Holy Father, the Vicar of Christ upon earth, not that the devoted self-sacrificing Ministers of the blessed Gospel, are ignorant of, or indifferent to, the wrongs of Ire-

land, or would seek to countenance the wrong-doer. No; they disapprove of, detest and anathematize Fenianism because neither its end, nor its means are lawful to gentleman or Catholics; because its end is not Irish freedom or justice for Ireland, but a *Jacquerie*; because it is a secret society whose object is revolution.—Would to God that Irishmen would but give themselves time for a moment's serious reflection on these matters; and address themselves in good faith to the consideration of the question, "How can a movement for the political and social regeneration of Ireland result in good, from which all Ireland's leading statesmen and patriots, all Ireland's native nobility and gentry hold contemptuously aloof; and which has received the malediction or solemn curse of the "Holy Catholic Church?" Is it by such a movement as this, or by the ascendancy of such anti-Catholic principles as those advocated by the *Irish People*, and the Fenian organs of America, that the redemption of Ireland can be worked out; or that great cause promoted, for which priests and bishops and holy men of old were persecuted, hunted like wild beasts, imprisoned, tortured, and cruelly done to death on the scaffold?

Whilst Fenianism has resulted in discomfiture, disgrace, and in giving additional impetus to Orangeism, another, and a very different system, is now being tried to obtain an amelioration of the political and material condition of Ireland. A large body of her representatives have met together, and agreed upon a joint course of action upon the Land, the Church, and the School questions. To their programme the *Times* offers no serious objections; and even upon the Land question it speaks as if English legislators would offer no opposition to a measure for regulating the relations of landlord and tenant, if the Irish themselves can but hit and agree upon a solution of the question. As to the Protestant Establishment it is doomed; it needs not to be assailed from without, for it carries the seeds of dissolution within its own bosom. On the Education question it is evident that the Ministry are prepared not only to treat, but to capitulate; so that from legal and constitutional action alone we may confidently expect a redress of all those hardships of which the people of Ireland have long complained.

"'Tis best to be off with the old love  
 Before you are on with the new."  
*Old Song.*

DR. PUSEY AND THE COUNCIL OF TRENT.  
 —Dr. Pusey has long been compared by irreverent wags to a sign-post which, showing the road to Rome, moves not one inch in that direction itself. But of late a change has come over the head of the Puseyite agitation in this respect.—He moves, visibly and palpably; Romewards too in appearance, and that with vigorous and lusty strides. Whether he will continue his journey to the end, or whether he shall again be doomed to subside into the image of a sign-post, it is hard to say; for Anglicans are most erratic beings, who set all the laws of moral dynamics at defiance, and on whom of all men especially, has been conferred the faculty of turning their backs upon themselves, and of swallowing dexterously their own words.

Dr. Pusey's position at the present moment, as by himself defined, is this. He is prepared, and apparently many of his brethren with him, are prepared, to accept all Tridentine doctrine, in the sense in which it is understood and propounded by the Catholic Church herself. He says:—

"I have long been convinced that there is nothing in the Council of Trent which could not be explained satisfactorily to us, i.e., if it were explained *authoritatively*, i.e., by the Roman Church itself, not by individual theologians only."

To this it may be replied that such an authoritative explanation does actually exist in the shape of the Catechism of the Council of Trent; and at all events, this may be asserted positively—that no possible, no conceivable interpretation or explanation of the Tridentine decrees can bring them into harmony with the 39 Articles, or other existing formularies of the Anglican Church, to which Dr. Pusey still ostensibly or professedly adheres. These formularies, and the Council of Trent, are not only contrary, but often mutually contradictory. Indeed from the language and carefully chosen expressions of the Tridentine Fathers, it is by no means rash to conclude that they had in view, when framing their Canons, the particular heresies which, at about the same date, were being broached in England, and set forth with all the authority of the State. The acceptance in any form, or under any system of the interpretation of Tridentine doctrine, implies the renunciation of most of the doctrines of the Church of England, as by Law established; and this renunciation Dr. Pusey must either publicly make, or else disclaim his adherence to the doctrinal teachings of the Council of Trent.

It may be said that the Christologies of the Catholic and Anglican communities are identical; but if so, why does the latter deliberately withhold from the Blessed Virgin, the title "Mother of God," particularly assigned to her with the view of condemning the Nestorian heresy of the two persons in Christ? And even if this could be

explained away, the glaring contradictions between Tridentine anthropology, and that of the essentially Calvinistic symbols of the Church of England, would still interpose an inseparable barrier to the union of the two contradictory Confessions. No conceivable system of interpretation, or accommodation, could harmonise Tridentine doctrine on Justification, Grace, or Purgatory and on the Sacraments with that of the Anglican church on the same subjects. A man must, if he adopt the one, renounce the other, unless he be so mentally constituted as to believe that not only of two contraries, but of contradictories, both may be and are true.

From this dilemma there is no escape; and we are therefore bound in logic to interpret Dr. Pusey's professed readiness to accept an authoritative interpretation by the Church of Rome of the doctrines of the Council of Trent, as an indirect way of announcing his renunciation of the contradictions of those doctrines, such as are to be found in the Anglican formularies, and notably in the 39 Articles.

E.G.: The latter expressly assert that there are but two Sacraments instituted by Christ Himself in the New Law; the former, that is to say, the Council of Trent, responds: If any man should say that the Sacraments of the New Law are in number more or less than seven, "*esse plura vel pauciora septem*," let him be anathema.—*Sess. vii. canon i.* The Anglican formularies expressly declare "that Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction are not to be counted for Sacraments of the Gospel;" the Council of Trent expressly declares that all these, above mentioned, are truly and indeed Sacraments of the New Law, instituted as such by Jesus Christ Himself, and cries out anathema on him who shall deny this. Again the Council of Trent asserts that there is a Purgatory, and that the souls of the departed therein held are assisted by the prayers of the faithful on earth.—*Sess. 25 in princ*; whilst on the other hand, in its 22d Article, the Church of England expressly declares that, "the Romish doctrine concerning Purgatory, Pardons, &c., &c., is a fond thing vainly imagined, grounded upon no warranty of Scripture, but rather repugnant to the Word of God." By the same authority, Article 28, the doctrine of "Transubstantiation, (or the change of the substance of bread and wine) in the supper of the Lord," is declared to be "repugnant to the plain words of Scripture," and destructive of the "nature of a Sacrament;" whilst the Council of Trent responds—"If any one shall deny the marvellous and singular conversion of the entire substance of the bread into the Body, and of the whole substance of the wine into the Blood—which conversion the Catholic Church most fitly calls transubstantiation—*anathema sit*—let him be anathema.

We might continue till our paper and the patience of the reader were exhausted, in multiplying instances of the essential and fundamental opposition of the two confessions; but the above should suffice to establish our thesis: that is impossible for any one man of sound mind to accept at one and the same time, the Council of Trent, and the 39 Articles; and to justify our conclusion from the published declaration of Dr. Pusey, to the effect that he is prepared to receive all that is contained in the former—to his implicit or virtual renunciation of the latter.

Yet we feel by no means certain that our conclusion though logically inassailable, is, practically, to be relied on. Anglicans, like eels, are very slippery subjects to hold, or deal with. Is not a right reverend dignitary of their Church familiarly and most appropriately known as "Soapy Sam?" so called, we suppose in allusion to his general slipperiness, and to the old-fashioned rustic sport of trying to catch a pig with its tail soaped or greased. Now "Soapy Sam" is a representative man in the Church of England; and Dr. Pusey may after all turn out to be, but as a little pig with tail copiously lubricated, a "critter;" as the Yankees have it, which no man may hold. This suspicion suggests itself to us, nay, forces itself upon us the more forcibly as we consider the strange attitude that he has adopted:—That, to wit, of a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England—professing, therefore, as the condition of his *status*, to hold, *ex animo*, "and in the literal and grammatical sense," all that is contained in the 39 Articles—and professing, at the same time, his readiness to accept all Tridentine doctrines, which, on many most vital points, are the intentional and direct contradictories of the Anglican formularies. In common honesty, in deference to the laws of logic, the renunciation of his Anglicanism, and of his status in the Anglican Church, should, on Dr. Pusey's part, have formally preceded this enunciation of his views with regard to the Council of Trent, and not have succeeded it, or rather been left to be deduced therefrom, by implication.

There is, it is true, a salvo in the shape of an "authoritative explanation by the Catholic Church herself of the Tridentine dogmas—but this is but a "fond thing" vainly imagined, as Anglican slyment for which there is no warranty in the history of the Church. Catholics do not, cannot put, as do Anglicans, a non-natural interpretation on their own symbols; nor can they



conceive, even, how any honest and intelligent man should thus seek to fritter away the simple obvious meaning of words. Betwixt Rome and Lambeth there is a gulf too wide to be bridged over by verbal quibbles such as those to which Anglicans habitually resort as a quietus to conscience, when called upon to subscribe their full and perfect faith in, and their unreserved acceptance of, all and everything contained in the 39 Articles and Book of Common Prayer.—Such tampering with conscience, such shuffling and double-dealing, to use no harsher terms, are as incomprehensible to the Catholic intellect, as they are revolting to Catholic morality; and much as the Church desires, no doubt, to gather all her erring children once more within her fold, and to clasp them all to her maternal bosom in one loving embrace, it is idle on the part of Dr. Pusey or any of his Anglican friends to expect that, even for so dearly desired an end, the Church will ever consent to stretch, strain, explain away, or soften down any one of her dogmas, or of the decrees of her Councils.

There is one process, and but one process, by which the unity of Christendom can be restored, and the breach caused by the great revolt and apostasy of the sixteenth century may be healed. That process is, as every Catholic knows, the process of individual conversions, of individual submissions to Rome and the Sovereign Pontiff, accompanied, or rather preceded by a full abjuration of all former errors and heresies whatsoever. There are some unthinking, silly men who prate as if a corporate union of heretical and schismatical bodies with the Roman Catholic Church were possible and desirable; and it is to be feared that Dr Pusey is one of those who entertain this strange and pitiable delusion, whereby the enemy of souls seeks to prevent, or at all events to retard, the other process, that of individual conversions. The sooner this monstrous delusion is dissipated—no matter how rudely—the better. Salvation is, or should be, a matter of personal consideration; and if men whose eyes have, as have Dr. Pusey's, been, by divine grace, opened to see the light of truth, delay or postpone their individual reconciliation with Rome, until the Church or sect to which they respectively belong shall, in its corporate capacity, have been recognised by, and reconciled with her, their last stage will be worse than their first. It will be that of men, from worldly motives, wilfully and obstinately protesting against that which in their hearts they know to be the one eternal truth.

St. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The Mission given by the Redemptorist Fathers to the Irish Catholics of this City was brought to a close on Tuesday morning. The reverend missionaries have every reason to thank God for the blessings with which He has crowned their labors, the best evidence of whose fruit is to be found in the thousands who have approached the Sacraments, and who have also taken the pledge.

The Reverend Peres Oblats have to congratulate themselves on the result of the Retreat by them preached during Advent and the Jubilee season now closed. They can point to upwards of seven thousand communicants of both sexes as the trophies of their triumphant labors.

DEATH OF MR. COPPIN.—Death we regret to say, has stricken down one of our most esteemed citizens, W. C. H. Coffin, Esq., for many years Prothonotary of the Superior Court of Montreal, conjointly with the late Mr. Monk.—The country has lost a diligent and faithful servant, and the Catholic Church a devoted son, than whom none was more careful to frame his life in accordance with her precepts. Mr. Coffin was 66 years of age at the time of his death, which took place on Saturday morning last.—Out of respect for his memory the Bar of Montreal resolved to attend his funeral as a body, and to wear mourning for the space of one month.—R.I.P.

On Friday the 22nd ult., the Convent lately established in the Village of Rawdon, caught fire and was totally consumed.

This establishment was occupied by the Sisters of St. Anne, and was a branch house of that at Eschne, near Montreal. It was the only Convent, that we are aware of, established in this part of the country, amid an English speaking population which was calculated to impart an education to the children of the surrounding parishes, both in English and French. It is the present determination of the Sisters, with the aid of the neighboring parishes, to re-establish the institution as soon as possible; and as this parish is poor, they will have to appeal to the benevolence to assist them in their praiseworthy project. With this view also some gentlemen from Rawdon intend, with the permission of his permission of his Lordship, the Bishop, to visit Montreal in order to collect funds for the rebuilding of the establishment.—Com.

Such is the lawless ruffianism of Toronto that the Commissioners have resolved to arm the Policemen with revolvers.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.—When the Sovereign State of New York consented to enter into the Union, then in an official document still extant in her archives, she expressly reserved to herself the right to "secede" should she deem it in her interest to do so. It was upon this condition only that she consented to accept the Union treaty; and this condition cannot be set aside to-day without the formal assent of the State of New York herself. This is, at least, what the N. Y. Freeman, no mean authority on a matter of historical fact—not of political opinion, says upon the subject:—

"There is a document filed away in Albany, that was signed by the grand old Geo. Clinton, as President of the State Convention in 1788, and duly attested, that proves New York to have existed as a State, before the Union. It proves that the sovereign and independent State of New York, desirous of promoting a cordial and valuable Union with other States that had fought with her for a common independence of Great Britain, had a great mistrust of the meaning of the proposed 'Constitution of the United States.' It proves that she had more confidence in her known gentlemen, Yates and Lansing, to the manner born, than in the sharp English, fondling who called himself 'Hamilton,' but did not know the name of his father. Yates and Lansing withdrew from the Convention that drafted the United States Constitution. Hamilton, the English adventurer, staid and signed it.—When the draft was submitted to New York, as a State, for her ratification, there was serious pause and debate. It was, finally, accepted as an experiment! We do not believe the acceptance will ever be withdrawn on the score of chartered reservation; but, in law, and in right, there rests, in the archives in Albany, the solemn declaration of the Convention of the State of New York, on behalf of the people of New York, that all powers delegated by them, coming solely from them, may be re-assumed, whenever the happiness of the people (of New York) might require it!"

We say, for New York, that it does not lie in the power of the present generation of groundlings and political adventurers to divest the State of New York of her rights. Whenever her happiness may demand it, and whenever she, with other States in like condition of sentiments, may be prepared to defend their rights, the legal and just argument for a separation from New England, or any other States, is to be found done in legal form, in our archives at Albany.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE—December 1865.—This interesting and ably conducted periodical has with the present number completed the second year of its existence; and from the vigor and talent which it displays seems destined to attain to lusty old age. The following are the contents of the number before us:—Le Cœur et l'Esprit, (concluded); De l'Eglise et de l'Etat; Relations Commerciales entre les Etats Unis et le Canada; Les Evenemens du Mois. Bibliographie.

ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT OF THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.—The Gazette furnishes to its readers this supplement containing a view of the principal buildings of the City, actually existing or in process of erection. It contains likewise much amusing reading matter.

THE LAYS OF CANAAN. By the Rev. J. D. Borthwick; Richard Worthington, Montreal. This is a very handsome volume of about 230 pages, containing a series of sacred lyrics, chronologically arranged, and selected from the most eminent of British poets, without distinction of creed. Great pains have evidently been bestowed on the collection, in order to avoid all cause of offence to either Catholic or Protestant; and in this object the compiler has, we think, been quite successful, as he has given in so far as we can see, admission in his collection to no piece containing matter for controversy, and has thus produced a work which both Catholic and Protestant may peruse with pleasure and profit.

ROUGH AND SMOOTH, OR HO! FOR AN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELD.—By Mrs. A. Campbell. Dawson & Brother, Montreal.

If the writer had been a little less obtrusively evangelical in her remarks, a trifle less demonstrative in her sorrow and compassion for those poor benighted Papists—if, in short, she had stuck more closely to the business immediately in hand, she would have given us a much more pleasant task to perform in noticing this book.—The mistakes she makes in treating of matters purely Australian, and of the mysteries of a bush life in that country, are very pardonable in a lady; they are precisely such as most "neo-chums" are apt to fall into, and we care not to notice them.

The Governor General is expected back from England in the course of next month.

Mr. F. Blair has been appointed successor to Mr. George Brown as President of the Council.

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS.—During the recent Jubilee at St. Patrick's Church, ten persons are said to have abjured their former religions and joined the Roman Catholic Church, and two persons—a man and a woman—were baptized on Tuesday. The congregation of St. Patrick's have presented the church with a beautiful Gothic cross 12 feet high, as a testimonial of the labors of the Redemptorist Fathers, who have labored during the Jubilee. The following is a list of their names: Rev. Mr. Bourcier Superior; Rev. Messrs. Schneider, L. D. W. W. J. J. F. Northward, J. Bradley, H. O. Grimm, F. Gessou, Kreis and S. Smulder.—Montreal Gazette.

His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, with his well known liberality has contributed the handsome sum of \$400, towards the erection of a new Catholic Church in the vicinity of the Richmond Depot. The site for the new building was secured some time ago, and the work is to be commenced at once.—Express.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Williamstown, Dec. 28th, 1865.

Ms. NOTES.—Last evening we had the pleasure of assisting at a musical and dramatic entertainment given by the young ladies of the Convent of Notre Dame, in this village.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, who takes a lively interest in this educational establishment, graciously honored the performance with his presence. The large recreation hall was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with much taste. At one end was erected a spacious stage, on which were placed the two finely-toned pianos used on the occasion.

The soiree was opened with a grand march, two pianos, eight hands, which was very artistically executed. The "Introductory" was delivered by Miss Louise McGillivray, who, for one so young, acquitted herself very creditably indeed.

A very interesting drama—"The Pastor's Feast"—followed, and was very much applauded. Next on the programme came a beautiful pastoral, entitled "The Birth of the Messiah."

The language was truly grand, as became the sacred subject; and the three young ladies, who took the principal parts, delighted the audience by the clever and emphatic manner in which they rendered the sublime words of the gifted author. This splendid performance closed with a magnificent tableau, representing the infant Saviour lying in the crib; His virgin mother and St. Joseph kneeling beside Him; while the Shepherds, prostrate in adoration before their new born king, sang the inspired words of the messenger angel.

A very pretty duet was then sung, and a dialogue repeated in French, during which we could not help remarking the correct pronunciation of the pupils. Music, vocal and instrumental, succeeded; at the conclusion of which the amusing piece—"The Country Aunt's Visit to her City Friends"—was performed and received with rapturous applause. Miss Currie's rendering of the difficult role of 'Aunt Peabody,' was all that could be desired.

Mademoiselles Gadois and Parisien sang, in character, the comic duet, 'Les Compliments de Normandie,' and were most heartily encored.

'Rule Britannia,' played by six of the young ladies, terminated the first part of the programme. An elegantly written address was then delivered by Miss Gadois, in a manner that elicited much and well deserved praise.

This charming Soiree concluded with the appropriate and pretty song 'Good Night,' after which the large and highly respectable audience withdrew, exceedingly well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

His Lordship complimented the young ladies upon their success; and said he was very much gratified by all he had witnessed on this interesting occasion.

We must congratulate the good people of Georgetown on having in their midst an establishment conducted by the accomplished and devoted Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, in which, at so moderate a rate, their daughters may receive an education that will fit them for any station in life.

Asking a thousand pardons for trespassing so much on your valuable space, I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, very truly yours,

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE OF MONTREAL.—We understand the Commandant Col. Dyde intends having a turn-out of the whole volunteer force in the city, in the course of a few weeks. It is satisfactory to learn that the new great coats will be issued immediately to the volunteers, and that Commanding officers of corps have taken steps to provide the men with Fur caps, which we hope will be issued without delay to enable the several corps to muster their full strength. The military authorities have been exceedingly anxious in their endeavors to meet the wishes of the Commandant and officers commanding corps in supplying the necessary winter clothing and other requisites, with a view of maintaining the efficiency of the Volunteer Force.—Transcript.

At a meeting of a quorum of the Executive Council held in this city, Friday Dec. 29th ult., the sentence of death recently passed upon the Convict McDougall in Upper Canada, was commuted into imprisonment for seven years in the provincial Penitentiary. The evidence at the trial did not properly establish the crime of murder, and the Judge so charged, but the jury, notwithstanding, returned a verdict of murder.—Gazette.

The following is an extract from a Circular to Postmasters recently issued by the Postmaster General:—"The offices of applying to letters now posted in Canada, postage stamps in prepayment of postage which have been previously used for that purpose, is a very serious one rendering the perpetrator liable to prosecution for felony, and on conviction to imprisonment in the Penitentiary."

Postmasters will be careful to watch the condition of stamps affixed to letters, &c., passing through their offices, and when such stamps bear evidence of the commission of the fraud therein adverted to, the letters, newspapers, &c., bearing the same are to be put under cover to the Postmaster General, with a report of the circumstances.

We hear that Mr. Howland takes the place of Mr. Brown as a member of the Confederate Council on Commercial Treaties, and that Mr. Galt and Mr. Howland will shortly proceed to New York (next week we believe) to meet Dr. Tappan, and Mr. Smith the Premiers respectively of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, also members of the Confederate Council to consult upon matters of intercolonial trade relations previous to negotiations at Washington.

Small pox, scarlet fever and measles are still prevalent in Quebec. The hospitals are crowded with patients.

Oil has positively been struck in one of the wells of the Central Canada Oil Company in North Gower. There is quite an excitement about it there.

We stated yesterday that we understood the Hon. Mr. Howland, on consultation with his friends, Reform members of the House of Assembly and others in Western Canada, had been fully sustained in the course he had taken, as distinct from the course of the Hon. Mr. Brown. We since learn that a majority of the Reform members of the Western section having been consulted yesterday, and having approved the Postmaster General's remaining in his present position, the latter, with the consent of the Hon. Premier and the Cabinet generally, tendered the vacant seat to the Hon. Mr. Fergusson Blair, of the Upper House, by whom the proposal has been accepted. Mr. Blair, it will be remembered, was Provincial Secretary in the Sandhill Macdonald Sicotte Administration, and leader of his party in the Legislative Council.—Mont. Gazette, 30 ult.

RAILROAD FROM NEW YORK.—Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York, T. R. Parks, of Bennington, Vt., and several prominent Berkshire men, have been talking up a plan for a new railroad line to New York from Montreal. By building a branch road of eight miles from the Housatonic railroad at Kent, Ct., to the Harlem road at Dover Plains, N. Y., a continuous line from New York to Montreal will be secured, with the exception of a short distance between Hoosic, N. Y., and the Western Vermont railroad. The proposed route is as follows:—From New York to Dover Plains on the Harlem road, thence to Kent by the new branch from Kent to Pittsfield on the Housatonic road, from Pittsfield to Adams on the North Adams railroad, from Adams to Hoosic on the Troy and Greenfield road, then intersect with the Western Vermont road, and then on to Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. The cost of the branch from Kent to Dover Plains is estimated at \$100,000, and the money is promised immediately for both the links which are needed to complete the line.—Buffalo Courier.

MR. MICHAEL MURPHY IN OTTAWA.

To the Editor of the Leader.

Sir,—In your Ottawa correspondence of the 21st inst., appears a paragraph to the effect that during my late visit to the capital, a deputation of Irish Catholics waited upon me and informed me that my presence in Ottawa was not desirable. I wish to state in reply that there is not a syllable of truth in the statement of your Ottawa correspondent as far as I am personally concerned. MICHAEL MURPHY. Toronto, Dec. 33. 1865.

Ms. BROWN'S RETIREMENT.—We have carefully refrained from commenting on the retirement of Mr. Brown from the Cabinet, simply because we do not know the cause of his retirement. Like our contemporaries, we could not guess at the cause, and as all the members of the Government unite in affirming that the best interests of the country might be seriously prejudiced by a disclosure at present of the grounds of variance, we have refrained from guessing. Moreover, as some of our conferees have drawn confident deductions from the surmises of our Montreal correspondents in the matter, we deem it well to add our belief that, on this occasion, our able and usually well-informed correspondent is as much in the dark as his neighbours.

But though we cannot speculate on the causes of the rupture with any advantage over other journalists, we are in a position to state authoritatively that many of the suggestions thrown out by others are totally without foundation. We are in a position to state that the retirement of Mr. Brown did not arise (as has been alleged) from personal hostility or jealousy, or sense of injustice, or personal feeling in any shape; but simply and solely because Mr. Brown could not in the conscientious discharge of his duty to the people of Canada, take the responsibility of that which his colleagues had resolved upon. Every Minister of the Crown, on assuming office, takes a solemn oath that he will give advice on each matter that comes before him to the best of his judgment and ability; and in this matter it was the conviction of the President of the Council that the course approved by his colleagues was wrong and dangerous.

We are in a position to say with certainty that, however painful may have often been the position of Mr. Brown and his two Reform colleagues—combined as they were in a Government with nine political opponents—and however earnestly Mr. Brown may have looked forward to the hour of release from such a position—still it was with the very greatest regret and reluctance he felt himself compelled to leave the Cabinet at this moment. The great word for which the Coalition was formed was yet unaccomplished; for eighteen months all the multifarious difficulties of the situation had been laboriously encountered—and now success seemed almost on the point of attainment. Was that a moment when so earnest a man could willingly resign to other hands than his own the completion of the work he had so largely contributed to design and nature? Assuredly nothing but the most imperative sense of duty could have impelled him to take such a step.

Mr. Brown is not only satisfied that it was his duty to take the course he did, but he is firmly convinced that, when the whole facts are before the public, he will be heartily sustained. Very true, there were ten to one against him—and until the facts are known it is reasonable enough to lean to the majority. But such things have happened before; and yet, in the end, the one proved to be right and the ten wrong.

Mr. Brown is anxious that his political friends should understand that the matter on which he resigned was not a party question—and that no one is to blame for pressing it to a decision, as it could neither have been evaded nor delayed. Whether the course suggested by Mr. Brown, or of the course adopted was the correct one, time will tell—but on this all are agreed, that to discuss that question now could only do injury.

No one can feel more deeply, than does Mr. Brown, the need at this moment of wise and patriotic and united action on the part of all the public men of Canada. If he has left the Government, it was because there was no way open for him to remain; and assuredly his leaving will not change his course in the slightest degree. Out of office he will only labour more earnestly than ever for the accomplishment of the ends for which the Coalition was formed, and which were the sole justification of its formation. And whether the Coalition compact is formally renewed by the Liberal party or a purely Conservative Government takes its place so long as the agreement made when Sir Narcisse Belleau entered the Ministry is adhered to, every aid that Mr. Brown can give towards its accomplishment will be heartily and promptly given.—Globe.

MURDER AT OTTAWA.—On Saturday evening last, a labouring man named John Rider, residing in the township of Marsh, near Ottawa, while under the influence of liquor, killed Mr. Alexander Milne, a farmer, by striking him upon the head with a stake. Rider had been making a disturbance on the road, and Milne at the time was simply endeavoring to get him to go home quietly. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of willful murder against Rider, who has been brought to the city, and lodged in gaol.

About two weeks ago word was sent to Mr. J. Scott, St. Ann's market, that a white fox had been seen near the old race course, River St. Pierre. Several unsuccessful pursuits were made by Mr. Scott and friends, with two English stag hounds and three or four Fox hounds. On Christmas morning however, he was killed, after a spirited run of nearly an hour. He is of the pure white species with short ears, common in high Northern latitudes but very rare here. Mr. Scott intends to have the animal stuffed.

The next Cabinet Council will be held on the 11th inst.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

Farham west, Rev Mr Springer, \$2.50; St Andrews, A McDonald, \$2.50; Melrose, J Dineen, \$3; Godeich, Rev P Schneider, \$2; East Albany, Rev B Bayard, \$2; Lochgarry, Capt J Kennedy, \$2; Renfrew, Rev Mr Bouvier, \$2; Lanouster, Miss McDonald, \$2; Niagara, B Short, \$2; Fort William, Rev D Du Ranquet, \$2; St Raphael, J McRae, \$4; Glennevis, Alex McRae, \$2; Douglastown, M. J. B. O'Neil, \$1; Sherrington J Hughes, \$2; Hemmingford, D McVilly, \$2; Osnow, P McDonough, \$2; Maidstone, M. Trowey, \$2; Ottawa, O Gouidon, \$2; Ormstown, Rev J J Vinnit, \$2; Arthur, G Ovarough, \$2. Per Rev T Sears, Fort Mulgrave, N S—Self, \$2; Ship Harbor, M Doolin, \$2. Per P P Lynch, Belleville—J Martip, \$5. Per J O'Reilly, Hastings—P Traynor, \$5. Per L Lamping, Kemptville—M Derrick, Edwardsburgh, \$2. Per T Nangle, Elginfield—D Dorsey, \$1.50. Per W Fetherstone—Ingrossoll—J Brady, \$2; Mrs Tallon, \$3.50; P Kirwan, \$4; J McHenry, Bothwell, \$1.

Birth.

In this city, on the 24th ult., Mrs. Thos Trihey, & T. E., of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, on the 1st inst., Charles Kearney, aged 21 years. In this city, on the 30th ult., William Oraigie Holmes Coffin, Esq., Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the district of Montreal, aged 65 years. In this city, on the 31st ult., Bernard, son of Edward Dooner, aged 22 years and 6 months. At Quebec, on the 23rd ult., at the residence of Mr. John Lilly, No 18, Baudet street, U.T., Marianne Timmoos, in her twenty-first year.

No change in the markets this week.

A special telegram received last night informs us that at the election in Lunenburg, N. S., on Wednesday, 27th instant, the anti Confederation candidate beat the Confederation candidate by over 900 votes. At last election there the Government candidate had over 600 majority.

J. A. RONA YNE, ADVOCATE, 111 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

SLIGHTS! SLIGHTS! SLIGHTS! CHILDREN'S SLIGHTS on hand, and made to order, cheap, at FABIEN PAINHOUD'S, 20 Little St. Antoine Street.

NOTICE.

THE YOUNG MAN FROM DUBLIN, who sold vestments in Ottawa some time ago, is requested to send his Address to St. Joseph's College (Ottawa) as there is some further business to be transacted with him.

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WANTED for the above Schools a TEACHER, holding a first or second-Class Certificate, to enter on duties on 2nd January next. Salary, \$300. Apply to REV. JOHN O'BRIEN, Brookville.

Brookville, Dec. 18 1865.

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December 7, 1865.

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TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Original Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Democrite, Fashion Book Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union National, Le Perroquet, La Soie and Le Desirheur.—The Novelties, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanacs, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Ballpoint, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 7. In a report addressed to the Emperor by M. Béché, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the Minister expresses his satisfaction at the success of the measures adopted, pursuant to the decree of the 9th of September last, for the prevention of the cattle disease in France.

The London Observer says that Napoleon is apprehensive that Maximilian will follow the Empress to Europe, and has prevailed upon the Mexican Minister at Paris to proceed to Mexico, and endeavor to dissuade Maximilian from abdication.

The Gazette de Tribunaux says the French Government has directed the attention of England to the Extradition Treaty of 1843, since the stipulations of this treaty, though duly carried out by France, are not similarly fulfilled by England.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says, the French Government has given six months notice to terminate the Extradition Treaty with England, on the ground of the strict formalities required before French offenders are given up.

It is remarked that not a single Russian has been invited to Compiègne.

The Lamerciere monument fund has already reached a heavy sum.

A letter received in Liverpool confirms the statement of Stephens' safe arrival in Paris.

SPAIN.

A note drawn up by the English Government, proposing negotiation or mediation between Spain and Chili, had been sent to Paris. The Emperor made several modifications, and the note was returned to London, with what effect is unknown.

A company has been organized in Spain for the purpose of laying a submarine telegraph cable between Cuba and the United States.

ITALY.

Rome.—In fact the Kingdom of Italy is hopelessly insolvent; and the meditated robbery of the Monastic Institutions, while it will augment the crimes and the heavy guilt of Victor Emmanuel and his advisers and accomplices, will not replenish their empty treasury, or side them over the national bankruptcy.

The Ministry of the Kingdom of Italy have already calculated that the monks and nuns of Italy, with their lands, buildings, and capital involved in private and public securities possess a revenue of six hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty pounds sterling per annum.

They calculate that in the Kingdom of Italy which is divided into 59 political and administrative divisions or provinces, there are 229 dioceses of which 44 are archiepiscopal and 185 episcopal.

They calculate that the revenues of the parochial prebends, ecclesiastical benefices and chaplaincies are one million four hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and eighty pounds sterling.

They calculate that the property belonging to the fabric of the churches of Italy amounts to six hundred and sixteen thousand and five pounds sterling per annum.

They calculate that the ecclesiastical revenues of Italy from these sources amount to three millions and fifty thousand six hundred and forty-five pounds sterling per annum; without taking into account the property of the ecclesiastical seminaries and confraternities.

Well, the Italian Government proposes that in one year from this time, all this property shall be sold, liquidated, scattered.

The Unia Cattolica which gives us these figures, reminds us of the judgment passed by the late Count on these schemes of spoliation. In the official acts of the Chamber, April 22, 1858, Count Cavour said: 'I don't quite know what the Hon. Deputy Depretis means by the reform of the ecclesiastical revenue. If he means that we are to take another step forward in the path on which we have entered, that is more towards the sequestration of the property of the Church, I tell him plainly that that sequestration would certainly be the ruin of the Ministry and of a great part of the country.'

'I said this already in 1860, a few days after taking office, and I now repeat it (Bravo! Good from the Right). And when the occasion comes, I hope to demonstrate, with all evidence, that no measure can be more anti-Liberal. And I resist it, not only in the name of the interests of religion, but also, and more particularly, in the name of liberty, because I have said it a thousand times and I repeat it, the sequestration of the property of the Church will give us a clergy, either wholly hostile or wholly servile (Bravo! from the Right), and applause from the galleries, a thing which would be equally fatal to liberty and to religion.'

The Italian Episcopate.—Florence, Nov. 15.—The following circular has been addressed to the prelates and procurators-general relative to the inquiries to be instituted preliminary to the re-organization of the Italian Dioceses: 'The Episcopal Dioceses of a kingdom may be regarded under the aspect of their civil personality, their endowment, the possession and administration of their property, and that of purely ecclesiastical jurisdiction. In their civil personality the dioceses, like any other moral body, are submitted to the law and the civil power. The law may therefore recognize some and refuse to others their personality, modify their circumscription, and regulate the possession of their property. With ecclesiastical jurisdiction the civil law cannot interfere; it is obliged to leave to ecclesiastical authority the care of conforming its measures to those of the civil power. In taking as a point of departure the principle of the separation of Church and State, the undersigned would initiate inquiries, with the object of ascertaining the necessity and possibility of a new administrative organization of the province. The

new dioceses which might be established, would alone be recognized by the civil law, and alone obtain endowment in the re-organization of the ecclesiastical patrimony; but the undersigned would only imperfectly attain his object if he had the presumption to undertake alone the necessary examination of this subject, and were not assisted by the persons who, placed at the head of the provinces of the kingdom, know their wants and their special moral, economic, and topographic conditions. Hence the motive by which the undersigned has been actuated in requesting you to contribute your wisdom and experience towards the formation of a project of circumscription of the episcopal dioceses in the province which you administer. You will be so far guided in this labour by the indications afforded by the actual condition of the kingdom and the wishes of the public as to render it unnecessary to enter in detail into the grounds upon which your judgment should be based. Let it suffice to mention the principal, which is suggested by the necessity of a reasonable reduction of the present dioceses. The model of a diocesan organization would for the undersigned be that which would make the episcopal agree with the provincial administrative circumscription. Some provinces of the kingdom, and some well organized States of Europe, offer admirable examples of this kind. But in Italy special conditions exist which may strongly deter us from following an exclusive principle in the reorganization of the diocesan circumscriptions. Ancient and powerful traditions, the respect due to renowned churches difficult of communication, a numerous population, and other special and at the same time exceptional conditions may determine the maintenance of two dioceses at most in a single province. It may also happen that in some parts of Italy the diversity of its nature require that a fraction of the province should be annexed to a diocese placed in another administrative province. In any case, the undersigned leaves it to your wisdom and prudent judgment to estimate all the special circumstances of the province in order that the peculiar moral and material condition of the localities be wisely conciliated with the prevailing tendency of public opinion and the necessities of the age, which call for a larger and more reasonable circumscription than the present. With respect to the form of this work, the undersigned desires that the plan for every diocese, may present in a tabular form the following information:—1. The nominal list of the communes, districts, and parishes of which the diocese would be composed, together with their respective populations. 2. The number of parochial and other churches. 3. The number of Priests who would be comprised in the new diocese, approximately, so far as it is possible to ascertain. 4. If the necessity for more than one diocese in the province be stated, an equal number of seminaries should be provided for, or one seminary for the whole of the dioceses. You will easily comprehend that this labour is urgent, in order that it may be taken into consideration in the promised and imminent re-organization of the ecclesiastical patrimony, and that it is of the most delicate nature. The undersigned would wish, therefore, that you should personally undertake the matter, and adopt the necessary measures to carry it out promptly with all due discretion.

"The Minister R. Cortese."

Rome.—The Pope continues in remarkably good health and has given numerous audiences recently. The influx of strangers is not so great so far, and needless fears with regard to the cholera are keeping many persons away. The health of Rome is perfect, there is not a case of cholera in the States, and at Naples the epidemic is daily decreasing.

We are drifting on the crisis. That the winter will go over without an attack on the Pontifical provinces seems most improbable. The frontiers are filled with Garibaldian agents, and it is becoming impossible to distinguish between the reactionary bands and those of a predatory and liberal character. A large portion of Andreozzi's band which is decidedly royalist offered to surrender to the pontifical troops, as I mentioned to you in my last, but the officer in command was unfortunately afraid to accept the responsibility and telegraphed to Rome for orders. The night fell before the answer arrived and Andreozzi escaped to the mountains. The formation of the Papal army goes on steadily, and several experienced officers have been dispatched to Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany, for the purpose of making fresh enrolments. A considerable accession of strength is also expected from France, where the Legitimist party is preparing to send out many of the Zouaves who left Italy in despair of active service. That six thousand Papal troops can hold the province if seriously attacked seems impossible when we consider the great elongations of the frontier, but that they will uphold the honor of their flag there is little doubt if we may judge by their recent conduct in encounters with the bands.

Garibaldi is said to have already disposed of the Gesù. When the Piedmontese enter Rome it is to be the headquarters of the evangelical church. There is an old fable about the hunter who sold the lion's skin before the chase, which Padre Passaglia, and the Protestant Alliance had better take to heart before counting too surely on dividing the spoils of St. Ignatius. The hermit has written a polite refusal of his seat to the college of Santa Ferdinanda at Naples, on the score of being unable to frequent the parliament with sufficient assiduity for so important a constituency and recommends Colonel Missori, one of the Pradi di Marsala, as his substitute.

Kingdom of Naples.—The Italian papers are, highly indignant at the summary execution of Messieurs Gordon, Noble, and other regenerated negroes in Jamaica. It never occurs to these excellent philanthropists in their love for sable humanity that they are daily doing the same for much less cause, in the case of their Neapolitan countrymen, and that the colonists are at least as good judges as they are as to the necessity of 'exceptional measures.' If we could borrow the 'Legge Picc' for ten years in our West Indian possessions we should do a very wise thing for once in the course of our political existence.

The Fenian affair is, I need not say, a very interesting one to all foreign Catholics, and is another instance of the benefits Lord Russell's reckless propagandism is likely to entail on the British empire, before it rests and is thankful, for a less spirited but more dignified foreign policy. The setting fire to one's neighbour's stable ending in the burning of one's own house, never seems likely to receive more patent illustrations. Secret societies whether patronized by Messrs. Stanfield and Mazzini, or Messrs. Donovan (Rossa) and Stephens were edged tools, and have out more wary fingers than his lordship's.

It is a very common and too just accusation against England just now on the part of the Legitimists and Catholic press, and no one can more heartily subscribe to its truth than I do, but foreigners often forget that the first and most terrible example was not given in England, but by Royalist France in the palmy days of our monarchy. Franklin was the petted hero of the Court of Versailles, where our colonies revolted against their lawful sovereign, and the same La Fayette is one of the canonised saints of American independence was the commander of the troops that guarded the scaffold of the martyred King of France, whose ministers had sent revolution across the Atlantic to return for its harvests of blood and sacrilege in the country from which it took wing. It is a lesson Englishmen can never sufficiently study, the world's history contains none more pointed or more terrible.—Cor. of Tablet.

As for the brigandage in Victor Emmanuel's happy dominions, the official gazette of Naples informs us that bands are stationed at present on the mountains of Monte Voltorano, Valle di Sant' Angelo and Garhonara, and in Oressana and the territory of Mignano Santa Maria. The Italia adds that there are brigand bands also at Marsico Nuovo, and in the territory of Isernia. Other journals speak of other bands at

Monte Forte, and Ojanello. The Omicidi of Naples, of the 21st, tells us that the brigands have captured the son of the Marchioness Guarini, and asked four thousand ducats for his ransom. The 'poor lady' has already paid them a thousand ducats, and is obliged in the meanwhile to entertain in her own house a couple of galantoniini belonging to the band who hold her son, and cannot help herself otherwise, for it would only lead to the murder of her son. I leave you to imagine how this poor mother, who belongs to a noted Liberal family, must bless the Government who have brought her country to such a social state.

The exploits of another banditti band, known as the Corletani band, has led to the condemnation to twenty years' penal servitude of a liberal land owner of Guardia Petrosca and a lieutenant of the National Guard of that place, as accomplices and promoters of ransom speculations. The sentence was awarded by the Court Martial of Pontenza.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

AUSTRIA.

The HUNGARIAN PROBLEM.—All our hopes of a successful issue to the approaching deliberations rest on a frank, honest, and hearty acceptance of the fundamental principles of unity by the Hungarians; if they are not loyally admitted, nothing but blank chaos can come forth. But in what direction are they to seek for a constitution that shall fulfil the conditions of the problem? They reject a united parliament of the British type; to what form of central government will they have recourse? To a federation is the universal answer. It is easy to pronounce the word; it will not be so easy, we fear, to create the thing.—The world, especially the modern world, has presented few examples of federations; the results they have yielded are little encouraging. The German Bund is an abortion, which holds out small prospects of founding a strong and united state on the federal principle. The Swiss confederation is a reality; but Switzerland is hardly a positive power; towards foreign countries it takes up only a defensive position; the identity of the physical situation of the cantons renders the centrifugal force in this agglomeration singularly weak. The United States of America furnish a precedent more directly to the point; yet who can say that the federal system is a success in America? It broke down thoroughly in the late civil war; for never in the history of mankind has there occurred a more conspicuous instance of the determination of a majority in a diversified, divided, and heterogeneous association of provinces to put down a minority by force. The Hungarians can find but small comfort in thinking of America. Yet, if Austria is to be converted into a federation, the senate of the United States may supply a hint for the construction of the central power. The representation might rest on a constituency of provinces. A council or Senate, composed of members delegated by the several provinces, is probably the most promising form of federation which is open to the choice of Austria. The mode of electing such senators might be left to the discretion of each province. This, however, is clearly a question for debate and compromise; it cannot be determined beforehand.—The Shilling Magazine.

NORWAY.

A letter from Bergen says:—The solemn laying of the foundation stone of a second Catholic church in Norway since the reformation has taken place here. The church is to be erected on a spacious piece of ground near one of the principal entrances to the town. The earthwork was commenced in October, 1864, and has progressed but slowly from the limited funds in hand. The church is to be built (like all the old Catholic churches, the ruins of which are spread over the country) of heavy stone resembling granite, and of a fine and well-executed workmanship. The style is Byzantine, with a nave, transept, and crypt; the latter is an almost necessary expedient against the ill-famed humidity of the Bergen climate. The church will be 80 feet long by 70 broad. The steeple will rise from the right of the chancel. For the occasion, the ground was decorated with garland of evergreen and Norwegian flags, and a band accompanied the congregation in hymns. The Rev. Father Stub and Father Hovea, both Norwegians, went through the prayers prescribed, and then deposited in the wall a silver plate with an inscription, and a large bronze medal of St. Paul, to whom the edifice is to be dedicated. The Rev. Father Stub then delivered an appropriate address in Norwegian, congratulating the Catholics of Bergen on this joyful occasion, at the liberty of religious exercise which the new legislation bestows on them, it being a real and important step and progress towards the right comprehension of their position even in isolated old Norway. Bergen has the most extended trade with all parts of the universe, her ships lie in the harbour of all the Catholic countries of the world. The Rev. gentleman concluded his sermon in French, addressing the many strangers, and recommending the new church and all present to the mercy and providence of God, and begging they would believe that liberty gave the best proof of sincerity, when it showed 'full justice towards their Catholic brethren.' The consuls of the different European countries had been invited and attended though none of them Catholic. The expenses of the building are entirely dependant on charitable donations.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

RUSSIAN PERSECUTION OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—The following extract, which want of space compels us to abridge, appears in the Monde. The fate of Mgr. Rzewuski is forgotten for the moment in the anxiety caused by drawing for the conscription. Those conscripts who represent the arrears claimed from Poland in respect of former contingents, are allowed to buy themselves off, at the rate of 264 a head. Mgr. Rzewuski, Bishop of Warsaw, is the third Prelate who within the last five years has been banished from his See by the Russians. The Prelate Bialobrzski, who had charge of the diocese after the death of Archbishop Flakowski, as first condemned to death, and then deported, for having protested against the profanation of the Cathedral and of two other churches on the nights of the 15th and 16th of October, 1861. Two years and a half ago, Mgr. Felinski was deported for having attempted opposition to the violence which was being done to the Clergy. Mgr. Rzewuski, who administered the diocese in his absence, has just shared the same fate, and Oanon Ezykelski, whom, in anticipation of the event, he had appointed his successor, was rejected by the Russian Government.—They chose instead the Abbe Zwolinski, who had gained a claim to their confidence by refusing to take part in the mourning which was observed in all the churches of the diocese when Mgr. Felinski was taken away. Mgr. Rzewuski's opposition to mixed marriages is said to have been one of the chief causes of his removal. To conclude: the translation of Polish Catholics and prayer-books into the Russian language has been confided to schismatics, who alter the text to suit their own views, and to support their own false doctrines.

The Invalide Russe announces that the number of Polish prisoners made during the last insurrection is so considerable that the authorities have had difficulty in finding accommodation for them. They are divided into five categories; the first comprises individuals condemned to colonising Saint Land; the second, those sentenced to residence in the interior under the eye of the police; the third, those subjected to disciplinary penalties; the fourth, those condemned to hard labor; and the fifth, those who are to be tried by the permanent military tribunal of the city of Vladimir.

Colonel Sacco, director of the military college of Anzi, has, according to the Italia, invented a mode of reproducing objects into their natural colors by means of photography.

UNITED STATES.

Honest men have been the dupes of designing individuals. They have helped to fill the pockets of their leaders with their hard earnings which have been used, instead of the procurement of Irish independence for the purpose of carrying the municipal election of New York—for hiring a magnificent kingly palace fitting it up in becoming style, stocking it with the best of wines and liquors, and paying of enormous salaries to the elect to bask in the sunshine of luxury and notoriety. We had been told by the 'Spouters' of the organization, that as soon as the sun was in the Heavens, the Green Flag would be floating over Tara's Hill before Christmas. But we did not see it then, nor do we now. These very men knew that they were humbugging honest people when they ascribed such would be the case, for the purpose of making them shell out. The Moffat mansion is rented for eighteen months. It is very evident then that the leaders were bound to keep out of harm's way if a movement had been contemplated, and now while they are revelling or fighting among themselves here, poor men in Ireland who have been deceived into their meshes, are being transported for life to penal colonies by the English government. It may be very nice fun for these gentlemen here, but it must be remembered that it is death to those over the water.—Western N. Y. Catholic.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says the people of Richmond are in a high state of excitement in apprehension of an outbreak among the negroes during the approaching holidays. It is reported that preparations for a gigantic insurrection have been made by the extensive gathering and secretion of arms, and from fear that the negroes will attack and rob the trains, the superintendent of the Richmond and Danville R R has issued a notice that no freight will be carried over it between the 21st inst. and 5th January. The apprehension is believed groundless.

It will be remembered that a great number of young men a few weeks ago left Restigouche for Green Bay, and other parts of the States; but large numbers of men having gone to the former place from almost all quarters, the wages which were at one time very high, have fallen very materially.—Some, in writing to their friends say—that they can only obtain \$1 per day in U. S. currency. More young men, who went to other parts of the States, that although the wages are comparatively high, yet the price of all articles are so high, that the high wages are merely nominal.

Mrs. Leonard, a spiritual medium, recently poisoned three of her five children at Battle Creek, Michigan. The motive appears to have been a desire to rid herself of the incubance, so that she could travel and give exhibitions with a Dr. Baker, and two young women of great spiritual gifts.

Mrs. Nevin is under trial at Pittsburg for the indiscretion poisoning her husband, just returned from the war.

The New York Herald in an article on smuggling says:—Already the illicit traffic between Canada and the United States is enormous. A great deal of this is carried on from the port of Sarnia, the terminus of the Great Western Railroad, at the head of Lake Huron. Thence schooners and other craft make their way to various inlets on the Michigan shore, and via the straits of Mackinaw from the Huron into Lake Michigan, landing their freight generally in the neighborhood of Milwaukee, which is a notorious depot for smuggled goods.

A sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Goss at the Free Will Baptist Church, West Seventeenth street, on Sunday, or 'The Moral condition of New York.' The reverend gentleman commenced his discourse by saying that New York was the great missionary field for the world. One great cause of this was its increasing population. In 1648, the population of Manhattan Island was only 260; in 1654 it was 1,500; but since that time it had increased more rapidly than any other city, perhaps, in the world, until in 1865 its population was one million. Now, what were the provisions made for the moral care of this great population? Politics would not make the people united even; social progress would not regenerate them. The great want of the people was religious training. Crime was increasing; pauperism was increasing to an alarming extent. The evidence that crime was increasing to an alarming extent was found in the fact that the police now cost New York annually within a fraction of two millions of dollars; while to relieve pauperism five millions was annually spent. Immorality was greatly increasing in the city, and this immorality was greatly fostered by the pestholes of 'down-town.' Two-thirds of the deaths were those of children, and this would never be remedied until the damp cellars and fearfully crowded tenement houses were done away with. Now, what was required was an extended place of religious training. Every minister was, to use an expressive phrase, 'working on his own hook,' while he should in reality, only form one of a united body. Below Fourteenth street, the influences at work against morality were the strongest. One hundred thousand persons more were crowded below that street than above it, notwithstanding the requirements of business. Out of the 34 police stations, 20 were below Fourteenth street; and out of the 2,000 police, 1,400 patrolled that part of the town. The reverend gentleman then drew a contrast between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism in New York, and concluded by saying that the chief fault was indolence to the church. There were only 200 ministers—one to every 5,000 of the people—and their efforts should be seconded more heartily by the people.

HOW THE WESTERN INDIANS FIGHT.—They rarely, if ever, attack, except on horseback, and each man keeps his horse on the run, riding generally in a circle, so as to avoid shots, discharging, in the meantime, showers of bullets and arrows, and shouting to stampede the animals. When a weapon is pointed at one of them he shelters himself almost entirely by hanging over one side of his horse, and, from this position, continues firing. Dashing suddenly upon a train in this manner they can often discharge a great number of shots before the teamsters, taken by surprise, and encumbered by the care of their teams, can make any organized or effective resistance, and, if unsuccessful in their attempts to shoot the drivers or stampede the animals, they are often able to make good their retreat without serious loss. The principal defence against an attack of a formidable nature is to form a corral, which furnishes a considerable protection, and cases have occurred where corals have been besieged for several days by large bodies of Indians too numerous to be encountered on the open plain. Although arrows are still much used, many of the Indians are well armed with rifles and revolvers, though some of them, at least, do not understand the use of the breech-loading gun, and they have been known to leave captured weapons of that description, after breaking them so as to render them useless.

A lump of pure gold weighing several pounds was lately picked up by a boy was fishing in a creek in Clark Co., Iowa. Quite a number of persons having a 'thirst for gold' have since been searching in the vicinity, in the hope of finding some of the much wished-for metal.

"AFTER TEN YEARS TRIAL"—I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine is Rev. "N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir." I have used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article.

J. B. WOODWARD, M.D.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O.E. December, 1865. 1m

A "COUGH" "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT

If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. Knows's Bronchial Trochoc. Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Trochoc, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from— E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. O. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. January, 1865. 2m

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Reverend G. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Suzy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, colicking, and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. January, 1865. 2m

A Good Resolution.—When you have made it maintain it firmly. Don't let your own prejudices nor the influence of others move you from a determination to persevere to the right. When you find that "Henry's Vermont" is a good remedy for the disorders it is intended to relieve, don't give up the use of it for something else that may not serve you as well. It will relieve colic, headache, toothache, rheumatism, &c. &c. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O.E. December, 1865. 1m

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS,

AND THOSE HAVING FRIENDS IN THE ARMY.

From Captain T. H. Peters, Company D, 82nd Pennsylvania, Volunteers.

For many years prior to my connection with the army, I was acquainted with the merits of Hoofland's German Bitters, having witnessed the beneficial results derived from their use in numerous severe cases.

During my career as an army officer, they have come under my notice much more frequently, and I have found their virtues still more exemplified among the soldiers of our army. I could relate numerous instances in which their merits have been put to the most severe tests, and without failure in any one instance in which they were properly used. In cases of Debility, arising from previous prostration of the system by fever, I do not think there is anything equal to it. It rebuilds the constitution in a very short time, and the patient tastes a "new lease of life." I hear it spoken of as a certain antidote for camp and other fevers, that we are subjected to, and I have no doubt; that such is the case, as I firmly believe that it is the best tonic the world ever saw. I had some difficulty with the lot I first ordered, in having it passed through our lines, as it was supposed to be one of the numerous liquor preparations often smuggled through, but the investigation proving it not to be of that character, I have had no trouble since.

Yours truly,

T. H. PETERS,

Capt. Co. D, 82 P. V.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal O.E.

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter, received by Mr. H. R. Gray, Druggist, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal:—

119 DOMINIQUE STREET,

Montreal, July 18, 1863.

Sir,—I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experienced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my back.

I am, yours respectfully,

Mrs. P. LAFRANCE.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 470

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. WORDS OF COMFORT.—Dr. Cyrus W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., author of "Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases," says, in a letter dated February 27th, 1862: "I consider Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills the best remedy for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances." He also states: "That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed—perfectly safe, and eminently reliable." Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. Humphrey Letson, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habitual costiveness and piles. Wherever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints, the result has been "altogether satisfactory." They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by, "Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills" should be used in connection with the Pills. 425

J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine. 1m







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GET THE BEST.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes; contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Faintness, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed.

DYSPEPSIA. DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures, GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them.

Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World.

From the Rev. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.

FROM THE REV. J. S. HERMAN, OF THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, RUTZTOWN, BERKS COUNTY, PA.

Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters.

From Julius Lee, Esq. Firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia: February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans - Gentlemen - My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM: Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863. Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial.

Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle. PRICE - \$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR, BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he will for the present manage the business for his brother, at 130 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, (Next Door to Hill's Book Store.)

As all goods are bought for Cash, Gentlemen purchasing at this Establishment will save at least Twenty per cent. A select Stock of English and French Goods constantly on hand.

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

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JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1865.

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MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., MORRISBURG, C. W. Nov. 29, 1864.

Now ready, price 6s, gilt edges, 9s, Volumes 1 & 2 of THE MONTH, Containing Contributions from His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Very Rev. Dr. Newman, Henry James Coleridge, D.D. Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Aubry de Vere, Barry Cornwall, Denis MacCarthy, Julia Kavanagh, Ellen Fitzsimon, Bessie Rayner Parkes, And other well-known Writers. Agents for Canada - Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & C.

"THE LAMP," New and Improved Series, in Monthly parts, price 9d. Yearly, \$1.75. The Lamp in 1865.

It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that its satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Prelate wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp: 'I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing, that you and all your works may prosper.'

Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of His Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got-up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to see a Catholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take it the former for a year, there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realized. If every priest would speak of the undertaking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor-puplications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality - the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is their immense circulation, and the support they obtain from their respective political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periodicals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain superiority.

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Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and honorable testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful. Among many means employed to develop the intellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well regulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies.

In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages. It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages.

Those who study Music will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, Organ, &c. A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Pencil, and the different kinds of drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the useful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.

No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community.

Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior. The Classes will re-open on the First September. Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865.

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

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864. G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached.

THE SUBSCRIBER has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comfort to his friends and the travelling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him. CHARLES GOULDEN. Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864. 12m.

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Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly, On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c. AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c. &c.

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

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. March 27 1864.

CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of - YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, OOLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c. &c.

Country Merchants would do well to give him call at 128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1865. 12m.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand; OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood; Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months.

This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD, SOURVY, It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection with

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS. THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, and PILES.

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