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#### AILEY MOORE; A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER XX-THE DREADFUL STGRY CECILY HAD TO TELL,

Grosvenor-square keeps its own-that is, in square has felt very little the changes of the last ten years. Hence Grosvenor-square is now what it was then, ones of the patronised locales of centle blood and perennial purses, of musicthe vicissitudes of fortune and taste Grosvenorgeinders, monkeys, and dancing poodles. An Italian with a trained tortoise, attempted some time ago to introduce that species among the foreign animals that vegetated in Grosvenorsquare: but an old gentleman was persuaded that the tame tortoise was a sature upon his third wife, who had grown blind from fatness, and with becoming spirit he drove the Italian boy away with his stick, and with threats of the police.

'Deh! ma, detemi qual che cosa, signore!'
'No cause at all—be off!'

'Ma! ma! signore!'

'What do I care for your mama,' asked the insulted Grosvenorian; 'be off, I say.' And by way of assisting him in the operation, he poked him in the back with his stick, so that the stranger was fain to take his poor pet in his little arms, and turning his large dark, melancholy eyes on the Englishman to move on. But the Italian boy talked about 'rich' people of England not being 'Christian,"and said Piedmont without wealth was much happier, and in this way was muttering hard, when the surly Englishman again addressed him.

' You, sir !'

Signore! 'Here, I say, you talked of your mamma.'

' Ah, signore, non capisco niente.' 'Ah, yes, to be sure-but your mamma.

Here,' said the big tyrant, ' here,' and the Italian boy's eyes brightened like his own skies, for he found a golden sovereign in his hand.

· Confound the rascal and his mamma.' the big Anglican muttered to himself. 'Heh!' he costume. At her feet was a young girl who has continued. But I certainly understood that just stopped to pick up a bouquet of flowers which Italian,' he went on. And this idea evidently pleased him greatly, for he kicked several things Beside her, on a pedestal, was a parrot's cage smartly before him as he went, and he looked from one side of the flags to the other, to show any one who came the way that he 'was not the man they took him for.'

There are many beautiful houses in Grosvenor-square, but on the left hand as you come nish. from the park, if you have an eye to taste, and therefore can value even external arrangement. there is one which will strike you as peculiarly noble-looking. The majestic spread of the steps, the proud elevation of the entrance, the rich silk hangings, which in half-veiled luxury look down upon you, the freshness, order, symmetry of every thing, even to the parrot-cage which you behold on a pedestal inside one of the drawing-room windows, every thing bespeaks wealth and intellect at No. -, Grosvenor-square, in Nov., 1844.

This is Frank Tyrrell's house, and with him lives the rich and beautiful Cecily, his sister .-Frank and Cecily had lost their parents some two years and a balf before : but their independence only made them love one another more dearly. For the vindication of Lord Kinmacarra's lady-sister, we must say that many a one besides her ladyship remarked that their attachment was 'truly absurd.'

Cecily is at home to-day. She is sitting at a mosaic table, a handsome round mosaic, with golden frame, and giving a charming view of the poor mamma! Mamma's picture ha Roman capitol. She is a few yards behind the some one to your mind—is it not so?' parrot's cage, of which we have apprised the reader; for though apparently in the drawingroom, Poll is really in a beautiful boudoir, conventently upon the more august apartments .-Cecily is surrounded by everything rich and recherche, and beautiful, and suggestive: but today (every day, but to-day particularly) Cecily far outshines them all. She is diessed in dark, rich Irish tabinet, with the daintiest little collar you came into the room. or Limerick lace; through her raven hair there look out a few, very few, shining pearls : and the answered. transparent fairness of her cheek is relieved by a rose tint, so soft, so faint, that it looks the reflection of the damask couch beside her. Cecily blushing a little more deeply, for surprise was has attempted to improve a rencil-sketch, and she has spoiled it: she has opened a volume of Macaulay, and thought it 'insipid;' a volume of Thackeray, and pronounced it 'nonsense;' she ingenious as spring, and indexing a spirit like her read a few lines of Hugo, and a page or two of own. Baudraud's ascetic writings: but it was no use; nothing fixed Cecily Tyrrell's attention today. Yes, we should say one thing astonished her, that is to say, the length of the interval between breakfast and noon. She first thought acter supremely. her watch had stopped, and then she thought the theory, she had sense enough to laugh at herself, | did picture, when you enteredand courage enough to ask herself the meaning of her impatience.

put a momentary end to her disposition. One of them came under the window playing 'Strike the | treme, and his soul was rigidly true. light guitar; and the parrot, who seemed to have been roused to a sense of its own rights by the call thus made for music, commenced to sing out most lustily. A parrot's screech is not a

'Play for Poll,' repeated the impatient bird. There was silence for a minute, and the plague of musicians moved off. Then Poll commenced and less,-and yet we have not the courage to grumling and chattering, and crying, 'Play for Paul;' so that she effectually drowned every noise. A door opened on the left of Cecily, and a servant—white coat, silver-heraldry buttons, white stockings, red vest, black velvet shorts,

and powdered hair-all made a low bow. ' The gentleman is in the drawing-room, Miss.'

'Mr. Moore!' half exclaimed Cicily. 'The handsome gentleman as was here yesterday, and brought the handsome lady with 'em,' answered the servant.

Cecily was all fire-and the servant at once saw the affair to the end. He went down, and that Miss Tyrrell was to be married in a week or two, and that the 'handsome gentleman' was the same who nearly lost his life in saving her from falling over a precipice, and had shot two men, and wounded another for saying she was not as handsome as Clepaytray'—a most wonderful young gentleman of £16,000 a-year.

Before he went down, however, he told the ing. handsome gentleman' that Miss Tyrrell would be forthcoming in a moment; and according to the law in that case made to him, he told 'a knock at the door' that his 'missus' would not be home 'for the day.'

' Cecily, on opening the entrance to the drawing-room, found Gerald Moore gazing earnestly on a picture over the mantelpiece. It was a noble water-color drawing of a lady in full ball seemingly had fallen from the hand of the lady. and a parrot, which was easily recognised as 'Poll;' and on the left-hand side of the apartment in which she stood, there opened a light terrace glass door, that looked out on a landscape such as only a southern clime could fur-

'Welcome!' cried Cecily, rapidly walking over, and presenting her hand. 'Welcome! a thousand times.'

Gerald for a moment-just for a momentwas off his guard; but do not blame him. The idea of a 'vision' really crossed his mind—a vision of beauty—peerless beauty and power irresistible. Gerald had been sketching a Judith, and partly coloring it—a creature from whom beameth forth the spirited charm which the hand of Heaven had flung around the heroine of Israel; he had thought upon it until the and bent her dark eyes upon the capitol. 'ideal' used to make his heart throb and his eve moisten; every one that shadowed forth any of its porfections had an inexplicable interest for him; he had an artist's ethereal though impassioned love for the creation of his fancy; she stood before him embodied.

Cecily saw in a moment that she had made an impression; but she felt convinced that much of the effect she had produced was owing to association.

'Come now, Mr. Moore. Mamma's picture -poor mamma! Mamma's picture has brought

'Quite true. Mamma was very, very beau-

· And the little girl?

'Yes.'

'Is the growing bud of a fair flower too.' 'Who is it?'

Gerald only looked at Cecily, and smiled ever so gently.

'Yes, but you thought of some one else since Gerald looked a little surprised, and he frankly

'Do not compliment my sagacity,' she said, eminently depicted on your countenance. Cecily did not add, 'admiration,' but she

There was a minute's silence. In fact, Gerald began to think he might make a little coquettish complication; a man coquette is hideous; Gerald Moore contemned such a char-

spoke of his countenance; she looked into a face

'In fact,' he said, 'I was remunded of an house-clock had conspired with ter watch, and ideal-more, however, than a dream-and I was finally, when beaten out of the chronometer- training the features of my thought in that splea-

> 'And spoiled the illusion.' 'No; gave the picture its last light!' And

thoughtful: he had gone a little in another ex-

'Judith,' he continued, without any affectation of carelessness, or of deep feeling, 'Judith is a favorite character of mine, and I have seen a picture of her that singularly resembles your mother, and would almost make a portrait for

The labyrinth of feeling! We find ourselves descending, and the ordinary world disappearing; and bonds entwining us and our power of returning every moment growing less, and less, fly. A species of curiosity deepens our interest, and opposes the resolution of reason, and we you call me Cecily ?' she asked. proceed on, on, on, from twilight to darkness. Light shines at length; we are in a world far from our own, and the flowers are blooming in the sunshine, while the fountain of immortality flows in through gardens that are never to wither! Poor dreamer-you will wake in the region from which you descended, and memory does.' will mock you with the creations which experience will not permit you to resist. Pause !proceed not farther.

The parrot in the boudoir began to admire informed all in the kitchen in strict confidence herself in a very subdued tone-the bass voice of that singular mimic-and said 'Pretty Poll! pretty Poll !

'You have got a parrot.'

'Yes, come and see; we shall be free from intrusion, and I want to have some serious conversation with you; in truth, I want to unfold a tale. I wearied you about Ailey the last even-

Certainly not.

'Pretty Poll,' cried oet the parrot as they entered the boudoir. And then immediately, 'Play for Poll,' he grated out hoarsely, 'Play for Poll.'

'What shall I play?' asked Cecily, going over to the cage.

' Hurra !' cried the parrot.

'What shall I play?' again demanded Cecily, What shall I play, Poll?'

Poll got on her perch, and looked very wise; flapped her wings two or three times, and then you with my sister before my mind. to Gerald's utter amazement, sang out, 'Did you ne'er hear of our own Ailey Moore?

'Is that the tune?' said Cecily. 'That's the tune,' answered Poll; 'that's the tune; that's the tune."

Poll murmured.

and then it laughed and clapped its wings, and swung round on its perch.

'You see Frank has not been idle,' said Cecily. 'Only I would not tell Frank's secrets,' said Cecily, 'I could guess something. And Mr. Moore,' she continued after a pause,—very gravely she spoke-'I would lay down my life to see Frank-happy.

Gerald made no observation, but sat down upon the sofa, to which Cecily pointed, while she sat in her former seat, near the mosaic table,

'Your friend, the poor soldier?'

'In joy and gratitude he leaves to-night for Ireland, and bears your presents to the banks of the Shannon-to Ailey.' 'You found no difficulty in purchasing him

'Only with himself, for he feared any one

should say he went over to the trial to do justice

'Your meeting with him saved the life of Lucy.

'It is incredible with what patience he watched the door. But the whole succession of events has been quite providential. His meeting that monster of a man and woman in an omnibus; his overhearing their intention to victimise a young girl; his passing by while their cab stood for a moment at a shop door, two days after, and seeing poor Lucy inside, and the villain sitting with the driver; his pursuing the cab, and watching the house for so many hours, for the chance of something to compel the attendance of the nolice; and his meeting me as I passed by the house, to my hotel, at the moment of the shrieking, and recognising me as I ordered the cabman to draw up-all is most wonderful. And, indeed, I may add, meeting you and Baron St. John, at a moment when you were so much needed, both to me and the poor girl.'

'She is nearly quite restored, and you must see her,' said Cecily, looking fixedly at Gerald.
'Assuredly, if she wish it,' answered Gerald

She is very handsome,' said Cecily.

I dare say, poor thing. Better for her to through such a danger.

Cecily acquired no information by her 'probbing,"-that is, she knew perfectly well what Gerald Moore was, and was likely to answer, speak unimpassionedly of a handsome woman.

my companion, more than my maid.'

God will bless you! 'And now of poor Emma. I am afraid to speak of her. See is not mad. I cannot, and I will not,' she added, with energy, 'I will not alarmed. She called back her thoughts, and believe Emma an impostor; and yet what am I to believe.'

'How, Miss Tyrrell ?'

'Well, really, I cannot proceed, unless 'Miss Tyrrell' and 'Mr. Moore' be given up. I am forward, I suppose; but there is a pleasure in being true as well as in appearing proper. I want, Gerald,' she said, and ber voice softened blood. Oh, my God. as she pronounced the word, 'I want a-will

'Assuredly.'

'Well, I want you to be my friend-like Frank in some way,—yet I do not know what way. Could you think of me in any such way as you think of Ailey? I love her, dear Ailey, and I would like to please you, Gerald, as she

Gerald Moore was touched, deeply touched. He felt he was in danger, and that she, without knowing it, was floating on to 'the course' which 'never doth run smooth.' But the rational soul rose up and seized the growing feeling, and there was a struggle-strong but decisive; Gerald shook for a minute—it was only for a minute—the sensitive was crushed.

The nearly vain man would pursue this conversation to its last word, and this state to its ultimate development; but the merely vain man Cecily would have known only to pity. The merely saidsh man would have worked the growing regard into profit, and only weigh what way, and demand of himself whether he was a an impostor. legitimate traveller. The ultimate honorable issue Gerald looked upon as impossible; the road, even the spot of it he stood upon, forbidden ground for such a journey; he therefore

'Certainly, I shall call you Cecily, and place

It was all Cecily Tyrrell asked. Yet Cecily he said-Tyrreli was not satisfied. Gerald said too little for her—he was reserved. He ought to feel more, and he was a man of deep feeling. But perhaps he did feel. Aye, perhaps, he asked himself Cecily rang -and the what Frank Tyrrell would expect from Alley's powdered hair, appeared. 'Hurra, Ailey M-o-o-r-e-!' cried the bird; brother. Well done, Cecily. She has done him justice. He is in her brother's house, paying a visit of the extremest confidence on both sides; and he is—poor.

Cecily rose, and walked over to where Gerald Moore sat, she gave him her hand. He rose, looking quite perplexed. Cecily saw his heart with a glance.

'Gerald,' she said, 'do not be alarmed :' and she smiled angelically. 'I want to pledge and seal the sisterhood with Alley. Heaven has sent you and Alley in my path—and now of Emma. Do you believe in spirits!'

'Spirits!'

Oh, well, Gerald, I mean in spirits-bad spirits assuming bodily shape and form?' Cecily was pale and grave.

'I have never seen an example, but I have no reason for disbelief.

' No ?'

By no means. In the time of our divine mitted, and in the unbaptised countries they are surely gratify him. by no means unfrequent. But whence or how are you interested.'

'Poor Emma Crane, my maid, seems-nay, I believe, she is a victim.

'How?'

melancholy look interested me in her behalf .- it just over his heart. Her testimonials were admirable; and one day -just in one day, she convinced me that she had had a fine education, and possessed the kind of soul I love. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, yesterday passed; and I was quite in raptures with my little Irish maid. Last night she was discovered lying on the floor, torn and bleeding, head, face, and neck, and shoulders; and for a long while after the discovery scarcely able to explain her sad fate.'

· But—

'I was about to say, she believes she is obsessed' by a devil.'

'Ob, a vain tear. She is epileptic, and having fallen, has injured her person on the be, if you were a daughter of Mary. floor.

'No, no, no by no means-no, no,' said Cecily, with her usual ardour. No fall, and have been born a cripple than have ever run no scraping could inflict the kind of wounds which she carries.'

'How did it happen, does she say?'

'You can see her-but listen. On a calm yet she had a secret satisfaction in hearing him sat in an arbor, which belonged to the garden explain. of a dwelling, in which she had been employed. Lucy shall take Emma's place. I am quite Poor Emma had a mind to see the delicate (To be Continued.)

That plague of all sentiment, a barrel-organ, Gerald looked down - not embarrassed, but satisfied Lucy is respectable, and she shall be beauties of the fresh young leaves, and her eyes wandered from her work, and traversed the garden, enjoying the munificence of God, in blossom and velvet green-tree, flower, and fountain, when her heart began to beat, and she became forcing her looks on the path before her, she saw crouched with bared teeth and blazing eye, a huge greyish rat. She screamed, called upon God, and she adds, the Virgin Mary, and fainted. The poor girl heard and felt no more till she found herself in bed. With various application to her head and neck, and weltering in her

> "Freddo d'alle vene-Fuge il mio sangue al cor!' "Cold from my veins,
> The icy blood rushes to my heart!"

What think you?'

'Well, I am really interested.'

'I thought you would. Poor Emma had only her two hands,' she says, 'to earn a living,' and even her own story was sufficient to turn her out. She was mad or ' haunted,' the good folkremarked, and neither quality of servant would answer their purpose. But she says they were kind to her, and relieved her wants, and never spoke to her of going to the 'poor-house,' as she calls the workhouse.'

'The Irish have a horror of the workhouse. Our girls cannot bear the thought of mixing with those whom they find there. But,' continued Gerald, 'in six months she should exhibit much more numerous traces of those assaults than would have been a recommendation to your confidence, Cecily.'

'Now, that is kind, Gerald, though you nearly it was worth. The man of honnor would fix his failed in courage. Well, I made the same reeve upon the far issue, and ask himself was he mark, and I did feel a little dissatisfied with the prepared; he would examine every step of the the explanation; but she cannot -she cannot be

> 'What account does she give, then, of these six months?

> She will only say, that I could not understand her.'

'Uunderstand her?' 'Yes.'

Gerald began to think. After a few seconds

'Can I see her, Cecily?' 'Oh, poor Emma will be so glad,' aswered the

warm-bearted gir!.

Cecily rang -and the white coat, buttons, and

'Is Miss Crane in her room?

' I think so, ma'am.'

'Well, beg of her to come to the boudoir.'

In a quarter of an hour or less Emma Crane presented herself in the boudoir. She was an interesting young woman of one-and-twenty .--She was above the middle height, with large blue eyes and sharply-defined mouth, and wellformed nose. Emme was deadly pale, and her neck was all swathed with linens. She stopped short on seeing a gentleman before her in the boudon, but Cecily prayed her to enter. Having had a sent beside ber mistress, she was informed by her that Mr. Moore had a deep interest in her case and condition, and was a gentleman who did not disbelieve her, and wished to do her a service.

Poor Emma wept. It was like saying 'who can do me a service.

'But,' continued Cecily, 'he is just as desirous as I am to know how the six months, from Lord, such manifestations were frequently per- May until this time, have been spent; you will

Emma looked doubtingly at Gerald and shook her head.

The young man slipped his watch-guard from his neck, and approaching Emma he showed her a silver medal of the Immaculate Conception. 'She came to me only on Monday, and her which, in presenting to her he kissed; he wore

' Dolcissma Madre!' ejaculated Cecily,-How they love Our Lady !' thought she.

'My dear Emma,' said Cecily, 'I have a medal of Our Lady-look.' She continued updoing the cameo which she always wore. See here, Emma,' said the young lady.

This time Emma presented her lips to the Madonna: and Cecily felt the hot tears falling on her hands.

Cecily wept for company, with the unfortnnate; and she thought again this is religion at

all events, 'Ah, Miss Tyrrell, what an angel you would

'And how shall I become one, Emma-how? asked Cecily, in her earnest way. 'Ah!' sighed Emma - and she shook her

head. 'Perhaps you would speak to Mr. Moore with more freedom, were I away, Emma.

'I'll tell everything as well before you. summer evening, just the 20th of last May, she Miss Tyrrell-he will understand-and he can

Poor Emma, murmured Cecily.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -

OATOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELIAND-OPEN- genius-such men as these can alone raise GOF WINTER SESSION. ot the following from the Very Rev. Woodlock's address, at the opening last week, of the winter session of the Catholic University. The Rev. Rector then came forward and delivered dents attending lectures in the university. There were also 360 matriculated students in various schools and colleges throughout Ireland making a colal at the end of the session of about 588 on the Books of the university. The students residing out-side of Dublin, although not receiving instruction from our professors, are in a position with respect to us similar to that in which the great majority of the students of Trinity College are placed; for it is well known that a large number of students of the Protestant University do not attend lectures, therein, but merely come up for examination. This privilege we allow to our students outside of Dublin. We recommend a course of studies, books, &c. We send an examiner to the schools, and thus we bring students, especially clever young men, from every part of Ireland, to compete for the same honors, exhibi-tions, purses, and prizes. Moreover, unlike the nonresident students of Trinity College, our students not living in Dublin enjoy the advantages of schools and colleges in which they are placed under your lordships sanction, or even your direction. Twenty eight colleges and schools have been visited by our examiners at the invitation of the local authorities, and are thus in immediate connexion with the university. Of the students who, during the session of 1863-64, received instruction in our halls, our evening classes were attended by 59 in the first term, 55 in the second, and 44 in the third-many of them having matriculated in the university; 98 were in our school of medicine, a considerable number of whom also attended the lectures and arts; and 70 were matriculated students engaged in the two faculties of philosophy and letters, and of science. When I had last the honor of addressing you in this place, we considered the scope and end for which the Catholic Church in Ireland has called into existence this University. We saw that the office and work of the Catholic University of Ireland are to retrieve the past, to restore social and educational equality, by raising Catholics to the position from which they have been long excluded, and to prepare our country for the future in store for her. With your permission, we will on this day consider what the Catholic Church has already done for this end, and what means this University has at her command for carrying out this great object, notwithstanding the obstacles which are still placed in her way. This university is but the last step—the completion of the work which the Catholic religion has been doing in this country for the last sixty years. At the beginning of this century she had scarcely a college in Ireland deserving of the name. Carlow and Maynooth had been just established, and they were chiefly devoted to the education of ecclesiastics. By the last census we find that in 1861 there were in Ireland 98 classical schools, under the management of societies or boards, and 203 private classical schools. The total number of pupils in these schools was 10,346 of whom 5,118, or about one-half, were Catholics. There were also 1,242 Catholics receiving collegiate education on the 17th of May in that year. We have thus a total of 6,330 Catholic youths receiving a superior education in Ireland. To whom do the institutions, in which these youths are receiving, their education, owe their existence. With the exception of Maynooth (and in a great measure even that establishment) and three Queen's Colleges, all these institutions have been created by the Catholic bishops, priests, and people of Ireland. The Census Commissioners, in their report on the census of 1861, supply us with some remarkable facts. They tell us that in 1834 there were 96 superior schools, attended by 4,240 pupils and pointed out as distinctively Protestant by the nature of the endowment, or of the religious instruction belonging to the course; while in 1861 the number of schools distinctively Protestant has diminished to 60, attended by 2,075 scholars, showing a decrease in the 27 years of 36 schools and 2,165 scholars. On the other hand, the number of annerior schools distinctively Catholic had risen in the same time from 23 to 86, showing an increase of 63 in the number of schools, and in pupils from 1,484 to 4,962, or of 3,478 scholars. 'This large increase in the number of Roman Catholics is due,' superior instruction had already, in 1834 been prowided for members of the Established Church in chartered endowed institutions much more nearly in proportion to their requirements than it has yet been provided by voluntary effort for other sections of the population, the higher order of schools had nearly all to be created by Roman Catholics from their own resources.' These are the efforts which Catholic Ireland has been making to retrieve the past, to restore social and educational equality among all classes, and thus to prepare our common country for the future. To crown all her efforts she has, within the last few years established a university, without which all her efforts to retrieve the past would be useless. Without a head the educational body must be incomplete-without a directress, it must be wanting in scope and earnestness -without a university it must be imperfect. The bishops, priests, and people of Ireland, in founding this university, have given the finishing stroke to the arduous work which they had taken in hands with so much earnestness-that is to say, to the work of giving a Catholic education, and, at the same time an education of the highest order in letters and science to the Catholic youth of our country. Who is there that sees all these efforts in the cause of learning but must be filled with the liveliest sense of the truth that the Catholic Church is in Ireland as she has ever been throughout the world the best friend of learning. Who is there but must not be filled with admiration for a nation which has made, and is making such sacrifices in the cause of education. Who but must be struck by the folly or guilt of those who ignore this fact—who, when sup-plying, as they say, our want of education forget the sole condition on which education will be palatable to our people, and seek to force them to adopt a system without the Catholic religion |-

You come and offer learning-A mighty gift, 'tie true; Perchance the greatest blessing That now is known to you-But not to see the wonders. Sages of old beheld, Can they peril a priceless treasure, The faith their fathers held!

What folly it is that those who have the power will not use the materials given to them for a great national university? National because Catholic; Catholic because Irish! What gratitude would be due to the man who would solve this great problem, What honor would be the portion of the statesman. who, while not forgetting the many material wants of our country, would also devote his energies to the settlement of the question of education-who would give ear to the most reasonable requests of the spiritual guides of four-lifths of our people, and thus device and put into execution a scheme of education anobjectionable to Catholics on the score of religion, and on that account calculated to grow into a truly national university. But what means has our university at her command for carrying out her end. Despite the obstacles still thrown in her way, what can she do to retrieve the past and prepare our country for the future. I suppose no one doubts

trate nation; one such man sometimes suffices towork this miracle. Now the general rulesis, that only in a Catholic university can such men be pre-pared for a country like ours. It is only there we can hope to find in numbers men of faith, men of his address as follows: -My lords and gentlemen, good sense, who make religion their guiding princi-during the session '63-'64 there were over 210 stuwhose minds will have been developed under the material guidance of the Church. Exceptions may be found elsewhere; men whose very brightness in the midst of surrounding darkness makes them more conspicuous. But where else do those several conditions concur, which are so necessary for the due development of the mind of an educated Catholic youth. For instance, it is admitted on all hands that the study of mental and moral philosophy of the nature of the soul of man, of the attributes of God, of the great moral duties taught to every man by nature itself, or rather by its Almighty. Author of the fundamental truths regarding man's relations to his Creator, to his fellow-men, and to himself, of the social and political obligations which follow from a due application of those principles—it is admitted, I say, by all Catholics, that such studies as these are, of their own nature, most useful, if not quite necessary, for the education of youth. There can be no mistake on this subject: the study of Catholic philosophy, either as contained in the works or lectures of truly Catholic metaphysicians and moral philosophers, or as found in a detailed system of religious instruction is absolutely necessary for the formation of the educated Catholic's mind:-Without it we cannot hope, unless in very exceptional cases, to have men of faith, men of goodness, men with excelling genius, purified by religion. Men who themselves have not made a fall course of Catholic philosophy do not understand the weight of this argument; but those who have had experience of the fact know the truth of my assertion. And men of learning, of profound wisdom, men who take a most likely interest in the advancement of this country have been filled with dismay when told that in Ireland we are dependent on a Protestant or a Latitudicarian university for the instruction of the rising generation of Irish Catholics in these important sciences. It is true that in this age of material progress these purely intellectual branches of knowledge are eften looked down upon. The tendency of Protestantism has, without doubt, been to undervalue them. But far other was the judgment of the greatest men who, in every succeeding age, have adorned the world. They esteemed these metaphysical and moral studies above all others, not only on account of their subject-matter, but also as instruments for educating youth-as the means of moulding their minds and imparting to them an elasticity and strength, which, in their opinion, could not be gained elsewhere. And among the luminaries who, in past ages, adorned our country, I need only allude to Scotus, Ockam, Hutcheson (the founder of the Scotch school) Berkeley, Pontins, and many others, to show that the study of metaphysics and of the moral sciences always held a distinguished place in the schools of stitution. Ireland. This is an element of education which a Catholic university, and it alone, can supply. It is supplied, and I hope I may say sufficiently supplied, in this university. Akin to these studies is the study of history. What parent would wish to see his son ushered into life without a knowledge of history, and, if possible, a knowledge, not only of

the facts, but of the science, the philosophy of history. It is true that another of the sad effects of the religious revolution of the 16th century has been to disorganise this part of the studies of Christian youth, to deprive them of this important means of mental culture, to weaken this portion of the panoply of human learning. One of the professors of the Government colleges did not hesitate to say that history was introduced into the Queen's Colleges only ad captandum. In this university it is not so, and a periodical of the day, noted for the severity of its criticisms, and certainly not inclined toward Untholicity, is icrced to admit the advantages enjoyed by the students of this university in the teachings of my distinguished colleague, the Professor of Modern History. And in particular, with respect to the history of our own country, I shall refer only to two or three facts to show the importance attached by this university to its study. In the first place, the immortal work of our late Professor O'Curry on the Manuscript Materials of Irish History was published at the sole expense of this university. One of our the commissioners tell us, 'to the fact that, whereas professors, aided by a distinguished friend, is now and third volumes for publication, and we hope in a few months to be able to give them to the light. Our university was likewise the first, as far as I know to require from its students a knowledge of Irish history before they are admitted to our academical degrees. And it is but a few hours since a public examination or concursus was held within our halls for an exhibition offered for the language, history, and literature of Ireland. I shall say nothing of religion, considered under that sacred aspect in which all Catholics look upon its influence and position as paramount. But even abstracting from the place it occupies by Divine right, a deep study of religion is for young Catholics a great, a most powerful means of mental culture. For, to any man who looks into his own mind, it must be clear that, even apart from the supernatural blessings he has obtained from religion to her he is indebted for his bighest principles of moral rectitude -or his keenest appreciation of the good and the beautifulfor the purest and fairest images which people his imagination—for the deepest, the most audlime truths which have given edge and temper to his intelligence. Advantages such as these are offered to the Catholic youths who frequent our halls by the distinguished divine who unfolds to them the truths of religion, and gives them reasons for the faith that is writter within them. And can there be a doubt but that such teaching is of immense value for the moulding of the youthful intellect, even abstracting, as I have said, from the supernatural blessings conferred. as we believe, on the soul of each? I have spoken thus freely of the advantages afforded to young Catholics in this seat of learning by my distinguished colleagues—firstly, because many of these advan-tages are common to every Catholic university, and, as far as youths of a certain age are concerned, can be found only in such an institution; and secondly. because, although I have the honor of being at the head of this university, still I am not a member of its teaching body, and the names of the learned men, by whom I have the happiness of sceing myself surrounded and supported, adorned its rolls in the sight of the British empire, and, I may say, of Europe, before the name of the last among them was added .-The young men whom we are about to present to you, my lords and gentlemen, as worthy of the De-gree of Bachelor of Arts, will, we trust merit your esteem as educated Catholic youths, worthy of our Catholic country. We could scarcely desire more, did we confor that degree upon them. It is true that in doing so in virtue of the power granted by the Sovereign Pontiff to the rector of this university, we should be but following the example of Oxford, Cambridge, and other universities in these kingdoms, whose right of giving these academical honors may be traced to privileges granted by the Pope before England and Scotland fell away from Catholle unity.

#### . IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUNDALE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. This body is progressing very satisfactorily. The number of members surplied is 260, and the honorable members that the decay of men, persons truly worthy, of, that, amount to 40. Mr. P. Morgan has been elected pro-noble name, is the saddest calemity that can befull sident, in the room of Mr. Moley, who resigned. Five noble name is the saddest calamity that can be all sident, in the room of Mr. Moley, who resigned. Five The officer hastened to the place and saw the body, a nation. And on the other hand, surely the best valuable volumes have been received from Mr. Paratheter it is mouth, wide open and eyes way to restored people to the position which is her trick Russell, one of which is the life of Cardinal projecting from the sockets. Medical aid was called due, is by raking up good men and true—men of Mezzotonie, by the Very Rev. C. W. Russell, Presiin immediately, but it was found that life was exfaith-men of good sense-clever men-men of dent of Maynooth College.

a pros- THE WRITE ABREY OF KILDARE. There are few persons—be they rish; English, or foreigners—who have been whizzed along the Great Southern and Western Railway who have not, even in the momentary glimpse permitted by the speed of the train, been struck with admiration of the ruins of the White Abbey, near the Kildare station. There they now stand clothed in the venerable ivy of centuries, growth, and appealing, with more force than articulate eloquence could command, against injustice, and telling with equal force of the grandeur and greatness of the past. The White Abbsy of Kildare has a history full of interest and replace with instruction. Its grand old ivy-clad walls tells us how supremely impotent has been persecution to eradicate a people's faith, and they well attest the fidelity and endurance of an entire nation. The Abbey was founded so far back as 1290, and from its cloisters went torth many erndite and accomplished men, 'to fight the good fight.' From the benevolence and practical piety of a William de Vesey it sprung, and the profound erudition, the penetrating philosophy, and the sound theology of an O'Buge, in conjunction with the learning and piety of a host of other brilliant names, gave the White Abbey, a world wide reputation as the home of the most varied learning. At Oxford, as well as at Treves, the White Abbey and David O'Buge were as familiar as household words. But jeslousy and fanatical rapacity did not permit the White Abbey to escape the molestation, and, in common with all the other abbeys and monasteries, it was sacked of everything and its holy men scat-tered: But it and they were indestructible. They could not be severed. Their brilliancy and utility were to be marred only for a time, and from the thirteenth century down to the present day we believe it is a fact that the good Carmelite Fathers have never been completely banished from the Abbey-they hovered round it - they, it would seem, nestled in its ivy, where they attained strength and vigor, and they have now come forth to proclaim, if we may so express ourselves, the resurrection of the White Abbey-the resumption, by the successors of these Carmelite Fathers, who, in the gloomy past, gave the White Abbey a reputation and a vitality which was acknowledged and palpitated throughout the Catholic world. These remarks have been suggested by reading the announcement of the opening of the Academy of 'Our Blessed Lady of Mount Carmel' at White Abbey, Kildare—a restoration and a revival by which the 'foundations' of the De Vesey and the efforts of the Carmelites for the spread of learning are, after a lapse of nine centuries, restored to their original functions. The revived school is under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, the diocese in which the Abbey stands, and it has been opened by the Provincial and Fathers of the Carmelite order—an order to which, religion and education in Iteland are under deep and heavy obligations. From a desire, which all will commend, to associate the reminiscences of the past with the present, the Carmelite Fathers have founded this Academy at a place at which, as we have indicated, there once flourished a religious in-

> A general meeting of the Catholic Hierarchy, which was attended by the majority of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, was held lately in the Presbytery, Marlborough street, Dublin. rious questions of importance were considered.

> THE IRISH PRESS.-It is reported of a worthy Scotchman, that, having fallen from the top window of a thirteen-storey house in Edinburgh, he remarked to a gentleman who was looking out of a lower window, as he was passing en route for the pavement, ' Eh!mon, what a terrible fall I shall ha'e"! The philosophy of the sool Caledonian is excusable, if not admirable, when we recollect that it was impossible for him to mend his case—to fall up again. We speak of our country's ruin as coolly as the Scotchman spoke of his fall-but, we are not the victims of the law of gravitation nor any other inevitable necessity. There is no denying that the Irish Press have a heavy account upon their souls in this matter. They have pampered the neglectfulness of our own interests and the love of gossip, in nearly every case. The taste for scandal, the taste for barren sentiment, the taste for unjustified boasting, have all been carefully cultivated by those Irish newspapers. The crop is abundant-and the harvest is approaching.

> \_Wexford People. IRISHMEN IN THE FRENCH SERVICE. - Another Irishman having been promoted to a distinguished position in the service of France, has given occasion to to furnish one of those paragraphs of which one can at best hardly make out whether they are a skit or serious; or, perhaps, the correspondent, in this instance, being, if we mistake not, himself a Celt. though a Catholic, he may desire to indulge his amor patria, yet make believe he is not disinclined to ridicule the feeling. "Ould Ireland for ever," says this gentleman : 'you know King M'Mahon is actu-Vicercy of Algeria; Bishop Cruice is in spiritual charge of the Marseillais, and we now learn that another son of La Verd Erin is appointed to keep them straight. Gen. O'Malley has been named to command the military district of the Bouches du Rhone, an instance of 'justice to Ireland' which will we hope, be appreciated by the patriots of the Nu-We don't know how this may be, but, perhaps, our readers may have as much curiosity respecting the General just promoted, as to desire to know a little of him. He is then, we believe, a son of Austin O'Malley, of Burrishoole, a young gentleman of an ancient and very respectable Catholic family, in Mayo, but not of large possessions, who joined the French on their landing at Killala, and fought in their ranks. After much risk he escaped to France with the debris of that disastrous expedition, and, entering the French army, passed through Napoleon's campaigns, and, at the close, held the rank of Chief d'Escadron, equivalent, we believe, to our brevet Lieutenant-Oolonel. Colonel O'Malley married a Frenchwoman, and returning home, some where about the era of the Reform Act, he died in the old country some ten years since. He had long fallen blind: The young Austin O'Malley—we believe that is the General's name-joined the African Legion at an early age, and rose by merit; he is still a young man to the honorable post he now holds. We have no desire to point morals or adorn stories, but this is certainly another instance of the greater facility with which persons, like young O'Malley, who labor under the double disadvantage of being Oatholic and Irish, rise, for distinguished merit, in countries where merit, not properly, connection, or faith, is alone considered .- Tralee Chronicle.

> The British Government has offered £100 reward for the apprehension of the person or persons who fired at Robert Wilson, on the 12th ult.; and £50 further for arrest of any one harboring said murderer.

> The County Dublin Grand Jury found true bills against the Rev. W. S. Kennedy, rector, and H. Rutherford, churchwarden, of St. Doughlough's, charging them with carrying away a portion of the soil of the parish church-yard, including human remains. This case was removed by writ of certiorari to the Court of Queen's Bench.

> An unhappy poor woman, a widow, named Margaret Sheckleton, committed suicide on Monday. Oct. 31, by hanging herself from the bannister over a landing in a house, a room of which she occupied in a portion of Quay lane, opposite the Oethedral A board projected from the bannister, and standing upon it she flung herself off, having made a noose of a piece of jackline, the other end of which was fastened to the rail. The doomed creature's body was discovered by a boy who ran out, met Sub-Constable James O'Brien and acquainted him of the fatality. tinet.

A fatal accident occurred; near Killorglin, on Friday night; Oct. 28, under the following circumstances; A man named Dan Sullivan returned to Killorglin from Killarney with a horse and cart, at about seven o'clock in the evening, and was proceeding in a little time after to the house of his brother-in-law, a man named Lineban, who resides to the west of the town about half a mile. When the unfortunate man had arrived within a very short distance of Linchan's house, the horse, which was in the habit, of grazing in a field at the right side of the main road as you travel from the town, turned towards the field by the by-road or bohereen, where the horse and cart were overturned, and, melancholy to say, the poor man was crushed to death under both .-The night was one of the darkest that had occurred for many months.

Of the late weather and state of the crops in the county of Armagh a correspondent writes :- The past week has been very wet, but not cold. The crops in general have been found extremely favorable, both as regards quality and quantity. The yield of flax was beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine-a bushel producing from twentyfour to twenty-eight stone. The turnip, mangel, and potato are all remarkably good.

The following truthful and graceful words, from the Editor of the Munster News in regard to a projected testimonial to a most worthy professional brother, will be read with interest: - One of the ablest, worthiest, and most estimable of our 'order,' Audrew Joseph M'Kenna, Editor of the Ulater Observer, by whom the municipal rights of the Liberals of Belfast were so admirably vindicated before the committee of Parliament, the safety of life and property so unflinchingly asserted amidst the late riots, and the atrocities of Orange ruffianism so fearlessly denounced to its very teeth, is, we are glad and proud to say, about being presented with a well deserved public testimonial from the Catholics of Ulster.

From 500 to 600 emigrants from the North of Ireland arrived yesterday at the Amiens street terminus. The greater portion of them intend to proceed to Auckland, New Zealand, by the ship Ganges which is expected to sail from Cork to-morrow. The tide of emigration still flows on almost as rapidly as ever. On Monday last upwards of twenty persons left the vicinity of Nenagh for America and Australia, the principal portion for the former place. No day passes but more or less are flying from this country to America, and leaving to those behind them nothing but prospects of poverty, especially the shopkeepers and traders, who have most reason to regret the loss of the small farmers, who are emigrating in hundreds .- Southern (Limerick) Chronicle, Oct. 29.

An old beggarman, named Keenan, was taken up some days since in Lusk, for soliciting aims, and, on his being searched, no less a sum than £120, some shillings and pence, were found sewed up in the lining of his waistcoat. He was brought before the magistrates at Balbriggan, when he stated as his excuse for begging in Lusk, where, it appears, he picked up a few halfpence on the day of his arrest, that his stomach being hurted with bread, he had asked some kind people for a few potatoes. The magistrates discharged this affluent mendicant, whose wealth appeared to be a source of the greatest anxiety to him. There was no doubt but that the treasure was the savings of many long years of working and begging.

Drewn, Nov. 8 .- Lord Wodehouse arrived here at one o'clock. The procession moved quickly from the terminus to the castle. The weather was foggy and wet. Westmoreland-row, Nassau street, College-green, and Dame street were full of people, and the windows were crowded with spectators. The reception of his Excellency was quiet, respectful and cordial, but not enthusiastic. After the ewearing-in he proceeded to the Viceregal-lodge, Phonix-park. -Times Cor.

Mr. King Harman has written to the Daily Express to inquire what has become of the funds subscribed for the erection of a testimonial to the memory of the late Earl of Eglinton. On the 27th of April, 1862, he subscribed £15, and from that time to the present nothing, as far as the public know, has been done to carry out the views of the subscribers. He very naturally wished to know what progress, if any, has been made in the work, and what is to be its form and similitude. It is just and proper, he thinks, to inform the public as to where the money is lodged. Matters are so often conducted in a loose and careless manner that it is only due to the the correspondent in Paris, of the Morning Herald, subscribers to afford them the fullest information .-The Prince Consort Testimenial Comittee are slumbering over their trust in the same manner. Since the dispute about the site nothing has been done.—
It is not known whether they will insiet on having the site in College-green, granted by the Corpora-tion, but since virtually withdrawn, or whether they are thanking of some other site.

SHIP-BUILDING IN DUBLIN . - Weiperceive that among the vessels which escaped in the terrible hurricane at Calcutta were the Iron Duke, Torpedo, and the Knight Commander. Many of our readers will doubtless remember the launch of the Knight Commander some months since from the building yard of Messrs. Walpole, Webb, and Bewley, in this city.-It was then admitted that a more perfect specimen of a sound and excellent seagoing craft could not be found, and it was confidently argued that her future career would fully realise the hopes entertained of her, and sustain the high character of the eminent builders by whom she had been constructed. We are glad to learn that those anticipations have been fully verified. She made a splendid run to Calcutta, and the excellence of her materials and workmanship successfully hore the severe test of the frightful tornado there. This is a circumstance highly creditable to our native skill and enterprise; and we congratulate our respectable fellow-citizens, Messrs. Walpole, Webb, and Bewley, upon the satisfactory evidence it affords of the high degree of excellence which ship-building has already reached in Dublin, owing to the liberality, energy, and intelligence with which they have devoted themselves to render it a great credit to the country.

One of the largest anchors ever seen in Waterford, now lies opposite the Custom House. It was lost by a French man of-war about 65 years ago in the neighborhood of Duncannon. It weighs 41 tons. Dealers in old iron have offered £12 for it. We understand it belongs to a couple of pilots, who are offering it for sale. It might be worth the while of the Corporation to purchase it and place with the Russian guns in the Park .- Waterford News,

Thomas M'Dermott was indicted for having killed his son by kicking him and jumping on him. Dr. Speedy described the injuries the little boy received. Mr. John Calvert Stronge, chief , divisional magistrate deposed that he took the deposition of the deposition of the deceased at the Richmond, Hospital, in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, who was in custody at the time. The deceased stated that he was about twelve years old; that on Sunday, the 18th of September, he and his sister were playing on the lobby of the house in which they lived; that his sister took his cap off his head; that there was a farthing in the cap, which she wished to give to her father, who was in bed; that his father got out of bed, his shoes being off; that he first knocked him down and then kicked him in the belly hithat he stood on his belly and on his right ankle, with his weight; that his leg had been sore before that; that he boxed him in the face; that he (deceased) sat on the lobby until his mother came in, about an hour and a half afterwards, and he told her what had taken place. The every one, and has been laughed down. and the jury said they did not want to hear anything souler creed — would, have ripsned into a confidence more from her. The prisoner was doing guilty of meassarily fatal to the vermin that pollute the Vicemans laughter. manslaughter.

LITERATURE IN IRELAND. The circumstances in which we live are a perpetual outrage upon the national feeling: they tend to cramp the national character; they deny to it some of its natural developments, and keep it in a state of disease. The spirit of the people must surely suffer where the whole ma-chinery of government by which they are surrounded in their own land is foreign and hateful in their eyes. Some of their good and noble qualities must be exiled when the flag waving over their heads is not their flag, and symbolises not their glory, but their dishonor—when the soldiery in their midst are not their defenders, but their jailors; and even the police are less the guardians of social order than the political instruments of a foreign power. Deprived of their native government, which was foully murdered, our people under the rule of the murderer are like orphans under a cruel guardian. Affections that would naturally spring up under parental rule are impossible in their condition, and their condition and their place is filled with bitter feelings which change their whole nature. It is thus that the little of a popular literature which is preduced in this country comes to be of so gloomy a cast and so monotonous a tone, filled with resentments and threats, with troubled memories, and axious hopes, devoid almost entirely of those bold and cheerful strains which teach self-reliance and self-respect to other peoples and nerve them to great efforts. But this bar, this blight on the genius of a whole people is to them a great calamity, a cruel deprivation. It strikes the literature of the country with paralysis. To this curse of slavery it is owing that to day the Irish people, a brainful and greatly gifted race, are all but dumb, all but struck out of the field of literary effort. In a petty German State of a few hundred thousand inhabitants, there is more literary life than in Ireland with her five millions of a population. The publica-tions of the French and English presses exceed in one week those of Ireland in seven years. Look, for instance, at the list of new books assued periodically by a few of the great publishing houses in London. What an array of works in every department of hu-man learning! What treasures of knowledge, what a sweep of imagination, what a depth of thought are there represented! Poetry, history, fiction, science, narratives of travel, biography, educational works, torth they come in astonishing numbers. What is being done in Ireland meantime? It would not be absolutely correct to answer-nothing; but it would not be very far from the truth. Outside of the newspaper press Irish literature has but a shadowy existence. This miserable plight in which we find ourselves is a consequence, we repeat, of the political yoke which lies heavy on this nation; it results from a depression of spirit produced by a long continued and debasing thraidom. It is quite fallacious, there fore, to judge the evils of our condition by material signs and tokens only. They wrong us egregiously, who, leaving the question of national honour out of sight, and taking no thought of all the higher ambitions of a civised people, would estimate the pros-perity and happiness of Irishmen by the official tables of agricultural statistics. But, even if they showed the hills dropping fatness and the valleys filled with abundance, they would still afford no proof that the condition of the Irish people is that which they are entitled to hold, and without which they can never have honor or know content. Freedom is the great need of the people of Ireland. Lacking that, and failing to seek for it, shame will be upon their name, and feebleness will come upon their hearts, and sterility upon their intellects. Even though they should fatten like the brutes that roam their fields, theirs will be no enviable position; they will fall far behind in the race of civilisation, they will sink beneath the level of free peoples, and when the triumphs of human genius are spoken of, their name will not be heard. To such a fate Irishmen have not resigned themselves. They never will accept it. Better they should perish from off the land than yield themselves up for ever to such degrading bondage.

THE FLAX CROP. - This grop his turned out very profitable for the farmers, and has given them an idea of the source of Ulster's wealth. The produce of an acre of good flax, sold at 8s per stone, has amounted to £25 and £30, and some have realised as much as £40. But if an acre of flax brought only from £15 to £20 to the farmer's purse he should still continue to cultivate it, because it will pay him, on an average, far more than any grain crop at the present prices.

This fact being established, we think we may reasonably ask the farmers of this county to prepare double the quantity of ground they b this year for the coming spring. There were 2,541 acres of flax grown in Louth this year, and we think the year 1865 should witness 5,000 acres of it sown. In fact, no man should neglect this crop in the future no matter whether cotton is cheap or dear. The world requires more flax every succeeding year, and the Irish farmers are fools if they do not strive to provide some of the supply.

May we ask have any persons in Dundalk been discussing the question of erecting a flax spinning mill in the town? Have any of our capitalists or merchants calculated the immense good a factory or two would effect in Dundalk; the employment they would give to the working class, and the money they yould be the means of scattering through the traders and others every week? If these people have taken no interest in this question they are much to blame. We have flax grown round the town; we have a flax market with a fair supply of the article every market day; and we have idle hands that are ready to convert it into yaru, if the machinery be only prepared.

Flax spinning is a very profitable trade. There are mills in Ulster clearing £50,000 a year by flax-spinning; and a few enterprising men in Dundalk would soon realise large fortunes if they only embarked safely in the business. We shall call public attention occasionally to this important question. Our doing so may cause men to think, and from thinking they may go on to act. At all events it would be well to provide work for the people; for it is by profitable labor that towns and kingdoms are enriched, and those who desire to see the working classes comfortable and orderly, should do their utmost to find them employment.—Dundalk Democrat.

Some of the Conservative journals are not well pleased with the appointment of the Belfast Commission. The Belfust Newsletter complains that Sir Thomas Larcom has accomplished a surprise :-"He has given the Mayor of Belfast one week's notice of an intended inquiry, the result of which may in many ways affect the community, and the general public learn on a Monday morning that Messrs. Barry and Dowse will sit on the following Saturday to receive evidence which it is simply impossible could be prepared in a single week.

The Dublin Evening Mail denounces the whole thing as, "the Inquisition in Belfast," and says:-"The special inquiry will probably last well on toward the Spring Assizes, and, no doubt, will have set the whole population of Belfast by the ears by that time. The venom may then be bottled up into a Blue Book, to be draughted out into the Ultramontane journals when Mr. O'Hagan shall want's stimulant to help him at the general election. These, and no other, are the uses intended to be subserved by the most utterly base and factions step which has ever within our memory been taken by any Government. The precise moment, at which this revival of a deplorable civil broil has been determined upon is highly significant. Lord Wodehouse, is to arrive in Dublin to morrow, and a disposition was shown by all parties to receive him kindly. The attempt of the Town Council to insult him was reprobated by every one, and has been laughed down. There was daughter of the prisoner, a child about ten years old a danger of his Excellency becoming popular, and it was put up to convadiot, this syidence, but after might happen that an acquaintance formed in the stating that her father merely gave her brother a good temper of welcome; with respectable ir is him to on the forehead with his foot; she began to cry we by no means limit the definition by any partihas occurred in Ireland for many years, took place on Saturday evening, Oct. 29th, about two and a-half miles from Balinasice. The parliamentary train, which left Dublin at one o'clock that day had reached that place shortly before five o'clock, when from some cause not yet satisfactorily ascertained, a third class carriage in immediate connexion with the engine ran off the rails, and was propelled down the embankment, throwing the tender off the rails and breaking the coupling between the tender and the train. The train consisted of the engine, a carriage truck, a third-class carriage, two composite carriages, and a break van. There were thirty-five passengers in the carriages. Two named George Glanville, a contractor, of Balinasloe, and Thomas Henry, a mason, from Galway, were killed. Nine others, mostly harvestmen, suffered severe injuries, and were taken, for surgical treatment, to the Railway Hotel in Ballinasloe. Their names are :- John Hynes, Barnadarrig Edward Glanville, Moate; John Dempsey, Gorraline; Patrich Rush, Tuam; Edward Jones, Nenagh; Fat Mahon, Austin Fleming; Roger Walsh, Costel-lo-beg; John Lynskey, Tuam. An inquest was held over the bodies of the dead, at which a verdict was rendered that the deaths were caused ' by excessive driving over a bad line of railway.'

A melancholy occurrence took place at Athy on Saturday night, which resulted in the death by fire of three persons, and the serious, if not fatal, injury of two others. A cabin in the outskirts of the town, containg seven persons, took fire about midnight.

As the roof was thatched with straw, it was soon a mass of flames. A brave fellow named Curry rushed into the house, and with the aid of his son, rescued five of the inmates. The other two escaped. Of the five saved three died before morning. Their bodies presented a terrible spectacle.

UNREGISTEDED ARMS. - At the Thurles Quarter Sessions, a man named John Connors pleaded guilty to the charge of having seven percussion caps in his possession, found in old boxes. He was sentenced to three days' imprisonment. Seven percussion caps! For the possession of these, a man has been sentenced to incarceration for three days A man of good character, too, and to whose good character testimony has been borne by the Constabulary themselves .- Nation.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

We (Tublet) are authorised to state that the Very Rev. Canon McDonnell, of St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Bath, has written to the Secretary of the Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom withdrawing his name from all connection with that Society, into which, like many other Catholics, he was entrapped without being aware of its true nature and tendencies.

PROPOSED CATHOLIC COLLEGE AT ONFORD .- Although various statements have been made by the press in reference to the site of the old Oxford Workhouse, we understand there is now no doubt of the use for which it is intended, as Dr. Newman has be-come its purchaser, and a Roman Catholic college and establishment will shortly be erected thereon. When the workhouse land was bought a tew weeks ago, by the late Mr Ambrose Smith, it was currently rumored it was intended for a Roman Catholic college, but such was not really the case at that time, although the matter was subsequently taken up by influential parties, and negotiations have resulted in the site being transferred to Dr. Newman, for 8,400l., being an advance of 400l. upon the originni purchase money. Dr. Newman, who was for-merly fellow of Oriel College and Vicar of St. Marys Oxford, was closely identified with "Tracts of the Times," and was one of the earliest converts of his party from the Church of England. It is stated this eminent scholar will be at the head of affairs, at Ovford. The site of the old workhouse comprises upwards of five acres situated in a central and healthy part of Oxford—viz., between Walton-place and St. Giles. Several Roman Catholics have been in residence at Oxford, and the son of Mr. Serjeant Shee has only this term commenced a course of study at Christ Church. There are six other Roman Catholics also in residence at Oxford .- Daily News.

PRISON MINISTERS ACT .- It was scarcely to be expected that the administration of the Prison Ministers Act would take place without some of that bitterness which belongs to all polemical discussions. But, on the whole, we think we may fairly say that that element has been introduced to as slight an extent as could be well anticipated, bearing in mind that there were on the one side strong feelings and prejudices to be overc inducement at least to indulge in a sort of triumph. Generally speaking the Act has been carried into effect by the local bodies entrusted with its adminstration in the fair spirit in which it was passed by the Legislature. Reformation is one of the prominent features of our present system of prison discipline; the teachings of any Christian religion tend to their reformation, for honesty and charity belong to all, and it was but right that the country should give to all evil doers of the Roman Catholic faith the same opportunities and even inducements to repentance and reform which are open to criminals of other denominations. In this spirit the act was passed, and in this spirit it has been in the main administered. But while we may feel satisfaction at this, we have here and there reasons for qualifying the feeling, and it is to be regretted that in the metropolitan country, where a large-minded enlightenment might be peculiarly expected to prevail, a tendency the other way has been shown. The Middlesex magistrates would appear to have accepted the measure in a sullen and reluctant manner. On the different occasions on which the application of the Act to the prisons within their jurisdiction has been mooted, a spirit by no means harmonising with the liberality and wisdom of the Legislature has been shown, and, judging by the proceedings at Olerkenwell on Thursday, that spirit does not seem likely to be softened by time. Great anxiety was manifested lest the Act might have been carried out 'withdanger to the national faith of the country,' and a very special solicitude was expressed lest the country funds might have been devoted to the purchase of articles employed in the celebration of the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. As if the national faith rested upon such an unsubstantial foundation as to be affected by the mode of communication permitted between any minister and those of his own persuasion, or as if any religious principle were invaded by the employment of the public funds in what are the usual appliances of Roman Gatholic worship. The Prison Ministers Act would appear to be little more than a dead letter so far as Middlesex is concerned. It was stated on Thursday that the Roman Catholic Priest had accass only to these prisoners of his own sect who desire to see him, and that one in three had expressed this desire. It may fairly be assumed that the remaining two thirds were those who were in most need of his exhortations, whose hearts were the hardest, and upon whom the chastening influence which belongs to every form of Christianity might have been employed with most advantage to themselves and to the community amongst which they must one day or other resume their place for good or evil. Nevertheless, the magistrates expressed great satisfaction at the restrictions imposed; and Sergt. Payne made a speech, the tone of which seemed almost to indicate his pleasure that two-thirds of the Roman Catholics chose to remain isolated from all religious ministration rather than hold communion with the minister of their own religion. We could understand all this jealousy if the Act gave opportunities of proselytism. But all it prescribes is that bad Roman Catholics, who rob and commit violence, should have an opportunity of becoming good Ro. man Catholics, who do not molest society. In seeking to circumsoribe its salutary operation in this respect Sergeant Payne and his associates have cer-

Brazilian waters was reported by telegraph from Lisbon some days ago, but it was not until yesterday that the flagrantly lawless nature of this proceeding could be appreciated. The story, as it has now reached as from authentic sources, beats those related of Paul Jones, and carries us back to the time when the Spanish Main was made infamous by the practical deeds of civilized nations. Most aggressions on neutral rights, such as the pursuit of a fying enemy within the jurisdiction of a neutral State, have some kind of excuse, whether in authority or usage, but we cannot even conjecture what defence can be set up for this. The United States have invariably claimed the absolute inviolability of neutral territory, and the American text books of international law are full of the most dogmatic assertions of this principle. One of the most recent of these, which bears the name of Halleck on its title page, recapitulates the law on this subject with great force and clearness. "The armed cruisers of belligerents, while within the jurisdiction of a neutral State, are bound to abstain from any acts of hostility towards the subjects, vessels, or other property of their enemies; they cannot increase their guns or military stores, or augment their crews, not even by the enrolment of their own countrymen; they can employ neither force nor stratagem to recover prizes, or to rescue prisoners in the possession of the enemy; nor can they use a neutral port or waters within neutral jurisdiction, either for the purpose of hindering the approach of vessels of any nation whatever, or for the purpose of attacking those which depart from the ports or shores of neutral Powers. No proximate acts of war, such as a ship stationing berself within the neutral line, and sending out her boats on hostile enterprises, can, in any manner, be allowed to originate on neutral territory; nor can any measure be taken that will lead to immediate violence." We owe our readers an apology for re-entering upon ground already familiar to most in connexion with the Alexandra case. but this summary may at least serve to remind them how far beyond the extreme pale of international law the Wachusetts placed herself by cutting an enemy's ship out of a neutral port. Had the Florida for instance, actually sailed from Bahia, the Wachu-setts could not have followed her till after the lapse of twenty-four hours without infringing the law of nations. To attack her by night in the herbor, and that after a solemn pledge had been given that neutral rights should be respected, was neither more nor less illegal than it would have been to kidnap Mr. Mason in the streets of London. The plea that was urged by Lord Ashburton and admitted by Mr. Webster in the very similar case of the Caroline that of 'a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means, and no moment for deliberation,' was here conspicuously wanting, and we cannot believe that the Federal Government will condescend to make use of it. It may possibly be alleged that the Consul was carried off | giance. against his will by the captain of the Wachusetts. who is likely enough to claim the whole credit and responsibility of the exploit, and it is to be feared that some of Mr. Barnum's countrymen may chuckle over its shameless audacity. But the New York Chamber of Commerce has a character to lose, and, unless we are greatly deceived, will scruple to forfeit it by rewarding or justifying a crime so utterly subversive of confidence between neutrals and belligerents .- Times. Within the last few days a story has been set

affoat, which some people fancy may have had some connexion with the murder of Mr. Briggs. It is to this effect, without in any way vouching for its truth. About two o'clock, it is said, on the morning of the 10th of July last, a few hours after the murder, a Mr. Poole, who resides at Edmonton, was in his bedroom, when something, which afterwards proved to be a parcel, was thrown against his house and broke one of the windows. This parcel, it is alleged had been thrown from a cab, which was passing along the main road, away from London .-Mr. Poole, with the view of getting some payment for the damage done-so the story runs-immediately followed the cab, which after a long chase he overtook. There were four men inside, about whom the was an appearance of considerable disorder .-One of them was without a hat, and with a handkerchief bound round his head. Mr. Poole was told the bundle was thrown for a lark, but that he would be paid, and the cab drove on. The parcel which had been thrown against his window was found, on being examined, to contain a pair of trousers. Later on the same (Sunday) morning, about eleven o'clock Mr. Poole saw the same cab returning towards London, and noticed that there were then two of the same men in it, and this time Mr. Poole was accompanied by one or two respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood. The sequel to the story is, that the German society had succeeded in discovering three, f not all four, of the men, and that they are in possession of the trousers, which are found to be stained with human blood. On the other hand, an attempt has been made to connect Muller with the murder of the young woman Emms Jackson, which took place in a house of ill-fame in George street, St. Giles's, on the 9th of April 1863, from some alleged similarity in personal appearance between him and the man, a foreigner, who had accompanied her to the house, and who was last seen in her company, At first it was said that a handkerchief had been found in Muller's box, which it supposed to have belonged to the murdered woman. We believe there is not the slightest foundation for the story about the handkerchief. Certainly no such handkerchief was shown at the trial, and Inspector Tanner at one part of the proceedings, at the request of the Solicitor-General, produced the box of the prisoner, with New York. With respect to the alleged similarity of personal appearance, it is said that both the shoeblack boy who cleaned the alleged murderer's boots previous to his entering the house in George street, and the girl who was a servant there; have seen Muller and they declare he is not the same man .-This is not the first time a convict under sentence of death has had other murders laid to his charge. It is a somewhat common practice in the case of noted criminals. - Times.

THE TOMB OF AN ANCIENT BRITON .- On Tuesday last a barrow was opened near to Seale-house, Rysstone, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Greenwell an antiquary of great experience, and in the presence of a great number of persons. The tumulus was 31ft in diameter and about 7ft. high, and situate in a meadow. It was opened from the south-east, and immediately under the sod was found to consist of yellow clay to a considerable depth; then come lavers of blue clay, which had evidently been puddled, or worked to a finer consistency, doubtless to keep out the water. Exactly in the centre of the tumulus at a depth of 7ft. and on a level with the plane of the field, was found an oak coffin formed out of a tree which had been split and hollowed out, and placed due north and south, the head being placed to the south, as that was the larger part of the tree. When completely divested of the surrounding earth it was considered desirable to lift it out. so that it might be examined with greater care, but after being exposed to the air for about ten minutes it parted at the sides and it was found impossible to move it except by detached pieces. The body had been wrapped in a understand all this jealousy it these lates of proscribes is that stricts of proscribes in the stricts of proscribes in the strict resembling wool coarsely woven bad Roman Catholics, who rob and commit vicience, of which there was a considerable quantity remaining but the body itself was dissolved by the action of all probability have accomplished exproprio mother in all probability have accomplished exproprio mother in all probability have accomplished exproprio mother in all probability have accomplished. We have got to do not molest society. In seeking the water which had gained access to the interior of the valer which had gained access to the interior of the pilled of the probability in a post to do in all probability have accomplished exproprio mother than the body itself was dissolved by the action of the reputation of their which had gained access to the interior of the thing, and the prisoners whose names he should not the prisoners who had brothers was a considered to the in all probability are could not. The captain came, prisoners whose names appealed to the interior of the in all probability are could not the prisoners whose names are successively the could not the prisoners whose names are successful to the prisoners who

A railway accident, one of the most serious that last occurred in Treland for many years, took place on Saturday evening, Oct. 29th, about two and a half niles from Balinasice. The parliamentary train, which left Dublin at one o'clock that day had reached hat placed over it; and that it was a very whole left Dublin at one o'clock, when from some hat placed on the cause not yet satisfactorily ascertained, a third class of the Forida by the Wachusetts in cause not yet satisfactorily ascertained, a third class of the profess was reported by telegraph from the solders. The order was to take the first four on the list accounting bouse, a store, or a workshop, expressed in the counting bouse, a store, or a workshop, expressed in the counting bouse, as tore, or a workshop and store, or 6in. outside. The remains were carefully collected and replaced, and the mound restored to its former shape, a small leaden tablet being placed within stating that it had been opened A D. 1864.

ME. FARADAY AND SPIRITUALISM .- Mr. Faraday, in answer to a spiritual invitation, has sent the following characteristic reply :- " Gentlemen, I am obliged by your courteous invitation, but really I have been so disappointed by the "manifestations" to which my notice has at different times been called that I am not encouraged to give any more attention to them, and I therefore leave those to which you refer in the hands of the professors of legerdemain. If spirit communications not atterly worthless should happen to start into activity, I will trust the spirits to find out for themselves how they can move my attention. With thanks, I am very truly yours, M. FARADAY. Royal Institution, Oct. 8."

A CURIOUS WEDDING SCENE. -The Bristol (England) Post tells the following story : On Monday morning a youthful couple with attendant groomsman and bridesmaid, set out together for the Register office at Merthyr, to be united in the holy bond of matrimony. On the way, however, it was deemed necessary to screw their courage to the sticking point to brave the trying ordeal, by a draught of some stimulant. For the purpose of accomplishing this, the whole party turned into an inu, and called for the necessary liquor. Whilst musing on the approaching end of his bachelorhood, the bridegroom suddeny got up and swore that he would not be a fool or a deluded victim ' that day. The bride demanded an explanation, and her beloved informed her that, after giving the matter due consideration, he had come to the conclusion that the sacrifice was greater than he could bear, and he could not-nay, would notmarry her. The ladies were in a fix, when the groomsman hit on a plan, and told the ladies to go and walk boldly into the register office. - They did so. Having persuaded his friend that he had got rid of them, he got the reluctant bridegroom to walk into the street with him, and cautiously led him to-wards the dreaded goal. When close to it the faithless swain rushed into a public house, but was prompt, ly stopped by his 'best man,' who, on this occasion proved the better man, and seizing him with a firm grasp, carried him across the road and thrust him into the office, where he was confronted by his trembling spouse and a wed into, obedience by the presence of the registrar, who speedily bound them indissolubly firm.' Some time ago a couple went from Penrheolgerrig to be married, but the bridegroom walked off with the money which the oride had given him to pay the registrar, and lost it in playing pitch and toss with his companions. The wedding had thus to be put off till the next day, when the young woman kept a sharp look out on her lord, nor left him until she had secured his person, if not his alle-

#### UNITED STATES.

A PROTESTANT ON MARTIN LUTHER AT HOME. But I could not bring up my conception of Luther in Germany to the idea I had of him before. ! saw his manuscripts, collections of his works, portraits; but his big drinking-cups were, after all, the most prominent memorials he left behind him. He was a joily old soul, hearty and honest, I dare say, and banged away at the Pope and the devil with good will and good effect. But there was nothing high and grand about him. I went to see the place where the devil is said to have helped him over the walls of Augsburg; but, even there, not a gleam of poetry associated itself with his name. The huge drinkingcup seemed to swallow up everything, and the couplet, said to be his, appeared to tell the whole story :

> 'Who loves not wine, women, and song, Remains a fool all his life long.

In short, his burly face and figure, and the goblets that testify to his powers, made it absolutely impossible for me to connect any heroic idea with the man .- Prof. Felton.

AFTER 'SLAVERY' COMES 'POPERY.'-The Catholic part of these Northern communities have been fully warned by Puritan papers that, so soon as 'slavery' is done with, 'Popery,' or the Catholic religion, must take its turn of purification or extirpation. It is just possible that all of us Catholics who have been born on the soil, if we learn to talk through the nose, may be let off. As to you others -you Irish, above all-God help you!-N. Y. Freeman.

A Richmond paper suggests that in retaliation for the devastation ordered by General Grant and committed by General Sheridan in the Shenandonh Vallev it would be easy for the South to employ '20 or 30 trusty friends in the North to set New York or Boston on fire in as many different places simultaneously 'on some dry windy night,' and publicly re-commends the Confederate Legislature to vote a million dollars for the purpose. 'The men,' it adds, are already there, and New York would be worth 20 Richmonds.' It is evident, not only from this passage but from the whole tenor of many recent articles in the Southern and Northern press that the war has lost its original character, and is fast degenerating into a savage contest. The North more than the South is to blame. The North is the invader. The North first commenced hostilities against women and children, and forgot the decencies and amenities of civilization in its treatment of the helpless inhabitants of conquered cities. The North first appointed rowdies,' pig-drivers, mule-breeders, and habitual drunkards to high command, making choice of rufthe whole of its contents, just as it was found on fians who did not look upon war as at the best an board the Victoria as the vessel was approaching unhappy necessity, but who loved it for its own sake, and considered it a glorious opportunity for unlimited indulgence in the most brutal passions. It was the North, through its press, its politicians, and, worse than all, through its pulpit, that the first broached the idea of 'exterminating' the whole of the white male population of the South, in preference to the acknowledgment of their right of self-government. The coolness with which this idea is advocated is enough to make the blood of the unimpassioned tystander curdle with horror. A quiet thoughtful man, filling an official position in connexion with the library of a Legislative Assembly in a Northern State, a person of culture and reinement, who has made himself a name in American literature, undertook some days ago to prove to me that the Southern people were wicked rebels against the best Government in the world,' and that if they did not immediately lay down their arms there was nothing left for the Federal authority but to exterminate them. On this being asked what he meant by 'extermination,' he replied that he would not leave a single male inhabitant alive in the whole South except the negroes, and that from the newborn boy to the old man of three score and ten, he would put them all to the sword. 'And what then?' 'Colonize the country with Northern people,' he replied. and develope its resources to such an extent that it shall become the garden and the Paradise of the world.' 'And what would you do with the negroes? We shall prepare them for ultimate freedom by establishing a system of serfage, to be followed by a period of apprenticeship. 'And you would deliberately slaughter the whole white male, population to attain a result which, had not the Northern paople in-

British Government authorize the Massacre of Glencoe? 'But that,' said I, 'was a small matter, even if the Government of King William were guilty of made them stand up, cursing and damning the solit.' Great or small, it was all the same in principle. diers for firing without orders. They requested to Besides, there is a more recent case in India, when be allowed to turn their backs, and were so allowed. the British Government blew a whole nation of Sepoys from their guns.' 'Do you know what a Sepoy means?' I enquired. 'Yes, a native of India, which the British Government holds by military force against the will of the people. And by the same four to witness the death in store for them, no one kind of force we will hold the South, if need be. They must give up the struggle, or be driven out, till not a ----to the Rio Grande.' There is no necessity to fill up the hiatus. Any one at all conversant with the habitual profanity of the American multitude can supply it without difficulty. Were persons such as these alone in the expression of such sentiments their words might pass for nothing better or worse than the frenzy of lunatics; but, unhappily, the same sentiments are entertained by thousands of bloodthirsty doctrinaires, who have convinced themselves that the restoration of the Union will make the Americans the masters of the world-and that Union, in this sense, is worth more than the liberty of the and emblems from the house of a lady whose husband white race, or than the lives of any number of millions, who may oppose it by force of arms. Uncondition al submission,' or extermination,' these are the sole alternatives which they hold out to the South. The other house it was ascertained that the family had New Englanders, or the 'Yankees,' properly so called, are the persons who most commonly give atter gutted and their children's clothes stolen.' And terance to these extreme opinions. They do not lose these horrors have been perpetrated by men whom temper in expressing them, but are as cool and quiet | we must receive by and by into the bosom of civil in tone and manner as if they were discussing the most ordinary business of life. They snivel and nocent women and children may, we fear thus come drawl in preaching extermination just as much as home to roost. they would snivel and drawl if they were selling dry goods' behind a counter, or interchanging a casual remark with an acquaintance about the wea- is flaring with the lurid light of retaliation. Speakther or the crops. They leave, however, upon the mind of the listener the impression that they are balants on trains exposed to attack in Western Virthoroughly in earnest, and that when they threaten ginia, the Richmond Examiner recommends that murder and extermination they mean what they say and would be as ruthless in act as they are reckless in assertion .- Times N. Y. Cor.

A sharper took passage in an emigrant ship from Bremen to Baitimore, and, convicing the emigrants that gold was not current in the United States, succeeded in buying with greenbacks nearly all the gold in the possession of the passengers, at a discount of 30 per cent. The sharper cleared upwards of 3,000 dollars by his rascality.—Guardian.

The midnight telegram in our last impression gave us (Montreal Gazette) an account of another raid at Rouses' Point in the shape of a report from Boston which we subjoin:

'Boston, Nov. 22. - A gang of rebel raiders, on horseback, are reported to have made their appearance at Rouse's Point on Saturday night. On being challenged, they fired on the picket guard. Their fire was promptly returned, and one of them fell from his horse. The raiders immediately fled, takthe wounded man with them.'

This dreadful affair, so like in the exactitude of its recital, to many which the war of sections has furnished, is thus described by the St. Albans Messenger which we received yesterday, and which is, no doubt, a most rehable authority for an event happening so near its office of publication :

We have heard the following explanation given of the origin of the alarm at Rouses Point. A sentinel, whose fears of the enemy were not sufficient to keep him awake, fell asieep, and wrapped in slumber's strong but soft embrace, was approached by a fun-loving comrade, who, with a view of rousing him to a sease that 'this cruel war was not yet over,' snapped a percussion cap in his ear. The sleeping hero awoke, thought his bright dream was to be his last, became excessively demoralised, and told a story big enough to scare the whole community. The mysterious hersemen who lingered near Champlain are said to have been peaceful hunters.' -Si, Albans Messenger.

WILL THE FLORIDA BE RESTORED .- There appears tion of the laws of nations. It is expected as a matof the vessel with damages. Will the administration have put upon record their determination to regive her up and foot the bills? Probably. It seems duce us to the condition of serfs, or to extirpate us formed a similar exploit of making a capture in neutral waters. This occurred December 21st 1863, while in command of the Octorors, when he seized the British schooner, Mont Blanc, a small craft of 9 tons, while she was lying at anchor within a mile of Bahama Banks and took her to Koy West. The done before this month shall have passed away. As Prize Court at that place soon released her, on the ground that she was clearly within British waters all the fine weather yet to come this autumn, that is at the time of capture. Lord Lyons brought the matter to the attention of our Government, and, after received reinforcements sufficiently numerous, as he a full examination, Mr. Seward acknowledged the error of Capt. Collins, admitted the right of the owner of the schooner to damages, and that Captain Collins would be notified that he had incurred the disapprobation of the President .- Portland Argus.

OUR DESCRIT INTO BARBARISM .- The brutalities of the Kansas-Missouri conflict under the old Union have characterized, from the beginning of the war of the sections, the conflict in Missouri. That fierce "guerilla," Quantrell, has been goaded to his desperate revenge by outrages in that quarter, and the same causes have, it appears, directed the bloody knife of 'Bill Anderson.' 'His father and brothers' says the St. Louis Republican, speaking of that fierce man, 'have been killed in the rebel service. Anderson, it is also said, has stated that his mother and two sisters were killed a year or two ago at Kansas City, by the fall of a building in which they were confined, with others, as prisoners, and charged that the fall of the building was intentionally produced by the criminal acts of the Federals having them in custody for the purpose of destroying the inmates, This set fire to the man's passions, and his hand became red with the blood of an indiscriminating vengeance.

'The army came one day,' said a man from Missouri to a clergyman of Baltimore, 'and tried to force my noble boys into the racks, and because they refused to go, shot out both their brains before my eyes; burned, sacked and destroyed everything I possessed in the world in a few hours. Then my angel wife and I had to flee for our lives to the woods, where we existed for three months; and from thence I came here; and, as hell means a place of torment, I say I am a refugee from hell.' These bar barities appear to have fallen upon their survivors in despondent madness!

Atrocity has moved toward the Atlantic from beyond the Mississippi. Having commenced in Missouri, it has broken out in fearful fatality in Kentucky. The bloody monster under whose jurisdiction it ruined and murdered so recently at Paducab, does not appear to have taken with him to his retirement the fiend with which he appears to have been allien .-Atrocity in Kentucky survives this rules. The Cincinnati Enquirer illustrates that truth in the fol-

lowing narration : -'An eye-witness informs the writer that the prisoners, thinly clad, were taken into a lot just on the edge of the town, and there kept waiting for some

ray of part consequence where we will be some the project of a project of the project of the project of the part of the project of the part of the project of the part of the

the old man. One of the three fell dead-the other two fell over, but were not killed. The captain diers for firing without orders. They requested to A volley was fired and both fell. One groaned after he fell, when a soldier put a pistol to his head and fired into his brain. • • What motive there was, except a refinement of cruelty, to take the other oan tell.'

The expulsion of thousands of women and children - be left, from the Potomac from Atlanta shows that even the genius of Sherman. cannot save the war in Georgia from utter barbarity. Speaking of 'foraging' around Atlanta; a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune holds the following language: 'Extraordinary booty is any mortal thing, from a library of books to a woman's underclothing or a child's dress!' In enumerating the articles plundered on these occasions, he includes 'one handred and fifty vehicles, such as buggies, carriages etc. Officers and men, the narrative states, participate in these robberies. 'Some soldiers,' says the account in Chicago Tribune, 'stole a masonic apron was in the rebel army. She had previously been de-prived of nearly everything else, and seemed heartbroken as she implored pity and protection. At annot eaten anything for 36 hours. Their clock was society! The curses we have thus heaped upon in-

There is, however, another bloody side to the picture we have been drawing of crime. The reverse ing of the parbarity of placing inoffensive non-combatants on trains exposed to attack in Western Vir-Mosby " redouble his efforts to capture, overturn and blow up the trains running on that road, with the special object of striking and capturing those particular trains which contain some of these hostages. But, having brought down and captured the trains thus hideously defended, what remains to be done? To kill without sparing one, and without delaying an instant every living thing on board except the Confederate citizens exposed theron." And thus the tragedy goes on, despening into atrocity, until men and angels must turn from its bloody spectacles. with a thrill of horror.—N. Y. News.

The Indianapolis Journal of a resent pate says:-Yesterday afternou Colonel Warner treated our citizens to another of his rare and unique entertainments, in the shape of a dress parade of bounty jumpers. The vaulting scoundrels were lashed two and two to a long rope, with a herculean African heading the column, and ringing the bell. Each jumper carried a large placard open his back, as an advertisement of his profession. A line of friendly bayonets on each side kept off the curious crowd, and the soul-stirring notes of the 'Rogue's March' kept time to their tramping feet. The material of this batch was better looking than that which composed the other, and some of them, who were well dressed, sported fierce sorret moustaches, with curly hair, and were decidedly distingue in appearance. Of agents and jumpers there were someting over a hundred in all. We presume they are now on their way to the front, and may they have a happy time.

NEW YORK IMMIGRATION .- The New York Commissioners of Emigration report that in the year 1864, up to October 5, 153,393 immigrants had arrived; in the corresponding period of 1863, the number was only 119,512.

THE DETERMINATION OF THE NORTH .- Lincoln is elected. The great Yankee nation, numbering 20,000-, 000 of souls, or of creatures who are supposed to have souls have decreed by large majorities that this war, infernal in its conception, infernal in its commencement, infernal in its progress, infernal in its executo be no doubt that the Florida was captured by the | tion and in all its aspects and details, is to be prose-Wachusett in neutral waters, and therefore in viola- cuted on the same bloody and barbarous plan for four years longer. That whole people have voted ter of course that Brazil will demand the restoration themselves our remorseless and determined enemies that Capt. Collins of the Wachusett has before per-formed a similar exploit of making a capture in neu-py, if we were so disposed. It is fight, be enslaved, or die; and we feel no hesitation in deciding what to do. The first question which now occurs is, when will the attack on our lines be renewed? We have for supposing it possible that Grant will throw away folly. He will fight again, as soon as he shall have conceives, to accomplish his purpose. With his present force he is well aware he can accomplish nothing. He has never yet accomplished snything withont the use of overwhelming numerical superiority, and he will not attempt it now. But when he shall have received all the men he expects, when his canal shall have been completed, and his fleet all assembled - we may then expect a grand assault, military and marine. For the army we fear nothing. We are disposed to think, in its present position, unless its character has undergone a most unaccountable change, it would be able to repel the attack of a force doubly or trebly as large as any that Grant can possibly bring against it. Our only apprehension is from the water, and that arises, probably, from our total ignorance of the character and ability of the obstructions in the river. We learn that they are too formidable to be overcome by the Yankee fleet, and we hope it is so; for we are as confident that an attack will be made before Grant goes into winter-quarters as we are that the sun will set to-day and rise again to morrow. - From Richmond Whig. Nov. 12.

> SUFFERINGS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY .- Heroism of the Rebel Women .- The Valley is still quiet. The enemy are so glutted with the fruits of their last victory that they seem to be completely enervated:

A private letler from a lady in Olark county gives a sad account of the sufferings of the people from the vandais, and the heroism of our Southern ladies. The letter says that they had left desolation in thefr track. Many persons are without the necessaries of life-and of course they kept away all luxuries, destroyed all grain, and killed or carried off stock of all kinds. At the house of the writer they killed all the sheep but six, took the only horse on the place; killed twenty hogs und fifty turkeys; broke open the meat house and took all the meat; destroyed all the fruit trees; tore the carriage to pieces, and carried away all the hay, oats and corn. The lady told them to take all, for it would not subdue her spirit, and that she would not shed one tear over the loss of anything but friends.

They went to the house of one old lady, nearly 80 years old, and robbed her of everything. For three days she had nothing to eat but green corn and

Three ladies had kept ferty of the brutes, from entering the house by stationing themselves in the time, in a cold, damp atmosphere, for the captain door, with knives in their hands, and telling them charged with the duty of killing them. A humane that they would stab the first man that sentered.

# The Crue Klitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street; by

J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

#### NOTICE.

We request all our subscribers in Quebec and vicinity, who are in arrears, to hand in the amounts due to our agent, Mr. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, 18 BUADE STREET, Quebec.

> ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER-1864.

Friday, 2-Fast, Ste. Bibiana, V.M. Saturday, 3-St. Francis Xavier, C. Sunday, 4-Second Sunday of Advent. Monday, 5 -- St. P. Chrysologus, B.D. Tuesday, 6-St. Nicholas, B.O. Wednesday, U -FAST, St. Ambrose, B. D. Thursday, 8-IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

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

Saturday, 3-St. Francis Xavier, Sault St. Louis. Monday, 5-St John. Wedhesday, ?-Notre Dame de Toutes Graces.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

By the Assa we learn that the piratical seizure of the Confederate man-of-war steamer Florida in the port of Bahia by the Federal war steamer Wachusetts has created quite a sensation in England, as an outrage upon a neutral power and the laws of civilised warfare without a parallel in modern history. Accordingly we are not surprised to learn that the British Government proposes to the other Great Powers a joint protest against the action of the Federal Government. The Brazilians have broken of intercourse with the latter, and a declaration of war may be expected; this would afford a very profitable diversion to the Confederates. The other European news is scanty; we learn however that Captain Semmes of the Confederate Navy is again affoat, having hoisted his pennant aboard of the Sea King commissioned for that

We are still in much darkness as to the whereabouts, the condition, and ultimate designs of General Sherman and the force under his command. A rumor has reached us to the effect that his right wing had met with a serious repulse at Augusta, and that the Confederate Generals Hood and Forrest are about falling with their conjoined forces upon General Thomas. It is also reported by telegram that the Florida has been run into and sunk by a Federal war steamer, no doubt with the object of evading the expected demand from the Brazilian Government for her surrender.

THE "GLOBE" AND ITS SLANDERS .- With reference to the formal accusations against the Catholics of Toronto generally, and more particularly against the Catholic clergy of Toronto, and Catholics holding situations in the Customs' Department throughout the Province, preferred he published the statements to which we refer, in the Globe of the 19th ult—the following letter has been published by Mr. Allan M'Donnell, a well known and deservedly respected gentleman

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

Sir.--In your issue of this day is published a com munication over the signature "Not a Fenian." It is not my present intention to offer any remarks npon the tone or tenor of the communication, or even to question whether the stupidity or the wickedness of your anonymous correspondent most predominates; for though wilful in his malevolence or sincere in his ignorance, his communication is unworthy of notice when he thus makes grave and criminal charges against a large and respectable body of his fellow citizens, and to which he dares not attach his name.

But as you have published to the world that which only the infamous spirit of Oates or Bedlos, of times long past could have concected, be not sur-prised that a Catholic new demands that you will designate or specify in What Roman Catholic Church has been stored pikes, guns, pistols, and ammunition or weapons of any kind; and also that you will give the names of those Roman Catholic Custom House officials who have connived at the introduction into this Province of the offensive weapons, as is alleged in the communication referred to.

If the statements thus made in your columns had had a shadow of foundation, it is a duty which you owe to your country and to the community at large to have at once given information to the authorities, and thus brought to justice those parties who are plotting sedition and treason, and the butchery of Jour own fellow-citizens. Your concealment from | partially true, he would have taken steps to prothe authorities of the necessary information makes

you a participator in the crime. If you fail to accede to the demand which I make, it will be an acknowledgment that you have aided to fabricate and herald to the world a most atrocious calumny, calculated to excite the worst of passions, fanaticism, and bigotry, twin sisters of bloodshed, and to excite thoughtless, reckless men to deeds of violence against Roman Catholic Churches, and thus to produce those very evils (a collision between Protestant and Roman Catholics) which the hypocrisy of your correspondent affects to deplore.

None knows better than you do, that in our mixed

community of Protestants and Roman Catholics, there are men so besotted or so prejudiced, as to make them the dupes of exaggerations, however gross, or

delusions, however apparent; it is scarcely necessary to add I am not a Fenian, nor have I the slightest acquaintance, with any one who is. If there are any Fenians amongst us, I am convinced that they are very few in number, and that the whole organization, taken on the aggregate, foreign as well as domestic, are as impotent to harm, as they are disloyal to the Orown. A raid by them upon Canadian soil is just about as likely to occur, that you, Sir, will head a raid to be made from Canada by the Southern patriots upon Buffalo or elsewhere.

I am, Sir, yours, truly,
ALLAN MACDONNELL.

Toronto, Nov. 19.

With the reasonable request of the writer of the above, the Toronto Globe, faithful to its autecedents as the organ of Mr. George Brown, refuses to comply; publishing a long rigmarole about Ireland, the Fenians, and again accusing the Bishop of Toronto of disloyalty, and complicity with traitors. But the name of his informant, his authority for publishing that a general massacre of the Protestants of Toronto is in contemplation; that for this purpose arms and ammunition have been clandestinely conveyed into the Province with the connivance of the Roman Catholic Custom House officers; and that these arms and ammunition are actually stored in great quantities in the Roman Catholic Churches -the editor of the Globe, though called upon, and in honor bound, to do so, does not give.

It is of no use saying anything more on the subject. It a man is so destitute of all moral sense, so insensible to the requirements of truth and justice, as not to perceive that he who either originates, or gives circulation to, an accusation injuriously affecting his neighbors, is bound-first to be reasonably convinced himself of the truth of that injurious accusation before making, or aiding in circulating, it; and secondly, when called-upon to do so, either to publish his proofs or else to retract and make the amende honorable, it is no use arguing with him. As foolish would it be to discuss the beauties of Beethoven with a deaf man, or to endeavor to give an accurate idea to one born blind, of the marvellous coloring of a Titian or a Rubens. We must deal with him as one of detective moral organisation; as one incapable of discriminating betwixt right and wrong, truth and falsehood; and pled sheet. as one therefore who, according to the laws of Christian charity, and what Mr. Kingsley would call " hault courage,,' is rather the meet object of our contemptuous compassion, than of our virtuous indignation. You cannot scrub the blacka-moor white, or make a silk purse out of a sow? ear; so neither can you expect by any amount of argument, or labored reasoning to persuade the writers in the Toronto Globe, to think, speak, or act like Christian gentlemen. Whether the editor himself, or Mr. George Brown was the writer of the letter signed "Not a Fenian"-or whether that letter were written for them by a third party, we know not, neither does it matter one straw. By publishing it, anonymously, the editor of the Globe became morally and legally, responsible for the literal truth of its contents; and by refusing, when called upon to do so, to make good its allegations, or else retract them, he forfeits for ever all claim to be treated with more consideration than that which according to the laws of charity and courtesy we are bound to bestow upon the convicted liar and slanderer; upon him who states that which he knows to be false, but who afraid of the consequences of his mendacities, like the coward sneak seeks shelter beneath the unclean gaberdine of an anonymous, and very probably fictitious correspondent.

We say "knows to be false," and we say so advisedly; because the editor of the Globe when did not himself believe them to be true. This we will undertake to prove.

(1). He published a positive statement (not a mere rumor) to the effect that a general massacre of the Protestants of Toronto was in preparation, and that means had been taken to carry this iniquitous plot into immedia'e execution. The editor of the Globe did not believe this statement to be true; for had he believed it, he would have put himself in communication with the legal authorities, laying before them the proofs of the imminent danger to which Her Majesty's Protestant subjects in Canada were exposed, and calling upon them to take immediate and efficient measures to prevent the intended massacre, and to bring the guilty parties to justice.

(2). He published a positive statement (not a mere rumor) to the effect that in the Roman Catholic Churches of Toronto were stored, arms, and ammunition "in great quantities" in anticipation of the projected Protestant massacre .-This statement, if true, was susceptible of easy and immediate verification; and had the editor of the Globe believed it to have been true, or even cure a visit of inspection from the Police to the said Catholic churches, as was done in the case of the man McGuire suspected of having arms burg, C. W., for his prompt and efficacious serstored away in his house. The editor of the Globe did not do this; therefore we are certain that he did not believe the story which he published to be true-nay, that he was morally convinced that it was false.

(3). He published a positive statement, not a

mere rumor, to the effect that "these offensive weapons had been distributed through the connivance of Roman Catholic Custom House officets wherever these are placed." Again we say the editor of the Globe did not believe this statement to be true when he published it; for otherwise he would have denounced, by name, to the Heads of the Customs Department, the officers, their subordinates, who had been guilty of conniving at the clandestine introduction of offensive weapons, with the express object of promoting ! rebellion against the Queen, and a general massacre of the Protestants of the Province .-From this dilemma there is no possibility of escape for the editor of the Globe; on one horn of t or the other he must be impaled. Either he believed the story to be true or he did not so believe. If he believed it to be true, he, the editor of the Globe, was guilty of misprision of treason, in that he did not immediately put himself in communication on the subject with the proper legal authorities; and if he did not believe it to be true, in that he published a most serious accusation against the Catholic Clergy of Toronto, and the handful of Catholic employees in the Custom House, he approved himself to be \* \* Our readers will have no difficulty in judging the appropriate words. We need not soil our paper with them.

But for the danger of an attack upon the Catholic churches and convents of Torontowhich no doubt the article in the Toronto Globe was intended to provoke, by representing those buildings as arsenals in which offensive weapons designed for a general massacre of Protestants were stored up in great quantities—we should find only reasons for congratulation in the calumnious attacks of Mr. George Brown's organ and mouth-piece upon our Clergy and our co-religionists-for they clearly establish three things upon which the TRUE WITNESS has ever

In the first place they prove—and must do so even to the satisfaction of Protestants, that the Globe is utterly unworthy of credit; and that henceforward no intelligent person need trouble bimself to refute any accusation, however serious, that may appear in that slanderous and unprinci-

In the second place they prove how reckless and regardless, not only of the true, but of the probable, are a certain class of Protestant journalists-(God forbid that we should conclude all under one condemnation) -in their attacks upon Popery and Papists. If-so the question naterally suggests itself-if these anti-Catholic writers scruple not to publish in Toronto, and on the spot where the truth or falsity of their allegations can be easily and immediately established, such monstrous accusations against Papists, how great must be their reliance on the gullibility of their Protestant readers? and how reckless of truth must they not be, when treating of events of which the scene is laid far away—as at Palermo, Madrid, or Valparaiso - so that it is difficult to convict them of distortion of facts?

And in the third place these slanders of the Globe clearly establish that the Globe is still the Globe; that it is to-day what it has been for years, the reckless and unprincipled slanderer of our priests and of our people; and that consequently the man Mr. George Brown, and the party, that is to say the Clear Grits and Protestant Reformers of whom it is the organ and the faithful representative, are our irreconcilable enemies, with whom we, Catholics, cannot upon any pretence or plea whatsoever, contract any alliance, or hold any terms, without dereliction of principle, loss of honor, and abandonment of

If there be any to whom the above remarks may seem unnecessarily harsh, we would beg of them to consider the nature, the extent, the malice, and probable consequences of the formal charges preferred in the Torouto Globe against the Catholic Clergy of Toronto, and the maligned Catholic employees in the Custom House. whom Mr.George Brown's organ deliberately accuses of intended rebellion and meditated murder. If it be said that, not the editor, but a correspondent of the paper, is the accuser-we reply that, morally as well as legally, by the laws of honor as well as by the laws of the land, if an editor publishes, anonymously, anything injuriously affecting the reputation of his neighbors, he is bound to give up the name of his correspondent, or else to assume the whole and undivided responsibility of the truth or falsity of every line that appears in the columns of his paper. This is a canon which we think no one will have the impudence to impugn; and upon this point we are sure of a verdict in our favor from every intelligent and impartial man, be he Protestant, or be he Catholic.

F. Tyrrell, Esq., Att. at Law, &c., Morrisvices, in compelling payment by delinquent subscribers to this paper.

Public Schools. - Since the Christian Brothers have opened their School about five hundred pupils are already in attendance. Ottawa questions:-- Here sales years read residenting

Sir-Will you allow me to ask your opinion on the two following propositions, viz: have been wrong in believing from a false interpretation of a passage of Holy Scripture that the sun goes round the earth !' 2nd. " " We cannot say that all that is contained

in Scripture is revealed. Your humble servant,

In our humble opinion-and we beg of our correspondent to remember that we only offer our private sopinion for what it is worth—the first proposition might be maintained without any positive infraction of the doctrines of the Cathohe Church, and without impugning the infallibility either of the Pope or of a General Council Whether the proposition is historically correct is another question.

Infallibility is predicated of the Pope only when addressing the Universal Church, in the name of that Church, and on questions of faith and morals. As simple Doctors, the Pope and his brethren of the episcopacy, are not necessarily infallible, but are liable to err. Much more then are they fallible on questions not of faith and morals, but of pure physics, which it is not the function of the Church to teach. Therefore, we opine, that the first given proposition might be maintained without actual heresy.

With respect to the second proposition, we are also of opinion that it is one which not only may, but must be maintained-if we would avoid falling into a vicious circle, and asserting with Hume and other rationalists, that it requires a miracle to prove a miracle-or in other words, that it is impossible to establish a miracle by the evidence of an honest and intelligent witness, but competent in the natural order only.

We must distinguish sharply betwixt what some seem to confound-viz., Inspiration and Revelation. All canonical Scriptures are divinely inspired-an inspiration which extends, saltem ad res atque sententias in iis contentas, but needs not be carried to the extent of a verbal inspiration as some contend. But Inspiration is one thing, Revelation another; the latter implying a miraculous or supernatural communication to the sacred historians of facts or things of which otherwise they could not have had cognisance. On this point we quote the learned Jesuit Perrone, whose opinion may be safely followed:

" Discimus aliud esse inspirationem divinam, aliud autem revelationem. Inspiratio enim latius patet quam revelatio que scilicet est patefactio rei antea non perceptæ nec animo infixæ. \* \* \* Quare revelatio habet pro objecto rei prius ignotæ patefactionem, inspiratio vero præterea habet pro objecto suo res etiam aliunde cognitas, seu quæ saltem cognosci naturali possunt industria."—Tract de Locis Theol. p. ii. c. ii. de Divin. can, libr. inspir.

Of many things recorded in Holy Writ, the sacred historians must have had cognisance through their natural faculties; and they are valuable as witnesses to these facts, only because they testify to things made known to them, not by any super-Apostles testified to the truth of Our Lord's Resurrection they relied upon the evidence of those natural senses as the basis of their own belief in the matter; and they cited that evidence as the reason why others to whom they preached should also believe in that great central fact of Christianity. They preached a risen Christ Whom they had seen, heard, and Whose body they had handled, not a Christ Whose resurrection had been revealed, or supernaturally made known to them; and their hearers believed them, as honest and intelligent witnesses, who could not deceive, or have been themselves deceived, with regard to the fact by them-the Apostles-testified to. Had the Apostles appealed to revelation as the source of their knowledge of their Master's resurrection, they would have been obliged to prove the fact of that supernatural revelation, before they could have established the fact of the resurrection, or of any other supernatural facts by them alleged to have occurred. In other words they would have been obliged to appeal to a miracle, before they could have proved a miracle; and into this vicious circle we must fall if we assert that "all that is contained in Scripture has been revealed."

WHAT'S IN A NAME ?- Amongst the many names suggested for the new political organism to be formed from the union of all the British North American Provinces, we wonder that the most appropriate name of all-" UTOPIA"has not yet been brought forward. We merely throw this out as a hint to the writers in the public journals.

But is not all this discussion as to the name of the about to be created Empire superlatively silly? as if it were in the power of man to give it a name. If ever it see the light, if ever it A CARD.—We beg to return our thanks to come to maturity—it will of itself, take its apppropriate name, if name it be entitled to at all. When a political entity is identical or conterminous with a geographical entity, as is the case with France and Spain, for instance - one name will suffice for both; but when there is no geographical expression for the political entity, containing and limiting it—as is the case with the United States of North America-it is in vain is estimated at not less than \$1,000 a giolar

A correspondent submits to us the following for man to attempt to give it a name, for the name so given will not stick.

> It is for this reason, and not from any desire or intention to give offence, that the terms " Yankees" and " Yankee Colors" are so often applied to the people and the national flag of the great North American Republic. By what other appropriate name indeed can you designate them? It is absurd to apply to them the geographical term or expression Americans, because the term American is not conterminous with the political entity which it is sought to distinguish. Mexicans, Brazilians, Canadians are all as much Americans as are the citizens of the United States; and the latter have therefore no more right to a monopoly of the name "Americans" than have Englishmen to a monopoly of the name "Europeans."

> To speak of them as "North American Republicans" would be cumbrous; and besides Mexicans were till lately, and will probably soon be again, Republicans on the North American Continent; and therefore the political is as incorrect as the geographical expression, for neither contains and at the same time limits the people or nationality to which we seek to apply a distinctive name. This we say can only be done when the limits of the political, coincide with those of the geographical expression, and this will not be the case with the United Provinces of British North America. A name they will probably in time obtain; but it will be a nick-name, as is that of " Yankees" when for want of a better and more concise term, that name is applied to the people of the United States of North America.

It has been discussed whether an action for libel against the editor of the Toronto Globe on the part of any Roman Catholic Custom House officer in the Province, would not lie, seeing that he has accused them of breach of duty, and of treasonable acts-in that they have connived at the introduction of arms into the Province with the intent of thereby encouraging a rebellion against the Queen, and the massacre of all Her Majesty's Protestant subjects? On this point we would strongly recommend the aggrieved persons to take legal advice. At the same time, since the Globe is circulated in Montreal; and since the honor, the integrity and loyalty of the Roman Catholic Custom House officers of Montreal are seriously impugned by the Globe, seeing that its accusation though positive, is couched in general terms, so as to include all the Roman Cutholic Custom House officers in the Province. wherever these are placed"-it seems to us that an action might be brought against the scurrilous slanderer in this City by any person who may feel himself aggrieved. It is an experiment at all events worth trying; and it has been hinted to us as one which would certainly be tried, but for the following consideration. The Globe as the organ of Mr. George Brown is in a certain seuse a Ministerial organ; and were an natural process, but by their senses, by their unfortuate office-holder to take legal proceedings eves, their ears, and their touch. When the against the editor of the Globe, it might by the Brown-Cartier Ministry be considered as an attack upon one of its members, and be punished

> In consequence of information or rumors that have reached our Canadian Government, to the effect that in parts of Western Canada, arms and munitions of war are being prepared with a design hostile to the Federal Government, an extra of the Official Gazelte has been issued, in accordance with an Act passed last year, prohibiting the exportation, and the carrying coastwise or by inland navigation, of arms and ammunition.

> This is no doubt a very laudable precaution, whether the information that has reached the ears of the authorities be well or ill founded .-No matter what may be our sympathies with the Confederates as contending for the great and important principle of State-Rights, that is to say of decentralisation and constitutional liberty, against the centralising instructs of the democratic despotism of the North-we must protest against Canada being in any sense made a place of arms for the Southerners; and against any act direct or indirect that may give our neighbors the shadow of a pretext for complaining of our infidelity to the principles of a strict neutrality which we have professed. True, those principles have been constantly violated in favor of the Federal Government, to whom a free traffic in arms and munitions of war with Great Britain has been permitted since the commencement of bostilities; but we trust now that it is intended to treat both belligerents with rigid impartiality, and to refuse to both that which hitherto has been prohibited to the Confederates alone.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY WATER .- On Tuesday night the occupants over the bookstore of Messrs. D. & J. Sadier neglected to turn of the water tap before they retired to rest, and the water being put on during the night on an alarm of fire, the premises were flooded, the water penetrating the floor to Messrs. Sadlier's shop and doing serious damage to a large portion of the stock of books, stationary, engravings, &c. The damage

Catholics not conversant with evangelical literature can not conceive, even, what stuff is spoken of them, and their religion by Protestants of a certain class. Whether it be from sheer ignorance, on diabolical malice, we do not know -but certain it is that evangelical Protestants do publish stories which for rank absurdity surpass aught that is to be found in the vilest class of sensation novels of the present day. Take for instance the following which we clip from a low Anglican paper, the Montreal Echo of the 24th ult., and which it apparently copies in all seriousness from the New York Observer:-

ROMISH HEATHENISM .- The horrible barbarities of heathenism are paralleled by some of the practices of the Romish Church. From a book recently publish. ed in Florence, by a victim, for many years of Papal tyranny at Naples, the following description of a festival at Messina, is taken. It was hoped that such enormities were ended, outside of Pagan lands:

'The principal part of the solemnity consists in the

procession of a huge engine, certain parts of which, representing the sun, the moon, the planets, &c., are in continual rotation. Several circles, wide at the base and tapering towards the summit of the machine, are also set in motion. Magnificent indeed is this apparatus, erected in honor of her who gave being to the God of Charity! But its functions remind one of the famous car of Juggernaut, or of the awful hetacombs of the Druids. The spectacle of such cleaves one's very beart in twain.

To the rays of the sun and of the other heavenly bodies and round the circles are attached the bodies of tender infants, torn from their mothers' breasts, and by these unnatural monsters given in hire to the manager of the spectacle for the paltry gain of a few ducats, in order that they may by employed to represent the little angels accompanying the Virgin in her Assumption. After rotating in various directions for several hours, the innocents are detached, dead or

dying, from the fatal wheel?
'When the festival or rather the sacrifice is ended, the mothers press forward, hustling in the crowd to see what has become of their little ones. Then begins a new scene, sometimes terminating in bloodshed. Among so great a number it is not always easy to identify the survivors, and thence ensue disputes and battles, mingled with laments and with the scornful bisses of the mob.

'Those who have lost their babes console themselves with the persuasion that the Virgin, in love for the children, has taken them to her bosom in Paradise. And the money thus gained is spent in revelry ; for the women make sure of obtaining fresh presents from the priests in memory of their babes, gloriously transported to the regions of the blest.'-Montreal

'Are Protestant editors such idiots as to believe these monstrous stories? or are they sunply knaves who publish them upon the principle, that if they throw dirt enough some of it is sure to stick. Upon either hypothesis we can form but a low estimate of the intelligence and morality of their readers.

My CAVE LIFE IN VICKSBURG. - Dawson, Bros. Montreal.

A very amusing little work for sale by the Messrs. Dawson of this city. It contains the personal recollections of the siege of Vicksburg, and the heroism and the sufferings of its garrison, by a lady the wife of an officer in the Confederate army. Though her sympathies are of course with the South, the writer does ample justice to the soldierlike qualities of the enemy, and frankly admits the courage and perseverance which the latter display in an inequitous cause.

FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA .- By the Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D. Dawson Bros., Mont-

This, as its name implies, is the narrative of a tour in the Holy Land by a Protestant minister of-so we suspect-the Methodist persuasion, handsomely embellished with illustrations and maps of the several districts visited. There is much that is entertaining in the work, much also that to the Catholic is deeply offensive, in the constantly recurring sneers at Romish superstitions, and Papistical veneration for the holy J.P .:places. The writer is perhaps as well qualified to pass judgment on Popery as he is to criticise Judaism: and of his acquaintance with the last named religious system some notion may be formed from the following extracts. Speaking of a visit which he made to a Jewish family in Jerusalem whilst the latter were celebrating their Pasch, our Protestant minister notices the peculiar arrangements of the table, and their mystic signification :---

"Three lamps were burning on the table, and as many were suspended from the ceiling directly above -symbols of the Trinity."-p. 168.

Again he visits a Jewish synagogue on a great Jewish festival and found the people "thronging their altars."-p. 167.

That the writer should discover that Jews have " altars" in their synagogues is as remarkable as is the discovery that they hold the doc-trine of the "Trinity," and prepares us for equally marvellous discoveries by the same intrepid traveller when he ventures within the precincts of a Catholic Church. Amongst other strange things which he sees therein, are Turkish soldiers " lounging on softly cushioned divans, where the hours are idly spent drinking Mocha coffee, and whiffing the best Stamboul from chibouls of elegant construction. Apparently our author has borrowed his Oriental terminology from that sweet poem, known perhaps to some of our readers, and commencing with the line. "The minarets wave over the plains of Stamboul."

ARIZONA AND SONORA, BY MOWRY .- New

Bros. The Messrs. Dawson of Montreal have kindly sent us a copy of this useful and very entertaining work on the geography, history and resources of the silver region of North America. The writer, an officer of the U. S. Army, and a West subject, and imparts his knowledge to others in a as I find it. The writ, therefore, must issue. simple and agreeable manner.

Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is an American reprint of this new famous work, for which we are indebted to the Messrs. Dawson of Montreal. Praise from us would be superfluous; suffice it to say that it is a work which bas attracted the attention of all denominations of Christians: one of such importance that all the leading British Reviews have lelt called upon to discuss its contents, and probable effects upon the religious condition of thinking men: and a work therefore which commends itself to every reader of the English language no less by its intrinsic merits, than by the peculiar relation that it bears to the actual state of parties in the Protestant world generally, and in the Anglican communion more especially.

The subjoined was received too late for insertion in our last issue.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

St. Andrews, Nov. 21, 1864. Sir,-One of our most prominent fellow-citizens having died on the 5th inst. after a painful malady of three months, and seeing no mention made of such in the TRUE WITNESS, I feel it my duty, in respect to his memory, to transmit to you this short sketch of his life for insertion therein. John McDonald, Esquire, the deceased, was born in this Parish on the 8th day of April 1790, and consequently was upwards of 74 years of age when he died. He enlisted as a Volunteer in 1812, and continued in active service in that arduous contest for the British constitution in Canada until the end of the war. He held many offices of honor and trust in these Counties, conspicuous among them were the following:—On the ninth of February, 1822, he was appointed Ensign of the first Stormont Militia, and on the seventh day of November, 1827, he was gazetted Lieutenant of the same; and in that capacity served throughout the campaign of 1837 and '38. On the sixteenth of June, 1847, he received his commission as Captain of the first Regiment of the Stormont Militia, and on the 27th day of October, 1852, was appointed Major on the retired list of the Canada Militia. In 1835 he received his appointment as Commissioner of the Court of Requests, which office he held until its dissolution. In 1848, he was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, in which position he discharged his duties with justice and impartiality until his death. He was also successively Reeve of the Township of Cornwall in the years 1849, '50, and '51.

The Parishioners of St. Andrews see a blank in their congregation when on each Sunday and holyday they meet to assist at the holy sacrifice of the Mass: the venerable and dignified form of their departed brother, the sincere Catholic and exemplary Christian is wanting; but they are cheered with the hope that he has gone to receive the reward his labors merit. May his soul rest in peace.

I have the honor to subscribe myself. A ST. ANDREWS PARISHIONER.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Edwards of Frampton, County of Dorchester, held on the 20th November, 1864. the Rev. Mr. Paradis, Parish Priest, was called to the Chair, and John Duff, Esq., J.P., acted

as Secretary. he testimony of the grief the whole Parish feels for the demise of George Desbarats, Esq., the constant benefactor of this place, and whose liheral and benevolent behavior towards his tenants, has won the esteem, respect, love, and gratitude of all who knew him.

It was then proposed by Michael Fitzgerald. Esq., J.P., seconded by Thomas Hodgson, Esq.,

"That the warmest and most sincere feelings of sympathy be expressed to the family of the late appeal to the people. We are glad to hear this George Desbarats, Esq., for the loss they have sustained by the death of such a deservedly loved fa- Donald's honesty and sense of justice. From ther and consort."

Churchwarden, seconded by Mr. Thomas Duff, through our Legislature are; Honorables Geo. Churchwarden :-

"That our Rev. Parish Priest be requested to celebrate a solemn High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late George Desbarats, Esq."

Proposed by Mr. Joseph Audibort, seconded by Mr. Michael Connety:—

"That the Rev. President be requested to transmit the said Resolutions of the Parish to the family of the lamented deceased, and to the TRUE WITNESS for

Moved by Mr. Miles Foley, and seconded by Mr. James Quigley:-

"That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Revd. President and Secretary."

The meeting was then closed. O. A. PARADIS, P.P.

JOHN DUFF, Secretary:

The decision in the pike action was given by

Judge Harrison on Wednesday at a quarter past 12 o'clock. There appeared for Mr. Maguire Mr. Blevins, of the firm of O'Connor & Blevins, and for the defendants Robinson & McBride. The reporters for the Globe and Murror were

the only pressmen present.

His Honor Judge Harrison said-In this case ARIZONA AND SONORA, BY MOWRY.—New Maguire had a legal right to the writ of replevin on his own affidavit. But special circumstances were alleged as a reason why that writ should not issue; and the defendants had a right to the ship-yards. Among local causes may also show these. But there were no reasons of any kind shown by you (Mr. McBride.) I would not have issued the summons only that I supposed | The banks at Quebec have curtailed credits very you were prepared to show these articles were largely. The lumber operations of the past two legally detained. Therefore, when there was no years have been generally successful, and the Point man, is thoroughly acquainted with the cause shown, I am bound to administer the law restricted production of next winter is, by those years.

Apologia Pro Vita Sua, by Dr. Newman, was made out, and the pikes have, ere this, been given up to the Sheriff.

> It appears that the writ gave Mr. Maguire the right to at once enter into possession of his property; and the bail bonds having been signed for three times the value by Messrs. O'Neill and McDowd, the Sheriff ordered the pikes to be given back to Mr. Maguire. There seemed, however, to be some delay in the execution of the writ, when the Deruty Sheriff informed the plaintiff that he would send word to him before 6 o'clock. About half-past five we received the

> 'Mr. Boomer was so ill that the doctor would not carry a message to him, and Sergeant Mc-Dowell was not in, so that I cannot say till tomorrow what they will do in the writ of reple-

> > H. SKINNER, Deputy Sheriff.

Dr. Cahill.—On Monday last a solemn Mass of requiem was celebrated in the Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Dr. Cahill. The Rev. Father McGrath officiated. His Lordship and several of the Rev. Clergy of the city were present .- Ottawa Tribune.

The majority of our readers, when they see how great and comprehensive are to be the powers of the General Government, how circumscribed, and limited, and triffing the real power of the local Legislature; when they observe that the General Government is to take even the management of immigration into its own bands, and to provide for assimilating through the General Legislature, the civil laws of all the Provinces except Lower Canada; that it is to assume the appointment of the Judges, the virtual control of the Courts, as well as the making of all laws, criminal, commercial and civil-the majority of our readers, when they see all this, will, we beliere, conclude that no statesmen amongst the Delegates imagined that the local Legislatures are to be maintained for many years after such a Union, and that the only reason why they are not instantly abolished is that the honest avowal of the intention to get rid of them may provoke opposition to the scheme which the schemerswe do not use the word in its offensive meaning -would fain avod. Bodies called Legislatures, which have neither powers nor functions, nor even the shadow of independence will not be tolerated very long. We are not one people with Canada and no laws of Imperial or local Legislatures can in an instant make us one. Between our principal centres of population and the nearest of the large towns of Canada, hundreds of miles of wilderness, scarcely dotted with a few settlements or clearings, intervene. The channels of their trade do not pass through our territory, nor ours through theirs. We are, and for many years we must remain, distinct communities, which many interests either conflicting or not common .- St. John N. B. Freeman.

The Delegates who represented this Island in the Quebec Conference have, with one exception, returned home. Their stay in Canada was. we understand, an exceedingly pleasant and agreeable one; but it is said that some of them of our citizens in not greeting their return by a nublic demonstration. Even the good people of Summerside, although possessed of a wooden oles, who is yet to come, and whose efforts in Island in general, and from his constituents at Fort Augustus in particular. Prior to their departure from Montreal, our Delegates, with the exception of the of Hon. Mr. Palmer, signed the Report of the secret Conference as finally revised, reported, and agreed to in all its details. We are informed, however, that Hon. A. A. McDonald is not a very warm supporter of the scheme, and that he will not be a party to the passing of it through our Legislature without an as it coincides with our own opinion of Mr. Mcwhat we have learned, we believed that those of Proposed by Mr. Abraham Lapointe, acting our Delegates who will endeavor to force it Coles, Col. Gray, W. H. Pope, Edward Whelan, T. H. Haviland. We would be very sorry to do any of these gentlemen the slightest injury, but our duty as a public journalist, as a friend of the people, and, moreover, our firm conviction that the projected Confederation, if consummated, will be projective of the most injurious results to our fellow-colonists, require that we should let the people of this Island know who are their friends, and who are the conspirators against their rights and liberties. To Mr. Palmer, for his refusal to sign the Report of the Conference, all honor is due, and we trust, nay, we feel sure, that the people of this Colony will remember it to his advantage. - Charlottetown Herald,

P. E. Island. LUMBER OPERATIONS ON THE OTTAWA.-The lumber operations during the winter on the Ottawa river and in Western Canada, are likely to be reduced from one-third to one-half, compared with last year. This arises from several causes, the dearness of money in England and the depreciation of American currency being important ones. The difference in exchange has compete with Quebec shippers. The stock of white pine is about sixteen millions of feet; perbaps a million feet more than last year. The curtailment of local consumption is equal to two millions of feet owing to reduced operations in be mentioned the drought, which in certain sections will increase the price of hay and oats. who profess to understand the trade, considered a

We regret than there seems to be an impression that the 'law or no law' opinions of the Police Magistrate may prevail in the Sheriff's office. But we do not believe that the impression is the correct one. Mr. Jarvis has passed through very trying times, and no man has ever yet accased him of partiality.—Toronto Mirror 25th

REGULARLY SOLD.—Three young French Canadians, hailing from a village in the District of Monwere recently induced to cross the frontier into the dominion of Uncle Sam, in the expectation of receiving employment and good wages -a wily acquaintance, who was none other than a bounty jumper," representing to them that such would be the case. To their great surprise, however, as soon as they had crossed the lines they were seized and obliged to don the Federal uniform. They are now in garrison at Fort Wayne, bitterly lamenting the ready credence they had put in the representations of their pseudo-friend, the 'bounty-jumper.'

THE RAIDERS AND THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT .--The Quebec correspondent of the Toronto Glibe says:—"The application of the St. Albans raiders to our Government to despatch a messenger to Richmond, to obtain evidence alleged by them to he material in their defence, has been rejected. It is understood that our Government has considered the raiders to be undergoing examination upon charges making them amenable to extradition under the Ashburton treaty, and the evidence to be procured at Richmond while it might be very material if the raiders were, before the United States Courts, is of little consequence at this stage of the case."

ENLISTING MEN FOR THE ARMY OF THE FEDERAL STATES .. - Two other cases of this nature came up for investigation before the Judge of the Sessions on Saturday afternoon. In one of these the prisoner was Theophile Houle. It appears that one Charles Roby, who resides at 83 Panet Street, Montreal, was on the 6th June last working on a vessel in Port, when the prisoner Houle went to him and asked him if he would engage as a soldier in the army of the United States. Roby told him he had no money to leave his fomily, and Houle replied, here are two dollars, at the same time handing him that sum. It appears that Roby considered the advantages offered sufficient to induce him to serve a foreign country instead of his own, and his own family, for he went withHoule to the steamer which runs to St. Lamberts. The prisoner then cautioned him against looking at him or saying anything to him, as there were police about, and the unfortunate Roby was successfully car ried over to Rouse's Pt, where he was hande d over to the mercies of two accomplices of Houle's, whom Roby describes under the names of 'Alex,' and 'de Frise.' The recruit was duly enlisted, and after two months, having probably had quite enough of Military service to satisfy him, he made his escape and returned to Montreal. He saw Houle several times in the streets, but never chancing to find any policeman at hand he could not procure his arrest. At length he discovered his place of residence, and then, brought Sergeant Harkin and Constable Blais, of the Government Police, and had him taken into custody. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was fully committed for trial at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench on the 24th March.

The men-stealers in the other case were not quite so successful. On the 25th November, one James Champ, encountered a certain person, whose name it is prudent to withhold, who entered into conversation with him, in the course of which Champ told him he wanted to go the United States for the purpose of enlisting in the American army, but that he had no money to pay his expenses. The man at once said that he knew a person who would take him over, and they proceeded to a tavern in Bonsecours street, where Champ was introduced to one Cyrille Berthelet, with whom he eutered into conversation and who told him he would pay his expenses to Rouse's Point, where he might enlist and obtain \$200. The bargain was concluded, and it was arare in high dudgeon because of the supineness ranged that Champ should go down to the Station on Saturday merning, for the purpose of being shipped off. Fortunately for him he was late and missed the train, and it was then decided that he should start at three o'clock. He returned to the tavern to wait, cannon, did not, it seems, make any attempt at and whilst there met one Laplante, who cautioned setting their gun on fire in honor of their call at him not to say anything as to where he was going, that place on their way to Charlottetown. It and gave him a railway ticket. Champ asked Lamay be that all the fire is reserved for Mr. plante if he was to be his companion, and upon receiving a reply in the affirmative said he would rather go with Berthelet. However, they all went down to the The Rev. President, in heartfelt words, told the cause of Confederation entitle him to receive Station together, but there an unexpected obstacle to that the object of the meeting was to give a pubthe utmost consideration from the people of this their progress presented itself. Champ's brother,
Teland in general, and from his constituents at George Champ, and Chief McLaughlin, of the Government Police, were on the watch, and took the whole party into custody, arresting at the same time, two other suspicious persons, who were subsequently discharged however, as it did not appear that they had taken any active part in the affair. The prisoners Berthelet and Laplante were committed for trial at the next term of the Court of Queens'

> We have had undoubted evidence shown to us that persons are now actually engaged in spiriting men away from this city for service in the Federal army. The high bounties offered prove a sufficient incitement to pursue this disgraceful traffic.-Foreign mercenaries bought in this way will naturally be thrust to the front, or put in exposed situations, just as the negroes were at Petersburg. And why not? They are cattle bought for butchery. We call the attention of the authorities to the fact of the attempts now being made.—Montreal Gazette,

There is reason to believe, much feeling excited in a neighboring district by the operation of a School Law with respect to taxes on Protestants for the support of Catholic Schools; and we hear that the feeling is so great that attempts will be made to resist the law. To our mind it is a clear principle that Protestants in Lower Canada should have precisely the same privileges as Catholics in Upper Danada; and this was provided for by the recent Conterence at Quebec, a provision in this sense being inserted in the proposed Constitution, - the question thus to be put out of the reach of the local legisla ture. We believe the complaint to which we have refered is founded in reason, and no time should be lost in finding a remedy. But it is a singular circumstance that a class of politicians now echoing this just complaint, is composed of the identical men whose cry has been the loudest against the U. C. Separate School law! These men want two sets of weights and measures—one for themselves one for for others. In other words, they loudly shout that It is gross wrong to allow the Catholics of Upper Canada to have Separate Schools, while in Lower Canada, in the case of Protestants, they howl that it is a grievance of the greatest magnitude that Protestants should be compelled to pay for Catholic schools; and in cases of conscience it undoubtedly is. Yet these pleasant fellows think that on princienabled Americans to ship oak, and successfully ples so discordant the Government of this country, of mixed population, can be carried on; and our politics are vexed by exhibition of senseless bigotry. - Montreal Gazette

#### Married,

On the 22nd ult., in the Parish Churck of St. Phillip, by the Rev. Mr. Leblanc, Vicar, Mr. Toussaint Remillard, to Miss Bridget Delahunty, of the same place.

Died.

On the 29th instant, in this city, John Fitzpatrick, Esq., of the firm of Fitzpatrick & Moore, aged 46

is I find it. The writ; therefore, must issue. Who profess to understand the trade, considered a lin Toronto; on the 22nd instant, michael Thomas, Tho

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 30, 1864. Flour—Pollards, \$2,90 to \$3,00; Middlings, \$3,30 \$3,50; Fine, \$3,70 to \$3,85; Super., No. 2 \$3,90 to \$4,05; Superfine \$4.15 to \$4,30; Fancy \$4,42; Extra, \$4,50 to \$4,60; Superior Extra \$4,75 to \$5,00; Bag Flour, \$2,37 to \$2,41.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00: Wheat-U Canada Spring, 89c to 92c ex-cars; U.

C. Winter, OOc. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,15 to \$5,20; Inferior Pots, \$0,00 to \$0,00; Pearls, in demand, at \$5,10 to \$5,15.

Butter-Store packed in small packages at 18c, and a lot of choice Dairy 20c to 22c. Eggs per doz, 15c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 10c to 10hc.

Tallow per lb, 8c to 8lc. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9hc to 10c; Bacon, 5hc to 6hc.

Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$20,00 to \$00,00; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00.—Mont real Witness.

#### TORONTO MARKETS-Oct. 23.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4,55 to 4,65; Fancy, \$4.25 to 4,33; Superfine, 3,85 to 3,95; .... Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 90c to 93c; Spring, 80c to 8cc....Barley, per bushel, 55c to 65c Peas, do, 58c to 62c. Oats, do, 42c to 45c. Potatoes, do, 30c to 40c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$3,50 to 5,00. Eggs, per dozen, 00c to 15c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 17c to 22c; do, tub, 15c to 18c. Ohickens, per pair, 25c to 35.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th Dec. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

## MORRISBURG, C. W.

Nov. 29, 1864.

#### WANTED,

FOR the Perth Separate School, a MALE AND FE-MALE TEACHER for the year 1855. Applicants to have good moral character and first-class certifi-

Address to

WILLIAM O'ERIBN,

#### WANTED,

A TEACHER, having a Diploma, to Teach in No. A I School, St. Columban. Apply to Michael Tracy, Sec-Tressurer; or to Mr. John Power, Commissioner. Nov. 9, 1864.

#### BAZAAR.

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CUURCH,

#### WILLIAMSTOWN,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865.

and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:

MRS. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown, MRS. DUNCAN McDONALD, "

MRS. A. FRASER, Fraserfield. MRS. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown. MRS. JAMES MCPHERSON, Lancaster. Oct. 3, 1864.

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health 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 Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS:

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

#### FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of Sr. LAURENT, containing 170 ARHENTS, to b LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables. For particulars, apply to

P. CARROLL, Esq., Tannery West

Or to the Proprietor,

PETER KING. St. Laurent.

August 11, 1864.

#### DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Grang

#### FORRIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS. Friday, Nov. 4.- The interview at Nice, between the two great absolute monarchs, Napoleon III. and Alexander II., made a sort of diversion to the interminable controversy on the Franco-Italian convention. It has, however, been slight, and passing. Nobody knew what occurred during the brief space the Autocrat of all the Russias and his Imperial brother were together; and, because nobody knew, a thousand rumours improbable or contradictory got abroad. Men of judgment and reflecton, though they possess no immunity from error, did not and do not believe that the meeting of France and Russia had any political import whatever; whereas to the superficial and the credulous, who form the majority everywhere as well as in Paris, this act of courtesy signified schemes of conquests and partititions as vast as those which were planned at Tilsit and Erfurth. I will not trouble you with detailing these rumours, in which Italy, Poland, and the East had a large space, but only say, what is probably very near the truth, that the French Emperor would have been happy to tion of Rome. The national aspirations would exhibit his gracious hospitality to the Czur in not be satisfied by the Convention, but it would Paris or at Compiegue; that the Czar showed prepare the way for their fulfilment by the force little inclination to profit by this kindly disposi- of unavoidable circumstances. By the Convention, perhaps because he did not anticipate a very warm reception from the Parisian population, who fell so strongly about Poland; and that the French Emperor revisited his household gods in may possibly cause an increase of the expendino very placid humor. It is natural that the French Government

should feel exceeding anxious not to be misunderstood as regards its policy in Italy. It would be most unfair to judge the Emperor of the French as if he were a mere disinterested arbitrator between the King of Sardinia and the Pope. He has, on the contrary, an interest in the settlement of the Romish question scarcely inferior to that of the Pope bimself. The very existence posed by the Government, is recommended. of his dynasty, perhaps, depends on the point of view from which France may be disposed to regard his conduct. He pays the penalty sure to ever Rome comes to form part of the Monarchy be incurred by such Princes as have the misfor- nothing will be easier than to transfer to it the roytune to be more liberal and enlightened than their al residence and the Legislature, as they have subjects. He is obliged to adopt a line of policy been transferred to Florence. In fact, it matwhich does not satisfy himself, and yet which ters little to Italy in which of her many beautithere is the greatest reason to believe will not ful cities the Government and the Legislature satisfy them. He is obliged to defer the preju- find their home. All that the King promises in dices to which he is superior, and to feelings with return for the great concession of France-the which there is there is the greatest reason to believe will not satisfy them. He is obliged to defer to prejudices to which he is superior, and to teelings with which he has no sympathy. Anxious to place France in the postion which she ought to occupy as a leader of the liberal onnion of Europe, he is constantly encountered by the fact that the nation the destiny of which he directs is devotedly attached to that very Papal Government from the support of whose temporal power he was gradually seeking to withdraw himself. It were unjust and uncandid to expect from a Prince thus embarrassed the same clear and pronounced course of action that we have a right to look from the chief of a Protestant nation, or a nation like Italy, where a traditional veneration for the character and Government of of wrong, of treachery, and of oppression.

The letter of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, which we printed in our impression of yesterday, gives lively expression to this not unnatural uneasiness. He has, indeed, nothing exactly to complain of in the former despatch of M. Nigra; what it evokes, we are rather inclined to wonder that he says is unexceptionable, but there are ticences of which parties in Italy have availed themselves in order to forward their peculiar views. These points he thinks it necessary to state in order to receive satisfactory information from the Italian Minister. Congratulations and reproaches have been founded on this despatch contrary to the intention of both Governments. Every man reads in the words 'rights of the nation, and 'national aspirations' exactly what he patches on the Convention, as communicated hopes and fears. With a view to clearing up the subject the French Minister lays down the following propositions:-1. The machinations of question it appears that the Catholic Powers, revolutionary agents on the territory of the Pope Austria, Bavaria, and Spain, had intimated to and agitation for insurrectionary purposes are among the violent means to which Italy has promised not to have recourse. 2. The moral means which she contemplates are restricted to having created a new situation for the Fapacy, civilization and progress. 3. The only legitimate they would guarantee the statu quo of the preaspiration of Italy is the reconciliation of Italy sent possessions of the Holy Father. To prewith the Papacy. 4. The transfer of the capital is neither a provisional experiment nor a halt- the Emperor ordered his Foreign Minister to ing-place on the road to Rome. 5. Count Cayour made different propositions in 1861 from and remove all doubts about the real meaning of those now agreed on. 6. The case of a revolu- the Convention. tion at Rome is not provided for by the Treaty. France is free to act es she pleases in such a

M. Boggio has addressed the following letter to the France, in reply to M. Jules Favre's remarks:-

"Turin, Nov. 4. The telegraph announces a letter from M. Jules Favre, in wich he complains of my having incorrectly related a conversation we had together at Paris. I understand and appreciate M. Favre's susceptibility, but he has evidenty been misinformed as to the tenor of my words. There is noting I have said in the Chamber, or indeed written or published, that could justify a doubt concerning M. Faore's sentiments in favor of the unity of Italy. I have said, and I maintain, that M. Favre, in the course of a conversation with me, stated that in the present state of parties in France no Government could without danger brave the hatred of the Catholics, who were all powerful in consequence of the support of the masses and of universal suffrage, and that consequently, a Government, delivering up Rome and the Pope to the Italians, would run the political expediency, and not otherwise. - I have, P. C. Boggio."

SPAIN. The Spanish bishops and clergy, it is said are

against the spoliation of the Patrimony of St. Peter, and to invite His Holiness, in case he should be obliged to leave Rome, to take up his abode in some metropolitan city in Spain. The deputation will also offer to his Holiness a considerable sum of money, the proceeds of a subscription made for that purpose by all classes of society in Spain. The Court, is understood to have contributed liberally to the fund, though it is largely indebted to all the tradespeople of

Spaln has issued its ultimatum to the Peruvian Government. It demands prompt and full satisfaction, with a threat that, if not granted, the Spanish squadron will at once take possession of the principal ports of the Republic and destroy its fleet.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- TURIN, Nov. 4 .- The report of the Committee upon the Bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence, brought in by Signor Mones, in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, states that the principal object of the Convention was to put an end to the French occupation the Italians are constituted the guardians of the principle would not be carried out loyally, and states that for the present the Convention ture. The transfer of the capital is an act of home policy, and is the cause and not the object of the stipulations of the Convention.

The report further states that the committee have had regard to the different positions of the contracting Governments, and believe every declaration of principle to be both perilous and useless.

In conclusion, the adoption of the Bill, as pro-

The present choice of Florence for a capital does not bind the Italians to it for ever. Whenwithdrawal of the Army of Rome-is that the territory which still remains to the Pope shall not be invaded from the Italian frontier. The Emperor of the French, it seems to us, could not ask less. He is, after all, not a despotic Sovereign. He is the ruler of a great nation which regularly, or by indirect means, makes its will known, and which it is impossible to disregard in such important arrangements. Now, nothing is more certain than that a vast body of Frenchmen-we believe the numerical majority of those who come to the ballot box-are in favor of the Pope and very little friendly to the Italian cause. The educated citizens of great towns may be liberal in their views, but there are immense masses who, where the Holy See is concerned, repudiate the very name of liberality. These the Papacy has been worn out by a long course are led by men of the greatest energy and astuteness, both priests and laymen, and are, moreover, favored in high quarters and by a class most influential in French society. When we look upon the difficulties with which the Emperor has to deal and the fanaticism which this question demanded so little from the Italian Government.

-Times. Victor Emmanuel cannot now travel without an escort of gendarmes. He has received trequent and gross insults while travelling between Turin and La Mandria, his country seat.

The Turin correspondent of the Daily News gives the following explanation of the events which led to the publication of the last desto him by a high political personage in Italy:-According to the statement of the party in France that they intended to present to the Cabinet of the Tuileries a joint note, in which they would declare that, a Franco-Italian Convention vent the effects of this reactionary demonstration

PIEDMONTESE FINANCES .- From Signor Sella's statement of yesterday it appears that in the Budget of 1860 the public debt figured only for 90,000,000f. It now has risen to 260,000. 000f. He naturally felt great reluctance to continue such frightful augmentations by recourse to further loans. He further showed that the kingdom of Italy spends much more in proportion than the former kingdom of Sardinia.

The publication of the Italian Budget for the coming year is the best justification of the Convention of September. The financial condition would venture to persevere in the policy of which it was the fruit; the most reckless of amateur politicians would, if intrusted with office, check himself in mid-career when he saw that he was leading his country into inevitable bankruptcy, tice of the Convention, or to make any move at al. There are, indeed, times when an expenditure in consequence of it. What will happen then? And almost unlimited may be justified. When the the officious Press' responds that is a case which object to be attained will be lost by the slightest delay, a man may hazard much on the chance of securing it. No one whose house was burning patch from Turin of Thursday Nov. 3, that the Itawould hesitate to run into debt if he could thereby get firemen to stop the fire. But Italy greatest risks. There has, therefore, been no has had no such excuse for extravagance. The conversation between M. Favre and myself in sole result of her wasteful expenditure was to put was substantiated in every particular and that it is regard to principles; we talked of the Roman off indefinitely the realization of her wishes, recognised as such by the two contracting parties. question and of the Pope in the point of view of Rome may be something more than a decayed unhealthy city, and Venice might, under a free nothing but the acquisition of Rome by means of vio-Government, recover her commercial importance lence. - Tablet. but the course of Italian policy was to render more hopeless the attainment of Rome and Venice. new Prefect of Naples, Signor Vigliani, arrived, and Every year the resources of the youg king on Sunday his Proclams was issued. Generally.

to the visible head of the Church, to protest newly developed national feeling; and the wiser Italians saw that when the great struggle to which all looked forward should arrive Italy would be found to have employed the interval in weakening her pow-

ers of attack. The remarkable that the Italian Ministers have not earlier seen the necessity of adopting a different policy. During the last four years the revenue of the Kingdom has never amounted to twothirds of the expenditure. The expenditure has been on the average nearly forty millions, and the income has rarely exceeded twenty-five millions. balance has been met by loans supplemented by large sales of the national property. It is evident that this state of things could not continue, and it is probably owing to a misappreciation of the measures of Count Cayour that it has been so long maintained, - Times.

THE VENETIAN INSURBECTION .- Letter from Garibalds.-The Movimento of Genoa publishes the following letter from Garibaldi :-

Caprera, Oct. 31. Dear Barili -Will you add my 100f. and 100f. more in the name of Navolari, to the subscription which you have generously opened for the wounded in Venetia? Thanks be rendered to our brave Venetians, who offer us the opportunity of giving our life to Italy! Happily the present generation of Italians is destined to give the last blow to foreign tyranny! I hope that the Hungarians, the Sclavonians, and the inhabitants of Galicia, who compose the Austrian army in Venetia, will remember that their country is the slave of the same master, and that on them depends the fact of seeing that army disperse in smoke before the right of nations, like that of Bourbon in 1860. Yours, &c,

G. GARBALDI: I have already more than once spoken of the reported insurrection in Venetia, and, as you will see a good deal about it in certain Italian papers, I think it advisable to advert to it again, but only to discredit its importance. The fact is that the Opposition is eager to get up disturbances anywhere, or, failing that, an appearance of disturbances, in hopes of thus influencing the coming debate. In the Garibaldian and Mazzinian journals there appear most exaggerated accounts of events in Friulli, of the numbers of the insurgents, and the alarm of the Austrians. We are told of encounters in which 40 Austrian soldiers were killed, of armed bands several hundred strong, and of their certain increase to thousands as soon as the weather becomes more favorable, of great excitement in the Austro-Italian provinces, and of the sympathy of the inhabitants with the insurgents. Such accounts should be received with the utmost mistrust. The fact is that the movement is a Garibaldian one, and confined to very few individuals, and as for the sympathy of the provinces in which it is attempted, it would be nearer the truth to say that they are agitated by fears lest persecution should be entailed upon them by the ill-advised and utterly hopeless inroad of Garibaldian partisans. A number of arrests are already reported, but it is to be hoped the Austriaus will not treat as abettors of the disorder those whose only fault is that they are unable to prevent it. There is the more reason to hope that the inhabitants will not be made to suffer for an offence in which they have really no share, because the Austrians have had opportunities of convincing themselves that the population is not favorable to a movement which it perfectly understands not to be a serious one. Aware of this, encounters have been as much as possible avoided, and an extensive cordon has been established for the purpose of hemming in the scanty insurgents, and catching them as in a net. Meanwhile in Turin, it is curious to see M. Bozzio, and others of that party, entering into an unnatural alliance with the extreme Left to promote subscriptions and de-monstrations in favor of Venetia. A meeting held on Wednesday with this object, and in which Signors Bozzio and Brofferio, were the prominent characters, broke down in consequence, it was said, of a postponement having been erroneously appounced. Signor Bozzio addresed such persons as were present and insisted on the necessity of a union between Moderates and Democrats in the matter of Venetia, with regard to which question, he said, parties should no longer exist. Perhaps he would have been nearer the truth had he alleged, as the link, hatred of the late Cabinet and determined opposition to the present one. Before separating, the meeting was fixed to take place on Sunday next. While Bozzio spoke a tricolored banner, draped with black and bearing the inscription 'Victims of the 21st and 22d of September, was brought into the house and carried on to the stage where the President's chair was placed. The 2d of November passed without any more serious manifestation than this, and without the slightest attempts at disturbance. As usual on that day, the Turinese repaired in large numbers to the Campo Santo, to visit their dead, and those who fell in September were not forgotten. Parties of artisans, with a mourning flag, paused by the fresh made graves, and it is reported that speeches were made, but there was no endeavor to excite angry passions, nor even an expression of resentment towards the authors of the calamities deplored .- Times Cor.

Roxe.-From Rome reports have come of the burning of archives and of the dissolution of the Pontifical military force, or, as some say, of its transformation into gendarmerie. These rumors have not as yet received official confirmation; but on the strength of private information, I venture to assure you that Monsignor de Merode has given up any idea he may have entertained of forming a Papal army, and now promotes a scheme, said to have been suggested by chiefs of the French ultramontane party, and which he is disposed to prefer to the warlike means that have hitherto proved so ineffectual write the famous despatch to Count Mallaret, in his hands. He proposes that the Roman Government should accept the Convention of the 15th September, on the condition that the Catholic Powers (and any Protestant ones that may choose to join) should guarantee to the Pope his present possessions. As the Catholic Powers of course include France, it is difficult to believe that this proposal has any chance of acceptance, since, by agreeing to it, the Emperor Napoleon would at once deprive the Convention of all appearance of benefit to Italy— would make it, in short, a perfect mockery so far as the prospects of the Italians are concerned. A European guarantee of the Papal States to the Pope would be in no way less unfavorable to Italian aspirations than the presence of a French garrison in Rome, and the announcement that such a plan had been agreed to at Paris would raise a tempest of indignation in Italy. It is, therefore, I think, unnewhich it reveals is such that no patriot statesman cessery to expend much time on the consideration of

M. de Merode's idea .- Times' Cor. The attitude of the Papal Government suggests an wkward question to the champions in the Faench Press of the Emperor's policy. The question is put to them 'Suppose the Pope refuses to take any nothe French-Italian Government did not foresee; it has not been provided for: it would involve new arrangements. It will be seen by the telegraphic deslian Ministry have formally, and in the face of Parliament and of the world proclaimed that 'the true then, I'll take two of them, and save it all.' state of affairs was really represented by the note of

The Emperor Napoleon is thus challenged to admit or to deny, that he has made Piedmont renounce

KINGDON OF NAPLES .- On Saturday evening the about to send a deputation to Rome to present dom became more enfeebled; the burdens of taxation speaking these documents have little or, no variety, to the Pope the expression of their attachment | were accumulating, as it on purpose to destroy the | but the concluding passage merits remark as show- mess or another.

ing a wiser and a better spirit than has animated Southern Italians during the trying events of the last four years. (Citizens, it says, the Government is superior to all parties; aux-

other ambition than that of being called the father and the friend of all Italians!

out it will be productive of the best effects, and especially that these followers of the Bourbons must perceive that the cause which many of them have so honorably advocated is so hopelessly lost. Better have been compelled into opposition by suspicion and persecution. Unfortunately, it has been sufficient to stigmatize a man as a Bourbonist to incrininate him, and private vengeance and malevolence have but too often used so ready a mode of gratifying themselves. Were the cases of so many of those now in prison and in exile nicely investigated I believe that the sufferers would be found to be the victims of an impolitic and too nervous suspicion, or else of personal vindictiveness. It is with real pleasure, therefore, that i quote the last paragraph of the Prefect's address; the political past should be forgotten, opinions should not be too curiously pried into, the patent facts of a man's conduct alone should be regarded, and if he obey the laws, and perform all the duties of a good citizen, no power on earth has a right to penetrate into the thoughts of his heart or to assume that he is otherwise than what he appears to be. God knows that there are vast numbers of Bourbonists who have disgraced humanity by their excesses, but there are, too, among them many honorable men who cling to the late dynasty from habit as well as from conviction, and these may be won over by a frank generosity, and by that respect to which they are justly entitled.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

VIENNA, Nov. 6 .- The official text of the Treaty of Peace. consisting of 24 articules, together with the protocol referring to the evacuation of Jutland, has been published.

The evacuation of Jutland is to be effected within three weeks, and the Danish rule to be re-established in the provinces on the day of the ratification of Deace.

The essential points of the treaty are :- All treaties concluded between the contracting parties previous to the war, and hitherto uncancelled, enter again into force.

Denmark renounces all right to the Duchies in favor of Austria and Prussia, and recognizes their further disposition by those Powers. The cession of Schleswig comprises also all the

slands thereunto belonging. To facilitate the settlement of the frontiers of that province, Denmark cedes all the Jutland dependen-

cies south of the district of Ribe. On the other side, an equivalent portion of Schleswig including the island of Æroe and some other portions of territory which serve as connecting links

between Ribe and Jutland, are left to Denmark. A commission will determine the frontier line and arrange the territorial settlement.

The portion of the public debt allotted to Denmark amounts to 29,000,000 thalers, and Austria and Prussia guarantee that the same shall be paid to Denmark either in cash or in bonds.

A compensation will be paid to Denmark for the contributions levied in Jutland, while the Duchies reimburse the allies their war expenses.

The vessels and cargoes captured on either side during the war will be restored or the owners indemnified

Denmark and the Duchies mutually return all deposit, moneys, and all pensions payable in either country will be continued.

Denmark undertakes the charge of the various Orown lands. Soldiers or sailors inhabitants of the Duchies

serving in the Danish army and navy may leave the service or remain without prejudice to themselves. As regards trade and navigation, each contracting party is placed on the footing of the most favored

The Universal German Gazette is making war on the gaming-houses in Germany. It publishes a list road in the country, as the superintendent keeps a of the suicides which have taken place at these resi- boy running ahead of the train to drive off the cows ences. At Weisbader it gives the number as seven : at Nanheim, 3; at Homburg, 13; and at Wilhemshad, 2. By adding to above the suicides which have not precisely taken place in the gambling towns, but which have been caused by the effects of play, that journal brings up the number to 34.

A WARLINE WORLD .- The Opinion Nationale of a recent date gives this dismal picture of the present belligerent condition of the world :-

If there be a dead calm in politics, as well as business, amongst us, it is not the same in all parts of the little planet we inhabit. Three-quarters of humanity, in fact, are living in the barbarous state of

There is war in Poland. War in Algeria. War in Mexico. War in the United States.

War in Peru. War in New Zealand. War in China and Kachgar. War in Japan,

War in Afghanistan. War in twenty countries in Africa. This is, unfortunately, enough to discourage the friends of universal peace; and who can say they will not meet with still greater disappointment next year? Italy, Hungary, Poland, Denmark, and the Slavonian population of Turkey are not, it must be confessed, in the most pacific humor; and to those who study the general situation of our continent, it is quite evident that the general situation, instead of getting better, goes on from day to day getting more and more complicated.

A drunkard went the other day and signed the pledge. This had so depressing an effect on the receipts of a tavern keeper, with whom the reformed one had had extensive dealings, that the said landlord was shortly after compelled to rush to the nearest pawnbroker's and pledge the sign.

A certain Scotch friend of ours, who is not a member of the temperance society, being asked by a dealer to purchase some fine old Jamaica rum, drily answered :- 'To tell you the truth, sir, I canna say I'm very fond of rum; for if I tak mair than sax tumblers, it's very apt to give a body the headache.'

An American editor thus describes in rhyme the patience of a husbard with whom he is acquaint-

> 'He never said a word, But with a look of deepest melancholy, He sat like patience on an ottoman, Waiting for his wife to put her bonnet on.

An Irishman, on being told that a certain kind of stove would 'save half the coal,' said, 'Indeed,

A singular incident, showing the necessity of keeping rivers free from polluting materials, is reported from the Ribble. Between two and three hundred weight of dead fish were taken out of the river within a short space, and it is supposed that they were poisoned by the refuse waters from a mill which were allowed to run into the stream.

Marble is a hard substance, often used as a tablet lucky of men? -- Because they are always in some

Cardinal Mezzofanti, the wonderful speaker, of twoand-seventy different languages, when asked (says a critic in the Examiner) how he came to acquire so unprecedented a range of knowledge, attributed tous for the present and the future, it knows how to the fact to his employment as foreigners confessor forget the past, and receives all men of upright in at Bologna in 1798 and the following years. I tentions who loyally rally round the Throne of the constantly met there," he said. Hungarians, Sclavo-National King, who in his noble mind cherishes no sians, Germans, and Bohemians, who had been wounded in battle, or invalided during the campaign, and it pained me to the heart that from the want of If the policy indicated in this passage be carried out means of communicating with them, I was unable to not it will be productive of the best effects, and confess those among them who were Catholics or to bring back to the Church those who were separated from her communion. In such cases, accordingly, I used to apply muself with all my energy to the study would it have been had such a policy been adopted of the languages of the patients, until I knew enough earlier for there are many, I am persuaded, who to make myself understood. Whenever a stranger, whose speech was not known to him, came for confession, he made him first repeat, once or twice, the Lord's Prayer, the Oreed, the Commandments, and other portion of the Romish ritual. In that way, by the aid of his wonderful memory, which retained everything once committed to it, he obtained a ground-work of words from which to build. He analysed them and measured them by the corresponding words in other languages. A few conversations, in which he guessed at the meaning of new words as they arose, and then verified it by himself using them, gave him knowledge enough to be able to perform his religious duties. 'At length, through the grace of God, assisted by my private studies and by a retentive memory, I came to understand, not merely the generic languages of the nations to which the several invalids belonged, but even the peculiar dialects of their various provinces.' Once at a later date, the Crown Prince, now King of Sweden, paid him a visit. They at first talked in the Swedish tongue, which Mezzofanti spoke fluently: but when the Prince continued the conversation in one of the provisional dialects, the Priest had to declare himself ignorant of it. On the following day they met again and then Mezzofanti commenced speaking in the dialect in question. 'From whom, in the name of all that is wonderful, have you learnt it?' asked the astonished Prince. 'From your Royal Highness, was the answer. 'Your sentences on yesterday supplied me with a key to all that is peculiar in its forms; and I am only translating the common words into those forms.'

A French Editor gives the following amusing description of the effect of an advertisement; the first time he sees it, he takes no notice of it: the second time he looks at the name; the third time he looks at the price; the fourth time he reads it; the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife; the sixth time be

Another chapel, for the use of the Roman Catholic body, is nearly out of the contractor's hands, and to be consecrated by the Catholic Bishop of Wellington, the Right Rev. Dr. Viard, assisted by the Parish Priest of Dunedin, the Rev. D. Moreau, in the course of a fortnight.—Southland (New Zealand) Times.

A Melbourne paper says :- By a private letter recently received we learn that the Rev. Mr. Scully, who some time since visited this colony, is now in Rome busily employed in inducing the Papal Court to send out to Australia ten Roman Catholic Bishops and a hundred Priests. At the present time there are three Catholic Sees vacant in the colonies, those of Armidale and Gouldorn, in New South Wales and Adelaide, South Australia.

The unmistakeable developement of a grasping mind-Picking pockets.

A girl who was making a dress put the sleeves in wrong. She was unable to change them, as she could not determine whether she had got the right slesve in the wrong place, or the wrong sleeve in the right place.

An Irishman dropped a letter into the post-office the other day, with the following memorandum on the corner, for the benefit of all indolent postmasters into whose hands it might fall :- ' Please hasten the delay of this.' Wherever I go, said a Yankee gentleman, remark-

able for his State pride, 'I am sure to find sensible men from my own State' 'No wonder' said the gen tleman he was addressing; 'for any man of that State who has any sense, leaves it as fast as he

A gentleman, who recently travelled over a Western railroad, declared his opinion that it is the safest d sheep! - American Paper.

'It is impossible,' said one politician to another, 'to say where your party ends and the opposition party begins'—'Well, sir, replied the other, 'if you were riding a jackass it would be impossible to say where the man ended and the donkey began.'

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD. and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affec-

tions oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

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

the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Sold ar 25 cents a box. December 2, 1864.

The ship Anna Schmidt, which was destroyed by the Alabama off the coast of South America, had on board a quantity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for California. Dr. Ayer & Co. now appeal for redress direct to the British Government, as the responsible party in this wicked business, and base their claim for payment and protection on the ground of humanity, as their commodities are wholly for the sick. Their point is well taken, and will doubtless be pressed with the pluck and persistency which characterize the operations of these celebrated chemists. -Bailimore Clipper.

WHAT THEY SAY .- Go to business men for reliable facts. Read the testimony of a merchant.

"Lagrange, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1861. Messrs. Henry & Oo. Your agent left with me a short time ago two dozen bottles of Downs' Elixir. I have sold it all and want more. It is the best lung medicine I ever hal.

H. B. Robinson," When dealers speak in its praise, and physicians recommend it, it must possess some virtue. Its sale is constantly on the increase. It is warranted to cure coughs and colds.

Sold by all Druggists.

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

December 2, 1864.

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

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

November 2, 864,

ST. LASABRE DE BELLECHESSE, District o Montmorency, O.E., 13th Aug, 1864. Mr. Edmund Giroux, Druggist, No. 47 St. Peter Street, corner of Vieux Marche, Lower Town,

Quebec: Dear Sir, - This is to certify that I have been, during eighteen months, sick and obliged to keep my bed, unable to walk a single step. After having tried the remedies prescribed by physicians, and many others, without success, I decided to try BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and took five bottles To day I walk perfectly well, and I am able to at-tend to my business. One of the most able physicians, after bleeding me, declared that my sickness was severe Rheumatic affection.

Rheumatic anectical.
I am, respectfully yours,
John Rush

Sworn before the undersigned, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montmorency, Aug. 13, 1864.

J. Rust Justice of the Peace.

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

GREAT TRUTHS IN A SMALL COMPASS.—The substance of volumes of medical advice may be compressed into a sentence, thus: Keep the digestive organs in a vigorous condition, the bowels regular and the liver fairly up to its work. But how to do this is the question. Puzzling as it may seem, every man and woman who is acquainted with the virtues of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, can answer the query promptly. Their extraordinary properties cover the whole ground. Is the stomach weak and apathetic?—They give it vigor and activity. Are the bowels constructed?—They relax and regulate them. Is the liver sluggish or congested?—They bring it back to its duty. It is their office to restore the system to a natural condition, without undue force, without suffering, without any revolting nausea, and they do it. Many complaints of the organs referred to are complicated with disorders that affect the skin, the muscles, the flesh, and the glands. They are put up glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Camp-bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

RENOVATION.-How often do we come in contact with persons who are always complaining of illhealth! They never teel well; are either weak, debilitated, nervous, or have no appetite. We would say to this class, procure a bottle of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, use it according to the directions, and you will soon be restored to health and vigor. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

A LARGE VOLUME Would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry as a safe, efficient and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonder-

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The. test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume, is its duration when exposed to the air. The aroma derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by contact with the air and lasts a great length of time. Hence Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet but is indestructible except by the washing of the article moistened with it.

Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne R. Grav.

#### AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of

the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote Company's Office to employ for the distressing and dangerous effections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be

forgotten. We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints they

Those who require (an alterative medicine to pu rify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SAR SAPARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

Propared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just re-

ceived at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

268 Notre Dame Street.

#### CAMPHOR.

1000 lbs, finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

#### HORSFORD'S

AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. THE Genuine Article may be had at thefollowing places :- Mesers. M'Gibbon's, English's, Dufresne & M'Garity's, M'Laod's; M'Laren's, Perry's, B'acklock's, Benallack's, Douglas', Wellingten Street, Mullin Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure, Building.

Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure, Building.

Finest KEROSENE Oil, 3s 6d per gallon.

COAL Oll, 2s and 2s 6d do.

Montreal, April 21.

#### RICHELIEU COMPANY

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, RUNNING BETWEEN

## MONTREAL & QUEBEC,

Regular Line of Steamers,

AND THE

MONTREAL AND THE PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, AND

OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS. ON and after MONDAY, the 5th September, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will leave their respective Wharves as

STEAMER MONTREAL,

follows :-

Capt. P. E. COTTE,

Will leave the Richelieu Pier, opposite the Jacques Cartier Square, for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at FIVE 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 Montreal, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER EUROPA,

Capt. J. B. LABELLE,

Will leave for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at FIVE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan:

STEAMER THREE RIVERS

Capt. Jos. Duval,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Berthier, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut), Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock, P.M.

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Capt. ROBT. NELSON,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three tions, and you will soon be restored to health and rigor. For sale by all druggists and dealers in melicines everywhere.

John F. Benry & Co., General Agents for Canada 03 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E. 2t o'clock P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA,

Capt. Chs. DAVELNY,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Repentigny, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, and Berthier; and will leave Sorel for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at FOUR o'clock P.M.

#### STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. Frs. LAMOUREUX,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at TWO o'clock, P.M, atopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilarie, and St Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Two o'clock, P.M., for St Denis, leaving St Denis for Northerley of Monday at Bourseleash at Monday at Monday at Monday at Bourseleash at Monday at for Montreal on Monday, at Four o'clock, A M, and Wednesday at Eleven o'clock, A M.

STEAMER TERREBONNE,

Capt. L. H. Roy,

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READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co.

Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of

South Granby, C.W. Mr Henry R. Gray, Chomist, Montreal. Sir-I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidently got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few

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Much might be said of its remedial properties and magical effects, but the limited space of this Advertisement will only admit of a general summary.

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Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock-ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich 8.00 A.M Buffilo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .....

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Mixed Train for Island Pond and inter- } 8.00 A.M. mediate Stations, at...... Express for Island Pond and interme- 2.00 P.M. Incipient Consumption diate Stations, at..... and all diseases of the Throat, Chest&Lungs. Night Express for Quebec & Portland at 10.10 P.M.

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Oct. 28, 1864.

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WILD CHERRY Has been used for nearly

HALF A CENTURY, With the most astonishing success in Curing

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing,

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#### Including even CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most dreaded disease in the whole catal The power of the 'medicinal gutheWild Cherry Tree over this cl complaints is well known; so gr the good it has performed, and so the popularity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides t lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue The power of the 'medicinal gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great

the popularity.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no

OERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the Minerve :-

other medicine yet discovered.

Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Gentlemen,-Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly affected with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied

with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms in creased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was com-pletely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsum can but speak in its favor. It is a

ledged as the remedy pur excellence. Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE.

CURE FOR WHOOPING GOUGH.

preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow-

St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Ang. 21, 1856. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co,—Gentlemen—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have and it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy

You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.—Yours, P. GUITTE,

Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyucinthe. CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN

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None genuine unless signed 'I: BUTTS on the

ALFRED HOOKER.

JOS. TANNER.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1863.

Sec. 34. 18.

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

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

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DISEASES, RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

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Will Cure every Case o Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult

Breathing Finttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the

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LEVI G. BECK.

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

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Bottle. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating prepa-rations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. Jac. 14, 1864.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND [ MASTER TAILOR TO THE

Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, No. 79, M'GILL STREET.

#### S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS., WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that his Buyer has just returned from the European Markets, having made large purchases of well-selected WOOLLENS suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount. N.B -NEWEST STYLES and sound material

guaranteed, also, a perfect Fit. S. MATTHEWS,
Merchant Tailor, Cerner of St. Peter
and Notre Dame Streets. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.

THE SUBSORIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of-YOUNG HYSON,

GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS.
OOLONG & SOUCHONG.

With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-SIONS,

NS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a

128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864.

> 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.

> J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St. FEMALE INSTITUTION, FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, ST. DENIS STREET,

ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL were RESUMED

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THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story cut-stone pullding—fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and ashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS.

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

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GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.,

THURSDAYS DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

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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, March 27 1864.

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Auctioneer.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denus Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The unin Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and OULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and OULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD,

March 24, 1864.

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

ZING, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET,

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) MONTREAL.

Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand: Beer Pumps, Hot Air Fur-Shower Baths, Tinware [naces Hydrants

Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift&Force Pumps | Water Coolers, | Sinks, all sizes Jobbing punctually attended to. 🗐

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Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER,

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

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BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

L. S. HEYDEN. Augast 25, 1864. D. M. DEFOR

M. J. HICKEY,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Soluitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c.

Office - In Thompson's Buildings, (Corner of Sussex and York Streets) OTTAWA, C. W. August 3, 1864.

C. F. FRASER, Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Collections made in all parts of Western REFERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal

BROCKVILLE, C. W.

M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,



# (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED

PILLS. THE GREAT CURE

For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

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

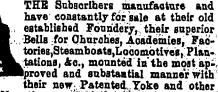
> DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, PILES.

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsame, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Sreet, Montreal, General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Camp-bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and



mproved Mountings, and varranted in every particular. For information in regard to Koys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-35 St. Denis Street. | lar. Address

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

A. & D. SHANNON. GROCERS. Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET.

MONTREAL, HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions,

Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1364.

MATT. JANNARD'S

## NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE.

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE,

August 4, 1864.

On very reasonable Terms. Apply to

FABIEN PAINCHOUD, No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF

LIME. MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mon-

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now, Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phosphate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more

of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it.

abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost

and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with

equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one

Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.
For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



The Great Purifier of the Blood

Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER.

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

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

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils,

OF THE

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

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Luss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Ohills and Fever, Dumb

Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all dis-

eases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MEROURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is

peefectly harmless, and may be administered to per

sons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable me dicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature

of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, seld at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co Montreal.

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& Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray, and Picault &