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VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1863.

No. 8.

MY INVESTMENT IN THE FAR WEST.

(From Blackwood's Mugazine.)

I had the pleasure of making acquaintance Mass. -- bis Christian name was Magnentius. -in rather a curious manner. He sat next to me at the general dinner in the best cabin or ssloon. The table was crowded, but there were three below me, on the same side of the long board .-The dinner was a capital one; the Cunard directors are famous for good feeding; and Judge Tips, father to my young companion, played an excellent knife and lork. A dish of peas came round, the last of the marrowfats, the latest peas of summer; and indeed I cannot concerve from what remote market the steamboat purveyors had imported them, seeing that the Covent Garden had been barren, in respect to this vegetable for some weeks. I am very fond of peas, and was rejoiced to see my favorites once again; and I anxiously awaited their arrival. Miss Tips, Miss Julia Tips, and Tips mere, as the French would say, had each taken a decorous spoonful from the flying dish, and now the black waiter was offering the delicacy to Tips himself, enough being left for five persons at least .-What was my horror to behold the Judge deliberately monopolise the whole-sweep, as I live, every pea into his own plate-and then turning pects of the Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway .to me, with a greasy smile, remark, 'I guess, And yet I did not despair, and still less did I stranger, I'm a whale at peas." Yes, Mr. drop a hint of my suspicious to any casual ac-Bright tells sterling truth. There are some quantance. It was not for me, a managing diare distanced by an American. Judge Tips name was, alas ! mextricably linked, until it more than one magistrate, sheriff, and popular Nauvoo might be. preacher. Nor did any accident mar the even ' Nanvoo, mister,' said a tall gaunt man, standing on the wooden landing-places of the developments about Nauroo. Do you settle Empire City, surrounded by German porters, down there, stranger! I could sell you a lot of Trish car-drivers, and Yankee touts. The latter land awfol cheap. Trace, wise in their generation, prefer head-work Thank you, said I, I have no intention of Rurope to furnish them with soldiers and fore- to visit it." mast-man, stevedores, navvies, and dock-laborers ! tions of their hirelings.

latter, perhaps for Sam Sick's sake, and spent Rhioe can show." a couple of days under its hospitable roof while . Air you in the hardware line? It so, we and mausea quite inseparable from a sea voyage. elbow. Then I set out for the West. The journey, as No, no, I returned. 'my journey is not of a for as Fort Madison, on the western boundary commercial character, exactly. of the State of Illinois, I performed by railway, way, if I may employ the phraseology of en- | ch, mister? gineering. But I could not, with a clear con- Not at all, said I; 'I have no mission of mority, in speed and accommodation, of Ameri- the subject you mention. can railroads over those of Britain. After being joited and swung till one's bones actine, all the assembly. to such remarks as the following :-

motives do rayther astonish you. They kinder | weight in your House of Commons. take the conceit out of Cid England, I some | "I was not aware of it, I give you my word;" think.' Or, more gravely, . I believe, sir, it's I answered with a smile. pretty universally admitted that America whops the world for speed. We have beaten your Major, pitying. 'Do you never read the Evenyachts, we have licked your racers, and our ing Planet, sic, when you are at home? transmust make you think small beer of your I winced. The truth was, that I did take in of leather, and who gave accommadation to my expresses. We go ahead, we do!'

the mystery concerning the Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway. And I was very careful at dinner-tables, bars, cales, and railway oars, to not seldom happens, a nearer view of the United to ketch hold of the pummel-so. Do as you elicit all available information with respect to with old Mr. Tips,-Judge Tips, of Salem, the resources of the West. What I heard was, of course, vague; but on the whole it contained some comfort. It appeared certain that a great trade was carried on by land and water; that towns started up with incredible quickness in the midst of desolate prairies, or, like Chicago, on piles in a swamp; and that hardy men were taming the wildercess. So far so good. But it did not appear to me that security to life and property went in exactly the same ratio as the increase of wealth. I heard odd stories about regulators, vigilance commutees, and Judge Lynch. Mob-law seemed paramount to written statutes; and the fiat of a legal court required to be backed by the good pleasure of a majority before its execution could be guaranteed. Besides the moral standard of the community did not rank as high as purhaps a very delicate sense of honor required. Commercial tricks were spoken of as 'clever,' or 'ingenious,' which in other lands would have engaged the serious attention of the law-officers of the Crown; and the most unprincipled ruse was mentioned with laughter and indulgence, if not with approbation. All this augured badly, methought, for the prosmalters in which the most acquisitive of us all rector, to denounce the project with which my was obliging enough to favor me with a good should be proved a bubble on the very clearest deal of his improving conversation, and by evidence. I reached Fort Madison, the most meckness and affability I won his heart. He remote point to which the steam horse could not only invited me to visit mon of Salem, but | convey me, and had, at any rate, the satisfaction when I hinted that I was on my way to the West, and should be glad to make the acquaintance of any notable cruzens of Illinois or Iowa, ney, and sitting down to diener at the public he gave me the covered letters of introduction to table of the hotel, I inquired what sort of a place

tenor of our agreeable passage to New York .- whom his friends addressed as Major, Nauvoo We had almost uniform-good weather, and be- is a pretty considerable sprig of a city. It is a fore the evening of the eleventh day, we were tall place, sir. There air good points and great

to the toil of actual muscle, and permit old becoming a resident at Nauvoo; I merely wish

· 1 see, observed another guest; 'you want while they supply officers, foremen, mates, and to have a peep at the great temple the Mormons overlookers to regulate and profit by the exer- built before Joe Smith was shot at Springfield. 'Tain't much you'll see, though, stranger, for The Astor House is not what it was. It has the place is all to run. The bhajs were not been distanced by more gigratic competitors; soft enough to let so much cedar-pine and dressand as for the Tremont, it is left high and dry, ed limestone stand, when houses were costing like a stranded whale, by the tide of fashion .- | hatfuls of dollars. But Nauroo Las some fine Nevertheless I bestowed my patronage on the blutts, considered aiquel to any scenery the old

recovering from the sensation of crainp, tedium, might trade, I guess,' said a little man at my

"Political, ch ?" asked the Major; 'picking expeditionsly perhaps, and not very uncomfort- up news, perhaps, for your Downing Street ably, in spite of the amount of rocking and wiseners, and feeling Uncle Sam's pulse to swinging due to a carclessly-metalled permanent know when the old gentleman is at fever heal, owed his title of Squire to his being in the com-

science, agree with the enthusiastic comments of the sort; nor, indeed, do I believe the British my fellow travellers, as to the immense supe- Government to entertain any poculiar anxiety on

A cough and shrug of disapprobation pervaded

the time, perhaps, being at a net speed of thirty | . It is well known, sir,' said the tall Major. miles an hour, it was father provoking to listen a that the Government of your benighted land is ever on the watch for the expression of Ameri-Wall, mister, I expect that our flying loco- can openion. American opinion, sir, has great

Perhaps not, sir, perhaps not,' replied the

the Evening Planet, and heedfully perused portmanteau behind his saddle. For some miles I take great praise to myself that I was al- therein the valuable dicta of its eloquent pro- we rode in silence over the apparently boundless ways able to keep my temper, and to abstain prietor, a celebrated parliamentary and platform sea of grass, mottled with weeds and flowers, from polemics. But argument would have been orator. And I had been accustomed to give and occasionally studded with lone farmhouses useless. I had to do with a people who saw the credence to the confident assurance of this gen- and maize fields, or by herds of grazing cattle. outer world through the spectacles of their jour- tleman, that we were miles behind the Northern Those half-reclaimed mustangs are not the most talists, and who would no more admit the im- States of the American Union in all that was pleasant mount for a timid rider, nor am I perfections of America than a lover will see a juseful and good, and that we could not do better George Bulkeley of Stamford Hill, a very adblemsh in his mistress. To them America was than copy so sharing a model in all things. I venturous horseman; and before we had got far all in all; and the mightiest countries in Europe had read and heard the bold statement, made in I began to wish the brute I rode would desist were esteemed by them as rotten and worthless, defiance of statistics, that America was floating from what seemed an alternation of starts and only existing by the sufferance of the Grant Re- peacefully on the tide of prosperity into the stumbles. My guide, a good-humored wild man, public. As for my praise of the British Consti- baven of universal empire—an empire won by observed my embarrassment, and undertook its tution, they simply laughed at it, assuring me bloodless means, of course; for what nation, removal. that I knew nothing about the matter, and that there could be no liberty where a plain man was war, white Britain was sinking into decrepitude there could be no liberty where a plain man was and decay. All this, and much more, had I ettes—'you mustn't keep the rein so slack as not allowed to go to court in his working dress and decay. All this, and much more, had I that, nor yet hold your hand up level with your I groaned again. The Great National plants are usually decorated with visionary epaulichop at those logs with my tomahawk and decay. All this, and much more, had I that, nor yet hold your hand up level with your I groaned again. The Great National plants are usually decorated with visionary epaulichop at those logs with my tomahawk and decay. All this, and much more, had I that, nor yet hold your hand up level with your I groaned again. The Great National plants are usually decorated with visionary epaulichop at those logs with my tomahawk and level with your level with your I groaned again. The Great National plants are usually decorated with visionary epaulichop at those logs with my tomahawk and level with your level with some chips to cook with. I may have the plants are usually decorated with visionary epaulichop at those logs with my tomahawk and level with your level with yo

to argue: I had come to pluck out the heart of nia ought to sit at the feet of her flighty off- cravat, or, scalp me, but you'll be spilt. Mus- Nebraska Railway was evidently as brittle a spestitutions after a republican pattern. But, as press and senate, and I was gradually losing my | can. You'll do nicely, now.' ideal admiration for transatlantic liberty and cusblers imbibed in the bar-room of the hotel, I Nauvoo before dark.

' iss. missa?' answered the negro, and whisked off with his napkin to inquire after the lingering

The Major said he was going to Nauvoo too, and begged the fawor of a lift, which I willingly conceded.

The mules and waggon, with their whipcrackug teamster, soon ratifed up to the door; my bill was promptly paid, my baggage transferred to the vehicle; the Major and I climbed into our places, and we started.

'How comes it, Major,' said I, 'that there is no line open to Nauvon?1

The Major knocked the ashes off his cigar as he replied, 'Wall, I suppose it wouldn't pay .--Rail to Fort Madison is all right and spry, because Uncle Sam has property there; but I guess not a dune could be drawed from Washington treasury to make a line on to Nauvoo.'

And from Nauvoo, westward through Iowa, say to Nebraska, observed I, with affected carelessness; 'what would you say to the prospects of a railroad in that direction?

My heart throbbed audibty as I spoke, for all my feigned indifference, and I listened with anxtety for the Major's reply. I had not long to

"That depends," said my fellow traveller, with sagacious deliberation, 'on the sort of rail you talk about. Is it a line to go no farther than Court, that you are speaking of, mister?

Wall Street and Capel Court! Upon my life, I hardly comprehend you,' returned I.

' Mooashine, flummery, make-believe, sleepers rails, stations, all of paper, that's what I mean, stranger; rejained the Major, somewhat impa-

But I spoke of a bond fide concern-of a nswered 1; 'what would you say to that?'

"Say !" replied the Major, with infinite contempt, 'say! Let me see the gomes. That the simple ones that are at the head of the busi-No, Nauroo is a rising place, a next location, fit heats coon-catching? but it can wait for a rail one while, unless every sage plant on the practic turns soon to silver

After this I asked the Major no more questions. We reached Nauvoo, and through the duck I espied the shingled roofs of its houses, the bold bluffs of limestone, the rushing coffeecolored river, and the unfinished building lots with their hears of wreck and rubbish. We put up at the General Jackson Hotel. I had a letter of introduction to Squire Park of Nauhouse I was doomed to disappointment-the gised by Judge Tips as a man who knew the remain? West thoroughly. Squire Park was gone to map I carried, I found that a place called Keosouque was the searest of the few towns in Iowa to the line of radway, real or imaginary, in connection with which my name, and those of other men of respectability and substance, were flama prospectus, throughout the British metropolis. | rolling stock?' I set off to Keosauque, mounted on an Indian pony, and accompanied by a guide in the shape

spring for instruction, and to remodel her old in- tangs want a tight grip on the bit. So-stendy culation as Alnashar's basket of glass. I timshnow. Stick in your knees, Colonel, and scorn States did not precisely confirm the loud asser- see me do; give him a touch of the spur, but tions of the Americanising party in the British mind his kicking-for mustangs can kick, they

Ichabod was a skilful riding-master, by intoms. After the rapid dinner, and the more stinct, I suppose; and, thanks to his forcible inleisurely supplement of juleps and brandy-cob- structions, I was soon on better terms with my refractory quadruped. On we rode, over the asked a colored waiter if my waggon and mules waving grass, through the rank weeds, through were forthcoming, as I was desirous of reaching the belts of cottonwood timber and maples that skirted every streamlet, and past the swampy hottoms where sluggish waters wound like wounded snakes. We dined on dried venison, jerked beet, parched corn, and hominy, at a farm which did duty for an inn, and slept at another house of the same character. Next day we resumed our route; and as we rode towards Keosauque, ventured to ask Ichabod if he had ever heard o the Great Nauvoo and Nebraska Radway. I had been hitherto averse to propounding this query; for how could I tell whether the interests of my informant might conflict with mine? -but with this rough frontierism I felt I was safe. He, at least, was no rival speculatorno shareholder in a completing line-no steamboat proprietor, or ford of many stage-waggons. But his first answer was not satisfactory. was comprised in the one word, 'Anan!'

. The Radway'-asked I agam-from Nauvoo to Nahraska; not a finished thing, of course; but you surely must have seen or heard of the works-the bridges, the embankments, and the rest of the preparations?"

Ichabod shook his head. 'You're talking Greek to me, Colonel, and that air a fact.'

· How is it possible, cried I, is an agony, that there can have been a railway begun in this country, and the settlers unaware of it? -State yourself.'

. You're wrong there, Colonel,' answered Icha-You're talking of Harvey's Folly.

appeared from the borderer's statement that, years ago, a speculative individual of the name of Harvey had undertaken to construct a rail way from Nebraska to Nauvoo, with a branch i linking it to the Central Plinois Inc. He had obtained the usual charter and grant of land from the State, and had actually commenced operations between Koosaugue and New Buda, two little towns not far from the Missouri boundary. But he had soon desisted from the Sisyphean voo, a gentleman in the flatboat interest, who lask, rumed, disheartened, or disappointed of the mission of the peace. But on repairing to his koned; and thenceforth no more had been said of the scheme or the schemer. 'Hat the promore regations because Mr. Park had been cale- perty,' ground I, 'the works, surely they in t

· Why,' said Ichabad, meditatively, 'I kinder Cairo on business, and was not expected back think there's rails laid down a bit -yes, for some before the end of the month. On consulting the | miles I guess, and they'll be there still. The cassed Indians cant have slampedoed them, tike they do the cattle. There's a tidy bridge over a creek or two Harvey built, and s me sheds and scanling; and that's about all.'

· All, said I · think again, Ichahod. Surely ing, in advertisements and on the broadsheets of there must be more plant than that, and then the

about guistocks than rolling stocks, out here on i of a wiry backwoodsman, in an enduring costume the pararas,' said be; 'and I never heard of plants, onless 'twas hickory or sumach. But class certificate. I've kinder catalogued the hull fixings for you, Colonel, without 'tis a pile of rusty iron, or a lew waggon-loads of logs-neat bits of oak timthe ground.

they there still ?

Well, Colonel, mebbe some of 'em are taking a nap there still,' replied Ichabod, 'but pararn men often camp thereabouts, hunting, cattle-tending, or prospecting, and firewood being mortal scarce on the plains, 'twasn't to be ex-expected the bhoys wouldn't make free with some chips to cook with. I may have had a chop at those logs with my toinahawk, when I

I groaned agair. The Great Nauvos and

ed the ride to Keosauque in moody reverse .--There was no other guest to share such rugged plenty as the wooden tavern, called by courtesy the Eagle Hotel, could afford; and as the landlord was absent, and the landlady busy in the management of her children and Irish helps, no one talked to me, and I sat sullen and dejected the whole evening. Next day, tired as I was, I set out again, under Ichahod's guidance, to visit what he persisted in namen Harvey's Folly .--We reached the spot at last. A swampy level, intersected by runlets of water, and with a good deal of thoray brake, and here and there a clump of cottonwood poplars diversifying the scene, had been selected by Mr. Harvey for the site of his preliminary operations. Why he had chosen that wet ground at all, when so much prairie lay beyond, of very tolerable smoothness, it is difficult to conjecture; but perhaps the more accurate level had tempted him. There were tails, certainly there were rails, half-hidden by the growth of beadocks and rank grass; but on dismounting I discovered that for lack of proper metal trams, the rails had been constructed of wood, covered with a thin ship of iron-not an unusual device in out of the way parts of America, as I was afterwards told. The fastenings were very defective, the sleepers loose, and the whole concern had a crazy haphazaed look .-Such as they were, these precious rails were continued for about five indes -- five unles out of 350-and then they terminated in a mass of run and confusion. There were roofless sneds, seantlings and screens blown down by harricane gasts, heaps of rusty won, broken tools, damaged wheelbarrows, and a shattered truck with only one wheel left. Also there were a quantity of sleepers of dressed oak, and the fragments of many more, split by the axe and charred to coal, Surely you must be a stranger to this part of the as they lay around the blackened spots of burned turf, where many a camp fire had been in by the frontiersmen. That was all the valuable Wall Street, and perhaps your London Capel bod; 'I'm Illinois born, but I'm lowa bred. In property left at the disposal of the directors .this State I was raised; and I don't believe The sight sickened me. " (larvey's Folly? mutthere's a thing happened over the border sin' I tered I between my teeth, say rather Bulkecould mount a borse, be it builler or deer, loping ley's Fully-Builkeley's cradulty, theory, weak-Indian, runaway nigger, or Yankee pediar, with- ness! And not only more, but Your Harris's out my hearing on't. Stop' (and he smote his and that of all of as. What a long eared pack knee with a palm as hard as men) - Pre got it. were we to be lured by the crafty piping of such a dissembing known is that glib Colonel.' I And I thought the young backwoodsman would rode away, sad and care worn. . . change's quant real railway, honestly made and fairly worked, have tumbled off his horse in the extravagant talk was unnoticed. I and mostier compliand burst of much which this discovery produced .- ! that claimed my undivided aftention, and that · Who-whoop !' cried be ; 'The seen queer sig' is, was Core, Black Care, which sat cronching bebut never did I think to see a stranger come out, hind my saddle. I was mainted by a ghastly em up to me, sir. Just let me have a look at or a bee line from the old country-no offence, plantom of impending bankruptcy. The Lou-Colonel -to an about Harvey's Polly. I'd nigh | don't Cazatte' specior is ill omened sinct before ness, and Pli tell them what I think, fast enough, forgot that the thing existed at ad. Walif but me, and in its lathic columns I read, in flaming characters, George Baikeley, of Camon Street, With some trouble I got an explanation. It (in the City of London, and Stantard Hut, Middlesex, to surrender at Portugal Street on Monday, the 14th instant. Official A signee, Mr. Wilks,? That it should have come to this!-Ruin, rum, rum. Rum and disgrave to us all, the duped directors of this wretened swindle .--Were we not responsible for the debts of the undertaking? Was not the paul-up capital in the treacherous bands of our Yankee cashier, Dr. Titus A. C. Bett, and could there be a doubt that it was lost for ever? Plainly the whole business was a fraudulent trick from tie and on which he had somewhat sangunely rec- first-a net to catch gold fish. Ab, already with my mand's eye I saw the broker's men in possession of Magnotor Villa; I saw my costly furniture, the ceiler of waces I had been so proud of, carriages, pictures, everything submitted to public competition by a smitking auctioneer. I heard the hummer fall, knocking down my Lares and Penates to the highest holder. Going, 20ing, gone! the accursed formula rang in my ears with buleful clearness. Magnotia Cottage to let! My tainly billing in poor ludgings in Boulogue. George Balkeley, a moody bankrupt, shalting about the pur of that refuge for insolvency, and alraid to face the Stock Exchange. Even though the Court might declare me blame-The frontiersman laughed. 'We know more liess, even the commissioner might whitewash me into commercial parity, thy conscience was less complaisant, and sternly relused me even a third-I might have had the right to run myself and

family, but what right had I to make desolate the hearths of many helpless, and confiding pegber they were, trummed and dressed, and shaped ple? How about those shareholders ignorant of inighty like a saddle tree, that Harrey left on business, those pinched vicars, needy widows, poor old half-pay officers, and the rest, who had . The sleepers, I suppose,' returned I; 'are | been dazzled by our prospectus, and had invested their saving sin the pocket of Dr. Titus A. C. Bett? It was my respectable name, in common with those of my fellows in the Direction, which had baited the book for such poor prey as these. My heart-even City men have hearts sometimes-was heavy and mouruful with a grief not wholly selfish. Plump! fluff! down went the mustang on his knees, his feet having plunged into the boles that led to the dwellings of some prairie-dogs "- interesting little brutes that burrow all over the plains-and over the ani-

mal's head I flew with the force of a sky-rocket. if, indeed, it be not too late. Lighting with a great thump on the hard turf, I ran no trifling risk of a broken neck; but my hat saved me, at the expense of its own demolition, and I was only stunned. But when Ichabou hurried to the rescue he found me bruised and faint, and with a sprained thumb that caused me parent swindle. In this town we suddenly came exquisite pain for the time. So stupified was I by the shock, that I did not hear the beat of next packet, and was tracking me, no doubt in hoofs apon the green carpet of the prairie, nor the sound of friendly voices, and was surprised, on looking up, to see that I was surrounded by a large party of equestrians, who were surveying me from the saddle with every appearance of interest. Riding-habits and side-saddles here in prairie-land! hats and feathers, too, of most ladylike elegance, and a pair of pretty, rather pale faces under the shadow of those plumed felts. Besides the two girls, there were a grey-haired elderly man, two younger gentlemen, und three or four mounted blacks in suits of striped cotton, one of whom led a couple of hounds in a long leash, while another had a buck strapped behind him on the horse.

"Is the poor gentleman much hurt?" asked one of the young ladies in a sweet kind voice. fore me, that I did not during the principal part Ichabod, as bold as a lion in general, was awkward and bashful when addressed by a lady, and seemed to be weighing the words of his answer, when I felt it necessary to reply for myself. On discovering that I was a stranger in the land, General Warfield insisted that I should accompany the party to his house, just across the Missouri border, where my injured thumb should receive every attention, and where he and his family would gladly welcome me. Yielding willingly to this hospitable persuasion, I permitted Ichabod and one of the negroes to help me to remount my mustang, and we rode towards the Missouri boundary. The family whose acquaintance I had just made in so singular a way, bore no similarity to the travelling Americans whom it had previously fallen to my lot to encounter. General Warfield, his son, daughters, and nephew, had the well-bred air and unobtrusive demeanor which I had hitherto deemed exclusively msular. They asked me no abrupt questions as to my station or errand; they indulged in no diatribes against, my country, nor in any extravagant laudations of their own; and I might have faucied myself the guest of some long descended family at home, but for the wild scenes and unusual objects that met my eyes as we rode along. It turned out that that General Warfield, a retired military officer, not a militiaman, was of an old Virginian family, and had migrated to the newer soil of Missouri six years ago. There his children had grown to be men and women, in the hardy habits of that wild country, a mere outpost of civilisation; and indeed they were returning from a hunting expedition into Iowa when they stumbled upon me in my prostrate condition; Three hours' ride brought us to the General's house, a large building of mingled wood and stone, with a pretty garden on one hand, and on the other the farm-buildings, the corrals for horses and cattle, and the negro huts. Within I found furniture of old-fashioned dark mahogany, partridge-wood, and bird's eye maple, old family pictures, pretty knickknacks picked up during a three years' residence in Eurone. and the massive silver plate which had been handed down from father to son ever since the ancestral Warfield settled in Virginia in the reign of Charles I. I never knew anything so un-American, in respect to the usual standard of comparison, as the mode of life, the bearing, and ceremony. The detective tapped him on the tastes, of General Warfield and his high-spirited | shoulder and took him into castody with the maand amiable children. Here was no exaggera- | gio formula of uttering her Majesty's name. tion of sentiment no outrageous national vanity, no rude indifference to the feelings of others, no prying, no pretension. I felt, as I conversed with them, how wide was the gulf that severed the North from the South. It was not diversity my American investment. of interest alone, but diversity of habits, principles, and aspirations. Wide apart in heart and mind as the poles from each other, the citizens of the opposite ends of the Union had but the feeble Federal bond to delay that violent disruption and severance of which, even then, the signs of the times gave fearful warning. But it is not my purpose to linger on the happy days 1 spent beneath the roof of my kind hosts. Let me rather relate the information I received from General Warfield, when his friendly hospitality had caused me to confide to his ear my errord in America, and the ruin I had too much reason to

'My dear sir,' said the General, 'I am glad you have told me of this-very glad. I can help you in this matter.'

The General then proceeded to tell me that, in the first year to his residence in Missouri, Harvey, a notorious speculator, had begun the -railway whose miserable wreck I had visited .--He had given it up for want of funds, had become insolvent, and was reputed to have died in Texas. That he had received a real concussion of land and anthentic charters from the State legislatures, was undoubted. But the concession had been clogged by the express stipulation, that in two years liarvey should have a hundred and fifty miles in working order, and that the whole should be completed in four years. The conditions not having been complied with, the voo and Nebraska Railway Company had no right to a corporate existence.

But,' said I, 'I of course perused the papers. I saw no mention of such a conditional clause.' The General smiled.

view-that of raising cash in the London mar-

Finally, General Warfield was so good as to accompany me to the chief town of Iowa State, where he introduced me to the legal authorities, by whom his statements were fully confirmed, and the Nauvoo and Nebraska declared a transon 'Colonel' Sling, who had come out by the the hope of boodwinking or silencing me in some mode or other. But when he saw the General, his swaggering air collapsed, a guilty crumson suffused his yeilow cheeks, and he slunk away and entered a tavern without accosting us. And yet when, after giving hearty thanks to my kindly Virginian friend, I hurried to embark at New York, I had the honor of finding Colonel Coriolanus Sling, my fellow passenger. He now ventured to address me, but by this time I was on my guard against his specious eloquence, and he retired with an air of mingled effrontery and shame. At Liverpool, as I took my seat in the train, which I did without the joss of a moment, I saw Colonel Sling dart into the telegraph office. So busy was my brain with what was beof the journey, attach any particular meaning to this proceeding of my treacherous ally. When I did think of its probable object, I struck my forehead, and could have cursed my blind stupidity, my dulness of conception. After all my haste, scampering as quickly as possible to the station at Liverpool, was I to be too late, after all? Was this Yankee rascal to be permitted to warn his brother knave in London through my inattention, and was the paid-up capital to fatten

the two harpies whose tools we had been? Heavy misgivings filled my heart as I arrived in London, hurried to Scotland Yard, and requested that a detective policiman might at once be ordered to accompany me to the residence of Dr. Titus A. C. Bett, cashier to the Nauvoo and Nebraska Company. Luckily I was a man of credit and character in the city; my request was granted instantly, and off whirled the hansom cab, as last as hansom cab could be impelled by the most lavish bribe, on its way to Piccodilly, bearing me and a quiet man with a resolute, thoughtful face, in plan clothes. Ha! there is a cab waiting at the door as we jump out-I hot and breathless, the policeman cool and steady.

-not much after nine. " Is Dr. Bett in ?"

"Yes, sir," rephes the girl, "but he's just a going. He sent me out for the cab hive micutes ago, and he's called away so sudden he won't take breakfast."

The gaping servant-girl belonging to the lodg-

ings comes quickly at our knock. It is morning

yet, early morning, from a London point of view

"Ah, indeed !" says the detective : ' telegram, l suppose, eb?

"Yes, sir," replied the maid, " and he swore awful because I hadn't woke him up directly it came, two hours ago, along with the milk, but I dola't dare, 'cause' be always stops out late, and always swears and scolds if I bring up his hot water before nine o'clock."

I could have lingged that maid, Mary Apa, Eliza, or Sasan, no matter what, for she was my preferver-a most valuable but unwitting ally. I did give her a sovereign as I hade her show us up. We found the Ductor, unshaved, half dressed, tagging at his boots, and with a leather dressing case weighty with gold and notes lying on the table at his elbow. We rushed in with scent The bubble burst, but the mads were saved: and after some expense, ridicule, and trouble, we were able to return their money to the shareholders, and I washed my hands most gradly of

TRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR O'REILLY AND THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS (To the Hiltor of the Morning News.)

Knockachey, August 31, 1863.

Sir, As I perceive that my name has been nea-tioned as one of the Irish who had purposed attending the Catholic Conference at Mechin, will you alor me to explain thro your columns, that not only had I purposed doing so, but had devoted whatever little leisure I possessed in preparing materials for a paper on the progress of Catholicity in Ireland since the commencement of this century ? Unfortunately, the very serious illness of one or my children compelled me, at the last moment, to abandon my in-

The Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland, who had also made arrangements to be present, was likewise obliged, by argent business of the University

I felt the more this disappointment, as I had taken the deepest interest from the first in the project of my Borgian triends, which has produced such glori-

I am, your obelient servant, MYLES O'REILLY. WHAT JUSTER CATHOLICS HAVE SUFFERED. -- If the three Orange ruffi ans from Ulater, who should their wicked war cry in some of the streets of Dandalk, on on last Saturday morning, gave gross offence to the Catholics who heard them what must the aunorance of the Catholics of Uister have been for a great namher of years, when almost delig their ears heard the concession was null and void. The Great Nan- saintly Father of Christiandom assailed in a similar manner, by at least half the Protestants of the proviace? Not till the day of Judgment will it be known what the Ulster Catholics have horne from the villainous conduct of tampant bigots, when they Depend upon it, Mr. Bulkeley, said he, ster can form no proper meason what the Ostmores of Uister lave had to coatend against during their ster can form no proper idea of what the Catholics that erasure and forgery have been practised to lives. They live amidst a Protestant population, make the old deeds sufficiently tempting to effect | many of whom, no doubt, are goods neighbors, the only purpose their present holders have in but nearly all of whom, although they boast of their love of the Bible, act quite contrary view—that of raising cash in the London mar- to its precepts. The cry they raise of to ket. Colonel Sling—who, by the way, is no k-ll with the Pope, shows the spirit that animore a colonel, even of militia, than black Casar mates them. It is an abominable cry. It emanates on his estate, and of these the agent was the manathere-is no novice at fraud. He was convicted from wicked and depraved hearts, where the evil one at Jefferson city of a like offence, and I was and many of his imps find a home. And yet wicked and abominable though it be, there is not a fair, or present at his trial, and heard some of his ante- market, a racecourse or any sort of gathering in Ulcedents; indeed, I was a witness in the case. ster where Orangemen appear, at which this deviliah | read them, whereupon the lady had some of the reBut if you will take my advice, you will hasten cry is not raised for the purpose of wounding and in- | cusants expelled the schools, and others of them back to England, and, if possible, save the funds sulting the feelings of the Catholic population. Is there anything of the spirit of Charity in such con- Head Inspector, who was a Catholic, visited the

though they should blush at the contrast, they still go on in their wicked career; and their hearts are so full of rancour and ill-will that they miss no opportunity to insult their Catholic neighbors. The Catholics of Ulster have never received the credit they deserve for their heroic endurance, and the gallant light they have made for faith and and fatherland. Theirs have been days and years of danger; but they have manfully confronted the sanguinary for who lay in wait to pounce upon and destroy them. They are ste dily conquering that foe, and they will achieve the final triumph. Catholics are now the majority of the inhabitants of Ulster. Some years ago they were in the minority. But with the unhending heroism of their race and the fortitude which belongs to their faith, they have steadily progressed, and enlarged their possessions in the heart of Ulster. They revere the Pope, and pay him due homage, whilst they despise those who envy the power and unbounded sway of His Holiness; and they expect to witness the day which shall see Protestantism utterly defeated, and sil its votaries converted to the Catholic Church, in which alone mankind will find salvation .- Dundalk Democrat.

"To H-L WITH THE POPE."-Three ruffianly tailors lately arrived in Dundalk from Ulster, shouted this infernal Orange cry through Market-street this morning. They were, we understand, under the influence of whiskey; but whether sober or drunk, we would advise them to leave the town sooner than risk meeting any of our people. The rufficanism of Ulster will not be tolerated in this Cathelic town ; and the three tailors would do well to turn their Orange faces to Ulster again. The authorities are on the alert to put an end to such vile conduct .-Dundalle Democrat.

MARCHING IN LISBORN. - Belfast, August 30 .- On Saturday night a large number of men and boys with drams and fifes, numbering about 300, marched through the town of Lisburn playing tunes, some of them threw stones and broke several panes of glass in different houses. It is believed that the reason for breaking the windows is, that the owners of them voted for Mr. Barbour at the late borough election.

Suspicious Fines .- We regret to state that several attempts bave been made to burn the residence and out-offices of Peter Quinn, Esq , M.P. Mr. Quinn resides near Poyntzonss, in the County of Armagh, and the four separate attempts of the incondiaries have created considerable excitement in the neighborhood. Searching inquiries are being made on all sides, and to day the magistrates were in consultation over the matter .- Newry Telegraph .

A Young "Range,"-A Clonmel paper gives an account of a case brought before one of the petty sessions courts last week, in which a young pauper, aged about ten years, was the offender. The charge brought against the lad was of absconding from the Cloumel Workhouse. He pleaded guilty, but said that he had asked the Master for a pass, and was refused. The Mayor, who presided, inquired where he wanted to go, upon which the prisoner answered, 'To the meeting at Silevenamon' The Mayor sentenced the young agitator to imprisonment for three weeks, but, repenting, we suppose, of the unmerited barshness of his decision, permitted him immediately afterwards to be taken back to the workhouse. Now, here is a matter to which the Mail or the Dairy Express should look instantly. It is evident that the influence of the Jesuits and Ultramontanes is visible through the whole affair? Firstly, we have the fact that seditious feelings finds a place inside as well as outside the walls of a workhouse and that not even the youngest are exempt from its influence. And then look at the conduct of the Mayor? What excuse can be find? Surely a year's imprisonment would have been little enough to punish this juvenile monster, who dated to attend a seditions meeting on such a place as Slievenamon; yet he is let off soot feee. O tempora! O mores!

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN. - Died, at Inghertercuali, near Waterville, in this county, Francis Rowan, aged 100. It is a well ascertained fact that he was born in April, 1760. He lived in the reigns of five sovereigns, having been born in the last year of the reign of George II. He was a pensioner from the Revenue for over six'y years; and the Commissioners of Customs frequently required testimonials as to his being still alive. He outlived his wife only a few months, and she was reported to have been even older than he was .- Kerry Post.

Tue Chop .-- At a moderate estimate, I consider that the whole of the crops, of all kinds, this year, se of last year. But granted this, it will go but a small way towards placing the country in the position that it had been in 1859, before the series of bad imprests commenced. Having been so long chronicing decline and suffering, partly in order to move the behavolent to aid our patient poor, and parily to refute the arguments of Sir Robert Peel and the prosperity-mongers, it is an agreeably and refreshing change to have to gratefully acknowledge the merciful bounty of Providence that has filled such of car fields as we have been able to till with an overflowing harvest. Early last spring I paid a visit to to the west and north-west of Connaught, in order to escertain, by personal observatiod, the exact conlition of the poor in the localities from which the cry of distress was deepest and most general; and in the Register. I stated, as my opinion, that the present bervest, whether good or bad, weuld be the eve of a wide spread emigration of the small farmer class, and I now repeat that opinion. Next spring will witness an emigration such as has not taken place since 1847, when 215,444 persons left the country Some short-sighted and other hard-hearted persons have looked either with unconcern or with actual delight upon this extirpation of the Celtic pensantry, but rest assured that it has now reached a pitch that must tell most seriously upon the landlord as well as the trading classes of Iroland. Low rents, diminished produce, a higher capital to stock-grazing lands, increased price of labour, and destruction of amail traders in all the provincial towes - these will be the inevitable results of the exodus of the armail farmer class from the country. The Earl of Bessborough, who presided at the banquet after the Cat-tle Show held last week in Kilkenny, and who himself is one of the best landlords in Ireland, sensibly warned the assembled proprietors that the 'Irish are ever a high spirited people; if they are not comfortable at home, we cannot be surplised at them leaving the land of their birth. If we do not give the pensants a home to live in, it is secreely reasonable for us to expect that they will remain with us." Such scatiments are natural from one who is surpassed by none of this class in freland in every quality that should endear a landlord to his tenancry. I have been over Lord Bessborough's estates, both in Kilkenny and Carlow, very frequently, and everywhere I found evidences that 'live and let live' is more than a maxim with him. Rarely absent from Ireland, he and his family are in constant and famicould not wound with the knife or the dagger, did har intercourse with the tennatry, and the fruits their utness to torture with the tongue. We in heinvicinity, a locality which might favorably be compared with the best part of England. As an instance of his wisdom and liberality, I may mention that in his Lordship's absence from home, some years since. his agent, who is an Englishman-or, rather, the agent's wife-brought the Catholic tenuatry and the Catholic Clergy into collision with their landlord. Lord Bessborough has a number of National Schools ger. The agent's wife, nided by a Protestant Inspector, had the Scripture Lessons used by the Catholic pupils; but, on the recommendation of the Parish Priest, the parents forbade their children to driven out of employment in the demesne. The

of the Catholic tenants, assuring them that he would permit no interference whatever with their religious leelings while in his schools, and that the obnoxious books should be withdrawn forthwith .- Correspondent of Weekly Register.

CURIOUS AFFAIR .- Among the visitors at the fa-

shionable watering-place Kilkee, county Clare, a

gentleman of military style, who gave his name as Captain Willmot, late of the Fusilier Guards, accompanied by his wife, has been staying. The lady was young and beautiful, and of attractive manners. They were visited, and got the entree into some families of the highest respectability staying there, and were guests at a ball given by the bachelors of the country. On the following day the startling intelligence became bruited that the gallant captain had been arrested as a member of the swell mob, and would be brought before the magistrates. Great was the curiosity to hear the whole story. Ladies said such a nice man could not be guilty and the gentlemen declared that the lovely bride was grossly wronged. The petty sessions were held and Mr. Chartress Molony appeared for the accused. He is a gentlemanly-looking man, apparently about 40 years of age, pale features, fair hair and moustache, well dressed, and as cool as a cucumber .-Mr. Kennedy, sub-inspector, Kilrush, said that from information he received he was led to believe the accused was the writer of a begging-letter to Lord Wharncliffe, which was written in the name of a Mrs. Campbell from Kilkee, who stated that her husband was insane; that he ascertained that the accused was in the habit of receiving letters directly from the post-mistress of Kilkee - sometimes directed to Captain Wilmot, sometimes to-Wilmot, Esq., and sometimes to Mrs. Campbell; but there was no person named Mrs. Campbell in Kilkee; that he scarched the lodgings of the accused and found an immense number of letters, circulars, and testimonials, ranging over a period of eleven years. One was a counterpart of a letter he had received from Lord Wharncliffe, and was lithographed. He also found letters addressed to 'Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, various testimonials, apparently signed by members of the nobility, testifying the respectability of Dr. Campbell and the excellence of some of his religious works. The correspondence was so voluminous that he had hardly time to analyse it, but he could class it under three heads :- Letters seeking for money. written in the name of Mrs. Campbell, to purchase estates, accompanied invariably with a request that the writer's travelling expenses should be paid, signed 'Temple B. O. Wilmot;' and letters seeking for books to be reviewed. Mr. Kennedy said be should ask for a remand for a fortnight. Mr. Moloney resisted the application, and said there was no case whatever against his client. Capt. Wilmot said he had not represented that he had been a captain in the British army. He had served in the Turkish Contingent, and held the rank of lieutenantcolonel. He could show clearly, if allowed to go to London, that he was perfectly innocent of the charges. After some discussion the Chairman said it was the unanimous opinion of the Beach that Captain Wilmot should find bail, himself in £200, and two suroties in £100 each, or be remanded in castody till next court day. The Cuptain said it was impossible for him to get bail to such an amount, and he should therefore remain in custody.

FEMALE EMIGRATION FROM IRISH WORKHOUSES .--An impression has gone abroad that the extensive measures undertaken a few years ago by boards of guardians in different parts of Ireland for sending, out to the British colonies female inmates of workhouses have not contributed to the welfare either of the parties so expetriated or to the countries to which they have been sent. The consequence has been that a prejudice has been created against the further pursuance of such a scheme for relieving the rate-povers at home from from the cost, year after year, of such burdens. In 1850, 201 males, 400 for males, and 270 children under fifteen years of age, were sent out or assisted to emigrate by bounds of guardians in Iroland, io pursuance of the provisions of the Itish Poor Relief Acts. In the following year the numbers were respectively 360, 844, and 517; in 1852, 790, 2,644, and 952; in 1853, 492, 2,218, and 1,115; and in 1854, 403, 1,202, and 966. In 1855 this species of emigration reached its maximum, when the numbers were 159 mades, 2.847 females, and 783 javeniles under fifteen years of ago. The Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Treland has been the means of collecting a body of facts upon the subject of emigration as, we trust, will place at will realise twelve to fifteen millions in excess of rest all doubts that might be entertained in each those of last year. But granted this, it will go but a quarters us have been misled by imperfect and erroseour information. In a circular to the members of dua society from the Honorary Secretaries of the Social Science Department it was suggested to them to inquire into 'the causes of the failure of Irish fenale emigration from workhouses.' One of the members, Mr. Robert F. Clokey, took up the subject, and, in a paper read before the society, and published in its journal for last month, that gentlem in has shown from irrefragable testimony -from parlie mentary papers, and from Emigration and Poor-Law Reports -that the Consul of the Society that allowed itself to be the rather positive exponent of an exponent of an erroneous opinion, and that the decline in recent years of female emigration from workhouses has been improperly assumed to be an indication or evidence of failure.' Mr. Clokey enters very fully into details respecting the results of female emigration and Poor-Law Commissioners for tha passage and welfare of emigrants. He passes by any discussion as to whother, under the present circaustances of the country, with a reduced population, the encouragement of pauper emigration is desirable. He, however, expresses his belief that the system adopted has been that recommended by the commissioners appointed to 1803 to inquire into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland -- namely, that emigration is not an object to be permanent. Is pursued, nor is it the chief means of relief for the evils of Ireland, but 'an auxiliary essential to a communing course of amolioration.' He restricts him-He restricts himself to the sole consideration of the question, whether female emigration has resulted in failure or otherwise. A great portion of his valuable paper is, therefore, taken on with extracts from parliamentary documents, reports of the Colonial Land and Railgration Commissioners, Poor-Law Commissioners' reports, &c, remeating the conduct and success of girls sent from Irish unions to Australia, New Zenland, Canada, &c. With very few exceptions, the results have been of a most cheering description. It is proved that the colonies require such aid; that, in general, the emigrants are well conducted on the voyage and soon receive remunerative comployment on their landing; that they give great satisfacilon to their employers, and that they are constantly being raised, by martinge, from the class of hired servants. Mr. Clokey thus concludes :- From the overwhelming anthorities that have been cited, and from the statistics referred to, I think it has been satisfactorily shown that the emigration of females from the workhouses of Ireland and under the Poor-Law statutes has not been a failure, but that, on the contrary, it has resulted -at a comparatively triling expense, scarcely amounting, on an average in each case, to the cost of maintenance in a workhouse for two years-in relieving the public at home from a serious burden, at the same time benefitting the colonies, and enabling the emigrants to follow a useful, respectable, and independent career. It is also conclusively shown from the returns of emigration from the consus tables, and from the statistics of poor relief in Ireland, that the decline from 1852 and 1855 to 1862 of Irish female emigration from workhouses has not arisen from any failure of the system of emigration pursued, from any objection to the character and fitness, or subsequent cause whatever affecting the character of previous emigration under the Poor-Laws, but that it has been concurrent with a dimiworkhouses, and increased r. us of empioyment at and consequent content and happiness."

home with improved wages.' The present is a very diferent time to that in which female emigration from unions was most in vogue, and the causes adduced by Mr. Clokey to account for the decline in this description of emigration have, we have already admitted, had the principal share in partially nutting a stop to it. But the removal of the great pressure upon the rates by the sending out of many individuals, and the great good that has resulted therefrom, should induce a careful scrutiny on the part of the Poor-Law Commissioners and boards of guardians into the circumstances and character of those females still remaining within the walls of our workhouses. We hope that the fact of so large an increase having taken place in the emigration of female paupers last year is an indication that the authorities are daly alive to the importance of the subiect. It is false sentiment, as it is false economy, to keen these people idle at home when they could be sent away to places where they would have the opportunity of being put into a position of rising into the dignity of becoming productive members of society, an advantage to the colonies, and a blessing to themselves .- Northern Whig.

We give the following extract from the Morning

Herald, the organ of the Conservative party, not for

the sake of its praise of Lord Derby, or because of

its deprecation of the 'bucolic tendencies' of Lord Carlisle, but on account of the friendly spirit to Ireland in which it is conceived; and because it proclaims what we are convinced is a certain truth, hat the people of England would sincerely rejoice to find Ireland flourishing, prosperous, and contented in the pursuit of active manufactures and trade. We have no doubt, and indeed we do not think that it is seriously disputed, for we have seen it proclaimed by avowed Liberals, that the material interests of Ireland are more consulted under a Conservative than under a Liberal Administration. But then those who make this admission hold that the advancement of the material interests of the country is a poor substitute for the distribution of places among Catholic lawyers by the Whigs; that is, we believe, the real point of difference. The Morning Herald says :- To raise the character of frishmen and to give prosper. ity to the nation, one would think that manufactures, trade, and commerce are essentially necessary. The real Government of Ireland is with the Cabinet in London. And unless that astute coterie is mailciously bent on a perpetuation of mischief and trouble, in the four giddy provinces, they will not lend themselves to the bucolic inclinations of the Earl of Carlisle. It, laying aside his rustic simplicity, he had only taken a glance at the statistics of our import trade in live stock and grain, and other general articles of food, he would see how ill Ireland can bear a foreign competition, and he might trace in this direction one real cause of the continual failing off in Irish agriculture. The demand is not so great and the supply gradually, but surely, diminishes .-Belgium is a formidable rival in almost every description of human food that a rural population can produce. France, too, presents her opposition. In grain Ireland is easily beaten out of the field by the Baltic and Black Sea commerce, and America, and even Australia, come in as universal purveyors .--Where is the chance for the Irish farmer or grazier here? Let him strain his utmost he cannot meet the low prices of the continental and Transatiantic markets. It is quiet clear, then, that Ireland must seek her account of wealth in another channel .-She ought not to dedicate herself wholly to agriculture. If she would flourish at all she must turn her attention to manufactures, and to an active trade and commerce. Farming, according to this view, is a trade of its own, and not the least progressive either, as we have often shown. But there must be the market for the purpose. It will never do to go on investing capital, and labouring at a supply which the foreigner can furnish more cheaply Be-sides, we must candidly arow that ireland is far too niggard of her produce to her own people. There never was a population more started in food and raiment. Everything that can be turned into money is sont elsewhere, and this money is in many cases spent out of the country. These are all deep causes for heland's poverty; and to lift her above want and degradation, above agrarian outrage, discontent, and dis. frection, agriculture must be relieved by a reciprocal manufacture, trads and commerce,--The Earl of Derby's late administration, with the true grasp of statesmanship, seized upon the real want of the nation, and commenced a steady and regular plan for the extension of Irish trade and genral enterprise and industry. The Ministers then at the helm of Irish affairs saw that the boast of the ountry's agricultural fertility is not uniformly b out from year to year; that, in addition to neglect of culture and bad culture, the frequent inclemency of the shasons is a great bar to constant and reliable decess in the domains of husbandry. Ireland, with her vast jower, her commodious harbours, her mineral wealth, and her ingenious, artistic, and, withal, aborious population, would make a for better manufacturing and commercial country then one of mere agriculture. It is a notorious fact that the manuactures of Ireland, materid of keeping pace with their progress in the rest of the kingdom, have greatly decreased since the time of the Union; and who can say that her agricultural condition is prosperons now? It is indeed a melanenely consideration that a land so gifted with natural resources should have annually to deport some thousands of her ablest working hands to distant shores in order to obtain that subsistence which a moderate industry and occupation would produce in their own country. And although the policy of Lord Carlisle and the Whig government would appear to discourage Irish commercial enterprise, we think we may safely assert that the people of England would sincerely rejoice to find freland flourishing, prosperous, and contented in the pursuit of active manufactures and trade. Our interest, indeed, bears this way .-The competition presented by the continual Irishemigration to this country has naturally a very depressing effect on the English labour market. Irish distress is a constant eye-sore before us. The king-dom at large is weakened by the annual drain of an able bodied population to the United States and our colonies. The political relations of the two comtrue are disturbed in more ways than one by this wholesale exodus. When the Irish emigrant quits his native land, to which he is tenderly attached, be causes the Saxon as the source of all his miseries .-This may be very absurd, nureasonable, and unjust, but it is, nevertheless, the fact. The Federal Sintes of America, as we all know, are crowded with a rowdy Irish population burning for hot conflict with Sugiand. Though we may afford to despise all this, and may well rely on the loyalty of Ireland herself to resist any such invesion, yet the antipathy implied is fac from desirable. The time has at length come for a bearty and cordial union of both parts of the United Kingdom. This can be best done by assimilating the pursuits of both people as far as practicable. But Ireland must be her own regenerator. She has a noble example before her in sterile and in-hospitable Scotland. The perseverance, the thrift and unconquerable labor of the people have made Great Britain - an island not much larger than Ireland-the foremost nation in the world. Agriculture, we must all own, had a great share in the national progression; but manufactures, trade and commerce, also went hand in hand, from age to age, with the labours of the field. Landlord and tenant, merchant and clerk, employer and employed in every walk of life, worked together till they all amaigamated as Englishmen; and whenever a hitch occurred, the party with the best means and opportunity had the wisdom to stop its extension before it grew into a wide hatred of classes, that bane of all thorough thrivance and strength in a nation. Ireland, too, has a splendid future before her if she will only forget hostile and bitter feelings and visions nother hands of this confederate of his, this Bett, before the pair can abscond with their gains. Do not parley, but apply to the police at once, bors? The Orangemen know that it is not; but al-

SINGULAR MARRIAGE REJOICINGS .- A scene at once ludicrous and amusing was witnessed in Carrickfergus on Monday Aug. 31st. A consignard named Downing, a widower of ten days' standing, feeling, as he himself expressed it, 'very lonely in the world, had on Sunday last taken a wife, No. 2 -a blooming young damsel of sixteen. On Mouday, i about mid-day, a number of his comrades, dressed in the naval uniform of the day, determined to celebrate the happy event in a fushion becoming the sailor .-They accordingly repaired to Downing's house and invited him out, and, having borrowed or picked up a donkey's cart in the vicinity, they seized the poor took his seat heside him, and in the most loving fashion imaginable wound his arm round his neck by way of supporting him in his very dignified posi-We need not say that a crowd duly proportioned to the importance of the occasion was soon collected; and, when the arrangements were completed, one of the sailors placed himself between the shaft of the chariot of honor-one or two footmen got behind to push-and the turn-out started for a trip round the town, amid the plaudits of the delighted unwashed.' Along they went at a jolly pace till they reached Mr. Stephens' establishment in High street, where the object of their attention was lifted off the treat. That over he was again placed on the cart, with his companion by his side, and the party started to complete the circuit of the town, which they did in true Jack-tar style. At the close of the journey they made their way to the quay, where, it is said, provided to prevent the eart from going over with him -it is likely they would have carried their intentions out: but some kind friend stepped in and performance over, another act in the farce was anvariation in the programme. At a distance, coming down street, the figure of a robust sailor, in naval 'rig,' straw hat, blue guerusay shirt, with broad light blue collar, and white ducks, was seen was carried round the town, accompanied by a crowd of boys and idlers, up till five o'clock or so, when an

have sown Flax this year are greatly pleased with of Gorey, brother in his of the Earl of Lindskillen, the abundant crop. One respectable agriculturis, Grand Master of the Orangemen; Adelaide A Proctells as that so prolific has been the field on the hand tur, poecess, unugiter of Barry Cornwell; Andrey he has sown, that he is certain it will pay hun £30 | an Vete, minor and post; Waitis, nephew of Gen. per nore. - Dua talk Democrat.

Subs-Daniell. -Of all the qualities necessary to fix Irishmen for the freezom they so ardently sigh for, none, in our hamble opinion, is more required just 11 Thormby nuther; Burns, publisher; Richards in, now than self-denisher welf-restraint. Saf reliance publisher; Miss Howring, daughter of Sir John Bownow than solf-lenister sent-restraint. Six remance processes a passes of the British has been passeded in these pages, and in fact, is ring; baicester Buckingham, Secretary to the British and does not in its the solutions of our autional land Foreign Institute; Rev F W Faber, DD, MA, colemporaries. Let us add, beneaforth, self-derial is a next necessary accomposition. Our national control; Peter in Page theorie, the first Oriental lenders, since the mercarable Corre election, have (Semitic) scholar alive, Professor Cathone Universteadily labored to league temperature with every otter righteons effort in the struggle for Irish freedem Secrifical volumently made and strictly ad- of science and literature. hared to, are the lost assurance that the people who [make them are in eacher, understand their rights, the iron cled roms in the Marsey, appears in the haked price, and will sacced. The better fitted to a form the best a Morning Herold of the 12th inst. We are presides the condition of others than these who have the months informed that Earl Nursell on Welleway despatchpersonal all who repare to true patriotism should for whom they are constructed, it is now at a time to the form the form formed normal and beginning for the firmed normal and formed and formed the firmed normal and formed and form The temperature reflect. Who so like to have parse-wrater, you are resolution as the temperate, dus-subject, maying ordered was used this work of an exted, soft re-crained noin? In short, every man, Higher his basis in There is declared in his common reducing 1. In the deleading view of orank-most is a ground field topic from His Executively, that no another did to be congetted belondless On History Francisco subject in any legal right to present or pur-

The following lately took place before the margin- of others. trates of Lougho rough : Mr. Barnes, of Six Hills, summinged his serving, a young men manaed Frede rick Pick, for a wilful violation of the Sat-bath, in ! electing on Sanday a pair of lace-up boots. The complainant told the Bench that on Sunday morning he went into the enchouses, and there saw the detogether with the just used blacking brushes. He and cleaned the Ly as on the Sabbath? The defendant, in reply, said that he had not time to clean himself on Saturday. The lad in his defence, said he thought it would be much more criminal if he went to charch dirty than in cleaning his own boots and shaving himself, and in going to church like a Chris paid out of the wages due to him from his master .--This moor lad believed he was deing no wrong - only preparing to go to church in a proper manner-still Born. We would like to know if the servant had merped at home and not gone to church, would the pious master have him punished for so doing?

the flee; of iron-chada, now on cruise round the different coests, having apphored in the Lough. The commised the body of a child, which appeared to be freedom of the city was presented to the Admiral, about three weeks old. It looked as if it had been vast criveds delly visited the vestels, and finally a preserved in lime. He conveyed the child to the grand ball and sopper were given by the ishabitants to the efflores.

Federal Recharge in Incland .- It is again announced that agents of the Federal Government are actively recruiting in Ireland. A private letter from Dublin is concluded in the following terms: Great exertions are being made to provide for a very extensive emigration from Ireland after harvest. The ling be written, but of England. But is England people are informed that they can earn a dollar a Christian. The religion of her masses has been so day at agricultural work. It is a fortune, in one re- long a more protest against Popery that it taught spear, that they are led to believe this, for the wives insist on going with the men. When wages are so to Papery. English journals may call for a remedy, large, there is no pretence for leaving the women but laws will not remedy deprayed consciences; and the young ones behind. Be assured that the laws do not prevent infanticide. On the contrary, women, in six cases out of ten, will take care that sympathy with the latter corrupts the law. Dr. their instances are not made buffers of, to stop bul- Lankester, London coroner, states that juries will lets intended for the Northerners."

cinity was visited by a terrific hailstorm, accompa- and Sisters of Churity, who are spreading abroad, nied by ligthning and thunder. The hailstones were establishing Refuges, Maternity Hospitals, and very large, and descended with such force for several minutes as to smash glass, and cause serious in- purity will aid even more. The following terrific jury to crops. Potatoes especially suffered much. picture is from the London Telegraph:—Once more, The flashes of sheet lightning were vivid, and followed each other with great rapidity, succeeded by brand a terrible modern sin which spreads and fesloud peals of thunder A number of persons were engaged reaping in a field at Newtown Termonfeckin our ears-not that which the poetess heard and and when the storm came on they betook themselves echoed over England, the weary gronning of little to shelter. One of them, a lad named Hanlon, aged oces sinking with premature toil; but the infant state to the effect that you no longer hold, believe, the wholesomeness of milk from animals afflicted 16, retained his reading book in his hand, and it is scream of babies, perishing with their first breath, supposed this attracted the lightning.

GREAT BRITAIN. CONVERTS. - The London Universal News, of Sept. bublishes a striking list. It is nothing less than a specification of the names and titles of the most distinguished converts to Catholicity in these kingdoms, principally within the last twenty years. These names are truly of the most distinguished, comprehending bishops, dukes, earls, lords, knights, duchesses, marchionesses, ladies, prime ministers, statesmen, members of parliament, majors, colonels, captains, ensigns, clergymen, archdeacons, doctors of divinity, musters of arts, fellows of universities, authors and authoresses, poets and poetesses, English fellow and seated him on it. One of the company serjeants-at-law, and Scotch advocates, musical composers, commissioned officers of army and navy doctors of law and of physics, Dissenters, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Low Churchmen, High Churchmen, and High and Dry' Churchmen. The multitude of the commonality are too numerous for names. But it the English and Irien converts were suddenly banished to a desert island they would have all the elements of society, including all ranks, even that of the Blood Royal. Of duchesses, marchionesses, countesses, viscountesses, and ladies, there would be about seventy of the most honored names of England. Of dukes, earls, lords, barons, knights, generals, and M.P.'s, there would be a number fully as large. A cart and conducted in for the purpose of standing a bishop, and of venerable archdeacons, hon, and rev. ; reverend D.D.'s, feilows, clergymen of the highest talents, one hundred and eighty would be present. Of the others, not bearing titles or being clergymen, many hold high positions and large possessions, and not a lew are related to the first families of the land, they intended to drop the gay fellow over the pier or distinguished by their talents. Among the names point: and, indeed, if we may judge from the arrangements they had made—two stones having been William Lockhart. B. A. grandson of Sir Water William Lockhart, B A, grandson of Sir Walter Scott; Venerable Archdeacon Witherforce, and all his brothers, with the exception of the Bishop of Oxford, some of the distinguished originator of the sared the poor fellow his bath. This part of the acti slavery movement in England, which resulted, through his efforts and those of O'Connell, in the nounced. This time, however, there was a material commeination of the West Indian negroes; Sir Lascelles Wraxill, and Sir Kenelm Digby, anthors; Viacent Wallace, musical composer; Rev. Mr. Paley, grandson of Dr. Paley; Rev W Paimer, brather of Sir Roundell Palmer; George Pim, Frederick Lucas, mounted on a fellow's shoulders. On a near ap- barristers, MP, both Quakers, the latter brother inproach, however, the sailor turned out to be, instead haw to Jona Bright, MP; Welpy Pagin, the celebrated of a thing of life, a well-constructed effigy. This architect, who brought back the age from a vitisted taste to admiration for the Gothic styles; Charles Hemans, son of the poetess of that name; Miss Crety addition was made to the attractions of the day in daughter of the famous Dr Groly; Miss Gadstone, the shape of a woman's effigy equality well got up daughter of Bir John Gladstone, and relative of the and decorated. The growd continued to carry the Chancellor of the Exchanger, Acnold, brother of the two like jolis companions round the town till night, I destinguished fley Dr Arnold, head master of Harwhen one party repaired to the query gate with the masculine representation, where they set fire to it, while another party treated the female one in a Todd, Senior Fellow, TOD; Gilbert a Becker, a dissimilar manner down the Scotch Quarter; and thus tinguished and witty writer, contributor to Punch, ended the day's proceedings, which appeared to be dee; Hou and Ray George Talbet, brother to Lord prompted by a spirit of smusement, as no ill-feeling. Talbut de Malabide; flor Mrs stonor, daughter of winterer was manifested by the crowds towards the the late sir Robert Peci; Fre ferick Snew, son of the subject of the fun, who was frequently on the street Regulder of Dublin, and applicat of Earl of Andra, while the mob were amusing themselves at his ex- Heat of the Ostogemen; Marchioness of Londonpense. Indeed he appeared rather to enjoy it him- derry, daughter of the Eart of Roten, and mother of note, so much so that he afterwards expressed hur- the Bare of Powerschart; W. Lambett, advocate, celf to the effect that his reiends (?) and corrodes but har, Secretary of Siciety of Anti-parlines of Earl done him and his youthful wide the 'neight of honor.' The FLAX Chor. - Farmers to this county who Studey, daughters of bishop of Norwich ; Abel Ram, Waters | Misa A Agnew, authorace, now abess, nieceof Sir A Agnew; Mrs Austice and Lady Georgiana Fultarion, authoresses; O Seift Daum, author; flev. Il Thormey author; Burns, publisher; Richards in, Pellaw of Oxford, poet and author; Dalgairus, sity; Professors Occabe, Penny, Acnold, Dr. Manmug, dimpson, Ward, and other distinguished mea-

The following important announcement concernchose we see of war, either for simpelf or on held it

Earl Russell it is said, argues to bioself that thesreserves cound only to vessels for the waclike purposus Mesars, Laird are bound to declare and sustain on unimmerchable testimony such declaration the Govectiment for where the steam rains have been built. fendant cleaning himself before a piece of broken The Secretary for Foreign affairs is also of opinion looking glass, and lying by the side of him was a that if these vessels are for an individual owner, by pair of face up boots, which had just been polished, tive or foreign, that individual could only be a privateer or preate, and it is on these grounds that the asked the defendant if he had violated his orders Government makes up its mind. At any rate the English Government is now thonly resolved to try the question in the cour's of law, and if amerced for mages to make an appeal for support to the House

CHILD MURDER AND CONSUMPTION OF THE BODY IN Quiek Line. - On Saturday evening Dr. W. Hardwick The magistrates fined the led in the sum of deputy coroner for Central Middlesex, held an in-40s and costs, which their worships ordered to be quiry at the Elephant and Castle ravern, King's road St. Pancras, respecting the death of a child nuknown, aged three weeks which was found murdered under the following strange circumstenness: Police conthe Puritanical magistrates fixed him in the above stuble Planagau, 220 S, said that on Friday night his parcel lying within the enclosure of St. Mark's church close to the Regent's Canal, Albert-road. The par-There was great exchement in Londonderry from cel was composed of brown paper mostly fastened with twine and plus, omside a quantity of all acc. it workhouse to have it examined by the ouctor. The body was enclosed in two wrappers, which were not identification of the parties that had left it where it was found. Verdict accordingly.

Mundan of Babes, an English "Fabrier" - Of an Christian country in the world could the followthem no moral duties - all was comprised in hostility not convict, and policemen not investigate in these On the 24 h air, the town of Drogheda and vi- cases. The only hope of Eagland is in the Brothers although in vaiu, we raise our voice to expose and ters among us. The 'cry of the children' rings in

only, but from the mansions of the rich -a death-cry, which feeble and tiny as it is, has force enough to be heard in Heaven, and to condemn a whole generation. Shocking and even coarse as it may seem, we tell this British public, which is so Christian, so civilised, so enlightened, and respectable, that child murder is 'a fashion' in its midst; that the wealthy practice it to avoid shame, and the poor to shua the burden of another hungry mouth; that with the one class it is a fine art, known as abortion, and cultivated by professors ad hoc-with the other a ruder method, degenerating, when drastic drugs and mechanical violence fail, into simple and straightforward murder. Let this trightful fact be known, and let us cease to talk and write of the Chinese, who expose their new-born children; of the Rejpoots, who kill their daughters with poison on the mother's nipple; of the Romans, who exposed them at the columna lactaria;' of the Greeks, who flung them into a well; we need not go back to history or look abroad for illustrations of nature thus blusphemed; enough. On one day, a short time stace, we notified five child murders; two days afterwards three more; and a recent impression contains the details of a group of cases to which we propose to refer because they illustrate the phenomena of this growing crime. pon one of these we must touch very lightly. gic and dreadful passages of Hophocles' must horrible trilogy, we could do justice to the story of Elizabeth Benyon, now case for death for the murder of her child, whose father was her own. Let this grim instance stand, however, simply to point to the depths to which squalor, poverty, and after helpless ness may bring an English girl. We dare not dwell upon its details, though we must employ its lesson. This is one of our group. Another is the case of a married women, aged twenty-four, who, being pregnant, doses herself with a decoction prescribed by a nerbalist. She comes down stairs shortly after pale, alamst yellow,' and announces that she 'shall die,' and very shorely after she does die, in agony and convulsions. This is the second of our group; the third we take is a recent 'seduction and maintenof course told. But as a part of the evidence in comes out that when the woman annuances her sitration to the seducer, the remark be tackes is, "Oh, kill it! I know a men who can get you over that trouble for 7s 6d.! She replies, 'You shall not spend 7s 6d so upon me,' and the child was not murdered. We have by no means particularised these gases; they may be found at any moment; they have been perused by thousands of readers; and to morrow week more still. But games at the social picture which they make up tage her, and first at the squatid, misurable homes winch, with their one sleeping room and cheerless atmosphere breed despair - raggod, reckless, heepse-ducest, murder, madness-Enzabeth Euryons Look coxt at the uncorrect characteristics of the second case; the married webut suddened, not gladdened to feel the pulses of a new life minering with those of her owe, and so grand, ignored as not to know that temper with nearth as former only as you will, the head of these conjunct investment by torn assuder, without constraint of acadicor a broken constitution. But ignormee we may porded, and the revital of metherly institut we may ascribe, if we like, to physical and mental agrangement insident to materality. What shall we say ?- with what terms adequate to the inlong, but not too plain and uncompromising for the eyes of the honorable and chaste, shall we quality the devilish and bratish appetry - the travesty of lave -the sation on human relations, which, begetting a child, casts about to make the mother marger it is na obstacle and a disister, instead of cheristing it na . Pleasure and a prefe. On this also we must not divelop but the three instances paint regether the causes of the crime so prevalent the latery, no-very, and helplessaes; of the poor chita marders, the ignorance and operaturalness of the well to do. Untaprehending these points clearly, and attawing also for the shores which awaiss exposure and the temporary fromzy of the deserted mother, the pullanthropist and stateshard has the question before him, and a graver one never occupied attention or re-

desides the above, letters are daily appearing in condition of others than these who have the name informed that Earl Mussell on Wednesday despatch. The Leaden papers saying that respectable women uses and country to respect on the form to respectable women and country to respect to the form of the form of fine of locality. As to

> "Ohi Countler," cays the handon burning Mar, is increasing to carming extent to much so, that it has become a nerromar histicities; there is not a street, a block of hone a nor mass, a family out le to inted with the cause?

If the roberts assw current by tree, an exent of the allow importance is about to take there in the vacarrate of fitinourgh. A Rishop is to be appointed there, with the designation of Georgian, but in rearof a state or an in hyidual. His hardship noids that lity with all the power of an O marry; he is to hold the relas of authority in his own hands, and is to gowern as if none else heid the this of Vienr Apartone of the Fastern District of Sendami. - Glasgow Free

AN INFANT STARVED TO DEATH -- An inquest, which occupied six or seren froms, was need by Mr. Grisdon, coroner for the city of Bristol, yesterday, on the body of an infant, named Henry Merry field, 15 mouths old, son of Henry Morryfield, recently head baker at the Royal Informary, Bristol. Owing to a rumor in the neighborhood to the effect that the infant had been starved to death, a post moriem exsmilestion was made, and Board assistant house sargeon at the infirmary, stated that the viscera of the chest and abdomen were perfectly healthy. The other parts of the body were healthy, but there was no food in the stomach, and the body was generally binnehed, or deficient of blood. The child died from wand of coarishment. From other evidence is anpeared that the hashand deserred the child's mother attention was directed by a new named Halford to a some two years ago, in consequence of her intemperate habits. With her three children she then rented a room in a low part of Bristol. The inadiady (a Mis. Lawler) stated that the mother was in the habit of locking the children out in the open yard, and staying out all night, coming home drunk in the in the morning. She and the neighbors some-times put the children to hel, but they cried for food all night. The mother was in receipt of three loaves and 2s from the parish; - but however, marked in any way that could lead to the she sold the bread, and never gave the children anything but a half round of dry bread each day, and sometimes she would look them up in the yard without any food. Lawler said she had not seen the mother sober two nights in a week. Through her drunken habits the mother fost the parish relief, but she worked at shoe-binding and carned money, and drank to excess. When the children asked for food she beat them, and the only thing she ever gave them with the dry brend was a little water. The infent was in a most emaciated state, and had the appearance of consumption; but the medical man said there was not the slightest signs of disease. The child died on Thursday last, in the absence of the mother. The Coroner's jury returned a vertice of mansbaughter, and the mother has been committed for trial,

De. Colenso and His Clergy .- The Archdescon the following address to Dr. Colenso who is still in England :- To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Natal,-We, the licensed Clercy ministering in the and by the hands of those who have given it. We the doctrines of the United Church of England and more prevalent than in the year 1862. On some oc-

it would have ill become us to be the first to draw attention to acts of yours done before the whole world and therefore we remained silent until those in authority in our Church had publicly marked their sense of your Lordship's proceedings. But we understand that a very large number of the Archbishops and Bishops having written to you suggesting the propriety of you resigning your office, you have answered that it is not your intention to comply with that suggestion. Under these circumstances, we consider that a longer silence on our part would be most culpable. There are, we are aware, legal questions wich it belongs to others to decide, but we feel that we have a duty independently of any more legal proceeding. The various offices which we hold, the emoluments which we receive, are held on the faith of our upholding and defending the doctrines of the Church of England; and on that understanding alone could we honestly and conscientiously contime to hold those offices or to receive those emoluments. Unfeiguedly believing all the canonical the columns of a daily newspaper will furnish quite | books of the Old and New Testaments, and bound to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange ductrine contrary to God's Word,' we feel compelled in the sight of God and his Church and more especially before the people committed to our care and care and charge, to protest most solemnly against the position taken by you in the publication of this Might we write in Greek, and borrow the most tra- book; and we think it right to lay this one protest before the Ecclesissical authority, to whom, pext to your Lordship, we must look - the Metropolitan of Cape Town - We are your Lordship's faithful servants: C S Grubbe, M A. Atcheleacon of Marisburg; H W C Lioyd, Colonial Chaplain and Rector of Durban; James Walter, of Pinetown; A Tonneson, of Umgababa; W Banga, of Umbazi; W A Elder, of Virulan ; Joseph Barber, of Umzinto ; A W L Rivett of Addington,' and other diocesan Giergymen .-Times.

LIFE IN A CAVE. - In 1855 a man named Johnson was sentenced to ten years penal servitude for a roba ticket-of-leave, and returned to Malion. He apwas recently found to have resorted to a detected ance' trial, where the old tale of trust and perjury is | wood-once a quarry - about a mile from the town, where he had excavated a cave remarkably well contrived for concealment, and evidently intended Times.

THE BARONY (GLASGOW) BOARD, - THE CASE OF Tox Boy Cangan -- At an adjourced meeting of this Board, which took place restering, the conseleration of the boy Gallan was resumed, and it the close of a lengthened and animated debate, the position for the chalf's being restored to the englady of his legitimate guardians was rejected by a tall jointy of one. Mr. Theraka made a treaty and telling speech so-Blow, indeed, as obviously to discreaming of the aversaries of the opposition which they had monds of to offer. He was also a apported by several Prothe names of Messrs Chainness and a Ewan. We glorie a continuation In Advances vers. will give a full report of the discussion, in our most issue .- Glargow Free Press.

A strange discovery was mede on Wednesday to St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel. Workeren were nogeged in repelling the roof of that conties, when, close under the old tiling, thy discovered the body of a murdered child in an advanced mats, of declare shion. The death of the child is supposed to have taken place a write months ago.

The oldest of our English Catholic school; and seminaries has existed for just one landred reads;
Sedgetey Park, Scaffedistore, is about so celebrate this consortion of Associate for the Park the trindrodth aniversary of its ferrod dion. On Sept. th the Associated Parkers will as 5 mile in homograof their Alms Mater. It is an interestion one conwhich will bring together those walke majories are store I with the traditions of the days of personation - these who stered in the Horsache Jian struggle, and those who from all friendly have explicit to in fail share of the Libera Cound privileger of Hagilide men -- Tablet.

Unwholes of a From - Mr. Sham's acro. I reput'

to the Privy Cannott, as its medical collect, on her? I from existing as his attributes gue this and en, the teneric that decay pertials permittion, in den of it sing his part in a master, whenever it is but if Karrana entertials in the the improvidues of it wends men to the same of it wends men to the same of the wends men to the same of the wends men to the disease of the common decay men to when the disease of the common decay men to when the disease of the common decay men to which means a requirement of the disease of the common decay men to which means a requirement of the disease of the common decay men to which means a requirement of the disease of the common decay men to the disease of the dise the next of the country comes from aviously con- istration has per set so the vest, except of more instructional discussion. As ten are most mean with jury, the or ball of convergets up the most execut, ic it are kithed: but it is acabably they may outlive | and month. The people are withing and anxious to the processes by which ment is commonly cond. submit their cause to the bario hex, and neither ourand may thus getswallowed adve by persons who eat nucleoked sausage, name or becore, and we know that west infested with parasites may become a source of homem disease. Or, by means of aggs and other animals taking the raw offel of stangisterhouses, the eggs of the topoworm may, and must often find their was into sources of Grinking water. or on to various los-growing vegetables or fruits, which are consumed in an uncooked state by man; and being awstoraed, the egg is hatched, and the gramed unrings through the wall of the stemagh or intestines, inticates to some other part of the budy, and there grows to its nevelopment as a cyclic entozoon. In feeduce a fifth part of the human mortality is ascribed to hydatic disease. Mr. Gampee is confident that there are between 40,000 and 59,000. meany pigs in Ireland, must of which come to Great British for consumption, and his im ression is that for every messly ply in the kungeria, there is at cast one business belog with top workles. These parasites may not directly ked, but may flavor the de-velopment of fetal obsesse. It has also been discovered quite recently that a uncrescople I threadworm, the tricking spirites brings the maseather flish of awine into a state in which a small quantity of it encen raw will suffice to destroy life. As regards the possible iff elleres from community in a weilcooked since the flesh of animals while ied with onthraw or carbonelar fever evidence is star imperfect, but it seems clear that human lite may be endangered by it But in respect to this, and also the effects of consuming the flesh of marmals which have been suffering from infectious fever, until pablic attention is drawn to the subject it must be difficult to trace to their true causes any ill effects thus occasioned, eapecially those of a chronic character which may, perhaps, result from febrie mean belog a considerable element in diet. An opinion is some times expassed that boils and perhaps other like affections are caused in the human subject by the consumption | prevailing belief that physicians frown upon whatof such ment. Mr. Gamere says that at a convinestablishment where discused cattle are esten in large quantities, and especialty carrie affected with long disease, as many as 40 and 59 cases a month of boing delasions and impositions that are thrust upon the and carboncles occur among 1500 convicts. In community. That they are ready and prompt to some cases also meat may be injurious in conse- adopt any really valuable invention is seen by the and Clergy of the Diocese of Natal have transmitted | quence of the animal having been excessively drug- | treatment of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Chemical Remedies ged during life, as, for instance, with arzenic or have received at their hands. They appreciate the strychola; but generally it might be expected that value of these medicines because they know their no drugging of an animal in dozes not sufficient to composition, and where is the man who ever heard a Diocess of Natal, desire to address your lordship upon | poison it could render its flesh capable of acting as a | respectable physician either disparage them or disa matter of the utmost importance to the Church poison on man. Some notice is taken in these pacourage their use? No profession or pursuit has planted in this colony. We have heard with the pers of the effect of the mith of diseased animals, done more for the human family than the medical deepest pain of a work published by you, in which you In this country the, most important question is as to profession. None is followed by nobler men or for

hear it on all sides; not from the abodes of the poor | Ireland. We consider that, in our relative positions | casious when aphtha has been prevailing among cattle, the human population in the same place has suffered from the same or some similar disorder; and it seems certain that under some circumstances the human affection may be caused by the consumption of milk drawn from a diseased animal.

UNITED STATES.

SACRILEGE. The Marlboro' (Md) Prince Georgian says: 'On some night during the past week we learn that the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary,' about five miles below Mariboro', Md., was forcibly entered by some evil designed person, and the entire farniture of the altar broken or defaced Among the mutilated articles was the marble tabernacle, the gift of a former pastor. Theft does not appear to have been the object of the miscreant, as a valuable silver chalice was left, after being broken and bent out of shane.

WASTED. -- The following advertisement appeared in the Oshkosh (Wis) Review : Wante t - by a respectable colored family, a bright, intelligent, white girl, to serve in the capacity of a house servant. Such a girl will be paid good wages and treated as one of the family. References as to honesty and in telligence required. Address, X. Y. Z., Oshkosh Post Office?

Escaping the Deart .- We understand that quite a number of young men, the majority of whom are Republicans, have left this city the past two weeks, for the purpose of avoiding the draft. Some have gone to Cuba, some to Canada, some to follow the sea on long whaling voyages, and others 'o'er the land and far away !-- Poughkeepste Press,

Sungrearion. - The subjugation of the rebels is written so distinctly in the book of destiny that the most dim-sighted among us already read it from afar and when the hour of submission arrives, as it surely must, our good natured president will be assailed with all manner of importunities to neede from the bery at Malton. A f-w weeks ago this man received ground taken in his proclamation, of the absolute, unconditional enuncipation of the slaves within the pears to have been lost sight of, however; but he legion which owns the authority of the rebelly wernment - N. Y. Evening Post.

A glowing picture is here marked out for us : the United States Government holding (welve or lifteen of its own States in subjugation and four millions of for his residence. Johnson was suspected of a re- Africans per absolutel and uncombinematic free to cent robbery, and was brought before the magistrates pray upon the victors and the victors! Militons of on Saturday, but liberated. Whether he will be per- Africans made free and millions of whites made mitted to reside in his cave remains to be seen, - essaves ! This is the glorious millennicum to which our Republican philanthropists are driving us on, over the dead bodies of the people. Entiring tion ! who ever before caw, the word in the vocabiling of hereity? Absolute and unconstitional emancipation of four addion aggrees! Who among the follows of the tepulate over disamed that my po flows of their and were to wave a war of suspandion, upon their heath rator that? Subjugation a type my contamin-(ed. Emotorpation by the Federal Controller of - the mentilibrium of halogovernound. Subjective and Communication as transferred by the techniques of despath a and wrong. How shall make the amount erstand members, adming a whom we adjust meaning the bor of impact I distory for attempting the in-

> CONFESSION OF HARRAS COMPC - The west of hig bear empire's suspensed the light the bend. The entire North has been outliwed, and car judical structure, by one sweep of the struction to a, mas need controlled. We live hereafter under martial law. Any one wearing the Referal unit are ero, arread a citizen of easy officer against the undiray, and the Courts of law should have no power to intervene. The once free and independent souter now actin one wast military camp, and all that remains of a Republican Government to a memory well a muone.

this intention of despotism, say; (G. J. Liebe limit, Aberban Lincoln, diswarrow probleming the fall of length, wrote, Grey in God and the Empress! The Imperial progential where make he thus linked with Divinity, the represent of the age sine lived in, and the caree of the weathry. The Tribune's implication goes for nathing, if not not sterilege, when vertices with this viscotion of the most reered right of American estimating. We see say, that bless Abadam Line and The Committee at wises in putracting and I unually court reprocuma-There has with a conbid builds? They who would right trebund at the body prevent the vessels leaving their variety of like used must entire the first and a sustainable reference to their country and and a sustainable reference to their country are constructed, it is now an open and the sustainable of the first and the sustainable of the sustainable of their country when I compare the standard of the sustainable reference to their country when I compare the standard of the sustainable reference to their country when I compare the standard of the sustainable reference to their country when I compare the standard of the sustainable reference to their country when I compare the standard of the sustainable reference to their country when I compare the standard of the sustainable reference to their country when I compare the standard of the sustainable reference to their country when I compare the standard of the sustainable reference to their country when I compare the standard of the sustainable reference to their country and the sustainable reference to their country and the sustainable reference to their country and with appropriate the sustainable reference to their country and with appropriate the sustainable reference to their country and with appropriate the sustainable reference to their country and with appropriate the sustainable reference to their country and the sustainable reference to their country and the sustainable reference to their country and the sustainable reference to t ters relating to the ambite health, has just even in experienced the tability term be has ween at any or a second The real state of the state of

What remains not upon the P manner terms arou make it from that y strong steed to, consumption as in more well indicated that, in fact, as may as a film of mass are everywhere in the ascendance is a strong str termities, our animed lood is for the most part, says, thus far, of its measures. The North is off a size in Mr. Simon, expased to so high a temperature where the face of provocation; sailon, peculies and sub-It is even that any pursettes which had there has e missive; passive and depressions of further adjustee bidence nor violence menuce the peneral repose. Why, then, suspension of halicus corpus to 1s to provoke the collision that the people would avoid ? Is it because the masses are too abolican and hamble, and by their calm propriety. thwart the intentions of tyranny and have no protext for opposition? Does the dispot chafe at the good nature and I absurance of his subjects? If not intended as a good to popufor resentment, the proclamation scene strangly ingreattine.

Perhaps, like Gessler's cop, it conveys but a chulleage to startle the Tells of the Revalude from their aparhy, that they may be tracked and dealt with. If it means anything it means danger to the Exertive Franchise. Bend, slaves, to Gessier's cap ! If you wid but cling to your Elective Francisco. York, Penas, ivania and Onto are more difficult than Maine to be moulded by fanaticism. Therefore the proclamation.

What will Governor Seymonr do to ward off this inst blow at State sovereignty and judicial independence? He has promised much, what will be do? the words are excellent; they flow like the gentle streams and please the car like the melony at harps. But they will not satisfy the demands of the public common sense and love of liberry. What will be do and when will it be done? N. Y. Daily News.

How are you GREENBAURS ?- A lady was alartined at the small quantity of cotton she obtained for a five dollar greenback, recently expressed her fears that the time neight came when she should say: John, load the wheelbarrow with greenbacks and go bug a ham."

We are upt to be free with our jokes upon Dectors and their drugs, until sick and in need of their aid, and then all alike bow to the necessity of recourse to their hard-carned and often ill-required skill. The ever devision from their peculiar system, and usages, mrises from the fact that their botter information leads them soonest to detect and discard the medical nobler ends; nor is there one which better deserves or be able to teach some, at least, of the most vital of with apthous couption, a malady whice never was the best thanks of mankind .- Canton (N. Y.) Demo-

The True Mitness.

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

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Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street ; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messes. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Luwrence and Craig Sts.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Br the arrival of the America, via Southampton, the 16th ult., we have received no European news of any importance. The detention of the Rams, supposed to be fitted out for the Confederates, was strongly favored by the London Times, and Government will not allow them to proceed to sea until all suspicions are cleared .--The Polish Question remains in the same position. By late telegrams we learn that at the battle at Chattanonga the Yankees got a sound thrashing. They lost 50 pieces of cannon, and the number of killed and wounded is very great, over 10,000; and the waggons loaded with ammunition supplies, ambulances, &cc., fell into the hands of the brave Confederates.

THE IRISH BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's Congregation beg most respectfully to aunounce to the patrons of the charity, in particular and to the public at large-that the 16th Annual Bazaar in tavor of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and for the purpose of clothing poor children attending school, opened on last Wednesday evening, in the City Hall, Bonsecours Market, and will be continued during the week.

The Ladies beg to add that they learn with regret from the Treasurer of the Asylum that owing to the high prices of food and clothing during the past year, the funds of the Institution are completely exhausted; and that there are no means of replenishing the coffers of the Institution from the present time until the month of June, the time fixed for the annual collection; thus leaving the clothing and support of some Two Hundred and Fifty destitute orphans of both sexes for nine months to come, including the entire of our inclement Canadian winter, dependent exclusively on the proceeds of the present Beziar.

The Ladies rely with confidence on the general support of the community. They feel that they are only, as it were, the agents of the public who support, through them, those who would otherwise be a burthen and a curse to society at large, if abandoned to roam destitute through the streets of the city; forced as it were by their very destitution to trample on the laws of morality, and corrupting by their contagion and bad example those now happily saved from such baneful influences.

But the ladies have higher motives-holier clauns on the public support. The orphan's Father is our Father—the orphan's God is our God; they who possess the means of relieving them. "Come ye blessed of my Father, possess the Kingdom prepared for you, POR I was hungry and you gave me to eat : as long as you did it to one of these my least brethren you did it to me."

In conclusion, the Ladies of Charity would say to the public, rally round the orphans-attend the Baxaar-encourage us by your presence as well as by your donations. Ours is a painful duty; without your support it would be useless as well as painful; sustain and cheer us in the good work; we are all working for God; if we put our hearts into the work and do our parwith confidence, and love, the God of the orphans will crown the issue with success .- Com.

THE "NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. - August, 1863. Dawson & Son, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

This is the organ of the evangelical, or Calvinistically orthodox, section of the Protestant to those of the Westminster Review, the organ of Mormonism:of the intellectual or rationalistic section of British Protestantism—they are for the most part worthy of a careful perusal, as throwing strong light upon the present fortunes and future prospects of the system which they advocate. In the present number we have two articles espesially interesting; one, on the " Pretensions of Spiritualism" - the other, on " Mormonism, Past and Present." In whatever light we Lock upon these modern sects, we cannot fail to antism; and it is currous therefore to note how is closed, and the Gospel hidden from the people, Marysburgh.

judgment upon them, without, at the same time, and by the same act, passing judgment upon the parent whose legitimate progeny they are.

The Catholic Church having lapsed into error, and the religion of Christ having become universally corrupted, it is evident that a new revelation is needed to set things right; and this, both Joe Smith, who professes to be the bearer of a divine commission, and the medium who pretends to be in direct communication with the spirit world, propose to supply an urgent want, one that all reflecting Protestants must deeply feel. This explains the enormous and rapid spread of Spiritualism in all non-Catholic communities; this is why Mormonism receives such easy acceptance amongst Protestants, but amongst Protestants only. Given or granted evangelical Protestant premises, and the phenomena, both of Spiritualism and of Mormonism, become at once intelligible. The fact of the close alliance betwixt these two forms of error and Protestantism is recognised and frankly admitted by the Reviewer, though he apparently fails to distinguish the cause of the alliance:-

"It is impossible"—he says—"to read the preceding details respecting Mr. Horne's reception a Rome and Paris, without the mortifying reflection that the Protestant faith enters into a warmer and a closer alliance with Spiritualism, than that of the Untholic; and that the Clergy of the Church of flome have a deeper horror than our Episcopalian friends, at the mischievous art of 'ra sing the dead to amuse the living.' Without defending the latitudinarian theology now spreading in the Church of England, we scruple not to assert that the Bishops have as high a duty to perform in calling to account their spirit rapping clergy, and their aristocratic helpmates, as in prosecuting Bishop Colenso and the Essavists." - p. 103.

This extract shows the extent to which the belief in, and the practice of, modern necromancy has spread amongst the Protestant community, not sparing the clergy of the Church of England. There is evidently a natural affinity betweet Spiritualism of this kind, and Protestantism, and it is the same with Mormonism .-Only from amongst the ranks of Protestants of the evangelical, or animal stamp, does this sect make recruits:-

"To trace the causes which operated in the formation of the Mormon religion, one requires to go back, at least, as far into the religious history of the present century as the old American revival. From 1800, to 1804, in the States of Kentucky and Ten-nessee, and generally over all the West of America, religious feeling can so high that, as in the case of the Fingellants, it became a sort of epidemic and frenzy At camp-meetings, as is well known, the most fantastic occurrences took place.

" From such meetings arose the Shakers, and the Jumpers and the hundred and one small sects, that still hold their place in America, despite the grow-

can Revival)-Mormonism arose. The noble princithe of Protestantism, that of private judgment, may in tact be carried to excess. From this excess grew he Saints of the latter day. Religious liberty may be abused as well as political liberty; and freedom is only a boon to those who know how to employ it with discretion."-p.p. 112, 113.

Thus-as we have always contended-Mormonism grew naturally from the "noble principle of Protestantism, that of private judgment, carried to excess." Though, how an absolutely true principle can be carried to excess we are at a loss to understand, or how, or by whom the right of private judgment—if such a right exist at all in the religious order—is to be restrained within due bounds or limits; on these points the Protestant Reviewer does not condescend to give any information. No principle can be carried to excess which has not legitimate, and well defined limits; what then are the limits to the principle of " private judgment?"-since by complaining that that principle has been " carried to excess," the organ of British evangelicalisin implies that it has limits? But this is what the Catholic, the bigoted Romanist pretends; and therefore after all, it would appear that the difference betwirt us and our opponents is a difference of degree only, and not one of kind .-The legitimate and well defined hant which the Catholic assigns to the "principle of private judgment" is the authority of the Catholic Church; that which the Protestant assigns, varies according to the tastes and caprices of the individual; but both Catholic and Protestant agree in that :- That the right of private judgment in religious matters is not unlimited, since it may be " carried to excess."

Having directly traced the origin of Mormonism to the excessive action, or carrying out of a " noble Protestant principle," and immediately, to the excitement of the great Protestant Revivals, the Reviewer proceeds to show from what countries, from what communities its ranks at the present day are recruited. Mormonism obtains its converts from amongst Calvinistic, or evangelically Protestant communities. This is community; and though in point of ability, and an important fact, as illustrative of the affinities originality of thought, its articles are far inferior that exist betwixt Calvioism and the sensuality

> "From a late issue of the 'Latter Day Saints' Emied by far the greater proportion to the list of emigrants:—'English, 1074; Scotch 126; Welsh, 173; Irish, 12; Danes, 528; Swedes, 193; Norwegians, 41; Swiss Jantons, 209: Italy, 2; France, 2; Germany, 3. Total-2363. These are the totals for three years "-p. 124.

land, the land of Protestant light, and the " Open | against the defendant. Bible," furnishes 1074, or nearly 50 per cent. of the Converts to Mormonism; Ireland, the land

the Protestant Reviewer attempts to pronounce furnishes 12, or about one-half per cent. So also we find that Wales and Scotland, that Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and in short all the Protestant countries of Europe contribute their full quota to swell the ranks of this impure Protestant sect; whilst from France and Italy united, where the dominant religion is Catholic, only four converts in three years have been obtained .race," for Celtic Wales offers, in proportion to its population, as favorable a field to the Mormon Missionary as does Teutonic Denmark. We must therefore assign as the cause of the fact which statistics affirm, the natural affinity betwixt Mormonism and the Calvinistic religion of the people of those communities from amongst whom the greatest numbers of converts to the system of Joe Smith have been made. It may be added that the " Mormon Conference in the City of London has 17 places of worship, and numbers a little over 2,000 missionaries scattered over Great Britain."-1b.

> The other articles in the current number of the North British Review are highly interesting, and upon the following topics :- 1. Roger Collard, Philosopher and Politician. 2. Wilson's Prehistoric Man. 3. Thomas de Quincey-Grave and Gay. 4. Henry St. John and the Reign of Queen Anne. 5. The Education and Management of the Imbecile. 6. The West Highlands of Scotland. 7. Pretensions of Spiritualism--Life of D. D. Home. S. Mormonism-Past and Present. 9. The Cotton Famine and Lancashire Distress. 10. The National

> STRAINING OUT THE GNAT AND SWALLOW-NG THE CAMEL. - The editor of the Montreal Witness is, in his own person, a splendid specimen of Pharisaical morality. If any scandalous story against a priest, nun, or Catholic institution of any kind, reaches his ears, without waiting to enquire into its touth, without ever giving the injured and calumniated parties an opportunity of replying, or vindicating their outraged honor, he hastens to publish it to the world, through his columns, with every aggravation that malice can suggest, as an undoubted and undeniable fact. He will without a shadow of proof, insinuate that the Grey Nuns, for instance, murder, or through their culpable negligence, allow to perish the little children thrust upon their bands; he will accuse the ladies of the Hotel Dicu of undue proselytising, of fraud and tampering with the religious convictions of the sick, without a single qualm of conscience. But when one of his own side is convicted of disbonesty upon undoubted evidence, in our Courts of Law, and by the finding of a judge against whom no suspicion even of partiality can be suggested, he suddenly of Papists, he is reckless of truth, and the first principles of justice.

> As a case in point, illustrative of this morbid portant trial, in which Mr. George Brown figures as defendant, not very creditably; and of which a short, and certainly not exaggerated report, will be found on our lifth page, copied from the Commercial Advertiser. In this case, both sides have been fully heard; and a learned and impartial Judge, one of Mr. George Brown's political friends, summed up. And yet because the evidence, the summing up, and the finding of the Court were most damaging to the moral character of the great champion of the Holy Protestant Faith; convicting him, in short, of something which cannot properly be qualified in any milder erm than that of "perjury"-a term which indred the Montreal Gazette hesitates not to apply to it—the Montreal Witness alludes to the case, only to deprecate any unfavorable public opinion against its friend, Mr. George Brown :-" THE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE HON. GEO. BROWN.

> -Mr. Brown is at present the butt of attacks made upon his private character by political opponents, in connection with a recent trial in Toronto, concerning some dispute about mortgages and property; but any one acquainted with the unscrupulous character of partisan papers, need not be much troubled at what they publish; and we think it a mark of good sense, on Mr. B. own's part, that he refrains from giving his own side of the question in his newspaper, at all events whilst the case is before the Courts, as it still is by appeal. From the explanations furnished to us by parties acquainted with the affair, it would appear that Mr. Brown has done all that justice could require in the matter; but nothing would be more out of plame than to publish one side of a question withat the other, or, in fact, to enter into the case at all

whilet still pending." It is a sufficient rejoinder to the above to remark that the "partisan papers" publish at length the Judgment pronounced against Mr. George Brown by Mr. Justice Adam Wilson of Toronto; and that Mr. Brown's side of the case has already been fully urged, heard, and adjudicated upon, in the course of the trial. The gration Report, it appears that Eagland has furnish- one point at issue, in so far as the morality of the case is concerned was this-Did Mr. George Brown agree to pay a certain rate of interest? he did not: the witnesses examined swore that

KNOW-NOTHINGISM ON THE RAMPAGE.-The Buffalo Sentinel in a recent number pointed out that the old Puritan and anti-Cathohe spirit is as rife as ever in the Northern States; and that though in the present emergency the Yankees gladly avail themselves of the courage and excellent military qualities of the despised Irish and Papists, the desire to ex-This cannot be accounted for by any theory of clude the latter from all participation in the rights of citizens is still the predominant sentiment of the Yankee heart.

> The project which is now on foot, and which it is hoped will be "greatly blessed by the Lord" to overthrow the Romish superstition, seems to be this: The war has made many orphans of the children of Irish Catholic parents. These unfortunate little ones, whose fathers have died bravely fighting for an ungrateful government, the saints propose to lay hold of, and bring up in their own sentiments of hatred to the Church. For this purpose a Convention of Protestants of all shades has lately been held at New York-wherein the unpossibility of converting adult Romanists, and the desirableness of catching and making proselytes of the little ones of the flock, were insisted upon, and made the subject matter of a Resolution, couched in the following terms:-

"5. Resolved,-That in the large and increasing admixture of foreign elements with our population in the incessant and bitter opnosition of the Romish priesthood to all efforts to educate and save neglected children, in the impossibility of influencing in any great degree adults of this class-we read indications of a peril to Church and State, which the Sabbath school, under God, is alone adapted to avert."

The admission of the impossibility of " influencing in any great degree adults of this class"-that is to say of Catholics-is very important. There is but one way by which adults of this class can at all be reached, and that way lies through the belly, and is well known in Ireland as " Souperism." That an adult Catholic may be brought by specious arguments to doubt of the truths of his religion; that his faith may be shaken, and a general scepticism may be engendered within his breast by cummigly implied doubts, by the suggestions of historical and geological difficulties, and by open sneers, is of course not only possible, but unfortunately of very common occurrence amongst those who are nredisposed to doubt and scepticism by orglect of the Sacraments, or by habitual indulgence in vicious habits. But what is morally impossible, what never has occurred, and so long as man's intellectual constitution remains what it is never can occur, is this :- That an adult, or person arrived at years of discretion and of sound mind should renounce the doctrines of the Catholic Church; and subsequently sincerely and intelligently accept as true, any one of those emasculated forms of Christianity vulgarly spoken of as becomes as morbidly scrupulous as, in the case the Protestant Religion. Thus, for instance, it is conceivable that a Catholic should be worked upon so as to reacunce his belief in the pretensions of his Church to be a body or society scrupulosity in the case of his exangelical friends, organised by Christ Hunself, and therefore inwe need only show how he deals with a late im- fallible, indefectible; but it is not conceivable that, having so renounced his belief in those pretensions, he should subsequently be induced to put faith in the pretensions of the Anglican, of the Presbyterian, of the Methodist, or of the Congregational churches to a divine, or anything above a mere human, origin. When an adult Catholic renounces Popery, he invariably renounces Christianity; and when a Catholic entertains religious doubts at all, those doubts relate, not to the truth of some Romish dogma in particular, but to the entire Christian system itself, but to the possibility, even, of a revelution ab extra. With the intelligent and educated Catholic there is but one step possible, or even conceivable, from the perfect, implicit reception of his religion, to the slough of materialism or to the abyss of pantheism. His education has proved to him, that there is, and can be, betwixt these no middle position logically tenable: just as the monotheistic education of an intelligent Christian renders it impossible to him -though he may, in after life, renounce his Christianity-subsequently to take up with, intelligently and conscientiously, the absurdities of ancient classical polytheism, or the existing fetichism of the idolatrons Africans. The latter no doubt, are unable to comprehend why a conversion from Christianity to fetichism should be intellectually more difficult, then a conversion from fetichism to Christianity. And so, in like manner, Protestants, who having never yet been raised to the plane of Catholicity, and can form no conception of that extended and glorious field of vision which that elevated plane commands, cannot understand why conversions from Catholicity, to that lower form of Christianity which they profess, should be more difficult than conversions from Protestantism to Catholicity.

It is clearly then, no use attempting to influence adults. "Old birds," as the wise man said, " are The defendant, Mr. George Brown, swore that not to be caught with chaff." Adult Catholics

tion that having once ensuared them, and got them safely caged up within their Sabbath schools, they will soon be able to teach them to chirrup out the true Protestant notes, and in due time emerge in the most brilliant of Orange and Know-Nothing feathers. This cunningly desired scheme will. we have no doubt be frustrated by the vigilance of the Bishops and priests of the Catholic Church in the U. States: but the enunciation of such a scheme should serve to convince Catholics what fools they are to sacrifice their lives for men who seek to repay their services by causing their little ones to apostatise.

AMENITIES OF YANKEE WARFARE.-The Special Correspondent of the London Times gives a description of the interior of the Baltimore hospitals. One story, as strikingly suggestive of the chivalrous spirit that animates the male Yankees, and of the feminine delicacy of their females, we transfer to our columns :-

"A certain number of ladies of the Union party, chiefly from the North, have taken upon themselves the management of the Baltimore hospitals, which are at this time full of the sick and wounded from the field of Gettysburg. The wife of a Yankee schoolmaster, now at the top of political influence, under Schenk's patronage, is at the head of this charitable association. On one of her late visits this zealous woman walked into the ward of the Confederace wounded, with a Federal flag in her hand, and held the obnoxious Stars and Stripes over the bed of a dying sufferer, saying, as sho waved the rustling silk in his very face, 'There, my friend, you were loth to live under this glorious banner; it must be refreshing to you at least to die under it.'

There is nothing recorded of the atrocities of the French Reign of Terror so hideous, so revolting to human nature as this. Even the Furies of the Guillotine, as they were styled, hideous wretches who sat with knitting needles in hand, beneath, whilst on the scaffold above the instrument of death and its bloody work surely and swiltly, were not such libels upon their sex, as as this Yankee woman, or rather she devil; cruel as they were the former would not have been capable of the cold-blooded cruelty of this worthy country woman of Butler and Jim Lane .-The Times ' correspondent truly observes :-

"It is by these shocking, incredible outrages against good taste, no less than good feelings, that the Yankees have laid for themselves so large a treasure of hatred amongst the Southerners, who believe themselves, and who are in my opinion so much more humane and gentle."- Times' Special Corres-

It is by those outrages on humanity of which, since the commencement of the war, the Yankee Generals - with the exception of M. Ciellan, Meade, and a few others-have been everywhere guilty, that the sympathies of all brave and honest hearts have been so strongly elicited for the Southerners.

PROTESTANTISM SPREADING IN NAPLES .-The pious Archbishop of Naples, now in exile by orders of an alien tyrant, in a late Pastoral which deeply agitated the editor of the London Times, warned his flock against the dangers to which their faith and morals were exposed by the encroachments of Protestantism. These cautions were not uncalled for; the boasts of the Liberal and anti-Catholic press, as to the spread of Protesting principles in all parts of the Italian Peninsula, are not destitute of foundation. In the City of Naples, especially, is Protestantism progressing; and as a cheering symptom of the overthrow of the old Romish superstition, and of the rapid strides which the "purer faith" is making amongst the Neapolitans, we may cite a fact mentioned by the Weekly Register, the bare announcement of which should carry joy to the bosoms of the Saints, and inspire the canticles of Exeter Hall :-

" At Nuples itself things have been done by public authority which are in a great measure defended from Catholic criticism by being too foul and revolting to be described in detail by a Catholic pen. We can only allude to the horrors which have been brought to our knowledge on undoubted authority. We have heard, for instance, the details of a play, publicly ex-hibited in the theatre at Naples, which was from first to last a foul and filthy lampoon upon the Person of Our Ever Biessed and Divine Redeemer. It was called 'The Carpenter of Nazareth,' and (we shudder as we write it) He Himself, our Creator, and our Redeemer, was brought on the stage in the foulest and most loathsome manner. The details are too bed for us to repeat. This is the kind of Reformation' which the adherents of Victor Emmanucl are laboring to introduce in Naples."- Weekly Register, 12th uit.

This is certainly carrying out Protesting principles very far indeed. We did annk that Protestantism had culminated, or attained its greatest posicio elevation, when a naked prostitute was worshipped on the high altar of Notre Dame in lieu of the Lord of Hosts. But these Neapolitan "Reformers" have gone beyond the Protestants of '93 in audacity and impiety. An obscene travesty of the mystery of the Incarcation, and a burlesque representation of Our Redeemer upon the boards of the theatre shew that these Italian Liberals, that these Protestants, according to the gospel of Gavazzi, are making clean work of it, and are rooting out the old superstition most thoroughly. Well does the Weekly Register add - " that this peculiar development of Protestantism is the only form in cannot be deceived by the shams of Protestant- which we have any fear from it in Italy, or in-And very significant totals they are. Eng- he did; and the Judge gave verdict accordingly ism-but young birds may; and of these latter | deed in any other Catholic country." In this there is, thanks to the war, and the impetuosity in form, it is true that portions of the French, the the fight of Irish Catholic fathers, a plentiful Italian, the Portuguese, and the Spanish popu-Mr. Patrick McMahon has kindly con- supply on hand. Of these, the members of lations have embraced the Holy Protesting recognise therein the legitimate issue of Protest- of Popery and Romish darkness, where the Bible sented to act as our agent for the Township of the New York Protestant Convention are now Faith-(Borrow, in the preface to his bookendeavorin to get hold; in the confident expecta- is The Bible in Spain"-for instance, mentions

with glee his having heard some of his converts | cd assembly, we will not say, that there are not invoking curses upon the head of the Blessed Virgin Mother of God); but only in this form can the Protestant or anti-Catholic Faith ever be accepted by any of the Catholic countries either of Europe or of America.

Now that men's minds have cooled down, and the excitement of political contention as far as Representation by Population at least is concerned, has subsided, it were well to consider calmly and quietly the great principle involved in that great issue. To have spoken words of reason and moderation to the contending parties during the heat of party strife, would have been but a waste of words, and a desecration of sound logic. But now that the question is, as it were, by inutual consent held in abeyance, it were well to offer such calm words as may serve to place the subject in its true light. That one half of the country is as ignorant of the true principle involved in this question, as was the Hon. Member for London of our Canadian constitution, until he was enlightened bimself on that very simple subject, is very certain; perhaps even the very demagogues themselves who rave so frantically about it, were they questioned on the subject, would be found to have formed no very definite ideas thereon. As long as it may serve to extend Upper Canadian domination, Representation by Population, pure and simple, will, to Upper Canadian demagogues, appear all very right and proper, but unless they be the narrow minded bigots we are unwilling to believe them, let them take council betimes within themselves, since there are principles involved herein, which may be found subversive of all constitutional government. Representation by Population in its simple and manifest sense, implies neither more nor less, than a representation of noses-50 many noses, so many votes-so many votes so much representation. And as long as the brute multitude, that is, the mere force of numbers, is held to be the governing power, so long will Representation by Population be the natural deduction. But is this the true object of Representation? And is not population, as the exponent of representation, absolutely antagonistic of true repre-

True liberty, as we take it, exists, and exists there only, where each legitimate interest has its due share in the representation of the state. Now different interest may centre in one individual: and more interests may centre in one individual Church, the army, the navy, the legal profession, the landed proprietary, the mercantile interest and the trades are some only of the various interests that constitute a State, each at the same time requiring its due representation at the coundual vote, are these different interests to be duly represented?

And that this is the true idea of representation. we think no one will deny. For what is it in mon, that is worthy of representation? It cannot he his unity, - his more existence ?- for this would be to reduce the civilized to the level of the uncivilized :- to place the learned scholar, or the enlightened statesman upon a par with the uncultivated savage ;--- to grant the same power and influence in the State to the drunken and debauched beggar, who is too lazy to earn a decent livelihood, as to the merchant, whose ships sail in every sea, gathering the produce of the four quarters of the earth to enrich the commonwealth, which has beheld his efforts for its happiness. To maintain this were to maintain that nations are but an aggregate of dummies, and that they are to be estimated not by their arts and manufactures-not by their prowess by sea and land -but by the brute number of their subjects.

The question then reduces itself to this. Does true representation consut in a representation of numbers !- or in the representation of ; enterests? Our Clear Grit demagogues, to serve a purpose, maintain the former. We, who have no purpose to serve but troth's, maintain the lat

SACERDOS.

A VISIT TO QUEBEC .- A visit to our Canavery amiable state of mind. He will doubtless, with a vulgar prejudice, have expected to find therein a calm and dignified assembly gathered upon the important interests of a great nation,intent only upon elaborating the most unfailing schemes for developing its resources,-an assembly, in fine, gifted with intelligence to know and feel the dread responsibility placed in its hands by the people, and endowed with a conscience to urge it not to abuse the trust reposed to be; and what our Canadian Legislative Assembly as certainly is not.

And first as to its being a calm and dignifi- "that the Society was Irish and Cutholic."

therein men whose every thought, whose very pulse of their moral life is every way worthy of del. gentlemen. But these are alas! the exceptions. Amongst the Lower Canadian members of French extraction the blood of the old "noblesse" may as a rule be plainly traced; they however have their exceptions also. But amongst our Upper Canadian members the rule is in favor of the rude, uncivilised, unlettered, overbearing upstart, and against the polished and dignified bearing of the true gentleman. To see the house in its moments of excitement, is to bethe bear garden. To listen to its accents in its calmer moods is to hear the Queen's Equilies have sprung up in their mids. The Catholics most affecting leave-takings seemed to afford very little consolation, if one might judge by the numerous sobs and red area. distorted in its simplest grammatical construct cannot do less than evince a corresponding apprecition, and mutilated by provincial and un-analogous pronunciations. And all this not from men, whom circumstances of conquest oblige to address the House in an acquired language, but by men who are, or ought to be, speaking their mother tongue, and who, one would think, would instruct themselves in the first rudiments of a polite education, before they dared to take their place at the august council-board of a great nation. We ridicule the poor Irish emigrant whom misfortune has east upon our shores, because he distorts the language of, to him, an accursed race; whilst in the Council halls of our Legislature, language is used, that would be acceptable only in Billingsgate or Fetter Lane. In England, the pulpit, the bar, and the Senate are held to be the hearths of the English language. Were this rule adopted for Canada, our Canadian language, as spoken in our Senate, would be discovered to be a conglomerate into which every shade of mispronunciation from broad Scotch to Yankee drawi would largely enter, whilst its grammatical construction would be found amenable only to the most approved rules issue was which of the parties had committed perof slang-(American and English). In saying this we speak, remember, of our Senators as a the contrary if Mr. Freeland's evidence was true, body. That there are in our Council Chambers men of education and refinement-gentlemen in every true acceptation of the word, we admit; but amongst that great mass ("rudis inclinestague moles") which constitutes our Low-er House, the refined portion is lamentably small. And should any one fondly suppose for a mo-

ment that this dignified assembly is gathered together for the purpose of deliberating upon the important interests of the nation, most lamentably is he deceived ;-a delusion which a few nights only in the Speaker's gallery would quickthan in another. How then can individualism be ly serve to dispel. To see Legislation hobbling held to be the measure of representation? The along night after night with a most unstatesmanlike halt-to see obstacles thrown in its uncertain way at every step, rendering its already unsteady gait more dubious still, would certainly shake the faith of the most ardent constitutionalist, and make him sigh for another Cromwell a sort of gold mining all the world over. Some men cd board of the commonwealth. But many of to clear the bouse of such a bauble. Nor do go up and find nothing; others make their \$50 per these various interests may centre in one man at the obstacles emanate from one party only .the same moment, and more may centre in one However just and efficient and imperative a on the industry and perseverance of the miners. A mean than in another. How then, by an individual vote, are these different interests to be duly persistence it may be advocated—it is sufficient to be understand to the interest of the largest weighing just the ounces, and beand in this way, only, national character can be for it to have emanated from one side of the House to ensure its opposal by the other. Do the Opposition propose a measure, it is carned at by the supporters of the Ministry, and shall we say it, by the Ministry itself ;-do the Ministers or their supporters propose a measure, it is equally certain to be opposed by "Her Majesty's Opposition." And this in face of the fact, that every idle word uttered in that Assembly entails upon an aiready overburdened country a penalty estimated by hundreds of dollars. There is a limit to the endurance of nations as of individuals—but surely the long suffering of Canada will have degenerated into pusillanimity, if it rid itself not soon of so senseless, so expensive a nuisance as these obstruc-

VIATOR.

We read in our American exchanges, a story which though a trifle in itself, is valuable, as showing the estimation in which Catholics genthe Northern States.

having organised a charitable Pic-Nic, their Committee waited on Mr. Merritt, the superintendent of the Boston and Maine Radroad, to has opened in our Western cities with great briskmake arrangements, and to engage cars for the ness, and there seems to be no doubt among meproposed excursion. The result of the visit is month will be larger than for some years back. The dian Legislature is little calculated to leave the thus described in a letter over the signature of crop is generally good. In the near townships it is admirer of representative government in any D. O'Sullivan, Cor. Secretary, Hamilton Insti-

"A committee appointed by the members of the Hamilton Institute, of Charlestown, to get a pic-nic | tain falling off in the production year by year. The waited on Mr. Merritt, the Superintendent of the together for the sole purpose of deliberating Boston and Maine railroad, to engage cars for the excursion. After stating the object of the visit, and naming the Institute, that gentleman gave, with all the pomp of official emphasis, the very laconic reply of 'No, sir,' and turning on his heel left the committee not only perplexed as to the causes which irfluenced him in giving so abrupt a refusal, but dissatisfied with the manner in which they were received or rather dismissed, that official standing off without further explanation than that contained in his emphatic but inexplicable ' No, sir.' The commitin it. This is what a legislature certainly ought to, however, determined to know the cause, called again at the Superintendent's office, and were then ar i there informed by the gentleman who transacted business for Mr. Merrit, in the capacity of clerk,

Mr. John O'Sullivan has kindly consented to act as our agent for the Township of Aspho-

Remittances in our next.

The solemnity of laying the corner stone of the splendid new Church, in course of erection at Guelph will take place on the first Sunday of October, 4th proximo. His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, assisted by several clergymen, will perform the ceremony of blessing the corner stone. The very Rev. Vicar General Walsh, of St. Mary's, Toronto, will preach the sermon of the day. The great and successful efforts which the zealous Fathers at Guelph are making to promote the interests of religion and the spiritual welfare of the people confided to their miration and surprise of all who visit them. They which left a little before 2 o'clock having the band ation of the blessings they enjoy. The opportunity will be alforded them, the occasion above referred to of testifying by their presence and their numbers the estimate they set upon the constant exertions and arducus labors encountered by their good pastors in their regard. No doubt an immense concourse will be present to assist at the interesting ceremony .-Toronto Freeman.

Mr. George Brown, of the Toronto Globe, has been

figuring disgracefully before the Court of Queen's of Scotland, holding a judgment on a mortgage for \$10,364. At the close of 1860, Mr. Brown made an arrangement with Mr. Freeland, of Toronto, Mr. Crum's agent, that execution should be forborne, on condition of the debtor paying interest at the rate of 121 per cent, until the principal was discharged. This arrangement was carried out. Mr. Brown paying the interest at this rate, receiving periodically statements from the agent of the amount due with the interest so stated, which amounts he discharged without cavil, until April, 1863, when a writ was signed to collect the amount due. Then the defendant for the first time, set up a plea that he had never agreed to pay 121 per cent interest, and claiming that the excess over 6 per cent should be applied to the reduction of the principal sum, and he supported this plea by an affidavit in which he fully contradicted the testimony of Mr. Crum's agent, and the partner of that agent, who corroborated it. The case came before Mr. Justice Adam Wilson, certainly not an unfavorable judge for Mr. Brown, having been one of his political allies and followers. The actual if Mr. Brown's affidavit contained the truth, that of the plaintiff's agent was manifestly false; on Mr. Brown's defense was an unquestionable fraud, supported by deliberate perjury. The judgment was delivered on Thursday last, for the plaintiff. The judge reviewed the case at considerable length, with the general conclusion that the fact that there had been an express agreement to pay the amount of interest claimed was proved; not only by Mr. Freeland and his partner, and by the several accounts rendered by them to the Defendant at various times. showing the progress of the reduction of the debt, and accepted by him; but by repeated acts of the Defendant himself, in recognizing verbally and in writing the correctness of these statements, in payment at various times the exect sum of interest claimed at the rate of 121 per cent. Whereapon he adjudged the great Reformer to pay the amount demanded by him, interest and costs. Had the judge been other than a Clear Grit, the Globe would have denounced the decision as a Corruptionist personntion: as it is, Mr. Justice Wilson has but a brand on Mr. Brown which it will be hard for him to rub out. - Commercial Advertiser,

Gold-Mining in Canada, Quebec, Sept. 16. - Year by year an attempt is made to bring into notice the gold field on the Chaudiere River near Quebec, and year by year, as the nuggets found increase in size, the attempt more nearly attains success. At length diem -: good deal of the difference depending on the character of the claims taken up; more, perhaps fine lot of nuggets weighing about nine pounds, were pieces of gold in it, are also shown; but no machinery for crushing has yet been sent up to the spots where the quartz occurs. The drift gold of the Chandiere differs in appearance from that of Australia er California. There is none of what is often called dust gold ' here, but it is replaced by small pieces resembling shot of various sizes pressed and crushed out of shape. The larger pieces have the same battered appearanc, which, it strikes me, is possibly due to the action of ice The gold is yellow rather than red, and very pure. I suppose \$50,000 worth have been got out this season. Within the past fortnight a company have built sluices and 'dals' on the Gilbert River, a tributary of the Chaudiere, and we may therefore soon look for better results that have hitherto been obtained without appliances of this kind. Their success will probably determine whether there is or is not to be another gold excitement on a grand scale. My belief is that there is plenty of the precious metal, and in great nuggets, too, and that, ere long, lower Canada will take a high rank as a goldproducing country. I say Lower Canada, but there is little doubt that the nuriferous formation extends into portions of the Eastern States, though whether it is everywhere as it is here I could not venture to say .- Cor. of N. Y. Times

Rowing Fear.-A party of young gentlemen left Quebec last week to visit the Mourrent Exhibition, taking with them their pleasure boat. After spending a few days witnessing the sights, they started for home on Thursday evening, rowing the whole erally, and Irish Catholics especially, are held in Peter, where they hoisted sail. They carried their own provisions, and relieved each other at the oars, dependent. The party arrived here on Sunday evening, sailing a The Catholics of Charleston, Massachussetts, distance of 180 miles in seventy hours. We are not aware that this feat has ever before been accomplished. - Quebec Daily News.

THE HARVEST AND BUSINESS .-- The Fall business cantile men that the trade of the coming twelvespecially abundant; in the front not so large. After reading and hearing many reports of the returns in the townships near the lake, it is impossible for us to help coming to the conclusion that in the old settlements of Upper Canada there is a gradual but cerpresent season has been an excellent one for the growth of grain. Rain has been pleniful, but yet not too much so. Sowing, and sprouting, nd ripening had all favourable weather; the straw was very tall, and everything betokened a plantiful yield; yet when the farmer came to thrash out he found six, eight, and ten bushels to the acre where he expected lifteen twenty, and twenty five. It was not rust, it was not midge, it was not winter killing; the simple fact seemed to be that under the most favourable circumstances, did the ears not fill, and the yield was short. There is out one way of accounting for this. It may be summed up in a single word -- exhaustion. You cannot continue to draw from the natural soil the materials which go to make wheat for an indefinite period of time. Not the richest praire in America supplies sufficient pubulum for 20 years of growth .-

DEPARTURE OF THE 16TH - This fine Regiment has long been favorably known among us, not only for the soldierly efficiency and discipline of the men, but also for their general excellent conduct during their stay in Montreal, and the scene which took place at embarkation for Toronto yesterday morning, was only what might have been expected, and is a convicting proof that the British soldier has only to respect himself and the cloth he wears to insure the respect and friendship of his brother citizens. The regiments marched down to the wharf in two wings, preceded by the drums and fifes of the Grenadier and Fusilier Guards, and the band of the 60th Rifles. The wharf and the immediate vicinity of the canal basin was crowded with spectators, among whom were numerous friends and acquaintances of the men. the scene being one of the most animated description. The girl I left behind me' was by no mean a fiction of the band, but a very real personage to whom the on board, which performed on the upper deck. As the boat slowly steamed away, long and reiterated cheers were given by the soldiers and as heartily returned by their friends on shore. In about ? of an bour the remainder of the regiment embarked in the "Banshee" with the life and drum band, which, while waiting in the vicinity of the locks, played 'Auld Lang Syne" and other appropriate airs, and previous to the vessel's entering the canal, a like ordeal of cheers and farewells, had to be gone through as that which attended the "Champion." We have Bench at Toronto. It appears that among the le-little doubt that the 16th will make as good an imgion of the great Onontio's creditors was a Mr. Crum, | pression in their new quarters, as they left behind them in their old ones. - Transcript, 24th inst.

The London Times of the 12th, contains the following particulars respecting the despatch of reinforcements to Canada :-- . The 'Adventure,' iron bailt screw troop ship, Commander Thomas E Lethbridge resterday embarked at Portsmouth, under the superintendence of Major Gen. Lord Paulet, C B, and Col. E. Somerset, O. B., Deputy-Assist. Quartermast-Gen., for Canada, the following detachments serving in Canada; Royal Artillery, Captain De Moleyns, Lieutenant Alleyne, 72 men, 3 women and 3 children Royal Engineers, I man. 3rd battalion Military Train, 10 men and 2 women. 1st battalion Grena dier Guards, Captain Clinton, 61 men and 2 women. Cold-stream Guards. Captain Seymour and I man Scots Fusilier Guards, Captain Peel and Lieutenant Gaszoigne 16th Foot, Captain Castl, 2 women and one child. Is attalion 17th Foot, Captain Utterson and 2 women. 30th regiment, Lieutenants Smyth, Edea, and Green; Enrigh Thom and 20 men. 62nd regiment, I man, I woman and I child. 1st batt Rifle Brigade, Major Warren, 15 men and 1 woman. Army Hospital Corps, 3 women and 1 child. Lete Royal Actillery, I man, I woman and 4 children Canadian Ritles, Mesdames Reynolds, Reitly, Mills and child. Royal Artiflery, Mysdames Cosiin, O'-Brien, and 3 children. 1st battation Rifle Brigade, Mrs Sarith, school-mistreas. Army Hospital Corps Messiames Arnold, Baglan, Tanner and child."

A Sardinian sloop of war which was expected at Gaspe for some time pass, has arrived within the last few days. She proves to be the 'St. Jean,' of the King of Sardinia's navy, and is commanded by Count Emilia Fan de Bruno. She carries 24 guns and has a crew of 250 men. The Commander, de Bruno, is charged with an important musion by his Government, that of reporting on the resources of Canada, and more particularly on its fisheries. Large quantities of dr. codfish are annually exported from Gaspe to the principal parts in Italy, and the favorable return, we feel suga the officer will make on the fertility of the Canadian fisheries, will contribute in no small degree to the development of the commercial intercourses already commenced between these two countries.

NATIONAL CHARACTER. - A corrupt Government is he creation of a people as well as an honest one If the people who elect the Parliament be corrupt the elected body will resemble them, and the people who are corrupt deserve to fall; but there is a consideration of much greater importance to the people of Canada than forms of Government, uxmely; their national character, credit, repute, honor, - without these characteristics a nation cannot exist. The spirit of responsible government emanates from the people; and whenever the electors of this Province become determined to aim at good and great principles, (whatever be its forms) the government will and in this way, only, national character can be ing valued at \$200. Specimens of quartz, with fine made. Now let us enquire what national character is. Is it not reputation? - good repute, which is the portion of every tane who would live with the refined and intelligent part of mankind? Reputation, therefore, to either an individual or a nation, is more desirable than gold. Causela, then, now does it fare in the article of reputation? Budly—we fear—badly If her statesmen are supposed to be relected from her very best material, what opinion are people at a distance to form of the masses when part: organs daily accuse their best men of crimes, which, if true, would disgrave any third or vagabond outside a penitentinty? Frand, correption, and falsehood, blazoned daily to the world through the press, has almost formed the reputation of Gaussia abroad; and were it not for her strong hold upon the skirts of Great Britain at this moment, there is not an acre of hand in the Upper Province would realize ten cents from any capitalist ontside. This is the consequence of the factics of those counting intrigueus - those officeseeking agitators - who have fooled the people with cries of corruption and fraud which had no foundation in fact; and wearied the country with endless ebullitions of their own ignorant conceit; and now, when office is obtained, (the object for which the drama was invested) the scenery is suddenly flung aside and the lonest yeometry of the country are laughed at for their creditity. It has been a solemn farce—the cry of (Wolf! wolf! when there was no wolf; it has branted the perceptions of the deleted portion of the people, and now that the waif has really come, and they see him, they won't believe their own eyes, sithough as manifest to the world beyond them as the sun at mon-day .- Duneille In-

> EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE. - Lost we a the wife of Mr. Wm. Waitace, farmer, at Gorle, committed suieide by deliberatery setting fire to her dress and walking a mile the garden, when before assists non arrived, she was so shockingly burned that she died the same evening. - Grobe.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1863.

Flour - Pollards, \$2,00 to \$2,30; Mid-Hings, \$2.60 \$2,70; Fine, \$3,00 to \$3,20; Super., No. 2 \$3,65 to \$3,80; Superfine \$4.10 to \$4,40; Fancy \$4.30; Extra, \$4,45 to \$4.60 ; Superior Extra \$4,60 to \$4,70 ; Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,35.

Oatmeal per bri of 200 ibs, L C, \$5,25. No J C. Wheat-U Ganada Spring, 90c to 92c.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6,05, to \$6,7h; Inferior Pots, \$6,05 to \$6,7h; Pearls, in demand, at \$0,75 to \$6,89.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 11c o 13c; line to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 11c. Lard per 1b, fair demand at 7c to 7hc.

Tallow per lb, 8c to 8hc. Cut Meats per Ih, Smoked Hams, 10e to 11c;

Bacon, 5c to 6hc.

Pork - Quiet: New Mess, \$12,00 to \$12,50; Prime Mess, \$0,00 to \$00; Prime, \$11,00 to \$12,00.-MontMONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.)

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MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET-Sept. 20.

First Quality Cattle, \$5,00 to \$5,50; Second and Third, \$4,50 to \$3,50. Mitch Cows, ordinary, \$15, to \$20; extra,\$30 to 32.—Sheep, \$2,50 to \$3,00; hambs, \$2 to \$3,00. Hogs, \$4,50 to \$5,00, live-weight. Hides, \$5,50 to \$6 Pelts, 75c. to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c to \$4c. - Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS-Sept. 26.

Fall wheat 80c to 95c per bushel. Spring wheat, 75c to 83c per bush. Barley, 75c to 80c per bushel-Peas, 50c to 55c per bushel .- Globs.

Birth.

In this city, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. Wm.

Died.

At St. Nicholas, on the 29th ult., Daniel, son of Thomas O'Sallivan, aged 3 years and 10 months.

At Durham, C.E., on the 33th Aug., Sarah Ellen. daughter of Danis and Catherine Mooney, aged 16 years and 4 months.

You left this world young, Sarah; By sickness thou wert spent, You bore it with great patience, And then to Henven went.

You left your parents weeping, For the loss of their dear child; But God hath called you to him, For thou wast pure and mild.

You now look on your parents With joy and love from Heaven, Watching them to join you, In your life that God hath given. Your schoolmates they do weep for you,

When they miss you from your class, But happy when again they think, Thro' that path to Heaven thou've past. Oh say why should we weep

And in happiness you stand, You served God whilst on earth-You serve Him now in Heaven, And by your pions works,

For the loss of such a friend -

You left this world of sorrow,

Rternal life was given.

Earewell to thee, young Sarah, Thy sickness now is o'er; You live in peace and happiness. Where you ne'er shall suffer more.

By a Schoolmate,



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the Society's New Hall, TOUPIN'S BUILDINGS, Place D'Armes, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th

(By Order)

P. O'MEARA, Recording-Secretary.

Montreal, Oct. 1.

JUST PUBLISHED. IN PAMPRIST FORM, THE DOCTRINE OF

TRANSUBSTANTIATION

SUSTAINED:

An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' Strictures on Dr. Capill's Lecture on Transubstantiation. BY ARCHDEACON OKEEFFE,

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.

FOR SALE at Messrs, D. & J. SADLIER'S, and at THIS OFFICE. Price 74d. August 26, 1863.

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 most 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 Aunum (payable half-

yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep-

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

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Orang. and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FRANCE.

The French Government by no means sees the end of its' difficulties, and perhaps its anxieties with respect to the Mexican affair were never more serious than at the present moment. It denies, and I believe with truth, that it has received protest or remonstrance from the United States' Government with respect to its interference in Mexico, and to its attempt to establish there an empire with a European Prince at its head. . But, although nothing of this kind has as yet officially passed, there is reason for expecting that it will do so, perhaps at an early date, especially if the tide of success continues to set in favor of the Federals. The reasonable the declaration of the Journal de St. Petersburg shows conviction is entertained in high quarters here, and is shared by the Mexicans themselves, that there will be little security for the territory, or duration of the new empire, unless a broad har-rier can be interposed between it and the encroaching spirit of the North American federa- an ultimatum in reply to the unmeaning notes in tion. That barrier would be found in the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, which, having already a vast territory, far greater than it requires for its population, would readily enough recognize and guarantee the new Mexican State, especially if some indocement were offered to it by France. Elad the French been would be the case, to bring matters in Mexico to their present point several months ago, when the Confederate arms were in the ascendant and | (who has recently been on a mission to Paris) have the Confederate cause looked bright and impeful, been called to St. Petersburg, to co-operate in drawthe difficulty now existing would have been much ling up the project of the new constitution. diminished, and it is probable that the Emperor of the Southern ports, would then have recog- ers, carrying 534 gans; and 111 sailing vessels, tederates have got much worse, and that a more of the Black Sea fleet, numbering 42 war steamers; be of much use to them. The question, then, for the French Government has between giving them such assistance as would accessarily tavolve it in a war with the Northern Union, or allow-, which, as we have already mentioned, was recently regime. ing them to be overcome and so compromising the luture of the Mexican State, which it is now in the act of establishing, and which it may, indeed, almost be said to have created out of social and political chaos. The objections to any step leading to a war with the Botted States are great and evident. Among the chief of them may be set down the difficulty and enounous expense of carrying on a conflict at such a distance, the unparpularity in Feance of such a war, the cry that would be got up by the opposition equinst French soms being applied to the maintenance of slavery. This is the immediate evil; the other, although somewhat more remote and less positive, is evidently isoked upon here as one most argent to guardagatast. The Federal Government may as yet have taken no official step in the matter, but numerous private letters from America express the strong dissattancetion there felt with the proceedings of Finance in Mexico, and the conviction that the Government of Washington regions on not allowing the arrangements that have been made to remain long without very serious mative. The position the French Goveermment finds itself in is difficult and difficulty and moment the principal subject of its though a and

two other Powers .-- Timed the It is reported that Lower Comercial is to be redict-

that the Alabama has not exercised bullige a at eights. nor incurred the represelt of passey.

Confedenate Vessels at Nantes, — The Piuretime mysteries. There are now building in our yards two etcamers, the appearance of which excites the more curiosity as their owners and future destination are completely unknown. The smallest cigcannot be built in secret for our regatter in yords which are accessible to every eye, and a faction was sels of a large dimension cannot escape notice. The practised eye of our mutical near readily permayer. that those of which we speak are not in color for ordinary navigation. Everyone east for what they are intended, and as no one can asswer the question positively, the field remains open to conjustive. The fineness of their lines is entrance; they are almost flat, narrow, and with bows as shopp as the most flat, narrow, and same same about the position will blade of a ruzor. Their long in it 260% to the p will each have engines of 400 base parter, and are pieced for twenty-two greet. Their guaranteed speed will not be less than frontee knots on hour. The plan was furnished to the builder, who had only to follow it. The bull is an wood, but there is a quantity of from used, which will give their very great strength. What enouge considerable curiosny is the fact that they see to be delivered to hele owners at sea twenty leaguest off Balle Life. There are two similar very labell very in the yard of M. Arman at Bordeaux. The other was given by a house in this place for one abroad, but no one kn for whom, and the helidets are no wiser. There that Mr. Elliott, the successor of Sir James, is the ressels cannot be insended for carrying treight, as son of Lord Minto, a relation of Lord Russell, and the figuress of the build makes to mit on one-third of their tonnage. Augording to some persons they belong to a company which intend them for the China packet service; white others think that the preparations for armament are not consistent even with the conveyance of despatches, and therefore consider them built for warlike purposts. The most generally credited version is that they may, when affort, tike their piace among the Confederate fleet, of which the Samter was the placer. For our part, we give no opinion on the subject; we confine ourselves mere to reporting those of others. FRANCE AND AMERICA - The Paris Correspondent

of the Standard writes, Sept. 9: - The step taken by President Davis, in calling out an army of blacks, has produced a most favorable impression in France. The Presse describes it as "the greatest victory ever similar effect, and the dismay it has produced among give a word of pity to the inhabitants. So far from the Northern clique may be judged of by the intensiend of the struggle. This, however, is quite in The Northern idea of neutrality is, that the Federals revolution, and be sad, for such an English Ambasshall be able to procure arms, ammunition, and all sador as Sir James Hudson you will not meet again. tension of the privilege to the Confederates is a of Turin: breach of neutrality. They are fortunate, however,

in the fact of there being a Palmerston-Russell Ministry at the head of affairs in England whose pusillanimity prevents them from correcting these Yankee

notions on international law.

The papers say that Count de Montholon, formerly Consul-General at New York, will shortly proceed to Mexico as French Minister resident. The Mexican Minister in Paris will be, it is expected, Senor Hidalgo, who has been secretary to Mexican Lega-tions in Madrid and Paris, and who is one of the members of the deputation charged to offer the Mexican Crown to the Archduke Maximilian.

La France, touching upon the declaration of the Journal de St. Petersbourg, says: -

"If the party of resistance in St. Petersburg has definitively carried the day, it is to be lamented that Russia has not known how to seize the happy opportunity offered to escape the dangerous position created by her policy with regard to Poland."

The Siecle publishes an article upon the Polish question signed by the editor, M. Havin, stating that that Russia is not more accommodating at present than in July. The Siecle thinks it impossible that France, England, and Austria should tolearate the present position of affairs. They will be forced to which Rustia scoffs at their remonstrances, the other powers will be ready to go hand-in-hand with France for the deliverance of Polana.

The Memorial Diplomatique publishes the follow-

ing: -"We believe that all that can be stated with certainty respecting the intentions of Russia towards Poland is reduced to this. It is decided in principle that a constitution and provincial institutions will able, as last year it was sanguinely anticipated be given to every portion of Russia. This determination has been communicated to the great Powers. No definitive steps have as yet been taken. The Marquis Wielopolski and a person of high rank

THE NAVAL FORCE OF PRANCE. - The David force Napoleon, who, it is well known, new considers of France consists of 94 armour-clad serew vessels, that it was a mistake to recognize the blockade carrying 1,142 guns; 187 serew vessels, not armourd the Southern party mould then been appeared at the Southern party mould then been appeared by the southern party mould be southern the southern party mould be southern be southern the southern party mould be southern by the southern party mould be southern the southern be southern by the southern party mould be southern by the southern between the souther mized the Southern Confederacy. But matters carrying 2,480 guns; that is 478 ships, carrying have changed since then, and there is no con- 9,718 guns. The naval force of Russia consists of cealing the fact that the prospects of the Conrecognition, unaccompanied by the opening of the of the Armoor of the Caspian fleet, numbering 2 ports or some other material succour, would not steamers and 10 transports; of the White Sea ficet, be of much use to them. The question, then, numbering 5 steamers, and of the Lake Aral first, numbering 2 steamers; or 147 ships of war .- Ex. Hudson before events have so far hastened matters

lost on the coast of Catalonia, were six Sisters of Charity. When assistance came to the vessel they quat the vessel.' - Guardian.

France, observed of late years, has become serious enough to make the Government to suggest to the councils-general of departments the propriety of vot- the first boom of the Austrian cannon on the Po will ing a sum of money for their destruction, - Express. BELGIUM.

The correspondent of the Morning Post writes :-Since the recent source of the Catholic Congress at Malines, there has been manifested an immense amount of activity amongst the leading members of the two great parties that are striving for point al pre-eminence in Beigium. Those parties are what is called the Conservative or Cathotic party on the one hand, and the Liberal party on the other. The principle organ of the latter party, who are the 'ins,' is the Independance Belge that of the Conservative party, who are the 'outs,' is the Journal de Bruseiles and a fierce paper war has been raging for some You may depend that the Managia offsir is as this time in the columns of these two prints, as champions of their respective parties. The battle is waxunxieties. The affilirs of Polanel see, at least for hig botter and more exciting as the 10th of September present, completely laid soldly. With respect to be approaches, the day appointed for the election of the rumoured alliance between those a, Probain, and a representative for Tournal in the Chambers, in the France, you will have seen taid the Paris sent officeroon of M. Dupret who had relied. The candidates cirl parties of the 8th less, we last speak out about it in the field are M. Rogier, the Belgian Minister for e-tief, however, with it had been discussed as of Foreign Affice, and the chief of the Government on Foreign Affeirs, and the chief of the Government on triding foundation, by a'I's come and well-informed the one sale, and M Louis Demortler, brother to certain 'iname attempts' on the part of reason, Ultramontanist leader in the Chambers on the other twither instigated now encouraged by since of the This contest is the first great pointed fruits of the This contest is the first great political fruits of the recent Coincile Congress at Manaes, and it is preghant with the most serious consequence as regards the political future of Belgium. There is no doubt The Tribunal of Communication of Harderen has tried that the Catholic party have been acquiring conan insurance case involving the question: is the sinerable strength in Belgion within the last year or Alabama a printeer a privator. The excisent was two, both in the Common of Representatives and the municipal institutions of the country; whereas the Liberats have been gradually losing ground. The coming election at Tournal may then be looked we ha Loire publishes the Soil when under the heading upon as involving the continuance in office of a Li-of Mysterious S'upbuilting': - Names has its man-oral Ministry or the ascendancy once more of a terest is felt in the result.

ITALY.

PREDMONT. - Why are one revolutionists in such affaction at the departure of Sir James Hudson, who for thirteen yours has represented lingland at Turin? Why does the Marning Post call this departure a neional calamity - that is to say, a c-damity to revoluconary Italy? Why do huhans, by an ant which may more accurately be called unique than rare, gen a subscription in honor of an ambassador recalled by his own Government? Why does our representative at London humble himself and us so far es to entreat of Lord Russell that he would for pity beave Sir James Budson at Turin, as if his depar-

ture would be the origin of every evil to Italy? The diplomatic annals (Sine Books) which the O binet of St. James's presented to Parliament and the Notes which Sir J. Hadson wrote, fully answer these questions, and explain the reason of all this levy there are 1,500 refractory conscripts in the one sorrow. Whatever ambassador may come to Turia, whether viewed as English or as Protestant, he will by able to equal Sir James Hudson in affection towards the revolution, and in the good faith, loyalty, accerity, and cruth, forsooth, of the reports sent to his own Government. Our people truly teil us, son of Lord Minto, a relation of Lord Russell, and contributed towards the overthrow of the throne of the King of Naples, at whose court he represented

Enguand. In August, 1859, Sir James Hadson, writing to Lord John Russell, stated that if the Duchess of . Pagma returns to her territories, he had * reason to believe that there would be a reputition of the assassiharmons of 1854' When Umbria and the Marches were invided in the manner that all remember, Sir James Hadson wrote an apology for the invasion to the effect that the inhabitants desired it. The invasion took place, however, without any such approach to a justification, and Sir James, who had appiauded the intention, applauded the execution of the plan. When the people were shot down by hundieds, when the country was laid waste, when Naples and Sicily were stained with blood and placed won by the South. The France expresses itself to a in a state of siege, Sir James did not condescend to any such feeling was he that he wrote to his Goty of their efforts to represent it as portending the vernment, describing the happiness of the Italians, and stating that as for Rome, a French sentinel keeping with Northern views on other subjects, there mounted guard in a desert. Weep, friends of the implements of war in neutral states, but the ex. Nature having made him, broke the die.-L'Armonia,

The surrender of the five brigands taken from the

Turin, Sept 10 .- The Stampa of to-day publishes a lian Bishops, demanding a formal recentation from the Priests who profess principles contrary to those of the Roman Curia, under pain of heavy ecclesiastical panishment.

ROME. - The Italian journals, and especially those of the advanced party, are unanimous in their lament over the alliance between France and Austria, which is looked on as the sure precursor of a new settlement on a Federal basis of the Italian question at no distant period and a return to the provisions, at least in a modified form, of the treaty of Zurich without which understanding it is surnised by the party of action Austria would scarcely have accepted the crown of Mexico for the Archduke Maximilian. Another symptom of the anti-revolutionary tendencies of Germany is the exclusion of the corps diplomatique from the banquet-an exclusion which was caused by the refusal of several of the German princes to sit at the same table with the Italian Minister, whose government has less chance than ever of being recognised by the House of Hapsburg. An autograph letter of Franz Josef has been received by the Pope, stating that the Emperor hoped shortly to be empowered to render more efficient support than he had yet been able to afford to the rights of the Holy See; and a letter from a military friend in Venice, received to-day, confirms entirely the impression entertained by all circles in the Austrian dominions of Northern Italy, that in self-defence a stand, and a very vigorous one, will shortly be necessary on the Venetian frontier. The late demonstration at Ancona almost amounts to a cause belliand in ease the facts may not come before you in another place, I venture to record them. About ten days since Kossuth ordered a medal, struck by the revolutionary committee and commemorative of the rebellion in Hungary in 1848, to be distributed to the Hungarian legion in the !talian service now quartered at Ancona. This was done, and not only this, but the Piedmontese general of division assisted openly at the ceremony, and gave the 'Decores' the usual military honors. It would be a parallel fact if John Mitchel ordered a medal commemorative of Billingarry to be discribited to the pariners of his rebellion in Paris, and that Marshals Niel or Mac-Mahon assisted, and filed their divisions in salute before Irish heroes. Austria has as yet, taken no officlai notice; but that she is biding her time is the probable explanation, and in the army the exasperation is intense. A crisis is, without doubt, hurrying on; and the removal of Sir James Hudson may prohably be explained by the foreknowledge of its advent. It is less humiliating to withdraw Sir James that it would be a putent necessity, pledged as he is Among the passengers on board the steamer Sabel to the maintenance in its integrity of the present

The Italian papers consider it a complete defeat for the advanced party, and a confession that if the were requested to go into the first boat, but with an statu quo is to be maintained it can only be by a admirable spirit of abnegation and Christian charity complete modification of policy on the part of Piedthey refused, saying. First save the other woman, I mont. The army is now composed of such heterochildren, and every one else; we shall be the last to geneous elements that it is no longer the same force that conquered at Solfetino and Magenta. The in-VIPERS .- The large increase of these reptiles in | corporation of the Nonpoliton troops is an omnipre sent danger to the Government. In the south they will join the reaction or refuse to not. In the North be the signal for a desertion on masse, as several Neopolitian officers assured my friend before mentioned. The Lombard and Romagnot troops are, on the other hand, in the power, body and soul, of the secret societies; and the gallant old Savoyard corps a'elite officered by the Romana de Sieyes, the Berthron Sambuceis, Cathohe in faith and Royalist in tradition, are now transferred on masse to France.— The noblesse of Picciment hate the revolution, and keep aloof from public life, as may easily be seen by taking up a list of employee and Cabinet Ministers. Popoli, Minghetti, Buoncompagui, Torrensa, and Ricasoli-these are the names we have heard the most of in late public transactions, and the strength of Piedmoni has diminished in proportion to her anneuntions. The race of the North are a brave, intel-Figent, and active people; but out of their own circle they have no talent for organisation, and the most marrellous entigonism of testes, feelings, and habits to the Southern population - devoid of adaptability, the first quality necessary to a king-tom exreading itself to half-n-dezen other states its supe-

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The King of Naples. - A. etter from Rome has the following : - "It has been stated that King Francis II, yielding at length to sortain argent entracties, was on the point of leaving Rome. Hearn, on the contrary, that the King and Queen are having repairs made in the Farmers Par lace, which circumstance indicates a projent of stay there. Apartments are also being prepared for the Queen-Downger, who is to return here with the two youngest of the four sons she took with her to the chatean of Weitburg. The two others have entered octal Ministry or the ascendance once more of a the Austrian army, one in the Francis-Joseph re-Outholic or Ultramoutine party. The greatest in giment of infantry, and the other in the artitlery. Saveral Neapolitan officers particularly of the navy, and some soldiers forming part of the suite of the Queen-Downger, are also desirous of joining the 50 Russians fell. Austrian service. Her Majesty is now on a visit to her daughter, the Archduchess Annunziato, wife of

the Archduke Charles-Louis." From Naples there is little variation in the chronicle. The troops were kept under arms the whole of the 15th to present a demonstration hostile to France, as happened last year, owing to which aregaution the day passed quietly. On the 8th an cocounter took place in the Terra di Savora, at Mignone, in which 8 reactionaries were killed. On the the 6th there were skirmishes with a favourable result for the Royalists, at Castel Grande, Basilicate. The band of Crecow, now numbered 200 men, well armed and mounted, is scouring the province of Bari. From Palermo we have six murders, three in broad daylight, and close to the town. Of the last province of Palermo, 300 at Monreale, 1,560 at Trapani, and 700 at Girgente. The mint of Naples is now suspended, and hundreds of workmen thereby deprived of b.o.d. This is all the harder as, according to the Monitore, the broade money now current is coined in Switzeriand for the Turin miot. The subscriptions for the survivors and wounded at. Pietraria are very general; and the amount of the contributions is a sufficient testimony of the universal feeling entertained on the matter. On the 4th of this month the trial for the reaction of San Giovanni, in Rotunda, came to the usual satisfactory close. The jury asked 1008 questions (an item always recorded in reports of Italian courts of justice) (?), and the accused were condemned, four to the galleys for life, two to 10 years, three to 15, and one to 10, besides minor sentences for the rest. I record this for Lord Russelt's perusal, lest he should be naenay on the score of a relaxation of severities. He will also be happy to hear that the new law is in force, and that suspected persons are to be consigned to a forced residence, under surveillance at the pleasure of the police, utterly irrespective of their condition, profession, or sources of livelihood; that if they escape, their goods (if they have any) are confiscated; and that any person supposed to hurbour, maintain or counive at the reaction, is liable to confiscation. Any one refusing to denounce a brigand, harbouring or feeding him, is hable to death, the gatleys for life, or for 10, 15, or 25 years; and, save with extenuating circumstances, the maximum is to be inflicted. Now, I ask any rational being if this is liberty? any man of ordinary humanity or Christian principles if this or is not a negation of God?

good Samaritan himself would have been arrested as

Aunis steamer has been granted. It is believed that the Levite had chosen to say the wounded man was the Italian Government will comply with the wish a brigand, for a simple denunciation is sufficient of France that no execution should take place. for the application of the code, and that by a drumhead court martial. The old idea or deportation en letter from the Roman Penitentiary Court to the Ita- masse is now revived, and several of the Piedmontese organs assert that the Government is in treaty with one of the 5th Article of the law touching forced residences at the choice of the police; and the Cavaliere Felice Cordon bas already been despatched to Sardinia and the Meditterranean Islands where a part of the population of the Two Sicilies will be exiled to. The complicity of the people is clearly evidenced by the frequent evasions from prison, and the daily dissolution of the National Guard. At Sun Marco, in Lamis, the other day, the corporal on guard at the prison liberated two detenues armed with muskets, and fled with them to the bands. In the Stampa, a decree of the 11th publishes the names and offences of the diesolved corps, that of Arcidosso, Niostro, and Bivone, for want of zeal; of Guardia, Lombardi, and Mentazzoli, for want of discipline and mertness; of San Marco, for point-blank refusal to act against the Royalists; of Galatone and Sessa, for the same cause .-- Cor. of Morning Heraid.

As for the English Whig Government to bully the weak and to trackle to the strong is, and has been, their invariable rule. If an instance be wanted, let us contrast their treatment of King Fordinand of Naples and of President Lincoln. No one will dispute that the citizens of Palermo were as much subjects of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, as the citizens of Charleston are subjects of the United States of America. If, as President Lincoln maintains, the people of Charleston are rebels; so were the people of Palermo. But when the Generals of King Ferdinend spoke of bombarding Palermo, an immediate interposition took place on the part of the English Government. You shall not commit an act of cruelty so horrible, was the word. Well, now we hear that Generals of President Lincoln are not only bombarding the city of Charleston, but that they are hombarding it with shells filled with Greek fire? What was a barbarity in a King is only manly vigor in a President. - Tablet.

CARDINAL GIARIO SPORZA, ARCHBISHOP OF NAPLES The following letter has appeared in the Times :-Sir,-In a leading article to-day you describe Cardinal Rivrio Storza as " an ornamental Prelate," enjoying all the amenities of a luxurious courtly ex-

This is a mistake. Cardinal Riario Sforza is a man of saintly and mortified life. Though of princely birth, ne has always lived in severe self-denial, de

voted to the poor, the sick and the afflicted. I will only mention one trait of his character. When the cholera broke out in Naples he was absent on account of bad health. He immediately hastened to his people. He passed night and day in the hospitals and among the sick, at the risk of his lifedispensing with the most unbounded charity the consolations of religious and temporal relief. He expended all he had. He then sold everything of value that he possessed. When all was gone he bocrowed money on his personal credit, that he might relieve the poor. At the termination of the postilence he was left quite in panury. His heroic charmy carned for him the title of "the St. Charles Borrogaeo" of Naples. But this is only one instance of the benevolence of a man whose whole life has been constant devotion, charmy, and self-denial.

Your obedient servant, GEORGE BOWYER.

Radley Park, Sept. 4.

GERMANY. The Press of Vienna publishes an article on the Polish lasurrection, in which it says:-" Now that the narvest is over the movement is increasing in intensity, as was foretold. Until the present the national recruitment in the Kingdom of Polandhas not exceeded 2 per cent, producing from 8,000 to 9,000 men, who were scattered over the various battle-fields of the theatre of war. The proportion will now be raised to 8 or 10 per cent., which will give 40,600 men for the palatinate of Poland alone. This number, with the assistance from abroad and the emigration, will soon amount to 50,000 men. This augmentation in torce will involve increased effects to supply the national army with stores and ammunition. The insurrection will not, however, lose its character of a war of guerillas, as forts and ringazines of stores, the lumismental basis of all operations undertaken by a regular army, are want-I had to the Poles."

BERRIEN, Sept. 4 .- An aide de Camp of the Emperiore, in civilization, arts, iterature, and tradicious, our of Austria has arrived here with the protocol of and misunderstanding all arguments save one—the deliberations of the Congress, signed by the brute force.

Princes, and an invitation to the King of Prussia to favor it with his approval. The Opinion Nationale states that the King of Prussia, on receiving the denda-Casap, is reported to have stated that he ime nothing to a ld to what he said to the Emperor. on the subject of the Frankfort Congress.

POLAND.

Bushin, Sept. 10 .- A private letter received here from Warsaw, dated the 9th inst., states that on the following day all communications with the city would be out off, and the strictest state of siege es tablished for 10 days.

Chacow, Sept 10 .- An encounter resulting in faver of the insurgents took place at Rokiciay on the Warsaw and Cracow line of rallway, on the 4th mat

belewel, after his victory on the 3rd, pushed forward in the direction of Tourebin.

LEMBERG, Sept. 10.-The report gains strength that the insurgent leader Lelewel has suffered a decisivo defeat.

Lelewel himself is said to be killed or wounded. Grekowicz has undertaken the command of his

Wansaw, Sept. 6 .- The last words of the Groud Duke Constantine upon quitting this capital were :-The Ozar wishes well to Poland, and regrets the nessates adopted by General Mouraviell, but re-

cognises their necessity? The Grand Duke expressed a hope that he should

and the country tranquillised upon his return. Lamagea, Sept. 1 -- Great preparations for a winter compargn are being made by the Poles, not only in Colend and the neighboring province, but also in foreign countries, where emissaries and agents are very notively engaged in strengthening the insurrection, by collecting money, parchasing arms and aummenition of war, and, above all, by procuring large stores of winter clothing, which is to be as uniform as possible. In Beigium, Switzerland, and France they are busily employed in the manufacture of military equipments, while all able-bodied men, between 18 and 40, are carolled for future service. It is natural to suppose that all these preparations entail a vast expenditure, to meet which, voluntary contributions being found inadequate the system of taxation is resorted to and strictly carried out by the National Government. Taxes are even imposed upon ail Foles residing abroad, who are called upon to pay the so-called absentee contribution. whose yearly income amounts to 800,000 Polish guidens pay 8 per cent. towards the support of the insurrection; those with 400,000 pay 6 per cent., while those who have but 5,000 gull en a year pay but one per cent. By such menus the Polish National Coverament have succeeded in securing from direct and indirect sources an income a large portion has already found its way into the national exchequer, sundry Russian treasuries having contributed no inconsiderable sum. On the other hand, the expenditure up to the present time has been very large, the insurrection having absorbed 20 millions of roubles at the end of June.

NEAR CRACOW, Aug. 31 .- The facts of the Polish insurrection as seen from Galicia have recently been so much of the same character that a formula might a reactionary under such a regime if the Priest and | kingdom, fight a first battle, with or without success, | & Son.

and in either case get overpowered later or sooner by superior numbers. The Galician frontier is so guarded by a double line of troops that for a small force to cross it and penetrate into the interior, unobserved, is impossible. The task of crossing is equally difficult for a comparatively large force which cannot be large enough to hold its ground for any length of time against the bost of Russians who are sure to be poured on it from all sides as soon as its position becomes known. Nevertheless, detachments do pass the border from time to time, and take their chance-which unhappily, is less a chance than a certainty of being driven back or destroyed. If the detachment is strong, the first line of Russians usually falls back and only accepts battle when the second line is near enough to act as a support. Or else, if the attack is sharp and sudden, messengers are sent to the second line, who are then driven forward in peasants' carts kept always in readiness. When the attacking force of Poles is known to be weak it is sometimes alowed to pass the first line. Its fate is then terrible. It is enclosed between the two lines and in this manner several small and gallant companies have been cut to pieces.

Commenced that the second of the property of the standing second

In the interior of the kingdem the Poles are in a better position. In many districts they are established in great force, and if the Galician expeditions do no other good they, at least, keep an immense number of troops occupied on the frontier, and thus facilitate the operations of the bands formed in the heart of the country .- Cor. Times.

The Correspondence Generale publishes a letter from the Russian General Boggawout to one of his friends at Nice, in which the following passage occurs : -

"The Poles, without distinction of condition or class, are all animated with the most implacable batred of the Russians The insurgents are with difficulty overtaken, with the exception of some of the larger detachments. The Russians in the interior of the country and for from railways are in want of provisions, as the inhabitants of the villages destroy everything on their approach and join the nearest detachment of insurgents. The pillage and excesses committed by the soldiers must therefore surprise no one.

A reply has been published in Warsny to the appeal of the Russian people to the Poles to abundon their resistance to the Char's government, and unite with the Russians to form one grand Slavonic empire. in the opening paragraph of this reply, the Poles say :-

For full seven mouths a morderous contest has raged in our country between two nations; the one eager to oppress and to coslave, the other figating in self-defence You have drawn numerous armies from the remotest corners of the empire of your Caur to vanquish our few but beroic defenders, but you have not succeeded in bresking our courage, our devotion, our endurance. Upon the contrary, you have been able to convince yourselves that, in spite of the inhuman oppressions you have perpetrated against us, you can never hope to succeed in extinguishing our national spirit.

'The only way,' they say, 'to blot out the dienstrons consequences of the partition of Poland is, not that we should fraternise with you, but that you should depart from our country - that, unwisterbed he you, we may enjoy the treedom we desire, and which we heartliv wish to you also. Not until then will a lineral ruler succeed in colling forth rubles ideas among you; and freed from the incubus of an unfortunate thirst for conquest, he will find himself able to raise your lotellingence, your civilization, and rour prosperity.

The evits of Russian rule in Poland are here again

enumerated, and the roply combindes :-Yes, we strive after fame and fleedom, but car fame is the liberty, not the subjection of others. Yes, unfortunate Moscow brothers, we subtait ourselves to the will of Providence. Do you, too, how to the same degree. Do you know it? It says, . Victory to freedom over slavery, to enlightenment over darkness, to the freedom and independence of every nution.' In the name of this decree Furipe has waged for the past century determined battle against the Satanic powers of oppression and clavery, and, if she did to: get herself for a moment when she allowed the partition of Potend, if even now in 1863 she may not be willing to upraise her voice for us in our struggie against the Czer, the Czerdom will yet be Snady compelled to the recognition of our incitenable rights, and the lot of entire Europe will be im-

'Not unto us, then, but to your Czar, call loudly. Bow to the unaffereble course of history. Of one thing let him be assured: only he can obtain ; eace who is witness to be we others numelessed; and only permit us to erjoy our happiness undesturbed.

Long live Potend independent of Russia! Long live Russia when she has learned to be just! Long live the Starenic nations, each in icrown limits! and long live glorious Liberry ?"

RUSSIA.

Sr Paransuum, Sept. 9 .-- The Journal de St. Petershours of to-day denies the rumors published by the foreign press converting new arrangements relative to Polish and German affairs.

Speaking of the alleged radical reforms and new alliances, it says :-"The cooccusions drawn from these pretended

news are as false as their premises. In Poland the Emperor, whose sentiments on the Polish question have not changed, conside a his first duty to be the re establishment of solid and material order, founded on the ground subverted by anarchical passions. From a diplomatic point of view, the Government remains determined to fulfil its international obliguetions, and at the same time to maintain the rights of Russia within the cimits of treatise. As regards German elfaire Russia sympathezes with the union of the strength of Germany, based on the interests of all the Status of which that country is composed. Russia has no more reason to provide against the dangers which might result to her from Germany, than Germany has to put herself on her guard ag anst coming dangers from Russia

The rumors which are current have, therefore, no foundation, and evidence extreme indiscretion, it not malicious premeditation."

Argemus Word says: - I have already given two consins to the war, and I sound reday to sacrifiss my wife's brother rather's not see the rebetyn kinchi. And if wass cams to wass, Til shed every drop of my abel bound relations has got, to prosecout the war. I think succeed, and it may as well be the war as anyboay else.

SHARING OFF THE DRY BOXES. - Do you belong to the Snakers. We don't mean the Shaking Quakers, but the melancholy trib- who, with blue his and chattering teeth, do penance every day, or every other day, or every third day, as victims to that remorseless fiend Fever and Ague. If that's your case, poor shiverer, know that Hostetter's Butters will care you, though quinine and all the perilous drugs of the materia medica, that undermine the Constitution and shorten life, have been tried in vain. This glorious tonic will infuse new life into your emaciated frame, diffuse a healthful glow through your torpid system, and break up the chills with absolute cartainty, Your liver will resume its interrupted functions your appetite and strength return, your complexion recover its heatthy tint, and you will become in body and mind a new creature. As a preventive cure of all maladies proceeding from miasma, and as a general invigorant and regulator of the deliberated or disordered system, Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters are of unparalleled efficacy.

Agents for Montreal : Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & serve to describe them all. Expeditions go into the Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hurte H. R. Gray, and Picault NOTICE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Little think those ladies who avail the nselves of the empirical 'beautifiers' of the day that they are permatime of the Borgies to the present day it has been JORDAN & BENARD, well understood by the initiated, that the pure esnently destroying the health of the skin. From the sence of fresh and fragrant flowers is promotive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sanative nature are employed. In addition, therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle of all eruptions, &c, calculated to impair its smoothness,

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

IT IS ASTONISHING.

Still another grateful letter sent to Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal, Next to the Court

House. DEAR Sins, - For years I have suffered severely from liver complaint, constant pain in the side, no appetite, intense drowsiness and a sense of suffocation compiling me at times to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine under the advice of two of our best city physicians, without getting any relief. By their orders I spent the whole of last summer in the country, but without relief; last March I was advised by a friend who knew its virtues to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla but I had lost confidence in every thing and was fearful of getting worse, at last I did try it, its effect was most beneficial, my appetite returned, the heavy drowsiness left me and my digestion became vigorous and healthy. I used in all 12 bottles and am now as strong and well as any man could desire. You are at liberty to make my case known to the

> Yours very truly, J. H. KENNEDY. Grocer and dealer in wines and spirits, 156 St. Mary street

Montreal. September 24. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF CATHERINE WARD, daughter of THOMAS HANNON and BRIDGET WARD, of the Parish of Killdima, County of Limerick, who came to this country about eleven years ago, and remained in Quebec for some time. Any information will be thankfully received by ELLEN HANNON, 182 Diamond Harbor, Quebec.

MASSON COLLEGE.

THE Students of MASSON COLLEGE are requested to enter on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Their effects will be carried gratis from the Steambont to' the College. August 27.

LOST,

IN St. Paul Street, on the 16th instant, a Pocket Book containing \$22.00 in Silver, the property of a poor man. If the finder leaves it at Messis, FOULDS & HODGSON, 216 St. Paul Street, he will be likerally rewarded.

Montreal, September 24, 1863.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SO-G ETY will LEND MOREY, on Security of Real Estate in the City, in sums of \$200 and upwards.

For particulars, apply to M. H. GAULT, Sec. Treasurer. Office-45 St. François Xavier Street. August 27.

THE FRENCH & ENGLISH ACADEMY

MADEMOISELLE LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE

No. 12 Sanguinet Street,

WILL RECOMMENCE

ITS complete Course of Education on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.
Mc. H. E. CLARKE will continue to give Lessons,

in the Academy, in English in all its branches, and in History, Geography, Astronomy, The Use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Drawing, &c.; and will specially attend to the Writing and Arithmetic. Music will form an object of particular extention.

Aug. 20, 1663.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2 ST. CONSTANT STREET.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at NINE o'clock A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted, in this institution, on extremely moderate Charges.

Superior facilities are afforded for the learning of the French and English languages, as nearly all the

pupils speak both.

Parents desirous of placing their sons in the above Establishment, are requested to make early applica-For Terms and other particulars, apply at the

W. DORAN, Principal.

August 19.

School.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanner's Combination.

JAMES MORISON & CO.

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

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES bare taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition.

WANZER & COS MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW-LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking purposes.

JAMES MORISON & CO.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at MORISON'S.

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents,

JAMES MORISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street.

LUMBER

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

Corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sunguinel and Craig Streets,

AND

ON THE WHARF, IN REAR OF BONSECOURS CHURCH,

MONTREAL.

THE undersigned offer for sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS-3 in-1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and remmon. 2-in-1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS.

14-in PLANK-1st, 2nd, 3td quality. 1-in and 1-in 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.

JURDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street.



July 21, 1863.

The peculiar tains of infection which we call Schorula larks in constitutions multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, viriated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes in-

that fluid becomes inthe first compenent to sustain
the vital forces in their
vigorous action, and
leaves the system to
full into disorder and
decay. The serofulous
contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, fifth and fifthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth renewation;" indeed, it seems to be the red of Pilas who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the langs, Serofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suspurite and become ulcerous sores; in the storageh and bowels, deraugements which produre indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and entaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, via purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the feesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does com-bine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly length and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil or Chandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipeles, Rose or St. Authony's Fire. Salt Bheum, Scald Read, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Awellings, Bebility, Bropsy, Rouralgia, Dyspensia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Lilitic Infections, Eleceurial Discases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual course may be found in ATER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for granuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Screfule depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitu-tions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does shorten, the average duration of human ide. The vast importance of these considera-tions has led us to spend years in perfecting a yearsty which is adequate to its care. This we now offer to the public under the name of Ayric's Sansamartha, although it is com-posal of ingredients, some of which enceed the has an ingenical some of that executive power. By its aid you may prover yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foni compations that rot and fester in the where the country of the contract of disease, and vigorous heafth will follow. By its possible victor this country stimulates the vind innertions, and thus expels the distancers which led; within the system or burst out on my

We know the public have been deceived by more compounds of Susappella, the previous mode and did notaling that they will exist a few disciplination for the provential trials. The visites have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpression excellence ise the curve of the utilisting diseases it is in-related to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different rued due it on any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

ATER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aven & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere. Lymans, Chare & Co., Montreal.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to aid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOU-PIN'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES, on every TUESDAY EVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clack.

Parties in the city or country who can give employment to these Immigrants are respectfully requested to send their address to the said HALL or ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE. (By order),

J. H. DUGGAN, Asst. Rec. Secretary.

Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting

M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.

Parties wishing to procure the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montreal. WM. PALMER,

General Agent, Quebec. Montreal, July 1, 1863.

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

316 ST. PAUL STREET.

CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission.

October 2.

A VERY bandsomely executed LITHOGRAPH PORTRAIT of HIS LORDSHIP the BISHOP of MONTREAL, and a STRIKING LIKENESS, is now for Sale at MESSRS, ROLLAND, CHAPEGEAU & PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENCE CON-VENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. The Catholic public will, we are sure, be delighted to possess such a memorial of their well-beloved

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MASTER TAILOR

то тиз Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, TNo. 79, M'Gill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman'

SEWING MACHINES

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & CO'S UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD FAM: LY SEWING MACHINES!

Twenty-Five Dollars

Pricees ranging upward from

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, darable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street.

A. FULLER, General Agent for Canada.

Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, July 1, 1863.

AN EVENING SCHOOL

WILL be opened at the ST. PATRICK'S COM-MERGIAL MODEL SCHOOL, WELLINGTON STREET, near the Wellington Bridge, on the 14th of September. The Commissioners have provided a splendid building for this School.

Terms very low - payable in advance T. MATHEWS, Teacher.

Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1860

Constitution of the

The above Gut represuts correctly the exact size of the BOTTLES of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

The great PURIFIER of the BLOOD, which is guaranteed to be the parest and most powerful extract of the best quality of

HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA

More concentrated, safe, and efficacious than any other Sarsaparilla ever offered to the public. Each Bottle contains a larger quantity of pure Sarsaparilla than does Six Bottles of any other preparation of this kind in the market.

PRICE ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Read the wonderful cases of Cures which are now, and have been recently reported in the newspapers of Montreal and Quebec; they are so strongly authenticated by well known citizens, over their own signatures and addresses, that no reasonable or sane person can doubt their truth, and the strictest investigation is cheerfully invited in every case.

Let the Sick be sure to get the genuine BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sept. 17, 1863.

For Sale in Montreal in the Drug Stores of: Messrs, Devins & Bolton; Lamplough & Campbell; K. Campbell & Co.; J. Gardner; J. A. Harte; A. G. Davidson; H. R. Gray; Picault & Son; and by Druggists generally throughout Canada.

SADLIER & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

JUST READY,

THE METHOD of MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of

Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.
SUNGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings. Music by Signor Sperenza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cents; cloth

We have made arrangements with the author to publish this book in future. This Edition is very much enlarged from the first, and being now complete, will supply a want long felt in our Catholic

. This is the only Catholic work of the kind published in the United States.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK.

DAILY PRAYERS:

A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION. Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

Publishers' Advertisement:

For years and years we have been asked for large print Prayer Book, and for one reason or another we delayed getting up one until the present time. We desired to make it, when made, the most complete and the most elegant Prayer Book published either in Europe or America, and we think we

have succeeded. The Features which distinguish it from all other

Prnyer Books are as follows: I. It contains the principal public and private De-

votions used by Owholies, in very large type.

II. The Short Prayers at Mass are illustrated with thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved expressly for this book,

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Commining the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sandays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, Vespers and Benediction.

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In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic publie, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages: i. It contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes of a Missal. II. It contains the principal Offices for Holy Week,

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Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the "Epistles and Gospels" for Schools published.

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OLD AND NEW; TASTE VERSUS FASITION. BY MRS. J. SADLIER,

Author of "The Confederate Chieftains," "New Lights," "Bessy Canway," "Elinor Preston," "Willy Barke," &c., &c.

16mo, 486 pages, cloth, \$1; cloth, gilt, \$1 50; with n Portrait of the Arthor. A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1862,

PAULIST FATHERS. 12am, cloth St. SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861,

BY THE

cloth, 75c. The TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ludies. By Mrs. J. Sadiler. 19 cents. Now Ready,

A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Pricas. 16ma ciath 75c., cloth gilt, S1. This, it is believed, will supply a great want-a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging from his Life of our National Saint, he has turned his studies to some account.

About 1st April,

A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics By Hon. T. D. M'Gec. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or morocco, \$3.

TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By Saint Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo., cloth, \$1. NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet.

38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents.

18mo., cloth, 50 cents. In May, FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth,

> D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 31 Barclay Street, N. Y... And Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

Montren Jan. 22, 1863,

MAGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Adjala—G. P. Hughes. Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm Allumette Island—Patrick Lynch. Aylmer-J. Doyle.
Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron Crichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. drisaig, N.S.-Rev. K. J. M'Donald. Arthurly-M. Moran. Barrie-B. Hinds. Breckville-C. F. Fraser. Scheville—P. P. Lynch. Brantford—James Feeny. Buckingham—H. Gorman: Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thos. Magina; Chambly-J. Hackett. Chatham - A. B. M'Intosh. Cobourg-P. Maguire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Conner. Corleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Danville—Edward M'Govern. Balhousie Mills -- Wm. Chishoim Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Bundas - J. B. Looney Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Esstern Townships—P. Hacket. Ermsville—P. Gainey Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph-J. Harris. Goderich - Dr. M'Dougell. Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Esgersoll-W. Featherston. Kamptville-M. Heaphy. Hingston-P. Purceil. Lindsny-J Kennedy. Lansdown - M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lacolle—W. Harty.

Kaidstone—Rev. E. Keleber.

Merrickville—M. Kelly.

Newmarket—F. Boland. Ottawa City-J. J. Murphy Oshawa - E. Dunne. Pakenham - Francis O'Neill. Pomona - W. Martin. Prescott-F. Ford.
Pembroke-James Heenan.
Perti-J. Doran. Petervoro-E. M'Cormick. Preton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hone-J. Birmingham. Port-Dathousic-O. M'Mahon. Port Mulgrave, N. S .- Rev. T. Sears. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll Renfrew - P. Kelly Russelllowa-J. Campion. Michmondhill-M. Teefy. Sarnin-P. M'Dermott. Skerbrooke-T. Griffith. Skerrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Glowcester-J. Daley. Summerstown—D. M. Donald.
St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
St. Athanese—T. Dunn.
St. And de in Pocatione—Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columbun-Rev. Mr. Falvay. Bt. Catherines, C. E .- J. Caughlia. St John Chrysostom-J M'Gill 82. Ruphael's — A. D. M'Donaid.
St. Romund d' Etchemin — Roy. Mr Sax.
St. Mary s — il. O'G. Trainor.
Stornesboro — C. M'Gill.

Water to Dame and Where to Gar It .- Some ngenious individual has lately been calightening the public with - what they ought to eat and how to cook it. We propose doing the same by-what to drink and where to get it; and, when everyone is crying o'clock in the forenoon. out about the weather being so awfully hos, we don't know anything that will give so much satisfaction as the celebrated St. Loor Stater. If you have been andulging too freely at table, or (vulgarly speaking) gesting tight, a gives or two of the St. Leon will put you all right. If you have got a headache, or feel sick at the stomach, or any way out of sorts, one or two glasses will relieve you at once. In fact, no family ought to be without it; and it is particularly adapted for children, who drink it readily.

Principal Depot -

Sydenham -M Hayden

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West Port - James Kehoe

Whitby-J J Marphy

Wallaceburg -- Thomas Jarmy.

Thorpville - J. Greene

Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh

Toronto-P. F. J. Mullon, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan.

Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal November 7, 1862.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years hat, large unit committions three-story cut-stone guilding -mer-proof root, date-glass from with three flats and cellur, each 199 feet - No. 159 Kotre Dame Bireet, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and ashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-

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 shares of public patronage.

12 I will hold THREE SALES weekly.

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANO-FORTES, &. 40,

AND THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

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tren den ken Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will he advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Beturns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-haif what has been usually charged by other auctioncers 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, 1842.

Auctioneer.

WANTED,

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

All applications to be made (if by letter post-paid) to P. Bulger, Baker and Grocer, Brockville, C.W. September 24.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

MONTREAL,

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

W. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

August 27.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favouable terms, and at the lowest rates charged by any good English

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England.

The large Capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the assured.

No charge for Policies or Transfers.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:— Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engage-

ments to Policy-holders. Favorable Rates of Premium.

A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured.

Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from unintenional mistake.

Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the pre-mium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured.

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting

to two thirds of its net amount.
Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the premiate. Next division of profits in 1865.

Stumps and policies not charged for. All Medical Fees paid by the Company. Medical Referec-W. E. Scott, M.D.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent.

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that splendid FARM (the residence of the late Mr. Francis M Kay.) at SAULT AU RE-COLLET, with a fine STONE COTTAGE and excollent GARDEN, planted with fruit trees, attached, Farm House, out-buildings, &c., on it. The Farm House is in good order and ready for occupation.—
It is one of the fluest properties on the Island of Montreal, and admirably situated, being on the

For Terms, &c., apply to REV. J. J. VINET,

Cure St Recollet, Or G. L. PERRY, Eq., 55, St. Lawrence Main St.

Executors.

N.B .-- The Cattle, Farm Utenzils, and Entire Stock belonging to the Farm, will be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 59 h September, at 10 Sept 17, 1863.

STEAM HEATING

PAIVATE RESIDENCES.

THOMAS M'KENNA.

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER,

Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New on Economical System of

Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his · system in working order, at his Premises,

Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

"GOLD'S," or any other sytem fitted up, if re-PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good

> THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Heary Street.

May 1, 1852.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 29th of JUNE TRAINS wid leave BOYAVENTURE STREET STATION

ne follows : EASTERN TRAINS.

Local Train for Island Pond and Way } 8.30 A.M. Stations. Express Train for Quebec, Gorham, 4.15 P.M. Portland and Boston, at Local Train for Hickmand and Way

Stations, at
Night Express (with Sleeping Car) \$ 9.50 P.M. for Gorham. Portland and Boston .. 5 Express Trains stop only at principal Stations and run through to the White Mountains, Portland

and Boston WESTERN TOAINS.

Toronto, London, Detroit and the 7.30 A.M West, at ocal Train for Kingstoz and Way Sta- 2 10.00 A.M

tions, at Sleeping > Unr) for Toronto, Detroit, and the

C. J. BRYDGES Managing Director Jana 27, 13,

Day Express for Ottowa, Kingston,)

DR. F. DELLENBAUGH,

GERMAN PHYSICIAN OF BUFFALO, N. Y., WILL be in the following places in the month of September and October, 1863 :-

Kingston, Stinson's Hotel, Sept. 23rd, 24th, & 25tb. Picton, Blanchard's "
Napance, Commercial " 29th. Brighton, Mansion House, "Peterboro, Caise's Hotel Oct. 30tb. 1st & 2nd. Lindsey, Jewitt's 3rd & 5th. Newcastle, Commercial "

Where he can be consulted on all forms of lingering diseases. Consultation free. Sept. 17, 1863.

MATT. JANNARD,

NEW CANADIAN



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

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

> 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 Lutle St. James Street,

MONTREAL. B. DEVLIN.

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

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

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

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

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

CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c., Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House,)

MONTREAL.

H. J. CLARKE.

M. DRISCOLL.

HUDON & CURRAN, ADVOCATES No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

THE PERFUME

OF THE

WESTERN HEMISPHERE!

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

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

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfames, throughout the West ludies, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable. riods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness

and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES

Feb. 26, 1863.

COUNTERFEITS. Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-RAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists,

69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y. Agents for Montreal : - Device & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factunies, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-E. A & G. R. MENEELY, West Trey, N. Y.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. At OARS MADE TO ORDER. CF SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

Hostetten's **CELEBRATED**

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

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

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863.

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

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

HOSTETTER'S GELSERATED Stomach Bitters.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C.,

April 2, 1862. Messrs, Hostler & Smith: Gentiemen-it gives me pleasure to add my testi-monial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, bad so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my bealth, when a friend recommended Hostotter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulent we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nerrous, bilious

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

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith :

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

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh,

Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picanit & Son, and H.

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

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET,

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Charch)

WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business. They hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a consinuance of the same.

they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED TIN WARES, and materials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade; and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow their patronage on them.

F Jobbing punctually attended to.

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

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

COAL OIL DEPOT.

E CHANTELOUP, 121 Craig Street, Montreal. N.B -Gilding and Silvering done is a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and

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

1812:

THE WAR AND ITS MORAL, A CANADIAN CHRONICLE.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQUIRE,

ONE VOLUME OCTAVO - PRICE, \$1.

JOHN LOYELL, Publisher. Montreal, Sept., 1863.

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S

Royal Mail Line of Steamers

RUNNING BETWEEN MONTEAL & QUEBEC,

AND THE Regular Line of Steamers

Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Societ Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'As-

FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until turther notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S

STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows:-STEAMER EUROPA,

Capt. P. E. Corrs,
Will leave the Quebec Steambout Basin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desirons of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular coursestion by taking their Passage on board the Steamer EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to con-

vey Passengers without any extra charge. STEAMER COLUMBIA,

Capt. J. B. LABELLE, Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at Go'clock P.S., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batisena.

Capt. Jos. Duval,

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier What for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut,) Yamachiche and Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M. STEAMER FICTORIA

Capt. CHE. DAVELUY,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf or Sciel every

Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaitrie, La-

norale, and Berthier; returning, loaves Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. Fis. LAMOUREUX, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Whatf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheree, Contracteur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belwil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sandsy at the Induct and Wadnesday at 12 A.M.

at 5 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M. STEAMER TERREBONNE,

Capt. L. H. Roy, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 3 e-clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varen-nes, St. Paul PErmite, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at To'clock A.M.; Tuesday at 5 o'clock A.M.; and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M.

STEAMER L'ETCILE,

Capt. P. E. Malmor, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonno on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout-de-Isle, Riviere des Prairies et Lachenaie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 50'-clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A.M.

For farther information, apply at the Richelica Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMBRE.

General Manager

Montreal, May 7, 1863.

Richelieu Company's Office,

N.B.-K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that

tion of BRASS and TIN WORK on the shortest notice, and in a superior style.

July 31, 1863.

Late Sheriff of the District of Montreal; Lieut.-Col., Staff, Active Force, Canada.

DAILY

BETWEEN somption and other Intermediate

