

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—There has been a very extensive emigration from Toulon and Marseilles on account of the cholera, and apprehensions are felt in many quarters lest the malady, encouraged by the unusual temperature, should spread to other parts of France. At Toulon, where this is said to be the fifth or sixth visit of the cholera within 30 years, the disease appears habitually to assume a peculiarly virulent character. On Wednesday last, out of 87 deaths in that city, 63 were from cholera. Some of the small places in the neighborhood have been severely sufferers. At Solles Pont, a little town of 3,000 inhabitants, there were, according to the *Semaphore de Marseille*, 18 deaths from cholera on the 26th of September. On Thursday last, at Marseilles, there were only 19 cholera cases out of 45 deaths. At La Ciotat the first cholera case occurred on the 15th of August, but the scourge has been lightly felt there, for there had up to a very recent date been only 10 or 12 deaths from cholera. The sanitary state of Marseilles seems decidedly improving. On the 27th of September there were but one death and two cases in the military hospital. At Arles, on the 26th, there were 20 deaths. The inhabitants were leaving the town.

Some cases of a cholera character having appeared during the last 10 days, the rumour of its presence has again revived, and the timid are taking wing in part. Upon inquiry in the best informed quarters we learn that four cases of a suspicious kind were reported at the Hospital Lariboisiere, but not considered epidemic, that one of a more decided cast had shown up at a railway station, but it is not believed to exist in its Asiatic and contagious form.

It is said that out of 260,000 inhabitants of Marseilles 1,010 have fallen victims to it up to this date. Until a decided change of weather warrant the step, few will venture into the quarantine countries, owing to the inconveniences to be encountered, as well as the risks. The regulation just issued at Rome, compelling a detention of luggage outside of the gates for the term of two entire days, with the prospect of what may result to it by a process of fumigation and exposure, has withheld many from proceeding to their destined winter quarters there. All these needful barriers will be broken down by a seasonable gale, however, and the rains that must come within some few days to do the scavenger work. In the meantime the Seine is so low that the water engine at Passy has ceased to operate, and the streets remained quite unwatered throughout yesterday in consequence.

The organs of the ironmasters, who so confidently asserted that free trade would be the ruin of all engaged in the iron trade in France, now boast that English manufacturers cannot compete with Frenchmen in the continental markets. The *Courrier du Bas Rhin* publishes a letter from Graffenstaden in support of its assertion, which states that the Baden Government having advertised to receive proposals for the supply of 46 locomotives for railways to be constructed in that duchy, an English company offered to supply them for 70,710*fr.* each. A Baden company demanded 55,700*fr.*, but the proprietors of the iron works at Graffenstaden offered to supply them for 45,000*fr.*, so that the English company got no share of the contract.

Accounts from St. Dizier of the 29th ult. state that the want of water impedes the operations of the iron-works in that quarter. The production is consequently reduced to two-thirds the ordinary amount. There is a good demand for wrought iron, but still prices are not firm. There is little demand for machinery, and were it not for the orders on hand many workmen would be discharged.

A serious disturbance was created in the manufacturing town of Cholet last week by a strike among the operative weavers, who demanded an increase of 2*fr.* a yard on their wages. Masters and men not having come to a settlement, the operatives, particularly the women, became very clamorous, and it became necessary to adopt measures of precaution. The Prefect of the Maine-et-Loire, accompanied by the commander-in-chief of the gendarmerie, entered the town at the head of a large military force. This display struck terror among the most violent, and order was restored. The weavers, however, have not resumed work.

BERNE, Sept. 29.—Towards the end of October an International Congress, in which France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland will take part, is expected to assemble in Paris. The object of the congress is to come to an agreement upon the introduction of a uniform copper coinage in the above-named countries.

SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPTEMBER 29.—Not only the Opposition press, but several journals affected to the party in power, concur in depicting the present financial condition of the country in very sombre colours. It is stated that the mercantile circles in Madrid no security is acceptable, no signature inspires confidence. Men of business who have embarked the greater part of their capital in various commercial enterprises cannot obtain the accommodation they require even to maintain their position, much less enlarge their operations. The *Epoca* represents the condition of the provinces as equally unfortunate. The war houses in the ports are filled with merchandise that finds no buyers, even at very reduced prices, while the centres of production are similarly glutted with articles of first necessity that cannot be disposed of in the large towns of the Peninsula, on account of the existing system of heavy duties, which besides, places an insuperable obstacle to the development of Spanish agriculture.

The *Epoca* attributes the prevalent mercantile depression to general want of confidence in the future—a feeling encouraged by the ministerial crisis rumors continually circulating in Madrid. It is asserted that a good intelligence does not prevail between Senor Castro, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his colleagues, and that, although a rupture is now prevented by the tact and energy of Marshal O'Donnell, the Cabinet will not long remain constituted as at present.

The Ministerial press announces that the Cabinet enjoys the perfect confidence of the Crown, and is assured of Her Majesty's approbation to all their measures. Nevertheless the attitude of the Progressist, Democratic, and Moderado parties, the majority in which advocate abstention, is considered pregnant with serious difficulties, if not tending to revolution.

Senor Pacheco, late Spanish ambassador at Rome, left the negotiations with the Papal Court relative to the observance of religious festivals in Spain in a very advanced stage. Twelve only of these festivals are to be celebrated annually out of the number formerly observed.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—A Royal decree has been published arranging the mode of paying the interest upon the colonial debt. A letter received here from La Granja of yesterday's date states that Prince Alfred of England is expected shortly at Madrid. The cholera is augmenting in the Balearic Isles. The sanitary condition of Madrid continues to be satisfactory.—*Reuter*.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 2.—The *Italia*, of to-day confirms the news that the French Government have officially notified to the Florentine Cabinet their intention of immediately commencing the gradual evacuation of the Pontifical territory. In making this communication to General Della Marmora, continues the *Italia*, Visconti-Treillard added, that, according to arrangements made with the Roman Court, the substitution of Pontifical for French troops would commence on the frontiers, and that the troops fixed upon for the concentration of the French troops would be Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Viterbo.

THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS.—Letters received at Florence from Rome to the 26th instant announce that at the Sacred Consistory held on that day the Pope commented upon sects in general, particularly alluding to Freemasonry. His Holiness censured the sovereigns who protected them, and in connection with the subject, adverted to the obsequies of Marshal Magan at Paris.

After the Consistory, the Pope received several bishops in private audience, among whom was the Archbishop of Westminster. His Holiness observed that they would still have trials to undergo, but that sooner later the finger of God would intervene to re-establish peace.—*Reuter's Telegram*.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Sept. 27.—The baptism of the Infante Dom Alfonso took place to-day in the chapel of the Ajuda Palace without public ceremony.—*Reuter*.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

(From the Weekly Register.)

In an age when everybody considers himself at liberty to discuss and criticise everything that happens anywhere, no matter what the subject may be, or whom the criticism may please or offend, or how well or ill qualified the critic may be for the task he assumes, it cannot be considered either extraordinary or impertinent that a Catholic journalist, as it is our happiness to be, should venture to offer a few remarks upon the present condition of the Church in France.

It is now about a year since we devoted a special article to this subject. We then eulogised, as the facts fortunately warranted, the zeal of the French Clergy in promoting the cause of religion throughout the Empire, their great learning, their exemplary lives, and their devotion to the Holy See. These glorious attributes, we are happy to say, still distinguish the Clergy of France, and in even a more conspicuous manner. Among the more than forty thousand Priests who discharge the parochial ecclesiastical duties in France the number who do not do credit to their sacred character is amazingly small. We can take upon us to assert confidently that in the last ten years there have not been one-fifth as many Priests under ecclesiastical censures of any sort throughout France as the Bishop of Oxford represented to be employed as drivers of public vehicles in Paris this year. That a man of the Bishop's sagacity could have believed and published so enormous a misstatement—and that he should have supported it upon the authority of an unhappy Priest who has himself become an enemy to the Catholic Church—is one of those facts which prove how hopeless it is to expect perfect candour when anti-Roman prejudices intervene to warp the minds even of the least untried of our opponents.

At all events the statement was wholly unsubstantiated by the facts of the case, and we believe we are justified in saying that within the last twelve months, the Bishops have had fewer occasions for the exercise of their disciplinary authority in correcting irregularities among the French Clergy of the Second Order than in any period since the Church of France went through the fiery ordeal of the First Revolution. Everywhere in France the public offices of the Church are admirably conducted, the Cathedralism is zealously taught, fervid and eloquent sermons are preached, the young have instilled into them the precepts of the Gospel—the adult population are brought to the confessional and to the foot of the altar to receive the Bread of Life, and devotion to the Mother of God and to the Holy See—those infallible tests and evidences of thorough Catholicity—are sedulously inculcated. Every day, in fact, the old and pernicious leaven of Gallicanism is disappearing, and the French Church is becoming what all Churches that are not schismatical should be, and what ought to be the glory of every branch of the Church—Roman in spirit, Roman in discipline, Roman in feeling as it is Roman in doctrine. Of this the Government is aware, and we believe that the Emperor is far from being dissatisfied with it, though occasionally some of the names presented to the Holy See for appointment to vacant Sees are not precisely those of men whose antecedents would most recommend them to the Holy Father for special favour, or whom, if the election rested with the Chapters, or the general body of the Clergy, the Holy Father would be solicited to appoint. By this remark we do not for a moment mean to convey that the Emperor in the exercise of the privilege secured to him by the Concordat has in any instance nominated a bad Priest to a French Bishopric. But it is only natural that in selecting nominees for the Episcopate within his Empire he should fix upon those ecclesiastics who have shown themselves to be or who are represented to him by his Ministers and councillors as warm adherents of his dynasty and partisans of his policy. This is what human nature suggests, but in the exercise of so high and essentially unworthy a function as the appointment of Bishops of the Church, it is not a wise course. The less of worldly considerations that is mixed up with the selection of those who are to rule the Church under the Supreme Pontiff the better for all the interests of the State as well as of the Church. The ecclesiastic who is so forgetful or so careless of his duty as to prefer Mammon to Heaven cannot be counted upon as a faithful adherent to his temporal patron when the hour of trial or adversity arrives. If faithless to God how can he be expected to be faithful to a King or an Emperor? It is from the Bishop and the Priest who have served the Church faithfully that a Catholic potentate may count most surely upon receiving faithful support in times of difficulty and of danger. In fact in the selection of Bishops only one consideration should ever be allowed to sway the mind of the temporal Sovereign invested with so great and grave a privilege—namely, fitness for the august office; one that can be estimated only by the repute of an ecclesiastic for piety, prudence, learning, especially sound theological learning, well tempered zeal, and entire devotion to the all-important duties of his exalted office. A Bishop who is appointed for any other consideration is indeed unfortunate. Not having the confidence of the Holy See and of his brethren in the Hierarchy and of the religious portion of the laity, his unpopularity reacts upon his patron, and he does harm instead of service to the interests he was chosen to subserve.

These observations have been suggested by a very sincere wish for the stability of the French Empire, which is the only Government, as far as we can judge, the suite France; and by the state of the French Church at this moment. There are three Sees vacant—namely, Marseilles, by the resignation of Monseigneur Oricu whose health unhappily disqualifies him for the superintendence of a diocese or the discharge of any episcopal functions; Cahors, the excellent Bishop of which See has lately died; and Yannes, whose good Prelate caught a typhus fever in the zealous discharge of missionary duties, which attacked the brain and has deprived him at present even of the capacity of formally resigning his See. The Holy Father has, of course, taken care that the affairs of the diocese are duly attended to in the interregnum, but at the first lucid interval the requisite resignation will be forwarded to Rome, and the nomination of three new Prelates will devolve upon the Emperor Napoleon. That in the exercise of this privilege he will take care not to submit an absolutely objectionable name to the Holy Father, we are quite satisfied. But something more is wanted. A man may not be actually objectionable or ineligible and yet be extremely disagreeable, and many reasons suggest that the Emperor should close, for the French Episcopate those ecclesiastics who are really acceptable to the Holy Father. No one draws more broadly and clearly the distinction between the Church and the State, the spiritual and the temporal domain, than the Emperor himself. He maintains rigidly that the spiritual body in France should not interfere with the duties and functions of

the secular administration. Nobody disputes his capacity for selecting the fittest men for the Civil Government of the Empire, and for the management of the army and navy. But he is too wise to arrogate to himself an equal capacity for selecting the rulers of the Church. That belongs to another, and a more exalted Power. The Emperor is undoubtedly the fittest, and we believe the best, judge of the man who is best qualified to conduct the foreign policy of his Government or to administer the affairs of the interior or of the army, or to command the troops or the fleet in times of peace or war. But he has no Divine mission for the government of the Church, which can be properly governed only by one having a Divine mission. That mission has been confided to the Pope alone, by whom alone it can be exercised rightly, legitimately, and beneficially. It is the peculiar province of the Pope to appoint the Bishops of the Church, and the Emperor may rest assured that the more solicitous he shows himself to meet the wishes of the Holy Father in the nomination of Bishops in France the more effectually will he conduce to the peace of the empire and the perpetuation of his dynasty. In the present state of feeling among the French Clergy a more effective prescription could not be recommended for making the Church of France anti-dynastic than forcing upon the Holy See the appointment of obnoxious Bishops whose antecedents lead to the inference that they are hostile to, or indifferent about, what is called the Temporal Power of the Pope, which, as Archbishop Manning has so happily said, is nothing more than the arrangement ordained by Divine Providence for the government of the Church in peace and apart from the turmoil of human passions. The three Prelates who lately filled the vacant French Sees were nominees of the Emperor, and enjoyed the happiness of possessing the confidence of the Holy Father; and, as friends of the Empire, we earnestly hope that the same may be said of their successors.

There is no intelligible reason why the Emperor, in nominating Clergymen to fill vacant Sees should not consult the feelings and wishes of the Pope. His Holiness was never mixed up with Legitimacy in France, and there is nothing now to evoke sentiments anywhere in behalf of the Legitimate cause in that country. The Prince who represents Legitimacy there is advanced in years and childless, and in the course of nature the rights of French Legitimacy will centre in one whose ancestors were the worst enemies of Legitimacy, of order, and of the freedom of the Church. Louis Philippe was hardly seated upon his barricade throne after successfully conspiring to dethrone his lawful King, when he despatched an army to the Roman States, not to quell sedition and put down anarchy, but to intimidate the Pope, and we are yet to learn whether the example of his grandfather and the teaching of his Protestant mother have made the Count de Paris a partisan of order and a friend to the Church, or whether he abides by what are understood to have been the dying injunctions of the Duchess of Orleans, to repudiate Legitimacy, to disown the claims of the Count de Chambord and to stand by the pernicious principles and the upstart Monarchy of July, though it was extinguished in the crash of February, 1848, having taken no firm root in the French soil. Moreover, who that observed the state of France during the eighteen years of Citizen Kingship and under the Empire of Napoleon III., can fail to be struck with the immense change in favour of religion and the Church that has been wrought in the latter period? From July, 1830, to February 1848, the Church of France was subjected to an iron rule, and very little was done to provide Church accommodation for the rapidly increasing population either of the capital or of the country or to preserve the noble fabrics of the ages of Faith from decay. Under the Empire we behold a very different state of things. The magnificent old cathedrals have been in many instances restored to their pristine splendour by a lavish expenditure, while in Paris the old churches have been made new, and new ones finished or put in course of erection upon a scale of magnificence of which we do not even dream of in this country. The restoration of the beautiful church of St. Etienne du Mont alone has cost £80,000 of our currency, the sum appropriated to the purpose by Imperial decree being two million francs. The Church of St. Olothe has cost £320,000, and the great Churches of St. Augustine in the Boulevard Malesherbes and of the Holy Trinity in the Chaussee d'Antin cannot be completed according to the Imperial ideas of grandeur befitting the Church and magnificent Paris under half-a-million sterling. The stipend of the inferior Clergy has at the same time been augmented, not very largely (it must be admitted), but still materially in a country where a higher value is put upon a centime than in England. All this is well known to the Holy Father, and thoroughly appreciated by him, who cares so little about himself, but cares so little about the interests of the Church of Christ. It is not then by Pius IX. that Bishops will be appointed to French Sees on account of their hostility to the Empire. The Holy See is not a fomentor of discord, an encourager of brigandage, or buccannery, or a promoter of revolution. It is the embodiment of the principle of order; and the deeper and wider its sentiments pervade the French Hierarchy the more will foundations of French society be solidified, and the Imperial institutions be strengthened, popularised, and preserved. Depend upon it that the French Bishop who is or shows himself to be a mere *Prefet* in episcopal robes—if so and a spectacle were possible in the great France and in the glorious French Church of our day—would be but a poor prop to the Empire in a time of emergency.

THE ARRESTS OF THE FENIANS.

(From the London Tablet.)

The same monstrous spirit of exaggeration, the same incapacity to measure means against ends, the same servile sycophancy or wretched personal panic on the part of the organs of public opinion in Ireland, continue to characterise the proceedings of the week in regard to the Fenian conspiracy. The first prisoners arrested have since this day week been arraigned and committed to take their trial for High Treason, arrests continue to be made, and some 200 persons are now in prison. Troops are poured into the country every day, and scattered broad-cast on their arrival. English essayists campaign Ireland to a country in the condition of expecting an earthquake from hour to hour. Nevertheless, all the accounts received from Ireland, represent the general aspect of the country as peculiarly quiet and free from excitement. The Lord-Lieutenant feels so easy in the face of this formidable conspiracy that he leaves the Government of the kingdom in the hands of Lords Justices, and comes over to England. The Chief Secretary finds leisure to get into a row with a well-known banker in a railway carriage, in which one says "You're a liar," and the other says "You're a lunatic." If the right honourable gentleman had not apologised, which it appears he only did upon Monday last, he would have been brought up to the bar at the Head Police office, in immediate succession to Messrs. O'Donovan Rossa, and the rest. Fancy the intense absurdity of such a spectacle!

We feel little disposition to comment upon the evidence produced by the Crown. Never, we do believe in the long roll of the State Trials has a Government been known to adopt measures so arbitrary in a period so peaceful, and on the information of such witnesses. Mr. Thomas Reynolds, Mr. Stephen-Dobson, were persons of high consideration and intimate information with the conspiracies which they revealed, alongside of the characters produced by the law advisers of the Castle, on Monday last. No Irish jury, we venture to say, unless it be packed to a point, for which there is no excuse at this moment, will commit for high treason at all events, on the evidence which satisfied Mr. Stronge that it was his duty to convict the prisoners; nor could any Irish Judge of Instruction show a more eager desire

to fall in with all the wishes of the Executive than he and all the other 'stipendiary' magistrates of Dublin have done.

But this was in a certain measure to be expected. What amazes us is the tacit and servile compliance of public opinion in Ireland—and in some degree the sympathetic credulity of leading organs in England. On Monday last, the *Times* published a violent leading article, indicating that a shocking conspiracy had been discovered, menacing not merely the connexion with England, but the massacre of the Roman Catholic Clergy and the landlords, especially the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Waterford, and a number of other Peers. There is evidence certainly of the existence of a seditious conspiracy in Ireland, but there is simply none that it contemplated ends so barbarous and abominable. This sweeping accusation is founded on the contents of a letter found at the People office, from Mr. O. O'Keefe, one of the prisoners. This letter was never published, nor in any way, apparently, adopted by the other traversers. As for Mr. O'Keefe himself, no one who knows him would dream of taking such a letter seriously. He is a writer, not without a degree of occasional brilliancy of style, and a somewhat eccentric erudition. But he is simply not sane upon certain points. It is monstrous to find a letter of his regarded as an additional aggravation of the case, and especially treated by the *Times* as a justification of the most extreme acts of the government.

The *Pull Mall Gazette*, on the other hand, has undertaken to defend the scandalous illegality of the Government in seizing upon the types and presses, and so suppressing the *Irish People* newspaper. Mr. Paulin Limayrac, in an article of the *Constitutionnel*, supposed to be officially inspired, having pointed to these proceedings as an example of the real force of the liberty of the Press in Ireland the *Pull Mall Gazette* says in reply—

"What was done was perfectly legal, and was sanctioned by principles of law as old and well known as any part of the British Constitution, and never in the least degree denied or impugned by any rational man. These principles are as follow:—First, it is part of the law of England that when information are duly sworn before a magistrate which lead him to believe that given persons have committed a felony, he may and must issue his warrant for the apprehension of those persons, and for the seizure of all matters and things in their possession calculated to throw light upon the offence. Next, it is provided by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1848 that to publish matter intended to produce rebellion or to dethrone the Queen, or to levy war against the Queen, and that to conspire together for such purposes specified in the Act, shall be a felony punishable by transportation for life. Thirdly, informations were sworn before Mr. Stronge, being a magistrate for the city of Dublin, which led him to believe that the editor, the printers, and the publishers of the *Irish People*, and other persons connected with them or in their employ, had committed some of these offences, and that the various matters in the office of their paper supplied evidence of their guilt. Thereupon Mr. Stronge issued his warrant directing certain police officers to seize the persons and things in question which they accordingly did. These persons and things are now in the custody of the keeper of Dublin goal for the purpose of being produced in due time, the persons to take their trial for the offence with which they are charged, and the things as evidence against the persons."

Now almost every word of this is inaccurate; and even if it were accurate in fact, the deductions would be completely contrary to the whole spirit of British law in regard to the Liberty of the Press. The principles of that law place the guardianship of the freedom of the Press absolutely under the control of the jury; and deny to the Government as well as to the most ordinary individual the right to assume any crime upon the part of a public writer, until a jury of his countrymen has decided not merely upon the facts, but upon the law; for in this case they are judges of one as well as of the other. In the second place, the Act passed in the year 1848 is merely the extension to Ireland of an Act passed in the reign of George the Third, and does not add a single new provision to the law already in force in England and Scotland; nor does it even inflict the punishment of transportation for life. Ten years is the extreme limit allowed. But in the third place, the information as before Mr. Stronge do not appear to have been laid under this Act at all, and even if they had been, he might ransack all its four corners in vain to find a justification for issuing his warrant 'to seize' the persons and things in question. This is a most shabby and flabby way of stating the case. A Government has a perfect right to prosecute a journalist for treasonable or seditious libel; and the Act gives it the right to forfeit his property in the case of Treason Felony after conviction. What is illegal here, as it seems to us, is the arbitrary seizure of property and suppression of the journal before conviction. We do not believe there is a precedent for this in all the record of English law. Even French law does not admit of it. The journalist must have received three separate *avertissements* before the Government can withdraw his licence. According to the *Pull Mall Gazette*, the British Government possesses far more summary and arbitrary powers. It has a right to destroy the journal without waiting to convict the journalist. The liberty of the press only means that he shall be presumed guilty and treated accordingly, from the moment the Government is pleased to lay hold of his person and things."

We deny on this account that Fenianism is a dangerous conspiracy, which it is the duty of the Government to suppress? Certainly not. At a time when the organs and the officials of the Government are boasting of the perfect contentment, peace, and loyalty of Ireland, we felt and declared that a deep-rooted disaffection was possessing certain classes of the people to a degree that had not been known even in '48. This was in the first instance allowed to grow to a dangerous head. It is now made the occasion of a sensational demonstration, which covers the Irish Executive with ridiculous thorough Europe, and in which the powers which the Government possesses under the law are violently abused. The general calm of the country shows that there was not the least justification for such arbitrary acts, which only tend to palliate and to provoke that spirit of sedition which it is its object to dissipate. Nothing has so much tended in all the past history of the country to increase and intensify the spirit of disaffection in Ireland, as abuse of the powers of the law on the part of the officials of the Crown. But on former occasions, even in the State prosecutions of '43 and '48, the Castle could plead, the sympathies of a large proportion of the public, and even of the classes from whom juries are selected were with the persons in whom. Quite the opposite feeling now notoriously exists, and the Government need now make no more display or effort than it had thought well of acting against the Ribbon Society *en masse*, or any of the other secret organisations which may exist in Ireland. Instead of this, they have done their utmost to exaggerate the dimensions of the conspiracy and to make martyrs of their prisoners. The result will not be to their credit or the good of the country.

UNITED STATES.

On last Sunday, the city of Albany, for the first time in its history, was the scene of the consecration of a Prelate of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, in the person of the Right Rev. John J. Conroy, late Administrator of the Diocese.

The rapid increase of Roman Catholic Schools here in the West is a very noteworthy fact, which ought to excite the serious consideration of members of the Protestant communions. In fact the Roman Catholics of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri, are educating not only the girls of their own faith, but to a very large extent are controlling the education of the daughters of Protestant parents.—*Prot. Ep. Church Journal*.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST GARROTTED AND ROBBED.—The *Ogdensburg Journal* says, Rev. James Mackay, Catholic priest in that village, was lately, while returning home from a walk, seized from behind by the throat, while a villain in front relieved him of his gold watch and about \$200 in money. Mr. Mackay struck the robber with his cane, but probably without much effect, as he was knocked down and kicked in the stomach until he was insensible. The best of the story is that the rascals were arrested just as they were being ferried over to Canada, and fully identified by Priest Mackay.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—A man named Rogers was deliberately murdered and then robbed by a former employee named O'Connor at Hamilton, Ohio, on Monday.

The moulding establishment of Dumont & Co., of this city, was partially destroyed by fire last night, loss, \$10,000.

At a quarter before one o'clock on Sunday the 8th instant, the severest earthquake ever felt occurred in California, and frightened almost the entire population of San Francisco into the streets. During half a minute there were two tremendous shocks, causing the buildings to rock to and fro in the most alarming manner. The services were over in most of the churches. The large congregation of the Unitarian church was being dismissed when the first shock commenced. The ladies shrieked and rushed for the doors faster than they could be accommodated with exit room. Similar scenes occurred at St. Mary's Cathedral, and in some other churches and Sabbath Schools. The rush was so desperate from the Catholic church on Vallejo street, that the large doors of the main entrance were carried away. Several persons were injured by being trampled upon. The walls of a number of buildings were cracked in many places.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.—Do you remember what the world was like then, with its cumbrous stage coaches, its slow ships, and sluggish intelligence? How everything has changed since then. It was then that 'Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir' first appeared before the public, and like the progress of the times, it has been steadily growing in popular favor. Have you never used it? Give it a trial, and satisfy yourself with what rapidity it will remove a cold or cough, cure a hoarseness or sore throat. Physicians recommend it.

Sold by all Druggists.
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, Q. B.
October, 1865.

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT.—That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nobody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still have the welfare of the people at heart, by giving them such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another column, and get a bottle of it without delay.

Sold by all Druggists.
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, Q. B.
October, 1865.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—These great scourges of our people, cannot be too well understood, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may Dyspepsia be cured, but it may be prevented by the use of Houlston's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick.

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

READ THIS!

Still another of our well-known and highly respectable neighbors has come forward, under a sense of duty, and made the following statement:—

St. Constant, Dist. of Laprairie,
May 25th, 1863.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court House, Montreal:

Dear Sirs.—When I began using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I had been for nine months suffering with rheumatism, and had completely lost the use of my legs, being unable to walk during four months out of the nine. The first bottle of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from pain, and able to walk as well as I ever could. You will confer a favor on many by making these facts public, which I shall be glad to confirm.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS QUELLAN.

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

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