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VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1863.

No. 16.

THE SISTER OF CHARITY; sound of her clear, beautiful voice; nor the elo- be transmitted as I desire. Will you kindly is ever repaid; you have prayed to see Kath- street, at which she knocked loudly with her quence of her words and prayers. It would listen to me, Sister, a few minutes, and then leen before you died. There is no Kathleen knocked loudly with her

THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.

(From toh Lamp.)

CHAPTER V.

Years had passed away; Father Paul had gone to receive the reward he so well merited from the hands of the great Master he had served so well. Redmond's Cross was as beautiful as ever; nothing was changed; the little brook sang its pretty inclody; the linden trees told their tale to the wind, as it played with their green leaves; the ivy and moss were more luxuriant than of old. L'eople regarded the spot with a kind of reverence, and sometimes sought it at twilight, and talked in whispers of the brave young warrior whose head laid low in foreign land, and of the pale, beautiful Sister of Charity, who had been his only triend. Some said they were too good, both of them, for this earth, and praises, warm and loving, from the depths of those genuine Irish hearts, were lav-ished upon them. Some remembered how handsome he was when he was a little child and used to play in those rums and send his boats sailing down the brook; how kind he had ever been, both as boy and man, to the poor and afflicted. Others remembered him on the day of his departure, so bright and hopeful; his face so glad and his eye so bright. It was even with more tenderness they spoke of Kathleen, with something of awe intermingled with love.

But there is a strange commotion to-day in the city; crowds are hastening to the port .--There is a vessel preparing to start, and she is carrying with her the precious legacy—a band of Sisters of Charity. Apparently they are loved by the people-these holy nuns; for some of the women and children are crying aloud, and every one looks as if he were losing his best friend. There are five of these brave and devoted women leaving forever country and kindred to seek hardships and privation, nay, even death, in a distant land. There is no regret amongst them; a love the world understands not burned in their hearts, and made pain pleasure, and toils, and burden objects of envy. They were young, too, and full of energy; they had years before them to pass in labor and trouble for Him to whom they belonged, and now, as the vessel prepares to start, and friends are crowding round them to say farewell, they speak but few words, which, few as they are, sink deeply into the hearts of the people. Slowly they withdraw, one by one, to the cabin. See, one remains on deck yet half a moment longer; her eyes are fixed on a distant part of the city, -there green trees are seen, waving their tail

heads as though bidding her a last adieu. Reader, do you know that sweet, thoughtful face, with its look of holy love and high resolve; those deep eyes; so full of heavenly light and thought; that beautiful figure, hidden beneath the coarse serge habit and the veil ! It is Kathleen. None so devoted, none so eager for the missionary life and its hard duties; she had longed for it, prayed for it, and now it was hers.

Six months after the arrival of the Sisters in - they were entreated to visit and attend the military hospital; two nuns were especially charged with this duty-Sister Clare, and Sister Agatha, a lady of great experience and intelligence. How Sister Clare rejoiced in this new task; and yet it was no easy one. There were men dying there-hardened sinners, who had never said a prayer since they lisped 'Our Father' at their mother's knee; there was a life of sm, of recklessness, and impiety to be repented of and atomed for; there was contrition to be excited in those world-worn hearts, the simplest doctrines of the Church to be taught; there were others who had fred well as boys and men, but had lately gone astray and were groping in darkness and misery; there others good and virtuous, but who trembled and whose faith grew weak at the approach of death. Oh, worldlings! oh, ladies who study case and comfort! oh, ye whose path lies amongst roses! if you could once have seen that hospital ward, your ideas would be strangely startled. Those narrow bedsteads, and their white cultains, and the haggard faces, the wandering eyes, and the manned limbs formed a dreary picture by the light of the lamp; yet there was the Sister of Charity's work, striving to quiet the ravings of delirium, bathing the fevered brow, smoothing with gentle hand the rough pillow, tossed in the sufferer's restless anguish; tending, with words with pain; stopping to say a litany or a prayer by another whose hours were counted and were forget the picture; nor the sweet, ca'm face of prayer, but in her goodness and bounty she has she knelt by his side.

The nun, it with nothing of earth in it; nor the perhaps sent me here, that my last words may 'Faith is ever rewarded; confidence in Mary along she soon came to a house in Duncan of Heaven: one who never forgets the lowly

haunt you, and in the midst of your pleasures grant me the favor I shall ask?' you would think of that as a glimpse of another 'If I can obtain the permission and a better world.

'Sister Clare, Sister Clare!' cried one of wishes.' the nurses; 'the doctor is looking for you;there's a grand case just brought in; all the city is in commotion about it: they say it is an officer who has been nearly ten years a prisoner in the Indian camp; he is dying, but the doctor thinks he will live through this day and the next. He is in No. 7, and they want you directly.

She hurried there, and was met by the doctor at the door.

-Oh, Sister Clare, I am glad you are come; I must leave this case entirely in your charge; it is a very sad one; there is nothing much to be done, but he will require constant watching he must not be left a moment. There are several wounds, but only one that will require much dressing; it is an old sword wound in the arm, which has opened again and seems very

She approached the bed; she did not look in his face, but saw on the pillow a mass of raven hair, threaded, alas! with silver.

' He is quite worn out, poor fellow,' safd the doctor; 'give him some of this cordial as often as you can. You see he has not strength to speak. It appears that many years ago he was badly wounded and made prisoner by a party of Indians, and has been a prisoner in their tribe ever since; he seems young still."

The doctor went away, and Sister Clare knelt, first to offer her new charge to God, and then tried to rouse him to take some of the cordial. A faint groan responded to her efforts. Unwittingly she touched the wounded arm, and a convulsion as of great agony passed over his face, and he opened his eyes.

· My good friend,' said Sister Clare, ' do not be frightened; try and drink this?

Low as it was the tone seemed familiar to her, and stirred a memory that had long been

'I am a Sister of Charity and your nurse.' 'God be praised! It is long since I heard the sound of a Christian woman's voice.'

He drank the cordial, and slept; then awoke, burning with fever and racked with the pain of Jesus and Mary.

'I will dress your arm, and that will cease

the pain,' she said. Even her firmness slightly gave way when she it did not increase the pain. He was obliged to be raised slightly for the handages to be fastened; a little ribbon tell from his neck; she removed it - there was a cross attached to it .-Mother of Mercy! it was hers; it was Louis who lay there-Louis, whom she thought dead -speke no word; for one moment she was perfeetly still in body and mind; and then her heart God; but to him she spoke no word; but when, after she had quite finished, she knelt, at his request, to say the Litany of Our Lady; her voice though trembling, was sweeter than ever ! each

epithet seemed a carol of love and praise.

The might passed, and on the morrow he received, with a fervor that astonished all, the last sacraments. She knelt by him, and recited the prayers for the dying. There were many who desired to see him, for the story of his long imprisonment and fearful wounds, of his bravery and intrepidity, was bruited over the city, and the noblest and fairest would have throughd round hun to minister to him, but he asked for solitude, and rest with God, and at his desire none were admitted. The Sisters watched by turns; and the last night he ever saw on earth Eister Clare spent in alternately praying and reading to him passages from the Passion of Our Lord. Sometimes his mind slightly wandered, and she heard her own name, with confused words of Redmond's Cross and Father Paul .-They did not move the calm heart of the nun--all was peace there.

But when the first dawn of daylight appeared, the slight delirium ceased, and for the first time hands; but he seemed troubled and said to his eyes were turned full upon her.

'Sister Clare,' he said, so faintly that she was obliged to bend over him to hear the words; prayer, I could have died happier. Sister Clare, you have been very kind to me; of mercy and kindness, some figure writing I know I need not thank you, for God will .--You say I have but few hours to live-listen: for ten years I have prayed every day to our cannot benearly passed; bringing everywhere peace and Lady, and sometimes all day long, to ask her consort, and offering meanwhile in her own heart | to grant me one favor before I died. For some Sister Clare. She sadly wished to tell him who a hundred times in the night the precious blood reason, of which she, sweet Mother, can judge she was. And yet it might not be for the bestof Jusus for each poor soul. You would not better than my poor self, she has not granted my She implored God's belp and Mary's aid. Then notwithstanding the cold east wind which was whose life here upon earth entitled her to the

riors, I will as far as possible comply with your

'Thank you. I need not tell you the history of my life-I have neither time nor strengthbut in a few words I will give you its outline. I am an Irishman, born near the city of C--. I am descended from a noble and honorable family. Eleven years since I lest home and friends to seek my fortune in the American war. At first I was successful, but one day I was sent in-chief. On our way we were overtaken by a to me. large party of Indians. Few though we were, we made a vigorous resistance, but were at together with myself, was made a prisoner, and carried many hundreds of miles away, and detained in the camp of the tribe. I was fearfully wounded, and for more than two years had quite time we began to make plans of escape, but, alas! we were too closely watched and guardec. years' imprisonment, I made my escape, but it was only to fall more hopelessly into the hands of another party of the same tribe. God gave me strength, and I endured my long captivity for His sake, and offered it with the imprisonment of the martyrs. Then, passing whole nights in those boundless forests, looking up into of her numerous acts of devotion and charity.the clear, dark heavens, shining with innumerable stars, the nothingness, the emptiness of the prayers and blessings of the poor. world I had so loved and toiled for, struck me I dwelt amongst and baptised their children; at lowliness. last, voluntarily and freely, they gave me liberty. Ah! I have never doubted that it was the sweet Mother of Mercy who broke my chain.

He paused, trembling and faint. She gave him a cordial, and wiped the death-daip from his brow; when he spoke again it was in a

his wounds; but to the nun's great joy no murmur passed his lips, only the sweet names of been my wife. When I left her she gave me A pleasant night for some as could be seen and with such delicate perception of touch that tell her- the large tears tell from his eyestell her I have been faithful to God, our Lidy, sexes were coming out of the Theatre Royal and to her; that I lived to bless God for my after seeing a dramatic performance. long captivity and the ruin of my hopes, because stroyed a pride and ambition that would have concerts, and everything musical, yet there was led me to run. Tell her that I left her young, a time, and not long ago either, when they had ardent, and hopeful, and that you have seen me an especial taste for 'plays.' Besides the and buried long years ago. She uttered no cry ardent, and hopeful, and that you have seen me old before my time, wounded and maimed, my Theatre Royal they had several amateur dramahair white with sorrow, and my spirit broken; tic societies, the members of which were in the poured forth a torrent of love and gratitude to but that I died blessing and thanking God, and acknowledging His ways are just and proper; that I would not exchange my life of captivity Othello, &c., once or twice in the week. Now, and hardship now to be an emperor; and tell | though the theatres were usually superannuated her also, Sister Clare, that I sent this cross; that stables or stores, the dresses and decorations of it has never left me. I have kept every promise I made to her upon it; that for ten long the attempt of a juvenile sign-painter in his first years I have prayed night and day to see her eyear of apprenticeship, yet people went there, before I died, hat I die content without this and were delighted; and old men and women blessing, since God will it. Will you promise often lamented their youth, seeing that rheumat- O'Donnell had been a man holding a respectable me this shall be done?"

It was an effort to answer, but she said, I promise,' and he was contented. fle gave her good old Cork people, and I never heard that it the city of Dublin, he had all at once become a the cross. Once again she held it in her hands; brought them to any harm their love for the penniless cuteast, and would probably have died there was one moment's recollection of the time drama, and I only hope that the operatio enterthe had given it; of Redmond's Cross, the golden sunlight, the little brook and the green trees, fond, will not destroy their former predilection, make a livelihood for him and herself. of Louis, his eloquent words and bright, hope- at least, totally and for ever. Well, as I have ful face. Then there was a look at the dying said before, it was past twelve, and crowds were she never torgot her good counsels; and always man, so feeble, so worn-out, though yet in the harrying from the play to their several homes. prime of life, and then Sister Clare knelt and I do not think that any 'star' was down at blessed God for His wonderful ways.

"Oh, if my mother Mary had granted my

· Would it, then, make you more contented, if

your prayer were granted? ' Yes; I have such faith in my mother; but it

Then there was a struggle in the heart of

now; she lives in Sister Clare. Louis, let us 'If I can obtain the permission of my supe- thank God together.'

> then clasped his hands and laid them on her bowed head, as though to bless her.

'Kathleen, Sister Clare thank our Lady for there was not strength for another word. He kissed with the greatest love the crucifix she giving up the Ark. laid upon his lips, and when she raised it his soul had winged its flight to the everlasting haven.

with a small party of men on an errand of great had attended Louis, and to the Superior of the importance to the quarters of the commander- Convent, and many years afterwards she told it

Redmond's Cross still stands, but in the place of the old chapel there is a magnificent church length obliged to yield to numbers. My men built by the merchant with whom Louis had were all slain with the exception of one, who, lived. Had Louis survived, he would have in- room was in almost total darkness, except a herited that vast fortune, but now it was all expended in the erection of the church, and a convent for the Sisters of Charity. Sister Clare was removed there, and in a few years became | cage. tost the use of both arms. At the end of that the Superioress of the convent. She died during the fearful misery caused by cholera which appeared in C--, in its most violent form .-At length my poor companion died of the hard- Devoted entirely to the poor, she died in their ships he was compelled to endure. After five service, and is buried in the nun's cemetery, which was once the old court-yard.

where the last of the Redmonds sleep . Their awake, still steep overpowered me.' memory has never died. There were those living not long since who had a distinct recollection of the girl.' Sister Clare, and her sweet face and holy words, She had that most glorious of all crowns, the

Reader, if you seek true self-denial, true dewith a force I could not resist. It seemed as votion to God and to charity, that devotion though the curtain had fallen from Time, and which forgets earth and remembers only Heav-I saw only Eternity beyond. What I could do en, you must seek it in that church whose Great | vigorously, and, drawing the table from the cen-Who are you? said the man, in a low, weak for God I did; I instructed the poor savages; Founder first taught the virtues of humility and tre of the room close to the hearth, began to

THE END.

A MAY FLOWER. CHAPTER I.

It was a night of December, with a keen easterly wind blowing, many stars shining bril-"I left in my home two friends, a kind old liantly in the black sky, and a moon intensely priest and a fair gentle girl, who was to have white throwing a cold slare upon everything.

this cross 3' and he placed it in her hands. 'She by the lights in the houses, the merry laughter lives in C-; her name is Kathleen Dunro- that escaped from some open doorway, or the ven; every one knows her. Will you either music that fleated out from drawing-rooms and find her or get some one else to do it, and tell her died away in the cold street. The watchman lazy cat rose up and goo at the cock of her saw the fearful place, but she did it so gentir that you were with Louis Redmond when he died; was announcing in stentorian tones that it was past twelve and a fine night, and crowds of both

For, though of late the inhabitants of the city they broke a spirit that would not bend, and de- of Cork have become great, admirers of operas, habit of delighting their friends with representations of Hamlet, Macbeth, Richard the Third, glad to look at him, though to one accustomed a most fantastic character, the scenes and drop, becoming 'amateurs.' It was a hobby with the him; and, from being a well-to-do merchant in tainments of which they are becoming so very

the time, nothing but an ordinary company for Louis slept and she watched; the golden the Christians holiday. Yet there was one dawn appeared. There was a far brighter actress who was liked very well from the first, dawn coming for that brave soul. He awoke for she showed evidences of much talent, and pass unscatted through all the temptations which with a cry, and she placed a crucifix in his besides possessed what is not thrown away upon Cork people, beauty, though with all she was but three months an actress, yet in these three the finest parts of her role. She was borne with beyond herself could know or even think of. for some nights, the idea being that as she got to know the audience her tunidity would vanish; gained, what struggles she had to muntain, no but such was not the fact, for upon this night one knew but herself. Ay, even she did not she had been guilty of some faux pas, and the know the whole extent of her conquests. But consequence was, that the people losing patience | she had one standing at her right hand, ever hissed her off the stage.

The said habitation was most unprepossessing in appearance, having an old overcoat of wnather He looked once lingeringly, doubtfully, and slating with ever so many holes in it; the windows patched up with boards and brown paper, and a water-shoot hanging on at the side, with all the tenacity of a death-gripe, green with me, I die happy. I cannot speak, but- but mould and moss, and looking as if it had been purchased from Noah second-hand, when he was

After four or live knocks, Mary O'Donnell, in play-bills as Kate Morton, was admitted into Sister Clare told the history to the priest who this very ugly edifice by even a more ugly dame half dressed, and holding a caudle in her hand, who did not utter a word, but growled in a most ferocious manner. But Mary, dot munding the growl, ran up the old stairs until she came to the third story, and then slightly pushing a door on the landing, it opened before her. The small bit round the fire-place, which received a little light from the dulf red fire that glared out of the grate, like some sleepy monster in its iron

> A man, with yery waite hair, sat at one side in an arm-chair, seemingly asleep, and a cat was lying stretched fronting the fire. When Mary O'Donnell entered the room, the man half rose from his seat and said--

"Is it late, child? I remained up to-night I have seen her grave, and the stately tomb waiting for you, and though I tried to keep

'Nothing later than usual, father,' answered

"Have you noted well to-night? he asked. 'Not better than last night,' she replied, and

added, quickly, 'put down the kettle, father, for I am thirsty, and I would like a cop of When she had taken off her shawl and bon-

net, she lighted a candle and storred up the fire collect the necessary articles for a tea-table, and arrange them symmetrically. You may talk of the charms of fairies and sprites, and everything of that kind, but I dely any fairy, past, present, or to come, to make such a hansformation as did that young girl who had been inssed off the Cork board-, and had come home rather sad, because of it, to her lodgings. The charming. And when Hugh O'Donaell and indaughter sat down to rea at one o'clock in the morning, I am suce the dreasured mortal living would have been glad to be parameted to join mistress, an ecommenced to pure undelatigably.

As the man sat in his chair, you would be first sight suppose he was seventy years old, for he was stooped, and his hair was as white as snow; yet age was not stamped upon his face, and a ringing cough soon told that disease was working its own sad havoe on his frame. It was evident, too, that he was making an effort to eat the morsel of bread before num.

But there was a brilliancy in his eye that lit up the old man's face, and made his daughter to see persons in consumption it would have been a very bad omen indeed.

Few words passed between the pair during tea. She had had enough of talking, and it was a relief to her to be silent; while he occupied himself in making efforts to eat his bit of toast, and gazing fondly on his daughter. Hugh ism and other ailments were utter bars to their position in the world, but times changed with of starvation quietly had not his daughter, then but eighteen years old, gone on the stage to

She had lost her mother at an early age, but preserved a little image of the Blessed Virgin, before which, every night and morning, she poured forth all the aspirations of her soul in fervent prayer.

It was no easy task for Mary O'Donnell to beset her path on the stage; for though she was very timid, and by her diffidence often spoiled months she had undergone more than any one

What battles she fought, what victories she ready to be a friend to the poor, to the weak, to No wonder, then, as she came out at the stage the orphan one, whose love for human kind is as doorway, that she felt her head hot and feverish, great as her power in her Son's kingdom; one children of the earth; one who, though being the mother of the mighty God, is still the mother. of all poor human beings.

Yes, Mary of Heaven watched over and protected this poor girl, for she had a love for her, and a hope in her.

After tea, Hugh O'Donnel went off into a small pantry adjoining the sitting-room, and, it being his bed-room, he settled himself there for of Armagh and Primate of All Iteland. Every arbeing his bed-room, he settled himself there for of Armagh and Primate of All Iteland. Every arto the farmers of this country, and they are frewheat, can by improved culture be made more proquently known to corrender their farme to the landductive, the wealth of the farmer will be increased, the night; while Mary commenced operations in the other room, and, after about five minutes' work, had completely changed an old wardrobe, or at least what appeared to be one, into a bed for herself.

Then she kneft down and prayed for nearly an hour, prayed earnestly and with her soul, for herself, for her father, and, with a faltering acherself, for her father, and, with a faltering acunderstand, the largest in Ireland, being four feet is now so highly remunerated in the States. Fecent and quivering lip, she prayed too for some one inch in height. It is of silver gilt with elegant males are more numerous than ever, and children one whom she named as Harry.

Poor girl, she seemed totally overpowered when she spoke of him, for she ceased her prayer for some time, and began to gaze fondly at a also beautifully corved. The ciborius, which is of a little diamond ring upon ber finger. Then, after some time, she recovered herself, and, finishing her prayers, went into bed and onted her candle; but she still kept looking at the Conspicuous among the carrings and and chasring; it seemed as if endowed with some magic ings on all the articles is the national empower to soothe her.

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF REV. MR. TIMEON, P.P., DUSLERY .- It is with extreme regret we have to announce the truly messpected demise of Rev. Mr. Timmon, the lately appointed P.P. Duleck. It was no later than our issue of Saturday last we announced that the rev. gentleman had been inducted into the parish, which it was to be hoped would have enjoyed the benefit of his ministry for many years—to-day it is our duty to aunounce his death! The rev. gentleman was prostrated by fever immediately after entering on the charge of the parish, and after struggling with the disease for a few days, he resigned his pure spirit into the bands of his Maker .- RIP. - Drogheda Argus.

CLERICAL CHANGES IN THAN ARCHDIOCESS - 1112 Grace the Lord Archbishop has been pleased to remove Rev. David Mylotte, from the Carney of Mount Beilew and Moylough, to co-operate with the Venerable Deon Waldron, of Cong. When we remember the stand formerly made in Jayre country against the propelytimers by that gentleman, and the triumph he gained over them on that occasion, we are satisfied that the faithful and generous flock, to whom he so realously administered for so many years, will be reconciled at the knowledge of the fact that Father Mylotte has been appointed to assist so respectable a dignitary as the Dean. In the energy and anal of Pather Mylotte we place much confidence, that he will deat firmly with Mr. Gainness and the soupers. Firmness, prudence, and zeal, can frustrate insidious attempts on the faith. With such a pastor as Dean Waldron, and such a co-operator as Rev. Mr. Mr. lotto, the enemies of Catholicity shall be foiled. -Connaught Patriot.

CLERICAL CHANGES IN THE DIOCKER OF GALWAY. -Consequent upon the death of the late deeply inmeated Father Kearney, the following changes in the administration of this diocese, have been made by the Right Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Lord Sishep of Gai-way: The Rev. James Davoren has been removed from Oranners, to be Administrator of the parish of St. Minhabas East, in this city. Rev. Mr. Davoren was succeeded at Oranizore by the Rev. John Good, C.C. The Roy. Redmond McDonsgh, C.v. has been removed to St. Nicholas Kotth, Gaiway, from Cuchteraid, to the Curacy of which parish the Rev. John Dooly, lately ordained, has been appointed .- Viadi-

Chose of the Mission at Chooks. - The holy mission of the Redemptorists was closed in the Parish Church of Grooke, on Sunday night last. church being literally crowded to exciss. that mile closing discourse was delivered by complished, and erudite gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Gloson. Towards the conclusion of the sermon. which was on the necessity of avoiding sin and the occasion of sin for the future, the holy man alluded to the departure of the Fathers on the morrow, when the vast congregation - men, women, and children -- baret into an agony of grief, and continued to weep bitterly for several minutes. The good Fathers themselves were deeply affected. This was, indeed, a most touching scene, and will not soon be forgotten by all those who had been present on this very trying occasion. On Monday morning, at nine c'clock, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mess was offered up for the repose of the souls of the deceased relatires of the parishioners; and at twelve o'clock pa house of Miss Crane Passage, where they had teen ! ing the Mission Cross in the chapel yard had hen performed on the previous Saturday morning.

Mission in Bannow. - The Mission conducted by the Oblate Fathers, in the united Parishes of Bannaw and Ballymitty, is going on very successfully. Hey after day multitudes of peritents throng around the confessionals, to disburthen their consciences of those crimes which kept them at a distance from the Heavenly Father; and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather vast crowds assemble twice each day to listen to the instructive and solid discourses of the Missionary Fathers. The venerable Parish Priest, Very Rev. P. Comb, and the assisting clergy emulate the zeal of the Missionaries, by their attendance at the confessionals. On Souday the Blessed Enerament was exposed to the adoration of the faithful, and on Monday a solome Mass for the Dead was celebrated by the Rev. J. Anderson, O.S.A. as Deacon, and the Rev. N. Crane, O.M.J., as Sub-After Mass the Rev. F. Fox pronched r beautiful sermon on the obligation and utility of praying for the souls in Pargatory. At the conclusion solemn Absolution was pronounced by the Rev. T. Ring .-- Wexford People.

GIFT TO THE MOST RET. DR. DIXOR -The manufacture of the precious metals into vessels and ornamants for temples of public worship, is a custom that has been in existence since first man began to dig them out of the earth and convert them to any use at all. The idea of dedicating to his service what we possess of greatest value, is one of the first and most natural that is suggested to our minds by the desire to pay respect and veneration to the Supreme Rven the Pagan nations of antiquity were process in the quantities of gold and silver which they used in the worship of their false gods, and in the Temple of Solomon, the very finest and purest descriptions of those metals, moulded and fashioned with all the elegance and skill that ancient art could bonst of, were used in great abundance. With the introduction of Christianity, this custom rather grew in strength than diminished. As the nations were rescued from the darkness of beathenism, and men's thoughts became olevated and purified by the divine influence of the new religion, they felt that the highest offerts of their intellects, the finest works of their skill, and what of most value that this earth contained, were due to the great Lord and Father of all, through whose mercy they had bean researed from darkness and brought into light. Hence, the finest specimens of mediaval and modern art in aculpture architecture, painting, &c, are those executed for | bably, the climar of the emigration from this coun-

and dedicated to Good service, and the most dear of the gold mith steamers left this port between Monday morning and could be brought over here and invested. With the mense quantity of valuable property—wearing aphaye been carried and moulded for the same purpose, and Saturday evening, for the United States and exception of the excellent establishment of the Rus- parel, linen, &c., contained in thirteen trunks and have been carved and moulded for the same purpose. The highest efforts of the skill and genius of the artificer in gold and silver have been employed on 82cred vessels and ornaments. Those remarks may not be out of place in noticing the magnificent gift of church plate and episcopal ornaments which Mr. Donegan, of Dame-street, has prepared for presenta- high-priced labor, and a propitious climate abroad. may serve the laborer, for production is wealth, and tion to his Grace the Most Rev Dr Dixon, Archhishop of workmanship, and with a chaste elegance of design and decoration that could only be found in the lesse, or sell their interest in them at a sacrifice, in and he will have the more means of giving employ-most superior works of art. It consists of a remon-order while a little capital is still left them, and be-ment. The profits of the last year have been conmost superior works of art. It consists of a remonstrance, ciborium, two chaices of different sizes, a crozier, a pectoral cross and chain,a basin and ewer, cruets and stand, a lunette stand, a bishops candlestick, and an archiepiscopal ring. The remonstrance is a splendid and massive piece of work. It is, we being figures in alto relieve of the Saviour, the B. St. Columba. It is surmounted by an Irish crees, unusually large size, is silver gilt, carved in tasteful as many adventurous agriculturists flocking to designs, as is also the larger chalice, which is of the same material. On the base of both are figures simi- but recently become known to these countries. The lar to those at the base of the remonstrance .-blem, the shamrock, wreaths of which are gracefully introduced among the other designs. Those three lice, are contained in one case, or rather small press, made of Irish oak, handsomely carred, with figures of Irish saints in alto relieve on the doors. The in terior is divided into compartments for the different articles, and it is lined all through with velvet. The cronier is of Irish yew, got in the valley of the Saven Churches. It is beautifully polished and righly mounted in silver. The mounting is eplendiely enamelled, and the top is set all round with precious of St. Patrick. The workmanship of the entire is in ; best inhabitants. every respect exceedingly beautiful. It can be taken into three pieces, and deposited in a bandsome portable case propered for it, such of the joinings being of ensmelled silver. The poeteral cross and chain are of the finest gold. The former is beautifully set with brilliants, and at the top is a shireconk, with a brilliant in the centre of each leaf. It is an exquisitely wreaths of shemrocks inchased round the tops. The cructs are of carved glies, silver mounted, and with a richly-carved stand. The bish placamillactick is of silver, beautifully chased, the designs belog singu larly elegant. The lunette stand, also a beautiful piece of workenauship, is of silver gilt. A mitrewhich, in style, unterial, and workmanship, will be in keeping with the the other article, and which is still to hands, will complete the gift. The spirit of princely liberality which inspired this very coatly and magnificent in ignificant prisont is corbitaly in every way worthy of the high name of the establishmen from whence it comes, as well as of its late and present proprietors, where acts of generosity and charity have been great and many, and we may

add that it will be equally worthy of the distinguish-

ed prelate who is to receive it .- Morning Nows.

There never was a feeling so universal, so deep seated, so prevailing over considerations usually supposed to be all-powerful, as that which has turned the face of every Irish man, women, and child towards America. There is not one who will not go if he can. They are only waiting on fortine, on their turn to 'the list' of some now. American relative, be it first, fifth, tenth, or twentleth in that list. This is a fact which overrides every other Irish question. The current, is every nown and visluga, every atreet, erect family, every breast, has see ia, and it is beyond the power of Governments, of laws, of priests, or politicions to do more than just ash and disturb the great tide of emigration. The Pedetal Government will have them and must nove them. It will offer any terms, even greater than those it now offers ; but men it toust, have, whether Parish Church of Crooke, on Sunday night last, directle for the war, or for the gap it leaves in all. There was an immense congregation prezent, the branches of known. But there is senreely a contage. The in the West of Ireland where the premise of the ful and well-reasoned throughout, and founded upon family, the while some and daughters, their voices and their features will fresh in memory as young and old gather round the turf fire - are not in some far Western State, sending home their heart's best wishes for the rearroa of the circle. The passage to the New World, once so formidable, has long been diverted of any speculative quality or imaginative hoe. It is not more than a veyage to Liverpool or London. Indeed, ireland is consummed. American, and America much as no Irish, than Reglish people are upt to conceive. The great majority of white population of the United Stress are at Irish descent. It is the Irish element which has long governthe policies of the Union. So like is now thewing to ike and kin to kin, with an irresicible affinity. While writers at home are angely debuting what he address was presented to those caluted man at the to be done with the Irish, they are first withing the question for themselves by a universal departure. staying during the mission. The coremony of elect- that this throws a new and singular light on the At-Lautic Royal Mail Company, If the British Government said to the frish, at We are sick of you; we can do nothing with you; we would cathor have liceland without you ; so the Great Bastern and a few other big ships will call once a week at Galway, or Queenstown, and take 5,160 of you at a time to New York,' the proceeding would be thought most start ting and equivies). The Confederates would have something to any to it; so too would Irish landlord and English taxpayers; so too would the priests; so too would even our en momiste and philanthropists. We know of no party that would have a right to be enticled, except a very few leich proprieters, who are perfectly zure that their land is good for nothing but heredule borses and grazing small cattle. It the end we suspect that every Beltish interest would be injured by such a course, were to possible or usa ectivable. But in matter of fact, this is just what we are doing. On a vidica ous presence of a terr bags of letters and the latest telegrance, both of which will be always anticipated are are subodizing big ship to put into Calzey, and entry off, every time, in effect to a foreign country, the better peri of a thousand young much healthy British entirets, never to see Ireland again. In the coals of war the living treight of the Adrianic is worth, for more than the ships lately solved in the Mersey. Even that, however, is a trifling consideration communed to the incularly by results to this country, who Bogiand, to Ireland itself, to the whole Burne, to its domestic operations and its ferriga in day. There are those who rejoice in this Exadus. We wish it God speed ! but or all the principles of goalst and political philosophy it must be considered a misfortune. Grant that it comest be belood; grant that it averis or postpones some impositate authoyances; grant that, is we really don't know what to do with the people, they are welcome to take care of themselves and dispuse of themselves in what way they please; but that is only the case of an unmanageable con, which is a mistortune, even when the cause of our grief relieves us from further auxieties. Who will not re proach himself when this is the conclusion of a long embarrassment. We have not been able to manage this child of ours. It is betaking itself to America. Well, we shall have less trouble for the

The Expos - The past week has witnessed pro-

future! If we could grow old and apathetic, we

should, in a dull way, be all the more comfortable

fer it; but not so if we remin our youthful symps.

thies - London Times.

and Saturday evening, for the United States and Canada; conveying about 1500 souls, and these almost exclusively belonging to the working classes. The inducements to emigrate still continue the same -discontent, uncertainty of a return for labor, and low wages at home, contrasted with cheap land, The first and last mentioned are the chief attractions lord at a premium, when they hold them under the land will be rendered more remunerative to him, fore it may be exhausted by another bad season, they may take it with them across the Atlantic, and there invest it to advantage. The young men, who now constitute about a moiety of the emigrants, propose devoting themselves to manual labor, which carvings on the pedestial and base, those on the base muster pretty strong at each embarkation, in most cases accompanying their parents. Indeed, the re-Virgin, St. Patrick, St. Laurence, St. Bridget and union of Irish families (that have been for years separated by the ocean) in the United States appears to be taking place most extensively, while there are North America, as though it were some El Dorado, counties in Ireland which contribute the largest quota to the stresm are Tipperary and Limerick, Clare and Kerry. The emigration from Cork has the people, the young men and the young women, almost ceased, and the numbers going from Kerry has somewhat decreased during the past few weeks, articles, the remonstrance, ciberium, and large chase but the exodus from the other counties we have named still continues unabated .- Cark Herald,

THE CALWAY PACEST STATION. - The packets are plying very regularly between Galway and America and each ship that leaves our port carries with it the full complement of passengers. When this general exodus will cease Heaven only knows. It is very evident something must be done to assure the public mind that the chances of being able to fight enamelled, and the top is set all round with precious the battles of life in this country will improve, stones. Within the crook is a small silver gilt figure otherwise the country will soon be thinned of its of St. Patrick. The workmanship of the entire is in best inhabitants. Not only must the landlord classes make every endeavour to improve the state | a demand for is, too there is a drain upon the popuof the small farmers, but the government must deal liberally with this country in the way of granting loans for public works, and aiding in developing our vast natural resources. We expected we should have ere this had the pleasure of announcing the commencement of the great works for the improvefinished article. The archiepiscopal ring is also of ment of our bay. We believe we shall soon be in a the finest gold, with a large and costly amethyst. The position to do so, as negotiations are being conductsmatter challes is of of polished silver, and is elegant- ed, which, we believe, will end favorably by removing the laborer is paid in green-backs, but they are are of the same nuterial highest neliable neliable metable metable metable in the way of the loan being available to procure for him supplies of food and are of the same nuterial highly neliable metable. are of the same material, highly polished, with granted by Government for the construction of the pier and breakwater. That once overcome, the Graving Dock Company will go to work at once .-What an salvantage it would be to Galway to have appear to some parties that this is not a subject for so much money expended as would necessarily be me to direct your attention to, but I am of a con laid out in the town by the construction of these trary opinion; I think it is peculiarly my province works. And the local prosperity which their com- to draw your attention to the reasons why people pletion would lead to is far more important. only would Galway be then in reality a Packet will be riolation of the law. It would be much bet-Station, but the probability is we should soon see secoral other lines of steamers leaving our harbour, We pessess the geographical position - of that we cannot be deprived -and we shall yet reap all the advantages that belong to it. Several trades and manufactures would spring into life in our ancient city, which have now no existence among us. So much, therefore, depends upon the loan being granted by Government for the erection of the pier and breakwater, that it cannot be wondered the public anxiety is so great on the point, and that the delay and disappointment have occasioned too much pubhe grambling. Those works ought long since to have been constructed by the Government, and they would have been so but for the carrow feelings of jealousy with which the rise of Calway is considered by a few interested Liverpool merchants. Until those fichings of localism are abandoned, and until Galway is considered as much an integral portion of the United Kingdom as linlyhead and Portland, there will not be that general actisfaction in the country which ought to exist. - Galway Plulicular.

ARROW AND RESIDENTIAN IN TERRESENS. - At the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for the county of Tipperary. Mr. Sergeant Howiev delivered in charge to the Grand Jury, of which the Free Press says:-

"It was a sound and beeld commentary on the present state of things existing in Ireland thought na extensive and as lengthened on experience as is

possessed by any judicial functionary in the land." The learned judge said : -"Wahin not a large circle from the place in which I sat, from the month of July last, it appears that at the Tipperary side of the Sair, in this locallity, fourteen cases of arson have occurred; buching of hay, of houses, stables, &c ; there have been four cores of aroon at the Co. Waterford side of the Sair, and which may be included in the circle I have already described. I am sorry to say that of the fourteen cases which occurred in this county, there are only two in which the parties have been made amenable and in the twelve other cases the persons who perpetrated the offences have not been dis The number of those cases taking place covered. within a few months has naturally created a deep interest and a great enalety in the locality. It could scarcely be otherwise; the safety of property, of une's hours to be so invaded by incendiaries, and the secrear of the crime evidenced by not baving the guilty parties brought to justice, induce a feeling of insecurity and anriety which has disturbed the people of all classes in this locality. It has reached ench on extent, and now, from the facility accorded the press of heralding such matters, and the intercourse which has been created by means of the press, not alone in this country, but throughout Ragiand, that the alarm has been taken by some per sous, and in Rugiand the insurance companies, in consequence of those fires, of the insecurity of property, the fever, the mania that has arisen for the destruction of property, have refused to insure, not alone farm produce, but even the usual insurance of buildings, &c. I mention these matters to show you how offences of this kind affect a community. It is not confined to the mere injury that has been done, but there are other inconveniences which are very much to be deployed. I will not say how it comes that such a number of cases have occurred within so brief a period, but I will montion to you a circonstance which may help you to a solution of what may be the cause of the incendiary system outrage which has spring up in this locality. Upon making esquiries, I discovered that, on the 9th of last August, a notice, which I will read to you, was posted on the pier of the Chapel of Cammonsfield it was as follows : - " Take Notice, any farmer allowing mowers in this field can't count himself safe, not the man who goes to mow; but let him loave it to respers, or by may rue it." This notice shows that at that time there was a suspicion that a short out, as it were would be made to get in the crops by mowing, and there were persons who imagined their interests would be injured by the intraduction of improved agricultural implements. You will obsurve the terms of the notice and that the period was that of the barvest operations, and from these facts you can draw your own conclusions. It is singular how ignorant those persons are who think they can thus put a stop to the improvements of the age, or that receive will stand still, and that improvements in implements will not be effected because such may interfere with labor. The poor and laboring class have more interest in this country

after all the improvement in agricultural implements if an acre of land which produces twelve barrels of siderably trained after the last three seasons, and if the farmers have not the money they cannot expend it in labor; the laborer thereby suffers, but the more comfortable the farmer is, the better for the laborer. No doubt the laborers' wages in this country are on an unsatisfactory footing-I believe the average price of labor rates at one shilling per diem, but that s not a reality; if we remember how variable the climate is, and take into consideration broken days, we find that sum reduced, to four or five shillings per week, and that is not a state of things calculated to make the laboring man contented. The time will some, - and I have no doubt but that in some places it has already been experienced, when the labor will be found to be very scantily supplied, for the people of this country are flying from their homes, not only the poor laborers, but the very germ and spring of who should be the fathers and mothers of the future population of this country-they are shaking the dust from their shoes and going to seek after for tune in a land running with rivers of blood, amongst a people tearing each other to pieces smid all the horrors of civil war - they are leaving by thousands to face the dangers of that land. I have been making enquiries into this matter, and have been surprised at the intimate knowledge displayed by the peasantry of matters and things in America. constant stream of correspondence is maintained; every cottage and hamlet in the country has sent thither some of its inhabitants; they write home they are paid 62, and 73, per day for labor; there is lation. I ask, why do you go, perhaps to be drafted into the army, but they reply there is no fear of that so long as they do not take citizens' papers, for until then they were not liable to conscription. I meation this to show you how familiar the peasantry at e with those things, and from all I could learn I beliave that the next few months the emigration from Ireland will be still vastly increased. In America, available to procure for him supplies of food and clothing; and the great difficulty he has to contend against is that he has to pay 50 per cent to discount that paper to procure maney to send home. It may Not are discontented, for where there is discontent there ter that measures should be devised for the prevention of crime and the preservation of the peace than opportunities should occur for the punishment of

sells and the Malcomsons, we have scarcely any manufactures in the South of Ireland, and if agri-

culture so continues to decrease, it will cease to be

a fund from which the laborer can be paid. But

offenders." There is some reason to believe that the threatening notices so often reported are not always the productions of Ribandmen or Rockites, but that they are concocted by the parties to whom they are addressed, for the purpose of attracting to themselves a certain local notoriety. An instance of this line is suicidal. He sees too well that even at a pice occurred in Westmeath, where, on the morning of the 11th instant, a missive of this character was even while we do nothing in return for our revenues found posted on the residence of a man named Neil, on the estate of the Earl of Longford, at Knockerville, within five miles of Mullingar. It contained the threats usual in such documents, with a rade figure of a coffin attached. A second letter of the same nature was found similarly posted on the morning of the 23ed instart. The pelice, having some doubt as to whether Neil himself might not be the writer, accrebed his house and found copies of the letters, a portion of the figure of a coffin, and bay and makes a headlong charge on his assailant paper of the same description as that on which the Ali you say is true but it is your fault, not one, is letters were written. Helt was accested, and remanded for farther investigation of the case.

INCENDIAMEN IS THE COUNTY OF DUBLIS. -- On Saturday night about 11 o'clock the dwelling-house and hayrick of a farmer, named Patrick McDonald, residing at Kilbarrek, near Rabeny, were discovered to be on fire. By the exertions of the police and the country-people, about one-half of the house was Suspicion having attached to John Entellelor, a former cervant of M Donald's, searth was made, and he was arrested last night, near Baldoyle, and brought before the bench of magistrates at Raheny this day, when informations were received against him, and he was fully committed for trial. When arrested, he had on his person a pirtal, nowder, ballets, and caps, and also a box of matches. -Evening Mail.

The Canway Line. - The Adriatic has started on another voyage across the Atlantic. She arrived in Galway, from Liverpool, on Monday night, after a plied to this proper purpose, were made a protedious passage, owing to the fog. Immediately on shameless rapine, and the few scattered Protestanter arrival the mells, consisting of 23 sacks, were Olergy throughout the realm had to struggle for the put on board, and she started with 701 passengers, means of subsistence amongst dangerous neighbor leaving 50 behind who could not be accommodated. The Caiway people are, it is said, exerting them-them. The reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth selves about providing a graving dock, and a large [Ireland were a scene of plunder, war, tumult, an sum of money has been subscribed in the town for the purpose.-Pott.

Muznes in Tirresary .- On Priday, 23rd instant, John Kelly, who resided in Kilfaida, distant about two and a half miles from Borrisokane was made the object of one of the most harrible and strocious murders committed in this locality or district for the last twenty years. Whist returning from Borrisohane, where, it appears, the poor man was transacting some little business up to nine o'clock at night at the Eoghridge, better known to come as Pos'sbrige, distant from this town about one mile and a half, and one from his own residence, where latterly he eked out a minerable existance with a beloless family, he was killed by some person or persons unknown. The head was terribly disfigured by some awful weapon, the brain protending in many places, and presenting a sight once seen never to be forgot-Convenient to where the fool dead was perpetrated a stone was found by the police having clotted blood and hair on it, which shows cost it must, in all probability, be the nwful weapon used. The stone weighs about two ponnas, and is 13 inches long, and is quite sharp at both ends. It is certain ly a terrible weapon, and shows on the part of the assassin some premeditation. The body was then thrown into a deale a few yards from the bridge, where the deceased in the pangs of death seems to have worked hard from the way the opposite banks appeared to be clawed. The police are busily on the alert, and, I hope, will succeed in leading the case to light. On this day, Sunday, there was an isquist beld on the body, but nothing addaced to lend to the arrest of the assa ssin .- Irish Times Correspondent.

Duntin, Oct., 28 .- Five most respectable looking persons were placed in the dock of the Commission Court yesterday to take their trial on a charge of robbery. Their names are Arthur Robert Tisdall, Eliza Tisdall, his wife, Sarah Nesbitt, Margaret Cuuningham, and Bedelia French-Mrs. Tisdall's three sisters. There were also arraigned with them two servants, named Mary Kellayhy and Catherine than they imagine. Ours is an agricultural country; we have feareely any manufactures. No doubt peculiar. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Maria Buckland, the tilling of hand is decre sing every day, and the came from New South Wales (where her husband demand for labor is consequently lessened; it would resides) to this co ntry about four months ago, and then be very desirable if, in this country which in the month of July she took lodgings in Mr. Tis-POBSCESSES BO many facilities for manufacturing pur- dall's house, No. 5, Ontario-terrace, in the Rath-

and dedicated to God's service, and the most beauting try, through Queenstown. No less than five ocean poses, some of the superabundant wealth of England mines townships. She brought with her an im. packing cases. She remained at Mr. Tisdall's for six weeks, and during that time she missed a quantity of goods, among which were several silk dresses,-On the first of September she was obliged to go to London, and then the female prisoners commenced a wholesale plunder of her effects. Her boxes were broken open, and dresses, tablecloths, slicers, &c., carried off to the pawnbroker's while pieces of silk and satin were consigned to two dressmakers, to be made into robes for the plunderers. After 12 days Mrs. Buckland returned, and put the matter into the hands of the detectives. On the officers proceeding with Mrs. Buckland to search Mr. Tisdall's house, Mrs. Tisdall flew at the prosecutrix, struck her a dreadful blow in the face, and threw several things at her. A great number of duplicates were found in the houses of the prisoners, who lived near each other, and the officers succeeded in recovering the greater portion of the stolen property-about £200 worth. The defence set up was that Mrs. Buckland had either given the articles as presents to the iemale prisoners, or in payment of an alleged debt .-Judge Keogh, in charging the jury, observed that the two defences contradicted each other, and the stoten property was too large and valuable to ear. port either ground. There being no evidence against Mr. Tisdall, he was discharged, as were also the two servants, who had only taken the goods to the pown office by direction of their respective mistresses. The four remaining female prisoners were four guilty and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labor. They fainted on hearing the getence - Times Dublin Cor.

WHY THE REFORMATION PAILED IN IRRLAND. - To.

Protestant Rishop of Killaloe, the Right Rev. 1-Fitzgerald, has recently delivered a charge to Li Clergy. His Lordship tells them that the attack made on the Established Church in Ireland are sea. ly directed against all Established Churches, and that the Irish Establishment is selected to hear the brunt of the first onset, because it is regarded as the weakest and least defensible. He says that at present the popular cry against the Protestant Church in Ircland is, that it has failed, in its proper office as a Missionary Church, to convert the Irish people ! Protestantism. And, no doubt, that is the popular view in the country, in the press, and in Parliament It is the burthen of the formidable song which the Times has taken up against the Irish Church. You don't give value for the money, says the Tree There is a great expenditure, and the returns are inadequate. There is nothing to show for the out'as says the Times; and the great commercial organ of a great commercial people insists with cruel pertion city upon this point, well knowing it to be the most damaging and telling. The Protestant Bishop : Killaloe, feeling himself brought to bay, fairly term on his assailants. He does, indeed, for one moment daily with a couple of subterfuges, and just hims a a couple of excuses. But his good sense forbide his to contend, with any earnestness, that the Irist Protestant Church would have done all that could be required, if it had not been for "the difficulty getting a patient hearing in Parliament for the Edis which at various times have been brought forward for improving its efficier; and though he cannot refrain from just hinting that if, as is sometimes said the grand fault of the Church of Ireland is, that it is the irritating grievance of the Roman Catholic pcpulation, improving its efficiency (i.e., making it still more formidable to the heads of the Roman Catheli, Church) would be an old mode of curing that griev lance; his instincts warn him from adopting a defeace it would never do to argue :- We are a nuisano but if we attempted to earn them by work, we should become intolerable. Our only excuse for taking the money is, that we make no attempt at doing the had consequences of our existence; but if we tried to work and to obtain results, we should set the country in a fiame, and exasperate the population past endurance. Having therefore glanced to the right and to the left, and seeing no practicable casles on either side, the Bishop, as we said, is brought to the Episcopal nurwer. That the great body of the fresh people have not been converted to Protestation ism is, indeed, an undeniable fact, but, we, as, the irish Church, are not to blame. It has been Eag-land's fault. 'If at the time of the Reformation the power of the English Government had been the same wise and moderate (1) measures, hadhere as were adopted there, there can be no resectable doubt that the mass of the Irish population could have been brought into conformity with the new system even more easily than in England But, the Bishop says: - The cases of the two courtries were very widely different. The greater par of Ireland was a wild and semi-savage country held only at the best in a nominal or precurious legiance to the English Crown, and even to the etent within which it was impossible to establish to Reformed Church effectually in this country, mad less was done then might have been done for such purpose. The Church revenues, instead of being and with hardly anyone willing or able to prote: rebellion. It is surely not altogether surprises that the teaching of the Protestant Clergy show have accomplished little during such a period. I far as we can understand the Bishop's argument, is this :- He assumes that the Irish people were more averse, but rather less averse than the English to change their religion; and on that assumption he argues that if the English Government had been able to establish the Reformation in Ireland by mile ly and moderately hanging, drawing, quartering imprisoning, banishing, and stripping of their property only as many Irish Catholics as they did Sa lish Catholies, the Protestent Church in Irela would have had a fair chance; provided only the the Church revenues had not been squandered, at that the Protestant Clergy had not been left unper tected to struggle for the means of existent amongst dangerous neighbors. - Tublet.

NEW Species or Poraro. - The introduction of new species of potato is a great agricultural fact no light interest both to growers and consumers. Last week Mr. Gilbert Mulligan, of Bantridge. warded to our office a hamper of the finest potate that we have seen for many a day - certainly us qualled in our remembrance since the very best! riod of the 'good old times' of the potato crep. They are raised from American seed brought hem! the blockade-runners, and have been named ' Coafe derates.' In shape they greatly resemble the 102 almost nuknown but once-favorite 'ash leaf lit neys,' being a long oval with flat sides. The tire immense, most of those in the sample lot sent ! weighing a pound each, and the quality, when called, is excellent - Belfust Korthern Whig.

THE HARVEST IN CLARE. - The correspondent the Muncter News writes : - The rains have done calculable damage to the crops in all parts of Class The corn cannot be housed, nor the hay reserv from rain. The latter is rotting on the fields. & the former in some instances germinating, the beet ful result of fermentation, caused by excessive well ture. Hay will be high in price in some lucalit this year Those who know that barvest operation in Clare are rather late, especially along the wester coast will not suppose there is any exaggeration this statement.

It is rom red Judge Ball will retire, and the torney-General will succeed to the Judicial Bene-

During the past week, a few days before her death. Miss Mary M'Daniel, sister to Capt M Daniel, R N . J.P., and Chairman of the Town Commissioners, Kinsale was, by the grace of God, received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. T. Scannell, R.C.C. Notwithstanding this, the funeral, which took place on Friday last was attended by the Protestant clergyman, permission to attend it having been refused by Captain M'Daniel to the Roman Catholic Clergyman - Cork Examiner.

The last accounts from Ireland of the potato crop state that a fair crop will probably be saved as the disease is not extending.

The Cork Examiner says, the average monthly emigration from Gork, at this period of the year, may be calculated at from 4000 to 5000.

EMIGRATION DURING OCTUBER .- The return of emi grations from the port of Liverpool for October show great increase over the previous month and the same month of last year. The number of vessels which sailed under the act was 47, carrying 10,583 passengers. This number is increased to 11,110 by the number of cabin passengers. In October, 1862, the number of passengers was 4962, showing an increase in October, 1863, of about 7000. The chief current of course was to the United States, the numbers to the principal points of emigration being-United States, 7035; Canada, 606; Queensland, 275; New South Wales, 744, and Victoria 239.

In raply to a numerously signed address from the Peers and landowners of the county of Galway, expressing indignation at the pattry act of revenge on the part of Lord Leitrin, in closing the hotel at Masin against the Vice-regal party, Lord Carlisle says :-Any want of hospitality was certainly the last concounty of Galway. I have only to regret that I to notice the occurrence to which you refer more seriously than might otherwise have been necessary.'

GAY Seldien Boys, - We notice many Canadian Frenchmen in our streets wearing soldiers' clothing. They have received in bounty an amount of money they never dreamed of possessing, and are rather lavish in its expenditure. Several carriage loads of them in high glee passed our office yesterday, singing, as near as we could make out the 'Marsellaise Hymn, their caps decorated with streaming bunches of red, white and blue ribands -Belfast Journal.

A new telegraph line is about to be laid connecting Great Britain and Ireland, and embracing the principal towns of both countries. The wires are already being Ivid down on the Western Road. The Irish portion of the line is being constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Fagan, agent for the company. This company will work under the system invented by Chevaller Bonelli, by which, according to the testimony of the Electrician, from 450 to 500 messages per hour may be despatched. If our information be correct, this system will effect an immense reduction in the price of telegraphing. -Cork Examinar.

Five stordy and good-natured young Irishmen were fined at Sligo sessions recently, for having helped to get the wislow Margaret Lyuch's corn in on a Sunday. The weather had been wet for a long time, and the magistrates expressed their regrets at at being obliged to impose a fine, which they made as light as the law allowed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sr. Maur's, Moodfields, On Sunday evening, October 25th, the Rev. D. Gilbert, D.D., commenced a course of lectures on the "Development of Species some in Evention, Sec. as trey are new course to a security, and there is the following the second skull for shall, and there for that they town could progress into them. Even Direct, by the Pederal sleep of whit, Knarrage, eight many, two Commanded by Captain White it Queryle, or Queryle of the Georgia, Confedential to be supposed wheth which detailed a relief of increasing that which said to be in that which said to be in that weign

My of Landon the efficied senores for the last year ! Mande the rest Ruleway wives 1,104; ransway husbande, 2.849; m with pass no legally divorced, 197; per of, happy, 12.

Pretence of a trial trip. It turned out that it was the other race, El Monagusic (the Victory) was temportority taken out of Moses. Laird's large graving at their stirb anding works, made a single tora in the river, with the aid of tug boats, and then mar to enter the graving dock | El Tousson remains is the Great Plost, with workenen still on board.— The Standard of Toursday morning says:—We mentioned yesterday that the Government had become alarmed lost the eteam rams at Liverpool should force their way out of the Mersey in definice of their orders of detention. It now appears that they have given orders to stop the works in progress on coard them altogether, and on Tuesday evening Mr. Laird was reluctantly compelled to discharge all. the men employed in their construction.

LORD CLYDS AND GREERAL VINOY. - The French | ped her arms firmly down by her sides, my assiststanding the jealousies produced by rivalry in war continue to this day. The feeling which existed between Sir Colin Campbell and General Vinoy was of the strongest character. Sir Colin, when in command of the troops posted on the right flank, and front of Balaklava during the winter of 1854 5, was literally slept in his clothes, booted and spurred for Brigade Vinor, with their hard, energetic, vieux moustache d'.dfrique, were ever to be depended on, and so he ceased to be solicitous for his left. " As long as Vincy is there, I am all right," It was on the occasion of the memorable reconnaissance in the snow-storm early in 1855, however, that his feelings towards his brother-in-arms warmed into friendship It may be remembered it was arranged by the allied generals that a joint reconnaissance should be made at dawn on the 24th of March of the Russian position along the lines of the Tchernaya, and orders were sent accordingly to Sir Colin to move from his lines and undertake the task, assisted by a powerful tingency to which I could expect to be exposed upon French corps from the plateau. At night came on the soil of Ireland; nor could I doubt the high spirit a fall of snow, and the French general sent over to of loyalir which pervades the genial and generous Lord Raglan to say that, in consequence of the state as steady as a rock. The knob was pressed, the of the weather, he had resolved to postpone the at-secret shutter did its duty; and when the picture thought myself bound, in my representative capacity | tempt, and had sent instructions to General Vnoy and the other brigadier not to leave camp. Aides were sent from the English head-quarters to inform Sir Colin the design was abandoned, but they did not reach his tent till long after the column had been marched off into the storm by its impatient commander, and in their search after it they only fell in with one of their staff, who was galloping wildly through the snow, and greatly excited by the spectre of Coracks seen through the drift. It was evident that Sir Colin, depending on the assistance of the French, whom he supposed to be marching on his left, might be very seriously compromised if he fell in with the Russians in force; but the last thing he would have dreamed of doing was to send to any French general on earth for heip. A staff officer at last made out Sir Colin, just as it had become evident the expedition must fail, for they had tumbled on some Russian pickets who had roused up the whole force, and advance on an invisible but ensured terms to indicate his sense of the conduct by which his command had been exposed to such risk of disaster. But, sir, continued the officer, 'when General Vinoy heard you had started, he at once pur his brigade in motion, and he is now pressing forward as hard as he can to your assistance. He said he would take on himself all responsibility. Sir Colm slapped his thigh ex itingly. 'There'' said he; I knew it; General Vinoy is a soldier-General Vinoy is a gentleman! I knew I could trust him, no matter what happened.' The fact was, however, we believe, that an officer, without Lord Clyde's knowledge, had represented to the French General that the English column might be in danger, and that at once, though ordered not, determined to move to his wid. The force returned re infects, but Sir Colin continued the intimacy of his brother-inarms. There were points of resemblance in the true, and Pre-adamite Men; or, the Urigin, Age, and soldier-like, simple natures of the men. Among Unity of the Human Race. The church was dense-various tokens of good will which passed between is crowded, and the attention of the vast and ence them was a pistol given by Sir Colin to Vinoy. At A Markingsiak Hoax, -On Frilay last, a very testified to their interest in the subject and their full the ensist of the Malakoli, as Vinoy related to his unusing affair occurred in Banff. About a month appreciation of the ability of the lecturer. Dr. Gil-friend, that pistol saved his life; it did more perhaps ago, an advertisement appeared in our volumes, bort, in this first lecture, gave a complete and mas- | than ther, for Vinoy, fresh from the breach, had terly overthrow to the principles advocated chiefly strambled on a mound inside the work, and was distering the hely state of matrimony provided be could by Professor Buxley, and showed their unter opposi- recting his men, when a Russian officer dusted at | go: a woman suitable in every respect, and who betion to science and to the facts of physiology and bim from a casemate, and was about to cut him bades being everything that a good wife ought to be anatomy, as well as of morality religion, and com- down, just as a backt from the English pistol passed | from a little of the 'needfel' at her own disposal. As men sense, and his failure in attempting to institute through his brain. Afterwards, and Viney, your raight have been supposed, the would-be Ecception a family likeness between even and the Authropeid | pistof spoke again, and did good service. We came was not allowed to pine in solicule or to waste his apply. He proved on the authority of Professor Owen apan the aires of a magazine. I taid the Resolan menes is advertising, the subject being at once the and of Professor II divid, that the Authropoid upon engineer efficient that if he did not show me at once her, up by some wags in this quarter, and the corres bound reas, was much greater than between the handless in its world. For Rossian and related to; and as there solitor a ship on being between the him, and are from the mine? When had Clyde translated by a good jank, so Mary having builed her even thought to see views of Professor handles were to France, be went with Vanny to Vicay, and hack with a precisive of ATS - cash down at sight a limited, yet on reschool ried and religious pround I to- inter got by a charming banquet of Crimena I the part cape select it, and sho had him

parsies min from the dethopoid spec. The less burston mer with his commencer. The Grangia is

asturmlists, in illustration of his comarks and his Yaw Passyon artise enough rite Taravia . I bepower to allow the excrement their reason (which he the purpose for which she had been brought that go thoroughly commonded, to every them on to the sale and, families so I sin in 'reading faces,' I new a c atit teat, whereas connects over these two years, correct case. Studdy, than, says i, seeing off the Volumy, and Palme, tears soom a sensitive of reach - con, and thought have simultaneously that are not as of the surnous and the surnous and the surnous of the surnous and the surnous may readle nor belt so quice that the names and hill hour that rands is has present appearance. So to indeed an over. Intimating my a tention of give one who had men a accura Lolling fatter Juni region of east ha for vacadity, Betsle's eyes twin | Egint, and of the train at 10 plan, would have forused, and finding the movesting of such an adjunct, | we are defeated to fact with the morning train The Binnesance Street Bone - The Liverpool incline was larged procuring one with a heavy from the Seath - Roughthire Journal. Daily Courier says to Co Monday, them was a se-port that the prema rams herely bring in the threat float, at Birkenhand, and slaped out in the fog on based weil—not the least matter was perceptible; but when the ground glass had been removed, and the dark slide inserted in his place. Bees, who had acquired a knowledge of the roution of the business, on observing the cap removed from the lens. sufficienty three around her head with an exclama-"end into the dock nomin, the rado course having tion concerning "This flees that was kittlin" her som performed to another another vissel nuder re- nose. During eight or nine trials the same game was played. It was either 'thir flees' that tickled her at the critical moment, or it was an observation by her that she thought a side view of her face would look better (accompanying the observation with a corresponding movement) or, when a side view was attempted, a corresponding movement to the front, with a remark that, after all, the front; view would be the best. I could stand it no longer; so, after preparing a plate, I called a couple of constables to nome to my assistance, in order that her

journals, which refer in terms of satisfaction to the antis stood behind and held her head and shoulders proof of affection given by Lord Clyde to his friend as firmly as possible. The plate was exposed; but, General Vicoy, may not be aware that, notwith- during these five seconds, her face had undergone a series of contortions so hideous that ! retreated to during the Crimes, many solid friendships were my dark room considerably crest-fallen, and when founded between the officers of both armies, which the result was developed, it showed a picture so truly extraordinary that language would utterly fail to describe it. Bess was conqueror once more. It now became evident to me that prisoners were not at all ambitious of having their portraits taken, and that, seeing so far as I had gone, both coaxing and acutely Sensible of the importance and danger of his force had been resorted to without success, it now command, and for a long time after the attack of only remained for me to try what cunning would October 25th lived in constant apprehension of a effect; for, not only was the governor extremely sudden movement against his lines, more especially anxious to have some prints of the girl for distribu-on the low ground between his left and the French tion among some of the other officers, but, 'worse corps posted in front of Kadikoi and Karani. He to feelings proud,' my failures in pourtraying a black-eyed demure young lassic, were the subject of long cold winter nights; but after a time he found made. After some hours' cogitation, followed by a that, quick as he might be, his allies were quite as day's work of a mechanic, I was again in the field, lively; that the Zouaves of Cler, and the men of the | with my black-eyed enemy sitting before the camera as innecent-looking as possible. The camera was uncapped and standing in its place; on the top of it rested my hand carelessly, one finger, unseen by her, being in contact with a little brass knob, which very slightly projected from the top. 'Now, Bess,' says I, 'I intend once more to try and take your portrait; but, before we begin, I want to see it you can hold your head steadier to day than you did formerly. Bess, little thinking that the focussing had been all adjusted before she was brought out and that at that moment there was a sensitive plate in the camera waiting only the touch of the finger on the brass knob aforesaid-which in reality was a trigger throwing open a secret shutter inside the camera - not dreaming of this arrangement, Bess sat was developed it displayed a magnificent negative, sharp and clear. Various mechanical and even electrical contrivances were subsequently brought to bear on the principle of a secret exposure. Several of these contrivances answered their purpose most admirably, especially the electric one, which, by means of a wire passing up the stand and in contact with the camera, enabled me to expose the plate from inside of my dark room. It is now six weeks since I began operations as just detailed, and I have modified my original opinion about prisoners objecting to the taking of their portraits. Although there are or two who-like Bess-strongly object, I find the generality are rather proud of the distinction. For instance, 'Slushy Bob,' a fellow with a most uncomprensising face, was particularly desirons of being 'taken off,' and actually requested that his own cluthes might be removed from the stors-room in order that he might be taken in propria persona. This suggested to me a pregnant hint, that for purtrenched enemy was impossible. The het bloed of poses of identification there was little use of taking the old soldier was aroused, and be used no meating on birds in gao! costume; and acting on this, and gnol birds in gaol costume; and acting on this, and by holding out as an inducement for good behaviour, the taking their portraits in their own clothes, we have sucreeded in interesting the prisoners to such on extent that at present there is ac unity a competicton who should be taken. One most troublesome disperado, in for a burglery, has most humbly peti-tioned that a copy of his portrait might be sent to his mother, premising - in the event of complying with his request -- that for the future term of his stay with us we will not be troubled with any acts of insubordination on his part. - British Journal of Photography.

A ship belonging to a gentleman named Heaven sailed from the port of Greenock recently for Canade, with a cargo of coals. Before she left, it was ascertained that the owner had not sent down suffihis clerk by the order, 'Telegraph to Heaven for more coals.

wherein the advertiser set forth his intention of enalmitted, yet an jeycholcrical and religious pround) has inter part of a charming brinquet of Crimean. The poor copenity once sensel it, as a mount non-we can move field the theory of the arrivation of officers in all board at 10 was passing through Paris. However, fight and dry at the Banif ard Macdaif man from the ape. In support of these statements of Vincy reminds me of the all soldiers of the Empire Religious on Friday evening. According to be addreded Crawford and Qualrefuger. Colog back whom first to know in my portry days, and buston is previous transgement. Many was duly waiting the received of appears of the filters were a law for the statements. The first war all the arrival of the interval, accompanied by a rather remains of appears the control of the filters. The first war and the filters were a previous transgement. The first war, all the arrival of the interval. years ago. On a Characteristic process the ply in his hand, or not thun away with riving the all though usually invariating in a shorting-jacket and same in fronting form as may are improved by the constant of Same in Same in Same in the constant in a suit many in begriops, appeared on this occasion to a suit more in kieriar wite her pretentions - viz. a perk-me but and vail brown clock, and savin diese amply diapend ed by evicating. A recognition baring taken place, Stary expressed great pleasure at his arrival. Said ale. 'I was afraid you would not come; did you not expect to meet say home? 'Ay del I, 'said he, in re-oly, 'bit edidon corport to new sic a sound'-referring strictures upon Profesci. Healey's committantially gen operations on a good-looking young picktheories, and moved that the old this given to man
generations on a good-looking young picktheories, and moved that the old this given to man
generations on a good-looking young pickpocket, terminarly known as 'Presh Bess,' whom I have statled a trail. He angely shock her off, en
all bord of the Grention' was justify the one. Her was snaked to make No. I in our album they are not one of the crowd as fast
potation constrained to the first plane. Bess, when incomes into the good and secred on a look of the contract. to the crowd. Mary, by this time, had spixed a hold he addressed the your ware, and legged of them which in front of the amove, but at once on the its progressme of the evening School on either tide to was palied along in the direction of Banff, the crowd , ching him with that and mad - heating mission of principles beeing to receive which are was described on towarding our fictives tion. The ring the risk at their might. On each stained on towarding our fictives tion the log content and their might be wisely hept or own council ing the loyal Cale field, the year right tree hencel are unfeasible, the fit rights will also be wrong — The place being prepared, and everything useds, I away from his tornectors. But a number throughed wiver from his commentors. But a number throused Becausity, he received it another e of the maillions or joined on her the necessity of sitting quite said of the him, and it was resolved to get a beight of the attacks made to we clay again Haly Scripture, and when I tell her to du so. The faithfully provided chief; then gentlemen being connected into the pines of criteris, be oring with their die ultimatum et the runking, that if he presented imposts the conties tion, its present apportante are disposed under a real strike as rices, aready confillations rices, and to slide | would ve me an end, out otherwise he would be pullwill be derived to the general consideration of the transfer news and consideration of the Theory of the Direction in Francisco of the Section in Francisc that the sight of the round glass leaking at ber that | v. in him and it continued, such a damage the fast Allogishment more workers, 17.3 by the highest the control of the

> What is to be done with the Great Bestern is by no beaut a sertied question. A shareholder weites to the Times that nothing but fallure will result from patting this marine Frankenstein upon the Indien line. To place her there will involve her carrying 10 000 tons of coal, which will sink ber to a 10.5 draught of water, and render her paddles perfee 'e prefess, and greatly reduce ber speed. accombodier believes that the procent liabilities really mount to £150,000, and that before another year has passed that som will have increased to £250,-000. He therefore advises that the ship shall be sold, whereby the old shareholders may have something out of their beavy loss, and a new company will be able to carry on the management of the ship without being incumbered, with a paralyzing incubus

The Sunday Times states that legal proceedings are being taken against Sir R. Peel for assault, in head might be kept steady by force. Maying strap- connexion with the Tamworth election.

of debi.

lowing put to him by a enony Scot: -! Are you ing for liberty? Secondly, if you are fighting for emancipation, are you not fighting against that con-stitution, and how do you condemn the seceding South? In reply, he said that was a trap for a Scotchman to set him worthy of his ingenuity, - but And he avoided any reply by essaying to prove that the constitution 'recognized slavery as a fact but not as a doctrine.'- Montreal Gazette.

Sir G. Grey issued instructions calculated to prevent the rowdy riots which disgrace Guilaford on to Uncle Sam than 100,000 valuateers to his acmy if Guy Fawkes Day; but the 'roughs' threatened to be would shut of entirely and she dately the supply Secretary, being informed of the facts, resolved that weeks together, and many an aborte and abrin can very free comment by my brother officers, and bets the law abould for once be respected, and 50 Dra-be remembered by the men of the division on the as to my ultimate success were being extensively goods and 150 men of H M.'s 37th Foot were entered into town. Orders were issued to arrest any one from picket or after an exhausting march? Why, using fireworks, the High Street was kept by the military, and up to right p.m. on the 5th the 'roughs' had failed to obtain their expected enjoyments. Guildford is often given up to its blackguards, and a reminder that the law has physical force on It is as good as a total abstinence society to be priits side will do them no harm.

UNITED STATES.

The following interesting article on the searcity of seamen in the Northern States is taken from the New York Shipping List; - Notwithstanding the stendy transfer of sea-going vessels from American to Neutral flags, and in some instances the 'laying up' of American ships, on account of the great depression of the carrying trade, there is a great scarcity of able-bodied seamen, here and in all the other large scaports. This diminution in the supply of seamen is caused by their absorption in the navy. which has been going on ever since the war broke out, and bids fair to cause serious embarrasament to he maritime commerce of the country. Previous to the commencement of the war, there were only about 6,000 abis seamen in the American Navy, while at the present time it is believed that there cannot be less than sixty thousand in that department; and when it is considered that the greater portion of these men were drawn directly from the meecantile marine, it is not matter of surprise that great difficulty should be experienced in obtaining crews, nor that the quality of the men should be be- of capidity. low the average standard of former times. Even the Navy Department is beginning to experience great difficulty in manning the ships being now fitted out; and in some instances, vessels are delayed considerably beyond the date fixed for their departure. The scarcity of men, indeed, is not confined to the leading scaports. Letters from the principal ports on the Lakes chronicle a similar state of affairs there. Seamen, we are informed, were never before so scarce at Baffalo, Cieveland, Chicago, &c. as at present, and unheard of wages are being paid. The close of the inland navigation, however, is not : far distant, and then the annual begins for other parts will take place; under portion of these men | bend will sum ben never the my. According to are not accustomed to sen voyages, it is expected they will, for the most part, seek employment in Southern waters, or 'lay by during the rigors of wister. A large number of seamen, tempted by the heavy bounties, went into the army as substitutes, while the draft was being enforced, many of the boarding-house keepers acting as recruiting officers. How long this state of affairs is likely to continue, it is impossible to say, but if the war should be brought to a close within the next year, it is probable the supply of seamen would be considerably in excess of the demand, unless there should be a cient lading for the vessel, and the agent startled marked revival of the shipping interest in the meantime, which is somewhat doubtful, judging from the | States into Can be and that many famous are moving present aspect of affairs. The current wages for crows are : To Liverpool and London, \$20 per month, with \$55 to \$60 advance; to the Mediterranean, \$16 per month, with \$25 to \$30 advance; to West Indies and South America, \$20 per month, with \$35 to \$30 advance; to Hast Indies and Chine, \$48 per month, with \$54 advance; to California, \$18 per month, with \$54 to \$60 advance. Vessels in the consting trade are paying \$20 to \$25 per month, O-wego Paper, without advance. These prices are about the high - P connector est over paid, and that, too, when the earnings of cancellities and being gargets and in Eire perty nerverals are less than they have been be tunny years. This abstining to be to tente of the formal garageare qualiformanus, and not binare is an bipod.— where it was, I would shoot him? 'Saig, mon cher pondence at one commenced. Searly a score of complain of these as being, in most instances, less than continuous and him bipod.— Where it was, I would shoot him? 'Saig, mon cher pondence at one commenced. Searly a score of complain of these as being, in most instances, less than continuous and him bipod.— Where it was, I would shoot him? 'Saig, mon cher pondence at one complain of these as being, in most instances, less than continuous and him bipod.— Where it was, I would shoot him? 'Saig, mon cher of these as being, in most instances, less than continuous and him bipod.— Where it was, I would shoot him? 'Saig, mon cher of these as being, in most instances, less than continuous and contained the condition of these as being, in most instances, less than continuous and contained the condition of these as being an incomment of the point of the poi you as those objections are interposed, we cannot ! expect that the statut of scamen composing our mer-

> BARTLE POINT OF CHICAMARDA. One of the editors he 6 M of Chienmwaya, ten daya after the authwrites an interesting account of his observations. force achiefe we take the fediencing extencte: " We learn the Chattaneoga coul, and turn to the right We side along the avenue, and on the side, thickey drown, are the nurses of the sinsepsheaters skill, and [the territide effects of ghed and graps from the maskand hattery. The loss was not alone, however, with me, but the too also met his fate. He helleft the dreadful evidence of many dead bodies, in the woods coac the appearend of this opening we now one or the blue habited dead, sitting with his back ! against a log, his arms on his knees, and his fingers ; loversiled together. Apparently he had sat down deliberately to die. The worms were feasing on His jaw was benging down, and his black and alistening body, which had a wollen until it had because this cirthing, was one of the most horrible. White has 37% the first of the quarter and an erwiner man granted upon a log, and placing his thindrant to the quarter and man erawied upon a log, and placing his transfer that the first of the quarter to have the here are not considered. book around a bush, and reading on his hand, the list sp, wo find for how yells of his ore in the character hand, the book part of the field, around 10 to 1 apparent here there may waste either the field. The substitutes are the field of the field of the field. It is find that have any thick is treatment have and the Newwy the properties to be first 124; in timbs, transfer and transfers, is they be not off and Houser, the 176, is in A d is Houseak, the term is all time term in all time terms, in Managed to give to be form. It is 129; in Remit 119 115; in Soc, the 141; in the forms and changed to give to be forms. throwied voices of those death-deating engines. We pass through the path of the artiflery Juria, and Entire, the kiral-likes being 1 to every 23 of the three and there are the graves of our solutions. On population. If is an every 15 to form, and the recond hill, with trees and limbs lying thick provide 1 in every 25 to while population. In Wursham, evidences of the terrible passion of man, the temburg the blacks in a 1 to 26 ft in 29 in Spain sham, evidences of the terrible passion of man, too. graves of many beare Texano, the Twenty fourth, and others, rest calmly, marked by the careful hands of friends; back of these are a number of Georgians. Thence we turn to the left, and follow the Savannah road. At intervals the open woods show signs of thickly wooded spots It is along here, we are told. General Hood and his man made such terrible quant and slaughter. They and that portion of our army which advanced from the Red House, and along the road to the right of the saw mill, did execution which is perfectly fearful. The carnage was awful -every avenue had been awept as by a broad besom of destruction in the hands of Hecate. Buttery paths has no public debt. The French owe about \$65, and are innumerable. Here they fought - there they retreated leaving dead horses, men, broken caissons, piles of amonition, rent clothes and destruction generally On one point, on the rise of a bill, we saw the hady of an immense Newfoundland dog. He while following it up. Close by him we counted idle dreams of silly minds

can tile rearing with he and errolly improved.

The Hannons of Wan Award Sound on the

A Pozen. - At Glasgow Mr Beecher had the fol- | thirty-eight dead Nankers, nearly thirty dead horses -saw more than a ton of shell, shut, and cannister, fighting for the constitution with the fugitive slave and all the broken and abandoned paraphernalia of clause in it? If so, how do you pretend to be fight- a strong battery, all within the space of eight feet square.

WRIBKEY DRINKING IN THE ARMY, - Dann Browne the army correspondent of the Springfield Republicud, thus discourses of the use of whiskey in the be (Mr. Beecher) was not going to set his foot in it. And he avoided any reals by casaving to prove that nlong. Have you any idea how many barrels of "commissary" (that's a gentle cuphemism for whiskey) it takes per week to cen the machine? I don't know exactly, but I do know that it would be butter disobey them. Respectable inhabitants were 'mark- of intextenting liquors from officers and men, from ed, and the police would have been overborne. The surgeons, hospitals, and overplant connected with the army. He what ground is the present vast supply of whiskey to hished? Is it that an occasiona rations may be issued to the soldiers when returning there hasn't been a whiskey ration issue to a single regiment, to my knowledge, for many a mouth, and I am certainly within the truth when I say that not ten a year are issued to the troops on an average. vate in the army. Cause why? The use of liquor has so increased among the officers, that none is now left over to be issued to the mon! Three gallons per week is about the present usual allowance of a Brigadier General, and inferior officers in proportion. A Major General, who is liberal and coasonably hospitable, is expected to send at least his pay in various liquors. It is not yet considered quite reputable for an officer to be helplessly or crazily drunk when actually engaged in some special duty, while as an officer of the picket or judge advocate of a court martial, but at other times it is nothing against him, and even if enught in such a case it is enther his misfortage than his fault poor fellow?

> A number of bachelors, over thirty-five, were deafted in Providence, B. I. On being laughed at for not being married and thereby escaping the draft, they malicipasty replied: 'It is better to serve three years than for life.'

> Some time since a diamond neckbare, valued at three thousand dolbirs, was stolve from a gentleman in St. Louis. Lest week a was restored to cough the confessional of a Catholic courch, the ideadings of conscience having prove! stronger than the appeals

There probably are in its in given, men, women and children, starving to death or probbing from neglect within Federal lines, than have been brought in stave ships from Africa since 1808. Of such is inhalition philanthropy. The diation marks their progress, and rain this friendship."

Within the reset was years she two socious of the United States have spent in war twenty seven hondred millions of delling, and here longey batch and discove half a million of the best portion of the population - the bravest and most the gette men

Time way the ! Unior tiebe ! w. a carried in Mary a Pertland power, there wilders were not, as in Propagivania, offer and New York, cost to vone, but to control the pulls with first becomes and by force Moreover, the illegal test outh was administered by the soldiers

Democrats were derven from the pairs, arrested at discretion and I what up this corn by shop in pens The judges of elections was found to not under military supervisors, who made reports under mili-

Emigration to Connect of Social description of extensive emigration is reduction found the Bastera ato Canada West, and taking up form . An Amefican paper repairking upon this new phase in the history of the wor, any : heretofore Canada has antered by one crackles. The rate of extrangly bas affected burners relations with the province, as ! the right rates of tabor and bounties to soldiers may had the effect of drawing men from our veletimes Now the tide appears to be trading in their tistures

 Pleasureme - T. a. New York While says in The it is known that a barge voction of the scames new mouth and who while documents continuatory of ther chairs court. And the case legal examples a constraint of the part of the constraint arrange of the same conservation than three permissions by London estimate are now. offered in the combets of the one, make the strictess. of the Atlanta (G.) fillligener, who wasted the country to have the first as and another So matter as to mean an area of a simply and college reports. I have a the two explicit, so we have in the case from the distribution of the construction that has the tray of the great conserved in the second of the people. spring on the greater more of halo is. If the people for the William States in the control of the people which do not be so that the cost, in rower, and the legion of a naturally, the representation of the line day of polyments will be as

> Hantson Spaces on The Bliefs Covernment has published in tiples assess anto all distributions Tables its the to be the Country to them which some introduct forms and the given of the approximation and the steel of payof them 333 pertona to the same will. Employed - without

tring about test how vergeful the age at was, and 1 in 25. In American rectangly are 1 in 117, how suggested. But from the nor where her beauty and the birtist to 25. In the case the marriages services a singular rain of shot sind shifts one name of the 122 not the bits, one of the 38. In Rag-ter and graps, the evalunces of a territo from a control of special control of the 38. In Rag-appropriat here they suprement size on the Bot. The of the 1 miles of the 123, and of which are very think is transmitted.

Bus Poles with it in me an east profife people in and Bavaria; 1 on 30 in B Irmen, Haband and Norway; 1 in 32 in Sweden; I in 23 in Hanover, the House Towns and D amounts: I to 34 in Greece

In regard to the continues of government Great Britain takes the level. Englishmen pay at the rate of \$13.25 per head for being governed; the Swiss pay but \$1.75 for the same convenience. The French pay a little more than \$10 per head, and our worthy ancestors the Hollanders, pay, without grumbling, \$12.25. If the national debt of Great Britain was equally divided among the population, every mon, woman, and child would one \$140 Switzerhand the Russians about \$22

We have heard of mersons muded be dreams in the selection of wices. We nunrehend that a great many evidently was the pet of some buttery, and was shot are guided in that important uniter by dreams - the

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Louis Napoleon is the "Sir Oracle" of Europe, and till he "opes his hips" all the little dogs must refrain themselves from barking. Well! the great man has spoken at last, and the oracle pregnant with the fate of Europe and the world, has been delivered. It is therefore now allowable to little men to speculate as to what the coming year is destined to bring forth.

With respect to the Polish question, the most pressing of all those great political questions which now agitate the Old World, the Emperor declares himself in favor of a great European Congress, to regulate the affairs of the Continent, and to readjust the "balance of power," which is sadly out of order. The Treaty of Vienna is, so he argues, virtually dead. His provisions have, with the consent of the high con tracting parties themselves, been set aside, with respect to Belgium, Holland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and all the other States for which the Congress of Vienna undertook to legislate .--Russia by her arbitrary conduct towards Poland has ferfeited all rights over the latter country to which in virtue of the Treaties of 1815 she could lay claim; and as it was only in virtue of the positive stipulations of those Treaties that Russia had any legal right whatever-according to the international law of European Statesover her Polish Provinces, so, if the Treaty of Vienna be indeed null and void, she has forfeited, as before Europe, all rights which by that Treaty she had acquired. The Polish Question then stands to-day as it stood in 1914, when the Congress of Vienna met, and when the re-estabhishment of an independent Poland, the territorial Poland of 1772, was considered an open question by the contracting Powers; and was seriously recommended by the representatives of some of them, as the most honest, as well as the most politic mode of settling what even then was felt to be a question pregnant with danger to the fature peace of Europe.

Louis Napoleon, therefore, proposes a new Congress, which must of course commence its task with the recogition of the fact that the Treaty of Vienna is a dead letter, and that it has the same right to criticize, and if necessary undo, the work of Catharine as had its predecessor, the Congress of 1814. That the latter deemed itself in possession of that right, is evident from the language of its several members. It did not believe itself bound to accept, either the earlier partition of Poland, or the later partitions, as legal acts, or to give to them the sanction of European international law. And it tollows, therefore, that, in demanding a new Congress Louis Napoleon calls upon Europe to assert its ancient right to decide upon the future of Poland-a right to which it has succeeded in virtue of the demise of the Congress of Vienna. lo a word, Russia holds all her legal rights over her Polish Provinces only from that Congress. which first ratified the partitions of the XVIII. century. All those rights Russia has forfeited which her share of Poland was recognised by the then contracting parties; and the proposed Congress, if it ever meets, will have to deal with the Polish Question, as if the partition had but

or that accepting it, she will agree to be bound by its decisions, can hardly be expected. She bases her title to Poland, not on the parchments of 1815, but upon her sword. Poland, so she esteems is her's, not by Treaty, but by the sword, and by the sword she will continue to hold it, until it be wrested from her by the same means. The plan, therefore, which the French I reland, threatens the depopulation of that coun-Emperor has suggested may, if it be accepted, try, and inspires great uneasiness even amongst for a season postpone, but we see not how it can those wholbut lately sneered at mere Irish suffer- as is contained in the doctrines, of the Trinity, and their concerts?" avert, the long expected war. A Congress ings, and seemed to look upon the Celtic Exodus | the Incarnation, and the Atonement, and will atwhich should undertake to decide as to the fate of Poland, and which should separate without was to be thanked. The tone of the British of the saving truths of the Gospel, belief in ships afford therefore as little argument in baving taken steps to give practical effects to its press has greatly changed. The Times dedecisions, in case Russia should refuse to abide plores the depopulation of Ireland, as an Impe- Now this premised, we would take the liberty of poorer farming, and interior cows of the Catholic thereby, would be a mockery, a farce; which real calamity, and insists that it forms a legitiwould but make the contracting Powers ridiculous, and aggravate the miseries of the Poles. It must A new trial has been granted in the case of the their fellow-Protestants who call themselves Uni- prosperity is certainly no infallible sign of actherefore be supposed that, when Louis Nanoleon proposes a European Congress, he means suspicion of being destined for the Confederate or saving truths of the Gospel. Why then not sad religious destitution that obtains amongst also an armed alliance of the Western Powers, Navy, but of which charge not sufficient evi- make an effort to carry "the Gospel" to these? the Protestants of the Eastern Townships, the did not happen to stand in need of this commodity,

to impose by force, it necessary, its decisions dence to convince a jury, was adduced on the upon Russia, who certainly will not now, any more than in 1815, submit to any curtailment of her fancied right over Poland without remonstrance. As a means therefere to gain time, and to encourage the Poles by holding out to them the prospects of armed intervention in the Spring, the proposal of a Congress may be a good stroke of policy; but as a scheme for averting the dangers of war, and of arriving at a peaceful solution of the Polish question, it certainly appears to be naught, and unworthy of the astute intellect of Louis Nanoleon.

Then there is the Italian Question; and this

too is a matter upon which a European Congress would be called upon to adjudicate. The Neapolitans, though branded as "brigands," are fighting in the same cause, that of national independence, as are the insurgent Poles, and are entitled to the same tender sympathies from the Great Powers of Europe as are the latter. Nor can it be pretended with any show of reason, that the invasion, and annexation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, by the Piedmontese, was one whit less a crime than was the invasion and annexation of Poland, by the Russians in the last century. But upon the Italian Question there are the most serious, and irreconcilable differences of opinion amongst the Western Powers themselves-so that though the latter might adopt some common course of action towards Poland, it would be unpossible for them to agree upon any common policy as towards Italy, and the Provinces so lately subjugated by the King of Sardinia. The representatives, at the proposed Congress, of Great Britain and the other Powers which have sanctioned the aggressions of Victor Emmanuel upon his neighbors, and the conquest of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the Piedmontese, would be obliged, either to sanction the pretensions of the Czar upon Poland, or to lay down for the basis of a new European settelment, two different and contradictory principles, or rules of right and wrong; and if jealousy of Russia should force them to assert the right of the Poles to national independence, and a separate government, their hatred of the Pope and of the Catholic Church would force them to deny the autonomy of the Neapolitans, and the right of the latter to national existence, distinct and independent of their Piedmontese conquerors. Austria, Spain, and the other Catholic Powers, on the other hand, would be inclined to apply to Italy the same principles as those which Great Britain would apply to Poland alone; and thus unity of action amongst the Great Powers on the Italian Question would be impossible; whilst Russia would be able to retort with a tu quoque, and with irresistable logic upon those who condemned her for her aggressions upon Polish nataonality, and still upheld the equally iniquitous aggression of Piedmont upon Neapolitan nationality. This threatens a serious obstacle to the propose, Congress; for of the parties thereunto few could come into Court with clean hands, or not obnoxious to the repreach of having applauded in the case of Piedmont, that which in the case of Russia they condemned.

To those, however, who take pleasure in the spectacle of swift retributive justice, the financial condition of the so-called Italian Kingdom is most gratifying, and promises a speedy break up or collapse of the tyranny of Victor Emmanuel. The expences of the intrusive government exceed its receipts by about one-third; the former being about 974 millions of francs-the atter only 623 millions - and this although within the last three years the cruel taxes imposed by the Piedmontese upon their new subects have had the effect of doubling the revenue. Thus the financial state of Victor Emmanuel's government is summed up by the London Times in the following pithy sentence:-

"Italy has spent some 1,200 to 1,500 millions of france during that time over her income."

In other words, there is an annual deficit of by her systematic violation of the terms upon between three and four hundred millions, and at this rate the end cannot be far off. There anpeared a paragraph in the Witness the other day, to the effect that Victor Emmanuel, the pation of the Reformation, and the father of an evangelised Italy, was laid up with delirium But that Russia will accept such a Congress, linemens. This, though very probable, for the man is addicted to every excess, and beastly vice that can degrade poor tallen human nature, is not confirmed by our latest fyles.

The other European news is of little interest. co by Maximilian is now said to be beyond a doubt. The great increase of emigration from as an exceedingly good thing, for which God

first trial.

The news from the Seat of War on this Continent may be summed up in a few words .-General Meade has commenced a forward movement across the Rapidan, which, it is said, will compel General Lee either to fight or retreat. The position of the latter is represented as being strongly fortified, and a serious engagement is therefore looked for every moment .-Nothing has been done at Charleston; the enemy throw shells occesionally into the city, Sumter. During the week the premium on gold | Montreal Witness by one who signs himself has been steadily rising, from whence it may be concluded that in the opinion of the monied world, the prospects of Federal success have not impraved.

Particulars as to the means employed during the late elections to assure the success of the Jacobin ticket at the polls, are now being made public by the American press. The soldiery took forcible possession of the polls, and allowed no man opposed, or suspected of being opposed to Abe Lincoln's tyranny, to cast a vote. By this simple and summary process a great 'Union' rictory was obtained.

The Montreal Witness has given no reply whatever to our request, made some two weeks ago, that he would state the particular truth or truths of the Gospel, essential to salvation, which all Romanists, in that they hold all that their Church believes and teaches, deny, reject, or are destitute of, but with which the French Canadian Missionary Society proposes to furnish them. Considering that, in his own columns, the Witness had brought forward the serious charge against Catholics, that they rejected or denied some or all of the saving truths of the Gospel; pudiated, in that they followed implicitly the that he is unable (not unwilling) to answer the judgment, no eternity.

"Whatever may be the case in other places, I assert fession that he cannot indicate any positive truth, their immortal souls." or truths, essential to salvation, which through he could indicate any one truth of the Gospel session of which by Protestants necessitated and tranity? therefore justified their missions to perishing Romanists, he would of course do so; and as in his lies are destitute of, do deny or reject some one at least, of the saving truths of the Gospel, he publicly to retract it. He does neither.

Assuming therefore that he is unable to justify Protestant Missions to Catholics, who do profess and sincerely hold all the saving truths of the Gospel, we would take the liberty of pointing ont to him upon his own principles, to whom amongst his own fellow Protestants, his friends the Missionaries, might very profitably be sent; vast, one where there is abundant room for missionary services, and where the superabundance find salutary vent, without any annoyance to their

We will credit the Witness and the Missionary Societies with the very best of intentions .-We will suppose that they are inspired by a pure love for immortal souls, in their opinion perishing, or in danger of perishing, through lack of some The acceptance of the Imperial Crown of Mexi- one, or more, of the saving truths of the Gospel also credit them with so much of Christian Faith tribute to them the opinion that these are some in which is indispensably necessary to salvation. favor of their purer Christianity, as do the reminding our evangelical friends that here, in habitans in support of the hypothesis that the mate subject for the investigation of Parliament. this City, at their very doors, are numbers of latter are "destitute of the Gospel." Worldly Alexandra, detained by the Government upon tarians, and who deny all of the above essential, ceptance with God. Of the other cause of the

-why then do not our friends of the F. C. M. "Pedestrian Missionary" discourses as fol-Society try their "'prentice hands" at conversion lows :upon those of their own blood-their fellow Protestants, for whom, if they have any bowels of compassion, they must moun as indeed " destitute of the Gospel."

And if the spiritual destitution of their next door neighbors move them not, why do not the zealous Societies above indicated direct their elforts towards the salvation of the unfortunate Protestant heathen of the Eastern Townships? whose " spiritual destitution" is so graphically, and paand pound away at the runed sea-face of Fort thetically described in a late number of the a " Pedestrian Missionary!" Are there then " Equestrian Missionaries amongst the saints?" Missionaries who ride on live horses, who drive gigs, and are therefore respectable amongst their fellows? From the peculiar title assumed by the writer in the Witness, it would appear as if such were the case, and as if there were a recogmised aristocracy, a division into orders, " Equestrian" and " Pedestrian," even in the conven-

Be that as it may, the following are the terms in which the said " Pedestrian Missionary" describes the religious condition of the Protestant or non-Catholic settlers in the Eastern Townships, in an article published by the Witness o the 14th instant:-

"The cause of Christ in the Townships is in a very depressed condition. I have now travelled somewhere about 300 miles, through eight of the townships, visited about six or seven hundred dwellings, and conversed with at least 2000 persons open the subject of religion, and everywhere I receive the same general impressions. Were I asked to describe the state of religion in three words, these words would be, apathy, apathy, apathy. Nothing can exceed their kindness and hospitality, except their negleet of heart religion! Wherever I go, -and I have eaten and drank in upwards of a bundred and twenty houses,-I am treated with the most marked deference and respect. The Prince of Wales could not be received with greater kindness than the and that it was in answer to this charge that we poor missionary; but when I inquire into the and that it was in answer to this charge that we state of religion, the answer is, "very low," occaminde our request to the Witness, to define or state in plain concise terms the particular truth are not many Christians in these diggings." In the days of Noah men bought and sold, planted and or truths of the Gospel, which all Romanists re- builded, married and gave in marriage, - that is, they were immersed in worldly matters, but gave no thought to God. Such, also, is the state of matters teachings of their Church—we are entitled to in the Eastern Townships. In almost every district conclude from this silence of our contemporary, there are some Christians, but the great mass are

from personal knowledge and other most diligent request preferred to him by the TRUE WITNESS. In other words, we have the right to interpret My conviction is that not five per cent of the populathe silence of our evangelical friend, as a con- tion are diligently seeking after the salvation of

Here then, if a tender love for perishing souls her creeds, or other formularies the Catholic be the animating principle of the F. C. M. So-Church does not teach and enjoin upon all ciety, is a state of affairs that calls loudly for her children; and that therefore the appeals of their active interference; here certainly, where the Missionary Societies for pecuniary aid to there is a large Protestant population, "living enable them to carry the saving truths of the without God, and as if there was no death, no Gospel to French Canadian Romanists, perishing [judgment, no eternity," may it be said that "the for lack of those truths, is but an attempt to Gospel" is unknown or repudiated. Why then obtain money under false pretences. This may are not the Missionaries sent to those perishing be a harsh judgment to form of evangelical men, souls, to those practical heathens, really "destibut it is one to which the sileace of the Witness tute of the Gospel," rather than to French Cacompels us. No alternative presents itself; it nadian Catholics, who, by the facit admission of ian object, they would not attempt to introduce the Witness, are recognised as possessing alwhich Catholics necessarily denied, and the post ready all the essential saving truths of Chris-

The causes assigned by our friend the " Pcdestrian Missionary" for the practical heathencolumns he has positively asserted that Catho- ism of the Protestant populations of the Eastern Townships, are also worthy of note. He attributes it to two principal causes—one inherent in is bound not only by Christian charity, but by Protestantism, and the other its boast and courtesy and by honor (we know not if the crown of glory. The one is the great diversity Witness can understand the meaning of these of religious opinion, which flows necessarily from last two terms, but we refer him to the Diction- the principle of "private judgment;" the other ary) either to make good his assertion, or else is materialism, or the excessive devotion to material progress, which all Protestant writers cite as the proof of heaven's approbation of the principles of the Reformation. On this cause of the heathenism of the Protestants of the Eastern Townships, our informant moralises in the following strain :-

"I am far from admitting that this melancholy state of matters is peculiar to the Eastern Townships; on the contrary, I believe that if many other present day, and it therefore becomes an important One of them, and the most prominent one too, is the of the apostolic zeal of the colporteurs might intense spirit of worldliness, so characteristic of the our obligations to God, and are becoming blind to the fact that ere long we must appear at His judgment sent. We are become so accustomed to think of the material progress of the age and to vaunt our inventions, that with the language of orthodoxy ever on our lips, we have degenerated into a race of practical atheists. We have so given ourselves over to the idea that to be wealthy is to be happy, that we have lost sight of the fact that happiness has its seat, not in the purse, but in the heart. We have so thoroughly shut our eyes to the verities of an unof which they believe themselves to be in pos- seen world that, while indulging in much sage talk session, but in which they sincerely desire to about the uncertainty of life, we are living as if this session, but in which they sincerely desire to world was our home. The people of the Eastern make all their neighbors participate. We will Townships are engrossed with their farms. Are the folks in Montreal quite sure that they are not equally engrossed with their stores, their counting-rooms

The higher farming, and the better bred cattle of the Protestant settlers of the Eastern Town-

"Another cause is the great diversity of religious sentiment so prevalent in the present day. I mean that sentiment which passes by the name of religious but which often contains a truly homocepathic admixture of religion. A Baptist minister speaking to me upon the subject, enumerated fifteen distinct isms in the Eastern Townships, to which I venture to add an additional twain, viz.:-Anythingism and Nothingism, and as every one eticks to his own particular 'ism' with the tenacity of a limpet to its rock, it follows that united action is impossible. Hence, jealousies and heart-burnings; hence, fightings and wars; hence, in some places, a lamentable scarcity of religious ordinances; hence, a prevalent impression in the minds of the ungodly that it is impossible to discover truth; and hence, alas! alas! a conviction in the minds of not a few, that they are, therefore, not under any obligation to discover it at all, -under which fearful delusion they live and die like the beasts that perish. How little do the inhabitants of large towns, when they look upon their large and well-filled churches, realise the innumerable evils of religious divisions. The magnitude of their congregations enables each sect to support the ministration of the Gospel with ease, however much the community as a whole may be divided; and when the anniversary meetings came round, it is very pretty to see ministers of various denominations meet on the same platform, and sing "Sweet is the tie that binds

Our hearts in Christian love." These things serve to hide the sore, - to cover the rent, - to conceal the evil, - to putty up the crack; but when we come to investigate into the state of matters in thinly-peopled districts, then the wrong done to the cause of the Redeemer is seen in all its native deformity."

But this "deformity," this " wrong done to the cause of the Redcomer," is the legitimate issue or work of Protestantism, or the setting up of the "private judgment" of the individual against the authority of Church; and no Protestant certainly has the right to complain of it, or to reproach his brother Protestants there with. Were he wise and honest, he would content himself with warning his fellow Protestants against attempting to introduce their principles amongst Catholies; and thereby extending those inevitable religious dissension, which spring up in every community that has renounced the authority of a living teacher of "the Gospel." It is truesthat at Anniversary Meetings, ministers of many rival denominations do meet on one platform, and in apparent concord, to celebrate the triumphs of the past year over the faith of the Catholics of Lower Canada. But as the " Pedestrian Missionary" well observes: this apparent concord, or harmony, this ostensible union of sects is but a sham: "These things serve to hide the sore" which is festering beneath, but really deceive no one as to the true state of the case. Against the Church of Christ the sectaries may for the nonce make common cause; but when comes the question of dividing the spoils, or of appropriating the converts, then the inappeasable jealousies and mutual hatreds of the rival sects declare themselves as strongly as ever; more strongly perhaps because of the restraints to which for a time they had submitted through their common batred of Catholicitythe only sentiment which they really have in

Hare then is a case for the proselytising Societies. Were they really animated by a Christamongst Catholics those religious dissensions those "jealousies and heart-burnings" which characterise Protestantism; and they would rather seek to bring back to Christianity, to a knowledge of God, to a recognition of "death, judgment, and eternity," their perishing brother Protestants of the Eastern Townships, than endeavor to subvert the faith of the Canadian habitans-

The "Pedestrian Missiondry" gives also some heartrending details of the practical effects of Eastern Township heathenism upon the saiaries of Protestant ministers in that section of the Colony. This is no doubt the tenderest point of all in the Missionary conscience; and when we consider that the converted Papist is not likely to be a bit more liberal towards his evangelical pastor, than are the Protestants of the Eastern Townships towards their ministers-we shall see good reasons for expecting a considerable relaxation in the efforts of the Missionaries to bring and of indicating to him a field of labor very places were polled, they would yield a similar result, the hadrans of Lower Canada to a knowledge for I am no believer in the boasted progress of the of the Canada. question, what are the causes of this sad declension? | the " Pedestrian Missionary," that Protestant ministers are shamefully treated, in the matter of their salaries, by their respective congregations. Our informant cites many instances. The claims of the minister for payment are postponed to those of the grocer; for tea and sugar, tobacco and whiskey are more highly esteemed than sermons and than " the Gospel" itself. The people promise, and do not pay: dumning them is of no use : and our informant mentions the case of a lady and gentleman who devoted an entire day to raise their minister's salary; and the net result of their labor was one dollar." Upon this evidence of the ungodliness of the people of the Eastern Townships, the " Pedestrian Missionary" dilates with much pathos. Not only do they often keep back, and sometimes often entirely refuse to pay, the minister's salary, but even when they do pay, the poor minister profits but little : -

> "Some insist upon paying in produce, whether the minister wants the articles or not; and, what is still more reprehensible, they sometimes charge more than the market price The stories I have heard of the shabby manner in which they treat their pastors in this way are innumerable. If I could only remember them, they would fill pages. One man brought a quantity of wheat to his minister. As he

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ardle, \$2; Quebec, Rev Jesuit Fathers, \$4; Bic, Rev

Mr Blouin, S4; Carillion, John Mason, S2; Vankleck

Hill, Angus McMullen, SI; Arichat, Rev J Cameron,

\$4; Boucherville, Mrs DeLerv, \$2,50; Juhn Munro, \$2; Grenville, James Lowe, \$2; Port Bruce, Alex

McMillan, S1; Toronto, Jas Neasy, S2; Farmersville

A Fox, \$2 ; Kenyon, D McDonald, \$2 ; Quebec, Rev

Mr Plante, \$3; Bath, T F McManus, \$2; Sharpston,

W Koen, \$2; Loughtoro, L. O'Riler, \$2; Muzominie Wis. Rev. T. Wulsh, \$2; Euckinghum, D. Campbell,

\$2; H McNulty, \$2; Alex McDonald, \$2; R D

Valentier, F Conway, \$2,50; Rev D Racine, \$9.

Per M O'Connor. Lansdowne,-Jas McDonald, \$2.

Per Rer Mr McAuly, Watertoo, - Charles Moran,

Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall-Moulinette, O

Per Rev T Sears. Port Mulgrave - Self, \$2; Ship

Per F Ford, Prescott-M Kiely, \$2; M Tracey, \$4.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour - Pollards, \$2,00 to \$2,20; Middlings, \$2,58

\$2,03; Pine, S.,10 to \$3,25; Super., No. 2 \$3,75 to \$3,85; Supertine \$4.10 to \$4,20; Pancy \$4,40

Extra, \$4,05 to \$4,50 ; S perior Extra \$4,00 to \$5,00

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6,12]

Eutter-There is a good demand, for New at 125c

Cat-Meats per to, Smoked Hams, 6e to 8e;

Pork - Quiet: New Mess, \$12,50 to \$13,00 ; hrime

Mess, \$11,00 to \$12; Prime, \$11,00 to \$12,00,- Most-

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES

(From the Montreal Witness.)

to 134c; tine to choice, suitable for home consump-

Oatmoal per brl of 200 lbs, \$1,60 to \$4,80.

When: -U Canada Spring, 85c to 90c.

Lard per 1b, fair demand at 7c to 7hc.

Bag Plour, 5 3,22 to \$2,25.

Eggs per doz, 12c, to 12k.

Tallow per 15,8 c to 8hc.

Baron, Se to Ghe.

Montreal, Nov. 24, 1863.

Per P F J Milien, Toronto Jas O'Dea, \$2.

Per B Hinds-Thornton, Richard Cassin, S2.

Per J C'Schivan, Norwood - T N Healy, \$1.

Per T Hurley, Hastings, - J O'Driscoll, St.

Ackert. \$2.

Glaner, \$2.

subscriber who had brought the article immediately "Oh, if you are going to sell it, I must give you better stuff than that; that is mixed with buckwheat." I have heard of a peddler whose razors were made to sell, not to shave; but this man's goods were meant, not for the market, but for the minister. Another man was still more ingenious in his mode of payment. He had subscribed \$2 towards his pastor's salary, and he sent him a pup in pay-ment! Think of a minister being paid in pups! If the subscription had been 50cts. I suppose the man would have sent a kitten."

Yes! Gentlemen Missionaries " think of being paid in pups !" and better payment than pups, or haply kittens, you will certainly not receive from professed an idolatrous religion. your precious converts of the F. C. Missionary Society. Is it worth while then, to give yourestimate you, and your labors! Is it worth while preaching "the Gospel" for the sake of such wages, even in this world, as Lower Canadian Protestants are in the habit of paying to their ministers?

and most unenviable throne, lately passed through the Greek schism of his new subjects. We find thus noticed in the Weekly Register :-

Mass at the Greek Church in this City, and thus while abandoning one heresy, adopted another. As a Luthernu be denied Transubstantiation, but professed to believe in the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son; and us a Greek he de-Father and the Son, but professes belief in Transuitstantiation. Which does he really believe, or does he believe either ?"- Weckly Register.

The Catholic cannot but be struck with surprise at the facility with which, for merely secufar objects, Protestants can chop or change their religious belief. They actually see nothing disgraceful in it; and to them, it appears as natural that a man should be at liberty to suit his faith to the exigencies of his politics or worldly position-(provided only that he do not become a Catholic) - as that he should be at liberty to : change his shirt.

How shall we account for this strange peculiarity of Protestantism? how explain the indifthe act of one so nearly related to their own Royal Family, as is the young King of Greece? No one supposes that by any process of argument the poor boy has been intelligently convinced of the truth of those dogmas which distinguish the Greek faith which he now professes, from the Lutheran Confession in which he was educated, and which he has now formally abjured. Neither will any Protestant deny in set form of words, that for a man for any worldly consideration whatsoever to profess, in appearance even, a religion in which he does not believe, is about the meanest, as it certainly is the most blasphemous, act of which an intelligent being can be guilty. And yet British Protestants, who as a body, and in mere secular matters, are as upright, honourable and keen-sighted, as any set of men on the tace of the earth, look with indifference, indeed with approval, upon the conduct of the lately elected King of Greece? To what is this strange moral insensibility, or paralysis of the Protestant conscience, so morbidly sensitive upon other points, to be attributed? How is it that men who are so keen to deteet, and so bitter in denouncing, the political senegade or turn-coat, the fellow who from metires of personal interest deserts his party, and casts his vote against his friends, are so tender "rats" from one church to another?

The only reason that suggests itself to us is this-That Protestants are, with one exception, perfectly indifferent on all questions of dogina or religious belief; looking upon dogmas, with this not profess the Catholic religion, he is, in so far as Protestants are concerned, at liberty to deny as much as he pleases. Consistency, of course, they do not look for. Dogma is so unimportant nothing repulsive in conduct such as that of the joung King of Greece. As a man meditating a trip across the Atlantic feels himself at liberty steamers that present themselves to him; to patronise according to his fancy or convenience, now the Cunard Line, anon some other rival Line, any principle at stake in the matter; and they | Confirmation. act as if under the conviction that, with one exception-that of the Catholic Church-all eccle-Passengers and cargo must inevitably go to the

In the case of the Greek Church however diture.

and some one having offered to sell it for him, the this apathy or indifferentism is the more remark-Greek schismatics and Catholics agree; and parents:wherein the two confessions disagree, therein Catholics and so-called orthodox Protestants, such as the Lutherans, are at one. The King of Greece therefore if the obnoxious tenets of Romanism he, as the latter pretend, idolatrous, has for the sake of an earthly crown formally

But to make the matter more remarkable still " The Protestant Foreign Mission Society" selves so much trouble for people who so lightly has its agents in Greece, charged with converting the Greeks from that idolatrous religion which their new King has just professed, to that evangelical and Protestant religion which the young Prince has just formally abjured. Here then is a noble occasion for the said agents of " The Protestant Foreign Mission Society" The young King of Greece on his way to to display their zeal, and to rescue themselves take transient profession of his uneasy crown, from the imputation that their missionary labors are dictated rather by mercenary, than by spi-London, where he also spent a few days. He ritual motives. The soul of a King is as valuaat the same time consummated that change of ble, and should be as precious in the eves of religion which his new subjects, in conferring on evangelical men, as the soul of any one of his hun the Crown of Greece, exacted of him; and Greek subjects; and if the salvation of the latto qualify himself for his new office he officially ter be so imperilled by his religious errors as to THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW."-Oct. 1863. abandoned the Lutheran heresy of his family, for justify the intrusion of foreign missionaries upon . Greek soil, a fortiori must the soul of the young this chopping of one false religion for another Prince, who for the sake of an earthly crown, has openly and formally renounced Protestant "On Sunday last His Majesty attended a Greek truth, and embraced those same errors, be more seriously emperilled than that of his subjects, to whom the holy and saving truths of Protestantism have never yet been made known. If Lunies the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the theranism be true, if its charges against Romanism be well founded, the King of Greece is not only an idolater, but an apostate from a pure faith to idolatry; and therefore far more guilty in the eyes of God than can be any of ins idolatrous subjects. To the conversion therefore of this apostate and idolatrous King of Greece, to the snatching of him "as a brand from the burning," may we expect the chief efforts of the heroic and enlightened Protestant Missionaries in Greece to be henceforward directed.

A great outcry against the cruel treatment by the Confederates of their prisoners has been swered, will suggest another, and more exciting. The Township of Camden, in the rear of Kingston, ference with which British Protestants look upon made in the Northern press. It is true, apparently, that the Confederates, being themselves at home !" This, and all the other Reviews and on scant rations, are unable to give full rations Quarterlies are constantly on hand at Messrs. to their prisoners, and that the condition of the Dawson & Son Great St. James' Street, Monlatter is therefore often much to be pitted. But treal. the real blame lies at the door of the party that is responsible for the non-interchange of prisoners of war; and in this case the North is the guilty party. The Confederate Government has orged, is constantly orging, its opponent to that exchange, in order to mitigate the horrors of war. The Federal Government refuses, as coastantly and persistently to comply with this his Canada. mane and reasonable request: and if the consequence be an increase of suffering to the brave but unfortunate soldiers when the Confederates hold as prisoners, the Government of Abe Lincoln alone is to blame. This fact is admitted by the more bonest and independent members of the Federal press: as for instance by the New York World, and in the following turns :-

"There can no longer be any reasonable doubt that the stoppage of the exchange of prisoners has been solely the work of the Federal Government, The correspondence between Commissioners Meredith and Ould, taken from a late Richmond paper, and which will be found elsewhere, we think, will establish the fact in the minds of all candid men who read the statements on both sides. The Washington Government has been careful to keep this correspondence from the public, and its publication by the Confederates is to evidently set themselves casts his vote against his friends, are so tender right hefore the world. This whole trouble is not with the religious turn-coat, with him who avow- caused by the bad faith of the rebels or their disinedly from mere worldly motives, and self interest climation to exchange the officers of negro regiments - at least the rebel Commissioner Onld hints at no such exception; but is a part of Secretary Stanton's stanid strategy to put down the rebellion. Stanton reasens this way . the rebels are in straits for sunplies, therefore we will compel them to feed the thousands of Union prisoners, or chame them before the world; they are in great need of men, therefore we will keep all the robel prisoners we take until the one exception, as matters not worth disputing | end of the war. Strange to say, this innuman policy is recommended by certain of the administration paabout or contending for. So long as a man does pers. By this action Stanton deliberately makes the war a barbarous one, and consigns our unfortapate captured soldiers to all the horrors of a long captivity in the midst of an impoverished and in this ease justly infuriated, community. If the coming Congress will at all represent the public indig. nation this matter is sure to excite, there will be a matter in their eyes, that there is to them lively times in Washington immediately after the election of speaker."

to take his passage in any one of the numerous two Jews made profession of the Catholic Fatth. in the chapel of St. Mary's College of this city. Mountain, and other places in the States. Many go They then received from His Lordship the Bi- attracted by the reported high rates of wages. It is shop of the Diocess, assisted by the Reverend hundreds from this city and the country have left so it is with Protestants in the matter of creeds Father Sache, and Rev. M. Plamondon, the for Yankeeiuud in search of employment, in many and churches. They are not aware that there is | Sacraments of Baptism, the Eucharist, and the

The Evening Journal of Toronto makes its and it will be seen our young men do not gain imsiastical Lines lead to heaven, and that it is no appearance in a greatly enlarged form, and with this time. matter by which of them a man travels. He other improvements. Upon this outward and will in all cases get safely to his journey's end at visible sign of an increasing material prosperity, paragraph, which we commend to the attention of last, provided only that he do not ship on board we congratulate our contemporary, trusting that of Peter's barque; she of course, captain, crew, the liberal patronage of the Canadian public principally from the parish of St. Maurice. Their may speedily repay him for his increased expen- destination is St. Louis, and they go to settle per

STATE-SCHOOLISM .- The " Special Corresable : since on every dogmatic point, with the pondent" of the London Times bears the followexception of the Papal Supremacy, wherein ing evidence to the effects of Yankee Stateevangelical Protestants differ from Catholics, Schoolism upon the children of Irish Catholic

> "There is no doubt that all trace of Irishism is lost in the American schools, and that Irish no less than German children, grow up here soon to forget their alien origin, to disavow, to hate and despise it."

> This we fear is unfortunately but too true. The second generation of Irish Catholics in the U. States are almost invariably lost to the Church, and cease to be either Papists or Irish-

To Correspondents .- We have seen the story elluded to by Critic, as appearing in the character of any man there proposed. It was columns of the Witness. We do not intend to reproduce it, because in the first place details of licentiousness are not edifying; and because, in the second place, it is illogical and unfair to conclude to the immorality of an entire body of men, from the immorality of some one or two of its members. This is the style of logic which ledge, however, hundreds of men have been engaged the Witness employs against the Catholic Church because some of her priests have been be within the mark to say that 500 men have left bad men, but it is one which the Catholic journalist should not unitate.

Dawson & Son, Great St. James' Street, themselves from us .- Montecul Gazette. Montreal.

The current number well sustains the reputation of the Westminster Review as the leading animals have been killed, houses and burns burned-Protestant periodical of the day, and the most by incendiaries, and so many depredations have been the property of the day, and the most by incendiaries, and so many depredations have been committed that the people are exclaiming— When Per A B Melar ch. Chathan—W Forhan, \$1. reliable exponent of the boly Protestant Faith will it end "-Montreal Berale of the nineteenth century. The subjoined is a list of the contents:-1. The French Conquest of Mexico. 2. Romola. 3. Miracles. 4. Gervinus on Shakespeare. 5. The Treaty of diggers managed to take out thirty-eight pounds of Vienna. 6. Wit and Humour. 7. The some ten hundred dollars each were found. Although Critical Character. 5. Victor Hugo. 9. the working was not conducted on very scientific Mackay's Tubingen School. 10. Contemporary Literature.

is rather a heavy number, but one article, that propellers and tugs, 191 backs, 78 brigs, 1.030 on the Colonial Episcopate, has created quite ; a sensation in the ranks of Anglicanism. The that the Globe, which upholds every (yrannical net writer raises the question "what is the use of Colonial Protestant Bishops?"-a question difficult indeed to answer, but which if left unanquestion, " what is the use of Protestant Bishops

Rentsions. -- We learn from the Galifornia Journal that six ladies of the Orders of Jesus and Mary, and of Providence, have left that city for Canada. They arrived a few months since, and proceeded to Oregon and Washington Territories, where they conducted twenty-two members of their Orders, who accompanied their, and left them at the convents in Portland and Vancouver. The ladies having fulfilled the object of their journey to the Pacific, now return to

FORMERLY OF TORONTO .- Early on Thursday morning last a man named William Ewing formerly one a lieutenant in the Federal service, was arrested in Buffalo under the following circumstances : - About twelve o'clock that night the immates of the Revere House, on the bank of the Eric canal, were awakened by the crashing of window glass, and upon examination a man was found senseless and bleeding upon a wooden platform which overhangs the basement window on the canal side of the building. It appears that he had either jumped or been pushed from a window in the third story about thirty feet above, On further investigation is transpired that the man, hundred stand of arms in its arsenal; other places whose name was Joshua Durham, had been with Ewing all the evening and that becoming intoxicated they went together on Wadnesday night to a room in which they both slept. Some hours prior to the occurrence the landlord found it necessary to take possession of a dirk and revolver, with some money, which Durbam had on his person. Before retiring for the night Ewing succeeded in gaining possession of the wenpons from the landlord and took them to his room. As soon as the police beard of the affair they went to the room and found Ewing in bad. His hands were bloody and in his possession were the dirk knife and revolver. It was believed that he and Durham had had a quarrel, and that the latter was shoved out of the window by Ewing. He was apprehended, and on the following Viewed as a piece of strategy, the plot, discovered day committed to jail for examination. In the meantime Durham was removed to the hospital, suffering intensely from the effects of the fall. We learn that he died on Saturday. Ewing stated to a policeman soon after his arrest that Durham first assaulted him after reaching the room and that afterwards he jumped out of the window, but he did not explain how he became possessed of the dirk and revolver which the landlord had taken in charge for safe-keeping. Cir- | very active in the city generally during this Fall, comstances point to his being a criminal, but it is hoped the affair will be explained in such a manner as to show his innocence. Ewing enlisted in the Foderel army as a private, and was promoted to a lieutenancy. He was wounded at the buttle of Gettraburg, and was under surgical treatment in Buffalo when arrested - Toronto Leader.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA. - Imigo batches of Conversions .- On Sunday the 15th instant , roung men, principally French Canadians from the country, are daily leaving Montreal for the Iron Mountain, and other places in the States. Many go estimated that during the past few weecs several instances leaving situations affording moderate but certain balances, for places in the States, involving payment in depreciated and rapidly depreciating shin-plasters. Add to this disadvantage the high prices of provisions and the chances of conscription, mensely by emigration to Uncle Sam's dominions at

> FRENCH CANADIANS LEAVING CANADA. -- The Three Rivers Inquirer of Saturday last has the following the Colonization Societies :- Thirty families leave maneutly. Among the thirty families are one hundred grown men.

MORAL CHARACTER NOT REQUIRED. - A meeting of the Committee of the Hamilton Branch Bible Society was lately held in that city, to select office bearers to be presented for appointment at the annual meet-On almotion to nominate Mr. F. W. Watkins as Tressurer, an amendment was brought forward, Pakenham, M C Ryan, \$2; Ecurcuils, Rev J B Sasproposing Dr McQuesten for the office. A sharp and interesting debath arose, in the course of which it came out that the Committee of the Bible Society are not over particular as to the moral character of the office bearers of the Society. The following is a Hyacin'he, Rt Rev Dr Larocque, S4; Roxbury, Mass. synopsis of the debate :-

Rev J Griffia, S4; Kenmore, J Kinshella, S4; Musquash, N B, W Grundell, S1; Longueuil, Madame Hicks, S2; Point du Lac, Rev A H B Lassisseraye, be considere : Dr. McQuesten highly fitted for the \$2; Marysville, Rev M Mackey, \$2; St Hylicinthe, M Healy, \$2: Coteau Landing, P Kushela, \$2,50;

Mr. Kennedy opposed the amendment, because he thought Dr. McQuesten unterly unfitted for the position. He could not consent to have the Bible Society represented in its office of Treasurer by a man such as Dr. McQuesten.

The Chairman here interposed, and said he thought the Committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to do with the moral and the committee had nothing to commit

onyment of a dollar . Oliava Tribune.

the magnitude of this emigration. He says :- " Over lieu Company's boats for St. Louis, but not one of these go to Lake Superior. To my personal knowthe St. Maurice country within three months."--Montreal Consette.

railroad to Canada are setting about preparations to build one to Maine-blading themselves by another commercial line to the United States, and sandering

promising account of the Chardiere Gold mines He swys that while the weather communed line, nineteen gold in five weeks; and that several nuggets worth principles the result appears to have been very satisfactory. This correspondent expects to see fifteen or twenty thousand diggers congregated along the banks of the Chaudiere and its tributaries next spring.

schooners, and 50 sloops and barges.

chooners, and 50 shoops and barges. ito So, 15; Inferior Pots, So, 12; to So, 15; Petris, in The Toronto Leader calls attention to the fact; demand, at So, 50 to So, 55. committed by President Lincoln, has for years borne as its motto the following sentence from Junius:-"The subject who is 'ruly loyal to the chief magistrate will never advise nor submit to arbitrary men-

says the British . imerican, is overran with be irs. who are as bold as ferocious. A child was seemed the other day in a door yard and carried off, but was finally rescued by the aid of dogs. Hogs, some weighing nearly 200 pounds, are occasionally taken out of their pens. Last week a she bear and her two cubs were encountered by Mr. Booth, who had been a heavy loser in the pork line, and all three shot on suspicion

statement relative to the disc wery of a rock sait | Untimeal, do mine in Leeds; it pronounces the whole story a

THE FILLDRESTERING SCHEME -Timely publicate has deprived the Confederate plot to liberate Southern prisoners and destroy the lake towns of its dan- l'otatoes, per bag gers; but it does seem that the advantage which the Southerners have gained by attracting suspicion or Surrous Change Against a Federal Officer importance to their cause. The forment and excitepermitting their plot to be disclosed, is of no small Hay, per 100 bundles ment into which the disclosures have plunged the Butter, fresh per lo, whole lake frontier, and the anxieties which the danployed in Mr. Rogers' hat store in this city, and now | gers have awakened in the Washington government, | Batter, do , for seed per 40 lb. are in themselves an important diversion from the concentration of warlike efforts in Virginia and Tennesee. The Northern cities were without garrisons; their people were without arms; and their harbors were unprotected by artillery. This condition will have to be changed. Soldiers must lend their presence within sight of Lakes Eric and Onterio, and picket the St. Lawrence, as well as watch on the Rappahannock or the Rapidan. The warning burst upon Rochester and found the city with but five were even weaker than this; and a sense of their serious danger has been impressively made upon COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS many a town which, heretofore confident in its own security, has sent its quota to the battlefields of Vir gioin, that will now be anxious to retain its manhood for its own defence in case of any contingency such as contemplated by the plotters of the discovered scheme of descent upon Johnson's Island. Cahada must of necessity maintain the neutral comity of Great Britain; but the Americans will not feel in- agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now the first friendly warning they must needs take care of themselves; and it is impossible that they can

> Confederates. - Kingston News. EMERATION TO THE STATES. - We are informed that the emigration to the United States has been very extensive as regards the young men of Griffintown, few of whom are now to be seen loitering round the streets as in times past. Agents for railways and other public works in the States have been and they have been highly successful in inducing bundleds of young men to pitch their tents in Uncle Sam's dominion. There can be no doub that many a youth has been enticed across the Lines by the wiles of the Recruiting Sergeant, for a purpose other than represented.

as it has been, is decidedly a material gain to the

Births.

In this city, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Neil Snannon, of a daughter. In this city, on the 23rd instant, the wife of Mr William Fuzgerald, of a daughter.

Married.

At Sillery Church, Quebec, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Harkin, Mr. Patrick Campbell, to Miss Mary Anne Louise Giles.

Died. In this city, on the 19th instant, Elizabeth Ward.

aged 44 years, wife of Mr. Michael Hughes. In the Township of Percy, C.W., on the 18th inst William, son of Mr. James O'Rielly, aged 24 years May he rest in peace.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicale, Magazinea, Fasinon Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books

Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan.17, 1863.

Sherrington, Rev J Primeau, \$2: Pertsmouth, Allan Grant, \$1; Elgia, M Dunne, \$1; Tingwick, T Butler, Jr, \$3; Charlottenburg, J A Kennedy, \$4: Malbaie, Rev N Doucet, \$2; Granby, M Gannon, \$2; seville, \$2; Trenton. Rev H Brettargh, \$4,50; Brighton, R Johnson, \$1; Brockville, P Bolger, \$3; Arthur, Hev M O'Shen, \$2; Brome, Owen Cowan, \$4,76; Abbottsford, Rev Mr St Georges, \$2; St

The Rev. Mr. Price in moving the amendment said

position of Treasurer. Mr. Kennedy opposed the amendment, because he

enough if he were a member of the Society by the

EMIGRATION FROM THE ST. MAURICE COUNTRY .-We have received another letter on this subject from Three Rivers. A reliable correspondent re-affirms 100 persons embarked here hast Sunday on the Richein this city this summer and fall, who have gone to Lake Superior and the Pacific Railway. It would

Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews, -M O Neill, \$2. Per M O Leary, Quebec, -G M Muir, \$2,50; K Temple, \$2,50; St Ambrose, D Donnelly, \$2,50; The people of New Brunswick, as they can't get a \$2.50; North Shedheld, B Kilrey, \$1. Per J McIver, Dewittville P Hughes, \$3,50; Ormstown, M. Smith, So; M. Farlong, \$1,25; flun-

RESPECTATION A number of outrages of more or less tingdon, Jas Flynne, 82 consequence have recently been committed in Renfrew and its in mediate vicinity. Horses and other

The Charmens Gold. A correspondent of the Defricheur, published at l'Avenir village, gives a

" EDINBURGH REVIEW."-Oct. 1863. -This the Northern Lakes, including 124 steamboats, 253

tion, 12c to 14c.

Nov. 24. s. d. s. d12 0 to 12 Indian Mear 7 6 to 8 Pens per min 3 4 to 3 Bones, Unundian, per min, 2 6 to 3 Honey, per 16 0 7 10 0 8 ... 3 0 to 3 Dressed dogs, per 100 lbs. \$6,00 to \$6,50 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 0 to 1 8 ...\$10,00 to \$13.00 \$4,00 to \$ 6,50 3 to 0 84to 0 3 9 10 4 0 Buckwheat 1 8 10 2 0 Plaz Seed. 9 U to 9 Timothy do 5 0 to 6 2 3 to 2 5 Turkeys, per couple. 4 0 to 0 0 TORONTO MARKETS - Nov. 21. 75c to 784c per bush. Bariey, 85c to 88c per bushel. Peas, 55c to 56c per bushel. - Globe

Fall wheat 78c to \$1,00 per bushel. Spring wheat

KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos clined to trust altogether to our vigilance. After completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the institution is to impart a good and solid educamaintain a military force upon the northern frontier tion in the fullest sense of the word. The bealth, without weakening their strength on the southern, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Labrary will be OPEN

to the Papile. TERMS:

Board and Taition, \$100 per Aunum (payable Laffyearly 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.

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

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WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, (The "Combination,") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

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JAMES MURISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The French Chambers were opened by a speech from the Throne, of which the following is an extract, referring more especially to the Mexican and Polish questions : -

The prosperity of our country would advance still more rapidly if political anxiety did not disturb it; but, in the life of nations, unforeseen and meritable events occur, which must be boldly and fearlessly faced and met without shrinking. Of this number is the war in America, the compulsory occupation of Mexico and of Cochin- thing in the Restoration, the Government of China, and the insurrection of Poland. The distant expeditions, which have been the subject of strike French feelings, and brings out into strong so much criticism, have not been the result of any premeditated plan. They have been brought about hy the force of circumstances, and, yet, thave pointed out that the boys in the Lyceums they are not to be regretted. How, in fact, are to be taught that the Restoration means could we develope our foreign commerce, if, on "the white Reign of Terror and the law of sathe other hand, we were to relinquish all in- crilege," and that the Government of July fluence in America, and if, on the other, in pre- means " the 200 frances qualification and the sence of the vast territory occupied by the Pritchard indemnity," while the Revolution of Spanish and the Dutch, France was to remain alone without possessions in the seas of Asia .- the French Empire, nothing is said about the We have conquered a position in Cochin-China, death of the Dake of English or the kidnapping which, without subjecting us to the difficulties of the local Government, will allow us to turn to to the gendarines; the two invasions of France; account the immense resources of those countries the treaties to which all this led. The charter and to civilize them by commerce. In Mexico, of Louis XVIII. is not mentioned, although hisafter an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and of our sailors overcome, perhaps describe it as the greatest event of his we have seen the population welcome us as he life; but the programme carefully inculcates the berators. Our efforts will not have been fruittass, and we shall be largely rewarded for our sacrifices, when the destines of that country, the Prince Imperial-the Society of the Prince which will owe its regeneration to us, shall have been handed over to a Prince, whose enlightenment and high qualities render him worthy of so not mentioned." noble a mission. Let us then put faith in our expedition beyond the sea. Commenced to avenge our honor, they will terminate in the triumph of our interest, and, if prejudiced friends will not see it e good promise of the seed sown to see, what we have always maintained, the for the future, let us not tarnish the glory achieved, so to say, at the two extremities of of their children, superior and anterior to all the world, at Pekin and in Mexico. The Polish, others. The next result will be, to assure for question needs a further explanation. When the Polish insurrection burst out, the Governments of France and Russin were on the most friendly footing. Since the conclusion of peace they were always agreed upon the great Europrint questions, and I do not hesitate to declare so. During the war in Italy as well as at the time of the annexation of Nice and Savoy, the Emperer gave me his most sincere and cordial support. This good understanding demanded fortegrance, and it was only the Polish question. very popular in France, that could induce me not to hesitate to comprounse one of the first alhances of the continent, and to raise my voice in favor of a nation-rebellious in the eyes of Rossia -- but, in our's, hears to a right inscribed in history and in treaties. Nevertineless, this question touched on the most serious European interests. It could not be treated by France alone. An insult to our honor, or a menuve against our frontiers, alone imposes upon as the data of action without preimmany convert. It. therefore, become necessary, as at the time of the events in the East and in Syria. for me to corne to an understanding with the powers, who had equal rights and similar to sons. The Pelistemsurrection, which, from its decarion, assumed a national engranter, armised sympathy on erry side, and the sum of diplomicy has been . but, so as to oring to hear upon Plassic on that Statemoiselle de Montalembert. The Bishop

sheme extracted term

is the mad of the Hastersity, and has a sould in the dears, and have naving been compelled to cease practically also are over the primary specificant specifically also are over the primary specifically also of which exists to every companions (a converse, been temporarily placed in charge of the Concuis of months manner as our consists of the Concuis of Contention. procely anomalical to our records; s) the second and association of chigious reformers but this monotone or public schools of a region constitution of the former cure. Standard makes the president in the minimum of 1848, to select this second the former cure. Broaden The assembly, regardly lieven that the processed against a monotone of 1848, to select the second transfer the power of the fisher over the first transfer that the power of the fishers over awed to exist in Prairie with a secretary to the pordata, against the power of the Bahops over is numerate, direct may be of their transfer of Priests. Express. Follows, when he will the other under the last the Times Paris correspondent states that the other public, after a the restablishment of remails lade it pendent of its authority, on condition that the canadal to Donge, has not been abandoned. The teachers shall have obtained the cortifolds of the metallic plan has been deposited with the Minister Thomastan and assemble to the Canal will not be more than University after the examination, while their life is 1 mins long. Several joint at the companies, it is shall be a dring as the system and he recommed for a more been forced to carry the then into execuby the Manufer inconsistent with his ancients, then Gigactic cockpards are to be constructed. Penate Relief on Son and by the take place with cost to lose than 40 mil-Priests, Relief as, &c., and b letter the ground per Friests, Religione &c., and by the trace group of sufficient proof of the Court of the specifical configurations of the Court of the Co near Paris), repuse to avail to a parker of the

he hade. It need not, therefore, he said that it the engonation; the mystery is not very great. We believe the mass of the Franch people pre- people; 'Do as you please.' for that it should be there.

The new Madster, however, and undertaken to reform the system of public scaools. The bas not to see that since the general establishment have made at our unfortunate country the prey of of the Church upon earth, a greater proportion of Christian months are accounted and accounted accounted and accounted acco

mere reason. The fact is that reason, though it would never have discovered them, cannot help approving most parts of Christian morals when they have been set before it.

But what has excited more attention is that every Lyceum is to have a course of modern history, to begin with the first French revolution, and to come down to the French occupation of Mexico. This has naturally provoked a cry of despair from all who do not desire to see the whole youth of France Imperialised. A programme of the lectures to be delivered has been published, and has everywhere been criticised. Naturally enough, it calls attention to every-Louis Philippe, and the Republic which can relief every popular act of the Emperor .-Critics have been abundant on every side. They February means Socialism. With regard to of the Spanish Bourbons; the Pope given over tory, as it will be written fifty years hence may teaching of the establishment at Vesinet-" a Hospital for Convalescents—the Orphanage of Imperial drainage, the freedom of the trades of butchers and bakers, &c. The coup d'etat is

The Correspondanz, from which we have taken this abstract, says that good will come of all this. " One of the first effects of this attempt will be that the democratic journals will begin right of the fathers of families in the education , ever the reign and the development of liberty of education. That we should be compelled to leare our own lastory in this form would be a little to much. The Catholic press has for a family over its children. As long as nothing was touched, except liberty of conscience, men were not ashamed to reply that the interest of the State in ensuring that the citizens should be enlightened, took precedence of the duty of the father to bring up his own children in the pracnce of his own Faith. Now that the question is, whether a political Creed shall be imposed upon the pupils of the limiterally, we have the pleasure of seeing our old opponents borrow from us the arms with which we have hitherto been , obliged to defend ourselves against them."

The French papers announce an event which explains an expression in the late discourse of the Count Montalembert at Malines, when he spoke of "those legions of heroic maidens, rent by the sole effort of their will from our sides, and on blending hearts, sacrificed in the morning of their life on the alter of the love of God and of their ne ghoor." This week we read :- " At nine o'clock on Monday morning, in the Chapel her support to Piedmantore or harring (notwithstandof the Religious of the Sacred Heart, at Con- jug inhoused 'granuloso' assays of contemporaries flans, was prefebrated the taking of the habit by to prove the contrary, preferring as I do the official of Orleans (Biciated, assisted by Mgr. Place, pressule of the public open of the Rota for France, and by the Europe. Abbe Henry Parreyve, Professor of the Faculty those who are resolved to stand by the Chares and Parabox of Englacion. - The Workey of The dogs at the Surbonne." The Count and the cause of truth. Such a view, of course, is not more transvorthy. Among a other outrages on jus-Register has an intensing article in the shire Countess of Montalempert and several of their leading to those whose projections accept, without of Education in Finnes, from which we work friends were present at this beautiful coremony.] waich was desply touclang.

The Minister of I while Inserting in France . Pants, Oct. 29 - The Mexican Consuls in Pants,

lawer Charge, and in threat of the marriage of

Queted plan of making Paris a seaport by entring

FULTUGAL.

the audicase con the 14th rust, to the bien examplien, the kine is turn that it is now a loss of the latter of their not because in the 14th nost, to the been their not become qualifications as a loss of many transfer of the loss, construction of the bon, conthe Name and the re Carbolica of Imbon, con-Character DAA: And the one infullible Cambles and the Course in her going survey, Missing of the Court of the Cou Public Instruction are wholly supported by public Expensions thus this phenomenon, on you say! Here education in France, is still practically in the For Per again to become wint it can and should bands of the Monteer of Paul. Textures to the become word is needed. Lee England, France, hands of the Modeler of Pauls, instinting, - by become word is necessary to the Portuguese Nuthing more is attedad. The ballot box of public elections in Porlugal, as in many other countries, is like those caverns and pagen untiquity which gave out oracles adways throughle to those who went to consult the issued orders requiring instruction to be given to obliging divinity. The liberty of the vote has be-merals and modern history. In a system in come a ridiculous old thing, incompatible with which all religious are on a footing, morals, of progress? Now, whenever the people have appealed course, can only be what may be called the from the Liberal juggleries to their arms and their turel. Not that they will or our really be of the Roule and the Conches have been found limited to those moral principles which man ac- ready to hand them bound hand and foot to the retually did discover for himself. It is impossible volutionary oligarchy. Such are the forces which

the Portuguese revolutionary. Government, that the time of his majority had come, that he must live henceforth and defend himself with his own forces. What would be the result of such a declaration. I hardly know what the people would do; but I ised Sovereign for the wants of the Roman people. I inclined to think that, naturally mild and submissive, they would remain peaceful. What I know is Kingdom ef Italy offers a deplorable contrast to that the Government henceforth, without foreign support, would take very good care not to wound any more the nation in what is dearest to her, her faith in Jesus Christ and her attachment to the Church

ITALY.

PIEDMONT - We extract the following from the usual column which the Correspondence de Rome devotes to the ' Liberties of the Church under the rule of Piedmontese liberty': ---

The Sisters of Charity sent away from the hospital of Piacenza in 1861, under the pretext that the service surpassed their strength, and that, moreover, it was not suitable for women, have been recalled. It was found, after their departure, that the service by lay persons was much dearer and gave rise to great abuses. The Administration of the hospital has decided on recalling the Sisters, and the consent of the Government is alone wanting to reinstall them. The retractions on the part of the Priests who have signed Passaglia's address, have never been so numerous than during the last few weeks. Most of the remonstrants protest that they have not signed the address concerning the surrender of the Pontifical States, and express the greatest astonishment at seeing their names figure upon the lists. Others who have really signed publicly retract. Thirty-two Priests of Putignano declare that they signed from mere inadvertence, without reflecting on what they were doing. Enlightened now by the in-structions of the Holy See, they declare their invic-lable attachment to the Catholic faith, and profess their acknowledgment, with the Catholic Episcopate of the utility of the Temporal Power for the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. The whole community of the Capachins of Macduria, near Otranto, have been inscribed. Now, out of the thirteen persons who formed the community, eight declare in a collective protest that they have neither signed nor authorised anyone to sign for them.

In fine, the signatures which are false amount to more than one-third of the whole. Another third deleare that they have signed through fear of greater evils. The real signers are retracting daily. Where shall we look for the revolutionary Olergy of Italy, and what will remain of it scon.

The Chamber of Accusations has sent Mgr. the Archbishop of Bari before the Court of Assizes of Trani. 1st. For having authorised the Parish Priests of his diocese to absolve those who freely asked it, and who fulfilled the conditions prescribed by the instructions of the Sacred Penitentiarate. [These instructions were published by the journals of all parties.] 2nd. For having made use of the circular of His Eminence of the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples relating to the Bull of the Crusade. (The Goverament had not yet decided whether these kinds of documents required the Exequitur.) 3rd. For havlong time past stood alone in maintaining the sim- ing ordered the observance of the rubries of the Misnie and sucred doctrine of the authority of a sal whice forbid to add my came to the Collects without an Apostolic Indult. (The Keeper of the Seals had made a circular, in March last, to declare that this is perfectly just.) We shall see what the gentlemen of the jury of Trani will have the wisdom to decide.

> The Bishop of Muro, exiled from his diocess for the last three years; subjected to various domiciliary searches; expelled from Sorrento; arrested at Oustellamono; captured at Naples; placed under surreillance and compelled to present himself before the police every Saturday; watched even at the altar, -not being able to resist any longer vexations which cannot be in any way justified, has left Naples. It is thought he has taken refuge abroad.

Tunis, Oct. 24. - After an absence of some months from Italy, I again take up my pen to chronicle Piedmontese iniquities, and the machinations, the atrocities, and the despair of Piedmonrese ruler. A few very striking features have been in a short space of time exceedingly developed, and thrown forward with a preminence which the most superficial observer exampt fail to notice. Of the highest importance in estimating the present energies, are those features - the immeasurably greater widening between parties : an undeniable decrease in the amount of popuassumed that this confidence is the fruit of extended and developed power. But a closes view of face, with a knowledge of the undercurrent tides, attests this audacity to be despair and despair defeat. The sending to florie a ging of complicators, to be ready to effect a broody excistrophe of acons hotilist, made opportunity, demonstrates the position of the King of Sardinia, whom some people cruelly devoted to shams and cariestones, have debbed 'the King of Italy,' to be that of the ruined gambler who stakes his all on the last die, and of the tillian who hopes trot a crowned growned crime may aboute him. The late military display at the Camp of Somma, at occom theatrical threat and a children boast, is not altogether unconnected with a series of exhibitions of 'fou d'artifice,' and some private tricks "d'artifice Piemontais' which require a little looking after. There are awkward rumours affoat arising from the troblesome, yet unpopular, action of the cerebral organs, of drawing conclusions from a number of events. At present, this vulgar togic exercises it elf on the following :- Consultators ready in Come : A great display of mulitary force at Souna, and a whispered movement and revived hopes amongat the Search Societies concred to be more rucceasful that Ordinal And then a ho knows what is not to follow H The warning is timely for Rome and Paris.

The Parliament here is to assemble some time in November, and is appeted to be more causing and noisy than usual. The good affort will be to love Hapaison to withdraw are too perform Reme, of which he has as inneh an idea as of laring down his coward for to take that grown off his head, to duck himself from the pedestal on which be stands, to call to arms the whole of Cartestic Europe and to life, her whole Conservative institute, accused to freezy by the out-Revolution, of which M. Naponeon would be then that recognised and celf arowed chief, would be the beauty. pannity and the maquesti mable result.

The visit of the Ringress to Spain is viewed here with black looks, as it is known to be connected. with the interests of the liver Father; likewise the nomination of M. Sartiges as Ambasador at Rome, a visowed unfavourably. That of Mr. Killot to this Court is taken for what it is worth. There will be no change in the currency when it is merely shifting from a creature to a relation of Lord Russell. The King teaves here on the 7th, to open a branch railroad, and it is said, then proceeds to Naples. With the blood of a whole nation on his back, he must be fearless of both God and man, to show himself in their midst.

Rous - Public works are everywhere in course of construction or formation. Roads in the mountain | tualities. districts, to give facilities of transit to the villages along the new line of railway, and to enable the distant districts to participate in the advantages of the large towns; bridges constructed at the expense of the Pope himself in every province over which he | that there has been a slight misunderstanding be-

teaching. They believe that they are following some day or other to declare to their spoilt child, every contract, and the wages of every employee of | Earl Russell has informed Prince Gortschakoff that the State, paid with upprecedented punctuality; restorations of innumerable churches, increase of schools, manufactories, Refuge and Convents of active Orders - all these usuity the solicitude, of their what we are in possession of here. Taxation is triple what the Papal Government exact, employment to find it. Conscription is draining the farms of field labor, and the charitable institutions and industrial establishments are undergoing wholesale confiscation, and Conservative journals divide the hunours of a weekly suppression .- Cor. of Tablet.

The arrival in Rome of the Aube Deguerry, Cure of the Madeleine in Paris, and Confessor of the Emmess Engenic, is announced. M. Deguerry went to the Vatican in a fine gala carriage, as became a first class Cure of Paris, who enjoys twice as much revenue as a Cardinal. His Holmess received him with dignified and affab e simplicity. It is said that M. Degaerry, having assured the Holy Father that he had it from the Emperor himself, that he would never abandon the Pope, Pius IX, asswered: 'Undoubtedly, M. & Care, you have heard this, and I believe it, because tils Majesty's personal interest is absolutely opoused to landing me over to Piedmont? - Bica Public.

Mgr. Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rauen, is reported as about to be made a Cardinal at the next Consistory. He is said to have already received his crea-The Baron de Pothes, the new French Gene ral of Brigade commending the staff in Rome, bas already given proof of tact and moderation. As it was said of him that he was determined to do nothing, a high Roman functionary observed :- We have at last a General who understands his master's wishes, and who is taking the way not to displease ours.' This means that he leaves to the Pontifical Government full freedom of action.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The Neapolitan chronicle is unvarying. Arrests, fusilations, and escapes from prison, and so da capo, with an official bulletin of court gaieties, reviews and inspections of the Clergy wholesale kidnapping of girls to answer as hostages for their brothers, and crowding of the prison till the Church of the Viccarrin has bad to be pressed into the service.

The enthusiasm for the House of Savoy has long since vanished, and Prince Humbert has been received with marked coldness. Since the escape of Cosenza, the authorities feel that no further trust can be placed in the Neapolitan gaol officials, and the 'loghi di Siencezza' are in consequence about to

ba changed to Tuscany.

Is it any wonder that on the 21st of October, the third anniversary of the vannted plebiscite, Naples wore almost an aspect of mourning, and that it was only by the threats of the police and the Cammorristi that the inhabitants were coerced into the display of the Italian Tricolor? As to the once popular Cross of Savoy only twenty-fire flags of that description could be counted in all Naples, including the Government offices and the posts of the National Guard. The Police distributed placards with the word Si, and obliged the citizens to post them over their doors, which in the present terrorism, only the few dared refuse. This I know on the most certain testimony of persons on the spot, and who were among the ' petit nombre des eins,' who had the courage to reject the sign of the bateful tyranny fraudulently palmed on them. I hear Mr. Layard is busy in Naples collecting faces for the coming Session, with a view of writing a landatory despatch to his chief. I trust he will record all this, also that the prisons are now so crowded, no more can be admitted in Naples; that there are, exclusively of the civil, 1600 military detenus in Naples itself. That the arrests since the new law, up to the 15th of October, were 400 in Salerno, 700 in the Terra di Lavoro, 321 in Molise (the returns have not yet come to hand for the other provinces); that there are 5,000 refractory conscripts in Sicily, and that the Giunta of Campobasso itself is presenting against the overstraining of the new law which, severe and marderous as are its provisions, is rendered even more laneful by the arbitrary illegality of its administration - that forced residence, deportation, billeting troops in private houses, driving away extrie, and destroying crops and farm buildings is the rule and not the exception.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS IN NAPLES. - The concluding ouragraph of my last letter had reference to the unhappy state of things at Naples. I beg to return to the subject, and to give you as few more particulors with which t have been furnished by an Engtherefore his coservations of passing events are the the committed by the Piedmontese authorities, my trised's remort narringlarly adverted to the fact that the greater part of the funds of one of the principal Female Orphua Asylums had been sequestrated; 60% of the immates in despite of their moving re monstraness, ejected from the establishment; and within a week of this expulsion, 250 of this number of young computer, yielding to the temptations of their destitute position, had their names registered on the police-books as having taken up their abode in the housed immoral establishments of the city To the circulation of ledecent prints and vite publimitions there would seem to be no limit; and my friend states that into several of the picture-shops no female can well enter in consequence of the infamous character of the photographs exposed for sale To the acquainas of densual immorality which one: the eye are supposited, in many inatances, every refinement of blanchemons implety, auch as the most diabetical imagination alone could desise. Thus, in a shop-window near the foledo is to be seen a asciculative of the Stations of the Passion in the place of Our Saviour, Italia appears is capable. Add to this now that its destruction bearing her cross, and the Blessed Viczin represenior by Caribaidi. In another shop is to be seen a periody on the Oscad. - Cor. of Weekly Register.

AUSTRIA

Victoria, dict. 2d .- The Presse of this evening bus eli on goloonuna wasaw annoncing no increase of Massian schulary rate. On the 23d a razzia was made aran the young men of the Polish captai. Several pandacts were seized, searched, and stripped to the skip. The same operation was reported of night, 132 young mos being strested and carried off to the citadei.

The U : Deutsche Post and when a leading arriely upos the diagre of the general situation owing to the systematic badistion of Austria, who could accorning of the slave, and abstachaetions of the field energy prevent any naturatophe. The writer conclusters by observing that the true interests of Austria are only to be found in energetic common action with Frence.

Vienes, Nov. 6 .- The official Wienen Zeitung of tasing, selecting to the speech of the Emperor Napoleon, says it cannot refrain from remarking that the treaties of Vienna have not ceased to exist be cause, according to international speculations they have been partially modified, or because their service upon the isolated ports has been shaken facts is that Austria has always honestly fulfilled the treaties, even her endeavors to bring about German return have been based upon European treaty rights, and were enecialty directed to appears the agitation of Germany. Austria can perfectly acquiese in the main idea of the speech, viz, a mutual agreement between the powers to remove the even-

A week ago a diplomatist of high rank and standing informed me that France, England, and Austria either had forwarded, or were about to forward, energetic Notes to St. Petersburg, but I now learn of Christian morels are accepted and professed wheep to be weater than the wolves. Let us sup- yet rules; provisions for health, and the supply of tween England and Austria, and a more serious one A jost mi. ht find here, a the suggestive relies of the even by those who reject the Church and her pose that Spain, France, and Bugland, should agree | wholesome water wherever needed, payments of between the last-mentioned Power and France, denuty strife, the thomas of an epic; or a painter

the British Government no longer recognizes the validity of those parts of the Treaties of 1815 which relate to Congress-Poland, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys is endeavoring to persuade Count Rechberg to join him in a peremptory summons to Russia to do justice to the Poles. This Government is resolved not to allow itself to be 'dragged' into a war with Russein, and its relations with the French Oabinet are therefore less agreeable than they were a short time ago. During the last few days our official politicians have appeared to be very anxious for the future, and I suspect they are afraid the Emperor Napoleon will on the 5th November declare that the Polish question would be in a much more satisfactory state than it now is if Austria had not impeded the action of France. It is true that the policy of this Government has been somewhat wavering, but the position of Austria is a peculiar one, and it is natural that she should be unwilling to run the risk of being involved in a war with Russia unless she has gas rantees for the future. The French Government has offered such guarantees, but the British Cabinet has not thought at to do so, and it is therefore unlikely that the policy of Austria will undergo a change. The anti-war party in this country is very powerful, but I feel convinced that Austria would not long remain a passive looker-on if England and France should sword in hand endeavor to redress the wrongs of the Poles. Yesterday a member of a princely Polish family called on me, and the account e gave of the state of things in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the adjacent provinces, was heartrending. He showed me a letter from St. Petersburg, in which it was said that the Russian Government was obliged to the Western Powers and Austria, because they, by their interference, had furnished it with an excuse for having recourse to the measures best calculated to put a speedy end to the rebellion. A St. Petersburg paper thus confirms the forego-

Prince Gortschakoff is exceedingly well pleased when he receives information that Count Rechberg is getting into difficulties with his fellow diplomatists, and that at every move he makes Austria becomes more and more an object of suspicion. Matters have so been managed that we (the Russians) have gained six months, and that time we can be occapled in pacifying the Poles while the Western Powers are looking on .- Times Cor.

POLAND.

Terror reigns in Warsaw. There can hardly be found a parallel in the annals of unbridled and affrighted tyranny for the atrocities of which Poland is daily the scene. It is now a capital crime to wear mourning in the streets, or for women to ween for their slaughtered relations. Executions, confiscations, and batcheries in cold blood of men and women, Priests, and laymen, for the crime of being suspected of sympathising with the insurrection, are the order of the day, under the benign rale of him whom the North American Republicans toust as the "Delight of Mankind." And while all this barbarity is going on, the British Government who are such haters of tyranny that they sent Sir James Hudson to Turin to aid Cayour in fomenting a sebellion against the Sovereigns of that country, on the plea that those Sovereigns kept their subjects enthralled refuse to take the only course by which the ruthless cauchities and the infamous oppression of the Czar can be checked. Poland is by treaty placed under the protection of England as well as France. We were not bound by any such obligations to force constitutional Government upon Italy. myth, Peerlo, was made the pretext for the efforts of England to upset the throne of King of Naples, while the wholesale batcheries of the Czar in Poland can do no more than elicit a few turgid sentences in a foolish despatch from the Secretary of State. There is, however, a difference between the two cases, and in England it is a material one. In Italy the revolution was the work of infidels and enemies of the Church, while in Poland the victims of oppression are Catholics and the oppressors are Schistantics .-Weckly Register.

WARSAW, Oct. 29 .- At nine o'clock this morning four Polish gendarmes were hanged on the Genyboff square, in this capital, by sentence of court-martial.

General Berg has issued orders forbidding montaing to be word after the 10th of Revember

Mounavierr-The Classias followed from Wilas: Hitherto Mouracion had turned all his neighbours against the mobility and the Clergy of Lithusnia. Now that all the landed proprietors are either dead, imprisoned, or banished, he begins with the women, whom he accuses of heing, with the Clergy, the principal abettors of the rebellion. Every day females of all ages and conditions are trought to the ciradel and thrown into dungeons. The repacity of Mouravieff, like his ferocity, knows no bounds. He plunders whole villages, and is consuctly levy-

ing extraordinary contributions on the towns.
URADOW, Oct. 23. -- The Cres of to-day contains the following: Bearches accompanied by acts of crucky which even the state of siege mannot justify, are now being ande throughout Galicia, but twore ospecially in the towns of Lemberg, Orneow, Racnow, die., and in the houses of the landed capter. Houses can be cited in which the proprietors have been nakjected many times within a few days to the most minute examinations, pursued even into the stables. First would come the district authorities, accompanied by gendarmen and police; then the authorities of adjacent districts, making their rounds of carveillance, and accompanied by detachments of troops; then gendarmes upon their own account; then bussess who are constantly roving the encourt; and, finally, peasants, constituted as watchers of the large landowners, armed with scribes, pitchforks and clubs, either slove or with troops, both giving tere loose to their insulence and cupidity. Since the notorious measures neganised by Metternico, overy one knows of what the rural class in this province and plandering instincts are exerted to the attermost by the namerous Muscovita agenca who traverse the country and propagate economiciatic theories.

BUSSIA.

Sr. Farnashons, Oct. 21 .- The intelligence of the arcival or the Russian equation, paraboring 300 ganz, in American waters has given rire to many rumosa. The Goscais Journal cays: 🥶 Rugori illous must be entered into with America, to thes, in case of need, she may be able to reckon upon va. The The more intimate and solid our elibrace with Arnerica, the more Rughard will field it to her courses to keep apon good terras with Russia. The commercial wight in Bagland shuddered at the news of the Russian squadron having been seen in the Atlantic. One fluct was useless to us during the Orimean war, but the eight frightes now at sea will render us considerable hervices in the event of was with the maritime Powers, for they will keep the commercial mevies of Eagland and Prauce in check. This is the reason why Russia has gesparched thrue at a layorable time to hold the sea. Our cruisers will find refuge in the neutral ports of America; they will be the terror of the commercial marine of heatile Powers, and will compet any such to employ half their navies in gastding their merchantmen." The Grand Duke Michael - the Emperor's locust tenens in the Onneasus - and his consort have gone to the Crimes. The hereditary Grand Duke has inspected the new fortifications at Sebastopol.

THE OLD BOLL RUN BATTLEFIELD. - A CHICODONdent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following description of a visit to the old Ball Ban battle-

On Monday night I rested with a pact of the army that pitched their tents on the section of the old Bull Run battlefield adj cent to the Warrenton pike.

might illustrate on canvas the horrors of war from the mementoes here left of its ruthless work. Bullets are picked up and exhibited by the handful, and soldiers, who participated in the fray, are comparing at the same time their gathered mementoes JORDAN & BENARD and their personal recollections of the bloody field in the long luxuriant grass, one strikes his fuot against LUMBER MERCHANTS. that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOU-skulls and bones, mingled with the deadly missiles that brought them to the earth. Hollow skulls lie Corner of Craig and St. Deals Streets, and Corner TUESDAY EVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN contiguous to bemispheres of exploded shells. The shallow graves rise here and there above the grass, sometimes in rows, sometimes alone, or scattered at irregular intervals. Through the thin layer of soil ON THE WHARF, IN REAR OF EONSECOURS that hides the nameless hero who gave his life for his country, one sees the protruding ribs whence the rain has washed their covering, a foot or an arm reached out beyond its earthern bed; and once I saw one of these long sleepers covered snugly up to the THE undersigned offer for sale a very large assortchin, but with the entire face exposed and turned up to the passer by; one could imagine him a soldier lying on the field wrapped up in his blacket, but that blacket was of clay and the face was fleshless and eyeless.

In one case a foot protruded with the flesh still partially preserved; in another an entire skeleton lay exposed upon the surface, without say evering whatever. The tatters of what had been his uniform showed that he had been a clergyman. The of at moderate prices. flesh, was of course, decomposed; but the tanued and shrivelled skin still encased the bony framework of the body, and even the finger only were in their places. The ligaments that fasten the joints must have been preserved for he was lifted by the belt which was still around the waist, and not a bose fell out of its place:

When found he lay in the attitude of calm repose, Ike one who had fallen asleep from wentbess. This was in the camp of the 9th Massachusetts regiment. He was buried, as were many more that night who had waited a long fourtren months for their funeral rise. In fact, the different planess corps were engaged for some time to paying this last tribute to the gallant dead, whose tragmentary remains were seattered around our earnps.

The Penusylvania Reserves biromacked for the night on the ground where they themselves were engaged in deadly strife in the bands fourteen months ngo, and the shulls and bones of some of their former companions in arms by around within the light of their camp-fires. It may even have happened that men pitched their tents over the genve of a lost nominate, and again nawistingly rested under the same shelter with one who had often before shated their couch on the tented field.

A soldier of the First Regiment struck his foot against a cartridge box arear his test, and picking it up, read on it the name of an old associate who had been among the missing, and whose death was only known from his protonged absence. His resting place had at length been tound, for rest tin feet was usuall repund of earth tant docksloss etubited his mouldering hones.

An officer of my sequipment recognised the spot where his text was bounted as one pear which he was severely wounded mus where he day through a s long, weary night, by the side of a dead. Capitals. The painful reminiscences which the place called up rendered it supplies but in agreeable complex. ground to him.

To the Manyas of Little Compaint. -- Among the wonderful medical properties which have reudered HOSTRITRE'S STOMACH BITTERS preeminent among the bealth-restoring preparations of the age, its anti-bilious virtues are not the least temurkable. No words can do justice to its marrellous effect upon the dissised liver. Perhaps the the simple words of a convalescent sufferer, who deperibes it as 'going right to the epot,' tell the story as clearly as may be. It does go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active or in a state of parabela, restores it to a condition of health. The sickness at the stomach, pain is tween the shoulders and in the right ride, yellow cullusion of the skin, restiveness, drowsiness and hingmor, dimness of eight, colic, palpitation of the beart, dry cough, low fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various planes of acute and chronic liver complaint are one and all promptly relieved and finally comoved, by the actios of this femous preparation, which is at once the best of correctives, the gentiest and most go-neral of specients, an intellible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and against of liver disease or billious remittent fever. This, the proprietota guarantse.

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

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The pecaliar-faint or infection which we call Schorma larks in the constitutions multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an en-feebled, viriated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes in-

contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unbealthy food, impure air, fifth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the veneral infection. Whatever be its origin: it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation:" indeed, it reams to be the rest of Him who says, "I will visit the injurities of the fathers upon their children." diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs is attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces (niercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which supparate and become alectons sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver com-plaints; on the skin, eraptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin. require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" bealthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

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is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it is trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil or Giandular Swellings, Tumors, Emptions, Pimples, Blotches and Seres, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Haeum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Ewellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspensia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Formale Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in ATER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists or gratuitous distribution, wherein may be karned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all secthans of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to aim of its benefits from personal experience. Sensiala depresses the vital energies, and thus haves its victims for more subject to disease ed in fatal results then are healthy constituhers. Hence it rends to shorten, and does observation of human The vast importance of these considerarous has led us to spend years in perfecting a most the which is adequate to its cure. This is now offer to the public under the name of Arona's Sansararilla, although it is com-lead of ingrotients, some of which exceed the lead of ingrotient some of which exceed the lead of Surgepoille in alterative power. By leadly you may proper yourself from the sufferart of danger of these disorders. Purge out the new corruptions that not and fester in the causes of disease, and i were least's will follow. By its pondler tiet for his tempely stimulates the vital functhe a and thus expels the distempers which within the system or burst out on any

the hape the public have been decrived by and this use time; but they will neither be and nor disappointed in this. Its victues to a reeven by abundant trial, and these con this no question of its ampassing excellence the the two of the ufflicting diseases it is inmanne, it is a very different in dicine from any nelse, which has been before the people, and is for more effectual than may other which has ever been available to them.

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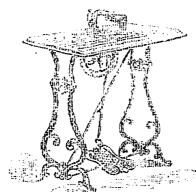
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&c., &c., &c., Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually 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, 1862.

A BAKER to work in Brockville, C.W. He must be capable of taking charge of a Bake Shop, and a good Cake and hand Cracker Baker. The atrictest sobriety will be judispensible in the applicant. Wages \$15.00 per month and board.

to P. Bolger, Baker and Grocer, Brockville, C.W. September 24.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, MONTREAL,

No. 19 COTE STREET, No. 19. THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the

August 27.

BOOK AND

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36 Great St. James Street,

EVERY DESCRIPTION

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Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility.

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Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article.

of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.

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Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

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MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, ? 36 Great St. James Street.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

and AFTER MONDAY, the 12th of OCT., TRAINS will leave

BONAVENTURE STREET STATION

EASTERN TRAINS.

Mail Train for Quebec and Local Train } 10.00 A.M. from Richmond to Island Pond at ... 5 Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over might at leland Pond, Accommodation Train for Island Pond ? 7.00 ? M.

on the Time-bills, unless signailed. WESTERN TRAINS.

Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston,) Toronto, London, Detroit and the 7.30 A.M tions, at Sleeping

Car) for Toronto, Detroit, and the West, at C. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director Oct. 9, 1863.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at

moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

> O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL,

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

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

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

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

No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

CLARFE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c., Office-No. 125 Notre Dame Street,

(Opposite the Court House,)

MONTREAL. H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL.

> HUDON & CURRAN, ADVOCATES

No. 40 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT, CARPENTER & JOINER. 54 St. Antoine Street.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

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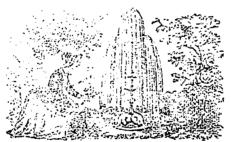


AT No. 9, ST. LAMBERT HILL, Continuation of St. Lawrence Street, near Craig St., MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand, COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.

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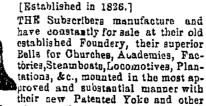
THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many "Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as

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

ples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN AND ELOTOHES

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WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.



their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

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SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.



Hostetter's **CELEBRATED**

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT to the HEALTH and COMFORT of the PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who wouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS the individuals themselves, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863. Mesers. Hostetter & Smith :

Gentlemen-I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a 'puff' for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bit-ters are entirely removed from the level of the mere no trums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ulti-mate healing of many of the most most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucu-ous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone—I relished my food, and now I enjoy the Guties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C.,

April 2, 1863.

Messrs, Hostter & Smith: Gentlemen-It gives me pleasure to add my testi-monial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southers river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one not-tle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Rastetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M. us, and even as a stimulent we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilions and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. It what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

HUSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done

New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1803. 5

Eenr Sirs-Will you do me the favor to forward by express one balf-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should be ever so robust as d healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters or-

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS,

ZING, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET,

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for

the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business. They hope by stric; attention and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same. N.B.-K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED TIN WARES, and ma. terials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade; and with a more apacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow

Jobbing punctually attended to.

their patronage on them.

THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at LONGUEUIL, will RESUME the duties of their BOARDING SCHOOL on the SEVENTH of SEPTEMBER. August 27.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the CLERGY of Canada, that having spent nine years in the leading Houses in London and Paris, where LAMPS and CHURCH ORNAMENTS are Manufactured, and having Manutactured those things in Montreal for the last five years, I am now prepared to execute any orders for LAMPS and every descrip-tion of BRASS and TIN WORK on the shortest co-

tice, and in a superior style. COAL OIL DEPOT.

E CHANTELOUP, 121 Craig Street, Montreal. N.B - Gilding and Silvering done in a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and made equal to new. July 31, 1863.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN JANUARY, 1864;

1812: THE WAR AND ITS MORAL. A CANADIAN CHRONICLE.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQUIRE. Late Sheriff of the District of Montreal; Lieut. Col., Staff, Active Force, Canada.

ONE VOLUME OCTAVO-PRICE, St. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, Sept., 1863.

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S

DAILY Royal Mail Line of Steamers RUNNING BETWEEN

MONTREAL & QUEBEC. AND THE

Regular Line of Steamers

BETWEEN Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Societ Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and other Intermediate



FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and wotil further notice, RICHELIEU COMPANYS

STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows :-

STEAMER EUROPA,
Capt. P. E. Corre,
Will leave the Quebec Steamboat Basin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their Passage on board the Steamer EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to con-

vey Passengers without any extra charge. STEAMER COLUMBIA,

Capt. J. B. LABELLE, Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and 16turning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. Jos. Duval,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (ex haut,) Yamechiche and Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every

STEAMER VICTORIA

Capt. CHS. DAVELUY, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf or Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, Lav noraie, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sore! every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. FRS. LAMOUREUX,

Will leave the Jucques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Coursecour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antone. St. Charles, St. Marc, Belceil, St. Hillare, and St. Mathing, respecting leaves, Chamble, pages 25 and 25. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday at 5 o'clock and Weduesday at 12 A.M. STEAMER TERREBONNE,

Capt. L. H. Roy,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomition every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 30-clock P.M., and Saturday at 40 clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Bouckerville, Varennes, St. Paul l'Ermite, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; Tuesday at 5 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE,

Capt. P. E. Maluior,
Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Territonne
on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.: Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout-de-l'Isle, Riviere des Prairies et
Lachenaie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and
Threaday at Jacques A. M. on Tuesdays at 50. Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 50'; clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A.M. For further information, apply at the Richellen Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERE, General Manager

Richelien Company's Office. Montreal, May 7, 1863.

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All applications to be made (if by letter post-paid)

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

The Montreal Gazette

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E. A & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

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