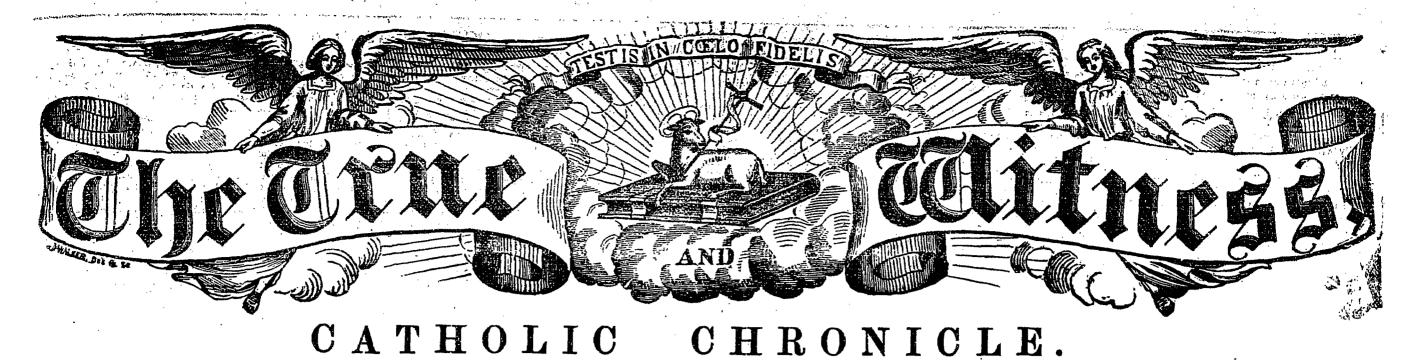
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VOL. XVII.

CLARA LESLIE.

· A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.

CHAPTER XVII.-Continued.

"Miss Leslie,' said Morris, more earnestly stills do not dally with conviction; hesitate not, God's grace cannot, must not, be trifled with .--Do not fear what the world can do or say.'

'I do not fear,' replied Clara ; 'God knows how willingly I would dare anything were I sure it was His will. I only fear mistaking my own ardent teelings for the leadings of His Grace.' 'Then fear no more,' replied Mr. Morris;

make up your mind now, and I will lead you where your doubts will be laid at rest."

They had reached the front of Trinity Church and he paused and looked eagerly for her answer in the fluctuating color that came and went in her cheek.

"Do not doubt any more; ten minutes will carry you where God's priest will receive you isto the bosom of Christ's One Church. Did you but know the rest and happiness of those who have exchanged the sham Catholicity you have stated himself. 'Clara,' said he, 'I have given just left for the glorious courts of Christ's Immaculate Spouse.'

He thought she was yielding, and would have led ber steps back; but she stopped him with a syddea effort, and said bastily, but firmly,

. No; it must not be yet. I owe it to those who have led me hitherto to pause before I take such an awful step. Good bye, Mr. Morris; something tells me we shall meet again, and it will be m the bosom of our mighty Mother'and here she looked up for one moment with a faint smile - ' with Father Newman, and and—' she could not go on; but she collected herself with an effort: 'Write to Alan, Mr. Morris, and tell him what has happened : tell him to pray for me; and now good bye.'

Wingfield, because she feared him less.

Mr. Morris was far less of the Anglican, and aimed more at being like a Catholic priest; and Clara had experienced his gentleness and tenderness in the confessional, so that his loss was indeed a heavy one to her. She heard his gentle God bless you !' feit the last long pressure of hands of imparting His light and His love to my bis hand; and darting across the New Road, soul. On the contrary, I forewarn you that looked not behind her as she hurried up

travagance and love of notoriety, were it not for was soon absorbed; while Catherine walked to ed at rest, and she stooped and kissed Clara, soon again; had another talk with Mrs. Selwyn cn."

'As to the deception, Douglas,' replied Clara, mind being soiled by any more contact with Mr. Daily Service is concerned; you can always ac- love.? Morris, you may rest satisfied; for he has left company Mrs. Leslie to Church. Going to London; he is now a Catholic.'

no temptation to be angry. In a moment he reyou every confidence. You have betrayed that confidence ; yet if you will give me a written promise that you will never again go to confession, you may still have all the liberty you have hitherto had; if not, I forbid you ever to enter Margaret Chapel again, and whenever you leave this house, it must be either with Mildred or myself. You will not like this; I only ask your simple written promise. Are you ready to give it ?

this country is that she allows full liberty of con- preserve you from any rash step. science to every one. Why should we alone be deprived of what every one else possesses ? Are you consistent?'

' I am not here to argue with you, Clara,' re-His eyes were full of tears, and she felt as if her heart would break. She was parting with one whom she loved in a different way to Mr. ingly. Will you give the promise I require?'

'No, Douglas; I never will,' replied Clara firmly; and she rose from her seat. Her pale cheek kindled and her dark eye flashed as she spoke in calm, thrilling tones; ' I have known too long the mestimable blessing of confession to give np what has been the means in God's whenever I can possibly find an opportunity, and priest the exercise of that power which was

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1866.

the system of deception you have been carrying the window to contemplate the medallion. She with a low whisper that went to Clara's heart. read as follows :---

Margaret Chapel, after all, is only one of the "I am very glad to hear it," replied Douglas; luxuries of religion,-it is not an essential. As ask any thing about herself; - she received just what he ought to have done long ago. I to H. C., I would tell my brother that you canexpected such conduct from him; but Mr. not give up any thing which is of so much good own. Wingfield It seems you are not contented to your soul; and if he does not wish you to go with oue confessor,' he continued sarcastically ; to Margaret Chapel, I would go to any other you must have two. Really we are coming to church where there is weekly Communion. You a pretty pass. A fine serpent in the grass I have have already expressed your determination with been receiving into my house; he deserves to be regard to confession; I would say no more on exposed in the public papers for his sly villany !' that subject. I do not expect to be in Town He began pacing angrilly the room, regardless of till the Eve of the Purification. I shall then an imploring look from Mildred. Clara felt her hope to see you again at Mrs. Temple's as usual, advantage and said nothing. She only looked if you can manage to be there; if you cannot, quietly and calmly at her brother; for she had you must let me know. I take this opportunity of sending you the books I promised you. You will find the Preface to the new volume of Sermons Mr. Keble has brought out very interesting; also the sermon in which I have put a mark,- 'Seekest thou great things for thyself ? Seek them not,' &c. We live in dangerous times .- times of sorrow and anguish of heart ; it behoves us to beware well what we do. One false s'ep may be fatal to our eternal happiness : and, oh, what will be our feelings it we wake up at the last Great Day, and find that unconsciously we have been living in a state of mortal sin !-'Douglas,' replied Clara firmly, ' the boast of God bless you and guide you, my dearest child,

Ever, in Him,

'Your most affectionate F ----. C. R. W.'

"Do you like my St. Mary Magdalen ?" said she, as she folded up the note and stood by her friend:

Catherine turned to look at her. There was a faint smile, so faint and so sad, on her features that it only heightened the melancholy lustre of her eyes ; and Catherine's eyes filled with tears, for she could not help seeing in the beautiful features and upturned eyes of resigned sorrow in the medallion a reflection as it were, of Clara's pale countenance.

'Dearest Clara,' said she, 'it is beautiful .--You improve daily. But you could not have the Terrace, and in an instaut gained her own I feel that I require it, I will seek from God's done that unless you had been in a sail mood VOUTSP 'I don't know how I did it,' replied Clara.-'I caught that expression one night, I don't know how. I found it done in the morning.' ' Are you become a somnambulist, my poor child,' replied Catherine surveying in pity and sorrow the sweet sad face before her. 'No; Iam aware I did it,' replied Clara; but my thoughts were far away at the time .--My guardian angel must have guided my brush ; I did not do 11. But here, read this note, Catherine ; we must not waste time over my painting. I hope no one knows you are here." 'Mrs. Selwyn does,' replied Catherine. 'I have been talking to her this half hour in the drawing-room; and I believe I have won her heart, and made her think me one of the most wise conductors of young ladies she ever saw .--She even begged me to go and reason you into compliance and sober-mindeuness.' Clara could not laugh, - she could scarcely smile ; and she seated herself in silent thought

you yourself have forced it upou me. God of the new troubles that are come upon you; and, like the wise men from the East, you will knows I have hated it enough. God knows I but you have been long prepared for a discovery be guided to where the yeung Child lay with was loth enough to begin it. And as to my of this sort. I think I would yield as far as the Mary His Mother, to adore in grateful, ardent

Clara would have asked more; but she knew from Catherine's manner that 'it was useless to all the secrets of others but never told her

"But, Catherine,' she replied, 'Mr. Wingfield says that praying to have these doubts taken from me-if they are a temptation-is the very way to strengthen the temptation. He requires me to crush them at once."

'No, Clara,' replied Catherine warmly. such prayer never never could be wrong : your own sense will tell you so. But we must not talk of these things; I have no fear but that you will ultimately be led aright. To talk of something else,-how would you like to go into the country with Mrs. Selwyn?'

"O Catherine, they are not going to send me to Ashton-le-Mary-away from London-away from Mr. Wingneld -with our own beautiful St. Wilfrid's in the hands of strangers. Oh, I could not hear it !'

'Aud yet I believe it would be the very best thing for you,' replied Catherine ; ' and so I told Mrs. Selwyn.'

'O Catherine, how could you !' exclaimed Clara. 'No weekly Communion! no Daily Service ! not a person to speak to; a regular Evaugelical in dear papa's place ! What should I do there ?' and she hid her face in her hands.

'There is a High-Church clergyman within five miles,' replied Catherine, ' where I think you would get weekly Communion, and there are Wednesday and Friday prayers at St. Wilfrid's. Besides, dear Clara, you would have your liberty there. Mrs. Selwyn would be kind, I am certain, if you managed her ; and there would be no Mr. Wingfield to tear. To me it would be such a sweet joy to revisit St. Wilfrid's and my father's grave.

Clara thought for some time. 'I am glad you have told me, Catherine,' said she ; 'I cannot be more miserable than I shall be here, and perhaps it will be well for me to be employed. Here, my visiting the poor is cut short for ever. God's Will be done,' added she, with a melancholy alNo. 10.

as she passed the drawing-room ; and then left the honse. Mrs. Selwyn was to remain a few weeks longer in London; but a new circumstance brought things to a crisis, and hastened her departure. The Eve of the Purification came ; the watch over Clara's movements had been a little relaxed, as she had not had any occasion for transgressing orders. In the afternoon she put on her walking things, and quietly slipped out of the house. She generally passed the afternoon in her own room, and she hoped her absence would remain undiscovered. With trembling steps she hurried into Albany street ; it was only when she had turned the corner of the New Road and reached Harley Street that she felt beyond pursuit. Mr. Wingfield was waiting for her, and Catherine Temple, as-usual, absented herself. He received her much as usual ; but on seeing her pale and downcast looks his countenance changed, and she turned away and sighed deeply. Sho saw that he had read her mind, and that he had seen that her doubts were anything but quieted ; but she was in one of those apathetic moods which cannot weep, nay, can scarcely feel, and with a dull load of sorrow pressing on her heart she stood before him, without uttering a syllable, her eyes cast down, and feeling like a culprit before his judge.

'Sit down,' said he, for that he saw that she trembled; and then he leaned his head on his hand, and sighed again and again. He seemed at a loss what to say.

. Are you going into the coustry ?' said he at last.

'If you think I ought,'she replied hesitat-

ingly. 'Why, what else can you do?' was the ab-

Al! this was not encouraging. Poor Clara's heart sunk more and more.

. When did you go?' continued he.

Mrs. Selwyn thinks of leaving in a week or two,' replied Clara, 'unless, as I think very likely, my coming here without leave is found out, and 1 am sent off at a moment's warn-

ing.' 'They do not, then, know you are out ?' re-

' No,' was the sad, short rejoinder.

How different was all this from the eager blushing looks and timid delight with which Clara used to await the now-dreaded Mr. Wiagfield, and the kind smile and affectionate words with which her evident awe was perceived and encouraged ! There was another long pause. 'Have you read any of those books I sent you ?' said Mr. Wingfield, at last.

room.

A few days after, Clara was summoned to Douglas's study. It was an unusual call, and the felt foreboding evil. He was standing by the fire looking unusually stern, while Mildred. with cheeks rather flushed, was sitting by his side in silence.

'Clara,' said Douglas, as she entered, ' is this your handwriting ?'

Clara turned pale, for she instantly recognised a note to Mr. Morris, which she had missed some weeks before. She saw that all was discovered : and fortifying herselt with a silent prayer, calmly answered in the affirmative.

'And you have dared, Clara, in spite of my express prohibition,' continued Douglas, in a voice of deep indignation, ' to run straight in my face, and commence that detestable system of Romish confession and direction which certain are attempting 'to introduce clandestinely into in Osnaburgh Terrace. They were not however suffer in my house."

'Clara's spirit was high. The extravagant and collected in a moment; and all her efforts plied,

' Douglas, it is very easy to call names, and to the good of my soul, you know Our Lord Himself has said, 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" and He has declared that 'he that loveth father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me.' mother to me."

Douglas sternly replied,

tion, to me, because I do not choose you to lose change. your character whilst you remain in my house by running after clergymen whose sole aim is to un- ill ? dermine the Church of England, and secretly to carry them over to Popery, like Mr. Morris, - well, considering. Have you brought me an an-because I do not choose you to soil your mind swer from Mr. Wingfield ?' by telling all your secrets and the secrets of my Catherine produced a small note from her remark it ; for her brow, almost ever since she use writing to him, he does not answer me. I she teaches nothing, or else she teaches con-

solemnly given to you and every clergyman of the Church of England at their ordination, and which is the sole appointed means whereby we may obtain the remission of sin.'

'Then you may leave the room,' was the cold reply; and she instantly obeyed.

CHAPTER XVIII .- HOME TRIALS.

"When our heads are bowed with woe, When our bitter tears o'erflow, When we mourn the lost, the desr, -Gracious Son of Mary, hear.

Thou the pain, the grief hast known, Though the sin was not Thine own; Thou hast shed the human tear,-Gracious Son of Mary, hear."

Milman

Every one may imagine that conversations such as the one detailed in the foregoing chapter clergymen, traitors to the Church of England, did not contribute to the peace of the household her bosom, and which I told you I would never repeated. Douglas kept up his severe face, spoke little when Clara was in the room, and while Catherine perused the note. was often closeted with Mrs. Selwyn, who haplanguage in which Douglas spoke made her cool pened to be staying in the house. Clara attempted to behave as usual when she came into could scarcely restrain the very slightest curl of the drawing room; but finding that her presence contempt on her lip and in her voice as she re- only laid a restraint upon every one, she confined herself much to her own room, and there pursued her usual employments. The only difference was note and returned it to Clara. stigmalize as 'detestable' what the Church of that she never went out alone, and regularly England herself authorizes and always. As to every morning accompanied Mildred to the dis-Catherine Temple, telling her it was out of her happiness.' power to come and see her. She had taken the After all, Douglas, you are neither father nor opportunity of every one's being out to slip this question,' interrupted Clara. 'He does not seem into the post. She had hoped for an answer to to take in consideration that it is possible any O Clara !' said Mildred sorrowfully; and ber note before Sunday; and accordingly on doubts can be the work of God.' ouglas sternly replied, Saturday atternoon a well-known knock at her 'So that is the packet I have even the law of the land gives me this power busy et her window, and flew to meet her. She over you till you are of age. And as to your locked pale and baggard; but there was an un-

· · Dear Clara,' said she tenderly, 'you look so

'Do I !' she replied ; ' but I am wonderfully ine's face.

'Luxuries of religion !' repeated Catherine ; and then went on reading.

"We have not many luxuries," replied Clara, sadly ; 'it is well if we have even the bare bones.

Catherine's color heightened as she folded the

'Mortal sin !' said she; 'Does Mr. Wing-fied think that such men as Father Newman will daring to do what you have forbidden, if it is for trict Church, instead of sometimes escaping early wake up and find themselves in mortal sin ?- that in the morning to her favorite chapel. She had they were not following the call of God ? He written an account of what happened to Mr. says indeed well that we live in dangerous times, Wingfield, asked his advice, and enclosed it to when one false step may be fatal to our eternal

But he forgets there are two sides of the

'So that is the packet I have brought here ?' 'I stand in the place of both to you, Clara; door announced Catherine Temple. Clara was said Catherine. after a moment's pause, in which one flash of glad surprise' was ber answer to Clara's speech. 'I have read that Preface, and making a martyr of yourselt, and quoting texts of natural brightness in her large eye that almost I think Mr. Wingfield is mistaken in thinking Scripture, only written for those ages of persecu- alarmed Catherine. A few days had made a vast that will settle your mind ; it will only completely puzzle you.'

Clara, raising her now anxious look to Cather-

most spathy; 'whatever it may be, I must be wretched wherever I am."

' Dear Clara,' said Catherine, her eyes filling, do not say so.'

'O Catherine,' exclaimed Clara ; 'you know not what it is to pass nights, whole nights, in tears, to have doubts haunting every moment of devotion, and to strive to quench them with the dreadful feeling upon you that you are resisting the Voice of God. Sometimes I cannot do it .-I feel as if I must tell Mr. Wingfield that I recall my promise. When I am reading the Bible passages cross my path, like a flash of lightning, that I never saw, or passed over as inexplicable before; and the explanation of the Church of Rome seems the only one that takes it in all its fullness. I cannot bear to hear people talking of copes, and crosses and embroidery, and architecture, as if that would fill the heart. I could not have lived all this time had I not believed that we were in a transition state; and now that hope seems vanishing. From the commonest book and the vettest commonplace remark, all seemed to tell one tale, to sneak to one end, to my mind .--Macaulay has done me a world of harm ; he has told me home-truths about the Church of England ; and that poor Douglas thinks it is the best book in the world for me to read. Catherine, I cannot stand this much longer ; I shall be ill.'

'That is why I wish you to go into the country, and change the scene, Clara dearest,' replied Catherine; ' you would have other rucollections there, other occupations ; your mind would have time to settle down into its usual equilibrium."

'Other recollections ?' replied Clara; 'yes, of Alan. Shall I not think of that last bitter scene that dreadful night after poor papa's death, when Alan tore himself away? Ab, now I feel all he Nice? There the whole Catholic world was suffered. And then my own papa's grave-that assembled ; at Trent but a very small portion .--beautiful coped tomb beneath the chancel-wallthey loved me : but they are both gone !' and Clare bid her face in her hands, and sobbed convulsively.

Catherine tried to comfort her. She wept suspected even. At last she sank back into her "What will settle it, then, Catherine ?' replied former calm apathetic state; but she was resigned to whatever might happen.

"I can't go to communion,' said she at last, An expression of the most beautiful peace 'so it is no use making a fuss about it. 'I must ing of your Mother,' replied Mr. Wingfield' crossed Catherine's face. Clara could not but see Mr. Wingfield before 1 go again. It is no

and the second state of the second se

Clara answered in the affirmative.

'Did you not like Mr. Keble's Preface ?' was the next question.

Clara besitated.

"Do you not find it conclusive ?' he continued.

She made an effort.

'It is above me. It is a train of reasoning which requires the utmost stretch of mind to grasp. It seems to me so obscure. How can it be intended to guide the ignorant and unlearned ? for as such I must rank myself. There are millions who know even less than I do; how can such a piece of subtle reasoning be even comprehended by them ? The Church of Rome, on the contrary, seems to me so plain and consistent in all its ways, so par excellence the guide of the poor and ignorant !?

She defines plenty of things which the Church Catholic never defined,' said Mr. Wingfield.

'Because there was no need for it,' replied Clara. 'It seems to me as if she defined Transubstantiation in the sixteenth century just as she did the doctrine of the Trinity in the fourthbecause it was attacked by heretics.' If no one had attacked the doctrine, the faith of the Church would have remained undefined, as it was before. The doctrine of the Trinity is as little defined in the Bible as the doctrine of Transubstantiation or Purgatory.'

'But do you not know,' replied Mr. Wingfield, ' that the Council of Trent has no claims to being a general Council, like the Council of One was the voice of the Catholic Church, which his smile in death. O Catherine, they loved me, we all bow to; the other merely the voice of one branch, and an erring branch, of that Catholic Church ?'

"But how am I to know that ?' replied Clara. 'Roman Catholies say the Council of Trent was with ber, for she felt for her far more than Clara the Voice of Christ's Catholic Church. Just. imagine the depth of research needed to determine even that one simple question ??

. The more reason why you should remain where God has placed you, and trust the teach-"I Cannot trust ber,' replied Clara, earnestly ;

really, Clara, one could smile. at your girlish ex- tials 'C. R. W.' Clara bastily opened it, and and anxiety. All that was now past; she seem I Catherine promised to come and see her very the Bible in all its fulness. Day by day it breaks. family to men of this kind-Jesuits in disguise- pocket, with the well-known tiny seal and mi- had known ber, had worn an expression of pain must see him when he comes to Town to Town the Church of Rome alone teaches

Constant of the Solid Strategy Strategy

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .-OCTOBER 12, 1866

more and more upon me, and an urresistible force | impels me towards ber. She alone can fill the - yearnings of the immortal soul. She alone speaks with the Voice of God. Ob, surely if she is not quite right, she must be fearfully, fear- members had seen a strange letter in the morning fully wrong ? Where is truth if it be not with her? No one else even pretends to be what she says she is-Christ's one Immaculate Spouse.' She paused, astonished at her own boldness, and looked down in confusion. There was a long silence.

in the second

' Clara,' said Mr. Wingfield, at last, ' I thought you had promised me to put all these thoughts aside, as a temptation of the devil.'

. And so 1 have, as far as was in my power, than I can bear. This struggle will undermine my health. I feel it.'

Mr. Wingfield looked at her; he saw it was only too true. 'What are your occupations?' said he.

She detailed them.

. Would you undertake to do something for me,' said he, ' while you are in the country?'

Clara's cheeks flushed-nothing could have pleased her more.

"I am afraid it will be rather dry work,' said be, drawing a packet out of his pocket. 'I want this translation of one of St. Francis de Sales' works looked over and corrected. I hope it will not be too disagreeable for you?'

'It will be for you,' replied Clara, in a low tone; and he proceeded to show her what was necessary to be done.

It will take you some time. All this must be carefully compared with the original-made into good English, not Englishfied French .--Perhaps you will find it necessary to make a new translation altogether. I am not satisfied with this at all.²

Clara was proud of the honor she thought bestowed upon her. She did not suspect it was merely to keep her mind engaged far away from controversy that this was given her to do, and she thanked him with unfeigned gratitude. Mr. Wingfield saw he had succeeded; and after some time Clara went on her way home, with a lighter step, and her mind considerably relieved in comparison to the state in which she went.

CHAPTER XIX .- FATHER RAYMOND,

' Say, who is he in deserts seen, Or at the twilight hour? Of gath anstere, and dauntless mien; Measured in speech, in purpose keen; Yet blithe when perils lower," Father Newman.

The door of the dining-room was ajar as Clara passed into the house, and Douglas's voice called out her name. Her heart beat faster ;-but she had foreseen the consequence of her act that afternoon, and she entered with a firm step and calm look.

"Where bave you been, Clara?' said her brother, in cold, stern tones.

'I was obliged to go out,' replied Clara quietly.

'That is no answer,' said Douglas. 'Have you been making an appointment with Mr. Wingfield ? Answer me-yes or no. I will have none of your evasions and white lies."

Clara's color rose ; ' I do not know, Douglas, what right you have to require me to answer any question you may choose to put to me; but as you seem already to suspect the fact, I may as well simply say that I have been to confession. I have been honest, and forewarned you I would do so whenever 1 feit that I required it.'

'And, pray, where have you been doing that disgusting thing ?' said be.

served as a day of special devotion for the protection of the Holy Father.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION .- Wurder Byrne and James Slephens .- Dr. Ryan said that most of the papers of to day, giving a full and true account of the escape of James Stephens from Richmond Bride-

Obsirman-Full and true account! (a laugh).

Dr. Ryan-Well, pretending to do so. Well, when I read that letter, I thought it bore apparent evidence of its falsity, and an attempt to prop up James Stephens in this country and America in the same way as has been heretofore done. The Board of Superintendence have received a letter from the brother of Daniel Byrne, which the chairman has requested me to read to the Council. The letter is as follows : exclaimed Clara ; * but sometimes they are more To the Board of Superintendence of the Oity of Dub-

lin Prisons Hamilton row, Sept. 12, 1866.

Gentlemen-I beg to say that the letter in this day's Freeman, purporting to be written by my brother, Daniel Byrne, late warder in Richmond Bridewell, must be a fabrication, as he has gone to Aus-tralia.—I am, gentleman, your most obedient Servant, PATRICK BYRNE.

This Patrick Byrne is a most respectable man with whom many of the Council are acquainted; and I think the very fact of his statement of his brother having gone to Australia gives the lie direct to those allegations in the published letter (hear, hear).

The Council then proceeded with other business. About ninety steerage passengers were landed at Cork last week by two steamers which arrived from America. They found that they could live more comfortably in Ireland .- Dundalk Democrat, September 15.

IRISH RAILWAYS. - On the 10th ult. an Act was passed to enable the Public Works Loan Commissioners to make temporary advances to railway companies in Ireland. It recites that, in the present state of the monetary affairs of the kingdom, it is expedient that provision should be made for short periods. Advances may be made to £500,000, and charged on the Consolidated Fund. The repayment of a loan, with the interest thereon, is not to be later than 12 calendar months from the date of the ad vance, and, if the principal money or interest secured by any debenture or other security given under the Act, remains unpaid at the expiration of six months after it has become due, the Chamissiopers may appoint & receiver. A security given is to be exempted from stamp duty.

THE WEATHER IN IBELAND .- The weather reports from the Irish provinces are much less satisfactory than was the case a week ago. Torrents of rain and heavy squalls have prevented the farmers from bringing the grain into the stackward, and much injury has been done in couvequence in many districts. The weather has been worse in the south of Ireland, and all the cereals in stock have been injured more or less in the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, by exposure. In many parts of those counties a considerable quantity of oats is still standing. Potatoes, too, show more traces of blight since the unsettled weather began. The rains. however, are not universal or continuous, and some parts of the country have escaped them altogether. The intervals of sunshine are being as actively turned to account as the dearth of labor will permit, and there is still a hope that the Irish harvest will be, on the whole, a fair one. The breadth of land under cereals in Ireland is in no year now very large, and this year it is even less than usual. The green crops were not more luxariant in the memory of the oldest farmers. Ten days of sun would now place all the perishable Irish crops beyond risk of injury. The wet weather causing an adverse close of the harvest, the markets show an advance of three shillings per quarter in wheat.

It was fearful to look at the sural districts during the week, and observe the condition of the cereal crops. What was made into stooks was nearly all prostrated by the storm; what was on ledge was receiving torrents of rain; and what remained standing was lashed by the gale, and much of the grain scattered on the ground. There were not hands enough to cut and save it during the brokenweather. The people have been banished, as if they were beasts of prey. If August and September were very fine, the help we have might be sufficient, but all dreaded that if broken weather should set in, there would be a fearful story to tell; and the exat least to the probablity of further and severer trials than those which they have experienced for some years past; and it is universally admitted, even by consolidates and exterminators, that on the small formers the strength and stability of the country rest; it is they that support the manufacturer, the shop keeper, the artizan ; it is their pence, shillings,

and pounds that diffuse a circulation of money among the drapers, grocers, the tobacconists, &c.; they are the mainstay of the Queen's revenue in reland; and however largely the great farmers are regarded, and however anxiously they are sought for, the removal of small farmers must be attended with the drying up of those sources of national wealth which constitute the power and position of a nation. It is the prospect of that numerous, industrious and hardworking class of men that is most to be apprehended in the existing state of facts; it is they that cultivate the soil; it is they that raise the potato and fatten the pig, and produce the staple product of the land. The large farmer has his broad acres thrown into grass, and as long as the Rinderpest keeps at the other side of the Channel, it is little indeed to him if the crops fail, if the tempest should rage; and if every other interest should suffer; it is litle we say to him, personally, for he is the last to feel the sore and sad effects of the visitation which menaces with annihilation the small farmer, who, in general, possesses but little of the selfisbness which characterises other classes, and whose open hand aud generous heart supported the Irish poor, before poor Ireland was cursed with the blight of the Poor Lawas it is at present, worked to the detriment of every industrial person who comes within the influsnce of its taxation. - Limerick Reporter.

PALMERSTON ESTATES, SLIGO .- It is already rumored, and I believe this rumor is well founded, that the rents, particularly on the Clifforny estate, are to be raised 25 per cent. above their present letting, and I understand this was in contemplation previous to the death of the late Lord Palmerston, and is now to be carried out by his successor .-Irish Times.

There have been more than twenty cases of Cholera in Dublin during the week, most of them proving fatal. Amongs: the victims was Mr. John F. Nugen , publisher of Moore's Almanack.

FIVE MEN DROWNED .- We regret to learn that as a boat, which brought a pilot out from Cosly Point, to a barque, timber laden, and belonging to Messre. Carvill, Newry, was returning to the shore she was upset by the storm, and five men were lost. The₇ were James Townly, two brothers named M'Gahey, and two named Kenne. The boat drifted to land but as yet the bodies of the unfortunate men have Lot been found.

Captain Joseph Gleeson was released from Mountor Prison, on Thursday. He was conveyed by the from Queenstown yesterday. We need not tell our readers that the Captain is brother to Brig.-Gen. Gleeson. Captain Gleeson won his company by his bravery during the war in America. He joined as a private soldier. He is about 23 years of age.

Accounts have reached the Daily Express of a terrible accident at the residence of Mr. C. Cobbe Newbridge, by which five lives were lost : -

A number of labourers were engaged in clearing out a tank of liquid manure, when, having reached a thick sediment at the bottom, they proceeded to shovel it out. The first man who descended into the pit and stirred it instantly fell dead, being suffocated by the effluvia, and four of his companions who went successively down to assist shared his fate Their names are Luke Flynn, James Wren, Micheal Shannon, and Fatrick Smith. Laurence Shannon, Michesl's father, narrowly escaped being numbered with the victims. Seeing his own son lying in the pit, the old man could not be prevented from attempting to rescue him, but he had scarcely set his foot on the ladder when he was overcame by the exhalation, but providentially fell over at the top, and medical assistance having been obtained he recovered his consciousness, but is still suffering from the effects of the foul gases. The five poor man perished in as many minutes, the light of life being quenched instantaneously as they entered the pits. A noble instance of courage and self-possession in connexion with this accident deserves to be recorded. Warned by the terrible fate which had befallen their compapions, the men who were at the top of the tank were afraid to venture down to recover the dead bodies. A young fellow named Smith, however volunteered to descend. Some persons endesvored to dissuade him, but he said, I know how I'll do it. and, procuring a rope, he fastened it round his body, and, inhaling a supply of pure air, he suspended respiration until he descended rapidly and drew up one of the bodies. His example was quickly followed by another man, by whose aid they were all brought up. They were removed to Donabate, to which place the party of labourers belonged, and there await a coroner's i quest. ARRESTS IN LONGFORD. - The people of this town were not a little surprised on yesterday, a report having gone abroad that two respectable young lads, named John Kennedy and John Campbell, were ar rested as they were leaving the courthouse after the Petty Sessions business had concluded. Kennedy is a lad about eighteen, and for the last two years a student of St. Mel's College. He is the eldest son of Mr. Felix Kennedy, corn merchant, and it may with truth be said that there are few who know him but will regret to hear of the arrest of one whose manners were so agreeable and engaging. Since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus it not unfrequently happened that the innocent suffered with the guilty, and there are those who regard the present case as an illustration. From the very high estimation in which his father is held by his fellow townsmen, there is a pretty good reason to hope that Kennedy will very soon be set at liberty .- Cor. of Dublin Irishman. A CONTRAST: FRANCE AND ENGLAND - The Irish Times correspondent of Sept. 10 says :- Mr. Pope Hennessy's pamphlet on the French frontier question will be published to morrow by Mr. Hardwicke, of Piccadily. It is entitled Napoleon the Third and the Rhine. It is likely to make a remarkable sensation not merely, nor perhaps so much in England, as in France. It is written in a style admirably easy, clear, condensed, and epigrammatic. In a very few pages, it presents a complete study of the subject both in its historical and political aspects. I need hardly say that its one point is that the Rhine frontier is absolutely essential to the territorial consolidation of the French Empire, and to the establisbment of a proper balance of power in Europe, as Europe stands since the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation. A report on the growth of flax has been published by Mr. Donnelly. From it we gather that the cul-tivation of fiax, in Connaught and Munster, which, considerably decreased, and that, though there is, on the whole harvest, an increase it is solely confined to Uister.

In Ireland, the 9th ult., Sunday was solemnly ob- mer's hopes, which have doomed the smaller farmers | the present movement really is. Even were those | nantry of Turks or yews -perhaps not. Now, as this from England. She wants, as was stated by the Dublin Corporation, a proper landlord and tenant. law, al equitable educational system and religions equality, with alternately a parliament in College Green. With these the people would be satisfied, and these Fenianism cannot give them.

out his frequent promises, I am not fully satisfied .-Of one thing, however, I am certain-the majority of Fenians have lost in him, and the idea that he is a British spy gains more credence each day. The feeling has been rendered more strong against him and suspicions further verified by the release of his brother in law, George Hopper yesterday, although he had only served out some six or eight months of the two years to which he was sentenced. The lenient punishment allotted to Hopper, in comparison with that of the other prisoners, has been always looked upon as rather compromising Stephen's patriotism: and this forther leniency seems to compromise him even more.

THE LATE ALDERMAN DILLON. - One of the purest, ablest, and most pathiotic drishmen his country has seen for many years has been suddenly summoned from this world. A telegram which we have received from our Dublin correspondent gives us the painful news of the death of Mr. John B Dillon, who and they are as buoyant to day as if they never mer had, since the opening of the present parliament, re. an adversity ; and if they persevere in the course presented co. Tipperary in the House of Commons. Mr. Dillon was a man of great ability and colture, a pointed out by numbers of enterprising men in the country, we have no doubt that broad-cloths, flan-nels, Diankets and other woollen fabrics will soon much, and who retained in his maturer years all the be turned out from Irish locms. purity and freshness of that attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty which had led him when younger into extremes and even into dangers. In other articles, and make a splendid frieze, and tweed; 1848 Mr. Dillon attached himself to the political for- and what is to prevent her extending her enterprise tunes of Smith O'Brien. Mr. Dillon was opposed to and manufacturing fine cloth, flannel and blackets? Smith O'Brien's side during the whole of that unfor- manufactured in the country ; and an effort made to tunate episode. When the hopelessness of the attempt was finally made clear, Mr. Dillon succeeded lace is not surpassed in the whole world, and Bitin escaping to France, and thence to the United briggan stockings are said to be be the most beauti-States, where he lived for many years an unobstruc. Ital in Earope. Why then should we despair of tive, earnest, dignified life. A few years ago he rivalling the manufactures of Leeds, Bradford, No:returned to Ireland, and soon became distinguished | tingham and Manchester ? as a leader of what was called the National Party. Lust year be entered parliament, and his calm and earnest manner, and the fullness of knowledge which entering parliament was to endeavor to bring about a cordial understanding and union between the police on board the Company's steamer, which sailed English and the Irich Liberals. His great hope for the future of his country was founded on the probabrought about,' he said long since to a friend in Lon. prosperity ? don, 'my hope from parliament and my career there advocate of Reform for England as well as for Ireof any kind. He had quite a boyish simplicity of nature, which lent indeed an additional impressive-ness to the influence of his clear and vigorous inteilect. His country will deeply regret him; and short as was his occupancy of a seat in the House of Comwith pain of his untimely death.-Star.

The vacancy created in the representation of the county Tipperary by the death of Alderman Dillon has already, it is stated, candidates to compete for Mr. Iseac Butt, Q.C., the distinguished filling it. orator and lawyer, has, we are told, signified his in-tention of offering himself to the electors for approval; and a Waterford paper mentions the name of Mr. William Malcomson, of the firm of Meesrs Malcomson, Brothers, as another candidate. The great services of the latter gentlemen in connection with the trade and manufactures of the South of Ireland are it is said, favorably looked upon by the tenant-farmers of Tipperary .- Saunders.

A MODERN 'PLANTATION.'- The wholesale deser-

men successful they are not the men, to govern, and looks a serious affair, we shall not for the present. I firmly believe the country would relapse into semi- name the estate or its owner. We would not, know. barbarism and assuredly semi-infidelity. These are ingly, cast an imputation on the character of any facts, and not the emanations of one in any way person without being justified by facts. We shall leaning towards England. What Ireland wapts is therefore, inquire fully into the affair next week_ justice at the hands of her rulers, not separation and, if we discover that we have been misinformed. we shall certainly be bappy to say: so, and to coa-gratulate our County on the fact. But, if we fad that the tale is as true as it seems improbable in this nineteenth century, it will be our duty to tell the whole affair plainly, particularizing the facia, and no nd these Fenianism cannot give them. Whether Stephens has any intention of carrying duty we shall truthfully discharge. - Wexford Peo: pie.

> IBISH MANUFACTURES. - There is a feeling manifeating itself through the land in favour of resuscita. ting our woollen manufactures, and erecting fiar spinning mills to give employment to the people. In Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, Cavan and other places men are becoming alive to the fact that it is a shame for this country to be disposing of its wool to foreigners, when they themselves could convert it into clothing for our people. They remember that in other days vast employment was given by woollen manufacture, and that it prospered 50 well even in the time of the ' Glorious Revolution,' that England became jealous and called on the Dutchman to destroy it. And this usurper, as he directed the mutders of Glencoe, so he did order the murder of Ire. land's woollen manufacture, to please his English friends.

> But thank God, the Itish outlived his vengeance:

Ireland can manufacture hats, Caps, boots, shees, anything like armed rebellion, and stood by poor Every pound of wool grown on Irish sheep should be supply all the wants of our pupulation. Limerick

Let a sober spirit of manufacturing opterprise take possession of the minds of Irishmen. There is no necessity for any wild speculation. The best way to he brought to bear on the subject, always secured act is to study well what is to be done, and then him a bearing when he felt called upon to address make a fair beginning, and go on increasing. The the House. One of Mr. Dillou's strongest motives in young men of Ireland who may deem their best course to be emigration to a foreign land, should strive and stop at home, and turn their minds to manufacturing industry. Thousands who go to England and America enter factories, and enrich bility of a wise and generous legislation such as that their employers ; and would it not be better for union might secure. 'If such an alliance espnot be them stop in their own country, and aid it to obtain

With regard to flax spinning, there is less difficulty end together.' Mr. Dillon was one of the foremost in commencing it than must people imagine. A promoters of the banquet to Mr. Bright, which is moderate capital, sound commercial knowledge, and about to take place in Dublin. He was an ardent steady business habits must prove successful in the spinning of flax. There is a good market for the land, and had a mind thoroughly free from illiberality yara in Belfast, so that there is no difficulty to be of any kind. He had quite a boyish simplicity of surmounted in disposing of that article. We wish we could induce thirty men in and around Dundalk to invest £1,000 each in a flax spinning company. Six of them to form a directory, and to render an account of their management every three months. The mons there are men there who, strangers to him a profits of a mill of large dimensiona would be enoryear ago, appreciated his character, and will hear mous in the year. The employment it would afford would prove a source of much good to the working classes in Dundalk, and serve the commerce of the town.

It is time, we think, that something should be done to employ our young people, as we see nothing that will do that so well as a flax factory. Louth has grown 2,695 acres of flax this year, so that we have an abundance of the article at our doors, and plenty of hands to turn it into yarn Al! we want is the money to erect a mill and purchase the machinery. But if Dundalk declines to furnish the capital : if its native merchants lack the enterprise necessary for such a profitable business, we trust they will go the length of inviting men from Belfast or Portlaw to come amongat us, and employ our idle hands. We will accompany half a dozen of them to Belfast, tion of Ireland by its people is saddening to any Irisb. where we may lay a statement of on: case before tion of Ireland by its people is saddening to any Irish. man who takes thought for an ancient land and a we have l₁C00 boys and girls going idle through the streets, doing nothing except learning indolence and mischief; that these people require work; and that we have grown this year in Louth 161,700 stone of good flax, and thot any one erecting a factory in Dundalk to spin yarn, would find it a profi able speculation. If the monied men of Dundalk will do nothing themselves, we ask them to do this, in order that if one factory is built it may ancourge timid men to follow such an excellent example, - Dundalk Democrat. HER MAJESTY'S 3RD BOFFS .- A rumour, which we believe to be utterly unfounded, has been industriously spread respecting her Majes:y's 3rd Regiment of Buffs. This old and famous regiment had I scarcely left the camp, for India, when a canard was circulated that the men declared themselves to be all Fenians, had taken possession of the ship, and forced the helmsman to steer for New York. When possible. There are, no doubt, some who view this this story died on:, it was reported that the regiment had killed some of their officers; and turned pirates. This last story was ridiculed and forgotien but has been most wantonly, not to say wickedly, revived. No letters have reached the United Kingdom from the ship since the day she sailed, and there exists no way by which intelligence could be conveyed from her to these countries. She proceeded on her voyage, and has not been spoken with since her departure. Had any vessel communicated with her, and learned that anything extraordinary had occurred, authentic information of the facts would have been given without delay to the relatives and friends of the officers on board, who had endeared themselves to many during their stay here We landed proprietor in this country, at least, would act believe the story is altogether baseless, and we canin sufficiently strong terms condemn the publication, of 'rumours' without a particle of authority, accusing a gallant regiment of the most strocious crimes, and inflicting very great pain and anxiety upon the friends and relations of officers and men .- Irish Times.

"Douglas," replied Clara, "I have told you what regards myself personally; but you will expressed were well founded. find it rather difficult to make me tell what might pussibly implicate a third person."

Douglas paced the room in high indignation. 'I suppose you will not think proper,' said he, and if favorable weather does not set in, there will turning keenly round, ' to dispute my will when I tell you Mrs. Selwyn will take charge of you into the country to-morrow. Your conduct has bastened her departure."

'1 am ready,' said Clara, sadly; 'and perhaps Douglas, when we meet again, you will see that you are a little unreasonable.'

He stopped suddenly short. 'Clara, what would your father have said to your proceedings? You would have brought his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Sometimes, in the midst of your high professions of religion, ask yourself that.'

Ah, Douglas,' replied Clara, in a tone of mingled reproach and sorrow; 'had dear papa been alive, it would indeed have been otherwise. Would he have treated me or poor Alan in the harsh way you have done, Douglas, whatever had been our faults ! Oh, Douglas, look at home first before you tax me with muring his memory.'

She could not stand it; she burst into an agony of tears, and hurried up stairs, leaving Douglas stung to the quick, for he could not but see that her reproach was just.

Her sad preparations were soon made ; and the next morning Clara was handed into the carriage by her brother, to set off on her exile. Mrs. Selwyn was in an amiable mood, and talked incessantly; and this beguiled the road. (To be continued).

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The first visit, last week, of the Cardinal Archbishop of Duolia to any of the outposts of his diocese has elicited most gratifying traits of Protestant respect and liberality towards his Eminence. On Sugday, the 2nd inst., the Cardinal officiated in Arklow, blessing the very bell of Archdeacon Redmond's church. The terrible struggle of '98, of which Wex-ford and South Wicklow were the main theatre, its massacres, the burning of chapels, the banging of priests, its detents and its victories, left for many a ear, bitter memories, and sectarian distrust. The Protestant gentry deemed it prodent, after the suppression of the reballion, to encourage the disbanded yeomanry and militia to settle upon farms on their estates as a protection against the apprehended rising of the oppressed Catholics. This precautionary measure proved for many years, a source of deep irritation, until, at length, as the popular, passions toned down, these waifs and strays by intermarriage. and conversion became absorbed generally, in the Oatholic population. - Cor. of Weekly Register.

perience of the past week proves that the fears thus

Some farmers we have spoken to on the subject, say that the damage is not so severe as might have been imagined ; but there can be no doubt at all that the quality of the corn must be much deteriorated, be heavy losses entailed on many of the farmers. In several of the late districts, such as those between Dundalk and Newry, and from this to Crossmaglen, Netownhamilton and Castleblayney, nearly all the corn is uncut, and it must have been much injured. Where there are heavy crops, they have been pros trated to the earth, and in that position they will not ripen -Dundalk Democrat.

DUBLIN, Sept. 7 .- The almost constant rain is causing a good deal of anxiety about the crops, all of which promised to be fully an average yield, if there was only a little dry weather to save them. Late as it is, there is still much hay in the field, and a great deal of it has been damaged in the north and west, and even in lowland districts not far from the metropolis. Much grain also still remains out in the fields, partly uncut, though fully ripe. The difficulty of getting hands for harvest work is generally felt, so that the farmers are not able to take advantage of the brief intervals of fine weather. With regard to the potato crop, the accounts are conflicting. From some quarters the reports are alarming, and it is said that the disease is proving fatal more rapidly than for several years past. On the other hand, it is affirmed that the injury is comparatively triffing, and is confided chiefly to late planted varieties. At all events, says the Belfast Whig,

As the decease has not exhibited itself until a period when the tubers have advanced to maturity, we may reasonably hope that, on the whole, the proportion of unsound potatoes will not form a large percentage of the entire vield.

The flax crop is gool, and when properly treated nothing pays better. But a correspondent from Armagh, in the Daily Express, semarks that-

This staple crop of Ulster is not coming to market in as good condition as had been anticipated. The unfavourable weather injuriously affected it in the steep and spread, and some of the most experienced persons in the trade state that for many years there was not so indifferent an arti le exhibited for sale in the market generally. As a consequence, the price has become lower and it may be lower still ; at least, the buyers are of that opinion.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. - Our accounts from all parts of the country of the state of the crops is anything but agreeable. There is no doubt that the gales of the earlier portion of the week prostrated nearly all the corn that bad been uncut, whilst is scattered in all directions the stooks that had been standing in the fields, which looked as though they had been trampled upon by multitudinous troops of cavalry. Hay experienced the same fate; and then with drenching rains, a leaden sky, and a thick and marky atmosphere, it was quite out of the power of the farmer to make the slightest movement towards drawing home the grain where it had been cut, or of reaping where it had not as yet gone through the process of the sickle or the scythe. Some tow weeka ago we stated that the weather reminded us very forcibly of the autumn of 1848; but we had no no-

FENIANS IN IESLAND. - The Dublin correspondent of a New York Journal writes as follows :-

WHAT IS WANTED. - No matter what Stephens and his co workers may assert, the mass of the peoplease far from being Fenians. No doubt the organiz: tion is extensive - perhaps it is the most extensive ever formed in Ireland; but the men composing it belong to a class incapable of accomplishing its object; and no one is better aware of this fact than Stephens himself. The Fenians proper, are the farm laborers and peasantry, so to speak. The farmers themselves are not connected with the morement; the land owners, shopkeepers, and in fact tradesmen, all keep aloof from it. There is not a man worth \$1,000 connected with it. Coutrast this state of things with former rebellions in Ireland, tion at the time of what was to follow, or of the when men of standing and importance, clever men, wholesale frustration in many instances of the far. led the way, and it cannot but appear how miserable question entertains conscientions objections to a te. and examine public houses.'

over the sea, 'looked upon it, and loved it.' The Shamrock of the Apostle waves above the ruins of the Druid's Oak-the Faith which it typifies has been kept with unshrinking constancy through centuries of violence and guile-but the living possessors of that priceless inheritance are leaving their native shore in swarms, to spread or lose that Faith, according to the lot of each, in foreign lunds. The great Itish event, which cannot be ignored, is the frish emigration. However people may differ in their thoughts about it, think they must. You cannot pass it over. All Irishmen, worthy of the name, look upon it with grave regret—enlightened Englishmen, taking Imperial views of the matter, do not like it much. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, gave it careful prominence in a speech lately. He considered it a thing to be de-plored, and stopped by legislation in some way, if national catastrophe with pleasure-some who would gladly see the Irish small tenant replaced by beasts for the market-others, by strangers from England or Scotland. But the most narrow-minded and, we hope, the smallest class of them, is composed of persons who rejoice at Irish emigration, as affording the chance of turning Ireland into a Protestant country by putting Protestants in the deserted homes of the Oatholics-and converting the farm when they cannot convert the man. But, of this class even there are very few who would go farther than taking advantage of emigration as it might occur. We mean that very few would put out Catholic tenants on those bigoted grounds One would imagine that no in shch a manner. An ugly story has just come to us which, if true, proves that the thing is not only possible among us, but is an accomplished and progressing fact. The scene of this story, the estate that forms the stage on which this unusual drama is said to be enacted, lies in the South of Wexford Co. People have heard and read of the Plantation of Ulster-the forcible colonization of Northern Ireland with Scotch Presbyterians by James the First of England and Last of Scotland. Even at the distance of three hundred years that little episode of Eaglish History does not present a very amiable appearance. Some persons have actually called it barbarous - an act of barbarous times it is called by others who would look on it as impossible of repetition in any degree now-an uncouch fossil and no more. If our intormation be correct it is no lossil - it is not dead nor sleeping. In the South of the County, we are

told, there is an estate of which the proprietor appears to have inherited the narrow notions of the English Solomon together with his way of putting them into practical shape. This landowner, it seems, has determined to enrich our local history with a Plantation of ----- : a small imitation of the Planta-tion of Ulster. We hear that this proprietor is clearing Catholic tenants off the estate to fill their places with Scotch and Ulster Presbyterians. We are fold that the rent has been refused because it was offer. ed by Catholic tenants - who must go from their land to make way for the followers of Calvin and Knoz. We are told that a Protestant tenant, going to America, and wanting to sell the interest of his farm to a Catholic, would not be permitted to do it he must find a Processiant purchaser, or do without said that the prisoner had in his possession a copy one. We have not heard whether the landowner in the search-warrant entrusted to the police to entrusted

A MODEL OF INFORMERS .- We (Irishman) take this extract from the Belfast News Letter : and it might be interesting to learn why should a man who charged with forgery be thought truthful as a betrayer ? Now that the present Attorney-General has shown himself more liberal than his Liberal predecessor (in the Writ of Error affair), it is to be hoped he will investigate the cases of those imprisoned by by this M Kee. The warning Judge Filzgerald gard Wainer has had no effect :--

'On Monday, shortly before two o'clock, Bernar M'Kee, the alleged informer against the Fenian pr soners arrested in this town, was lodged in the Po lice office, on the charge of carrying a musket in a proclaimed district without a license. It appear hat when the prisoner, who was arrested at the General Post office, in company with a soldier, wat requested by a constable to show his authority for carrying arma in a proclaimed district, he produce a document purporting to be a license signed by on of the resident magistrates of Belfast, and which, is said, is not authentic. The prisoner attempted destroy the document, and succeeded in tearing into several pieces. M K.e., after his arrist, becan very violent, and abused reveral constables, wh were required to bring him to the Post-office. It

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ------ OCTOBER 12, 1866

the equinoctial gales began must this year be grieviously disappointed. The worst of it is that at sea cold weather seems no projection against cholers, while the prostration and fear caused by much seasickness predispose people to an attack. Thus the England, starting from Liverpool on the 28th of last March, and meeting very rough and cold weather, lost four hundred out of the twelve hundred Irish and Germans, whom she had on board. The Roman Catholic priest who baried most of these poor cres. tures, and who caught the cholera himself, gives a very sad account of the woyage; eight, ten, fifteen dying a day, and slid over the gunwale amid the sprieks of survivore. At Halifax they were put under tents on an island a mile out. Here the dead nied to be found lying about with crows far 100 busy over them. The snow, too, was still deep; and many of those who had cacapad cholera got terribly frost-bitten. One Danish girl, who had lost father mother, three-sisters, and two brothers, became a cripple for life. The only relieving feature in the sad story is the self-devotion of this young priest, Father Martin. Officers and passengers, joined in signing an address to him, testifying their 'deep appreciation of the way in which he had risked hiz life when cuclers raged as a plague on board, strik lite when cubicita inget as a prague on board, strik ing almost all with panic.' While they were in Quarantine Bay, New York, the Virginia came in, having lost 250 on the voyage. They had no priest on board, so Mt. Martin divided his services between the two ships, and went on worging ill the quaran tine was over, when the re-action came, and he had to go sick into the hospital. Altogether, it is such a tale of suffering and noble self-devotion as has rately been put on record. We recommend the Prolestant Alliance to find some exaggerations in it-if they can .- Pall Mall Gazette.

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The Marquis of Headfort, presiding at a dinner in connexion with the Headfort Estates Cattle Show made the following remarks on the land question ; -

" My motto for my tenantry has always been . Live and let live' (cheers), and I think that principle has always been carried out on this estate by my agent. misled by some of the speeches against the bill, I was induced to believe that it was a Bill for making landlords and tenan:s change places (laughter), which I had a natural objection to do, but when I came to look into the Bill itself I really could find nothing objectionable in its leading principle. That principle is simply that If a landlord ejects a tenant that have added to the letting value of his holding. Now, that seems to me simple justice-not a confiscation of the rights of property at ail, but a recognition of them. (Loud cheers.)" In alluding to emigration, Lord Headfort read an

extract from a newspaper. showing that many emigrants were returning to Ireland, owing to the disappointment of their hopes in America, and expressed his hope that this would check the diain upon the population of the country, which otherwise might have moved too far. After a few remarks on the subject of the cattle plague, and recommending clearliness and sulphur fumigation as a preventive, his Lordship concluded amid prolonged cheering.

Mr. Tinte Dalton , his Lordship's agent, in proposing the health of the tenantry, said he did not believe a word of the fashionable theory about the incorrigible savagery of the Irish character. He ваid :-

" The agricultural classes of Ireland are, as regards their humanity, very much like human beings in general. They are, as we all are, very much the creatures of circumstances; and many of them have a right to say to some. At least, of their detractors, as Tony Lumpkin said to his mother when she complained or his bad manners, 'You ha' ne as you reared me.' (Laughter.) I believe, my Lord, most solemnly, that if landlords had resided more upon had not been withering under the curse of absenteeism -if such gatherings as we see to-day were the rule, and not the exception, on every large Irish estateif the lords of the soil had lived on the soil, not only in what lawyers cell privity of estate, but in privity of feeling with their tenantry, we should never have heard of Fenianism at all, o. of that ' pons asinorum, the Irish difficulty. .(Cheere.)'

The American Fenians, who have been in prison in Leland, and have been returned to America, seem resolved to do all in their power to prevent the Irish Executive from liberating those who are still in custody. What could possibly tend more effectually towards such a result than the following language in an address to Mr Stephens, by some of those who have been restored to freedom ?- 'We, the undersigned, respectfully report that, at various dates within the past six weeks, we were released from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, where we were confined for six months under the suspension of the Habeas. Corpus Act, on suspicion of sympathy with the revolutionary movement in progress through all parts of our native land. If, at the time of our arrest, we were fully convinced of the power in numbers, spirit and dicipline of the I.R.A. to achieve the object for which the people had become banded together, more than ever are we now convinced that the seeds' of disaffection have such root in the breasts of our countrymen at home that they must shorily burst forth in successful revolution, if Irishmen in America will do but half their duty. In any case, it is mo-rally certain that they will fight this year. Your avowed intention to return to Ireland this year has infused a most intense spirit throughout the whole country. Accessions are being rapidly made to the national ranks. The fire barns brightly, and we call on you in the name of our friends still suffering the tortures of a living death, waiting for the means of revolution to dash down their prison walls, to make one last appeal to Irishmen of all parties in America for the means necessary to enable the Irish army to take the field with fair chances of success on Irisk soil.'

HEROID CONDUCT OF A CATHOLIC PRINET. - Those When 'the Lord's Supper,' as Protestants call the who calculated on getting their voyages over before Communion, was being partaken of, the mob rose to a pitch of fury that savonred of demoniscal possession. One ruffian shoated out when the bread and wine was being taken, 'What's thee going to have Dick-some pickled cockles, eh?' Another shouted to a neighbour who approached to receive the Communion, ' Have a gut's full, Dick.' Whereupon I read in the local paper, Dick seized hold of the communion cup, and tossed off its whole contents at a draught i Brutal profanity could go no further .---And this is what Protestant Christianity is coming to in religious England, who has nothing of the Pharisee in her -oh! no-and who sends missions to convert and civilise Irish paupers with the agency of soup, and anathematises the Pope as Antichrist .-Doubiless, these pious Obristians of Bridgewater are studious readers of the popular London newspaper which denounces all Christianity as a fraud, and describes the Redeemer as a 'cold-hearted fanatic,'

Remember that these atrocious mobs are hired by their betters,' the godly men in broadcloth, to convert their own churches into places of ob cenity, because the clergyman loves a little incense and literally follows the Book of Prayer. The Catholic churches they let alone : to meddle with them would be dangerous now. But they show their animus wherever they can do it safely. They wil not let the inmates of their foul pauper prisons have the services of the ministers of religion (if they be Ca-tholics) if they can help it. At the Strand Work-house here in London, an institution notorious for its shamefully bad management, and for the miserable condition of its inmates, the members of a Protestant Sisterhood (not even Catholic nuns) offered to attend the sick in the infirmary, whose neglected condition has beeen described as shocking-and to do it gratgitously : the inspector strongly supported the application : but the enlightened Guardians (the class of which the shopkeeping element is made up) contemptuously rejected it : and thus the wretched sick poor are left in their helpless misery .- London Cor, of Dublin Irishman.

THE LONDON BLACKGUARD. - When will lawmakers and magistrates recognize the obvious truth that (Hear, hear.) A Bill affecting the tenure of land bruta' natures can only be influenced by appeals to was introduced by the late Government. At first their own real character? The London police courts are just now exhibiting that occasional increase in savage assaults is characteristic of London Black guardism. A baker makes a most brutal and un provoked attack on a young woman, and is sent to prison for three months. A man smashes a publican with a poker, and gets a month's hard labour as a gentle hint not to do it again. Another personage at will he must compensate him for improvements stabs a woman with an oyster knife, but is not yet centenced. A' casual' assaults the St. Pancras Workhouse master, and is let off with three weeks' hard labour. What folly is all this? If a lad at a public or private school were to smash an usher, or stab a housemaid, or knock down the head master, or kick a little boy till he was half dead, common sense would prescribe something very different from a mere course of extra lessons and confinement to the house for a mouth or two. The severest flogging which the rules of the school would permit would be the instant punishment, together with expulsion, or whatever confinement and hard work might be most expedient. And yet we go on treating these brutal natures of the lowest type on a leulent and soft heart. ed system, which we would not think of applying to far better natures. Flog boys, by all means, when they behave, not like gentlemen, but like brutes ; but flog also the grown up scoundrels who are as inacessible to reason an to gentle coercion as they would be to Latin sermons or addresses from the Peace Society. It seems a pity that Mr. Justice Lush cannot be divided into a good many police magistrates, and made to preside at all police courts of London .- Pull Mull Gazette,

> SUPPOSED FENIANS IN STROMNESS. - Three young men from 'Auld Reekie,' out on their holidays, in their peregrinations in the north visited the Orkneys. Leaving Kirkwall by the mail coach ou Thursday last week, they arrived in Stromness at 11.30 the same evening, that being the time the mail is due in that town. Immediately on diamounting they went in quest of lodging for the night ; but the cry baving got through the town the ' decent lade' were Fenians, they found it more difficult to procure than they anticipated. There are two good hotels close by where the mail coach stops, but the parties were re-fused admittance to either of them. As a last resource they applied to the police constable on duty to procure lodgings for them, but he too 'shied' and, as it would seem, had no desire to cultivate their acquaintance, as he only pointed out a house in the

cease, and all parties be merged in one.

THE REINE PROVINCES .- Mr. Pope Hennessy, the pamphlet on Napoleon III. and the Rhine which he has just published, gives a curious conversation which took place between himself and Lord Palmerston, in regard to French designs upon the Rhine. Lord Palmeraton said to Mr. Hennessy one night in the tea room, 'I hear from Paris that the Emperor has been talking to you again about Poland. Do you know what he really wants?' I suppose,' was the reply, 'he wants you to keep the engagements which England shares in common with France, and which Lord Russell has in his despatches again and again ---- ' 'Don't quote Lord John's despatches,' nterrupted the Premier, ' let us talk sensibly. Don't you know the Emperor only wants the Rnine? Has he not been speaking about it?' 'I really know nothing of the kind,' said the other 'The Emperor is a man of business. He speaks always of the matter in hand, and he is not very likely to waste his time talking to me on an abstract question of remote politics.' 'Ah!' replied Lord Palmerston, 'your favorite Poland is far more abstract and remote even at this hour than the Rhenish frontier.' 'But, supposing so ' rejoined the other, ' is it possible to see any such benefit to England in keeping the Rhenish frontier from France as would make you oppose its restoration ?' ' Certainly not,' said the great Minister, 'certainly not; but there is a vast difference between opposing and encouraging. It would be insanity for us to oppose that which the French nave such a natural desire to accomplish, and in which we have not the smallest direct interest one way or the other; but there are good reasons also why we must not do anything now to encourage them.' Нe returned to his seat in the House, without saying what those reasons were. - Pail Mall Gazette.

Bishop Colenso, with a view to a restatement of his theological opinions, in printing the sermons which he has recently preached, and in them he

plainly discards some recognized doctrines and statements. He rejects the account of the Temptation in the Wilderness as a fable ; the doctrine of the Trinity, he says, belongs to a later age than that of the Apostles, the accounts of many of the Saviour's miracles are spurious, and there is no such being as a devil or devils who have influence in this world.

The Liverpool Albion contains a letter from the adjutant of the Liverpool Irish Brigade upon the subject of the recent discovery of Fenian stores in Salisbury street, with which suspicion has connected several members of the brigade : -

Headquarters 64th L.R.V., Sept. S, 1866. Sir-Having seen in the morning papers that this corps and some members lately belonging thereto were mentioned in the reports of the seizure made yesterday, in Salisbu-y street, I deemed it to be desirable, for your information, to inquire personally into the particulars regarding the men named-Cox. Mullida, and Farrell, as to their connection with the house and its contents. I therefore went this morn-ing to Mrs. Blackmore's, and learned from her that Lennon, Cor, and Mullida had lodged with her for periods varying from two to three years. Cox was paying his addresses to Miss Blackmore, but owing to some difference, Cox enlisted early in 1865, but was bought off by Mrs. Blackmore, but again enlisted towards the end of the year, and is now serving as an hon. commanding officer at Gibraltar with his regiment, the S7th I have seen his letter the report of his having left his regiment is not correct. When Cox left, Mullida and Lennon left for other lodgings. Mullida since went to Dubiin, and Lennon to Glasgow. Beth men left Liverpool to seek employment. Farrell left Mrs. Blackmore's house in March last, and lived for some three or four months in Devon street, when he was joined by his wife from Ireland, and went to America. Previous to his leaving Salisbury street, Farrell introduced Brooks, 'the hardware merchant.' Cox never saw the man, though it is reported that he it was who introduced Brooks. Beyond the mysterious fluid, nothing, I am informed, was discovered, except an

old small-bore rifle and some pistol cartridges .----From my observance of Lennon-one of your oldest members-also of Cox and Mullids while in the plan that was adapted to another day and for other corps, as well as from the result of my inquiries. I am convinced that no taint of Fenianism should attach to their names, nor can I discover saything of the kind with regard to Farrell beyond his acquain- serve the spiritual wants of the people, will doubtless tance, for a short time, with the man Brooks, which be made ; and we believe that special attention will acquaintance may, or may not, have been casual. I have bastened to give you these particulars, as I ments of the colored race can be best mat. In view know how anxious you will feel at seeing such reports as have been this day published, and from which an inference may be drawn prejudicial to the well established loyalty of the corps under your command .- I am, sir, yours, &c., GEORGE HUDSON GRAVES, Adjutant 64th L R V. To Lieutenant-Golonel Bidwell,

to such Governments. The example, however, should | them. Conscious ignorance on these matters is the not be lost on any who are tempted to believe that proper mental attitude of a reasonable woman, but with democratic Reform political animosities would her conscioue ignorance should be coupled with a recognition of the right and duty of inquiry on the part of qualified men. It is an illustration of the truth of Count de Maistre's assertion that the Catholic religion restored woman to her forfeited position of equality with man as a rational and responsible being, and that this position of equality is not main-tainable except by the Catholic religion. In proportion, he says, as any people departs from the faith and practice of Catholicism, exactly in the same proportion does the positioe of women among them become degreded. The Pall Mall Gazette is a better authority than ourselves upon the Protestant system, and if it be true that in the Protestant system conscious ignorance on all the fundamental problems of religion and morality should be the mental attitude or a reasonable women, while the right and duty of inquiry into them is the reserved province of qualifien men, the position of womankind under the Protestant sistem is more degraded than most of them (as we think) have been accustomed to believe, or will like to hear.

> WHITENED WHEAT .- It is stated that a large quantity of the whiting manufactured at the chalk, quarries on the backs of the Thames is exported to America to be returned mixed with flour .- The Grocer.

Advices by the City of London indicate much danger throughout England with regard to the crops owing to the wet weather. Smilar reports come from France and Germany, where the crops are also short. The harvest in Russia, however, is abundant, and heavy orders for grain are sent there.

The number of deaths from cholers in London had greatly diminished; but the disease still prevails in various parts of England.

UNITED STATES.

THE SECOND PLENARY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES .- As is generally known, the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore will convene in the Oathedral on the first Sunday-the seventh day-of next October. It will embrace among its constituent members all the Archbishops and Bishops in the United States. In virtue of the delegated Apostolic authority vested in him by the Holy See, the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding has invited the members of the Hierarchy in this country to participate in this most interesting and important Council.

Inquiry is frequently made as to the object to be accomplished by so sugust a convocation of our ec. clesiastical dignitaries. In general it may be replied, that the main object of the Council is to promote uniformity by producing amelioration in the discipline, and such other matters as pertain to ministerial functions in the various archdioceses and dioceses of the United States. As the Roman Catholic Church is one in dogmas, morals and practice throughout the world, it is unnecessary to inform the intelligent inquirer that there are no theological questions to be defined or considered, no sectional religious differences to be accommodated no dissensions to be healed. The seal of infallibility is stamped upon Oatholic faith and doctrines, and they cannot be amended or improved by the hand of man .-But as the Church, in its visible body, is administered through human agencies, it results that in matters of discipline there is demanded, by the progress of events, the growing wants of times, and the spiritto Miss Blackmore, dated the 23rd August, so that usl exigencies of our immense Catholic populations, corresponding changes and improvements in Church administration When, for example, (to borrow an illustration from secular affairs,) our public domain is reclaimed and carved out into territorial Government, the President of the United States sends the people a Governor, who may look after their general interests, and the people under its protection. Constitutional principles requires this course, and the course itself may be designated as a part of the internal policy of the government. Thus it is with our Hely Church. Not many years have elapsed since Catholics in America were numbered by thousands;

to-day they are numbered by millions. Order, discioline and internal polity require an enlargement of of the field, and modifications in the administrative circumstances. New Sees will probably be erected, a judicious distribution throughout the country of the ecclesiastical forces, in order the better to sub-

JEFFERSON DAVIS. - The New York Times has seemed to differ with us touching the actual and the proper treatment of the official head of the late Confederacy; yet the following article from its columns is but a resume of what we have been saying on the subject for months past. There is a conglomeration of anoffie, sham, shirk, and sneak, in the treatment of this prisoner, which is calculated to nauseate the civilized world and for which somebody will be held to a stern responsibility. Every manly instinct demands that Davis should be promptly tried ; if he is not to be tried, or is only to be subjected to a costly and mischievous sham trial, with no expectation or desire of convicting him, he should be liberated at once. And, if he is to be tried only for transon, then the charge of assassination should be retracted as publicly as it was mide. And it is the duty of the Executive, through his Attorney General, to act promptly and frankly in the premises, so as to relieve the Government from the imputation of exhumniating an enemy and holding for eighteen months a prisoner whom it days not put on trial. The American people are being disgraced by the acts of their rulers, and they must insist on a speedy change .- N I'. Tribune, October 1.

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FENIANISM. -Stephens, C.O.I.R., in an address at a Fenian picnic at Jones' Wood, New York, on Monday, said : --

It is my deliberate intention to go to Ireland this year, and let no man be mistaken in this. Some mon have said if I were in earnest I would not have made it public; but those are men who either by their treachery or their blunders made it a necessity on me to do so, and if I were a free agent I would not do so. I choose this course only as the least of two evils forced on me, because, if I did hot make a definite statement, I could not hold the men in Ireland together, they have been so much meddled with ; nor the men in this country cither ; their complaints have reached .ne, and it is therefore that I am forced to say that I will undoubtedly be in Ireland this year, for I fully believe, even if I did not go over, they could not be held in over there, and the fight would go on without me. If I thought it would be of any gain to delay the action, I would do so and risk all my popularity; but I cannot, for they are determined on fighting this year, and I am as fully determined on being with them, come weal or woe. No matter what others say, take my word I will be in Ireland, and then the people will strike a blow for liberty.

The New York Herald says :- The letter of our correspondent in Dublin presents some interesting features of Penianism in Ireland, the despondent condition of the organization affording a strong contrast to the assumptions of the recognized leader now in this country. One point which our correspondent alludes to will strike our readers with the force of the coincidence that the same class of men who have withheld themselves from any prominent connection with the movement in America have also remained outside of its ranks in Ireland at the same time that here the irish people have been most de-voted to the cause. 'The Fenians proper are the farm laborers and peasantry,' says our correspondent. The farmers themselves are not connected with the movement; the landowners, shopkeepers, and in fact, tradesmen, all keep aloof from it. There is not a man worth a thousand dollars in the country connected with it, nor is there a man of note as a lawyer or other professional or literary man connected with it.' In view of these facts, which are not stated without the authority of observation or experience, what consistency is there in the addresses and promises of Stephens made here every day ? The leaders in this country have collapsed under the weight of their stupendous folly, and the few who have escaped with enough of influence to accomplish anything can best use it in furthering the ends of practical men in the amelioration of their country.

A Philadelphia paper says it is estimated that the corn crop of Pennsylvania for the present year will amount to about 30,000,000 bushels, being an average yield of thirty-three bushels for each acre planted. Last year the corn crop of that State amounted to 35,477,106 bushels, and 888 928 acres were planted in corn, being an average of about forty bushels to the acre. Last year's crop was valued at \$28,838,-168. The corn crop of Illinois last year exceeded 177,000,000 bushel.

The Yankee traveler who saw the live Hoosier has again written to his mother, telling her his experience as follows :- ' Western people are death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies without fighting. A lew days ago a man was telling two of his neighbours, in my hearing, a pretty large story. Says he. 'Lay there, stranger.' And in the twinkling of an eyo f found myself in a ditch, a perfect quadruped. Upon another occasion says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed, 'That isn't a specimen of your Western women, is it?' Says be, 'you are afraid of fever and ague, ain't you?' 'Very much,' says I.----'Well,' replied be, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologies in two minutes, by the hoonor of a gentleman, 1 swear that these two pistols,' which he had cocked in his hands, 'shall cure you of that disorder entirely.' So I knelt down and politely apologised. I admire this Western country very much; but darn mame if I can stand so much etifluette. It always takes me unawares' PRESIDENT JOHNSTON AND THE ISISH .-- Wo find the following paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New York Trubune. It shows that President Johnson is making a strong bid for the Itish vote at the forthcoming elections :-A few natives who had some time previously held meeting, and resolved that the President should have a Fenian endorsement, waited upou Mr. Johnson to-night and made a statement of grievances, while proffering considerable advice. Not a member of either of the Brotherhood factions was present; while the Hon. John Hogan, of Missouri, headed the delegation ; which professed to speak for the District of Columbia. Dr. Antisell, an American, delivered the address. The burden of his remarks was, that they welcomed the President back, and asked that changes be made in the Cabinet. The Irish citizens by an intense yearning for their native country, have placed themselves in an apparent antagonism, to the government. They think some of our consuls in Ireland deserve rebuke, and they ask their removal and more acceptable ones appointed in their place. They suggest that the Alabama claims should be pressed to adjudication, and that it would be well if England would imitate the wise policy of the United States in pardoning those concerned in the civil war, and hope that an effort will be made to induce her to release irish prisoners. The Irish are a nation here with three-fourths of a million of voters, and they suggest that in appointments to be made in post offices and in the Internal Revenue, that Irish citizens should receive their pro rata share of the offices but in the diplomatic corps, they suggest that Irish citizens be represented. They hope these suggestions will receive the President's favourable consideration, and they extend their, best wishes to him. The President in reply, said that the action of the administration shall be so directed as to throughly promote the best and dearest interests of the Irish eitizens He felt the force of their suggestions, and highly appreciated the deep interest manifested by those present; He referred them to his past record., He was always consistently and earnestly a friend of the 1rish. He was himself strongly tinctured with sym-pathy for the Irish The administration would do all in its power to promote the interests of the Irish prisoners, said that determined action had already been taken to effect their release, and attain the end they sought. In conclusion the President, remarked o that all the suggestions of the committee should be delibrated, and in all instances where it could be properly done especially in the interest of the Irish citizens, favourbly considered. The members of the committee then shook hands with the President and withdrew. and the out they defended out the tuff

Information is wanted of Jerry O'Brien, Who went from Oork city in March, Forty-nine He was searching for work, being a weaver by trade, And north of that city his search was being made. His complexion was dark, he was low-sized and stout, And was minus some teeth on the front of his mouth; His age, at departing, was just twenty-three, If he's living at present, two score it must be. Information of him will be gladly received By his sorrowing father, who's old and bereaved. American papers, and Irish ones, too, Will please copy this - oh ! through charity do. Direct to Jeremiah O'Brien, Ballymartle, Ballinbassig, county Oork.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The blasphemy and bratality of which this fear good England of ours is capable is something hardly conceivable. Near Bridgewater there is a church (belonging to the Establishmenat of course), of which a Mr. Hunt is the rector. This gentleman entertains what are called High Church principles, and indulges more in ' ritualism' than many of his neighbours like. The other day, whilst church service was going on a select portion of his congregation improvised a performance worthy of a gang of devils. In the most sacred parts of the service, as they must have been (L assume) most sacred in the eyes of all believing Protestants, these brates amused themselves by all sorts of foul cries and beastly bellowings .-The humblest Catholic w uld not insult bis Protestant neighbour in this way, and, above all, at such a moment ; but these wretches were Protestant 4 worshippers' in a Protestant church. When the clergy-men were putting on their vestmerts, this model. congregation roared in chorus 'here' we are again, but not so dusty, with vasious other sovage criss. - free expression of popular feeling which is incidental

dated ! but told them not to say that he directed them, and instantly disappeared ! The people residing in the house to which they went all being in bed, the party, unwilling to disturb them, came to the conclusion that they had no alternative but to walk the streets till five o'clock the following morning, at which hour the Royal Mail (Captain Oman) steamed off for Scrabster with them on board, and on arriving at Thurso they experienced every hospitality, and re lated their night's adventures at Stromness, to the amusement of those around .- Caithness Courier.

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The danger to Canada from the Fenian conspiracy seems to us greater now that it has ever yet been simply because both parties in the States are now competing fiercely with each other for the Itish vote and we are no longer sure that we can even trust the Executive. Some of the Free-Soil party, with that too great smartness, that want of singleness of trust in a great cause, into which almost all the caucusleaders fall, are petting the Fenians, pic-nicing with them at Buifalo, and altogether adopting the line of water-toast sympathisers. ' On the other hand, Mr. Johnson, whose party passions are evidently fiercely roused, is doing all in his power to detach the Irish from the Free-Soilers. The Attorney General has entered a nolle prosequi in the case of the Fenian officers concerned in the last raid, and it seems to be understood that the Government will not punish, even if they do not ignore, the threatened incursions. At the Buffalo pic-nic the Fenians acted with great dramatic force their little victory over the English in the first Canadian raid, two hundred of them personating the English and two hundred the invaders. The piece was very well received by the spectators, and appeared to inspire the Feniane with much hope. The real risk is the danger of a quarrel with America, in case the Executive really determines to wink at invasion - London Speciator.

POLITICAL DISSENSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES .-It requires no more than this example to prove the the error of those who tell us that political distensions are the offspring of aristocratical institutions, class privileges restricted suffrage, and contrasted rights. In America all men are equal. Every man has a vote ; every man, we presume, is attached to democratic institutions, political power is vested in the million, and no class or persons can clamour for an extension of political privilege Nevertheless, we see that in America the quarrels of one class with another are far more intense, bitter, and ceaseless than in this country. Our Correspondent, himself an American, complains that the wear and tear and pressure upon American politicians are almost beyond endurance. They canno: get even the 'quiet autumn' for which Mr. Bright feels himself compelled to stipulate. A desperate strife which broke out into bloody war breaks out again in its original proportions as soon as that war is ended. One great political party emerges from the rains of another .feetings far larger than our largest Reform demonstrations are held in a country where Reform, in the sense of democratic progress, is an impossibility, and it would be hard to find any nation in which the people are more deeply and obstinately divided than the people of the United States. We are not making passionate belief that your own religious belief is these remarks to their prejudice. The history of the Republics of antiquity exhibits exactly the same characteristics, and they are due in great part to the

Commanding 64th L.R.V.

SISTRAHOODS, - An article in the Pall Mall Gazette upon 'Sisterhoods,' occassioned by a letter on that subject from Mr. J. M. Capes, brings out in strong relief the absolute oppo ition on first principles which exists between Gatholics and an important part of the best educated, most thoughtful, and, in their own opinion, most enlightened portion of the British public. The Pall Mall Gazette allows that the present system of nursing in our hospitals in unsatisfactory, that it would be much improved if ladies undertook the superintendence of hospital servants, and that the establishment of a great number of sisterhoods might contribute to this result. It admits, too, that the institution of monasteries might be attended with some conveniences, and might supply us with bodies of men willing to undertake laborious and repulsive, but useful duties which at present go unperformed, or are performed less efficiently than they might be. 'But then,' says the Pall Mull Gazette, 'if the gain be getting better hospital nurses, let us consider the loss.' The danger is the risk of a moral injury to the whole nation. As matters now stand, the domestic and social idea is, practically speaking, the one generally recognized by Englishwomen as the highest to which they can aspire. To be a good wife, mother, daughter, or sister, is, so to speak, the highest ambition of a woman. Recognize and heartily en-

courage the ascetic monastic system and you change all this. You inevitably throw a slur on the common occupations of life, and imply that they are either not good at all or at least not nearly so good as the ascetic life. The woman who marries and lives in the world looks up with a sort of miegiving to the superior piety of her sister the nun, and doubts whether the occupations of herself and her husband are not coarse, unsaintly, and on the who'e rather irreligion . Moreover bigotry is a passionate belief that your own religious creed is perfectly true and that to doubt is a sin. Nuneries are strongholds of religious bigotry. Are we to endanger the hopes of a comparatively cool and rational discussion of the fundamental questions of r ligion for the sake of getting better hospital nurses. Our great theological controversies embrace all the fundamental problems of religion and morality. The mental attitude of a reasonable woman on these topics should be that of conscious ignorance, coupled with a recognition of the right and duty of inquiry on the part of those who are qualified by circumstances to conduct it .-By the time that we have got thus far we perceive the gulf that divides the writer in the Pall Mall Ga. zetie not only from monks and nuns but from every Oatholic. The gift of Divine Faith, the virtue of Faith, ar) the very mischiefs which he dreads. A perfectly true, and that to doubt is a sin -is bigotry. The fund smental truths of religiou and morality are problems. It is the right and duty of men qualified

to conduct an inquiry into them, to inquire into the immortal Rarey. - Pitsburg Catholics a section of the immortal Rarey. - Pitsburg Catholics a section of the immortal Rarey and the

of the abolition of slavery, and the new relations which the late slave race have come to occupy in the Republic, the subject will probably be one of the most interesting before the Council.

The distinguished dignitaries who will gather together in our city, under the presidency of our Most Rev. Archbishop, will be accompanied, each Archbishop, of whom there will be six, by three Theologians, and each Bishop of whom there will be thirtyeight, by two Theologians. There will, besides, be present in the Council at least three Mitred Abbots, one Benedictine and two Trappists. The Council promises to be one of the most interesting and impressive which ever assembled in America. The session will continue for two weeks, from Sanday, Oct. 7th, to Sunday, October 21st, inclusive; diacourses will be pronounced each evening at half past seven o'clock, except Thursday and Saturday evenings by eminent Prelates and Theologians, to which the public are invited.

At the close of the deliberations, a lengthy Pas toral letter will be issued by the Prelates, explaining to the people the results, and enforcing the decrees of the Council. These will be published in full only after they will receive the sanction of the Holy See, which is the great convervative centre of Ca. tholic units binding all the portions of the Oatholic Church together, protecting the integrity of the faith, and preserving uniformity in discipline.

When a bill has passed our National Legislature it is admitted for executive approval, and does not pass into law until it has received the President's signature ; so the decrees of this Plenary Council must be submitted for the action of the Holy See before they can be officially promulgated.-Calholic Mirror.

A METHODIST OONVERT .- There has been quite a sensation at the Methodist Church on Penn street occasioned by what is called the conversion of a Rev. Flannery, who is said to have been a Professor of St. Vincent's Collage, Westmoreland Co., Pa. We are familiar with nearly every one connected with the institution in question, but we have never known any one there by the name of Flannery, from Professor to scullion ; yet we cannot say that such an individual has never been harbored by the hospitable Benedictines. The Methodists, however, have acted with commendable caution in placing the getleman on probation, their experience with converts of that class has been of a nature to render such a course imperative. Father Chiniquy of Kankakee, became a Presbyterian convert, and actually preached by special invation in the church with the stone front on Wood street in this city. He soon proved, however, rather a troublesome customer, and has long since been denounced by the very men who employed him to preach against *Popery*. We don't say that this will be the case with the so-called Father Flannery ; indeed the Methodists seem disposed to guard against the possibility of such a catastrophe. .We hope, however, he will have a good time among them and that the Rev. Parson who has the matter in. charge, will let us know through the Christian Advocate his experience as a trainer of refractory priests. If he succeeds in this new profession, his celebrity will be little less than that acquired by the famous horse tamer, and the name of Snyder be hailed by future generations as equally illustrious with that of

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--OCTOBER 12, 1866.

The True Witness. ABD CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. S. CLERK, Editor.

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TRANS TRABLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of The year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-balf, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we

continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars. The THUS WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

Single copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondents that no

letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus " JOHN JONES, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Sub Scription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, CCT. 12.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER-1966.

Friday, 12-Of the Feria. Saturday, 13-St. Edward, Conf. Sunday, 14-Twenty first after Pentecost. Maternity of Blessed Virgin. Monday, 15-Ste. Theresa, V. Tuesday, 16-St. Callixtus, P. M. Wednesday, 17-St. Hedwige, W. Thursday, 18-St. Luke, Ev.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the French Emperor we have a Manifesto over the signature of the Marquis of Lavallette, on the subject of the great events. and important territorial changes, that have followed upon the late war in Central Europe. To our surprise we learn that His Imperial Majesty as delighted, positively delighted with all that has taken place. This is the best war possible, all is for the best; and in this spirit of new born optimism, he not only reconciles himself to, but actually revels in, the contemplation of the military preponderance of Prussie, in the sudden start into new life of a formidable rival to France, and in the aggrandisement of the domains of the Piedmontese Sovereign. He desires co acquisitions for his Empire; he has no hankering after the Rhine, no dreams of a rectified frontier for France. Not a bit of it; and like a kind father who rejoices to see his children growing up around him, even though they be a little boisterous at times, and given to fisticuffs, he is quite content to sit in the corner, and look on at the youngsters enjoying themselves. He would not disturb their amusements, or interrupt their sports for the world, not he.

This is the general tenor of the Manifesto .---France, we are assured, has no reason to be uneasy about what has occurred, or to feel jealous of the growing power of Prussia. Besides, the Emperor foresees as highly probable, if not imminent, an attack upon European liberty, and modern civilisation, from a combination of two Great Powers-one menacing in the far West, the other harging like a thunder cloud over the Eastern frontier of Europe. These two Powers, externally so dissimilar-one representing the extreme of monocratic, the other of democratic despotism-yet in spirit or internally, so alike. and which are irresistibly attracted towards one another by the force of sympathy, may, so Louis Napoleon foresees, bring some day their united forces to bear against Western and Central Europe; and in such a contingency it would be well, so he argues, that Europe be no longer parcelled out into a lot of small independent States, but should be the heritage of some three or four Great Powers, able to combine for purposes of a common defence. This is the Napoleonic Idea, as given in the Manifesto ; and with the prospect of another Eastern question before us, there may be much truth therein. Only we confess ourselves unable to solve the following mystic utterance of the Imperial Sphinx, wherein having exhibited to us the Holy Father stripped of his possessions, and left naked and defenceless to his foes, external and internal, the Emperor informs us that :---"The interests of the Pontifical Throne are assured by the Convention of the 15th September .-The Convention will be loyally executed. In withdrawing his troops from Rome, the Emperor will leave in their place as a guarantee for security of the Holy Father, the protection of France." This may be irony, what the vulgar call " poking fun;" but assuredly it is out of place in a grave State document. There are but few who doubt that the Convention of Sept. 15th, as were all the previous acts of Louis Napoleon whereby the Revolution in Italy was fostered, and brought to its present state of efficiency, was a forced concession to the demands of the Carbonarz, of whom Louis Napoleon was once, if rumor do not belie him, a sworn brother, and to whom as a recalcitrant brother, or brother forgetful of his obligations, the dagger of Orsini was sent as a reminder.

its complications will break out again with more virulence than ever. From Italy we learn that the Sicilians are still in arms against their alien conquerors, and that the Piedmontese troops have still all their work before them.

From Great Britain we learn with joy that the prospects are less discouraging with regard to the crops. Many arrests of prominent Fenians have been made at Liverpool, and more are expected to take place. The opinion daily gains ground, and is openly expressed in the journals, that Head Centre Stepheus is in the pay of the British Government. This opinion is confirmed by two events that have just occurred. In the first place, the letter published over the signature of Byrne, the Warder, and professing to give an account of Stephens's escape from jail, has been denounced as a forgery; in the second place, Hopper, the brother-in-law of Stephens, has just received his pardon from the Government, after a short imprisonment of a few months, imposed on the prisoner as, it is said, with the view of throwing dust in the eyes of the public. Treachery in the Fenian ranks is so general, and informers are so plentiful, that it is by no means improbable that. Stephens is what it is now said that he is. At all events time will show the real character of the man, but the Irish should be on their guard against all who address them with grandiloquent expressions of patriotism,

and love for Ireland.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

As the Annual Bazaar in aid of the Saint Patrick's Orphan Asylum is now before the public; as the lady friends of the institution are engaged in collecting funds and filling up their lists on the different articles to be disposed of at the coming Bazaar, which opens in the Mechanics' Institute, Great St. James Street, on Wednesday, the 10th of the present month,-the Treasurer of the Asylum would beg to submit the following for the kind consideration of the public :--

That the inmates of the Asylam have varied during the past year from 230 to -250 souls; that the expenses of the tvelve months ending August 31st, 1866, were £2 258 11s 6d ;-(\$9,034 30c); that the balance on band was £1 6s 11d; and that the proceeds of the present Bazaar are the only means on which the orphans have to rely for their clothing and support during the coming winter. The Asylum receives £160 a year from the Government, and £125 from other resources, making a total of £285 of what might be called a fixed revenue; leaving a deficit of nearly two thousand pounds to be made up by the voluntary contributions of a charitable public, who, realising the great utility of the Asylum, generously contribute towards its support without distinction of class or creed.

The ordinary resources for the support of the Asylum are three-fold-an annual pic-nic, an annual subscription, and an annual bazaar. Our last pic-nic was a failure, owing to the torrents of rain which poured down just as the people were coming to the pic-mc. There has been falling off of about one hundred pounds in the annual subscription, owing principally to the belief that the bequest of the late Mr. Fitzpatrick rendered an effort in aid of the Asylum less necessary than usual, although not one dollar of that bequest has yet become available; not one dollar of it, in any shape or form, has yet passed into the hands of the Treasurer. Should there be a falling off in the proceeds of the present Bazaar, the Treasurer does not see how the poor orphans can be supported during the coming winter, with its intense cold-which requires warm clothing-and the high prices for every article of food. The account for bread alone during the past month was \$245.60. In the above circumstances the Director and Treasurer do confidently trust that the public will raily round the little Orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum, and, by their generous and charitable aid, place them beyond the influence of hunger and cold during the coming winter; remembering well that what they do for them they do for Him Whom they represent, and that evernal life will be their reward-" Come ye blessed of my Father, possess you the kingdom prepared for you; for I was hungry, and you gave Me to eat; a stranger and you took Me in; naked and you covered Me. Amen I say unto you, as long as you did it to one of these you did it to Me."

THE WHITE SLAVES OF ENGLAND. - One of the most characteristic symptoms of that distressing and very prevalent disease, commonly known as " pigger on the brain," is the callous indifference which the patient manifests towards the sufferings of men, women, and children with white skins, and of Caucasian origin. It is owing to this that the wretched condition of the laboring classes of England engaged in the factories, has hitherto excited so little attention and commiseration, and has assumed such terrible and gigantic proportions. Alas! for the color of their skins. Were the little children of the manufacturing districts of England only "niggers," had they been endowed at birth with the darkly tinted rete mucosum of the Ethiop, or graced with his woolly locks and blubber lips, how different would have been their lot ! They would have then been savory in the nostrils of philanthropists, Exeter Hall would have risen up in their behalf indignantly asking "are they not" men and brothers ?"--- and a storm of indignation at the announcement of their wrongs would have raged from one end of the Kingdom to the other, scarce less violent than that which broke out when the tidings reached England of the hanging of the instigator of the massacres of Morant Bay.

Unfortunately the little slaves of Eugland are white, our own fiesh and blood, with blue eyes and Saxon complexion, and there is therefore but precious little sympathy for them amongst those who are troubled with the complaint of "nigger on the brain." Yet from time to time a voice is raised in behalf of the unbappy creatures, overworked, underfed, and cruelly flogged in order that the prescribed amount of work may be got out of their feeble frames. Flogging comes cheaper than feeding; there is no lack of children; parents are always ready to sell their offspring on reasonable terms to the manufacturing task-master; and so sound political economy dictates the propriety of husbanding the victuals,

and of being lavish in the matter of the lash .---When the over-flogged slave dies, it is so easy to replace him in free and merry England! It must be born in mind, however, in extenuation of this state of things, and as in part explanatory of the cool indifference with which it iviewed by that class of English society which is most intolerant of the Southern planter, most exuberant in its denunciations of negro-slavery in Virginia, that the white slavery of England is the work not of your haughty semi-feudal aristocracy, not of cruel landlords and bloated territorial magnates, but of that exemplary, and never enough to be worshipped class of which men like Mr. Bright are at once the representatives and the idols, and which is the stronghold of modern English Liberalism. This of course greatly alters the aspect of affairs and to a considerable extent, in the opinion of many, justifies the coatinuation of the system.

What that system is, however, in its working, what its physical and moral consequences upon its victims, have been lately proclaimed to the

their parents at seven or eight. These little children thus sold, were doomed to incessant work in gangs for from sixteen to eighteen hours and morals may be imagined. Again the Legislature interfered, and an Act was passed probibiting the working of boys and girls under ten years of age in mines and collieries : but still, in spite of legislation the white slave system with 1861 a Commission, whose Reports up to this Quarterly hangs its comments.

Reports-which the Reviewer quotes-revealed. | duty it is to protect person and property, can In one manufacture in Staffordshire, the Commissioners report baving found " not fewer than the efficacy of the lash, as a deterrent from 593 little children not over five years of age, of crime, has been experienced. The mere threat whom 159 were females; and 4,605 other children of between the ages of five and ten." The The mortality amongst these young slaves was enormous.

"In one district out of 1,120 deaths, 470, or upwards of forty three per cent, occurred within the rst year, and 149 or thirteen per cent before the fifth year of life, making a total of 619 deaths, of fifty five per cent of children under five years of age, the majority of whom succumbed from debility of constitution induced by the want of parental care." p. 194

The physical and moral effects of this slavery into which the children are sold by their parents, are thus described : --

"They"-the slaves-"are, as a rule, stunted in growth, ill-shaped, and frequently detormed, become prematurely old, and short-lived."-p. 195.

"A girl of 14 was examined by the Assistant Commissioner, and the following was the result :-Never was at school in her life. Does not know a letter. Never went to a church or chapel. Never heard of England, or London, or the sea, or ships.-Never heard of God. Does not know what He does. Does not know whether it is better for her to be good or bad."-Ib.

And this in the land of the "open hible;" which sends missionaries to the heathen in foreign parts; which subscribes funds for the conversion of Italian and French Canadian Papists; and which shed tears of misplaced and maudhn sympathy over the sufferings of an imaginary Uncle Tom !!!

Nor are the Staffordshire manufactories by any means the worst in their treatment of the little white slaves. In the Lace Making business in Nottingham and its immediate neighborhood the Commissioners ascertained "the almost incredible fact that infants two years of age had been known to commence work in one department of this manufacture, namely, in pulling out threads, and that, many were found working at three years of age."-p. 197. The Reviewer adds :—

"There is nothing more startling and distressing in these Reports than the details of the sufferings to which these poor children are subjected in learning business by which they are to earn their livelihood. the wearisome days, sleepless nights and painful ex haustion which manufacture by almost infantile fingers involves, and of the physical and moral ruin which soon overtake little creatures herded together in rooms with scarcely space to move or breathe, and deprived from infancy of every kind of recreation and enjoyment." -p. 197.

It may excite surprise how children so young can be made to work at all. The mystery is solved in the following passage :--

"A long cane is resorted to in proportion as the

GOOD RECOMMENDATION .- At the opening of the Toronto Assizes, Mr. Justice Wilson recommended the adoption of the punishment of a day, and the effects upon their bodily health flogging, for scoundrels convicted of robbery accompanied with violence. This is a most excellent recommendation, and we hope that it may be adopted by the Legislature, and vigorously enforced by the Executive. Of all punishments there is none, after the death penalty, of which the all its horrors continued to spread, and again in professional criminal has so great a dread as the punishment of the lash; none therefore which date furnish the text upon which the London | tends so powerfully to repress crime and to pro. tect person and property; none therefore which Very hideous is the state of things by these a Government, whose first and most imperative with more propriety inflict. Whenever adopted. of this punishment sufficed at once, and for ever. to put a stop to a certain class of crimes directed in the early part of the Queen's reign against Her Majesty's person; and a few sound floggings in Canada would do more to put a stop to the career of the criminals who infest our large towns, than any other punishment that the wit of man can devise. All honor to Judge Wilson for his very excellent recommendation to the Toronto Jury.

OBITUARY.

On the morning of the 26th of Sept., at five minutes past three o'clock, the Very Rev. Vicar General McDonagh, of Perth, C.W., breathed his last. For a long time the esteemed gentleman had been gradually failing, and his early demise was expected. Yet the sad appounce. ment of his end will touch many a heart that loved him well and esteemed his many virtues. A true friend, a true gentleman, a true priest, he has passed away with the good wishes and blessing of every one capable of appreciating real worth. Good, pious and affable, his end was like his life, peaceful and happy. Perfectly resigned to the divine will in all things, in death he was consistent with himself. Seemingly without the least pain he fell asleep in the Fatherly arms of Him Whom he had so well served during life.

Born in the Parish of Lougharrow, County Mayo, in 1812, the lamented deceased was 54at the time of his death. After having gone through the preparatory studies for the priesthood at St. Jarlaths, Tuam, he came to Canada, and was ordained by the Right Rev. Dr. Macdonald, first Bishop of Kingston. Under this zealous pastor, he was stationed for two years at L'Orignal, C.E., after which he was transferred to the difficult and laborious mission of Perth. C.W. It would be impossible to even refer to the services he rendered religion in his perish. For nearly thirty years he has shown forth in his life the precepts and counsels of our Divine Redeemer. Energetic, zealous and untiring, he spent himself in administering to the spiritual and temporal wants of others. Wherever there was a sorrowing heart to console, a tearful eye to dry, a poor, stricken soul to sustain, an indigent widow to aid, a helpless little orphan to protectthe good Vicar General McDonagh was at hand with assistance, cheerfully and unostentationaly bestowed. But why speak of all this; God knew it, and that is sufficient for him and for us. On Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, a Solemn High Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul. Rev. P. O'Connell, of Richmond, was celebrant, assisted by Rev. J. O'Brien, of Brockville, as Deacon, and Rev. Jas. Browne, of Napanee, as Subdeacon. At the conclusion of Mass, Rev. J. J. Graham, of Perth, made a few remarks, in reference to the great loss the people of Perth had sustained. The beautiful church was crowded to excess, not only by Catholics, but also by many Protestants, including the Rector. Many of those present testified by their tears how sensibly they were affected. After the last solemn rites had been paid to the honored dead, his remains were lowered down into the grave, amid the sobs and tears of his stricken flock. He is gone now, and it will be long ere we see his like again. He has passed away-at the falling of the leaf-but his blessed example remains for our encouragement and consolation .----He is not all dead ; he yet speaks to us silently but elequently, and the voice of the honored dead shall be as powerful as the living. His graveamong the people whom he so much loved-is a beacon to direct them in the present, and lead them on to the glorious promises of the future. We mourn for him not as those without hope, but as Christians who hold the blessed assurance of meeting him hereafter. One thing remains for us, to pray that God may receive him into his eternal reward. Requiescut in pace.

The pprising of the Greek Christian population of Candia is serious. The Christian Powers of of Candia is serious. The Christian Fowers of will sell by catalogue a collection of about 700 Europe may be called upon to intervene betwist volumes of fine Literary and Historic books; and the Turks and their oppressed subjects, and on Saturday evening about 600 Catholic Prayer Books. Some of the books are slightly catheged, should this occur, the Eastern Question with all but most of them are in good order.

That these things may be realised in those who contribute to their support, is the daily prayer of the St. Patrick's Orphans.

A Grand Bazaar will be held at l'Asile St. Joseph, St. Bonavcature Street, on Monday next, the 15th inst. and following days for the henefit of the Orphans of l'Hospice St. Joseph et de la Salle d'Asile. The opening of the Bazaar will take place at one o'clock p.m., under the immediate patronage of the Ladies of the Benevolence Committee of the institution. All charitable persons who intend to send article to this Bazaar, should send them at once to attention was directed to the subjected, and some l'Hospice St. Joseph.

On Thursday and Friday, this week, Mr. Shaw

world by some two or three writers, who do not understand why Englishmen should be so very 16.

enthusiastic about the wrongs of the sleek, wellfed, well-housed, and, in sickness, well cared for nigger of the Southern States, and yet so callous to the sufferings of the starved, beaten, decrepid, and "kicked-out-to-die-when-no-longer-useful " white slaves of the English manufacturing districts. Amongst the most prominent of these grumblers at the " peculiar institutions" of non feudal times, we may cite the London Quarterly Review, which in its April issue in a long article entitled, "The Children's Employment Commision," furnishes us with startling facts both as to the extent to which white slavery prevails amongst the non-agricultural classes in England, and as to the bideous physical and moral consequences of that system. Perhaps after their perusal we may entertain doubts as to how far

the English Liberal is warranted in throwing the first stone at the Carolina cotton growers, and the slave-holders of Virginia.

The white slave system of England is not altogether of recent growth; it has existed for many years; and speaking of the commencement of the present century, the Quarterly Reviewer describes it as even then flourishing, and rife with abuses " compared with which the abominations of negro-slavery were examples of mildness and humanity." A regular internal slave-trade ex. isted even in those days, and is thus described :---

"A new traffic was found to have sprung up. Child-jobbers traversed the country for the purpose of purchasing children from their parents, and gel-ling them again into worse than Egyptian bondage. The consumption of human life in the manufactories to which these children were consigned was frightn]"-London Quarterly Review, April, 1866. p. 193.

Government interfered, and ineffectually tried to put a check upon these horrors, but the cotton lords, and manufacturing aristocracy were then as now too strong, and defeated the benevolent designs of the Government. Again in 1840 its

indignation was excited by the publication of a Parliamentary Report from which it appeared that in many instances; the white slaves were set general rule they were sold into servitude by passenger agent 19 Place d'Armes.

hours of work are protracted, the youngest becoming at length so fatigued as to be as uneasy as birds."-

The hours of work extends some times from eight in the morning till eleven or twelve at night : no wonder that the children die by scores, that the survivors are stunted and deformed in body, and depraved in morals. "A large pro portion of the women have had illegitimate chil dren, and some at so early an age as 'quite to startle even those who are at home in crimina statistics." - p. 199.

The above extracts which are all that we have room for will serve to give some idea, though of course only a faint one of the condition of the 'in door" slaves. Let us turn to that of the out-door" slaves who are employed in the great metal manufactures, mines and collieries of the land of the "open-bible." But this we propose to postnone till our next issue.

MORTALITY AMONGST PRISONERS OF WAR. -From official documents just published by the Secretary of War of the United States, in reply to a Resolution of the House of Representatives, it appears that during the war betwixt the Northern and Southern States, the mortality amongst the prisoders captured by the former far exceeded the mortality amongst the prisoners of war captured by the other. Out of 261,000 Federals, prisoners in the Southern States, 26,500 died ; whilst out of 200,000 Confederate prisoners in the hands of the Northerners 26,500 died. In other words, of the prisoners held by the Federals one out of every fifteen died in prisou, whilst only two out of twenty-three died in the prisons of the Southern States. If then the great mortality of the prisoners were due to their ill treatment, it is easy to determine by the application of the rules of arithmetic, whether the Northern or the Southern States were the most brutal in their treatment of their several prisoners of war. Cruelties there may have been on both sides, but we are sure that brave soldiers like Lee, Grant, Meade never countenanced them : but certainly the balance of brutality was not on gun by the muzzle, and the trigger meeting with the side of the South.

TIONET OFFICE .- We see that the Grand Trunk Reilway Co. have placed their tickets for sale in the city again. This will be a great accommodation to to work at five years of age, in some instances the travelling public. Commercial and ordinary tickets to all places on the Grand Trunk line can be

DANGER IN HANDLING FIRE-ARMS. - A sad accident is recorded in the Mincrve, which bappened on Thursday 4th inst. and has brought mourning into a French family of this city. A son of Mr. J. B. Senecal, Catherine Street, started with a friend on a sporting expedition. When landing from a cance on one of the Varennes islands, the young man took bis some obstacle, the piece was discharged into his breast. He breathed his last after ten minutes. He was a tall, handsome, and very -promising young man, and had just completed his course of studies.

OTTAWA, 5th .- A special commission, will be issued to try the Fenian prisoners at Toronto Chief Justice Draper will preside ; but all the judges will be named in the commission for the trial of the Fewhen as yet only three years old, whilst as a had at the office of Mr. W. O'Brien, their well known nian prisoners in Lower Canada. A special term of the Coart of Queen's Bench will be held in Montreal.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-**OCTOBER** 12, 1866.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL

In a late number we mentioned that the ground was broken on the 24th ult, for Saint Patrick's Hall, and that the "first sod" was turned up in the presence of Mr. Devlin and Beveral other gentlemen. Since then the work has progressed rapidly, the excavation is far advanced, and several masons are employed on the building. The contractors, we understand, are pushing forward the work with energy, and will have the foundation well in, and secured this fall.

The work will be resumed early in the spring, and the corner stone laid with due ceremony on St. Patrick's Day next. The inauguration will take place on St. Patrick's Day twelve months, by which time the building is to be completed.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following discription of the Hall, which we have crefully prepared for them :---

In the basement of the building, there are, besides the keeper's apartments and the fuel and boiler room for beating the Hall by steam, eight cellars that can be rented separately from the shops above, if found advantageous to do so .---A convenient entrance leads to the whole from the lane in the rear.

On the ground flat, there are eight first class shops, varying from 40 to 94 feet in depth ; six shops are on Victoria Square, and two on Craig Street-(two of these shops can be subdivided to advantage). The shops are to be furnished with show windows, and every modern conveni- Montreat. ence.

On the second flat, there are four spacious Show Rooms, and a large Billiard Room, all fronting on Victoria Square. In the rear of the building a large Library and Reading Room has been provided-(which is a valuable feature to the plan); and also a Hall 56 by 40 feet for the use of the various Irish Societies;-connected Rooms, and also two closets for the banners and other regalia of the Societies renting the Hall.

On the third flat, however, the crowning feature of the building is placed-namely, the GRAND HALL OF ST. PATRICK, which is 134 feet long. by 94 feet wide, within the walls, and 46 feet high ; the stage is 52 feet wide by 25 feet deep : at the opposite end of the Hall a gallery is placed for the Orchestra. Dressing and waiting rooms are provided at each side of the stage, and two cloaking rooms at the other end of the Hall .--Some idea may be formed of this magnificent room from the fact that it contains about 3,000 square feet more than the City Concert Hall-(which our readers are awate is too long and too low for its width). 'The "Grand Hall" will accommodate, comfortably sitting, two thousand persons, and when used for public meetings, &c., can be made to hold 3,000 to 4,000. In this noble Hall, (which is one of the very largest in America,) our Irish fellow citizens will have ample room for their Charitable Bazaars, their Grand Soirees, their Promenade Concerts. Monster Meetings, and their Anniversary Celsrequirements of the Hall by the architect, J. W. real merits of the question at issue, is written in a

the three outlets, viz. Victoria Square, Craig Street and Fortification Lane, the doors of which

The exterior of the building will be magnificent and imposing, at once a monument to the zeal and a credit to the taste of our Irish tellowcitizens, and a source of congratulation to those who took the initiative in getting it up; it will also be an ornament to the City.

We had almost forgotten to say that the Grand Hall was specially designed for music and singing, as well as speaking, the Architect baving paid particular attention to its adaptation in that respect ; we therefore trust that it will attract first class artistes to our City, as it is well known that the want of such a Concert Hall prevented Jenny Lind and other musical celebraties from visiting

In conclusion, we have no besitation in saying that we look upon St. Patrick's Hall as a great success from every point of view. Its commanding and central position on Victoria Square in the immediate vicinity of the Banks, the Post Office and the best business part of the City, and also within three or four minutes' walk of that populous and fashionable quarter " Beaver Hall," with it and the Library are two Committee must make its splendid shops and show rooms much sought after by business men, thus producing a large revenue, and making it a good paying investment for the Stockholders. We therefore recommend those who have not yet subscribed to it to do so before the "Stock Book" is closed as every frishman, no matter how humble his circumstances may be, should take a part in this truly national work-a work that his children may point to with pride, and say that their parents assisted in its erection, and those who neglect to do so will not cease to regret their negligence.

NEW PUBLICATION.

WORKS OF CHAMPLAIN .- Published under the Patropage of the Laval University. By the Rev. C. H. Laverdiere, M.A., Librarian of the University. Six volumes, in quarto.

This work, now under press at the printing ffice of G. E. Desbarats. Quebec, will contain: Voyage to the West Indies, preceded by a biographical notice of Champlain :--- The voyage of 1603 ;- The edition of 1613, i.e., the voyages to Acadia from 1604 to 1607, and those to Canada, from the foundation of Quebec in 1608 to 1613, accompanied by a photo-graphic fac-simile Messrs. Danl. O'Connell, Charles Gilbride, John

Hopkins, Esq., of this city, who has given the tone quite remarkable for its general good taste design for it much thought and study; much cre- and abstinence from offensive personalities. Still, dit is also due to Mr. Hopkins for the very as with all Protestant writers, our Blackwood judicious and profitable manner in which he has critic fails to perceive that his criticism is delaid out the interior of the building. Besides structive not constructive; and that it is one the grand entrance on Vietoria Square, there is thing to prove the Roman Catholic Church in a handsome entrance on Craig Street, and one error : another, and an essentially different thiog from Fortification Lane. The Grand Hall will to prove, that any other so called church, or be entered by five stairs, two at each side, of worshipping organisation is true, or has a claim seven and a half feet each, and one leading from upon our spiritual allegiance. There is, in short, Fortification Lane of six feet, making thirty-six uo conceivable reason why a man in ceasing to feet of stairway; thus providing ample means of be a Papist should become an Anglican, a Preseasily filling and rapidly emptying the Hall by byterian or a Methodist ; there is at least as much reason for his becoming a Mormon; far better reason for his becoming a Manonmedan or are to open outwards, and thus preventing the an Infidel, since the truth of no proposition in possibility of accidents occurring in case of panic. Euclid is more certain than this :- That if the organisation called the Roman Catholic Church be in error, then is Christianity a humbug and its founder was either a crack-brained enthusiast, or a charlatan.

The other articles in Blackwood are all good in their way. The interesting story of the Maiden of Prague is forwarded a stage; and then we have one on the "Great Woods in Winter"-another paper from Cornelius O'Dowd, and the inevitable political article under the caption of "The Legacy of the Late Government."

THE BATTLES OF THE WORLD .- By the Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick. With an Appendix and Chronological Table .- This is a well arranged, and interesting work. The great battles of the world in which British subjects are chiefly interested, are narrated in animated style. Of course no two writers ever did give the same account of a battle, and therefore different opinions upon the self same event will always obtain amongst historians. Mr. Borthwick's details may therefore be objected to by some; but we think that on the whole he has taken pains, in all cases, to arrive at the truth. If he has in any instance failed, it is because the truth is upattainable.

PRESENTATION.

On Sunday last, 30th Sept., the Rov. Mr. Murphy preached his farewell sermon at St. Patrick's church, Quebec. He has accepted the kind invitation of the Right Rev. Dr. Bacon, Bishop of Portland, to take charge of the ecclesiastical parish of Bangor, Me., and will leave for that place about the end of this week. During the period the reverend Father Murphy has officiated as a clergyman attached to St. Patrick's he has by his unremitted zeal, his meekness. and natural goodness of disposition gained the warm affections of his superior and the congregation. It is, therefore, not surprising that there should be mutual and heartfelt regrets at parting. Among the members of the Church, famed as they are for their generosity, there was a generally erpitised desire to present him with some substantial token of respect at parting, and this inteation has, we believe, been carried into effect in one or two instances, though had there been unity of action, the sum placed at his disposal to provide for his necessary wants in taking up his abode in a foreign country, would have been trebled. As it is, he will be the recipient of a very handsome donation We give below the copy of an address presented to him on Thursday last, by the residents of Champlein ward, at the Diamond Harbour School house, together with a purse containing the handsome sum of \$175 The deputation consisted of John O'Malley, Esq., John Giblin, Esq., J.P.,

tion of St. Patrick's Ohurch met the Rev. Mr. Murphy by appointment, in the Hall of the Oatholic Institute and presented him with the following address, executed in a chaste and beautiful style of penmanship, by our friend and fellow citizen, Mr. James Ardouin, and accompanying it with a purse containing the bandsome sum of \$250 which is in addition to the sum already mentioned above :--ADDRESS.

Rev. and Dear Sir,-The Congregation of St. Patrick's have learned with unfeigned regret that they are about to be deprived of your valuable services, by your determination, with the acquiescence of His Lordship the Administrator, to exercise the Haly Ministry in another Diocese.

Assigned, immediately after your ordination seven years ago, to take part in the Pestoral duty of St. Patrick's as vicaire to the Revd. Father McGauran our respected and esteemed Pastor, the Congregation we feel happy to be able to say, have always found in you a devout Priest, with untiring energy, seeking nought but their welfare. Your zealous efforts upon all occasi na to promote their interests, your fervent piety, your kind, generous and noble heart have endeared you to us. Rest assured that the mem bers of the Congregation will always cherish a fond recollection of your ministry in their midst, and will not fail to pray to the Almighty to give you health, and to your down upon you the choicest plessings of His Mercy.

Be pleased to accept the accompanying purse as a slight recognition of our gratitude, and a remembrance of the Congregation. Signed on behalf of the congregation.

WILLIAM QUINN, Chairman.

H O'CONBOR, Treasurer. MATTHEW F. Walsh, Secretary.

Quebec, October, 1866. The Rev. gentleman with much feeling replied as follows:-

REPLY.

My Dear Friends,-I feel highly honored in being surrounded by such a respectable body, representing as you do, at this moment, the Irish Catholics of Quebec. I wish to be sincere, and express my feelings in an undisguised manner ; therefore, I feel it incumbent upon me to declaro that I merit not the eulogiums you are so kind as to bestow apon me who have but done my duty to the best of my pour ability during the period of my stay amongst you.

How truly do I apply to myself the words so lately uttered by an illustrious countryman. Oardinal Oullen -'I am but a neeless servant.' Your zeal, ardour and generosity of soul in all that regards or belongs to the Church are the charms that, no doubt, have served to surround me in your eyes with a halo of preise that I cannot but consider as far beyond me

I. przise is called for, allow me rather to point to your worthy pastor, the Revd. Father McGauran under whose apostolic banner I have walked his humble assistant The interest he bears you, added to the spirit of sacrifice that marks all his actions, are an example to the most laggard, and have been so to myself in perticutar. I part from you my good friends, happy in the conviction that under his pastoral guidance the congregation of St. Patrick's Church cannot fail of continuing a bright light is in the past, to the rest of the community of this good city.

This, my dear, kind friends, must be my farewell wish until we meet again, if not on earth oh then ! let it be in Heaven, where partings are to more. JAMES MURPHY.

On Monday evening next, the Roy. Mr. Murphy takes his departure, by train, for Portland, from whence he will go to Bangor, Mo., which is the station to which he is appointed. - Quebec Daily Newe.

Married.

At the Hovel Dien Convent, on the 29th of Sept., by His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Apple, second son of Remi Arcand, Esq, of Lambton, C.W., to Caroline Borne, daughter of Michael Borne, Colector and Superintendent of Chambly Canal.

Died. On the 3rd instant, Eleanor, aged 77 years, relict of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hingston, formerly H.

M. 99:h Regiment.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Oct. 2, 1866.

\$5,00 ; Fine, \$5,40 to \$5,65 ; Super., No. 2 \$0,10 to Work. \$6,35; Superfine \$7.05 to \$7,10; Fancy \$7,00 to

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS

COAL OIL IN NEWFOUNCLAND .- We (Gazette) have heard that valuable discoveries of coal oil have lately rewarded explorers in Newfoundland.

es

SALE OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS.

ON SATURDAY EVENING the 13th instant, I will Sell without reserve TWO CASES, comprising about 600 fine Oatholic Preyer Books, many of them in fine bindings. Sale at SEVEN o'clock. HENRY J. SHAW, Auctioneor.

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jeans.

Opered on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Previncial Parliament in 1852, pfter adding a course of Law to its teaching depariment.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Ulassical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosuphy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught ; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents ; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatery Classes for younger students,

TERMS. For Day Scholars \$ 3.00 per month.

For Half-Boarders..... 700

s well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.

TER CLASSES in this INSUITUTION will re-open on the 5th September.

Boarders to enter the preceding evening. For terms of admission apply to, REV. M. STANTON,

Directory Kingston, 27th August, 1866.

THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED BY DU BAR. RY'S FOOD. - Caro No 68,413. - Rome, Jaly 21zt, 1806. - The bealth of the Holy Father is excellent especially since abandoning all other remedies he has confined himself entirely to Du Earry's Revelenta Arabics Food, which has preduced a curprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly '--- From the Gazette du Midt, July 25th

DU BARRY'S delicious, bealth-restoring REVA-LENTA ARAE!CA FOOD restores good appetite, perfect digestion, strong zerves, cound large and liver, refreshing sleep, inactional regularity and enegry to the most enfeebled or disordered, without mediane, inconvenience, or expense, as it sives Biry times its cost in other remedies, curing trapepsis (indigection) constinution, flatalency, phl-gm, debility, contamption, nervous, bilitus, liver and stomach complaining, low spiris, as proved by 60 000 cases which had been considered hopeless - In ting.

374c. each and upwards. Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by Evins, Mercer, & O 55 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

28th September, 1866.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS CF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

THE system of education will embrace the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Flour-Poilards, \$3,40 to \$3,75; Middlinge, \$4,50 and every kind of useful and ornamental Nucdle

prations. The Societies' Hall, on the second	of all the charts and vignettes, therein including	Power, Francis McLaughlin, John Kane, W M Car-	\$7,10; Extra, \$7,00 to \$7,25; Superior Extra \$7,50 to	TERMS PER MONTH :
he is connected with the Grand Hall overhead	the very rare Great Chart of 1612 and the Small	berry, and a number of others :	\$7.35; Bag Flour, \$3,90 to \$4,10 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c.	
and stairway; this is a	one of 1613 in its true meridian (the two im-	ADDRESS	Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.	Board and Tuition in the English and French languages,
reliable arrangement, as on occasions such		To the Revd. Jumes Murphy, Cure of St. Patrick's Church Quebec ;	Butter, per lb Choice Dairy, 162 to 17c., accord- ing to quality. Middle Dairy, 152 to 16c.	Music 2.00
the shove the Societies' Hall can be thrown	pressions);-The fourth voyage-the edition of	REVD Sin,-The intelligence of your intended	Ostmeal per br) of 200 lbs, \$4,77 to \$4,921:	Drawing and Painting 1.50
open as a supper or refreshment room to the	1619 with the frontispiece engraved, and vig-	departure from Quebec has filled the Catholic resident ⁸	Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cara \$1.30.	Bed and Ecoding
Grand Hall.	nettes ;-The edition of 1632, first and second	of Ohamplain Ward with deep regret. For years they have known you, and knowing you have	Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,70 to \$5,721 Seconds, \$5,20 to \$5,30; First Fearle, \$6,88 to \$9,00.	Bed and bedding, weshing, may be provided for
These advantages must commend its Grand	parts, with Great Chart and Table ;- The Trea-	loved you as the Soggarth has ever been loved by		by the parente.
These advantages must commend his Grand	tise on the Navy ;-The Huron Catechism of the	the children of St. Patrick.	MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.	No deduction for pupils removed before the expi- ration of the term, except in case of sickness.
Concert Hall to our fellow-citizens of other na-	Rev. F. Brebeuf;-The Lord's Prayer trans-	The devotion, zeal, and epirit of self sacrifice that have attended your ministrations amongst them, and	Осt. 2, 1866 в. d. в. d.	Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherd's
tionalities on occasion of their Promenade Con-	lated into the Montagoard dialect, by the Rev.	the cheerfulness with which the ardnous labor of	Flour, country, per quintal, 17 6 to 20 0	Plaid. Psyments must be made invariably in advance.
certs, and other gatherings : and we feel sure	F. Masse ;- A Dissertation on Champlain's	Treasurer to the Committee appointed to collect	Oatmeal, do, 12 6 to 13 0	rajinents must be made invatient in advance.
that they will avail themselves of the many great	Charts ;-A topographical dictionary of ancient	funds for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire of June, 1865, was discharged by you, will always be	Indian Meal, do 8 6 to 9 6 Wheat, per min	COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS
advantages which it offers. The unfitness of	Canada ;-Justificatory documents and a general	green in their memory. The consciousness of what	Barley, do, per 50 lbs 0 0 to 0 0	KINGSTON C.W.,
the City Concert Hall and the Crystal Palace	Index to Champlain's Works.	you have done, and what you have desired to do, for their temporal as well as spiritual welfare, is,	Peas, do 4 6 to 5 0 Osts. do 2 3 to 2 6	-
for speaking or singing is too well known and felt	This new edition printed in old characters, on		Osts, do 2 3 to 2 6 Butter, fresh, per lb 1 3 to 1 6	Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Ro E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.
to require any extended remarks from us.	superfine paper, is a faithful reproduction of the	the grave; neverthless, they desire to assure you	Do, salt do 0 11 to 1 0	
The Hall is to be built in the most solid and		that if their best wishes and prayers avail reward must overtake you even in this life.		THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now
substantial manner of our Montreal limestone, by	5	Before saying ' Adieu, ' the undersigned, in their	Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0	completely organized. Able Teachers bare been pro-
Messrs Howley & Sheridan, contractors of this	page. Subscriptions received up to the First of De-	own name and on behalf of the Catholic residents of Champlain Ward respectfully request your acceptance	Lard, per lb 0 10 to 2 0	vided for the various departments. The object of
city, who have undertaken the entire work.		of the accompanying purse.	Beef, per lb 0 5 to 0 7 Pork, do 0 8 to 0 9	the Institution is to import a good and solid educa- tion in the fullest sense of the word. The Legit
city, who have addervaled the order of the Dallie number	cember 1866 (after which date the price will be	God be with yon, Father Murphy.	Mutton do 0 4 to 0 5	morals, and manners of the pupils will be an orje
The style of architecture of the Hall is purely	doubled) at Quebec, by MM. Garant & Trudelle,	REPLY.	Lamb, per do 0 4 to 0 5 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 0 10	of constant attention. The Course of instructio
rish, copied from Cormack's Chapel on the	Librarians; Montreal, MM. Fabre & Gravel,	. To John O'Malley, Esq., J. Giblin, Esq., &c:	Turkeys, per couple 5 6 to 12 6	wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education, Particular stiention will be given to the
Rock of Cashel-this Chapel was erected one	J. B. Rolland & Son, and Messrs. Dawson,	MY DEAR FRIENDS, - The present occasion is one that fully realizes the fact that there are moments in	Apples, per brl \$5,50 to \$6,00	French and English languages.
bousand years ago, viz. A.D. 880, by the illus-	Bros.; Ottawa, Queen's Printing Office; New	which language but feebly tells the sentiments of the	Haw, per 100 bundles, \$6,00 to \$8,50 Straw \$3,00 to \$4,50	A large and well colected Library will be OPEN
rious Cormack Mac Cuilinan, King of Munster,	York, John Gilmany Shea, S3 Centre Street;	beart. Your sincere expressions of regret at my departure		to the Pupils. TERMS:
nd Archbishop of Cashel.	London, E. G. Allen, 12 Tavistock Row, Co-	awaken in me feelings of deepest emotion and are	During the progress of the present Term the	Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable ba
History informs us that this style of architec.	vent Garden; Paris, M. Gustave Bessange, 25	fully reciprocated.	Grand Jury came into Court and presented a True Bill against J. G. Burrows for manslaughter. The	Fearly in Advance.)
ure was in use in Ireland long before it was	Quai Voltaire.	I acknowledge myself wholly undeserving of your tribute of praise, as you over value my humble efforts	Court was crowded at the time, and the reading of	Use of Library during stay, \$2.
nown to the Normans; that it was brought to	Price of the Work, broche :- \$15 Canadian	in your regard. I feel it my duty to state that you	his name and the charge against him created a de- cided and unexpected sensation. The indictment	The Annual Session commences on the 1st New mher, and ends on the First Thursday of July.
reat perfection in Ireland in the S, 9, and	money, or £3 sterling.	have left nothing undone to render the exercise of my ministry among you a happy and pleasing tesk; and I	against him reads as follows :-	July 21st 1861.
Oth centuries, as the many remains of her	We invite the attention of the public to the	reinics to say, that in doing so, you have proved	PROVINCE OF CANADA, In the Court of Queen's	
peautiful churches and other ecclesiastical build-	above Prospectus. Champlain belongs by bis	yourselves to be the good and faithful children of	Lower Canada. 5 Bench, Sept. Term, 1866. District of Montreal. 2	SPECIAL NOTICE.
ngs so well attest. History informs us also that	labors not only to Canada and the French, but	St. Patrick. I thank you, my dear Friends, and through you I	To Wit: S	DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and
his "Irish style" was introduced into Normandy	to aii America and the civilised world. He was	thank the Uatholic residents of Champlain Ward, for	The Jurors for Our Lady the Queen upon their onth present that John Gearing Durruws, late of the	St. Lawrence Streets W. Dalton respectially in-
and other parts of Europe by the many holy and	one of the great men of this Continent, and his	the noble and generous manner in which you mani- fest your appreciation of the services I endeavored	Oity of Montreal, in the District of Montreal afore-	stantly for sale the following Publications :
ing other parts of many bout from Ireland as mis-	name will be held in admiration by all who	to render YOU.	said, laborer, in the year of our Lord one thousand	Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Barper's Weekly, Boston
contractions, in the "Middle Ages," and who car-	hame win be had to courage.	That this act of your genrosity may be returned by	eight hundred and sixty six, at the City of Montreal atoresaid, in the District aforesaid, did feloniously	ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table I, Sigate
locaries, in the " Mildule Ages, and who car	nonor gentus and tony county of	the Almighty Remunerator a hundred fold to you and your families, shall be my daily prayer and	kill and slay one Felix Prior, against the form of the	Zeitung, Orimical Zeitung, Courrier des Etate Unis
ved with them into Europe a knowledge of Irish	BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE	trust.	statute in such case made and provided, and against the Peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her	Franco-Americain, N. I. Heraid, 11000, 1710000, News, World, and all the vounlar Storr. Comic, and
irchitecture as well as the Gospel, and in their	BLACKWOOD'S EDNIBORON ALCONDINAL	J. MURPHY, Priest.	crown and dignity.	Illehirated Papers. Le Eon Ton, Mad. Demoreurs
seal for religion planned and built many of the	September, 1866. Messrs. Dawson, Bros., Montreal:-Sir Brooke Fossbrooke is continued	THE REV. FATHER MURPHY.	The indictment is endorsed in the usual form. 'A True Bill.' J. H. Dorwin, Foreman; and contains	Faskion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's
Continental churches.	Montreal :- Dir Drouge Tossorouge is continued	We (Quebec Daily News) published the other day,	the following list of witnesses :- Mary Ann Luby,	Gazetto, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, Trne Wit;
The grand or principal entrance to the Hall is	with unflagging interest. Then we have a con-	an Address from the Oatholic residents of Champlain	Elizabeth Aca Burrows, Joseph Riche, Prichard	ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation
n Victoria Souare, the pillars, capitals and arch	cluding article on westimmater School ; one on	Ward, conched in very appropriate and feeling lan- guage, to the Rev. Mr. Marphy, of St. Patrick's,	Bridgman Somersall, F W Penton, John Evans, E A Ogilvie, Ann Cavanagh, Paul Emilien Roy, J Reddy,	ale, Le Perroquet, La Soie and Le Defricheur The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books - Joke
	Eaglish Converts to Romanism, elicited by Dr.	Outbac, on his approaching departure from this dio	M.D.; J Leprohon, M.D.	Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Ma-
norldings on the windows, and also the orna-	Pusey's Eirenicon-Di. Iteniuau's robij este	cese, accompanying the handsome sum of \$200. It is now our pleasing duty to add another to the list		sic Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, a
	Innin, and diller could'relaw """"""	of testimonials of which the Reverend gentleman has	court. accompanied by a couple of friends, and was	the very lowest prices Albums, Photographs and
and the second sec	the bret named Das pives rise. The article risers	been the recipient.	directed by Mr. Schiller to make his appearance at	Prints. Subscriptionsseesived for Newspapers and
as been admirably treated and adapted to the	though of course betraying gross ignorance of the	Last evening another deputation of the Congrega-	ten next morning.	lingusions a file to the suite and a
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. --- OCTOBER 12, 1866.

EOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ٤ 5 2 - -FRANCE.

6

Panis, Sept. 17.- The Margals de Lavalatte has addressed to the French diplomatic agents in forsign parts a circular dated the 16th inst., which is very pacific in tone.

After showing that the recent changes in Eurone are isvourable to France, the Circular proceeds' .-The coalition of the three Northern Courts is broken ap. The new principle ruling in Europe is the liberty of alliances. Aggrandized Prussia secures the independance of Germany. France will not feel disposed to oppose or to regret the work of assimilation which has just been accomplished, and to subordinate to feelings of jealousy the principles of nationalities which represent and profess regard for the peoples. By imitating France, Germany has taken a step which draws her nearer to us.

Notwithstanding unreflecting susceptibilities 'It oly has equally drawn nearer to us in ideas, principles, and interest. The September Convention, which secures the Pontifical interests, will be loyally carried out.

" Second Class Daval forces are arising in the Baltic and the Mediterranean, which assure the liberty of those seas. Austria relieved of her Italian and German leanings, and no longer employing her forces in barren rivalries, but concentrating them upon the East of Europe, still represents 35 million souls, whom no hostile interests separate from France.

"By what singular reaction of the past upon the future shall public opinion see, not the allies but the enemics of France in nations liberated from a past that was bostile to us, and now called to enter upon a new existence guided by principles which are our own and animated by the sentiments of progress which form the pacific link of society ? A Europe more strongly constituted and more homogeneous by better defined territorial divisions is a guarantee for the peace of the continent, and is neither a peril nor an injury to our nation."

The Oircular proceeds to demonstrate that the Emperor was right in accepting the part of mediator. Oa the contrary, he would have disregarded his high responsibility if, violating the neutrality promised and proclaimed he had suddenly plunged into the risks of a great war-one of those wars which arouse the batred of race, and in which whole nations meet in conflict.

The circular continues-

' The Government comprehended annexations dictated by the absolute necessity of uniling to a country populations having the same manners and the same national spirit. It can only desire those territorial aggrandizements, which would not affect its powerful cobesion, but must always labor for its moral and political aggrandizement, using its in-finence on behalf of the great interests of civilisa-

an important lesson, and show the necessity which

cies, and expresses belief in a lasting peace.

significant that to-days number has been allowed to publish one representing a young German girl carrying a jug of Rhine wine, and a French soldier haben :

Si vous oubliez votre histoire, Vos jeunes filles surement Ont mieux garde notre memoire.

in the Corea in Asia. Une other escaped over the frontier of that country, and two more were still wandering in the mountains. The names of those put to death are-Monsignor L F. Barneaux, Bishop of Capse, from the dioceze of Le Mans; Monsignor diocese of Amiens: MM. Beaulieu, of Bordeaux :

such an appointment, and the public, disapprobation has been so strongly manifested that Ricasoli hesitates to instal his protege. The press appears to have been almost unanimous in condemning the choice, and this has the more effect because unanimity on any subject in the Italian press is very rare. It seems doubtful whether the whole Cabinet will retire, or only part of it. Some suppose that Ricasoli, strong in the support of Gialdini, now a man of much influ-

ence, will try to form an entirely new Ministry. It seems probable, however, that there will be no change at all until the treaty with Austria shall have been signed. A number of deputies have represented to the Government that it is unnecessary to dissolve the present Chamber, as it is perfectly compe-tent to vote the Treaty of Peace Steps are taking to diminish the srmy, and, indeed, there is no time to be lost. Before the war the annual deficit in the Budget was 300 millions ; a Florence letter says that for the last three months it has been at the rate of 900 millions a year. . Thanks to the numerous vices of our administration and of our organization, the Italian soldier costs the State a third more than the French or Austrian soldier.' Among these administrative vices, corruption, on a very large scale and extending very high, must it is to be feared, be reckoned.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN 'ITALY.'-Mr. Erdan writing from Florence, refers to the facility with which affairs, that for a short time cause a great sensation, and are looked upon as most important, are in Italy allowed to die away without any sort of action being taken. He instances the case of the editor of the Neapolitan paper Conciliatore, who was arrested, accused, and his papers seized. Among these were letters from Cesare Cantu, the deputy and historian, said to be of a most compromising nature, to be full of wishes for the triumph of Austria, &c. You may remember the affair as mentioned in your Florence letters last spring. Cantu was called upon for explanations, there was great excitement in the Chamber, he denied having written such things, his accusers nersisted ; there was to be an inquiry - in short, there were, at least, a dozen persons whom one would have thought would never rest quiet until the matter had been sifted to the very bottom. Then the war came, Parliament was prorogued, the thing remained enveloped in donbt. 'A formight ago,' Mr. Erdan now informs us, 'the director of the Conciliafore was released from prison. It is over; nobody is justified; nothing is explained.' Such affairs in Italy are apt to break out with great fire and fury, to rise fierce and flaming like rockets, and then to dwindle and dissappear, and be heard no more of .- Times Cor.

There is great discontent in Florence on account of French interference in Italian affairs. You are aware that for a long time past the French Government has been very unpopular in Italy. The Italians recog-nize what was done for them in 1859, but they consider that they paid handsomely for the assistance tion. when they gave up Nice and Savoy, and the constant 'Nevertheless, the results of the late war teach intermeddling in their affairs since the attempts (not always unsuccessful) to keep their Government in exists for the defence of our territory and for perfectleading strings, the fast and loose policy with reing without delay our military organisation. The spect to Rome, the many humiliations, in short, they nation will not fail in this duty, which cannot be reconsider to have been inflicted upon them, have given garded as a threat by any.' rise to anything but a good feeling towards their In conclusion the circular considers the political powerful neighbour. After the Treaty of Prague, and bearing in mind its second article, the Italians horizon to be free from any threatening contingenlooked upon the cession of Vanetia to them as com-The Temps points cut that, as the engravings in the Charwari are submitted to the censure, it is plete, and seem to have forgotten all about the cession previously made to Napoleon, so that when the treaty of cession signed on the 24th between France and Austria came to their knowledge it was a most disagreeable surprise. They had enough mortificaholding out his glass, while below, with the title of ' A Lesson in History,' is reproduced the following tions since the beginning of the war, and were highly disgusted at General Lebouf's mission and at the couplet of the famous song written by Alfred de Musset, in reply to Becker's Ste sollen ihn nicht threatened pirbiscile. It would have been better taste and better policy on the part of the French Govern. ment to make things easy and pleasant to them, and it might the better have been done since France has " Nous l'avons eu, votre Rhin Allemand. really nothing to gain from the vexatious course that has been preferred. It looks almost as if this Government had been refused something it wanted in italy, and was now taking a small revenge. A letter Elles nous opt verse votre petit vin blanc." of the 7th inst., from Florence describes an uneasy The Monde states that it has received accounts of state of things. It was reported that an Italian perthe martyrdom of nine French Oatholic missionaries sonage (probably Count Arese is meant) was trying to persuade Ricesoli to a fresh concession. French dialomacy had found out something else that it wanted. To insure the full liberty of the plebiscile it desired that the Italian Government should withdraw A. Daveluy, Bishop, in partibu:, of Ancona, from the it gave it particularly to be understood that the absence of the King at that time would be considered shortly to read a diplomatic circular from the St orie, of Lucon ; Ranfer-de-Bretenieres, of Dijon ; proper. True or false, these rumour caused 10110 Pourthie, of Alby : Petit-Nicholas, of St. Die; Auirritation, and no wonder. maitre, of Angouleme, and Huin, of Langress. Romz .- As the term fixed for the withdrawal of the The Debats publishes some further details respect-French from Rome is approaching, it is curious to ing Sureau Lamirande, the late cashier of the branch note how differently the various nuances of the Ita-Bank of France at Poitiers, and who has late been lian press view the eventful occurrence. Let us take, brought back to France from Ganada. On his ar-rival in Paris he was taken to the Prefecture of for instance, the two extreme poles, and examine what their respective hopes and fears may be. The Catholic press acknowledges that the bark of St Peter Police, where however he was not interrogated, but was transferred on Wednesday evening to Politiers, is surrounded by dangers, but as Divine Providence where the prisoner will have to appear before the has never deserted her, it topes it will not desert her examining magistrate. Before leaving Paris, Lamir. now, and, by a miracle, will disperse all agencies of ande wrote to M. Lachaud, begging him to undertake his defence. At the moment of leaving Paris evil and darkness, and carry her unscathed to the bayen. The Radical press, on the contrary, full of Lamirande forwarded two letters, one to the ambashopes and expectations, already sees the tall of the eador of England and the other to the director of the temporal power looming in the distance, and shouts prison at the Prefecture of Police. In the first he that the Italian and French Governments are only protests against the means employed to obtain his endeavouring to render the fall as light as possible, extradition. He maintains that he was carried off and avoid all noisy convulsion. Thus, while the violently, contrary to international treaties, and be-Italian Government intends to adhere to the Septem. fore judgment had been given on his appeal. He ber Convention with the most scrupulous faithfulness. then gives numerous and serious details, which rethe Imperial Government-loudly proclaim the ultraguire verification, and concludes thus-Liberal organe - is exercising all its powerful press-nre on the Holy Pontiff in order to persuade him to 'I do not ask to be sent back to England to be set at liberty ; but only that the proceedings intercome to terms with the Kingdom of Italy on the folrupted at Montreal may be continued, and I am ready if it is preferred to go before the High Court of lowing basis :- 1. Equality of coins, weights, and measures with Italy; 2. Conscription; 3. Immediate disbanding of all foreign troops actually at the service of the Roman Court; 4. Abolition of pass-England or any other jurisdiction. It seems to me that Her Majesty's Government will see the gravity ports and of all custom barriers through a yearly pecuniary compensation; 5. Uniformity of laws of these motives and will instruct you to reclaim me from the Government of the Emperor.' with Italy ; 6. Secularisation of public employments ; The letter to the director of the prison is a protest against the means employed to brink him back to 7. Oession of the province of of Viterbo to Italy. In France, and begging the director to transmit it to the regard to the rumor circulated by several foreign proper quarter, and to consider it as a legal protest papers to the effect that the Italian Government has against the means employed to remove him from the lately reopened negotiations with the Papal Court for protection of the English laws and international the settlement of the eternal Roman question, I must treaties, since it is simply due to violence, he says, that he is to day on French soil. The Debats points emphatically state that since the famous flasco befailen to our envoy. Mr. Vegezzi, no other envoy has been despatched to Rome, nor sny negotiation whatever undertaken by the Italian Government. --out that it is neither for nor against the prisoner on this question, but considers it its duty to publish the details as the aff-ir is likely to excite much atten. Cosmopolitan. The Monde has an article tending to show that the tion. bope is fully justified in entertaining the deepest dis-trust of the Italians, and, dwelling on the advantages THE PLANTAGENET KINGS. - A correspondent writes us as follows : - ' Wandering through France I found of Maita as at least a temporary residence for His myself a short time since at Fontevrault, well known as the burial place of some of our Plantagenet Kings. Holiness, says :- 'We hold it quite natural that the Supreme Pontiff should cast his eyes upon Malta, if The abbey, once 'amous, has gone to rack and ruin ; its precincts are transformed into a convict estaelishthe English Government offers him that asylum .ment. The graves of the Kings have, of course, That measure of precaution can burt no one. It been long ago plundered, but three are still preserved would only offend the Italian Revolutionists, if they hidden in a dark corner of the convict chapel, bewish to keep Pius IX. a prisoner, and that every grimed with the dust and dirt of ages, the effigies in reason would justify his taking measures to prevent grimed with the dust and dirt of ages, the engines in their realising their designs. From thence it would marble which once adorned them of Henry II. and their realising their designs. From thence it would fleenor of Guienne, of Richard Geour de Lion, and be very easy for him to carry on negotiations with Victor Emmanuel, when the latter feels a desire to most beautiful and beat preserved of all-Isabella d'Angouleme, the wife of John. Would it not be a become reconciled with the church. The Italians do not mean to rest satisfied with merely blocksding graceful act of the French Emperor to hand them over the Pope in the city of Rome; he would resign him-self to that painful situation. The revolutionists to our Government? As being authenticated like-nessess, they would be a valuable addition to the want to confine him to his palace Has the object records of our history .- Pall Mall Gazette .. . of the revolution changed? No, assuredly; and in ITALY. effect it shows uself in Italy under the form of schism PIEDMONT. -- Several letters from Italy concur in and heresy. What is not to be feared from Italian craft and hypocrisy ? It is on that point only that the representing the Ministry as very much shaken, torn Italian revolutionists surpass the French. They by internal dissensions, and unlikely to flast. It has heen further damaged by the appointment of Bian- demand that Pius IX should come to terms, and c bli. which was a great blunder, but unfortunately in there is not even the basis for a negotiation. The Italy personal friendships, and considerations are Piedmontese, Mazzinians, will one day find themselves tage as when stepping out of its awn limits and ensometimes more potent than the dictates of prudence. I in Rome by accident, and all will be over. Such is the croaching on the province of faith.

It was inviting discord and unpopularity to make perspective. The Revolution, altho' possessing a satis. factory capital in Florence, demands Rome. It is not Rome that it wants ; it wants to lay hands on the Pontiff, to strike the Oburch in the head. What discontent, what perturbation in the different states of Europe, should Pius IX, be made captive in Rome ! All the sovereigns will applaud the idea of the English Government; it rescues them from a great embarrassment, for they are no longer in a position to interfere in Italy. And cn the hospitable rock of Malta Pius IX. would be able to wait until the tempeat had blown over.

Whilst the coolers is raging and spreading consternation in the usurpel dominions of the King of Italy, the sanitary state of Rome and of the districts yet remaining to the Papal dominions is excellent.

GERMANY.

BEBL'N .Sept. 7. - The semi-official North German Gazette of this evening contains an article upon the anti-Prussian attitude assumed by the Prussian press.

Belgian press would be careful to treat Prussia with more consideration has not been fulfilled On the contrary, it is proving itself to be a decided enemy to the national development of Germany. The Belgian press would do dwell to take heed lest at some future time it be reckoned among the enemies of Prussia. The journalists of Belgium fear one powerful neighbor, insult another, and repress all national liberty in their own country. Let them at last become conscious of the responsibility they incur."

The re-opening of the Eastern question might dis-turb Prussia in her organization of the North German Confederation, and divert public attention from the establishment of the political relations of Germany. We rather doubt that the Eastern question will this time assume a peaceful phase.

KINGS AND PRINCES ON THE 'RETIRED LIST.'-A German journal gives a list of dethroned Princes who now live in different parts of Europe. First there is Don Miguel, dethroned in 183), who resides in Germany, having married a German Princess; -next the Count de Chambord, in exile since 1830, residing generally in Austria. With him may be joined the Orleanist Princes, who reside mostly in England, Leopold and Ferdinand of Tuscany, Fran- mise. in Austria, the last in Switzerland. The following with stars, and the air was soit and balmy. It was year Francis II. was sent to increase the list of retired Kings. In 1862, King Otho of Greece was driven from his Throne. King George of Hanover, the Elector Frederick William of Hesse, the Duke Adolph of Nassau have been just added to the list, which may further be augmented by the addition of Prince Couza, who now resides in Paris, and the Prince of Augustenberg, who lives in Bavaria.-Express.

RUSSIA.

From the Moscow Gazette Temps translation a very long account of the American visit to Moscow. The burden of the whole business seems to have been, 'Let us swear eternal friendship.' The speechmaking was interminable, and every speech overflowed with compliments. 'Hail Columbia !' was inscribed in latters of fire on a temple of glory, and the band at the Moscow station played ' God save America'-probably some new cational air At a maguificent banquet, given at the hotel of Prince Dolgoroukoff, the feast of sentiment was only to be equalled by the flow of champagne. Mr. Fox, returning thanks for a toast, declared that, if the hearts of the Americans could open, there would be seen within them what he there saw, the union of the Russian and American flags. 'May that union of the banners be sealed by the blood of our hearts !, Captain Murray wasstill more elequent and figurative. 'In the extracts we have given,' says the Temps, (in five close columns of rather fulsome reading) 'will be found a series of manifestations which resemble the transports of a violent passion during the happy days of the honeymoon.' And the writer marvels, as well as he may, at this strange coupling of the most free and active people in the world with a nation having but a varnish of civilisation, with despotism for its political regime, and communism for its social state.

There are unmistakable symptoms abroad that Russia is emerging from the state of apparent apa thy, as regards foreign affairs, in which she has been such since the Orimean war was closed by the Treaty its troops, its commissioners &c., from Venetia, and of Paris. Her Government has been aroused by the events of the last two years, and you may expect Petersburg Foreignffice in which a very decide tone will be taken. The Russian journal referred to by your Vienna correspondent in the Times of the 5th inst. seems to have had an inkling of this when it 'boldly declared that, as the settlement of Europe made in 1815 has been completely urset, there is no reason why Russie should be bound by the Treaty of Paris of 1856, that the Black Sea must be free to her again, and that the injurious obligations imposed on her by a coalition of the Western Powers are no longer binding.' I venture to assure you that this will be found to be very much the strain of the circular in question, in which the Russian Government remarks on the system of proceeding by violence that has become prevalent in Europe for the settlement of disputed questions, instances the cases of the Danish Duchies, the Danubian Principalities, and the recent war and annexations in Germany, and declares her intention of acting in future as her interests dictate, and without showing greater regard to treaties than has been shown by her neighbours. After ten years, the Treaty of Paris is as galling to Russia as on the first day, and even more so, because she sees that others have repelled against and broken similar bonds. That treaty, as a shrewd diplomatist lately remarked to me, humiliated Russia without weakening her, and so far it was a mistake. But since then Russia has revived and regained strength. She sees the political waters of Europe troubled, and she is disposed to fish in them. Many persous imagine that in a year's time, when the great Paris Exhibition is drawing to a close, we shall be on the brink of a war between France and Prussia. What if, instead of that, we saw the Eastern question opened, and France and Prussia in alliance ? The tendency seems in that direction. We cannot imagine France attacking Prussia for the mere pleasure of beating her, and then retreating within her former limits - always supposing her victorions, which is by no means certain. The object of such a war must be an extension of frontier, and such an attempt would array the whole of Germany against Francethe Austrian Germans not excepted. Germany feels her strength, and will reliaquish none of her territory. On the other hand, there are various indications that the Eastern question will again before long become prominent, and very probably the cause of war. Russia is concentrating troops at Kharkov, a good central position, convenient for a start in varicus directions. In Servia, we learn from Vienna, large armaments have for some time past been making, and a great number of rifled cannon have been obtained. National Committees are said to be active in the Christian provinces of Tarkey, and only wait a signal to bring about an insurrection. The hand of Russia is discovered in this, and Austria is on her guard. The Austrian Consuls at Belgrade and Bucharest have been summoned to Vienna to supply information. According to a letter from Vienna in the Patrie, the Emperor of Russia lately said to the Miniater of a foreign Power that he ' could not behold with indifference the establishment in Europe of the principle of the predominance of force over right.'-Times Cor.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

THE FIBST COMMANDMENT WITH PROMISE. 'Don't go on the river to-day, Henry,' said widow Bright to her son, a few weeks ago. 'Why not?'

Because it is unsafe. The weather has been mild for several days; and I have myself heard the ice crack two or three times, although it is half a mile awav.

'Poh, mother, you women are such scary creatures. Why, Dick Colton and I skated there all the afternoon; and the ice was as strong as a bridge !

'But, my son, it has been growing tender all the

Just one hour mother.

'Not one moment, mr son.'

'Hey-diddle-diddle, the cat and the fiddle-tied to my mother's apron strings,' shouled Harry, very red in the face; and rushed out of the roon, banging the door after him.

'O dear,' sighed good Mrs. Bright, as she leaned her head thoughtfully upon her hands. A tear or two trickled through her clasped fingers, and she looked, as she sat there, like a very care worn anxious mother. And so she was. She was a widow, and Harry her only child. He was a bright faced boy of thirteen, quick-witted, impulsive, and kindhearted. But ob, he was so daring, so impetuous, so self-willed. He loved his mother dearly; but he loved his own way better. He would do much, very much, for her comfort; but he would do a great deal more for the carrying out of any wild plan of his

His mother saw his faults. She reasoned with him, pleaded with him, and, what was far better, prayed for him. She was cheered. too, by a firm hope; for bright, from out the mire and dirt of the boy's nature shone that purest of gems, Truth.

There are a great many boys like Harry Bright. Perhaps one of them is just now reading this story. Well, I do not care how sparkling your face is, how quick your brain is; if you are ever unkind to your gentle mother, if you ever give her sad moments, or bring tears of sorrow to her eyes, you have a bad spot in your heart; and every time you grieve her, you forfeit one more claim to God's Glorious pro-

indeed just such an evening as would ordinarily have set Harry's brain all aglow with bright dreams. But on this evening it was altogether otherwise. He stole up to the window and peeped in : then sat down on the end of the doorstone leaned his head on his hand, just as his mother was going inside, and began to cry. He was listening to his good argel then; and had nothing untoward happened, he would probably have gone in, asked his mother's forgiveness, and passed a happy evening with her. But just as Hary was making up his mind so to do, there came a shrill whistle at the garden gate. It was Dick Colton, calling him to the skating ground. Harry gave no answer ; but he drew his sleeve quickly two or three times across the eyes. Dick whistled once or more and then came to the corner of the house and peeped round. 'Hallos, there,' he shouled, ' are you asleep [or dead? Uome, there are half a dozen more boya going on to the river, and we shall have capital fun.

'I can't,' said Harry, faintly. 'Can't !' repeated Dick, coming up to him; 'what do you mean? Been crying, too, I'll bet a six-pence. Ha, ha, that's a good one. 'My mother said you shan't go, and I suid I will.' Come, boo-baby, cut your mother's apron-strings and run."

Harry did not relish being called a boo-baby.-His cheeks grew as red as his eyes; he breathed quick, cleuched his fists, and would have struck Dicky had not that artful boy turned the tide by a touch of flattery. 'It is too bad thongh, Harry, that such a good.

natured fellow and capital skater as you are, can't have a little fun now and then of an evening.'

Now, Harry, like the rest of you boys, liked to be called a good-natured fellow, and liked Dick, at the time, for doing it. So Harry parleyed awhile with the tempter; and then did what people always do who parley with sin; he made a compromise with Dick, and concluded to go down to the river-side and look on, whilst the other boys skated. Another breach of God's command, another forfeiture of the glorious promise. Dick Colton and the rest of the ooys strapped on their skates, and started off in fine at the foot of the great elm tree, which overhung the river, and sat down upon it. He looked up. Through

time with a fever, brought on by the exposure of that night, and for more than a year was barely able to hobble about. When I last saw him, he had just shipped on board a merchantman, bound for Ohina.

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More than one praying mother holds the poor waif in remembrance; and I have strong faith of good news of him some day.

'Honor thy father and mother,' which is the first commandment with promise.

HOLY WATER. - The use of holy water as an anci. ent and primitive practice is duly attested by several while, under the warm wind; and you cannot see, this dark evening, to avoid the thin places.' porches of very many country churches in England at this day, known as water stoups. In the first place, water serves as an outward emblem of that inward purity with which God, as being the very essence of holiness, demands to be approached. In the next place, it serves materially to bring to our remem. brance the vows entailed upon us by baptismal rege. generation, of which the instrument is water; in short, the use of clean water (as was happily observed by a learned Pusevite) is perfectly clear to those wno have got muddled understandings. -J.D. D.

A GREAT JEWEL SWINDLE .- All Paris is talking about a story which resembles a good deal that of 'the Queen's necklace.' In the month of February last a jeweller in Paris, M. Oramer, received a letter sealed with the Prussian arms, and signed ' Comts de Schaffgotsh,' chamberlain of his Majesiy the King of Prussia, in which he was asked if he wished to undertake the execution of some models, in brilliants, of an order which the Queen intended to create. The jeweller immediately accepted, and some days after. wards there arrived some drawings executed by the Queen herself. The jeweller set to work forthwith, and in a few weeks afterwards he transmited to Berlin a magnificent cross surrounded with diamonds. He received congratulations, and an order for a dozen more diamond crosses, with a further promise of an order for the crown of the Prince of Houenzol. lern as sovereign of the Danubian Principalities. The jeweller was the happiest of men. His fortune was evidently made. But when and how was he to forward the crosses? The count replied that he was just then charged with a diplomatic mission, and that on a day named he would beat Cologne, and would roceive the decorations at a banker's in that town. The jeweller sends the crosses to the house of Oppenheim, informing them that they were to be deli-vered to chamberlain of the Queen of Prussia. Some days afterwards the count informed by letter the intermediate agents that he would pass through the town at a certain hour, and begged them to forward to him the jeweller's parcel through a clerk. No sooner said than done. The Queen of Prussia was delighted, and her chamberlain gives to the jeweller another order for crosses, to be also set in diamonds. But there was nothing said as to payment, and the jeweller, uneasy in mind, did at last what he should have done at first. He called upon the Prussian ambassador at Paris, who informed him that he had been dealing with a knave, and that the letters were all forged. The jeweller, in consternation, sets out for Baden under the advice of the amhassador, sees the Queen, and is assured by her that she is an entire stranger to the whole story of the erosses. On his return to Paris the jeweiler receives another letter from the pretended count, who insinuates this time that be might himself be decorated with the order of the Red Eagle. Now, however, the jeweller was on his guard. The police were communicated with, and they managed to draw the fox into the trap. He is, it appears a man of good family, whom passion for gambling has ruined; he is the son of an old general and holds himself rank and title at the Court of Prus. sis, &c. The police have seized, at the hotel where he put up in Paris, all the jeweller's letters, some diamonds detached from the crosses, with several visiting cards, having the name of the Count of Schaffgotsh on them, together with a blank stamp bearing the arms of the Queen of Prussia. & c This very curious affair will soon be unravelled before the tribunals. - Paris Letter.

BARBAROUS EXECUTION OF TWO GENERALS .- The following paragraph, taken almost verbatim from the Shanghai (N. Ohina) Daily News, describes a recent act which, though perhaps a hard necessity, is worthy of the man who perpetrated it :--- It appears that the Viceroy had reason to suspect two of the comstyle. Harry took Dick's shawl and spread it out manders of the Yangehow forces of carrying on inwith the Nienfel leaders, so he determined to decapitate them as an example ; but as an understanding was believed to exist between them and their troops, it was desirable to carry out the sentence elsewhere than in their camps, to avoid disturbance. A messenger was accordingly sent to inform them that the Viceroy was so pleased with the reputed efficiency of their men, and excellent arrangement of their camp, that he was coming down in person to inspect them. Accordingly, on the 5th ult., Li made a rapid journey to Yangehow, was received, of course, with all honors, expressed himself delighted, and requested the two generals to return with him to Nankin, to receive more at leisure his assurances of esteem. They obeyed, of course, and were probably surprised to find a court improvised en route, themselves brought before it as prisoners, accused of treachery, and ordered to be decanitated. The sentence carried out, his Excellency returned to Nankin with the same expedition which had characterised his whole proceedings. Disaffection has not been completely extirguished in the persons of these two officers ; though their deaths may, perhaps, prove a wholesome warning to others similarly disposed.

INSECURITY OF HUMAN REASON IN MATTERS OF FAITH. -Human reason is most contemptible when most audacious, and never shows itself to so little advanthe leafless branches the sky shone blue and clear, bekemmed with stars. Way up and down the bank as far as he could see, little bushes nudged and crowded each other, and leaned far over on to the frozen stream.

A very pleasant river bank they had always made for him before ; but now they grew weird and grim in the dim light; and the tall forest beyond them was full of gloom. The boys had gone far down the river ; and Harry grew so very lonely, he thought he could not stand it any longer, and had just made up his mind to go home to his mother, when he was startled by a crackling of the bashes behind him .--It was only Dick Colton's dog, however, that jumped out of the underbrush on to Harry's neck, and began to wag his tail, as much as to say 'You are not such a bal boy after all.' Harry was glad just then to have the caresses of any living thing; he hugged the dog until he barked for pain. Suddenly there came up the river a shrick, so clear, so shrill and wild. Harry started up in terror. Skating towards him, as for dear life, he saw five boys. Where was the sixth?

'O. come quick, they shouted to Harry. 'Dick will drown. He has broken through the ice. O, co come.'

Harry was a quick-witted boy. 'Your skates, he called to the smallest boy. They were off and buckled on again in the twinkling. Harry snatched the shawl, and in less time than I am writing this, was far down the river.

'Stop, stop !' screamed the boy behind him, ' there he is. You will be in after him.' And so he might, had not the stalwart fellow caught Harry by the arm, and thrown him somersault upon the ice. The thin crust cracked beneath them, and they were obliged to creep very carefully. Poor Dick was in a fearful plight Yet Providence had given him a fragile hold upon life. In an Autumo gale, a tall tree had been dislodged from the shelving shore, and had fallen into the stream, which was here both broad and deep. Upon the outermost branch of this tree, slender and frail, Dick supported himself. He did not try to reach the ice, for he knew that it would break off at his touch; so that his only hope lay in the overhanging tree. He was a wise boy to send for sharp, brave Harry, who did just what you must do in a like trial.

He crept as near the hole as he durat, and laid flat upon the ice; then he made another stout boy lie down behind him and take hold of his heels. Thereupon he threw a corner of the shawl to Dick, who, by the help of that, made out to reach the firm trunk of the tree, upon which he easily clambered on to the atronger ica.

There was no more skating that night. Dick's little dog clapped his tail between his legs, and walked behind his drenching master, whining piteously. Harry, sobered and saddened, went straight home, and laid open his heart to his mother. O, if it had been me, dear mother,' said he, 'how I hopeless patients. There is no form of biliousness, should have thought of my unkindness to you. Oan l ever treat you so again ?'

'God helping you, my son, you will not,' said the window, her eyes filling with tears.

And Harry did, I trust, thereafter, try to fulfil the full meaning of that holy commandment with promise. I wish, too, that Dick Colton's heart had been J Gardner, J.A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault& Son, washed clean in that cold river; but poor Dick was J. Goulden, R S Latham and all Dealers in Medibut a sorry fellow at best. He was laid up a long cine:

New York, 5th. - At a private dinner last evening Mr. A. Stuart intimated his readiness to give one million dollars for the erection of tenement houses for the deserving poor of this city, the condition being that the land recuired should be provided.

NEW YORK, Oct. G .- A merchant of this city proposes that if the 7th regiment should be sent to the exhibition in Paris next year, the commercial men of the city ought to contribute to defray expenses, and he heads the list with 10,000 dol ars.

HEARTS MAY AGREE THOUGH HEADS DIFFEB. -- Rev. Wm. Outter, N.Y., after using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, writes -' My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot, &c. I should be glad to have you use my name which it can do you any good.'-Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., N.Y.

THE SCOURGE OF TROPICAL COUNTRIES -Liver complaint, in some form or other, is all but universal in warm climates. In tropical America, prior to the introduction of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, it paralyzed the energies, ruined the constitutions, and shortened the lives of tens of thousands of both sexes. But a great sanitary revolution is now in progress there. Blue pill, iron, and many other an-

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -**OCTOBER** 12 1866.

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A MOMENTOUS QUESTION FOR THE SICK ! - This vital question, involving the bidily health ot tens of thonsands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilions complaints, general debility, or costiveness, ontons comparines, general dennity, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you persist in drugging yourself with drastic mineral purgatives, that weaken, rack, and destroy the internal system, or will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physicil strength, 13 absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create? If you desire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular secretions, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED FILLS will realize your wish. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climats. In all cases arising from, or aggra-yated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL-LA should us used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H: R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine. LIBSLS ON THE FLOWERS. - The incense bres thing biossoms of every clime are infamously libelled by parties who attach the names of these exquisite products of nature to preparations manufactured from pungent essential oils. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, for thirty years the standard perfume of Spanish America, is frequently simulated

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will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all dealers in medicine. September, 1866. 2m

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Sept. 19. 3.

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Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.

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J. G. KENNEDY invites Gentlemen to inspect his new stock, which contains a large assortment of new

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May 11. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP'S SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

THIS School is under the direction of the Gentlemen of the R. C. Bishop's Palace.

The Course of Study is exclusively commercial.

Although the French and English languages are nearly on the same footing, Mathematics, Bock-Keeping, Forms of notes, Letters, Receipts, &c., are taught only in English.

Pupils may be admitted even at the age of six ; the juniors have a special rule to follow; their teacher is a clergyman, and they receive, simultaneously with elementary education, the special religious cares

required by their sge. Pupils from other educational institutions must turnish certificates of good conduct from the Direc-

tors of the same. The course embraces three years for those who can

read French and English and write when admitted ; a fourin year is required for special studies. Parents receive, at least every two months, a report of the conduct, application and success of their

children. All pupils above eight years old must attend the religious exercises in the Cathedral, on Sundays and

Holidays. Immorality, insubordination, babitual laziness and frequent non attendance without just cause, render pupils subject to expulsion. Parent: must make known the cause of the non-attendance of their children.

Besides the Director, four Professors (three laymen and one clergyman) are connected with the teaching

HOURS OF SCHOOL AND OF STUDY. FOR YOUNG PUPILS OF THE PREPARATORY CLASS. Class A. M., from 9 to 11 o'clock. P. M., from 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOB ALL OTHER PUPILS.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA! - The prettiest thing, the "sweeteet thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration: softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a delightful performe ; allays beadache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

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S. T .- 1860. - X. - The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling, -They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the inctitutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T .- 1860, -X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-poly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

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All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons celebrated Kethairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with inxurious beauty. It is sold everywhere, SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

gists.

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WANTED BY the SOHOOL COMMISSIONERS of this Town. a MALE TEACHER for the English Elementary Class, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Addrens. T. R. JOBSON,

Secy.-Treas. S. C. St. Johns. August 23, 1868.

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listment has commenced. It will be continued for NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Emet three or four weeks. Decided inducemente will be 18mo. cloth \$1.50 given to the public, and a large rush of customers must be expected at 31 St. Lawrence Main street. There are several balos of damaged Blankets ; 2 or 300 thousand sets of Hoop skirts; several extensive lots of Winter Dress Goods; all reduced-some piles of Flannels, a little touched in the color ; very cheap. The Springland Winter ready made Olothing will be

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tude as possible (even to affording to Bomance a	" ALBANIA	AN "	**	11
small space,) and to furnish extracts from the speeches	NORTHERN LI	GHT "	"	"
and writings of the Thiers, the Berryers, the Monta-	RAILROAD	10	"	"
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MURRAY & LANMAN'S	COLLEGE, at Terrebonne, will take place on the 4th
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The most exquisite a quarter of a centu-	tion and special attention which its able Professors
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full natural fresh- A tral and South Ame-	Music-Piano-\$2 a month.
ness. As a safe and F rice, &c., &c. and	Drawing-\$6 per annum,
speedy relief for \neq	September 6, 1866. 4w
nose, Debility,Faint-	
turns, and the soft delicacy of fla- ordinary forms of 2 1 2 quet, and permanen- possed. It is, more-2 quet, and permanen- generation of a quet, and quet a quet, and quet a	PROVINCE OF CANADA, ?
ardinary forms of a 1 H vor, richness of bou-	District of Montreal.
Hysteris, it is unsur- 0 5 2 . quet, and permanen-	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
passed. It is, more- 2 5 2 cy, has no equal. It	No. 101. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an action for
over, when diluted on a will also remove with water, the very 2 H w from the skin rough- best dentrifice, im. 3 from the skin rough-	separation as to property (en separation de biens) has
with water, the very 2 a wo irom the skin rough-	been instituted the thirty-first of March 1866, by
parting to the teeth Z S H S burn, Freckles, and	Dame Domitille Renaud, of the Parish of Montreal,
lat clear.pearly ap-2 4 8 o. Pimples. It should	said District, wife of Moise Chartrand, Carpenter and
pearance, which all E always be reduced	Undertaker, of the same place, against her said Hus-
Ladies so much de- w O d with pure water, be-	band under No. 101, and returnable the 12th of April
nira. As a remedy 5 5 fore applying, ex-	same year before the Superior Court in and for the
for foul, or bad a cept for Pimples	District of Montreal.
best dentrince, in. parting to the teeth jat clear.pearly ap- badies so much de- sire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when a breath, it i	J. C. GAGNON, Attorney for Plaintiff.
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ound the teeth and and without a rival. Of	THE TRANSFER
ampure matter ar- ound the teeth and the without a rivel. Of gums, and making the course, this refers	WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
	[Established in 1826.]
of a beautiful color. Water of Murray &	THE Subscribers manufacture and
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fashion it has, for	established Foundery, their superior
Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House)	Bells for Ohurches, Academies, Fac-
Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Soll at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.	tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan- tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-

the world.

April 186

TERREBONNE. ENING of the CLASSES of MASSON at Terrebonne, will take place on the 4th will remember that this College is one ercial Institutions which has been always nised on account of its teaching, direc-cial attention which its able Professors moral and domestic education of the TERMS : ition-\$80 per annum, payable quarterly o-\$2 a month per annum. 6, 1866 CANADA. ? intreal. THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 101. TICE is hereby given that an action for to property (en separation de biens) has ed the thirty-first of March 1866. by lle Renaud, of the Parish of Montreal, wife of Moise Chartrand, Carpenter and of the same place, against her said Huslo. 101, and returnable the 12th of April fare the Superior Court is and for the mureal. Oth September, 1866. TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-Fardner, J A. Harte, Picsalt & Son, H R. Gray, J. mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-sconiden, R. S. Latham; and for sale by all the lead-ng Draggists and first-class Perfumers throughout sions, Mountings, Warranted to Keys, Dimen-the world. E: A, & G. B. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y. 12m.

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immediately after each sale. Special attention will be given to the Sale of REAL ESTATE and CITY PROPERTY, and as this department of the Auction business is becoming more important with the increase and extension of the City, the undersigned offers the most Liberal Terms to parties wishing to bring their property into the market for public competition.

A great bardship has been felt by both buyers and sellers, the former being taxed illegally with one per cent. on the amount of purchase, and the latter by the exorbitant charge for commission and advertising --Now, the undersigned proposes to do away with this grievance as far as his own business is concerned, by undertaking the Sale of Real Property, on conditions which, it is hoped, will meet the views of all parties, namely-

1st-There will be no charge of one per cent to the purchaser.

- 2nd-When bong fide sales are effected not exceed. ing £5000, the commission will be £5; and on amounts from £5,000 upwards, only £10, exclusive of the cost of advertising ; upon which the regular trade discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.
- 3rd-When property is bought in, reserved, or withdrawn, no charge will be made, except the actual disburaement for advertising.

The undersigned avails bimself of this opportunity established Foundery, their superior of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac- very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-, past four years, and trusts, by prompt attention to business and strict adherence to the foregoing proproved and substantial manner with gramme, to meet a continuance of the same. N.B.-All orders left at the Office will meet with

L. DEVANY.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, And Agent for the Sale of Real Estate. March 27, 1865; 12m.

NOTICE.

CHARCOAL (IN REFRIGERATORS.)

An explanation of its useful and indispensible application in Refrigerators can be had at NO. 526 CRAIG STREET.

We make three kinds, comprising 15 sizes, which we put in competition, and satisfied of securing more Sales than ever, provided parties call and inspect our manafacture.

MEILLEUR & CO'S., STOVE DEPARTMENT, 526 CRAIG STREET, OFF PLACE D'ARMES HIL., April 19, 1866. 3m.

DEALS! DEALS !! DEALS !!!

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Rc bs. Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865,



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows :

GOING WEST

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich Buffalo, Detroit, Obicago, Ottawa 9.05 A.¥. and all points West, at Night do Night do do do do 9.00 P.M. Accommodation Train for Kingstor 7.00 A.M. and intermediate Stations, at 7.00 A.M.

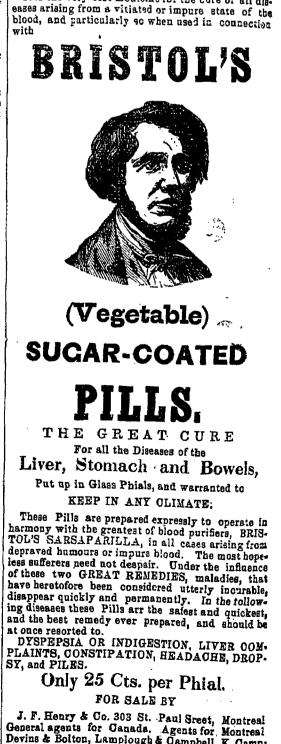
GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Express by Railway throughout for New York, Boston, kall intermediate points connecting at St. Johns with Vermont Central Railroad, at Burlington 5.30 A.M. with the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, also with the Lake Ohamplain Steamboats for LakeGeorge,Saratogo New York, &c, at Ditto do connecting at Rouse's Point, 3.30 P.M.

Accommodation Train for leland Pond ? 7.00 A.M. Quebec, and intermediate Stations. Express for Boston and intermediate

points, connecting at St. Johns with the VermontCentral Railread, at..... 8.30 A.M

Express for Quebeo and Portland..... 2.00 P. M Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, } 10.10 P.M. River du Loup, and Portland

O. J. BRYDGES Managing Director Sept 24, 1866.



General agents for Ganada. Agents for Montreal Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Camp bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Davidson & Oo. Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. La, tham, and all Dealers in Medicine. April, 1866. . 12m