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THE SISTER OF CHARITY; fathers, restore the Church to its former glory,

THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.

(From the Lamp.)

CHAPTER II.

The golden sunbeams fell slanting across the trees, and danced to the rippling waters and round the old stone cross. The breeze played gently with the my tendrils and the moss, making the sweetest music in the green huden-trees. By the side of the cross, with one arm thrown lightly round it, as though for support, stood a young girl; she was evidently thinking deeply; the rustle of the trees and the grass, and the sound of footsteps, did not arouse her. Her eyes were fixed upon the little brook. What did she are in its clear running water ! Were those bright diamonds, in their rapid flashes, but an emblem of the life of man, the brighter, the switter; or was she reading the sermon in the

stream and its banks? You would not see such a face as hers out of old Ireland, and that look of meditation and repose suits it well, although it was originally intended for sunshine and smiles. The eyes were of a dark blue, that one would almost call violet; and the hair, black as night; the face, fair is a hly, save where the rosc asserted its rights, but yet not so fair, as sweet, and modest; the pure, open brow, the calm, earnest eyes, and the sweet lips, all told the same tale. Her light aus in dress was simple, and without ornament, and she had removed her bonnet, the better to enjoy the cool air. So she stood when Louis parted the bushes of the thicket, and saw her. He rested for a moment to watch her, to note with an artist's eye the picture; the golden sunlight gleaming through the green heaves and on the water, the old grey cross, and the beautiful, thoughtful girl who stood beneath it. Then be was by her side, and her reverie was broken.

Kathleen, I have kept you waiting, I war, but Pather Paul detained me ; tell me just what you were thinking of, standing there, looking the a statue of Minerra, or, wiser still, were ros preparing a lecture for the trusof?

No, indeed, Louis; I know lectures are of no avoid; I was thinking what I should say to era for the last time, and for the best."

· And you have prepared a sermon. Kattle? No, not at all. I trust to my angel guardian to inspire me with the words that will be

11 will tell you, Kathleen, give me what every one else refuses me, a few words of encouragement and hope; even Father Paul demes me these; he prays for me, but he has no hope?

Why, Louis, one must be as ardent as yourself to have your views. Eather Paul is old; he has seen the end of all that fazzles you now; he knows just how much everything is worth, and simates everything at its proper value."

. What a little philosopher you are, Kathleen.

No. indeed, Louis, Lam no philosopher. but I have not your imagination, and (with the least glimmer of a smile) I do not desire it, or, pertians, i too should be wishing to set off to conquer ; as it is I am satisfied to remain at home." : God has made men for action, and women

for patience and waiting, Kathleen. I will fulfil my destiny, and you shall do the same."

Louis, it does not seem to me exactly right for you to speak so of fulfilling a destuny; to do God's will would do better. Who has cold you your destiny?"

... Wy own heart ever since I was a child. See, Kothleen, when I have read the fires of row. Bayard and Bonaparte; of the great soldierkings Alexander and Cinsur; my whole sout has burned to unitate them. The roise of bartle, the glatter of arms, the pomp of war, the so the ton and in the field, have formed my decame from toy and to wanhood. I enold not rest; I have tried the calm of country lite, the exciteinent of great cities, and the represe of college, possibly can a never make yourself miserable by but in the midst of all, I have heard the same voices calling me from the grave of my latters, and the rain of my house, even from this old stone cross and this little brook. On Kathleen, friendless, but it is partly for your sake I 20, if you had not father me and in my work, I would ask no more.

but I do not see any possibility of success, nor do I understand how your joining the English of the grey-good, that told from whence it army to assist in the American war is to do all you wish.

I I join the English army because there is a way open for promotion; with the English, merit and courage will make their way, and they know how to reward a brave soldier when they see one. Now I are poor; I have but little I can descendants of those who loved and served my of suffering were a thing unknown.

help my neighbors, and assist my friends, and here. I shall not see you again. transform my blooming wild flower into a stately

A faint sinde played over Kathleen's face, but she only said as Father Paul had done before, ' Dreams, dreams.'

'I say no; truth's knowledge is power-will is might; if I fall I die in a glorious cause. I prefer to die as a Christian warrior should, than to lead an inglorious life and useless life here. I will strive as only they strive who seek that which I seek, not my own glory or fame, but to give honor to the dead, and to give honor to my sucestors; to do what each one of them would have done, to restore fallen greatness, to win again that which has been lost; to prove myself worthy of the race I spring from. Do you not sympathise with me, Kathleen?

Who bould refuse it that saw the eloquent play of the beautiful features, the light and fire of the dark glowing eye, the animated action, and the ardor and fervor of that brave, bright, sanguine spirit ! Not Kathleen, for the cloud passed from her sweet face, and gave place to a light reflected from his own. There was silence for a moment, and then she said timidly, 'But, Louis, is there no other way for you to do all this except by going abroad and joining an army you can scarcely love?

No, it is the only way I see. I might work at a desk or books for centuries, and yet never gain sufficient to redeem one acre of my ancestral home. In the army I can make rapid progress; many a man has made a fortune there in one day. I will leave nothing undone that man can do.

But it is a great risk, greater than any other. You may lose your life: you may lose all but life, without having gained the least of your wishes; what then?

At least I shall have followed the voice of my heart, and have done what I could."

 Is the voice of your heart the one you ought always to follow?

* No, my little philosopher, not in every case. but in this one, yes."

· But would it not be better for you to remain at home, and work steadily and quietly? 11 could act, Kathleen. I tell you I am born for action. I could not endure the life of a farmer, a student, or a merchant. I must have action, scope, and, above all, liberty. You talk like all women, Katie; they lose sight of the end through fear of the means.

Or do they see the end too clearly, and so overlook the means? but as you are determined, Lons, I will say no more."

The arm clasped closer still the cla stone cross, and the fair face bent lower over the mass and ivy. A perfect type of man the worker, and woman the helper, they looked; he with his tall, monly figure, elequent face and eager action, the ardent hope that spoke in every word; he longing for the strate, thirst for the combat, wecamess of inaction; she with drooping head, patient, sweet endurance; clasping the cross :seeking first to influence, and then to consider.

* And remeraber it is all for you, Mathdeen-my own Mavourneen. If I had not you to rely upon, and to work for, I should not be what you have made me.

1 know, Liouis, i evaportuse with all my heart in your design."

You do, Kathleen? Then I am content. You are the only friend I have in the world, save Bather Paul, and what you are to me you know quite well. You have been my comfort for many years, and are my greatest earthly blewing

. How long do you think it will be, Linnes, hefore you receive?

"I cannot tell ; most probably two or targe con all my adventures. And you. Kathleen, ceators. mont keep a brave heart, and a bright fact for ner aske. Send me as many lectures as you sating and danking of the dangers of war ;-have forth and confidence in God, and trust in and a true-hearts d Trish girl never failed in conrage yet."

- I will have both faith and confidence, Louis; A have faith in your will and energy, Louis, but there was something in the still tighter class pleasage of his life was sitting in the old court, would spring.

'You make me braver, Kathleen, when you Good-bye. If you had wept and sighed, I complete, and so realize his visious. should have been so unhappy. You will make a worthy princess for my little court."

call my own, but, God willing, I shall win fame the small hands, alone told how great was the energy of his words. It was a strange training husband, and whose wife did dot survive him and rank, station and gold. Then I will come effort to custrain her tears. And through it all for a child, and one can hardly wonder at its remany months. Mrs Danroven was amable and home, rebuild this old mausion, establish my the golden sunlight played; the green trees sults. Before the boy could talk plainly, he house and name, as it once stood foremost amongst | waved in the wind, and the little brock sang me-Ireland's bords and princes, gather round me the lodiously, as though a human heart in the agony Many a night his father sang hun to sleep with ous, very pious and devoted to her religion. As

a scene so painful.

'I have one little present to make you,' she will be faithful to God, our dear Lady, and our holy religion; that, no matter how great or how each case have recourse to the hearts of Jesus and Mary; and that, if by God's will, anything should happen to you, you will, if possible, send me this cross, that I may know it.

A change came over his face, and the light faded from his eyes. He took the cross reverently, and placed the ribbon round his neck, then gave the promise, word for word, as she had said.

when he had finished, said: 'Good-bye, dear Louis; God bless you. Do not speak agaiu; let those be your last words, and you will the better remember them.2

Another minute, and he was gone; darkness and silence fell around ber. She had said farewell to the only friend she had, except the kind old priest, and only God knew when she should see him again. There are some moments in life when our sorrow is too deep for tears-it would almost seem for prayers, if the very action of enduring that grief patiently and quietly for God's sake were not a prayer. Closer still she | the rapid progress he made. But the Latin lan- was expended to the purchase of a commission clasped the stone cross, until her head bent down upon it; and then the recollection that there she had perhaps for the last time on earth seen him and heard him speak, flashed across ber, and it was followed by such a burst of tears as only the lonely and friendless can know. But then she was kneeling by a crucilix, and when she raised her head and regarded it, how small all her troubles and sorrows seemed—how little to suffer for that dear Lord who had endured so much for her; how trifling her loneliness after by the unkindness and desertion of men; how small the pain of her separation after thinking of Him, deserted by friends, and hetrayed by one of His own disciples! Oh, dear reader, have eross, and it will lose its sting.

CHAPTER MG.

Far back is the annals of old Ireland, you will find the history of the Redmonds. They have counted kings and princes amongst their ancestors. The bravery and chivalry of their men was only equalled by the beauty and virtue of their women. There never was a Redmond who denied his faith, deserted his king, or disbonored his house. Loval and true, brave and honorable, they ever ranked amongst the first of those who cace formed Ireland's fords.

Times were changed. Little by little the large estates were lost-some taken by violence, others confiscated. The noble race of men once so numerous and flourishing were reduced to obscurity; many lost their lives in war, others passed their existence in exile; and so, when the time of our story opens, the sole descendant and representative of this once princely line was Liquis, the sole remnant of its ancient possessions, Redinoud's Cross.

Arthur Redmond, the father of Louis, was possessed of a small fortune, which he had received from his wife, an Irish lady of no great wealth, but of great vicine and talent. She lived but to see her little son and bless him; then God took her home. The father educated his son himself; and that education consisted wars. But I shall write very often, and tell in recounting the deeds and glories of his on-

It was not diess, for the boy had a strong and was brave and chivalrous. Before he could reach the lowest step of Redmond's Cross, he used to say: ' Never mind, lather; I will be a then I shall build our house again.

Mr. Redmond was himself of a reclameholy. dieds, but could not execute them. The one listening to the rappling of the waters and the sigt, of the linden trees, and building high hopes on the little Louis. He thought what he had speak so. I have kreaded so much saying fact been able to do, his son might be able to ac-

face, and his heart beat with hope whon he heard The quivering of the lips, the trembling of the ring of his childish laughter, and the spirited

story, please.'

NIC

Mr. Redmond had no friends in the city of Mrs Dunroven was much attached to Louis, continued. 'I will not let you burden yourself C-, and he would not make any acquaint and was consequently delighted when he asked with promises; only make this one; take this lances. Many would gladly have sought him, has permission to think of Kathleen, as he timidcrucifix, wear it always; never let it leave you but he shunned all approach, and lived near the ly expressed it, though, as she often said to Fafor one minute; and promise me on it that you great city a life as secluded as that of a hermit, ther Paul, she wished he had not those ideas of on the mountain. The only person he ever con- being a soldier, it was so very sail. Soon after versed with was Father Paul, between whom after the death of Mr. Redmond, Kathleen lost violent your dangers and temptations, you will in and himself there existed a friendship sincere and there aunt, and a very lonely life she led in the old devoted. The good father remonstrated in vain white house, with only her nurse. Bridget. But prophesied that it would spoil his future. But every sich bed and in every poor house; she improbable in the idea that his child should fulfil borhood, and many an earnest prayer followed should win a name to command respect, and gold. When Kathleen heard Louis was to on to Bristo redeem, as far as he could, the property that tol, in spite of the separation, she rejoiced. It She stood before him, pale and silent, and rebuild the home of his ancestors where it had in accordance with her ideas of prudence than stood before, and found again the family so long going off to the wars to seek a fortune. So forgotten. Many, many hours fatuer and child | Kathleen and Cather Paul rejuced, and saw him passed in these dreams.

Louis was a beautiful boy. His face was bright and animated, his eyes dark and eloquent; his talents were extraordinary, his imagination ardent and vivid. He was the kind of hor of about his promise to his father, his dislike to the which the best and noblest men are made.

Father Paul regretted greatly to see him educated so strangely. After much effort, he persuaded Mr. Redmond to allow Louis to take lessons from him, and was himself surprised at the situation. The little sum his bather and best guage, which he acquired with great facility, was but another aid to his dreams. It opened to him a world of hterature that fostered the ideas his father had so carefully instilled. The exploits of Casar occupied him. There was no more dreaming in the old court, no more listening to the little brook. All day, when not with Father Paul, he was directing minic armies, von follow one a that aim former so wester haderecting small fortresses, and buseiging minuture cities. It became soon a passion with tam, that science of warfare; and be studied it as one one thought of His great loving beart, broken who loved it well. He saw in it the means to how; there was no cheering of the most realize all his father's hopes.

the grave of all he loved on earth, and felt bunself without a friend. His sorrow was so intense that it destroyed his health, and broke his hands,) mursed him, and southed him with the have been more gentle in her devotion, no father kinder in his love. For two years Linuis remained with the good priest. He haished the studies so eadly interrupted, but the one liden of dying eyes had asked from him a promise to the subject of his bourty ineditation. On the Ither easy with morning of his twentieth birthday, he received be a best better rance; it was not very long, most onexpectedly a letter from a merchant in Prestel, a second cousin of his mother's, inviting I the others were embarked; and there was a lum to reside with him, and offering him an excellent situation to his counting home. Therebegan a long struggle hetween Bather Paul und Louis. The good priest wished him to accept it; tried to show him that this decidate was befter than all his dreams and castles in the acco Lams distilled the idea; be detested the thinger even of being impresoned in a counting busseyglowing magination, an ordent love for all that he who spent the greater part of his life in ton woods and fields, tree as the out the who is a been curtured with the most committee and chivalrous ideas; he so full of ardon and love of few to a because pales, and her voice less steady me. I know I am leaving you here almost great general, like our Patrick Redmond, and a warner's life; could be submit to that? No; a thousand times not. But the kind priest, who was his only friend, entreated and prayed. Grapostical temperations—he could dream of great titude urged him strongly, and against his own mobination, lands consented and promised to

> of my history. Near Mr. Redmond there dwell a lady, Mrs. Descoven, with her orphan viece, Kathicen, a child of great beauty and ratelligence. Mrs. Danroven was the widow of an He looked sometimes on the bright sparkling officer who died before they were a year married. Kathleen was the child of her brother, who had fallen to the same compaign with her accomplished, and warmly attached to her beaulisped little tales of the great Patrick Redmond. tilut niece. Katheen was thoughtful and serilegends as wild as their music. His ancestors children she and Louis had played together; she the seal, she knelt and thanked Gol' with a

'I must go now, Louis; say good-bye to me and their former glory was his one subject of had been the queen of the old court-yard, and he conversation with the child, who, young as he the King; she had crowned him sometimes when He saw how great an effort she was making was, delighted in it, and would run to his father the returned victorious from some magnificent exto speak calmly, and scarcely wished to prolong whenever he saw him, and say, ' Papa, another ploit. Their childish affection had increased with their years.

> on the singular training the boy received, and she was Father Paul's right hand; she was by Mr. Redmond was deaf to all. He saw nothing was the sunshine and the blessing of the neighthe end for which he had destined him; that he her beautitus figure, and sweet thoughtful face. had once belonged to the family; that he should seemed to ber sensible and reasonable, and more depart with a light light. For a month or two his letters were dull, but not desponding; them by degrees the old lave of liberty and longing for a soldier's life appeared; then his scruples desk, his thirst to be up and doing, grew strongor and stronger; nature rould not always be silenced; and at last, weared of a life so foreign to be every thought and desire, Louis gave up and outfit and Linus joined the Engasis army. --When on the point of leaving home for the American war, Pather Port and Karisbook remonstrated and cutreated in vain; the bright, brave young spirit saw no danger, needed to forbodings. You have neard his acquidents, dear reader; so left home as you know. Wall dea from mortal eyes?

CHAPTEL RY.

Take to the did white house, was amon tomous man's boys, so glad voice calling over the boke But Father Paul insisted that he should go to gate a second the sound of light footstees stone college for two years at least, and rejuctantly the gravel walk, but Kathleen was tree to bee enough Mr. Redmond consented. The trace and, and it I not sit to muse on the dangers you a sorrow or a trial, take it to the foot of the had not expired when Lionis was summoned she could not avert. The mared constraint home to his father's death-hed, and arrived only over a prasant entered the chapel to so in time to receive a last blessing from the hips little his blesser. Mother is he passed, who the that had almost ceased to breathe. Oh? the her see the sale, beautiful face before her akar; boy's wild grief and despair when he stood by the morked come, she went more than ever among a the ordered poor. Many a poor old women over the costy gleam of sunshme to Kathe from what would read to her, with the elegrest of spirit. Father Paul took bun home (for at Mr.) were of the passion of Jesus and love of Mary Reducend's death his house passed into other in cools pray by her when her own trembling the could not form the mards. Many a tittle greatest lave and tenderness. No mother could | hill, dwarg of hagering diness, booken for her collected too the saninght; nour after born 13" Son passed, with a little head drooping we her breast, weary and fant; many hading aves has one closed, whose last looks were fixed his life was still paramount; it seemed to him no on her with unotterable love and gratitude .longer an inclination, but a duty; his father's P. 17 the knew her; they had brown and loved Leads, who had ever been generous and fulfil his wishes, and he had given it. His studies kind. Shop were the prayers offered by those had been somewhit interrupted, but had not dis | 30.4, stop : bearts, for his welfare and his hanstroyed his fore for the army, and it become now from the and Coll more red them, though not as

despiration of the Speak, of the wives who were Organ despor to their husbands, and begroughtago with them or do ; of little children, year term regard and a dang for the father they POST OF THE MOTE TO SERVE

A risky helical to strong I hard Liones, Shut it as heaor a coour, and I think Heaven you are not to it the was well and suppy, and, on I so falls

They, to savely long works, there was silence. here the prayed, and bound, and trusted; but and him. Die Bridget dreaded her coming in too maining; she no longer asked if there was a letter, but to wed at the table where they were drays placed, with such a heart-ache in her of the Newer mind, woney, it'll come to morthey way be sare; it's a long journey, and there But I am forgetting the most important part in equalitime for writing. Another for history. Near Mr. Redmond there dwell Paster Paul grew anxious, too. Another

work possed, and suspense grew into pain, but no mass came. Even the mounting of the wind round the house seemed to Kathleen to so and like the roaring of the waves, but faith and proper were rewarded at last; and, one morarg Bridget entered her young mistress's room, with a fice that needed no words:

"Ic's from him himself, darlint; I know the writing welt, and God send you good news inside.

Kathleen sprang up, but before she touched

was well; they had landed in America, and now she must expect to hear from him more frequently, for he should send whenever he bad an opportunity. Hope was in every line, he was

You will live to see, Kathleen, all my plans that. succeed, and all my dreams, as you call them, realized. I cannot fail, for my heart is in the work; and if I fall, thank God the last of the Redmonds will die worthy of his race.' There was a letter, too, for Father Paul, not

again with a light heart. She received them regularly now; some were written by the fulfilled more regularly than ever; her piety and sivouac fire, others in the tent; sometimes a devotion increased; no murmur or sigh ever esarried note, written while firing was going on bround-but all hopeful and encouraging. He told her he found time to say his prayers and his rosary every day—he never neglected that—and had one anxiety, and that was his soul. Had that he wore her little cross-it never left him, he time before he died to make an act of contriand never should, and that he kept faithfully the tion, and was he prepared for death? She promise he had given her, and found ever his refuge in the Immaculate Heart of Mury. There prayer. There are some natures that suffring was no longing for home, nothing that spoke of exalts and ennobles, and hers was one. Her discontent. The greater his danger and bard- earthly happiness had been but brief, and aren sent. God is just, and although the day of His visiship, the more he rejoiced. Then came a letter in its midst there had gleamed upon her at times that asked her for her most fervent prayers, for a ray of light that came from no earthly source, on the morrow he was to head a small troop of and showed her a bliss, a higher state—a somemen - a dangerous and difficult expedition; if it thing that left in her heart and soul a longing succeeded, his fortune would be made, but the that nothing human could satisfy-a roid that chance was great against him. He said he had she could not fill-a light that showed her the a presentment that he could not define; he had world as it is, weary and fleeting, and all depenno dread or fear, but all day he had been think- dence on creatures a reed easily broken. Was ing of Redmond's Cross, and of her as she stood it in reward for her never-ending charity that beneath it, and of her last words. I have such God bestowed upon her this most precious blessfaith in our Blessed Lady, Kathleen, that I do jug, or was it that a prayer to our blessed Lady ot think she will let me die without seeing you is never passed unheeded and unheard? But so what they were in the 17th. The Church, the eduagain. I pray to her every day that, let what it happened: that two years after the scene just cational religious bodies, the Catholic Universities, will happen to me, you, for my soul's sake, may recorded Kathleen took the veil in the convent read and re-read that letter; she took it to Father l'aut, and he read it, with tears in his eyes; she mused over it - it was the first that spoke of death; she kept it in her hand, as though fearing to let it be out of her sight, as though her faint grasp upon the paper could save him. God help her, it was the last! Days and weeks passed withou another-passed in such suspense and misery, that nothing, not even the knowledge of the truth could surpass, and then the blow came. Father Paul, since Louis had joined the army, was very particular in having the Military Gazette the same day it was published. He often read a few words in prace of the zeal and pravery of the young Irish ensign, and very proud he was to show it to his friends, and then give it to Kathleen, who treasured each one as a relic. One morning he had just sat down to and gentlemen that comprised some of the leading breakfast, and the paper came. It was quickly citizens of Dublin. Previous to the delivery of the opened, and yet with a hand that trembled, for prizes, &c , Very Rev. Monsignor Woodlook, Rector ne expected there to find one which would explain the long, unbroken silence. Alas! he dense his address, as follows:found it. There was an account of a small expedition led by the brave young officer; it was simply to deliver some important papers into the hands of the commanding officer, who, with a large detachment of men, was at some distance books of the University during or up to the close of from the body of the army, 100 or 500 miles; the last session. The students residing outside of but the road was dangerous, and the men were very few. What happened God only knew; put Louis had never reached his destination, and the men be had with him were found cruelly lectures therein, but merely come up for examina- divided, even as the fountain of Eden, into mighty murdered; his body was not amongst the num- tions. This privilege we allow to our students outper, but as another was missing, it was believed they had been thrown into the torrent close by.

Side of Dublin. We recommend a course of studies, sity, to supply all their intellectual wants without of Catholic education? If we do not supply the conciliating the English, and setting up his pulpit books, &c.; we send an examiner to the schools, danger to their spiritual interests? But looking to pure waters of Catholic knowledge, the rising genethey had been thrown into the torrent close by.
There were a few words of praise and of synpathy, and that was all. There was the end of those glorious dreams, that high ambition, that Moreover, unlike the non-residents of Timity Col- bidding aducation and imposing other disabilities on terrent hope—paragraph in a newspaper, and all rantage of specia and collected in the present of the penal laws, forwas over. The priest read as one in a dream; placed, under your lordships sanction, or even your that his boy should meet with so cruel a fate direction. Of the 350 students who were attending seemed impossible; there must be some mistake, lectures last session, at attended in arts, 108 in meall could not be gone forever; and he almost seemed to hear the joyous ring of the laugh that needed to hear the joyous ring of the laugh that well as in the medical faculty, being matriculated made such music for him, and the brave words, students in arts. Dr. Newman, with an eloquonce " Never fear for me, Father Paul, I have got and depth of thought not given to his unworthy the spirit of all the Redmonds, and fear noth- successor, who has now the honor to address you, ing; and now that bright, brave spirit was gone forever. Oh! no, impossible: there was the little way on the road so skilfully traced by him, sun shining, just as it had shone last year; there he was, there; there were the flowers all blooming, the air full of light and warmth, and his boy lying murdered in a dark wood! It could not be true. He read again; ah! no mistakethere is the name, Louis Redmond, and then he thinks of Kathleen; how to tell her, how to see her, he did not know; but it must be done, and that before she heard it from the people in the that before she heard it from the people in the every thing else, still admits the principle, theore-city. When Bridget opened the gate to admit tically and practically. To Ireland, too, the principle. him, she guessed immediately the news he had ple was deemed applicable; and men who cared brought. You would bardly have recognised his kindly, genial face; it was so pale and sor- successful, founded in 1852 the Queen's University rowful. It needed no words nor could be use Banned on religious grounds by him whom the peo-

. Walk in, yer riverence, I will send the young misthress to ye. God help her; I see what

Enther Paul would have faced a party of Orangemen armed, with more courage than be met that pain, trembling girl.

· You are early this morning, Father Paul. An! you have a paper. Is there any news?'

·Yes, at last, Kathleen.'

'God be praised; but why do you look so grave? Is there anything the metter?'
'Kathleen, I _____' And the Father would have proceeded, but his voice faltered, and he

ended with something like a burst of tears. 'Father Paul, you alarm me. What is the matter? Is he wounded?"

· No; worse.

A prisoner, perhaps,'

And her lips quivered at the word 'No;' and the priest regarded her with a glance so sorrowful, that a faint suspic;on of the truth flashed across her. Faint as it was, it sent the color from her lace, and lest her white and trembling. in a hard-fought battle. A people, then seven milAnd then she spoke again, but in a voice so afl'ons in number, were denied thurights of freemen by tered, the priest started.

'Tell me the worst, Father; I can bear it. I have borne too much to shrink now.'

'Kathleen, God's holy will be done.'

'He is dead; I know it.' And a cry that haunted the good Father for the absurd exceptions inserted in the bill, as if Ire. as it may, what would the fact prove? Is is that predicament?

hands. What passed in those moments between her soul and God, none will ever know; when she raised her head again the priest was gone, sanguine and sure of success; the commanding and the paper lay before her; she read and unefficer had spoken to him, and all was favorable. derstood, but shed no tears, her grief lay beyond

There was a Requiem Mass sung in the chapel, and many a wreath of flowers bung upon Redmond's Cross; but Kathleen never visited it again. Time did not blunt the edge of hea sorrow, for it was of that kind that time cannot less cheerful; and Kuthleen turned to her duties influence; she did not spend one hour in what fulfilled more regularly than ever; her piety and caped her lips, but there was something in her face that told you she had fearfully suffered, and prayed tor him; her whole life was one long (To be continued.)

> THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED - WHY IT SHOULD BE

On the 22d ult, the annual distribution of prizes, bonors, medals, &c., to the students of the Catholic University, took place in the chapel of the institu-tion, Stephen's-green, Dublin. There was, as might be supposed, a very crowded attendance, and every seat, both in the body of the building and in the gallery, was occupied. The successful students had the gratification of receiving the rewards of their academic tolls and labors in the presence of a large large number of the most distinguished prelates of the Irish Catholic Church, including the two Lord Primates, of many clergymen whose learning, abili- | Catholic statesmen. God grant that the day may ties and piety have gained for them a wide fame and universal veneration, and of an assemblage of ladies of the University, addressed the assemblage. From the columns of the Dublin Morning News

My Lords and Gentlemen - During the last session there were 350 students attending lectures in the University. There were also 330 matriculated students in various schools and colleges throughout Ireland, making a total of about 680 students on the Dublin, although not receiving instruction from our professors, are in a position with .espect to us simiher to that in which the great majority of the stu-dents of the Protestant University do not attend vantage of schools and colleges in which they are dicine, and 170 attended in the college of evening classes, several of the students in this college, as has explained the office and work of universities. With your permission I will endeavor to proceed a and, applying the principles he has laid down, we will consider the scope and end of the Catholic University in Ireland. Scarcely had the great civiliser of the world, the Church, sanctioned the estab lishment of universities, than nearly all the nations Christendom began to vie with each other in tounding these centres of education. All admitted the necessity of such institutions for every people who wished to be numbered among the nations; and modern society, although revolutionised in almost nothing for Ireland's faith, and whose social and political empiricism has not always been the most ple of Ireland obey in all things spiritual, the Queen's Colleges have languished, and the Queen's University is unable to do the work for which it was called into existence. The number of matriculated Catholic students in Cork College in February last was 86. Were not these institutions justly blamed by the Church, it ought to be ten times that number. The work is still to be done. Ireland needs a university. That university must be Catholic, because Ireland is Catholic. An institution venerable for its age, and illustrious by many great men, its alumni, exists, to afford to our Protestant fellowcountrymen the advantages of university education. The Queen's College Presbyterians of the North. The Catholic University has been founded for the Catholic people of Ireland. Without it the work of a university must, as far as they are concerned, rethreatened with ruin, has need of men - men worthy of the name, who will raise up all around them along with themselves; such men can be formed only by education. 'A toute nation qui grandit ou qui tombe, il faut des hommes; ges hommes dignes de ce nom, qui elevent ou relevent tout avec eux et autour d'eux; l'Education seule forme de tels homme.' Just thirty-five years age our fathers were engaged an empire which had emancipated the negro slaves The tinge imparted by the profession of Catholicity was blacker than the African hae Our fathers led

of equality proclaimed; no power on earth could Surely not. It only proves that we have lived, and adequately repair in one day the injustice of centu- that we live in a corrupt atmosphere, in which ries. Since then Catholics have been gradually as- many elements are found capable of poisoning the serting their rights; but our work will not be ac- minds of men, and that the preparation hitherto complished while there remains even one vestige of given to Catholics to protect them from these danthat political, social or educational ascendancy of Protestants over Catholics, which has so long been benceforth our Catholic youth must be strengthened ireland, is—alas! I cannot say 'is' without many order—that their spiritual and intellectual powers qualifications but, at least, she ought to be in the must be developed in such a way as only a Catholic great, and as such, she has need of men worthy of the name, will raise up everything around them If, as our national poet sungthem with themselves, and make our nation what the world would call grieving. Her duties were she ought to be. These men cannot be created but by education.

And here I am met by another consideration. What is the position which Ireland ought to take - what is the position which, at a period more or less distant thought more now of heaven than earth. She she is likely to take among the nations? What ought to be, what, in all probability, will be, her position with respect to the Continent of Europe, to England, to America, to Australia? I do not speak of her political position, but of her social, her intellectual, her religious nation among the nations of Christendom. Is is not to be supposed that she will always be the down trodden country she is at pretation in mercy or to wrath is often delayed, still it comes at last. In order to basten that day, and to be prepared for it when it comes, she must be educased: she must have that education peculiarly her own which can only proceed from a great central body which is at once thoroughly Ustholic and Irish-in a word, from an Irish Catholic University. What was it,' said Monsiguor Dupanloup, 'that preserved society in Europe from barbarism in the middle ages? The Popes, Charlemagne, the bishops, and the monks by means of liberal studies. What raised modern Europe to the highest civilization. What made Italy and Spain what they were in the 16th century, and France and the rest of Europe by means of the most brilliant, the most solid, the most religious system of liberal education that ever existed. This is what made a celebrated literary man, M. de Lalfarpe, say, that in modern times there has not been even one man distinguished in literature, in science, as a magistrate or as a clergyman, who had not made an exceedingly good course of liberal studies.' Ireland's probable destiny on some future day, perhaps on no very distant day is-to be a great Catholic people, among the foremost Catholic nations of the earth; for this God seems to have destined her, for this the Holy See, through many ages, has sought to prepare her. This proud position she can never fill without that education which a Catholic University alone can impart. She has to be the mainstay of Catholicity in these islands - from her are the men to go forth who are to do battle for the faith in bigoted assemblies, to explain and defend her doctrines and practice in the midst of zealous, but ignorant enemies. As far as this empire is concerned, from her chiefly must go forth Catholic apologists, Catholic soldiers, lare there paraded before the world as worthy of not be distant when in the sister countries of England and Scotland, Catholicity may resume, at least a part of its old splendor and may rule over the hearts of the people; but, bumanly speaking, this will not be for many a weary day, and the strength which numbers can give to our holy religion in the empire of Great Britain and Ireland must chiefly come from Catholic Ireland. For this noble destiny alongside a great Protestant nation, a Catholic University, and it alone, can fit our country. And in the young nations of which England is the mother country, and many of whose sons have inherited her heresy, America, Australia, there are millions of Catholics who look back to the old land—to Ireland -to be strangthened in the faith of their fathers. And how are they to receive this strength? - whence can they draw the waters of pure learning, if they find not in Ireland - the native country of their faith, a well-spring of heavenly and earthly knowledge, rivers to water the whole earth - a Catholic Univerment of this country in days gone by, have been to throw into the hands of Protestants an undue preponderance in the learned professions, and other positions of emolument and distinction. The proportion between Catholics and the members of the Established Church in Ireland being about eleven to one, the normal number of members of each religion, in positions of wealth and honor, ought to be, if adverse agencies were not at work, eleven Catholics to one Protestant of the Established Religion. Mark, I do not say that, considering the present state of society in this country, this is to be expected just now; but I do say, that if agencies, which are now admitted to have been unfair and iniquitous, had not been at work formerly, and did not still continue to some extent in action, and to a large extent in their effects, this would be the proportion, just as it is in France, where Catholics are in a mujority of the nopulation, or as it is in the opposite way in America, where the majority is Protestant. For instance, on the supreme bench of justice eleven to one would be the number of Catholic judges compared to Protestants if things went on, as they would be in a normal condition of the country; whereas surprise bas been expressed that even a majority was Catholic; and in England we see even one Catholic refused the place on the bench due to his learning and professional standing atthough surely Catholics form more than one-lifteenth of the population of that country. In the medical profession, in engineering, in the magistracy, in every department, at least in every higher department of the public service, as well as in the higher grades of trade and commerce, the proportions are as unequal. This country, then, is in an abnormal state. It may be said that we, Catholics, are not up to the mark -Suppose we grant it, why are we not so? Because themselves and advantage to their religion and the organisation which Mr. John Martin is attenti the ignorance and degradation imposed on the masses of our Catholic people in days gone by have produced their fruit, and these hitter fruits, or at least some portion of them, we are still gathering. But have destined her in this empire as a great Catholic that they are scarcely taken into account either the truth remains undeniable, that as to the division nation, alongside Protestant England, and in the Ireland or England when there is a question of it amongst our Catholic people of the material advantages which the country affords, Ireland is in an abnormal state. What is to restore the due equili- freland and bate her faith, confess it, by raising up brium? What is to give to every part of the social a system of State Education which thought its rebrium? What is to give to every part of the social body its normal development? I repent the words ligious status an exalted one because it repudiated main undone. What is that work. The illustrious of M. de la Harpe, already quoted from the Bishop as false, no falsehood - Magnam sibi videbatur as-Bishop of Orleans, Monsignor Dupanloup, reminds of Orleans 'le modern times there has not been us that every nation which is becoming great, or is even one man distinguished in literature, in science, as a magistrate or as a clergyman, who had not made a good course of liberal studies.' And I answer - Unless you give our Uatholic people every tucility for the highest intellectual and mental culture, based on the religion they love, you will never restore them to the position they ought to occupy, and all knowledge, under the protection of Mary, "the to which their numbers, and their natural talents entitle them. But, I may be asked - Is it, after all, so desirable that Catholics should attain to these positions of trust and emolument? Such positions will certainly be useful to individuals - will the attainment of them by some be useful to the multitude, to applause.) the country at large? Is it not true that on attainon by O, Connell, achieved a great moral victory; ing to eminence some have betrayed the best inter-and it was proclaimed that, theoretically, Catholics ests of their country and of our holy religion are, in the eye of the law, almost equal to Proces- others have shown themselves unequal to the work

beart overflowing with gratitude and love. All many long days ran through the house. She land, forsooth, were a Protestant nation; again, the we ought to surrender our rights, and the rights of oretically, not practically, was this certain degree athose who come after us; to the keeping of enemies? the curse of Ireland. Our country, then, Catholic by a thoroughly Catholic education of the highest round us, and to come out of the conflict victorious.

> "Unprized are her sons, 'till they learn to betray; Undistinguished they live, if they shame not their

sires, is it not time to teach the rising generation how to become prized without betraying, distinguished without bringing shame on their fathers? And how is this to be done but by that education based on religion and true religious love of country which a Ontholic University alone can give to Catholics?-Alas! perhaps a sadder proof of the want of such a training, truly religious and masculine, because Catholic, cannot be found than is supplied by the history of him who penned those expressive lines, and did so much by the charms of his song to bring betore the world the wrongs of his country !- a character so sweet and loving in childhood, capable with due development of realising all his own brightest dreams of religion and patriotism, which for want of that development which a thoroughly Catholic education alone can impart, became stunted and miserable, living on the smiles of base courtiers, betraying his children's souls to a religion which he believed false, and dying, as it is to be feared, without the blessings of that faith which he had once loved, and which every true Irish Catholic values as his richest treasure. However, it may be said-it is true, that a university is most useful, nay, necessary, for a nation's full development; but is the time yet come for founding a Catholic University in Ireland? It is but a few years since we were slaves; what can we want as yet with such an institution? When the resources of our Carbolic people become developed it will be time enough to provide a place of higher education; in the meanwhile, we have too many other wants, religious, political, and social, more urgent, if not more important; let them be attended to first, and then, if need be, we can have a Catholic University. I shall beg of our friends, whose views are these, to consider one or two points. First-It is but a few days since a meeting of the Queen's University was held in this city for the purpose of conferring degrees on students of the Queen's Colleges. Year after year that meeting is held with all the pomp which can be given to it by the presence of Her Most Gracious Majesty's representative in Ireland, and of some of the most distinguished of the land, and by its celebration in the Viceregal Palace. At this annual meeting, students, some of them Catholics, whose love of religion and country has been overcome by other (to say the least of them) less worthy sentiments, are brought forward by those governmental institutions, which have been condemned by the Catholic Church; these youths honorable distinction for their assiduity and success in imbibing the teachings of a system without religion, the creature of a government without love for Ireland. One year they are told that ' Luther and Fenelon are equally false or equally uncertain.' Αt another time they are invited to admire and imitate a distinguished Englishman, who 'devoted his life (says his panegyrist) to his calling,' which was no other than to perpetuate the monster injustice of the Established Church in Ireland: 'to his fellow-creatures,' whom, when they were mere Irish, he stigma tized as incorrigible beggars, 'and to his God,' while it is thought he did not believe in the Most Holy Trinity. Half a million has already been expended on the foundation and development of this gigantic scheme of godless education.' And I ask, is it not now time for Catholics to bestir themselves? When in a letter to the Star, asserts that the negro owe so much has been already done by the powerful pro-moters of a knowledge, which may well be said, in kees, but only the Irish, despise the negro or oppress St. Paul's expressive words, not to deserve the name him. It would, perhaps, be too exacting to expen of knowledge, 'falsi nominis scientia,' is it not full Mr Beecher to tell the simple truth, he being a jo time for us to raise a bulwark to protect the freedom pulne sensation preacher, also a Vankee desirous of land university education, which they do not need; ignorance. He well knows that all Congress and nor are they so proligal as to waste their labors and treasures on a project quite useless to the nation? men in the legislatures being very few, if any. It Our good friends must also bear in mind that a uni- knows the Fugitive Slave Law, the law (as in lowar versity is not to be created in a day. They must lay | which totally excludes negroes from some Northers the foundation of a Catholic University if their chil- States, and that (as in Ohio) which excludes are dren are to profit by it. He that would reap in further inflow of negroes, are American and as Autumn must sow in Spring. This is the spring- Irish. Protestant negroes have to form congress time of our Catholic country, after her long winter; let us sow in hope, that those who come after us may reap the golden barvest. The Lord of the harvest may grant to some of us to see its gathering! But if not to us, your children, gentlemen, will on Sundays, honor them as priests, occasional surely feast on its fulness. To resume. The office and work of the Catholic University of Ireland are, then, to retrieve the past,

to restore social and educational equality by raising Catholics to the position from which they have been Amalgamationist, wants intermarringes between long excluded, to prepare Ireland for the fature id white and black. Why did not be and his friends show the example? Mean is the man who flies from the document of investment of inves darkness of ignorance legally imposed on her for his country, having urged that country into war, of centuries; she is, or ought to be, rising to greatness; ing for a war "hotter than fire, redder than blood she has need of men, and education alone can cre- yet when that war comes, sells out his luxurions ate them, to raise her to this proud eminence. O'-Connell's moral triumph has to be completed. It is proceeds to his country's wants? No, but to abatrue, emigration is thinning our ranks, but there is don it, and seek in safe London a new spot where: all the more an urgent need of men such as a Ca- to accumulate wealth! Let such a man, if he care tholic University alone can form among Catholicsmen who, if they remain at home, will toil in weal tery on public view .-- Dublin frishman. and in woe for faith and fatherland - who, if they follow their exiled brothers to distant lands, will ties in Ireland, there is not much inducement carry thither intellectual prowess to spread the glo- Irish politicians to come before the public with the ries of their native land, as others have done before suggestions. And accordingly we hear of no politically them to the ends of the carth, and whose sons in | cal meetings, or banquets, or speeches, or pamphie years to come, will return to the 'Alma Mater' of from influential Irishmen. Such movemental as which father and sons will be justly proud. The be discorned scarcely falls within the usual meaning office and work of the Catholic University of Ire-land are, to prepare Catholics to fill, with honor to therhood of St Patrick, the Fenian Brotherhood, atcountry, those places of distinction to which their ing have beyond doubt their polytical bearings, it numbers entitle them, and to make our country fit do in fact as yet so completely exclude the parks for the noble position for which Providence seems to pation of the governing classes of the communication face of Australia and of America. The time has public opinion of either country. And so it happens come for doing this work-even those who love not tem. — (S. Leo the Great, Sermon I, on the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul.) The means are in our hands, for our noble and generate received their own, which they refused to listen to er to be the Great, Sermon I, on the Feast of lieve when they were sounded in their ears, and the for our noble and generate received for our noble and generate received. for our noble and generous people feel that the work is their own-that they, the Catholic masses, are From the columns both of the London and the specially interested in the success of this institution. In the name of the great God, then, the fountain of considerable hold upon the attention of the put Seat of Wisdom' - with the blessing of Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, who lives in Pius-for the love of Patrick, the Apostle of our dear native land -let us, despite of every difficulty, carry on to its completion the Catholic University of Ireland (loud

of a great mind.

tants-I say almost equal, for every one knows given them to do for faith and fatherland? Be this age; but who heard of a w mun being in the same

The second second IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The recent deaths of the Rev. Mesers. Timmon, P.P., Duleek; and Walter Lynch, P.P., Frankford, King's County, is chronicled with regret by the Catholic press. The former had only just been inducted into the parish of Duleek, and died of fever. The latter bad been pastor of the united parishes of Frankford and Killoughby for forty-three years.

A noor man named Charley Legget, the other day, while wandering on Ballymadder Strand, Bannow, condition described by the Eishop of Orleans: University can develop Catholic minds, so as to fit in search of "winneens" thrown up by the tide, 'Une nation qui grandit'—a nation which is becoming them to grapple with the giant dangers which surpicked out what is currently reported to be a lumn picked out what is currently reported to be a lump of gold 211bs weight. A servant boy of Mr. Sinnott, Ballymadder, met with last summer, a piece of the same precious metal, 111bs. weight. - Wexford ladependent.

The Dublin Evening Post has ond news of the harvest in the county of Kilkenny: It says :- " In many parts of the county Kilkenny, at least one-sixth of the entire crop of barley and oats sown is yet out in the fields, either uncut, in stooks, or lying in swarths on the wet ground. The potato crop, I am sorry to have to say, promises to be no better than it has been on the average of past years. It is decaying fast in the ground. In this state of things it is cast to conceive the condition of shopkeepers in small towns, who are depending on the welfare of the farming classes. The fact is, local trade is almost at a complete stand still and the chief business of moneylenders and shopkeepers, who have been in the habit of giving credit, is, for the time, transferred to the courts of quarter sessions, which are at present being held in this country."

A most singular phenomenon recently occurred at Rockmills near Fermoy. An erolite had some time since attracted much attention, and at the time of its disappearance there also vanished the life of a valuable mare belonging to a farmer belonging to a far-mer named Duniel Hannan. The mare had been cut on grass with several other horses, and about the hour when the wrolite appeared, all the horses save the mare rushed as if frightened from the field into the yard. The animal was next morning missed, and sought for, when a large circular hole or pit was then discovered in the field, and at the bottom of this hole the mare was found standing erect, still and dead. The hole was about 10ft in diameter at the top, and about 20 feet deep, the bottom being considerably wider than the mouth, and around the brink a path was beaten apparently by horses' book. The belief entertained by those who have seen the spot is, that the erolite must have struck the earth from beneath the mare, forming this hole and bury. ing itself deep into the ground, while the mare fell with the receding earth, and was struck dead by the fright, or the electric fluid emitted by the body -Cork Herold.

In the greater number of the parishes of Ireland there is a comparatively spacious and well-built church, in very fair order; there is a clergyman, with an income which is generally a competence and often a good deal more. It is now exceedingly well paid. In most cases the congregation is mise; ably thin. A few well-dressed people with their immediate dependents, scatter themselves about the church, and, with the aid of high-walled pews, make it seem not wholly untenanted. The sermon is grnerally suggestive of a state of social war, either the Government, or the Pope, or the priest, or somebody present or not present, being the object of allusion Anything less like a saving ordinance can hardly te imagined. The larger churches in the towns and the cathedrals are handsome enorgh, but, cold and dreary, they combine the qualities of a castle, a corventicle, and a tomb. You may fancy yourself a member of the English garrison, or sitting under a Dissenting minister, or being buried alive, whichever suits your present mood. But there probably is not a Protestant church in all Ireland in which the sudden arrival of a hundred strangers to-morrow morning would produce the least inconvenience, or tax the ingenuity of the pew opener. - Times.

THE BUSH AND THE NEGRO. - Henry Ward Beecher, State laws against the negro are American, Iristtions by themselves, from the generality of Yanis Churches, as from Yankee white Omnibuses and Railway Carriages they have been excluded. The Irish, on the other hand, meet them in their churches and as Sisters of Mercy, as in Baltimore and Phil delphia, and New Orleans Some Irishmen may rowdies, and opposed to the negro-but, are they : always led on by the Yankees? Mr Beecher is a picture galleries and wine-cellars,-to devote to not learn to blush, at least not obtrude his effec-

In the present state of politics and of political pa curiously enough that hearing nothing or next nothing on the subject from Ireland, public opinio in Englang begins to occupy itself with the contion and prospects of Ireland and with this real. that people are now proclaiming as discoveries which from others used to excite their indignation vincial press, it is clear that two topics have go viz., the Irish Church Establishment, and the m and alarming decline of Ireland's wealth, produ tireness, and population. The Times says:-"I Anglo-Irish Church enjoys a handsome revenue. good social and Parliamentary position, and conbutes largely to the odium which somehow is fase of most of our institutions. It is by far weakest joint in our barness. If England had so To forgive provocation is one of the many proofs | zen Archbishops and a hundred Bishops, with dignitaries in proportion, that would not excite We often hear of a man being in advance of his unpleasant feeling which, here and over the habitable world, is uniformly elicited by an alluit to the Anglo-Irish Church." - Tublet.

Colone: Moodie, for arson, and for the robbery, with his own hands, of Her Majesty's mail in full proof of which the requisite documents were enclosed To my letter and request I received the following

reply: To his Excellency Sir Francis B. Head, Lieum-

York, to deliver to the authorities of Upper Canada

William Lyon M'Kenzie, to be tried for the murder of

naut-Governor, &c. State of New York, Executive Department. 'Albany, Dec. 25, 1837.

'Sir, - I have received from D. Bethane, Esq., the official application, with the documents accompany. ing it, made by your Excellency on me, as Governor of the State of New York, for the arrest and delivery of William Lyon M Kenzie, as a fugitive from justicfrom the province of Upper Canada.

The documents show, as clearly as they can do, that M'Kenzie committed the crimes imputed to him that previous thereto he had revolted, and was in arms against Her Majesty's Government of Uope Canada. His crime is, therefore, treason; and, ir a fugitive in this State, he must be considered as a firgitive, to avoid the punishment for this offence, rather for those imputed to him in the documents accompanying your Excellency's application. These latter offences must be considered as the incidents of the alleged treason.

'I have the honour to be, &c.,

"W. L. MARCEY." It will be observed that, in the above reply, Go. vernor Marcey abstained from noticing the treaty between Grent Britain and the United States, in obedience to which I had, on his application to me, faithfully surrendered to the authorities of his State fagitives from the United States, simply on the legal ticing the fact to which Mr. Buthane drew his expecial attention-namely, the robbery by Mr. M'Kenzaof his own State arsenals.

On the 29th of December, 1837, Governor Marcay, after having allowed the American Generals Van Ranaplace and Satherland with impunity to seize 22 sion, with 100 acres of land in Canada and \$100 to regiment of Militia of the State of New York, to be ent out of the ice by a thousand men. He allowed his own collector of customs to give her a licease, under which, and insured from loss by a bond policy given by 17 American merchants, she sailed

After reporting to Her Mojesty's Minister at Washington the foregoing facts, I imperfectly expressed to him my feelings as tollows :-

'I need not remark to your Excellency how no. fair and unjust it is that a rebellion, which with a this province was so insignificant that it was instantly crushed by the civil inhabitants of the colony, should be revived and rendered formid ble by the nished by the present unexpected pressure, may not of the most triendly relations between Great Britain only prevent a revival, but be attended by serious, and the Government of the United States, the peacetal population of this province should be threatened with devastation and plunder and all the miseries of war by the unjustificble interfrence of America cittaens.

As their conduct in the bygone period to which it have referred has long ago been forgiven and forgoby England, surely the Government and people of the disumsted States will do well to consider up a what plea they can now entertain feelings hostile to the British people for having, without intervention, merely expressed their opinion as to the probable results of a Transatlantic civil war, which, if permitted they would have endeavoured to prevent, and within without permission, they all deeply and sincerely to

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. Craydon, Oct. 17. F. B. HEAD THE RECOR OF LIVERPOOL OF THE REV. Ma. Box-CHER .- Rector Campbell has sent the following : ter to the secretary of the Empheipation Society :--Childwall, October to 1862 Su, - in reply your letter requesting me to inform my congregation that Mr. H. W Bescher will deliver a lecture is the Philharmonic Hall on the American war and enactcipation, I beg to inform you that I decline to invite my congregation to attend a lecture on that species of emancipation which ford Brougham, in my o; nion, justiy calls 'hollow pretext designed to produce a slave insurrection. I return you the platform ticket you have sent me, not intending to attend the lecture; being of opinion tim; persons professing themselves to be the ministers of a merciful God, the Author of peace and lover of concord, might be better employed than in advocating a fratrigidal war accompanied by atrocaties which, as Lord Brougham sava again, ' Christian times have seen nothing to

almost to incredulity.' -- Your obedient servent, AUG CAMPBELL, Rector of Liverpool. To Mr Robert Trimble,"

equal and at which the whole world stands against

- Livery and Albion. On the express requisition of the Admiralty the

War Department has ordered the manufacture of 50 mazzle-loading guns to be at once commenced in the

Another gunboat has been placed on guard oppodetention of the Iron-clads in the Mersey, I have read sits Messrs. Laird's work, and an iron-plated ship, with great pleasure and admiration the following re- the Prince Consort, has been despatched from Plymonth on similar service. The workmen engaged in completing the El Tonssant have been ordered by : ustoms officials to suspend work, pnd the ram

> The Times and the Daily News comment upon M:. thand's speech at Birkenbead. The latter says that Mr. Laird has no reason to complain of the course the country has taken in seizing the rams, as he tan he re medy at law. The Times dwells upon the bon. gent eman's contrast between the cost of works to private yards as compared with the public dockyards and also upon his strictures with respect to the inefco. al outlay that has been made upon artillery. On the latter point, the Times makes out the best case can for the Armstrong gun, but admits it to have en a failure. With respect to the extravagance and dillatoriness in our dockyards, the leading jour-ual fully endorses the complaints of the member for

> arkenhead, and asks who will show us any good? Mr. Lindsay, the shipowner and M.P., and Mc. therage Sanders, agent for the Confederate Government in England, have written to deny the state. ments made in alleged intercepted Confederate cor-respondence quoted by 'Historicus' in the Times to prove that the Bitkenhead rams were built for the South Mr. Lindsay says that so far as he is concoined the correspondence is utterly false. He never supplied any ships to the Contederate Government, and never had any interest in any blockade runners. Mr. Sanders says that six ships ordered by the Coufederate Government to be built in England were intended to run the blockade and which might be legaily constructed.

The Daily News shows that difficulties have arisen respecting the cession of of the lonian Islands as the lonian Parliament has refused to comply with cer-It is fit I should apprize your Excellency that , this conditions required by England and Austria.

of this city once a week for the last 17 years .--Without adequate employment for the population, at fair rate of wages, no country can prosper. My object in thus bringing this subject under your notice is that its discussion in the columns of the Times may lead to a beneficial result. While other countries are flourishing, Ireland certainly is declining-so rapidly declining in wealth and population that it is equally the duty and the interest of the Government to investigate the cause and devise a remedy. This is not merely an Irish but an Imperial question. If Ireland were prosperous, as other countries, Great Britain would have a nursery for her army and navy, a market for her manufactures, other Canon would be accepted, even an English her material wealth; where now, without exaggera- choose from,—Canon M'Neile, dignissimus: Canon tion, we may say the mass of the people are steeped Boyd, of Paddington; Canon Miller, of Birmingham. in poverty and idleness, and one hundred thousand another land .- I remain, Sir, your ebedient servant, A MAGISTRATE.

A magisteria, investigation, held at Youghal, on Thursday last, into the charge of sending a threatening letter to the Hon. W. Moore Smyth, of Ballinatray House, and posting a threatening notice on the loor of a tenant of Mr. Smyth. The charge was preferred against a young man named Sweener, whose family occupied a farm on the Ballinatray estate for npwards of a century, but had been dispossessed. The investigation was held with closed doors, and, as nary, unprecedented, and unconstitutional." £1,000 | cense to King, proprietor of the Maum Hotel. bail was offered for the prisoner, but it was refused, until the sanction of the 'Castle' would be received.

THE NEW PERRAGE.-The Evening Mail understands that Sir William Sommerville is to be raised net is said to have chosen is Colville, but as there are two peerages already distinguished by that title, another has now been thought of, viz. that of Devlin a choice which is scarcely more free from difficulty than the former. The difficulty in this case would be of Irish not Scotch origin, inasmuch as the perty, the value of which may be put at ten pounds | Barony of Devlin has been used as the courtesy title ing been outlawed in 1691, the abeyance of the Barony of Devlin lies between the families of French, of French Park, Bermingham, and Costello, descend-Talbots, of Malabide, descendants of her sister, Lady Catherine Nugent.

> THE Exonus -The past week has 'witnessed, probably, the climax of the emigration from this country, through Queenstown. No less than five ocean steamers left this port between Monday morning and Saturday evening, for the United States and Canada: conveying about 1,500 souls, and these almost exclusively belonging to the working classes. The inducements to emigrate still continue the same-discontent, uncertainty of a return upon labour, and low wages at home, contrasted with cheap land, high priced labor, and a propitious climate abroad. The first and last mentioned are the chief attractions to the farmers of this country, and they are frequent ly known to surrender their farms to the landlord at a premium, when they hold them under lease, or sell take it with them across the Atlantic, and there invest it to advantage. The young men, who now constitute about a moiety of the emigrants, propose devoting themselves to manual labour, which is now so highly remunerated in the states. Females are more numerous than ever, and children muster pretty strong at each embirkation, in most cases accompanying their parents. Indeed, the re-union of Irish families (that have been for years separated by the ocean) in the United States appears to be taking place most extensively, while there are as many adventurous agriculturists flocking to North America, (cf. ! came known to these countries. The counties in quick, or she'll tear everything to pieces!' Ireland which contribute the largest quota to the exodus from the other counties we have named still continues unabated. -- Cork Herald.

THE BITER BIT. - Not long ago a sheriff's bailiff in the County of Sligo (says an Irish paper) arrested a much for debt, and directed his steps towards the County jail. On the way they shortened the road by conversation, and occasionally 'a blast of the pipe, entering a house now and then to obtain a 'coal.' One of the cabins they entered for this purnosed happened to be a shebeen house, and after a glass or two the prisoner proposed that as the poteen was good and the road was long they might as well have a bottle of the stuff to see their courage up and the land lady securing the cork, the bailiff deposited it in his capacious coat pocket. Passing through the village of Skreen, they entered the revenue police barrack to 'light the pipe,' and while engaged in this soothing operation, the attention of one of the revenue men was caught by a very significant nod from the prisoner, which was read to be an intima-tion that contraband goods were at hand. Directing his attention to the pocket of the legal functionary, he perceived a suspicious protuberance, and demanded to see what it was. To this the bailiff demurred, alleging that it was a sample of turf he was taking to Sligo; but the revenue man's sense of smell was too keen, he hunted up the game, pulled out the cork, and pronounced it good mountain dew. To pass over such a breach of the law on the part of a member of the executive was not to be thought of; the bailiff's attendance was accordingly requested before a neighbouring magistrate the invitation being enforced by the aid of a pair of handcuffs. It was in vain to say may, the revenue man was inexorable, and the unfortunate bailiff declared himself willing to go if the prisoner would accompany him. " what becomes of all the gold?"—
To this, however, the revenue officer objected, as he had no charge against him and the debtor, with a peculiar application of his thumb to the tip of his nose, and having wished the bailiff 'the top of the morning, made his exit, rejoicing exceedingly, and left for parts unknown.

evil, and it is a mistake to suppose so; and this mis- been produced among the Evangelical clergy here taken idea leads people off from investigating fur- by the announcement that Canon Stanley has been ther. Some, again, blame the Celtic character, but offered the mitre of the Protestant Archbishop of most considerate, and the management of their he defended the authors of Essays and Reviews. He he studiously avoids expressing what his own opi-

ciety for the relief of the deserving and infustrious appointment the more vehemently on account poor, and as such I have visited the poor in all parts of these dangerous snares, which would render the attractions of heresy irresistable. Come what will, the clergy have resolved not to allow Lord Palmerston to taint the fountain of orthodoxy which has flowed so purely from Trinity College, Dublin. In vain they are reminded that Canon Stanley is the fessor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford. So much the worse, they would say, for the Queen, the Prince, and the young clergy of London. They protest that they will not have Canon Stauley to rule over them, even if their resistance involved the separation of the Church from the State. Apr a happy and industrial population, adding largely to one. They will give the Premier half a dozen to "Any one, English or Irish, rather than the neologiof the youth are annually flying from the home of cal Canon Stanley." There is not, perhaps, a dishop their fathers, to bestow their industry and energy on in Ireland who hoped to step up to the vacant throne; there is not a dignitary who hoped to wear that bishop's mitre; there is not a clergeman who expected to get that dignitary's place; there is not a leave the question in darkness as to where the heavy friend in the respective circles of those numerous expectant parties who would not be likely to swell the and would fail to contradict the definite export stateery of neology and heresy against the new Archbishop of Dublin if Canon Stanley should accept the past, and submit to have his character in the eccle siastical pillory for several years to come .- Times Correspondent.

The magistrates of the Clonbur Petty Sessions have shown their condemnation of the recent insult the prisoner's counsel described it was "extraordi- to the Lord Lieutenant by refusing to renew the li-

GREAT BRITAIN.

A clergyman delivering a kind of funeral sermon upon Lord Lyndhurst, remarked that, 'great as he was, he bowed before the greatness of the Supreme Being "-which was certainly very condescending.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES. - We are enabled to state upon the best authority that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will probably be confined in or about the last week in March next. The health of the Princess is all that can be desired under the circumstances; and the nation has reason to reloice at the prospect of the perpetuation, in a direct line, of the sovereignty of Her good and Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria .- Observer.

Our IRONGLADS .- The Channel fleet will shortly make a further and, perhaps, a more practical trial of the seagoing qualities of the different ships composing Rear-Admiral Dacres's command, by taking a trip to the Tagus. The fleet will probably be absent from England about six or eight weeks. The officers belonging to the various vessels express themselves as being generally satisfied with their performances. It appears that the same cannot be said of the result of the cruise of the French ironclad fleet, rolling, pitching and straining having been the order of the day with our neighbours, but they were no doubt out in very bad weather. Perbays the trip on which they have again just started from Brest will be more propitious. Things may now probably have settled down in their places.-Army and Navy Gazette.

DREAMING IN CHURCH. - At Baliston, Spa., one Sunday afternoon, fatigued with his long drive, a waggoner, with his son John, drove his team into a barn, and determined to pass the Sabbath in enjoytheir interest in them at a sacrifice, in order that ing a season of worship with the people of the vil-while a little capital is still left them, and before it lage. When the time for worship arrived, John was may be exhausted by another bad season, they may sent to watch the team, while the waggoner went in with the crowd. The preacher had hardly announced his subject before the old man fell sound asleep. He sat against the partition in the centre of the body slip. Just over against him, separated by a very low partition, sat a fleshy lady, who seemed all absorbed in the sermon. She struggled hard with her feelings, but unable to control them any longer, she burst out with a loud scream, and as though it were some El Dorado, but recently be son, 'cut the belly band and loosen the breeching:

THE STEAM RAMS. - The Duily Courier SATS :what decreased during the past few weeks, but the their way out of the Mersey, and that several mexof-war has been has tily desputched in Liverpeol, to prevent the contemplated movement. This state, sened by hearing the grambling which indicated that Government has been taking most entraordinary precautions against any attempted departure of the rams. On Tuesday afternoon H.M.S. Heron arrived in the Mersey, and took up her position in front of crincline, and his ejectment was found to be no ever sition she now lies, her fires banked and steam up. Marines were then landed and sent on board El Mounassir. Laird's workmen were ordered off the vessel, which remains in exclusive possession of the marines. No one is allowed to go on board, and the workmen's tools were sent ashore. About the same time an additional force of marines were sent on board the other ram, El Tousson, and all the workmen, with their tools and appliances, were ordered ashore in her case also. No persons are admitted on board. The gunboat Goshawk continues to be moored abead of the ram. It is understood that the iron-plated frigate Prince Consort is on her way to Liverpool, but it is difficult to oscertain whether this is correct or not. The authorities are very reserved. BMS Majestic being already in the Mersey, these hostile preparations created much consternation, and it is believed that Messrs. Laird deemed marks :the seizure altogether illegal. The other ressel seized by Government, the Alexandria, still less in Toxteth Docks. Liverpool, under embargo. The instalments her equipment was furnished; but we is now exclusively in possession of Government ofcase will come before the Court of Exchequer early | can say that she did not leave our ports in the charl delate. in the approaching term.

The "City Article" in the London Times asks

The recent singular absorption of gold continues: Now, Sir, as I administered the Government of to attract attention, but no new light has been Upper Canada in 1837, will you allow me to contrast thrown upon it. Several correspondents have endeavoted to suggest explanations, none of which, a moment pursuing, and which you are so poweffully however, reach the real question. One points out supporting, with that which the Government and much of our cotton comes new from Egypt and other places where specie, if it once penetrates, may be a long time in coming back. a considerable court. Duants, Oct 24.-A tremendous excitement has cause of the depletion; another remarks that, as we have the laborious and saving habits of many of the Confederate States, may briefly be the race in America to set against that opinion. As objection, but this is merged in the dreadful charge thinks there is nothing peculiar to be accounted for, demonstrated by the following figures and facts? regards the land, too much is expected from it.— of heterodoxy. He is believed to be the author of an because the Bank usually experiences a demand for, on the 4th of December, 1537, Mr. McKenzie, at Sven though all the landfords were the best and a laborated by the followers, some armed with Some bint that as Messra. Rothschild, who carry ou estates perfect, the land of Ireland would be far is accused of being a rank neologist, who does not large refining transactions, frequently hold a large design appeared before Teronto. At that moment from capable of allording adequate employment to go to the length of Colenso only because he wants stock of gold in deposit, the main quantity may, the nonulation of University the even our present diminished population. Even the world courage to avow his convictions. He has after all, he hidden in their cellars; while others Home district, 60,000; the City of Toronto, 10,000 within the last four or five years agricultural em- written a letter to the Bishop of London recommend- consider the late speculation in new backs and other. On the 7th of December, with great difficulty, he within the last four or five years agricultural em- written a letter to the Bishop of London recommend- consider the late speculation in new banks and other ployment is greatly lessened, by the extinction of ling the abolition of clerical subscriptions. When joint-stock undertakings affords an ample solution escaped in disguise to the United States; and so small farmers, depending on tillage. This class, referring in his works to the errors of other writers, of the whole difficulty. To persons of experience completeley was his instance project defented by the of the whole difficulty. To persons of experience most of these ideas will appear at once irrelevant or nions are on the disputed points. From this his inconclusive. A drain to India, Egypt, or other disDublin censors infer that he is decidedly unsound in tant places, would, of course, be a natural explanation stop the volunteers who, from all directions, were his faith. There is a long indictment against him tion if it were not known that no such drain has copied in some of the Protestant journals from the existed in any unusual degree. The matter at issue seven counties at the disposition of Sir John Col-Church and State Gazette; and the Daily Express is is simply this. The importations of specie from borne, in Lower Canada. floored with letters from the clergy containing abroad for several months past have been of extrasweeping censures, and earnestly protesting against ordinary magnitude, and far beyond the recorded exa week, but there is no work for them. We have no bis appointment. But no language of his own has portations, and yet the amount held by the Bank has

must still be in the country. If it be in the country the greater portion thus in circulation in must be in coin, since neither country banks nor country traders to Mr. Marcey Mr. Betbune, requesting his Excet. are in the habit of carrying on their transactions bar gold. The statement that the Bank of England during the past two or three years has experienced a demand for coin at about the same season explains Chaplain of the Queen and of the Prince of Wales | nothing, because in no recent year has there been and of the Bishop of London, and that he is the Pro- | the same anomaly of a drain in the face of large imthe same anomaly of a drain in the face of large imports and comparatively small exports to be accounted for; and so much of the specie business of the world is now carried on in sovereigns, which are becoming a universal medium, that it would be rash to draw an inference from the isolated experience of the Bank of England. It is certain that the Bank since April have disbursed more than 3,000,000 sovereigns for home use apart from those taken for exportation, and although the drain of sovereigns in the past two years may have been as large, the possibility is that the main part may then have been for exportation. Exact statistics on the point would be interesting and useful; but even if they were to show that the Bank have not issued to the public this summer more than the normal quantity, they would still importations peculiar to this year have been carried ments, which would seem to indicate that they have not been sent abroad. Again, the idea that the late speculations in joint stock banks, foreign securities, &c., afford a clue is equally delusive. As regards foreign joint-stock banks, and foreign enterprises generally, there have been no heavy committments for many months. The heaviest were provided for in the spring, and it is to be repeated that, even if this were not the case, the inquiry as to remittances abroad has nothing to do with the difficulty under discussion, because all these remittances are, as it is supposed, included in the shipments which have been accounted for. As to home joint-stock banks, the very function of these establishments is to economize the use of coin, while as regards speculation in other evidence of their guilt. He also abstuined from noundertakings the movements in connexion with them consist merely of the transfer of sums by means of checks from one holder to another, leaving the specie in the country wholly untouched. In relation to the possibility of Messrs. Rothschild holding a considerable accumulation, it is not all unlikely that some of the heavy arrivals from abroad of the past pieces of his artiflery, and to issue 'proclamations week or two may be in the hands of that firm, with in the United States offering 2500 for my apprehena view to meet any requirements either from the Government of Russia or Brazil or from the Bank of whoever would join what they were pleased to call France: but this would be only a very partial fex- the patriot army, permitted the steamer Caroline, planation of the existing position of the market. On in broad daylight, in the presence of the United the whole, therefore, the more the question is con- States Marshal, and in the immediate vicinity of sidered the more probable does it seem that the amount of specie in circulation in the country, owing partly to the quantity employed in the unprecedented barvest and partly to the unusual extent of the autumn pleasure traffic, but still more to the great activity and prosperity of trade throughout the anniest the acclamations of the people, to act as a entire United Kingdom, is largely beyond its nominal total. Should this be the case there will be reason to look for its greated to the case there will be reason to the case the case the case there will be reason to the case there son to look for its gradual return, and to expect the Bank accounts to present better features in the winter and spring, a result the probability of which is increased by the fact that we are rich in most kinds ; of imported goods-the stocks in the bonded warehouses being large-especially in those of which the American markets are becoming exhausted. Mennwhile, however, there is the darger of a rather reckless revival of foreign undertakings, although Russia and Greece have shut themselves from the field, direct and active management of the American prowhich, unless it be connteracted by the warning fur- ple : and that during the existence not of peace, but

embartassments. A Pic is a Chinoliss.-The wide distended skirts of the ladies dresses of the present day have been the cause of many amusing scenes. An incident of the latter class, which happened the other day in Montrose, is one of the most laughable we have ever heard :- A young lady, dressed in full fashionable attire, including an ample crinoline extended dress. was in a friend's yard, looking at the cows, pershouled at the top of her voice, arousing the old haps: and during the time she was there a line man, who, but half awake, threw his arms around small porker was roaming at will in the yard. The her waist, and cried very soothingly: 'Whoa, Nan- pig, impelled, no doubt, by curiosity, commences to Whoa, Nancy! Here, John, calling to his make a close inspection of the young lady, while, she was inspecting some other animal, and, having ! ventured rather near, was caught and caged within the compass of the crinotine. Not liking so small a stream are still Tipperary, Limerick, Clare and Kerry. The emigration from Cork has someten twas occasioned in Liverpool, real stye, wide though the skirt was, the pig soon made terday, by a telegram from Plymouth, which stated ceased, and the number going from Kerry has somethat Messrs. Laird's steam rams intended to force fact that he was within, by making desperate efforts that Messrs. Laird's steam rams intended to force fact that he was within, by making desperate efforts that Messrs. Laird's steam rams intended to force fact that he was within, by making desperate efforts that Messrs. Laird's steam rams intended to force the crimoline the unpleasant to see the crimoline the skirt was, the pig soon made to constitute the stated of the crimoline the unpleasant to the constitute that Messrs. Laird's steam rams intended to force the crimoline the unpleasant that Messrs. Laird's steam rams intended to force the crimoline the unpleasant that Messrs. Laird's steam rams intended to force the crimoline the unpleasant that Messrs. Laird's steam rams intended to force the crimoline the unpleasant that Messrs. Laird's steam rams intended to force the crimoline the unpleasant that Messrs that M to get out. The young lady was in a sad fright at the commotion within her dress, which was not less ment was at first discredited, but inquiry shows whatsort of a tenant she had got; but, notwithstanding the shock to her nerves, she made surious enderours to get the pig out. His swine-ship, however, had got his snow fixed in the net-work of the Laird's dock, in which the least forward ram, fit matter. A 'lord of the creation, who was attracted Mounassir, is lying. The Heron did not anchor, but to the spot by the noise of the struggle, was so struck passed cable to the Woodside ferry buoy. This by the absurdity of the scene, that the rigidle fixed sitting the about the first the rigidle fixed sitting the new lies have fore tanked. In this position shape were lies for the form rendering assistance. ties fairly prevented him from nendering assistance. The struggle did not last much longer, however; for the pig, assisted by the resisting strength of the young lady, made good his exit by carrying away one half of his cage on his suppt. The lady retreated in as great a hurry as the pig, in a state which can be better imagined than described .-

> The London Times publishes the following letter from Sir Francis D. Head :-

Montrose Standard.

MOMARCHY AND DEMOCRACY. (To the Editor of the Times)

Sir. - in the leading article of your journal of this Royal Arsenal. day, in which you support our. Government for their . detention of the Iron-clads in the Mersey, I have read.

* She (the Alabama) was the produce of trickery and evasion. We cannot say how, where, or by what racter or fashion of an honest ressel. As the Attorney-General put it, it was an 'escape and such es- . cares are exactly the things which we ought to pre-

sticks, many with pikes, and the rest with ritles, sou-

loyalty of the people, unassisted by troops, that on flocking towards Toronto, but I placed the mititia of not ships or war, but swift ships of the mail class,

On the 13th of December I reported these facts to . William L. Marcey, Governor of the State of New

York in a lettter, in which I stated,-

A Confession .- Ireland is suffering a 'rapid de- tion, as I am an active member of a charitable so- lance of his character; but they deprecate his shores, and has not since been shipped from them, it men assembled with arms, or otherwise, in opposition cline. That is the sad fact forced upon us by ' start. ling evidence' of which our readers will had a careful summary by 'A Magistrate' of Cork, in another column. It has already been pressed on the unwilling ears of Euglish statesmen, and it is only when three years in succession exhibit the same downward course that we can venture to accept it. This country, it must be confessed, is aceptical as to frish mis-fortune and distress, and will not believe, except on testimony of several years and on the evidence of figures, -not always then. But it is impossible not to admit the present fact as far as it goes. As the figures are all given in the letter to which we refer, we will not repeat them here. But the year 1861 was one of general decline in the cultivation and produce of the country; the year 1862 showed a further decline; and this year the cultivation has declined further still, even from the diminished amount of last year. Nor are we to suppose that Ireland will have all the benefit of the good harvest. Its harvest is late, and has been overtaken by the rains, which came at last, not too soon for us, but much too soon for the unavoidably backward busbandry of Ireland. There has been a serious decrease in the acres under both cereal and green crops, a trifling Cork Oct. 15. increase in those laid out for meadow grass and clover, and a considerable, but, unfortunately, local in-

opinion of mankind the chief wealth of a country is its men, and here the decline is still more serious During the first seven months of this year 80,000 persons, chiefly young men and women, have left Ireland, most of them for ever. They have gone off with money in their pockets, with good clothes on their backs, with strong limbs and stout hearts. They have left behind the ailing, the weak, and the aged. In not a few cases they have left wives and children, who will for many years be a burden to the community. The emigration is already nearly twice to the Irish peerage, to fill the vacancy which is now available. The title the right honourable harother than abate. Ocean steamers now convey the people at five or six pounds a head, and land them within the fortnight at New York. That is the only real use that will ever be made of the Gaiway line. Then it is calculated that most of these emigrants take with them money, and a few articles of proa head—that is, probably a million sterling for the of the Marquisate of Westmeath, and is, we believe, emigration of this year alone. There are the figures actually in abeyance among the representatives of before us, and they are as irrefragable as figures can the fourth Earl of Westmeath. That nobleman havbe. Travellers tell the same story. They count ruined houses by thousands; they see deserted villages; they see the roads and drains falling out of order; and when they read in 'A Magistrate's 'let- dants of his eldest daughter, Lady Mary; and the ter the statistics of the subject, they will pronounce that it is no more than they expected -- London Times. IRISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

crease in the cultivation of flax. There has been a

large decrease in the number of horses, cattle, sheep,

and pigs, estimated at a loss of a million and a quar-

ter in the comparison with last year. lu the general

To the Editor of the (London) Times.)

Sir-I beg leave to call your attention to the official agricultural and emigration statistics of Ireland for 1863, just published, in which there is startling evidence of the rapid decline of the country.

Under the cereal crops we find the number of acres in 1863 to be 2,408,762, against 2,553,481 in 1862, showing a decrease of 144,791 acres, or 5:7 acres in every 100.

Under potatoes and other green crops we find 1,177,777 acres this year, against 1,407,135 in 1862, showing a decrease of 19,358 acres. It is true that in flax we have an increase of 63,922 acres, owing to the increased demand caused by the short supply or cotton; and in meadow and clover there is an increase of 7,724 acres. The general summary atands thus .-

Decrease in cereal crops..... 144,719 /

Total decrease in land under crops in 1860, 22,401 But it may be supposed that there is, against this falling off in the quantity of land under crops, an increase in the number of live stock in Ireland this year. Unfortunately, the reverse is the case, as the following summary proves :-

Yrs. Number of Number of Number of Number of Cattle. 2,564,499 Sheep. Pigs. Horses. 3,602,342 1,777,505 3,254,890 3,456,132 3,138,275 3,303,931 3,254,890 1,154,324 1362 602,794 1,061,802 679,179(863 agst, 1855 Increase, De ase Deer ge Deer 22,892 426,125 298,111 112,800 1863 agst, 1862 Increase, Decrease, Decrease, Decr. 23,715 116,615 152,201 89,522

According to the rates assumed by the Census Commissioners of 1841 - viz., for horses, £8 each ;cattle, 20 10s; sheep, 22s; and 10gs, 25s each—we find in the value of live stock in 1863 a decrease of £3,055,932 as against 1853, and a decrease of £1,227,041 as against 1862.

The emigration statistics are no less unfavorable. The number of persons who emigrated from Ireland during the first seven months of this year are 80,506 against 45,899 in the first seven months of 1862, showing an increase of 34,607. The tide of emigra-tion principally flows from this port. Last week live ocean steamers sailed from Queenstown, with 1,500 emigenats. The class emigrating-and I see them every day - are tine, healthy, strong and comfortably dressed young men and women. It appears that the entire number of emigrants from freland since the first of May, 1851, when their enumeration commenced, amounts to 1,378,333. We may safely estimate that they took with them £10 each, which would amount to £13,000,000 sterling, or £1,000,000 a year for the thirteen years. A far more important consideration, as it is a much greater ioss to the country than the money they took with them, is the accumulated labor, the excess of production above consumption, tout would have accrued here during the last thirteen years if those emigrants could have found industrial occupation at home .-But the argument must not stop short here, for they and their children have not only enriched, but will continue to enrich, the land of their adoption by that productive labor which is lest to the country for ever. There is certainly something very wrong in a country where such a state of things exists. Some blame the relation of landford and tenant. This may be the cause in part, but only in part. I am myself a landford, with a contented tenantry, holding by 32 years leases at a moderate rent, and paying punctually. I speak from experience. The hand question is far from being all the cause of the always struggling, has been ruined by the three successive bad harvests before the present. Large farms with considerable tracts of pasture can alone pay. We have no manufactures, except in the north of Ireland, as you are aware. There is an almost total absence of employment for boys and young women. In this city there are thousands of roung women who would be glad, indeed, to work for half-a crown out-door relief. Our memployed poor, as a rule, been quoted against him. Hitherto the evidence is experienced a diminution. Where has the surplus of will not enter the workhouses. It can speak from actual observations of his style, the excel- vious view that arises is that if it has reached our the whole extent of Upper Canada a single body of molition of the fortifications.

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONIOLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY Al No. 223, Noire Dame Street, by

J. GILLIES. G. R. CLERK, Editor. TERMS:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paul then Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car

riers, Two Dollars and whulf, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Stugte copies, price 3d, cun be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xovier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dallon's, corner of St. Laurence and Uraig Sts.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20 and the state of the commence of the state o

NEWS OF THE WEEK

As before the outbreak of the last war with Rassia, so it is now. Confused, unintelligible diplomatic Notes keep passing and repassing beit is generally anticipated, will be war. No other solution of the Polish question seems poswould gladly take up arms for the Poles, if assured of the active co-operation of Austria, and Great Britain. Austria hesitates, and has evithat she will again resort to the old policy of subsidies. In the mean time the suferings of the Poles from the hands of the Russians are inereasing. At Warsaw terror is supreme; and brave though the Poles have constantly approved themselves in battle, unless aid comes to Powers have but given time to the Russians to | dismayed by the result of the battle of Kagosima, corry into execution their sanguinary policy against the insurgents; and even should West- is nothing of any importance. General Meade ern Europe rise in arms in the Spring, the opportunity for saving Poland will it is to be feared, have shaped away. We still read, however, of isolated engagements in which the Poles are often successful; but it is not by such victories ling away at Fort Sumter, but seem to be makas these that national independence can be se- ing no very great progress towards the reduction cured, or the westward march of the Russian of the City and its defences. Of course Northcylumus finally acrested.

A revolution seem's maninent in Prossia. The elections have all gone strongly in favor of the Inheral party: the King gives no sign of any intention on his part to waive any of his pretensions, and the upshot must be collision betwixt the people and their ruless.

On the 17th of this month it was expected that the Italian Parliament would assemble. A storing session was anticipated, and great efforts sal so doubt be made to induce the Prench Elemeror to withdraw his troops from Rome, and to abandon the Sovereign Pontiff to the tender mercies of Victor Emmanuel, and his mercenaries. It is said also that in case Louis Napoleon should yield to the clamors of the Italiza revolutionists, Spain will send a force to protect the Pope against his enemies, foreign domestic, and that the late visit of the Empress Eugenie to the Queen of Spain, had this diplomatic object in view. It is satisfactory to learn that Pius IX. is in excellent health and spirits. and fall of confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Catholic Church. Already the Italian people are beginning to contrast their actual condities as subjects of Piedmont, with that which was theirs, whilst under the beneficent rule of the Pones, and their legitimate sovereigns. Taxes and imposts of all kinds have been tripled upon them; the cruel conscription drugs the flower of their youth from their firesides and pleasant vineyards, to swell the ranks of the Piedmontese pring, and to fight the battles of an alien and insolent cace. They see their fields desolate, thea convents and churches pillaged and abandoned, and under such circumstances they naturally look back with regret on the days of old, i and curse bitterly their folly in having exchang- appealed, and not in vam, for assistance or coun ed the mild paternal rule of their former princes, entiction no kindly recollections of the Bourbons,

what with the free quarters, for troops upon the | cial's culpability, in the production of the letter or peasantry, unlimited pillage, and unbridled license, the foreign mercenaries of Piedmont have effectually disgusted the population of Southern Italy with the idea of Unity. The Bourbons may very likely never be restored; but it is still more improbable that the authority of Victor Emmaand over the Provinces which he has pillaged, will ever become an established fact.

The domestic news is of little interest. The British Government keeps strict watch and ward over the suspected steam rams in the Mersey; but as ret no cridence that these vessels were designed for the service of the Navy of the Confederate States has been laid before the public. Ireland is again menaced, if not with actual famine, at all events, with distress; and even the English journals with whom it has been the fashion to discredit all reports of the depressed condition of the Irish peasantry, are now forced to admit the sad truth of all that has been said upon the subject.

In New Zealand there is again waging another of those "little wars," against which a great mon once warned his fellow-countrymen. With twist the several European Courts, but the issue the Japanese too, we are in a state of hostility. and, as yet, have certainly no cause for congratulating ourselves on our military superiority .sible. The position appears to be this; France On the 11th of August five British men-of-war. under the command of an Admiral, entered the port of Kagosima; and their demands for satisfaction for the murder of a British subject havdently samples about allowing herself to be drag- ing been refused by the Japanese authorities ged into a war by France; whilst from Great they opened fire upon the batteries on shore. Britain all that can be reasonably expected is The fire of the ships was warmly returned : the action was long and well contested; and at its close the forts, twelve in number, were silenced and a large portion of the town itself was on fire This success was not obtained without severi loss on the side of the British; and our ships had been so severely punished by the Japanese fire. them gromptly from the West, the flances of med that they had to draw off to repair damages. It socrection will shortly be quenched in their is to be feared therefore that the enemy will rubleed. By their prograstination, the Western ther be encouraged to further tesistance, than

> From the seat of war on the Potomac there is, as he always is, just about going to do something which will very much dismay the Confederates, and proportionately culiven the Northerners. At Charleston the enemy still keep poundern telegrams inform the world that their prospects were never brighter than they are now ;but somehow or other the premium on gold remains as high as ever. The Montreal Gazette expresses apprehensions that the alleged conspiracy in Canada will tempt the Federal Government to establish a fleet of armed ressels on the Lakes, in violation of the express terms of the existing Treaty which allow only two revenue cruisers. Of course if the Northerners put armed ressels on the Lakes, the British Govern ment, in self-defence, will be compelled to do so likewise.

THE KIDNAPPING CARE. - In the extracts from our city contemporaries by as given in another column, our readers will find the details of a bold and successful carrying off to the U. States, of a British subject. The agents were a kins, and Mr. Giddings the American Consul. acrest; Hawkins has been held to bail in the sum of \$1,200 himself, and two sureties of \$600 each, to stand his trial at the next Cour; of Quarter vessions : and Mr. Giddings, who is also still at large, will be prosecuted for his share in the villainous transaction by Mr. Devlin, at the instance of Mr. Redpath the person kidnapped. Damages will be I id at twenty thousand dollars.

There are two features in this transaction which to us appear most mysterious. The apathy of the man kulnapped, and the complicity of the American Consul. That any man, not a born idiot, should allow himself to be arrested in the midst of our city, in broad daylight, and with thousands around him, to whom he might have sel; that he should allow himself, without resistfor that of an debauched and unscrupulous tyrant | once or minimur, without demanding to be taken like Victor Emmanuel. In Naples, especially, before a British magistrate to be heard in his discontent is rife; and even amongst those who defence, to be carried off to a loreign country would be incredible, had not all these things actuthere exists a lively and cordial detestation of ady occurred in the case of this poor creature the Piedmontese. On the third anniversary of Redpath. Equally meredible, yet equally certain, the so-called plebiscite of 21st October, great is the active part taken by Mr. Giddings, the Ameefforts were made by the Police and military rican Consul to this outrage upon the liberacthorities to get up a demonstration in favor of the individual, and the honor of the the intrusive dynasty. The attempt failed British flag. He, it is true, has published a signally. Threats and violence, such as the "cock and a bull" story in the city press, set-Russians employ in Warsaw towards the Poles ling forth how he was himself duped by others who put on mourning for slaughtered friends and more astute than himself, and pleading that he relatives, were resorted to by the agents of the was more foul than knave in the part that he Predmontese Government to compel the con- played in the ignoble transaction. But by writquered Neapolitans to display the revolutionary ing in the public press, Mr. Giddings has only triculor, and other manifestations of contentment made matters worse. No body behaves that he with the existing initiary tyranny. The prisons really is the simpleton that he represents himself of Napies are crowded, so that room for fresh to be; and the Evening Telegraph points out

warrant which the Consul gave to the actual abductors of Rednath; and which document according to the depositions of the latter, contained an order for his arrest and abduction to New York.

There are only too many and too good reasons for believing that this affair of Redpath is only one his son on the subject. of many sumlar outrages upon British subjects in Canada, perpetrated with the connivance, and assistance of Yankee officials, and through the mination. agency of Jones and his accomplices. It is time proper that you should do so. And, speaking of certainly that our Government should arouse marrying, I have concluded to marry myself." itself from its apathy; that it should display some zeal for the vindication of our outraged national honor, and the personal liberties of its subjects. We are not, thank God, already annexed; Canada is still, thank God, a Bruish, not a Yankee Province; we are still, thank God for it, subjects of Queen Victoria, and owe no allegiance to the authorities at Washington. Whatever may be the case on the other side of the Lines, where men, like well whipt spaniels, crouch abjectly beneath their master's scourge, and without resistance, submit to the hourly infraction of all their liberties - we in Canada are still free, and are not prepared to put up with the indignities that, with unpunity, are incessantly offered by Abe Lincoln and his Prefects, to their unhappy serie. We have the right therefore to man of fifty. Disagreement followed, then neglect, expect that our rulers shall see to it; and that, if ings, and bickerings, simporing down into a grand the bands that bare executed the outrage upon Rednath be vigorously dealt with, the most guilty party of all, the very head and front of the offending, be not allowed to escape with impunity. There is a Penitentiary at Kingston; and this much is certain, that if Mr. Giddings has not by his complicity in the case of Redpath morally qualified himself for a personal experience of its discipline, he has proved himself to be intellectually unfit for the official situation which he holds in a British Province. He pleads that he was made a fool of by Jones, and elaborately writes bimself down an ass. Be it so. Let him have the benefit of the plea; but a man who could so easily allow bimselt to be duped into becoming the accomplice of knaves, and an abettor of felony, is certainly not intellectually competent to perform effectually the duties of an American Consul in a British port.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Giddings was on Sunday night, and in the expecation that he was about to " skedaddle," arrested at the suit of Mr. Redpath, and held to bail in \$25,000 to appear on Saturday, the 28th inst. before the Superior Court for Lower Capada, to answer to the action for damages instituted against him by his victim Redpath. It seems to us strange that the oftender should not be proceeded against crimically for his share in the conspiracy; but perhaps our rulers, as in the case of the steam rams, are more intent upon keeping on good terms with the Yankees, than on vindicating the national honor, or projecting the persons of British subiects. That the case against Mr. Giddings is a very strong one, may be assumed from this-that even the Montreal Witness, with all its Yankee procheties, and annexation tendencies, is forced to consure him, and to give verdict against him.

YANKEE INSTITUTIONS. - Mr. H. Ward Beecher may be a very eloquent man, but he is certainly not overburdened with modesty. In his address lately delivered at Exeter Hall he Yankee spy named Jones, a man wanted Haw- had the impudence, to use the mildest term, to vaunt the part which the Northern States were Jones has, hitherto, we regret to say it, escaped I destined to perform in the great work of Christian civilisation :-

> "The religious minded among our people feel that in the territory committed to us, we bold a high and solemn national trust; that God gave it to us not merely for territorial aggrandisement, but that there we might plant the seeds of Christian civilisation and build up institutions which should afford a spectacle of the working of the Church of Christ, which would make all good men glad."

> The only "zustitution" which as yet the Northern States have built up is that of "divorce;" one which, as manifested in the reports of their law courts, and the domestic habits of the people, affords but a very strange speciacle of the working of the Church of Christ, and makes all Christians mourn. As a specimen of how this "institution" works, we give the following from an American paper, the Bucyrus Journal, Ohio:-

In one of the townships in the country, a little nursh of lineyrus, dwelt a well to do widower, about fifty, with an only non of twenty two or three. Mr. - (we withhold names for obvious reasons; had been a widower for many years, and became weary of that mode of fiving; he accordingly determined to marry again. The determination once formed, the next thing was to find the woman neeresury, which in this country is not at all difficult. Fortunately for him, a widow lady resided near him who had a daughter possessing all the require-ments. She was a boautiful girl of twenty he wanted. To be sure she was rather young, but Mr. -- was young looking also. Samerinies his mind would wander to the mother, who was quits as handsome as the daughter, and almost as young in appearance, but he had made up his mind to marry the daughter, and he set about it with a will. He did not mention his determination to his son, fearing the idea of marrying one so much younger then himself might expose him to his ridi-

In the meantime his son had become desperately enampred of the widow, and had likewise determined upon marrying her. He did not communicate the fact to his father, for the same reason that actuated the old gent man, for fear of exciting ridicule by marring a woman so much older than himself. victims is actually lacking; in Sicily there that there exists a very easy mode of senting the They both commenced calling at the house of the are some 5,000 refractory conscripts; and question as to the extent of the American offi. | widow, and frequently mot each other there. This

circumstance annoyed them both immensely. The been in vain. But leaving out of sight what be old gentleman thought, very naturally, that the young man was there for the young lady, and the young gentleman as naturally supposed the old one was there for the widow.

As the matter progressed, the meeting of the father and the son at that place became frequent, and the more often it occurred, the more intolerable it became. Finally Mr. determined to speak to

'Charles,' said he, 'I have determined, after much consideration to marry, and thought it but right and proper to make you acquainted with the deter-

'Very good,' replied Charles: 'I consider it very

I approve of the idea,' returned the old gentleman; 'you are of suitable age to settle down. May I ask the name of the intended?"

-,' exclaimed Charles, bracing up and assuming a defiant look.

'Whew,' whistled the old gentleman; 'line woman, Charles, but isn't she a trifle advanced in

'I think not,' said Charles; but whom have you decided upon? Why, Charles, it is a very curious circumstance

but I have determined to marry her daughter.' Daughter! exclaimed Chailes; 'wby, you are at least twice as old as she is; I don't object.

The matter was thus happily settled, and in the course of a few weeks it was satisfactorily arranged with the widow and daughter, and the parties were married.

Very soon after the marriage was consummated they all discovered that they had made a grand mistake. The son found that the widow was altogether too motherly for the wife of a young man of twentythree, and the old gantleman found that a young lady of twenty was too volatile for a soberminded and finally the thousand little quarrels, and snublight, which was kept up with elight variations, for three months.

Finally they agreed permanently to disagree, and availing themselves of the case with which divorces are obtained in Indiana, the whole four removed to Indiana, where in due time the divorces were obtained.

The four came home as they went, together, the son taking the daughter under his special charge, and the father doing the agreeable to the widow. Long before they had arrived at Eucyrus, they had arranged matters on an entirely different basis - the father and widow made up a match, and the son and daughter ditto. The marrying was performed immediately on their arrival at Bucyrus. Un to date they all appeared well satisfied with each other, and t is to be hoped that they will long continue so.

It is a pity that Mr. Beecher did not cite the above, m illustration of "the working of the Church of Christ" to the Northern States. His audience at Exeter Hall would have been somewhat startled.

We read in the London Times :-

"In 1851 Sir James Hudson was sent to the Court of Turin, and the object of his mission was communicated to him by Lord Palmerston in these me morable words, 'You have been so successful in liberating black boties, that I send you now to li berate white minds." - London Times

An ambassador in the last century was popu larly defined as a "man sent to Foreign Courts there to tell lies for the good of his country;" in the present century, and under the Laberal regime, an ambassador is one sent to Foreign parts to excite to revolution, and to preach the Holy Protestant Farth according to Whiggery. This is the plain meaning of the instructions given by Lord Palmerston to Sir James Hudson, when the latter was about to assume the functious of Her Britannie Majesty's representative at the Court of Turin.

Into the morality of such instructions we will not pause to enquire; neither is it necessary for us to speculate what would be the feelings of a which is a bitter Union. But the National integrity Great Briton towards an ambassador from Spain, charged by his Government with a secret mission towards Ireland, smiler in purport to that which Lord Palmerston assigned to Sir James Hudson. We think however that the "Great Briton" aforesaid would argue, and act, as if it were no part of the legitimate functions of an ambassador to interfere in any manner with the internal affairs of the country to which he was accredited. or to excite discontent in the minds of the people against either their State or their Church .-But we will let this pass. Liberals are not to bondage to the laws of honor or duty.

Sir James Hudson was sent to Italy by a British Liberal Government, arowedly, to "liberate white minds;" or translating this backned Exeter Hall formula into plain English, to intrigue against Popery, and to undermine the influence of Catholicity over the minds of the Italian peoples. This was the task which devolved on Sir James Hudson, and which the Times describes as " in all respects a most important one." He went to Italy as a kind of revolutionary John The Baptist, to prepare the way before Cavour, and to make straight the path of Garazzi; he, if the Italians would but receive him as such, was the political Elias, by the sacrifice of a portion of territory, or to which was for to come.

And so all the Court of Turin, and all the Jabobins and revolutionists of Italy went forth to hear him, and were initiated by him into Protestantism, renouncing their religion. For it must be confessed that Sir James Hudson disyears, accomplished and sprightly, just the one charged his mission well, and that the latter has brought forth fruit abundantly, and to the satisfaction of Lord Palmerston, and of him who has been well called "the first Whig." In the nolitical order he-that is to say Sir James Hudson, not the other party-provoked the peoples began. of Italy to insurrection against their legitimate sovereigns, fostered falsehood at Turin, encouraged treason in Naples, and throughout the Italian Pennisula labored diligently to " liberate white minds" from the fetters of Christ as well as of Pope, of religion as well as of loyalty.

has done in the political order, let us see to what extent he has succeeded in the religious order; how far he has accomplished the Palmerstonian task of "liberating white minds" from the trammels of superstition. For this purpose the appearance of the following document, " The New Liberal Catchism," or " Confession of Faith of Evangelised Italy," is singularly opportune. We copy from the New York

Question. In whom do you make the sign of the

Answer. In the name of the Father of his country, and the Son of the Magnanimous, and of the Spirit of Liberty. Amen. (It may be remarked that by the "Magnanimous" is meant the late King Carlo Alberto, and by his son, as well as the 'Father' and the 'Spirit,' of course, the present sovereign, Victor Emmanuel.)

Q. Who created you a soldier?

A. Victor Emmanuel.

Q. Why did he do so? A. That I should honor, love and serve Italy

Who is Victor Emmanuel? A. A brave spirit, blessed by heaven and earth.

Q. How many Victors are there? A. There is but one Victor.

Q. How many persons are there in Victor?

A. There are in Victor Emmanuel three really distinct persons. Q. What are these three persons?

A. The Father of his country, the Son of the lang

numbers, and the Spirit of Liberty.

Q. Why was Victor Emman sel unde man? A. To Save Italy.

Q. What has he done to save Italy? A. He has defeated the Austrians, and then co-

tired to Turin-Q. How long did be remain at Turin?

Ten years.

What did he do after these ten ye are?

A. He girded on his sword, linerated a great parof Italy, then returned triumphant to await the redeem the country.

An evangelical creed has also been compiled in keeping with the teachings of the above Cateclasm, of which we onnex a literal translation :-" I believe in Victor Emmanuel, and the Ballan

people, in the late Minister Cavour with his coleans talents, who was inspired by a holy thought, and conceived a virgin idea, suffered the attache of the Left, fought in the Parliamentary arena, was Minister of Finance, which he raised from death, ascended to the Presidency, to the right hand of the King, whence he undertook to vindicate Italy from the wrongs also had received.

" And I believe to a future war, in the solution of the questions pending, in the redemption of Loreand Venice, and in the proclamation of the Etc. us. City as the capital of Italy. Amen'

When we add to this that the Lord's Project has in like manner be brought into harmony with the revolutionary creed of "an evangelised Italy," and commences with the invocation "Our Father, Victor Emmanuel who are in Italy;" and that obscene caricatures or travesties of Our Lord's life, agony, and death upor the cross, are favorite recreations with the "evangelised," we shall have said enough to show how well and faithfully Sir James Hudson has accomplished the mission confided to him by Lord Palmerston, of "liberating the white minds" of Italy, and emancipating them from the superstitions of Popery and the yoke of priestly rule. The "Italian Mission" is, in short, the most successful of all Protestant Missions.

"Alas also for the Union! Our good and grand old Union is gone forever. A new Union is before us - the Union of the congneror and the subjugated against the world forever. -- Boston Pilot.

Such are the terms in which the above-named journal at last admits the fact, patent to all but fools from the very first outbreak of the war betwixt North and South, that the old Union is gone, and can never-no matter what the issue of the contest-be restored. In such terms also does it avow the ruling principle or idea of the North, "But the national integrity against the world forever." In other words "let us sacrifice all else--our Constitution, our political and personal liberties-let us creet a stupendous des potism of the Jacobinical pattern out of the debris of our old free political edifice; let us in fliet slavery in its most odious form upon our selves, and transmit it as a legacy to our descendants-but let us maintain our territory I^n This is a strange choice for men calling themselves freemen, and the sons of freemen to make.

Long ago, at the first outbreak of the war, we indicated the two issues which presented themselves to the men of the North, and we were roundly rated by the Yankee press for so doing. We said then that two, and only two issues presented themselves to the Northerners in taking up arms to subdue the South; that they must elect, either to save their Constitution sacrifice their Constitution to save their territory. They decided in favor of the latter ofteruntive; they took for their motto " national integrity against the world;" and we now see the result of their choice. The Constitution is gone for ever, and it is as impossible to restore it, or even any semblance thereof, as it would be to restore the ancien regime in France; but the integrity of territory for which the Northemers have made this sacrifice is to all appearance as far beyond their reach as it was the day the fight

As the Boston Pilot moralises, so also moralises a journal of a very different stamp, the $N_{
m c}$ Y. World. The latter in a recent number thus sums up the actual results of the war to the Northerners :-

"We are in the midst of such a carpival of blood His preaching, his intrigues, we say, have not as the world has not seen in a score of centuries. All the habits of the nation have in three years time been changed; new ideas, new emotions, new taterests domineer throughout the land; and if it does not yet clearly appear what the American people are to become,, it is past all sune doubting, already, that what the American people were, that they oso never more be again."

Never, indeed. The American people have oroken irrevocably with their free past, with the past of Washington, and the great and good usen of their Revolution. This, to all who, in spite of its many detects, recognise the many excellencies of that past, mest be a source of regret; and we see not therefore why foreigners should be accused of hostdity to the United States, because from the beginning they depreeated the policy which they saw most ineritably be fatal to the Constitution and the Union " as they were."

Br. MARY'S COLLEGE. - We underst and tha the students of this College, under the direction of the Reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus, by the permission of their instructors, are about to organise amongst theirselves a volunteer company with the object of obtaining a knowledge of the military art. The services of Sergeant-Major Baxter of the Granadier Guards, and of other competent non-commissioned officers here in garrison, have been becared; and under their instructions we may expect that the young Volanteers will make rapid progress with their drill. The following young gentlemen have been selected as officers of the newly formed Company : Captain-M. Alfred Larocque; First Lieutenant-M. Wm. Languadoe; Second do .,-Jos. Catair; Crawford Lindsay, Victor Hadon, and Joseph Jerge as first, second, and third Sergeants respectively. We heartily wish all sm.cess to the good and patriotic work in which these young gestlemen are engaged.

Rumors have been in excutation during the past week, affirming the existence of a plot amongst the many refugers from Yankee tyranny who have found an asylum in Canada, for serzing upon steamers, lavado, the Northern States, and liberating Southern prisoners. Econs the official communications upon the subject that have passed betwixt our authorities and those at Washington, it would seem that these rumors were not destitute of foundation; and men of all shades of opinion will cordially approve of the determination of our rulers to vindicate our neutrainty, and not to allow this Province to be in any manner mixed up in the affairs of the United

Motwithstanding our aversion to the ripping up of old sores, the Montreal Winness forces us to allude again to a subject which we hoped was at rest for ever. We allude to the treatment of Catholic Priests in the Montreal General Mos-

Referring to this unpleasant subject in its issue of the 17th inst., the Witness says :--

"A number of years ago, when it was proposed to was filled, week after week, with the coarsest abuse of the managers of the Montreal General Hospital, and the most persistent misrepresentations of their management. It was in vain that the directors conclasively abowed that everything was done with perfeet fairness; that though the chief support came Iron Protestants, the great mojorny of the patients were Roman-Citholics; that the nurses were nearly all Roman Catholics; that the priests had the freest possible access to their people; and that no improper interference by Protestant miniaters or missionaries was permitted; the calciumies and slanders continued, in an unbroken stream, until a parliamentary grant was obtained for the proposed Saint Patrick's Hospital; when, the object for which the outory was got up being accomposhed, it was suffered

The allegations of the above extract from the Wilness are false. It is not true that the Directors of the Hospital complained of either " showed that every thing was done with perfect fairness;" or that the complaints against the treatment which Catholic priests were exposed to when visiting the sick in that Hospital, were unfounded, or exaggerated. On the contrary; the Directors though repeatedly challenged to have these complaints fairly investigated by an impartial tribunal, one unconnected entirer with the authorizes of the Hospital or with the complainants, shrank from the proposed ordeal, thus victually allowing that the manner in which the Ho-pital was then conducted, could not bear manning into. Every one of the statements as to the mode in which Catholic priests were habitually is solted, that appeared in the TRUE WITNESS we slill adhere to; and me now, as we were m 1851 prepared to substantiate them, before a competent that is to say an impartial tribunal.

Against the present management of the Hos pital, it is not our object to say one word, or to make any insmuations.

NEW MONEYARY THEORY - THE NATURE OF Port Hope, C.W.

This is the title of a little pamphlet on currency and money. The work may be, for aught any opinion whatever thereon.

REBORPTION AT THE CONGREGATIONAL NUN-NEWY .- On the morning of Thursday of last our last of the fauts in relation to the kadnapping of week there was a grand reception at the Conthe imposing rites of the Catholic Church. The Very Rev. Superior of the Seminary presided, and the pestulants for admittance to the religious lile took the vows in his hands. The following are the names of the new spouses of Our Lord Jesus Christ:--

Profession. - Sisters Ste. Therese, Ste. Clarisse, Ste. Winceslas, Ste. Euphresine, Ste. Marie Therese, Sts. Antoine.

de Gotte, Ste. Paul Nike, Ste. Jacques Kitai, Ste. Andre, Ste. Thelesphore, Ste. Cordule, Ste. Croix de

To the Editor of the True Witness.

COENWALL, NOV. 10, 1863. DEAR Sin. - As a proof that your surmises in last week's issue as to the embarrassed exchequer of the French Canadian Missionary Society, were not without some foundation, I may mention the fact that i Jones. The latter told fledpath, while proceeding the quiet citizens of Cornwell had an opportunity on Sunday last of hearing a recital thereof from the lips of a Rev. James T. Byrne, who announced blusself beforehand as general agent of the Society; and who, judging from his Irish Catholic patronymic, is very probably some unfortunate renegade, who is too lary to work out an honest livelihand, and hopes to gain his object more easily by Istaneblug touth; that he was the guilty party. They told the pricalumnies against the Church of his forefathers. Hethat as it may, however, I have the very great satisinction of being in a position to give you the acfaction of being in a position to give you the ac- fore the Sherit, who said on being shown the var-curate information that Mr. James T. Byrne's rectipts from, signed "Giddings," that he thought they had in behalf of the French Canadian Missionary Society in Cornwoll, were mightily small; so much so indeed, that I fear me much that if the other towns and hamlets which be may visit on his ton; through -Oppor Canada, do not come "down with the dust": somewhat more liberally than has old Cornwall, the sequently, while in the cell, an officer asked Red. Canadian Missionary Society, will be in the condi- | companied Jones to New York of his own accord, tion elegantly tenned by our American neighbors. " a fig," during the coming winter. The mason of and was locked up for another night, being refused this is apparent to every one who is acquainted with the character of the people in this locality. They i ere, as a general thing, of a quiet wampressionable disposition, and not given to parting with their each without having the full value for it. Therefore brainless rauters make but a surry harrest amongs: them. Besides this, I am in a position to state positively that Protestants of every denomination here live on terms of intimate friendship with their signed, and was discharged on Thursday. And this thankfulness that Canada has so long escaped the Catholic neighbors, and consequently are not discovered and discovered Redpoth was tube of Rouge-Grittism, until the Canadian demoposed, unless with very few exceptions, to encourage the advent in their midst of mountabonks who, under the clock of religious heat, sow dissension broadcast wherever they go.

Hoping that the noble example of the Protestants d Cornwall in this instance way be imitated by their co-religionists generally throughout Upper Canada, I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,

CATHOLICUS.

Gold Mink at Hatery .- Extravagent stories are weeks. We have been assured that the workmen were averaging from twenty to thirty dollars per day. Some have stated the product as high as two handred dollars on some days. These extravagant statements have created a good deal of excitement and have set a great much people to prospecting for gold discoveries. With a view to learn something reliable on the subject we resolved to visit the digget up a St. Patrick's Rospital, the True Wieness gings, and on Wednesslay last, in company with a a mile from the spot, we fearned from two men in Mr. Hunter's employment, that there was no one at work in the diggings on that day, and that of course it would be us less for us to proceed. They showed us some specimens taken from the mine. One was a augget worth about a delist, and other small bits, some so small as to be scarcely discernable. They stated that their operations thus far had been principally confined to opening the mine, turning the current of the brook, and preparing for operations in the spring, That thus far the gold obtained had not paid for the outlay in obtaining it; and yet the yield was such as to promise profitable results when the mine shall be fairly opened. One of the men had mined in California, and both appeared to be candid and reliable in their statements. We subsequently saw Mr. Hunter, who came in from a field with a pick in his hand. He corroborated the statements of the men, and showed us two vials of specimens taken two ounces. One of the nuogets was the size of a common sized bean. He kindly offered to furnish us with a reliable statement of facts, from which the public might draw their own conclusions as to the prospects of gold mining in that vicinity. The mine is on what is called the Grass Island Brook, which empties into the Magog River at the foot of the per ore in this vicinity. The ledge is on a bill-side Horse Race, one and a half miles from the mine. It is about twelve miles from Sherbrooke by the Belvidere road. We also learned that gold has been discovered at two or three other places in Hatley. On the Call Branch, which empties into the Massawhip; Lake, indications were so favorable as to induce a gentleman in Stansfead to secure the right of work ing the had. There have been reports some time past of valuable gold discoveries in the township of mines. Wolestown in Compton County. From inquiries we have made we are satisfied that gold has been found there, but not in such quantities as has been represented. A friend who has visited the township and through offers of large wages, have induced many curity may be thereby vindicated. It will be borne prospected for a week or so, writes us that he're sausfied that no gold wor h mentioning has yet been found, or is very likely to be. - Sherbrooke frazelle.

Kinsapping .- It would so m that the kidnapper Jones has been guirty of carrying off persons to the Umited States previous to his ab luction of Redpath. In the month of September last, representing himself as a 'Special Grand Trank Detective,' he visited Continock on pretence of inquiring about the burning of one of the Grand Track bridges the month before. He trumped up a false accusation against a respeciable man, Mr. Buckland of Coaticook, and bad him lodged in jail. In connection with the same matter he preferred a charge against a gentleman of MONEY DEFINED. By Thomas Galbraith, Contcook, of good standing, named Mr. Cieveland. Both charg a were founded on the grossest perjury Nevertheless, Mr. Cievetand was taken out of Canada by Jones and an American Officer from Vermont, membersfied, without any application for his extradi tion, the crime attributed to him being committed on we know to the contrary, a very able work; American territory. He was taken to Trasburg, but as it treats of a subject (money) with which there said and acquitted. The inhabitants were so incensed that had Jones dared to have shown him our personal arquamtance is very limited indeed, seit, on his return to Montreal, the trip being madwe do not feel ourselves competent to pronounce in a bex car, he would not only have been arrested for perjury, bus he would have been thrashed within ceedings .- Montreal Gizette. an inch of his life

THE KIDNAPPING CASE. - Considerable excitement ! has been occasioned in town by the publication in who was the informer on whose testimony severel parties were prosecuted here some time ago, for vending "immoral jewellery." Jones procured a ready, tool for his purposes in the person of no old mind, a condition by no means improved by his intemperate habits. Jones met fledpath in his boardfound it to their advantage to come to Canada, elso resided. Here an acquaintance was formed which led Redpath into all the trouble experienced. When lones and Hawkins arrested Bedgarb in Great St. Took the (Habit. - Sisters Ste. Hilarica, Ste Ca- James Street, on the 31st altino, he demanded their therine de Suide, Ste. Joseph de la Croix, Ste. Jean suthority therefor. Mr. Hawkins, chapping his breast said "here it is." They then hustled him into a eab, and drove rapidly to the St Lambert ferry boat. in the cab, and in the boat, they cautioned Rodpath against making any noise, showing him, as their warrant, a letter purporting to be signed by Mr. Giddings, American Consul, authorising them to apprehend two men, named respectively Louis and Burke, and convey them to the States, and appointing Hawkins as assistant to Jones, promising that establishment in this city-an injunction from a all their reasonable expenses would be paid on reaching New York. This warrant was kent by to the Lines, that he was informed by the two Americans previously mentioned, who were deserters from the United States army, that he (Eedpath) had the merits of the case, to try to tell my client what I been concerned in the New York riots, and waunder the charge of arson and acorder, being susproted of baving taken part in hanging a negro: and the fact of Redpath, whose name was not then known to Jones, having been called Louis, while in the boarding house, left no doubt on Jones' mind, somer he would not be long in their castedy, and to go along with them without making noise or resisrance. On arriving at Eurlington ne was taken beno right to detain Rednath. However, his quate- uner sover and dreadful reality." dians took him to New York, when he was conveyed. And the New York Times these comments upon the no right to detain Redpath. However, his custoto head-quarters and locked up for the night. Frevious to this, Redpoth told Jones that he had writeten to the Mayor of Montreal, with the object of en- date for a judgeship in any six incd country. He has listing his interference in his behalf, which are absolutely nothing to his taser. He has no social brands snatched from the ourning" by the French ; path to sign a paper setting forth that he had acand would not hold him responsible in any way, the condition below has liberation. Redpath refused, permission to see or communicate with his friends. A lawyer was permitted to visit him on promising to use his full sence to obtain Redpath's signature to the paper. He informed the latter that as the writt and the Government' The Times thoses this elecof bahras corpus was suspended, that the only thing he could do, if he must have his liberty was to sign the document in question. Redpath, who is in consumption, and had already suffered from his coulinement, was obliged to consent, to save his life, and on being conveyed to the District Attorney's office annecessary. It furnishes one more reason for not the person for whom he was taken by Jones, or cracy has so completely abandoned everything Flux Seed, of whom they were in search. Rednath remained a which it sets up as sound doctrine in times gone by. Timothy short time in New York with his friends, and re-that it has become almost innocuous. If we feel | Oats, turned here on Saturday night for a particular por- called upon to oppose quondam democrats now it is Turkeys, per couple, An enquiry into the matter is going on in the proper | the tendency of their policy must sooner or later be Fowls, quarter .- Montreal Gazette

THE EMIGRATION REPUBLISH. - The official obligitstion returns show the number of emigrants prived reluctance. - Montreat Gazette. to date this year at Quebec, to have been 1.268. cabin, on 17,521 steerage. Last year the number was 1,902 exbin and 10,090 steerage. The decrease is accounted for any decline in the Norwegian ensis. Miller. There was no further evidence adduced, exin circulation that the quantity of gold obtained at gration of about 4 000 with last year. The emigra- cept that of the surgeon, who, in making a post mon-Hunter's Diggings at Hatley, within the last four 1100 from the United Kingdom and Germany has in- tem examination, found that the skull of the little tion from the United Kingdom and Germany has in- lem examination, found that the skull of the little | Peas, 55e to 56e per bushel. Globe. creased this year, - Transcript.

> A CANADIAN DEPARTMENT EIDNAPPED. - On Thursday last, a man named Joseph Moore, was brought the evidence before them, rendered the following before the Mayor of St. Catherines, charged with | verdict, viz :--" That the unknown child was mur having obtained goods under false pretences, those being that he had represented himself to be the re- search is being made by the police authorities, and presentative of Messrs. Short & Co., Montreal, as here we are informed that they have a class which will be ing in good circumstances, and so obtained goods to a | followed up. - Toronto Globe considerable amount, after which he transferred himself to the other side. Moore said, on his trin! that while in Rochester, he was suddenly seized by two men, thrown into a cab, bandouffed, and driven to the Onnada side. This statement proved to be true, and after heating the case he was discharged .- S Catharines Journal.

Dasaurions - A placard has just been issued by the military authorities, warning persons against mducing, or assisting in any way, soldiers to desert; offering \$50 reward, in addition to \$50 to be given by the Corporation for information against any person offending in this way, either in Montreal or Kingston, the Civic Authorities in the latter city also offering a reward of \$50 for this service in each case of tampering with soldiers.

Corres in Ascor. - The Sherbrooke Gazette saids On our way to Balvidere, we paid a short visit to the copper mine owned by J Short, E-q., in Ascot. from the mine, containing an ounce and a half or being the lot on which he resides. Mr. Short has encovered the rock, and blasted in four or five places on his farm, and in each valuable specimens of cupper have been discovered. But in the last one opened, at which several men are now at work, a vein has been struck which is considered as the most valuable of anything yet found in the shape of capand crops out at the surface. Unly a few have been made, but nearly every piece thrown out appears to be righly charged with conper. The rock is very soft and easily quarried. We congrutulate Mr. Short on his mining discoveries, and shall probably have more to may about his mine after he has opened it to a greater depth. The Tewnship of Ascot is evidently destined to be famous for the richness of its coppe

RECEDITING FOR THE U. S. HOMY. - It seems that par les from the other side of the line have for two years been in the habit of coming into Cauada, and Canadians to go into the States, to chop wood or work on railroads, and then through some means or spectors, spent the past week in an investigation other they have been entrapped into enlisting into the Northern army. A case of this kind, substantiated by affidavit, had lately come to our knowledge. A party named havigue engaged three men to go to Gorham to chop wood, promising them work all winter at 80c to \$1 per cord for chopping. On arriving at Island Pond about midnight, these parties were induced to sign sign some papers, on the ground that they could not stay all night unless they did so. And immediately thereafter they were taken into a room, stripped of their outside clothing and soldiers' clothes put on them, and at once sent off to the camp near Boston. One of the parties who had a deformed wrist was refused, and came home and reported the facts as above stated. The same circumstances have been communicated by letter to the friends of the entrapped. An affiliavit of the whole facts was communicated to Attorney General Dorion with a request that some steps might be taken for the release of the men, but he declined any interference, on the ground that the parties must seek redress under the local laws of the United States. There would be a pour chance of redress there, and it seems to us there should no time be lost in taking steps to get a law that would reach such kidnappers if found in amiability and kind-hearted disposition endeared him Canada, if no law exists which touches such pro-

Service Guzette contains a singular statement to the effect that the 45th Regiment, now in camp at the

a very emissent New York Lawyer, he is reported to

have said :- "Why, gentlemen, let me tell you, as

one who began the profession of law at twenty-one

years of age, such a change has occurred in the administration of justice in this city that when a man walks into my office with a bundle of papers, and says to me, 'Mr. Brady, here is an injunction granted to prevent any entrying on my regular business,' and, in one of the very latest cases I tried, there was an injunction to prevent a man from continuing to act as the foreman and cutter in a merchant tailoring judge to prevent him from carring on his lawful trade for the maintenance of his family. How do you think I received those papers? When I first entered the profession, I would never have asked what judge granted it, but I would have looked to thoughs. But, gentlemen, the question, before even looking at one word written on that paper, was, What judge granted this injunction?" What judge is to hear this case? And when that latter question is answered, in many cases I have handed the papers back and told my friend, 'I can be of no service to you - you must employ such a man, between whom and the judge, or judge's partper, friend, agent, or huckster, there exists a great a faction - employ him, and you will have some chance to mountain your rights in a court of justice Is this a, a fancy picture? It is the language of the meent election of a Judge : McGaun was probably the worst man that over animed bimself as a candistanding and no legal standing. His general knowledge is meagre, and so in his knowledge of law. He was compalled to leave the army for misbehavior at a time when the army was not very remarkable last six months, the champion of a mob which rose last six months, the champion of a mob which rose that wall, the significant property in this very city. Those who voted Incide Ment for him have done so with the morbid desire of having a Judge on the nearb to interpose the power of , his office between criminals and traitors and the law (Honey, per lb tion to the Judicial Beach will open the eyes of the people to the necessity of so amending the Constitution of the State, as to prevent the judiciary becoming is disgraceful as city corporations.' Further comment upon such a state of things is obviously pose- the arriving here, Jones cought sight of his that we distrust professions of repentance made for victim, when he fied instantly from his presence, the sake of obtaining office, and feel satisfied that Ducks, towards that goal of democracy from which they Lard, have so recently turned their faces and with so much | Maple Sugar,

Ten Absodened Inquest .-- Last night Coroner Bidded re opened the inquest on the body of the in-fact which was found in the garden of Mr. Hugh one was broken behind one of its ears. This was probably caused by the fall it received on being thrown over the fence. The jury, after considering dered by some person or persons anknown." Strict

ANOTHER BECAPE OF PRISONERS FROM SWEETSBURGH JAIL - Barnes the Turnkey Arrested On Friday bust there was another escape of prisoners from Sweetsburg Jail. This time the fortunate gentlemen who were liberated on 'leg bail' were Luox & Bliss. They appeared to have escaped about room through the back door of the Jail, which it is strongly susthe turnkey has been arretted on suspicion of having aided them. An investigation is now proceeding at Education. Particular attention will be given to the Sweetsburg, and it appears from the testimony of several witnesses, prisoners and others, that it has been a general impression in the Jail for months past that on payment of \$50 or \$100 to Barnes, any prisoners might escape. It seems probable that the investigation now progressing will account for the accidents which have happened during the year. Martin who escaped in October last, told Martindale, a fellow prisoner, that he was to pay Barnes \$50 to aid him to escape. Martindale, dres the note, and an order on one Barney for the money which Martin signed it would appear in the jail, Another incident too will be of some interest. Mr. Boyce of waterloo, testified that two or three times during Collins imprisonment, he received setters urging him to send the prisoner \$50, with which he could get the prison doors open. Mercier, a prisoner testified to baving written these letters at Collin's request, and that Collin told him (Mercier) that he was afraid of going to Kingston and that Barnes had agreed to let him out for fity dollars. Other evidences taken tends in the same direction. It is, however, the evidence principally of prisoners. In the interest of the public peace this matter should be sitted thoroughly. We do not wish to say an unfair word to the prejudice of anybody, but it will be a sitisfection to the public to know that the Government is taking a proper interest in the matter, and should a revolution in the management be the result, the public se in mind that Dr. Tuche, chairman of the prison Inof the state of things about the Jall. aware that he made any important discovery, but this last escape took place the day after Dr. Tuche

Births.

In this city, on the 16th inst, the wife of Mr. Thos. M'Kenna, of a son. - New York Tablet, please copy. In this city, on the 1st of November, the wife of the Honorable Judge Berthelot, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Danl. Kearns, of a daughter.

Died,

At St Mathias, Village of Richelieu, on the 16th ust., Maria Sophia Charlotte d'Estimanville, wife of Henry A Rolland, Esq , M. D., aged 38 years. No carde

At Ceteau Landing, on the 11th instant, John Church Birmingham, son of John Ritmi glam Post Master, aged thirty years, and three months. His to all with whom he was acquainted. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

More Troops. - The lest number of the United | A Scannatous Anuse. - Since the cold weather set in, we have often observed articles of voluntee: clothing, of the last Government issue, word by le-W. J. Louis Redpath. It appears that the prime Curragh, and the 58th Regiment in garrison at Dub- borers and others, while pursuing their ordinary lin, are under orders to embark for Canada. It is a avocations. The rife and light infantry pantalcons gregational Numbery of this City, according to his bisraess was one wones, who has one amount at this late period of the year, are frequently seen on carters, holi-carriers and strange announcement at this late period of the year, are frequently seen on carters, holi-carriers and living in Montreal for some time by his wits, and strange announcement at this late period of the year, are frequently seen on carters, holi-carriers and and can hardly be considered a peace omen. - Trun- other working men of a similar stamp. On Monday last we saw a dilapidated rifle tunic, of the issue of An Elective Junitary.- Perhaps the greatest of May last, on an ogsier-vendor, and an ordinary the evils arising out of pure democracy is that oc- volunteer overcont on a wood-sawyer while ' professoldier mumed Hawkins, who is not of very sound casioned by the elective judiciary. It is quite possi- sionally engage. Captains of companies should bus: ble that our own seethed of appointing judges has in mind that they are responsible for the clothing, at times helped and the talking politician at the ex- and volunteers are expressly forbidden to wear in ing house, where two Americans, who had recently | pense of the learned lawyer. But it never leads to unless when on drill or parade. We are afraid, when such abuses as we see are becoming chronic in some the usual inspection of arms, accountrements and parts of the United States - especially in the city of clothing is made, there will be a terrible deficiency New York In a recent speech made by Mr. Brady, in some companies. - Queber Chronicle.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Nov. 17, 1860

Flour-Pollards, \$2,90 to \$2,20; Middlings, \$2,56 \$2,65; Fine, \$3,10 to \$3,25; Super., No. 2 \$3,75 to \$3,85; Superline \$4,10 to \$4,20; Paney \$4,40 Extra, \$4,65 to \$4,80 ; Superior Extra \$4,00 to \$5,00 Bag Floor, \$2,22 to \$2,25

Ontoteal per bri or 200 lbs, \$4,60 to \$4,80. Wheat-U Ganada Spring, 88c to 90c.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6,124 to \$6,15 : Interior Pots, \$6,12; to \$6,15 : Pearls, in demand, at \$6,50 to \$6,55.

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

Eggs per doz, 125, to 125, Lard perell, tair demand at 72 to 75c.

Tallow per lo, s c to sic.

Cut-Mests per 1b, Smoaed Plants, be to sto . Racon. Se to Ple.

Pork-Quiet: New Mess, \$12,50 to \$12,00; Frime Mess, \$11,00 to \$12. Percen, \$14,00 to \$12,00. - Name

MONTRAL ENTAIL MARKET PRICES.

MONTREAL CAPTLE-MARKET-Nov. 17. First Quality Cattle, \$5,00 to \$5,50; Second and third, \$4.00 to \$3,50. Amen Cows, ordinary, \$18 to \$25 ; even, \$30 to 46 - Sheep, \$2,50 to \$4,00 ; Lambs, \$2 to \$ 500. Sons, \$4.25 to \$5.00, live-weight Hidos \$5 to \$5 Peter, 75c to \$1 each. Tallon, rough 5c to 5he - Hentred Witness.

(Fig. to Mostreel Witness) Nev. 1712 0 to 12 6 7 6 to 5 6 Pensylvensin 3 4 to 3 6 Beans, Carradian, per out --- 2 C to 3 0 0 % to 0 8 Patators, per ong --- 5 6 10 3 6 Dress d Hogs, per 190, Pag \$1,00 to \$6,50 Eggs, fresh, per decen-. . . 0 (* 10)810,00 to \$13.00 Hay, per 100 bandles Straw. \$4,000 to \$ 6,50 Butter, fresh per lb. 1 3 to 1 C Do salt, 0 8jto 0 94 Barley, do , for seed per 40 18. Buck wheat. 1 8 to 7 t 9 0 to 9 Timothy 5 to to 6 ... 2 4 to 3 4 0 10 0 0 4 0 to 5 0 do 2 0 to 3 0 2 0 to 2 6 do. 0 7 to 0 H O Si to O G Maple Strap, per garlon 0 0 to 0 4

TORONTO MARKETS - Nov. 16. Fall wheat 78: to \$1.00 per bushet. Spring wheat 75e to 78le per bush Burley, 85c to 88c per bushel

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W., Uniter the Immediate Supervision of the Right E 2 E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. After Penchers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and some education in the fullest sense of the word. The needth, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object pecied were purposely left open for them. Barnes of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Compercial French and English languages.

A large and well telected Library will be DPRN to the Populs.

Board and Tuitien, \$100 ; et Annum (payable halfyearty to Advance.)

Use of Library during stuy, 32

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and cous on the First Toursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

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IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW. LEDGED that Wanzer's Computation Sewing Mactine, combining the best quarties of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Diessmaking purposes.

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Newspapers, Perroqueats, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School books, Children's Books Song Books, Aimstacs, Distres and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S Asks Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence S.reets, Montreat. Jun.17, 18c3.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Le France believes itself able to state that Austria and Prussia have agreed to decline the arbitration of England in the conflict with Denmark, regarding it as having a purely German character.

The Times' Paris correspondent says: -Whether the Archduke has misgivings about the state of affairs or not, it is rumoured that his Imperial Highness hesitates accepting the crown offered him by the assembly of Notables, chosen by the French Minister at Mexico. The ratification of that offer by means of universal suffrage the French General will of course take care to have properly executed; so that on this score there will be no difficulty. The other point, that of the guarantees, deemed indispensabie by the Archduke, is not so certain. To guarantee the integrity of an Empire and a loan at the same tune are obligations which, it is to be feared, the French Chambers will not very willingly assume. Hitherto the Mexican war has not been viewed favorably by any one, and a proposal to guarantee a loan, or to guarantee the throne against Yankee aggression would not I think, excite much enthusiasm. If the Archduke does not accept, the Emperor will probably look out for another candidate; but, in the meantime, the army must remain till the edifice of Mexican regeneration is crowned by the election of a Sovereign. Many people are of opinion that the best thing the Emperor could do is to annex Mexico at once to the crown of France. It would require, no doubt, a larger army than is now there. The 30,000 men at ready in possession command the communications between Vera Cruz and the capital. They have not gone much mio the interior, for the very satisfactory reason given by the General in command—that the rainy season, which has hitherto rendered the roads impassable, retards the complete annihilation of Juarez and his brigands. The heat and rain which prevail from the vernal equinox to October are, however, by this time over. Judging from what has occurred in Algeria, where for years an army of 100,000 had to be kept, it would require from the vastly large territory of Mexico at least twice as many. The advantages of annexation would perhaps not be immediate, but they would came at last; and, however unnopular the expedition has been from the beginning, the French would most probably feel proud of possessing a

great transatiantic empire teening with resources. A Paris correspondent of a London journal writes, however, that there would be violent op- of oppression." position to this annexation scheme: -

M. Gueroult, deputy for Paris, takes notice in Opinion Nationale of the rumored intention to annex Mexico to France, and opposes the project most vehemently. He says that instead of the 30,000 French troops which now occupy but a small part of Mexico, at least 100,000 ly. To show that this estimate is not extravagant, he observes that 100,000 men were acarmy of occupation without delay.

the following account of Marie Automette's shoe lit formerly was, it seems to be chiefly owing to the now preserved in the Museum of Sovereigns at tolerance, at a degree of real indifferentism which the Louvre. On the 16th of October, 1793, emancipates it from all prejudice or concern about when Sanson descended from the scaffold after orthodoxy or doctrical teaching whatsoever. Its executing the unfortunate queen, he saw one of grand remaining tenet seems to be that no layman the soldiers on duty endeavoring to arrest two or even pastor is to be "disturbed for his religious boys who had concealed themselves under the opening, so they want they may, so long as ne only boys who had concealed themselves under the opening professes to adhere to the national communguillotine during the execution. One of them ion. Under this condition he may hold or preach had dipped a handker that in the royal blood, any doctrines he pleases, and on this 'liberal' prinand the other held a shoe which had fallen from cople the national Church would seem to be ready to and the other held a shoe which had fasten from ta was taken, and was only saved from the guillo- ists appears to be on the side of the free Church, tine by his tender age. The other boy got oil though the portion there is scanty enough and cut Austrian Governments either have despatched, or in future part of the kingdom of Greece, under the are about to despatch, another note to St. Peters- sceptre of this majesty King George and his successlie till 1860, when the latter carried it in a vel- Society of Public Utility, though counting many burgh. The three official documents are harsher in tic till 1860, when the latter carried it in a velpostors among its members, and numbering a great
ret bag to Count Horace de Viel- Castel, conmany of these present at its recent meeting, exhibitnot the form of an ultimatum. By the advice of tailed arrangements which are necessary to complete servator of the Museum of Sovereigns, by whom I mg no sigh of their influence in its counsels or deof course, it was gladly accepted. The shoe is bates. No paster rose to express any general sentismall, considering that she was a tail woman.

Nil would be sent on a mission to St. Peters- prison question, seemed to be openly attacked. M. burg is unfounded.

Parts, Oct. 26 .- La France of this evening notices with regret England and Austria's want no response or encouragement, and was evidently of decision with regard to Poland. France, it regarded with disfavor by many who beard it. Procontinues, has clearly defined her views for the restaurism at Geneva seems to be dwindling into a they are sure they shall then receive assistance from efficacions form of united action. She waits for comple of sects, of which indiderentism on the one France. The Russian army in Poland consists of sible the manifestations of the public joy. England and Austria to come to an understand- hand and narrowness on the other are the prevailing of Spain to visit France in the ensuing spring.

The officers of the 'Empress's Dragoons' gave a dinner a day or two ago, in the Salle Louis XIII. of the Palace of Versailles, to the officers of the Ouirassiers and Lancers in garrison in that place. Murshals Magnan and Regnapit do St. Jean d'Angely, of the Elections which took place throughout the Generals d'Al onville and l'ate, and several other officers of rank were among the guests. Covers were laid for 200. Toasts were, of course, given to made up of men more intense in their Liberalism, of the two divisions, if complete, would only amount the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial, to the and more resolute in their opposition to Covernment to 26,000 men, and are being sent towards Posen, army, &c. On the health of his regiment of Dra- than those who provoked a dissolution by their in- as well as towards Galicia. Seven battalions of goons being proposed, Colonel Pajol said, in return

will call upon us to measure our swords with the ! their delegates, and then these delegates select such oppressors of a people so full of sympathy towards France. We will then, like those who have gone is this first election that has just taken place; the St. Petersburg and St. Petersburg and Warsaw Rail-before us, let the world know the advantages that second will follow in a few days. But, as in the way, and were stated to have performed the entire France. We will then, like those who have gone may be derived from the combination of all the arms | choice of the American President, the main question distance in the rather short space of 12 days. Much of cavalry."

This expectation of a war with Russia - for it can only be Russia that is meant-was greatly applaud-The presence of two Marshals and of other offi cers bigh in command makes the incident still more remarkable. Before the war in Italy there were indications of a similar kind.

ITALY.

leave Turin for Naples on the 7th inst. The Diplomatic Body have been invited to accom-

pany the King to witness the review.

ROME-Pics IX AND THE HOLY SEPCEMBE.-Mgc. Luigi Phila, brother of the flome Minister of flis Holiness, is gone to Constantinople, sent thither by the Holy Father to treat with the Sultan on questions of the greatest importance. Mgr. Phila will then go to Jerusalem, where he is commissioned to examine the state of the dome of the Holy Sepulchre which Pius IX wishes to repair at his own expense.

Baron Mayendorff of the Russian Charge d'Affaires and General Willisen, the Prussian Ambassador, have officially protested against the words of the Holy Father in the circular of the Vicaire Cardinal against the procession, public prayers and against the Jubilee for Poland. Their protestation is severe and even menacing; but Cardinal Antonelli answered, that the proceedings of the Church cannot be ranged under the jurisdiction of diplomacy, that no government has the power to interfere between the Holy Father and God; so on this account he must consider the protest as if it had not existed .-Both of these gentlemen left the Cardinal's palace with great dissatisfaction. Baron Mayendorff asked for instructions from his government. It is very curious what will be the answer of the Petersburg Court, and whether M. Kisieleff will return.

Yesterday, the Holy Father, went to Santa Maria del Popolo. A large concourse of the people, arrayed on both sides of the street, saluted bim with euthusiastic cheers. Almost all the Poles living at present in Rome, grateful to the Pope for his sympathy for their unhappy country, occupied quite a prominent place on the passage, and when the illustrious Pontiff approached, they called in a loud voice, 'Vivat Pius Vivat Defensor Polonia!' This manifestation pleased the Ifoly Father, and visibly. Touched with emotion, he gave them his benedic-

The importance of the step of the Holy Father becomes more visible every day, and impression it produced in Rome and Italy is indescribable. The words of the Pope will pass all over the world and will shape many a mind. Instituting a ceremony which is practised only when a great danger threatens the Christian world (transportation of the image of our Saviour), against Alexander II, and Mouravieff in the same manner as formerly against Astolf, Frederic II. and Mahomed II: the procession occurring on the anniversary of the delivery of the Christtian world by Sobieski; all these concurrences have electrified the minds of the people in a manner which those who know the power of Catholicism in the countries of warm faith, can easier imagine than we can possibly describe. No allocation addressed in a polace, no enclitus could ever take possession of the minds and hearts of men as well as these words to the people, as the procession, as these public and constant prayers against the murderers and destruction of Poland.

A Polish family which had an audience at the Varican, heard these words pronounced by the Holy Father :- I was accused that I did not desire to do anything for Poland. Truly, I can give you no men no cannons; but I give you what I can that is prayers, that your country may throw off the yoke

KINGDOM OF NAPLES - Messina, Oct. 27, -- The King of the Greeks arrived here this morning, and was received by the civil and military authorities. His Majesty proceeded on his voyage after a stay of four hours.

SWITZERGAND.

STATE OF PROTESTANTISH IN GENEVA. - Here is from the Guardian the reprint given by an earnest would be required to hold the country permanent-Genevese Protestantism :-

" If it be difficult to get at the precise truth as resent annually to help Juarez in keeping up a guerilla warfare, he thinks that a third of the see numbers of the faithful docking to bear Mass in Frankfort. French hudget would be absorbed in making the largest ecclesissical building of the city, with If the feeling between the national and the free or A correspondent of a provincial journal gives evacgelical Church party be less acrimonious than fact that the former has arrived, under the name of opinions, be they what they may, so long as he only ment of his order upon the subjects under discussion PARIS, Oct. 27. - The sumour that Marshal nor even to reply when doctrinal teaching or even religious instruction itself, as in the case of the speech in which semething more approaching to defined dogmatism which now encounters them face

No one who has observed the course of events in : the Prossian Kingdom will be surprised at the result tonded for the Galician frontier; if not, for the dicountry on Monday last. There can now be little divisions, the 8th and the 10th, have arrived or are doubt that the next Chamber of Deputies will be now arriving in this city; but the entire strength dependence of spirit in the summer. The nomination to be one of the best in the tion to sents in the Lower House is made by a don-Russian army, and which was present at Sebastopol ing thanks—

Perhaps the day is not distant when the Emperor ble process; hist the great body of the people choose persons as they think fit to represent the nation. It battalions had come from Toula, via the Moscow and is decided when the electors are known. The Prussian people have now put an end to the hopes of the buttalions of the 10th division included many of the Ministerial party, if it has lately indulged any, by recruits taken from Warsaw in the ill-famed con-deputing men of known liberal principles—probably, scription of January last. Numbers of them were in most cases, the old delegates-to nominate for recognised and spoken to by their relatives, and a the Chamber. As has been anticipated for some general impression was produced that the Russian time, the actual numbers of the Opposition are likely to be increased, though this can make but obliged to send back to Poland to fight against the little practical difference, since even in the old Poles the very men whose forcible seizure was the

and less compliant body than that which he dis- not over estimated .- Times' Cor. missed.

But it would be untrue to say that His Majesty is ignorant of what is passing in his dominions. Perhaps events present themselves to him distorted by the vapour of flattery and misrepresentation in which he lives, but they are not shut out. The increasing ill-humor of the people, and their stubborn refusal to show him those courtesies which Germans have at ways offered with so much readiness to their readiness to their Sovereigns, are signs of the times. Things must be serious when burgomasters decline to express the local loyalty, and a cheer cannot be extracted from a provincial crowd by the first sight of the Royal person. The municipalities are scolded, the press is threatened, but to no purpose. King William, so popular at his accession as a thorough German Monarch, has been forced to absent himself from the ceremony at Cologne Cathedral, because it became known that his reception would be most unfavourable. That great national work cannot have the patronage of the Sovereign, because it is certain that the citizens will show him no marks of respect, and the crowd be, perhaps, more open in its disapprobation. And other counsels are not wanting. The aged and experienced King of the Belgians is said to have uttered words of warning, and to have urged the King to remove by a change of policy that discontent in the Rhenish provinces which might one day, by the aggression it invited, being mistortune upon both families .- Times.

EXTRAORDINARY DECLARATION OF THE KING .- According to the Aftonblude: of Stockholm, the King of Denmark has just delivered the following speech : "I have every confidence in the victory and juswigers are Danish at heart, and that it would be a successively the following decree and address :crime against them to consent to divide Schleswig. History shall not tell that the last of the O'denbourgs time, we must succumb, as being the weakest, and France and Sweden permit the most southern province of Scandinavis, and old Jutland of the South, to share the fate of Galicia, of Poland, and of Northern Italy, by being overpowered and supressed by loccasions by the free lonian Assemblies -German Governments, then I will descend from the Throne and will proclaim the Republic. I passed three years of my youth in Switzerland; I have studied the laws and institutions of that country, and I am convinced that no people in Europe is more fitted for the republican system than my own Danish people.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Oct. 23 - The following s a re-translation of the official German text of Eari Russell's second Note to Sir Alexander Malet :-

"Sir,-You will be good enough to represent to the Pesident of the Federal Diet that Her Majesty's Government have reason to believe that the answer which Denmark will give the Diet will show her willingness to modify the patent of the 30th March in the sense of the resolution of the Federal Diet of March, 1800 - that is to say, by making the patent in question provisional until the definite position of Holstein with regard to Germany has been settled .-In this manner the estates of Holstein will retain their constitutional privileges as recognised by the Royal patent. But, should this take place, Denmark hopes to obtain an adjournment of the Federal execution.

You will represent to the President of the Federal Diet that Federal execution, even supposing it to remain strictly limited to Holstein, could not take lace without increasing already existing difficulties. It is very likely that the Dauish Government would make reprisals by instituting a blockade very injurious to German commerce. Such measures would cause as much bitterness in Germany as would the Federal execution in Denmark. The dispute would tually employed in Algeria for many years, although the area of that country is eight or more
times less than that of Mexico. In this protrision he leaves out of the question the probable vision he leaves out of the question the probable answered quite satisfactorily. To judge by externals remembered that Austria and Prussia, as well as case of war with the United States; but if only only, one would have little difficulty in replying to Great Britain and France, are bound by the treaty thirty thousand filibusters and volunteers were it; for in the once purely Calvinistic Geneva, Ito- of 1852 to respect the integrity and independence of Islands.

head against them. To put the case shortly in an economical point of view, he says that France has already spent two hundred she must spend a manner. The multi-loss the must spend a manner of the sages in the sage 'Her Majesty's Government fully recognises the million. He calls for the withdrawal of the national Church in particular, seems to be falling, sure to the daugers attendant upon such an extreme

> ' You are requested to give a copy of this despatch to the President of the Federal Diet.

The Kurps, a race of Polish peasants who inhabit the forests of Ostrosenka, near Warsaw, and who, from want of arms and ammunition, as well as from the proximity of the enemy's torces, have hitherto kept quiet, have just risen in an outburst of desperation. They have published a long appeal to their fellow-countrymen in which they declare their devotedness to the common cause of their country, and explain the reasons which have hitherto prevented them from taking an active part in the general

Austria, Earl Russell has abstained from informing this measure, and I like to believe that in the interest Behold you hearths laid waste, and ruined walk the Russian Government that he considers these kingdom of Poland null and void. Such a declara-tion would, doubtless, immediately be followed by an Imperial rescript decreeing the interesting the followed by an Imperial rescript decreeing the incorporation of welfare and the prosperity of the Ionian people. Ernest Naville, the professor of Thealogy, made a all the Polish provinces with the empire, and that by right of conquest. The Russian Poles are terri-Charch principles was enunciated; but it met with bly exhausted, but one of their principal agents has solemn demonstrations in favour of the Queen of to-day told a person of my acquaintance that they intend, if possible' to keep the field until spring, 'as 160,000 men, and 40 000 recruits are now on their way to that kingdom. A powerful army of reserve

It is reported, on what authority I do not know, that 50,000 additional troops are being brought into the Kingdom from Russia Proper, and people in Warsaw seem convinced that the new force is invisions, the other side of it. It is a fact that two from the beginning to the end of the siege, were reviewed the other day in front of the castle. These interest waz excited when it was discovered that the army must be very weak since the Government is

new Legislature he will have to face a still sterner say 180,000, but at 150,000 the number is certainly

RUSSIA

A letter from Constantinople, addressed by a traveller, named Milinieff, to the Progress of Lyons, contains the following information respecting the proceedings of Russia in the Black Sen :

I have just arrived from Kertch, which I left on the 3rd Oct., and busten to give you some particulars of what is now passing in that part of Russia. The Government is constructing defensive works on Fowers, should such a mistortune take place The closed by blockading up the entrance to the channel. prisoners, and subject them to forced labor. The authorities have annuanced to the population of these countries that war has been declared, and that of continual alarm.'

GREECE.

CESSICN OF THE IONIAN ISLANDERS. - A letter from Corfu in the Nord dated the 12th of October narrates the proceedings in the lopian Parliament, after the speech with which the Lord High Commissioner tice of our cause I know that my faithful Schles- opened the session. The Ionian Assembly has voted " DECREE.

"The lonian Assembly, elected on the invitation parcelled out Demark. If, however, in the course of of the protecting Powers, and convoked in view of pronouncing on the subject of the restoration of the Ionian people, manifesting faithfully their ardent desire and constant will, and conforming itself to the declarations and votes passed on several preceding

> " Decrees -"That the islands of Corfg. Cephalonia, Zante. Saint Maure, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxos, as well as their dependencies, shall be united to the Kingdom of Greece, so as to form an integral part of it in perpetuity, forming a single indivisible State under the constitutional sceptre of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, Geo. I. and his successors.

" Done in the Hall of the Assembly, Sept. 23, year of grace 1863."

Address of the 'onian Assembly in reply to the Speech of the Lord High Commissioner. "Excellency,-

'The Ionian people, invited by Her gracious Majesty the Queen protectrice to pronounce formally on the subject of this national restoration, have elected the representatives to whom they have confided the accomplishment of their will. In execution of that sacred mission, the Assembly, after having heard the speech of your Excellency, has believed it to be its indispensable duty to proceed to the issuing of a decres consecrating the firm decision of the Ionian reprecentation. By this decree the most Gracious Sovereign, and the other great protecting Powers of Greece, will be fully convinced that the Ionian people, having always sought its national restoration, sanctions to-day the decisions and the conduct of its free preceding assemblies, pronouncing for the cessation of the protectorate and for the entire and complete reunion of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece under the constitutional sceptre of bis successors.

The Assembly is convinced that the arrangements

" Excellency. all hearts the Assembly ought to express the grati- would hard barbed anotherms into the ranks of the the lonions for national restoration, and for their London la dex. goodwill to the Greeks in general. Christian Europe appreciating the services which Greece has rendered to hamanity, will doubtless wish to lend its assistance to the Grecian nation for its complete THE PERSIDENT AND THE CHAR; OR, ARRAGAN AND restoration, in the interests of civilisation and for accomplishment of the decrees of the Most High.

In receiving address, the Lord High Commissioner replied to the Assembly as follows :-

"Mr. President and Gentlemen, -" I will hasten to communicate to the Secretary of State of Her Majesty, to the Sovereign protectrice, the desire which the Ionian people expresses in your address to see the cessation of the protectorate exercised over this state by Her Majesty, my august The Polish Question - The French, English, and Sovereign, in order that the lonian Islands may form | We air in the same fix, I calculate. sors. I will communicate without delay to the Lieof the country, you will proceed to a promit resolu-

> To Downs, and thanks for the union obtained, acclamations to His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, Great Britain and the protecting Powers of Greece, sumptuous illuminations - nothing has been omitted : during these last days to render as brilliant as pos-

The Daily News shows that difficulties have arisen The Temps of this evening reproduces a ward organisation or inward zeal, are fit to wrestle is to be formed at Moscow, as several of the outlying respecting the version of the remove that the Emperor had invited the Queen, on equal terms with the united energies and well-provinces are connected with that city by railway. who, before consenting to the cession, demanded the demolition of the fortifications.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF FATHER ROOMEY .- Rev. Father Roomey, of the Cathedral, died at the residence of the bishep in Albany, on Friday, the 30th ult. He was seventy years of age. Father Rooney, has been attached to the Cathedral ever since its opening, acting, we believe, as Secretary to the Bishop. He was a kindbearted, amiable, and intelligent gentleman; and for one so well advanced in years, was remarkably active both in mind and body. He possessed the warm love of the Cathedral parishioners, and the respect and esteem of all who knew him. - Troy Duily Press.

There is such a scarcity of preachers in West Virginia that the Legislature of the State has been called on to provide somebody to perform the marriage ties.

Twenty-two divorces were decreed by the Supreme ; Court of Rhode Island on the loth inst. Twelve | Nor from my clutch shall force the victim read wives were divorced from their busbands, and ten ; t'other way.

Tunix, Oct. 37 .- The review of the Italian naval Chamber the Government received only the support last touch of injustice that caused the Polish insur. He said the old lady's morals were bad!

THE SPIRIT OF RUFFIANISM IN KANSAS. - Jennison, the Kausas murderer and horse-thief, has recently been commissioned by President Lincoln to raise a regiment of Kansas cavalry. What he proposes to do with them may be judged by the following extract from a speech he made in Paolo a short time since :- Do you suppose I will march into Missouri and ask them to take the oath? No, not by a d-d sight! If they have protection papers I will hasn them for real Union men need no written proof of their loyalty. In my next proclamation Ito every physically able bodied man in the State of Missouri, 'You must fight for your homes or be put to death.' And the head of your column will make the road so clear that no copperhead shall see the all the more important points of the coast of the tail end of the command. I put the negro on top Crimen, in preparation for a war with the Western and the traitor underneath. Everything disloyal, from a shanghai chicken up to a Durham cow, must Sea of Azoff, the navigation of which is so difficult be cleaned out. Adopt this policy, and there will be owing to its numerous saddbanks and the quantity no more copperheads in Kansas. The Fifteenth will of ballast discharged into it by merchant vessels be filled three weeks from to-day. Its whole duty during the last 15 years, will shortly be completely will be to kill rebels. [A voice—Have you got the horses?] Jennison-I never had any trouble in the At Kertch, Berdianski, and Taganrog, the Tartars old Seventh in getting the horses I wanted. All the are employed for that purpose. The Government trouble I ever had was in preventing the boys (and has taken advantage of the passage of several thous- particularly old Pardee over there) from leading off ands of these Mussulmans, who last spring obtained six or seven. But my men must not take anything permission to settle in Turkey, to detain them as that will not further the interests of their own regiment. Every man must of course be his own judge. This regiment will march with the revolver in one hand and the torch in the other. It will be erganthey must hold themselves in readiness to march ized on a military and patriotic and not political against the enemy. I conclude with stating that basis. We carry the flag kill with the sabre, and the population in the south of Russia live in a state hang with the gallows. We do not believe that more atrocious sentiments were ever expressed in the heat and madness of the French revolution; but the country may judge what we have to expect when radicalism begins to bear fruit all over the North an it has done in Kassas and Missouri.

Buffalo, Nov. 12- The following was received today : Washington, 11th, midnight - To the Marc; of Buffalo: The British Minister, Lord Lyon, has to-night officially notified the Government that, from elegraphic information received from the Governor General of Canada, there is reason to believe a plot is on foot by persons who have found an asylum in Canada to invade the United States, and destroy the city of Buffulo; that they propose to take possession of some steamboats on Lake Erie; to surprise John son's Island, and set free the prisoners of war con fined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo. Take Government will employ all means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada; but as other towns and cities on the lake shores are expected to the same dangers, it is deemed proper to commu nicate this information to you, in order that any procautions which the circumstances of the case permit may be taken. The Governor-General suggests that steamboats or other vessels giving cause for suspicion by the number or character of the persons on board shall be arrested. You will please acknow ledge receipt of this telegram and communicate to this Department any information you may now or bereafter have on this subject. (Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of Wa.

Detroit, Nov. 12 .- There is little doubt that a plot has been formed by rebel refugees in Canada to make a bostile demonstration on the Lower Lakes. Not enough has been made public to make their designs fully apparent; but whatever they may be, it is safe to say that our authorities are on the abet, and the conspirators will meet with a warm recep-

In his Thanksgiving Proclamation, Mr. Lincoln says 'The laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of war. The Dubuque Herald tells us how this obedience and harmony are enforced. It says, White men are forced from families entirely delen-His Mejesty the King of the Hellenes, George I, and dent on them for support; they are driven in castan and guarded by Federal soldiers at the point of the bayonet to and from the termini of rathroads; they referred to in the speech of your Excellency, and are flogged upon the back until they begin which will be taken by the European Powers, will mercy and gasp and faint under the still is they fully answer the just and ardent hopes which have applied lash : they are placed in the foremost of the been conceived by the Ionian people since their re- battle and treated with every indignity and every cent Convention concerning Greece and the Seren cruelty; and jet the scene excites no 'special won-Islands.

Greeky are White men, not negroes. Were the blacks so inhumanly treated, the pen of a Store "In the midst of the unspeakable joy which fills would be bidden write; the silver-voiced Policy gard to the other protecting. Powers of Greece, for white man who is stogged, the waite man was in their concurrence in the realisation of the wishes of made a living partier to the bullets of the enemy -• •

A VANKEE ECLOGUE. ALEXANDER.

⁴ Formosom partor Liacola ardebat Assim? President Abe Czar Alexander loved "Mankind's Delight;" nor were his hopes reprinted Both sovereign potentates, both Despots too. Each with a great rebellion to subdu-Alike prepared to sing and to reply The precious pair thus bragged alternately.

Abe. Imperial son of Nicholas the Great You with your Poles, with Southern cebels i. Who spurn my rule and my revenge dety.

There. Vengeance is mine, old man : see where it

You gibbets, where the struggling patriot bange Whilst my brave myrmidons enjoy his pange. die. I'll show you a considerable some Of devastated hearth and savaged home:

Nor less about the gailows could I say. Were hanging not a game both sides would jay. Alex. Wrath on revolted Poland's sons I woulk And caughters too; beneath my know they stock, See how from blazing balls the mailed firs.

And faithful Cossacks grasp the screaming price. Abe. In Tennessee, I guess, we've instehed them

And may compare with Warsaw New Orients The Vistula may bear a purplish bue; As deep a stain has darkened the Yazon

Alex. When my glad eye the telegram en, 39 Of women whipped, and soldiers shooting has a praise De Berg to supplication deal, And glorify severe Mouravied. los. I, when with their deserts Secosu gals med.

(We, too, know how the saucy sex to treat). Rejoice in Butler, shame who made them bee. Extol the gallant Turchin and M'Neill. eller. Let marcy grace a feebler monarch's de ""

Zamoyski's house my cannon battered down. Captives, unbanged, I spare that they may dwal Tormented in Siberia's earthly hell, Abe. I've no Siberia of my own as vet.

But send gainsayers to Fort Lufayette, And what I reckon you'll approve of Sire. Bade Gilmore upon Charleston hurl Greek Fire-

Alex. On might, with legions armed, I take of stand, All Europe's outery shall not stay my hand.

Whilst I've one rouble or one life to spend.

Abe. Bound to this child in bloody sympather, A DUTIFUL Son. - A youth of sixty years has been Come to my arms, and let us be alies arrested in Rhode Island for whipping his mother. We'll squelch Jon Bull, and scuttle Britain's islo-But let us go and liquor up meanwhile.

"LOYALTY."-An Irishman was bold enough to cheer for Tritle in Keokuk a few days ago Of course such things could not be allowed in that loyal" city, so he was surrounded by a crowd of loyal! men, marched off to the hospital, and given in charge of the soldiers. Such is abolition "loy-

TO THE DESILITATED AND THE DECREPIO. - For general debility and exhaustion of the powers of natore, whether occasioned by sickdess, fast living, constitutional decay, old age, or any other physical or mental cause, the one thing needful and indis-pensable is HOSTETTERS CELEBRATED STO-MACH BITTERS. When the fire of life seems to be absolutely dying out in the system, and the mind, sympathizing with the body, is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty restorative seems, as it were, the lift the sufferer out of the Slough of Despond, and recruit and re-invigorate both the frame and the intellect. An old farmer, in the Valley of the Monongahela, writes thus to Dr. Hostetter: 'I can compare the operation of your Bitters upon me to nothing but the effect of a rain after a dry spell in the fall of the year. The rain falling on the meadows starts the second crop of grass, and your wholesome medicine seems to have started a second crop of life and spirits in me.' And this is truly the effect of this grateful and powerful prepaparation. Ladies of weak constitution, or whose strength has been impaired by sickness or age, find it a most efficacious and delightful tonic, and it is administered with success in marasmus or wasting of the flesh, to young children. In fact, it is a much sufer and surer cordial for the nursery than say thing advertised specially for that purpose.

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

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER-It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to one's countrywomen. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (for wenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America,) to the notice of the ladies of this country. Nor are the ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embroidered mouchoir an exhibarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, and none other.

Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamp

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

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

> St. Costant, Dist. of Land Co. Mon 25th, 1544.

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

Dear Sirs .- When I began using BRISTOL'S SARS. IP. HERE E. T. Had

been for also roughly safering with rhoungtism, and had completely lost the use of my legs, being unable to walk during four months out of the nine. The first bottle of tiersral's Samaranina gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from pain, and able to well as well as I ever could. You will conder a favor on many by making these facts public, which I shall glad to confirm.

> Very respectfully, yours, THOMAS QUELLIAN.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, for the Parish of St. Sophie, County of Terrebonne, THREE TEACHERS, for Elemen-tary Schools. Apply to J. G. J. Mireau, Secretary-

Female Teachers will do. One of the above will be required to Teach both French and English.

Oct. 21.

3t. Oct. 21.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling,

AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to Bagland. The large Capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the assured.

No charge for Policies or Transfers.

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The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:—

Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engagements to Policy-holders.

Favorable Rates of Premium.

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

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

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

to two-thirds of its net amount.

Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per

cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the preminm. Next division of profits in 1865.

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

H. L. ROUTH, Agent. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD LUMBER MERCHANTS.

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

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

- ALSO, -

11-in PLANK-1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-in and 4-in BOARDS - various qualities. SCANTLING, (all sizes), clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -nil of which will be disposed of at moderate prices.

- AND,-

45,000 FEET OF CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street.



July 21, 1863.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an en-feebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein athat fluid becomes in AVERS competent to sustain respected vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and leaves the system to

decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from untesliby food, impure air, filth and filthy thalirs, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and tourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniqui-ties of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver com-plaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you can-not have health; with that "life of the fiesh" bealthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is compounded from the most effectual anti-dotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does comhine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tu-berculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia. Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknessos, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in ATER'S AMERICAN Almanac, which is furnished to the druggists for granuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Serofala depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is com-posed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sareoparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the feat corruptions that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar victues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which , lank within the system or burst out on any

part of it.
We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised natch and did nothing; but they will neither be decrived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the care of the afflicting diseases it is in-tended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and ifar more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

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

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aven & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Lymans, Mare & Co., Montreal.

NOTICE.

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

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

J. H. DUGGAN,

Asst. Rec. Secretary. Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting Orders for

MIGEE'S HISTORY OF TRELAND.

Parties wishing to procure the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving FOR SALE at Mesers. D. & J. SADLIER'S, and at their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montreal.
WM. PALMER,

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

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

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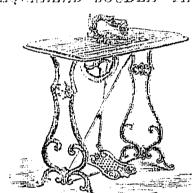
CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.

A CARD.

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

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Prices ranging upwards from

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BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and werranted, and kept in repair one

A. FULLER, General Agent for Canada.

Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1263

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA:

IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood And the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Serotale or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious emptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

White Swellings and Neuralgie Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languer, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilions Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of calomel.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable me-

dicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Sole Manufacturers, LANMAN & KEMP,

Nos. 69, 71, and 73, Water Street, New York, U.S. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for Sale by all Druggists.

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

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> Cabill's Lecture on Transabstantiation. BY ARCHDEACON O'KEEFFE,

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THIS OFFICE. Price 71d. August 26, 1863.

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THOMAS M'KENNA,

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER, Is now prepared to execute Orders for his Now and

Economical System of Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings

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

Nos. 36 and 35 St. Henry Street. "GOLD'S," or any other system fitted up, if re-

PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good THOMAS M'KENNA, 30 Aid 38 Henry Street.

May 1, 1802.

workinen.

TEACHER WANTED.

A SCHOOLMASTER, acquainted with both French and English, and holding a Second Class Certificate, | at least, is Wanted at Goderich, C.W. For particulars, apply, post-pand, to the Reverend Father Schneider, Goderick.

October 25, 1863. TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for the Municipality of St. Sylvester-South, (District of Quebec,) a SCHOOL MISTRESS, with Diploma, for an Elementary School in the English language.

Saiary, Twenty-one pounds. Apply to

PATRICK SCALAN, St. Sylvester, 1st Oct , 1870.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, well qualified to fill the position | Dublished, and the price is less than one-half, year without charge. First-class city references given if required. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Montreal. withes to obtain a Situation in a respectable family.

Address - Miss Cora Morton, Lyndhurst, County Leeds, C. W. Oct. 21, 1863.

AN EVENING SCHOOL

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

Terms very low-payable in advance. T. MATHEWS, Teacher. Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1860.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

No 2 ST. CONSTANT STREET.

tion, on extremely moderate Charges.

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

Author of "The Confederate Chieftains," "New Superior facilities are afforded for the learning of Lights," "Bessy Conway," "Elinor Preston," "Willy Burke," &c., &c. the French and English languages, as nearly all the pupils speak both.

Establishment, are requested to make early applica-For Terms and other particulars, apply at the i

W. DORAN, Principal.

August 10.

School

CURED!

Read the following letter received by Mr. H. R. GRAY, Druggist, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal :-

> 118 DOMINIQUE STREET, MONTHEAL, July 18, 1560.

MR. HENRY R. GRAY: Sir,-I have suffered se-

verely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of Bristol's SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experienced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my

> I am yours, respectfully, MRS. P. LAFRANCE

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

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

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

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Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

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

have succeeded. The Features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows:

L. It contains the principal public and private Is-votions used by Catholica, in very large type. H. The Short Prayers at Mass are illustrated with thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved ex-

Prayer Jaok.
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18me, of hearly 160 spages. Sheep, Coun, plain, Embossed, gilt, inst., full gilt, 1 50 " clasp, English morocco, Morocco extra, Mor. extra, clasp, 3 Mor. extra, bevelled, Mor. extra, bevel-

Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Eilstles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, Vespers and Renediction.

lie, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages: 4. it contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the

that service: III. It contains the Vespers for Sandays and Hely-

IV. The type is three sizes larger than any Missai V. It is purposely printed on thin paper, so that is

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

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Parents desirous of placing their sons in the above 16mo, 4% pages, cloth, \$1; cloth, gilt, \$1 50; with a Portrait of the Arthor.

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Now Ready, A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. Iomo cloth 75c., cloth gilt, St. This, it is believed, will supply a great want-a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who has devoted much time to the

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> Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

Mortres .'an. 22, 1863.

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THE for some of an enacte weather having given rice to an a see Coll GHS and GOLDS, we would reand the county sees afficient to imacediately purchase a see Medificion COUCH EGENGRS, and there is nothing more congressed than a regioned GOLS. How when do us see and hear of fine heatof the control of the series, who gave recommendate the control of the series, who gave recommendate recommen mater than the figure days.

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1100 DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROOMRIES. GLASS TARR, CROCKERY,

Se, Se, 46, ker Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will the advanced on all goods tent in for prompt sale. Returns will be revie immediately after each sale and proceeds her fed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city - five per count commissale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware,

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

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U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

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Oct. 9, 1863

Feb. 26, 1863.

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C- SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE:



HOSTETTER'S **CELEBRATED**

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

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

> HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BUTTERS.

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

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

Yours, respectfully,

W. B. LEE,

Pastor of Groom Avenue Presby berian

Church. HOSTETTER'S GELEBRATED

Stomuch Bitters.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1863.

Messra. Hostter & Smith: Gentlemen-It gives the pleasure to add my testi-

of a Southern river, and of close application to lite- ver Passengers without any extra charge. rary work, had so theroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my bealth, that I had become a martyr to dyspopsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I pronured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one but-tle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulent we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all narrous, bilious and drapeptic cases, from lever down to toothache.

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

> ESSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

It what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or

nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done

New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 34, 1863. 5

Messes, Hostatter & Smith: Flear Sits-Will you do me the favor to forward by express one baif-dozen Hostottee's Stomach Bitters,

with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases baving their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your litters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should be be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all disesses a soldier is subject to. I have been ufflicted with chronic indigestion and no medicine has afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL RYERS, Hospt. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell, R. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Bon, and E. R. Gray.

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N.B. - K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED TIN WARES, and ma-terials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade; and with a more spacious PREMISES, they bope to be able to meet the demands of all who may beetow their patronage on them.

Jobbing minetually attended to.

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

August 27.

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

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R CHANTELOUP, 121 Craig Street, Montreal. N.B - Gilding and Silvering done in a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and made equal to new. July 21, 1863.

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

1812:

THE WAR AND ITS MORAL, A CANADIAN CHRONICLE.

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

ONE VOLUME OCTAVO-PRIOR, \$1. JOHN LOVELL, Professor. Montreal, Sept., 1863.

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S

DAILY

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MONTREAL & QUEBEC,

ASD THE Regular Line of Steamers

RETWEEN Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sorel Berther, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and other Intermediate



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se followe:--STEAMER EUROPA,

Capt. P. R. Cotte,
Will tenve the Quebec Steambout Basin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Pouts of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connecmonial to those of others in savor of your excellent tion by taking their Passage on board the Steemer preparation. Several years of residence on the banks KUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to con-

> STRAMER COLUMBIA. Capt. J. B. LABELLE,

Will teave for Queboc every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and retarning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

STRANCE NAPOLEON, Capt. Jos. Duvat,

flatizena.

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., scopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Histore du Loup (en hant,) Yamachiche and Post St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA Capt. Ons. DAVELUY,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf or Borel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, Lanorale, and Berthier; returning, leaves Soral every Monday and Thursday at Solctock.

HTEAMER CHAMBLY,

Capt. Pas. Lamouneux, Will leave the Jacques Curtier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 O'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracomp, going, and routing, at vercoures, double comp, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Beheil, St. Hillion, and St. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Emassy at 5 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M.

STRAMER TERREBONNE,

Capt. L. H. Roy, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assemption every the dacques Uniter Wharf for L'Assemption every Monday, Toesday, and Friday, at 3 of clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'chock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varenness St. Paul Pressite and Saturday St. Paul neg, St. Paul l'Etmite, and leaving L'Assomption every Mooday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; Tuesday at 5 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M.

STEAMER LETOILE,

Capt. P. E. Maletor, on Hondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P M.; Esturday at 4 c'clock P M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout de-Pisle, Riviere des Prairies et Lachennie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A M. For further information, apply at the Richellon Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERR General Manager

Richellen Company's Office, ? Montreal, May 7, 1863.

March 27, 1862.

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

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the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and

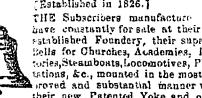
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