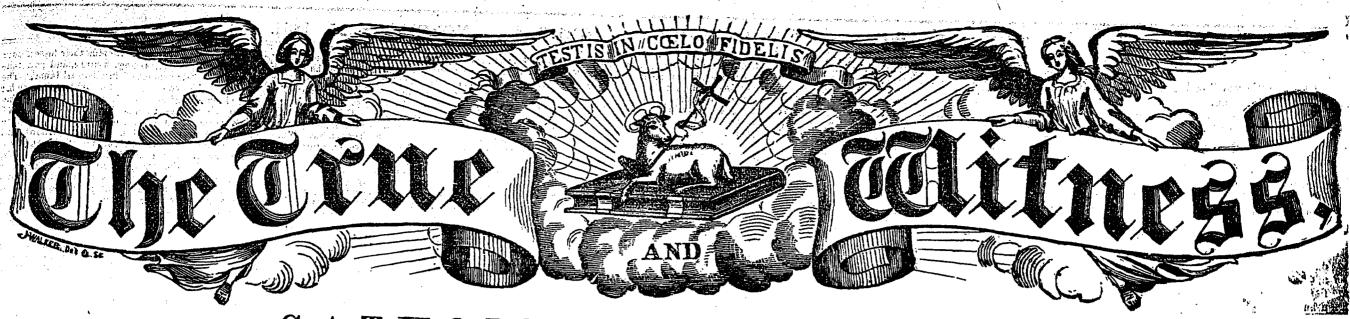
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ATHOLIC RONICLE.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER XIX .--- (Continued.)-- HOW CECILY TYRAELL MET GERALD MOORE; MOREOVER, THE CASE OF LUCY NEVILLE.

It is hard to get used to London. We have travelled a good deal ; we have smoked a pipe an' I nursed you, asthore? among the Germans, and discussed politics with the French; we have luxuriated in an Italian autumn, and looked or felt for our nose at the Labrador; we have loitered about Blarney, darlin' Lady,' an' our Guardian Angel, an' all and jostled our way through New York, Hans the Saints. Oh, have spirit, agra! My young towns, Scotch towns, Swiss towns, Belgic and Fiemish towns; we have poked ourselves into, and profited by, and, after a time, sympathised with and homoganised in-but we have been now a long portion of our life laboring vainly to get used to London ; it is out of the question-London and ourselves must continue strangers.

Everything-the out-of-the-way number of houses, the gigantic, grotesque, and absurd monuments, the eternal rattle of every kind of machine and vehicle-the barrow, 'bus, buggy, brougham, cab, calashe, carriage, car, cart, and all the other 'B.'s' and 'C.'s 'innumerablewith the headlong drive and mad energy of man and beast, running and rushing along the streets in endless line and apparently inextricate confusion. Ah! save us from London !

Worse than the world-like spread and countless numbers of London, however, is the look of the population thereof. They seem all crazed. Every man's soul seems screwed up and his resolution taken to do something quite decisive as to himself and all mankind. His eyes are fixed, and his shoulders stoop to the angle most favorable to locomotion, and he drives, and he looks at you-if you be endeavoring to drag yourself in a contrary direction-as though you were one who might be an enemy of his. His looks-as plain as looks can speak—say to you, 'Take care you don't run in my way.' Alas! for the men of London! And the women! do not speak of them ! nor of the poor little children. Is it Mr. Thackeray says that we have now no childbood, nor the young womanhood so odorous of childhood's sweet memories, and bright with its dear sunshine ? If so, Mr. Thackeray is right ; and what a sum of pure bliss has been sacrificed ! another their little rags is pawned, for their upon the fat lady. What scenes of beauty have been blotted out of bread, an' then they are goin' to be turned out o'

bail they see an' hear what they never heard afore, an' ----, och, where's the use in talkin' ?' 'Well, Mag, you saved me from 'lodging houses,' and from danger.'

'Good right I had, afra gall (fair love.) I earned my first wages from your grandmother, an' I looked at your angel-face in your cradle,

'I wish I had died then, Mag.' 'Oh, Miss Lucy, oh, a lanar, (child) is'nt there 'Our Father who art in Heaven,' an' 'our mistress-your mother. miss,' and poor Mag's voice was not quite clear as she spoke, 'is an angel, an' mamma will ask God to let her hear you, and to watch you.'

Lucy shed a tear, thrned her eyes upon old Mag. with an expression of deep affection.

'Oh, I'll see my Miss Lucy a happy lady yet,' said Mag, gaily, and drying up her tears. Sure, on'y, I know that, she should inever leave my hole of a room.'

'Little I could do for you, Mag,' said the young woman.

'Do for me! Och, glad, an' happy, an' proud I'd be to rise in the dark o' the mornin' and to watch the long night, for the love o' you. Do feel the years in my heart, and my hands would love! grow strong, whin I thought I was workin' fur you; an' good right I have, for my young mistress was an angel, and so were you.' 'Well, Mag, God 1s good.'

'God is good ? To be sure He is, a lanar ; but God keep our little girls from London !--Och, murdher,' she cried in a whisper, and she drew Lucy up close to her ; 'Take care, agra,' she said, as a well-dressed girl passed by.

"What is the matter ?" cried Lucy in alarm. 'Hush, that's one o' 'em.

'One of whom ?'

'Oh, yeh ! of our poor little girls. There now, Miss Lucy, they send 'em over here, and they are very often not fit for service at home, although the service here is a thousand times harder to be done !? Mag spoke indignantly.

' Well, Mag?'

an' money will come for askin'. Ah, I'll go | woman, ardently; 'an' no one that went before her was in sarvice.' 'Oh, indeed,' remarked the strange lady.

'You play ?' again de nanded the fat lady. 'Yes, madam.'

'And speak French ?'

'Yes.'

'Oh, yes, my lady; and may the Lord watch your own, as you watch over the orphan. Ochone, my darlin', are you goin' from me?'

The gentleman smiled, and the lady turned oway a little disgusted.

'We shall take care of her, my good woman,' said the gentleman; ' and Lady Petrail here will | Mary !' make her fortune.'

'The Lord bless your honor, sir,' said poor Mag.

Things so far went on satisfactory, and, after some few additional questions and answers, the gentleman called a cab. The old woman grew more vociferous as the moment of parting approached, and the young one herself began to feel alone and lonely. Her heart beat violently, and the whole world seemed to darken. London looked hideons-it was dirty November-the fections of an angel-and all, or nearly all go to whole city wore the aspect of a monster jail .---How the poor young woman prayed !

Well for those that in hours like that of Lucy can turn into the heart, and stretching forth their for me, ma cushla! (my pulse.) I wouldn't hands, accept the chalice of God as a chalice of

A last embrace ! a last blessing ! Lucy flung her arms around the neck of her old servant, and fervently kissed har. At the same moment she felt poor Mag's purse drop into her bosom.

'No, no, no, a lanar,' she whispered, seeing Lucy going to draw forth the purse ; 'you are Miss Lucy, and my own mistress, and you shan't be askin' money of any one till 'tis due, and your own.'

'Ah, Mag !'

'There, now-that's a sthore now : sure you'll have enough to give every one, and the poor ould servant, Mag, too, with the help o' God ?' And Lucy was obliged to yield. She en-

tered the cab with the lady; the gentleman sat outside. 'The rint is gone,' said Mag, to herself; ' but the landlord is a good man, on'y he's English-

as herself. And so, poor Mag went home to a

'Come, you really must take some refresh- and man your enemy. Look at that bed-look ment.'

'You will excuse me, if you please sir.' "Why, girl, that is absurd,' said Lady Petrail, in a most unladylike way. 'You must eat and drink.

The voice was so coarse, the manner so rude, and the face of the fat lady was so beastly, that Lucy Neville trembled from head to foot. She asked herself who was Lady Petrail?

Poor girl, she was pale, and the seal of deep anguish was on her brow, but her heart was strong, and still she murmured interiorly, ' Hail,

Well for her-well for Lucy Neville she had died before that minute.

Poor people run to town to put their little capital into business which they do not know; artizans to compete with skill and roguery; scholars to dream of eminence, and starve in misery: servants to seek places where crowds are quarrelling for shelter; Irish maidens to look for patronage where their country and religion would more than counterbalance the perperdition.

In the name of God, and by the virtue of your mothers, do not go to the metropolis, young girls of Ireland. You are not fitted for its industry, its iniquity, its prejudices, its calculating libertinism. You will have few of the guards of virtue, and you will be compelled to witness vice, until its ugliness become familiar. Slow it may be, but secure is the approach of cold indifference, bringing the curse of insensibility by the hand. The honest mother's child will there know the richest treasures of her youth only as folly,' and the religion of her father's fireside as scandal.' The life of a reprobate, and the death of the unhoping and hopeless have been the fate of many a girl who thought London was a fine place to get a situation.

Keep away from the large towns; but above all it you have no sure friend before you, keep away from London.

The young girl Lucy was allowed to go to her room with a full heart and a frighted imagination. The room was like the mansion, richly furnished, but too gaudy for true taste .--She looked around, half in wonder, half in ter-Well, they can't get service, and one afther an' at any rate, poor Miss Lucy isn't depending ror, her little bundles and band-box were laid by in a modest corner, and looked as little at home

No. 16.

at this furniture-look at my apparel ! You are in a house of ill-fame?'

Lucy heard no more-she fainted ; but she must have been recovered, for she found herself lying in the stranger's arms, and the stranger's tears fell hot and fast upon her neck.

'Oh can I not leave this? Can I not-can I not. For God Al-----'

'Hush ! by your mother' soul ? Hush, or we are undone. You may as well think of flying from the earth and air."

'But the law.'

' Poor bird-the patrons of this house. But no matter-'

The sentence was broken by the sudden entrance of Lady Petrail. She looked for a moment angrily and suspiciously.

'How, Bellinda !' she said ; ' what's to do here ?'

'Oh, only Miss is crying after her mamma," said Bellinda.

'And you were comforting her, I hope,' said she.

"Yes, she's pious, and I am engaging never to go to church without her-eb, Miss Neville ? she added, touching Lucy under the chin.

Lucy was astounded at the sudden transformation.

'But I believe Lucy belongs to the Pope, Bellinda,' said the fat lady. 'It is surpris-ing how people car be so absurd,' said lady Petrail.

'Oh, our religion cures them of all such nonsense,' answered Bell.

The fat lady laughed immoderately, and appeared reassured.

"We'll give Lucy the first lesson now at dinner,' said her fat ladyship.

Lucy shuddered, and she thought she should have dropped down.

' Yes,' answered Bell., ' the wild Irish don't understand that argument as will as the English, but if you succeed with Miss Neville as well as you have with me, she'll make a great saint-will she not ?'

Here there was another laugh.

A few minutes found the party sitting at table in a fine room, but not in the grand saloon.---There were two additional females, but no gentlemen present. Lady Petrail asked Bellinda for 'grace.' Bellinda promised a great deal of grace at the next ball. Lady Petrail then help-

existence ! and, oh ! what an unpurchasable in-	the lodgin', an' they haves no where to go, and	in St. Giles's, and like a good Christian and a	She thought of bolting the door, but became	ed all-commencing with Lucy.
beritance has been dissipated upon the poor		friend, Mag offered up ' a rosary' for her ' darlin'	alraid of the fat lady; and, to some dreamy idea	But Lucy declared she could not eat.
Good God! we have taught them to run-rush	'Oh, Mag, that young woman.'	Miss Lucy.'	of escape, or the possible necessity st an escape,	Bellinda asked her to try a little wine and
-and struggle for-Money ! and they are mad.	(Some mand of the in id Mice Luon Hun-	Meanwhile the cab drove rapidly-or as ra-	she found the height of the window from the	the other ladies kindly filled her glass-all wish-
The heaven enlightened reason rules no more-	Just an an in that a man 1	pidly as it was possible, through the city. After	ground, and the fact that the window looked into	
only the beastly appetite; and if ever they shall	"And their religion ?"	various turns, various chances of 'locks,' and	a high walled yard, opposing an unsurmountable	But Lucy would not drink.
find themselves unable to get the money, they will pay us back. We, the teachers, by work	'They stay away from Mass for a Sunday or	curses at 'crossings,' and at mishaps, the car-	bstacle. Lucy crept into a small dressing-room of the	Every possible mode of persuasion was
and word; we have robbed the poor of what		riage drew up, before a fine house in a large	chamber, and she knelt down to pray.	used, and raillery, and some anger, and some threats.
money cannot buy, and time may come when	up their prayers, because they see no one prayin'	square. The gentleman descended, and knock-		But Lucy, though deadly p le, was firm.
they will show us they have learned our bad les-	-they begin to think on'y of themselves, and	ed at the door; the lady who had souken little	And how she prayed then! The whole of her young life was in one thought, and God's	
son, at our own cost-if money cau be found	atin', and wearin', because they see no one	remained in the vehicle.	presence all along through it; and all ber little	Dinner went on, and Lucy was the butt of the evening; occasionally she was told she would
only in our coffers, they will have it.	I thinkin' of anything else, and then sney are non-	Lucy looked out for a moment, and saw a	frailties and her supposed transgressions, and her	be glad to eat, perhaps, before long; that many
What a gult gaps between modern society in	gry, may be, an'	servant in livery open the hall. There were,	father's happy look, and her mother's gentle look	of her 'country' got something to eat in London
England and the security of progressive reason !	'God protect us !'	four young ladies in the drawing-room window.	and the 'old house at home,' and its companions	-but remarks like the latter were instantly sus-
But who knows?	'An', darlin'?'	In a short time the young woman found her-	and pleasures, and trials-they were all concen-	pended by a 'no more of that,' peremptorily
There is a quiet street as you turn up for the	Well, Mag?	self in a really magnificent apartment. Gor-	trated in an indivisible instant; and Providence	from Bellinda-she was, called a ' hoity toity,' a
Bank,' at least, if not quiet, it is less noisy than		and rates around much wish sitted and such	was among them, arranging, moulding, direct-	'minx,' a 'fine lady,' and at last lady Petrail
the way down to Cheapside, from which it is an	thrust no one.'	and sofas, covered with rich silks-and superb	ing and assuring, and the girl began to feel cou-	said she should leave the house.
escape; and along it, the day of which we write,	The companions here found themselves near	comfort to the whole solon proclaimed the reign	fidence. Then her mother seemed to stand near	Instantly Lucy started to her feet and made
two females were rather randly passing. The	a fashionable-looking office. Of course we don't care to mention the street. Great quantities of	of gold and golden hours.	her, and her heart beat rapidly, and she thought	for the door.
elder was aged, and might be called very aged,	which all have a share entride on anotacting home	The four round ladies left the room on the	ol Mag's saying, that her mother would 'ask	There was a roar of laughter then; and the
if her active gait did not contradict the wrinkles	the the mindow of large and two large	entrance of Lucy Neville and her companions;	God for leave to come and watch her,' and her	laughter was very much increased when Lucy,
in her face; and the younger was about nine-	LO LAO INNAGIN A TRIME ONO AND AND	one of them smiled at her in a most sinister	tears began to flow, and she said 'Mother !'	yielding to the evident necessity of the case, was
teen, fair, soft, innocent, and genteel-looking	placed dete managing the strength provide the	way, and she heard a roar of laughter a little		led back by the whole four to the chair from
The old lady carried a band-box before her, and	'This is the place,' said Mag, taking out a		her eyes to heaven, while he soul seemed to ex-	which she had escaped.
a light buadle in her right hand; the girl carried	Company in the name of God?	Lucy's heart beat fast and she did not know	pand in the sight of the Eternal, and she cried,	About ten minutes elapsed; Bellinda had
a light bundle also, but was not otherwise bur-	the IT are a second the		'Hail, holy queen !	gone away for a moment, as she said; there was
dened. We should say that the young person		'You would like to see your own room,' ask-		an ominous silence, so that the tick of a small clock on the mantelpiece was sharply audible;
was handsome; indeed, very handsome, and evi-		ed the lady, as annable as possible.	agony, inst besule her, startled and filled her	the servant in livery lowered the gas in the
dently an objec! of care and solicitude to her	having been there before. The companions were	'If you please,' was the answer.	with new terror. She suddenly rose.	chandelier; the fat lady moved away from the
more aged companion.	both introduced to a private apartment on the	'Oh, time enough,' said the gentleman	· · · · · ·	table a little, and one of the young ladies re-
' Mag,' said the young lady, when they ar-	with hand side of the entrance	' Ring for some refreshment for Miss-'	older than herself, stood near, a little behind	maining rang, or turned the ivory bell handle;
rived in a quiet, very quiet street in the neigh-	The second secon	'Neville.'	She was pale-beautiful, and richly attired, and	the servant in livery again entered, looked at the
borhood of Moorfields; ' Mag, do not distress yourself, we have enough of time, this hour to		'For Miss Nay-ville.'	as Lucy, shaking with fear, was about to exclaim	fat lady, and retired.
yourselt, we have enough of time, this hour to	In the course of half an hour, during which	'Oh, I thank you; I do not wish any.'	the stranger placed her finger on her mouth, and	In five minutes afterwards Lucy felt her arms
come.'	Mag gave her protegee a number of sound ad-	'Oh, but you must,' replied the gentleman	pointing to the door, warned Lucy to be on her	held back by—as she saw on looking round,
the elder, 'an' 'is better be sure than sorry, as	vices. and also a number of musticette factif a	'By the bye,' he added, 'your name is a charm-	guard.	sbrieking-the gentleman who had engaged her
	lanv and genteman entered the room. The	ing name-and otherwise it would not suit you,'	Lucy stood petrified.	at the registry office.
Poor Mag. I am a sad weight upon you,' said	lady appeared about fifty, and the gentleman ten	ne said.	'Do not fear me,' the strange girl said; 'but	'Your life or yourself, now !' exclaimed the
Al in the mither night	WARK OIGHT. DULL WEIG WEIL UTGALCH THE HOLD	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	look and listen-listen as if heaven and bell de-	rulian.
TT		she was distressed.	peaded on every word-hush!' She said sud-	Lucy gave shrick upon shrick. 'D-n your Irish throat!' he said. 'The
	I HAMA 191. JUL VINY LLC IGUY DAG DOG I VIO	he hemmed a couple of times.	denly, 'There's a ring ! it is nothing-we have a moment. Listen.'	albesive plaster !' he cried.
'Little 1 can do for my darlia', but the heart is	and pyphraws. a meavy chill, and big hunder	•	'My God-'	"What's here?" cried Bellinda, rushing in
		In a short while the servant in livery appear-	'Hush, girl, hush-by the God that made you	through the folding-doors of the grand saloou,
'I am sorry I ever came here,' said the young	bowed distantly, the gentleman more cordially, and both looked sharply at the old woman and	niebed for lunch Ture observed that this man		and leiting in a full flow of gaslight. What is
girl, everything is so queer and so strange, and	and both tooked sharping at the old nomal and	looked at her, too, in a most sinister way, and	drink in this house.'	this ?'
T feel so ucessy.	ner charge.	that he spoke to the fat lady with unbecoming	'Neither eat nor drink ?'	'D-n you, shut that door.'
'A bad, black town,' said Mag, 'is London,	Lou are mining the Found off	familiarity. She grew more and more anxious	Listen. Everything you will get is drugged	Shriek, shriek, shriek !
an' on'y the devil is known there. Many a heart	'Yes,' answe ed Lucy.	-painfully-painfully so-and though she did	- deep drugged.'	The man in livery came to, say that the 'ad-
it broke, an' many a sowl it murdered. Och,	Vou have been a gouvernante before?' ask-	not know why, she would give the universe to be	'Drugged-drugged! How-why?'	hesive' had been all spoiled.
Miss Lucy, you don't know, thank God, you		in the garret of old Mag.	'Hush, again I say. Drugged, to wither up	Shriek, shriek, shriek !
don't know, but the poor little girls come here	mounted glass.	' Hail, Mary, full of grace!' she cried to her-	the life of your life; to blacken the sun-light,	Get the waistcoat ?' cried the gentleman
from Cork, an' Galway, an' ever so many places ;	the hearth anguaran Mag	self (Mary protect me? she cried in her	and send you into corruption to rot; to make	give me a rolling-pin - anything ! and, b-
an' then they have no one, the poor angashores ! an' they go to a lodgin', an' they think 'places,'	she's a born lady, your ladyship,' said the old	soul.	you curse the day you were born, and make God l	ner, the my finger ,
an they ho to a tookin) an they mine bureest		γ is a second state of the second state $\gamma_{\rm eff}$	entral enter interest in enterest of the	a in , daar naaf af Notet urd te etarefaanse aan 🦷 🖕
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

I say-' 'Waistcoat's gone !' said the servant, returning and looking coolly on. Bellinda washear, and pretended to hold her. While the gentleman's eye was raised to the servant in livery, she slipped a iruit-knife into Lucy's bosom.

Treber feet, and be d-d,' the gentleman cried to the servant.

The servant knelt down to do so ; the gentleman loosed his hold to place a hand on her mouth, and in doing so received a terrible gash

in his check from the hand of Lucy. He became turious. He struck her brutally on the shoulders. He called again for the gag' and the two young ladies had just succeeded in finding one-or a substitute. He dashed it like 1 a butcher into her mouth.

The fair young girl was quite exhausted ; her last struggle ceased. Gagged, tied hand and foot, the cold perspiration stood upon her forehead; her eyes swam, and she felt a suffocating sensation about her heart.

Lucy prayed to the good God that she should die; and she believed he had heard her-the thought was ecstacy.

"She's done !" cried Lady Petrail triumphantly. 'Give me the decanter.' ' I'll go for the opium itself,' said a young

lady. 'Aye, you are right,' answered the gentle-

man. Lucy heard every word distinctly, and she

prayed to God to take her away-oh, how sweet it would be to die !

The opium came; it was poured from the viol into a small vessel convenient for insertion into the mouth, There was a laugh.

Lucy was laid on a sofa ; the gentleman stood behind, one of the young ladies held the victim's head, another stood at her feet ; Bellinda stood at the hearth and laughed as loudly as any.

Lady Petrail approached Lucy with the sleeping draught.

At this moment a struggle was heard on the stairs; the door of the saloon was flung open, the folding-doors gave way to a powerful nopulse, and a young man in travelling costume, tall, severe-looking, resolute, presented himself.

Awful was the consternation and dismay.

The gentleman first recovered himself, and was going to speak, when the stranger quietly walked over to lady Petrail, and took the vessel of opium from her hand.

'How dare you, sir,' cried the gentleman, 'how dare you, sir, come in here ? Willis, my pistols,' he cried to the man in livery.

The stranger took out a revolver, and quietly examined the caps.

' I say, Willis, the police, the police !'

' Peace ! peace !' said the stranger. 'You do not want the police, and you would fly from them were they coming. You should have them, you bad man, only this young lady's fair name is not to be tarnished. Unloose her forthwith.

'And who are you, pray, who come here to command me in my house?' cried Lady Petrail.

"I am not going to make arguments with you. Take your choice, the gaol or the freedom of of this young lady. For her sake, the gaol is celebrating public worship in the only way in which not your portion this hour. I have seized you he could celebrate it. In Middlesex the opposition in the fact, and I can establish the conspiracy which brought you to ------ street this morn-

Convention, where the Clergy, are most imperfectly anxious to turn an honest penny, are hired out on represented, and the laity not at all,' he can hope for no expression of the mind of the National Church. Well, this appeal to the laity has already been, to a considerable extent, snawered. The laity are by no means so timid as the scclesistical bodies. They can make up their minds on religious points, and act upon them. The Middlesex Magistrates have taken doctrine into their own hands, and make no bones whatever of it. It is the simplest thing in the world, at the Sessions House on Clerkenwell Green, to pronounce what is religious truth, and to act accordingly. The Middlesex Magistrates settle the wrangles and controversies of ages by the shortest possible cut ; and, being certain of the truth them-selves, they take care, in the good old-fashioned, sensible; practical, straightforward way, that there shall be no religious error, heresy, or false doctrine taught, or believed, or practised which they can prevent. To be sure this looks a little like persecution, as it used to be culled ... But let us he fair Strong convictions are a matter of conscience; if a man seriously and honestly believes that it is his duty to prevent simple-minded people being led astray by mischievous teaching, he must follow out this conviction in his practice. Men's souls are more precious than their bodies. We take all manner of precaution to protect the people from fever, infection, and diseased meat; and we ought to be at least as considerate for their immortal part as for the body that perishes. If Providence has placed us in that position that it depends upon our action whether a plague, material or spiritual, shall or shall not be propagated among the simple folk, can we hesitate about the path of duty? It is quite true that these were the arguments of Torquemada. The Inquisi-Middless Magistrates. It is curious, however, to find-and Bishop Colenso will do well to lay the fact to heart-that it is among the latty, the intelligent and thoughtful laity, in the very cream and flower of the practical mind and among the chosen men of the first country in the world, that these maxims find, not an avowal in works, but a very practical adoption in action.

The Legislature has recently passed an Act to tholic prisoners. The intention of that Act was quite plain. Its object was to do the prisoners good in the only way in which religious good can be presented to them, by giving them the full benefit of Perfit's non-Christian lectures, it should not be used their own religion. Whether that religion is a good for music meetings. What makes the case more strikone or a bad one the Legislature did not say. Parliament merely recognised the fact that there are Roman Catholic prisoners; and, also accepting the fact that there is such a thing as the Roman Catholic religion, it put the two facts together, and concluded that the Roman Catholic religion should be presented whole and entire to the Roman Catholic prisoners. Unfortunately the Act is permissive. it gives to the county magistrates powers, vague and undefined, of deciding on many points material to the fair and honest working of the law. It leaves it to the good sense or good feeling of the magistratus whether they shall appoint a paid chaplain; and, as it seems, it also leaves it to the same good sense and good feeling whether th y shall appoint a paid chaplain ; and, as it seems, it also leaves it to the same good sense and good feeling whether the chaplain so appointed shall or shall not be allowed to give religious teaching and religious corsolation and the means of spiritual improvement in the only way in which, according to the religion which chaplain and prisopers profess, they can be offered. The consequence is, that in every county of England this Act has called out all the latent bigotry and intolerance of the English character, especially of those very conscientious people who feel it to be their bounden duty to thwart and insult the Roman Catholics and their religion and its professors, to place every obstacle in the way of the Act of Parliament being carried out, and to reduce it to a dead letter. In Lancashire the opposition to the law took the shape of an abortive effort to prevent the chaplain from has gone much further. The Middleser Magistrates congratulate themseives, in the person of Mr. Laurie, that they have not laid out a penny in the purchase

The malefactors saw the game was played of continue worship'-which coming from a body of continue nine out of ten of whom are members and lost, and were too glad to escape upon the of gentlemen nine out of ten of whom are members of the Uhurch of England, in which chalices are not

that largeness of heart, charity in indgment, and liberality in action which he seeks in vain among his Olerical brethren. In the present House of ample has been followed. The minor theatres, Bosnerges and Mr. Costa meet together. This er ample has been followed. The minor theatres, Sundays to preachers of various denominations ; and the Saturday night's stench of sawdust, blue-fire, and orange-peel is succeeded by the Sunday odor of sanctity. There is a common element of sensation-alism in the week-day and Sunday acting. Good taste is revulted by it, and other feelings than of reverence and respect for holy things are rudely assaulted by this profane jumble of screaming farces and converting sermons in the same edifice, which is at once a house of ribaldry and a house of prayer. But the thing is a settled thing ; what Exeter Hall and Sadler's Wells do the Music Halls may do. Among these halls is a large room in Newman street (is it the original home of the Irvingites ?) which is the property of the Lecture Hall Association. In this place-it is called Cambridge Hall-a Dr. Perfitt has for some time delivered Sunday Lectures. Dr. Perfitt ministers, if the word may be used to what he calls a congregation of Theists, and he styles his speculation (in whatever sense we use the word) " The Free Church of the Society of Independent Religious Reformers.' There can be little doubt that Dr. Perfitt and his very odd discourses are very much out of gear with the Christian religion ; and we concede at once that what he teaches may, to use the words of the Middlesex Magistrates, be described by the somewhat inconsistent terms of Infidelity,' 'Atheism,' 'Deism,' and 'Corrupt Principles,' if by those terms is only meant something which is not Christianity. Dr. Perfit must be a very droll religious teacher, for-we quote his quarterly prospectus-in his Sunday discourses he dedicates the morning to subjects which find their common nature in a common termination, and run into rhyme, such as Inspiration, Initiation, Renunciation, and Mediation, while his evening homilies comprise such edifying and popular themes as the Life of Sakya and Tyrian Theology, about which, if Dr. Perfit knows anything, it is much more than we do. At the last Quarter Sessions, the proprietors of this Cambridge Hall applied for a renewal of a music license for the house, which had been used for that purpose on week nights - not for nightly concerts after the fashion of the Oxford, but for concerts and music meetings, like Exeter Hall, St. James's Hall, provide for the spiritual instruction of Roman Ca- and the Hanover Square Rooms. This application was refused by the Middlesex Magistrates, on the avowed ground of the objections entertained to Dr. Perfitt's doctrines. Because the room was used for Perfitt's non-Christian lectures, it should not be used ing is that in former years Dr. Perfitt, when sole lessee of the building, obtained his music license; but the change of proprietorship to the Lecture Hall Association gave the magistrates an opportunity to move in the affair. 'We have always,' SE73 Mr. Pownall, 'thought the matter to be objectionable, and as this is a transfer, we can now have the opportunity of deciding in accordance with our views. Accordingly the licence was refused.

Now we are quite ready to admit that we have not the slightest sympathy with Dr. Perfitt's reformed religion. It seems to be a silly compound of quackery and pretentiousness. But this is not the point. The principle upon which the Middlesex Magistrates decided is, that they are judges of what is and what is not edifying and salutary in the shape of religion. They have said that Dr. Perfitt's theism and his speculations on Tyrian Theology and the life of Zoroaster are to be punished as dangerous to public morrals in the same sense in which harboring improper characters and giving improper entertain-ments are dangerous. If such considerations ou ght to be allowed to influence the Middleser Magistrales, they may very fairly go much fur-ther. If it should so happen that a majority of the Bench were High Churchmen, or Secularists, or Romanists, they might refuse a license to Exeter Hall itself, and not unreasonably on the ground that they entertained conscientious objections to the false doctrines taught and avowed there. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Mr. Pownall, Chairman for the Middlesex Magistrates, and one of the proprietors of Exeter Hall, gives him-self a licence for Exeter Hall, in which Dr. Perfit thinks conscientionaly that ' corrupt principles' and very false doctrines are taught. Where is all this to stop. The Middlesex Magistrates entertain no general objections, as a great many right-minded people do, to giving a music licence to buildings in which religious services are held. They license Exeter Hall, the Britannia Theatre, and Sadlier's Wells. What they do is to reserve to themselves the right to prescribe and dictate what sort of religious services they shall exceptionally license and authenticate, and what sort they shall purish and forbid. What they claim is to be judges of orthodoxy ; what they do is exactly what was done before the Toleration Act was passed. Are we wrong in saying that we have a very active Synod and very zealous guardians of the faith in the intelligent laity ?

communicating the Gospel to other inations. They went out and brought within the pale of the Church those who had never heard before of its Gospel. They went through all the countries of the continent, even in the very southern parts of Italy. Scotland, too, was converted by an Irishman, St. Columbine. All Germany owes its conversion to an Irishman; many While of them watered the soil with their blood. they were doing this abroad they were far from being idle here at home. They became a people of saints. Ohurches were erected on every hill side, and the sacrifice of the altar offered daily there. Convents filled with blessed, women were founded in every part of the country, and monasteries for men also sprung ut. There was one in this county at Lismore, celebrated all over Burope for its learning ; one at Olonard, one at Bangor, and two at Tarbert and Glasnevin, near Dublin. All these were celebrated for the opportunities they afforded to learning. Even this very parish had its great saint and monastery at Mothel, near this church. It was there the great St. Brogan lived ; he was the founder of many monasreries. This district is also celebrated by being the scene of the labors of St. Coan. It is said that there were at certain times as many as 600 monks in those mountains within which you now stand. They were remarkable far the sanctity of their lives and their continual mortifications. Their lives must have brought a benediction on the neighborhood, and the prayers of St. Brogan and St. Coan must have been most efficacious in preserving the beautiful district in which this church stands from the contagion of heresy. You, my dearly beloved brethern, have been exposed to many temptations, and yet you have preserved the faith of your forefathers, the true and sincere faith of our own holy Catholic Church. Religion remained comparatively undisturbed for four or five bundred years till the invasion of the Danes, who destroyed everything sacred and valuable. They kept possession of your principal city, Waterford, and also of Limerick and Dublin. When the tide of oppression rolled back, and they met their final de-feat at Clontarf, the country had a slight respite from persecution. For a time the Church was permitted to enjoy peace till the Anglo Saxon invesion, by which the country was kept for many years in a state of the most direful calamity. Then followed the so-called reformers' movement, supported by all the power of England. It is impossible to say how many were, during this period, put to the sword, died in prison, lost their properties, and underwent other sufferings which cannot be described. Many were the unheard of calamities that tell to their lot. Everything that could be done was done to exterminate the faith, the seed of which was sown by St. Patrick, and irrigated by St. Brogan, in this very parish. Catholics suffered more in this than any known county. A Catholic parent was forbilden by law to give an education to his child at home or send him to a foreign country to have it done. Though we have lost many things, yet we have reason to con-gratulate ourselves that we have not lost that which is imperishable, the most valuable of all possessions, the only true faith. Everything we have lost except that which was truly valuable. CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION. - Nearly thirty-five

years have passed away since a Brilish King, who hated Irish Catholics, affixed his signature to the Act of Oatholic Emancipation. Not quite three months have passed over since the foundation stone of a monument to O'Connell, the Emancipator, was laid with great pomp and ceremony in this city. The address presented on the latter occasion to the Lord Mayor purported to express the sentiments of an 'enfranchised people'-those were the words as well as we recollect-and an 'emancipated nation.' Happy people! Blessed nation !-

Fortunati nimium.

Sua si bona noriut. A decision given in the Rolls Court on Thursday last in reference to certain bequests given by the will of the testator, Michael John Simms, presents a striking commentary on the efficacy and justice of the so much vaunted Act of 1829.

The first of the bequests was a gift of £500 to certain trustees, to be applied by them towards reducing the head-rent of a chapel belonging to the order of Dominican Friars, at Pope's Quay, in the city of Cork. This bequest Master Brooke held to be void, on the ground that any donation for the benefit of any religious order or society of the Church of Rome bound by monastic vows, was illegal, and contrary to the provisions, as well as the policy of the Eman- hat the gentlemen who conduct it are really enthucipation Act, which, though allowing persons who sinstic in its cause ; they are a different order of men were then members of religious orders to reside in from the mere hireling who performs his allotted reland, on complying with its provisions, neverthe task and is content if he avoid apparent failure. It

they were taught to handle it made their lesson com bine correct spelling, reading, writing, and punctua. tion with a fair amount of intellectual labor. The aptitude of the younger boys for arithmetic was far beyond anythingI ever saw in England, and in the higher classes algebra and Enclid, to the end (I think) of the 11th book, are taught. The boys were in my presence examined in some propositions, and from the readiness and clearness of their answers, and the accuracy with which they made their proofs. I am persuaded that the instruction in these branche of learning is as perfect as it is in English composition. The most remarkable feature in the whole establishment is, however, the drawing school, All the boys who evidence any aptitude for drawing or mechanics, or whose future occupation in life makes it desirable that they should be good draughtsmen, or even artists, are sent into this school. Round the walls are copies made by the pupils from watercolor drawings by various artists, and many of these copies possess great merit; there are also plans of machinery, most of which were made by the papils from the machinery itself, and are not copies; and there are also architectural designs which the boys have copied, and then sketched in figures and trees. so as to convert the bare architectural elevation into a finished drawing, such as those that are sent in when a prize is competed for-a class of drawing, by the way, which is much wanted, and commands a high price. The boys in this school were instructed in the different orders of architecture, and from the designs placed before them, and the remarkable ability and thorough knowledge of the subject which their preceptor evinced, I should hope the scholars from this institution will hereafter be very far superior to the architects who have hitherto barbarised the churches and chapels of Ireland. What struck me most in the entire system was that the boys were thoroughly treated like reasonable beings ; they were made to understand the reason for what they were taught, as well as the fact itself, and they had communicated to them a portion of that contagious enthusiasm by which their masters were evidently inspired. Scarcely say punishments are administered; the only means resorted to is by giving a boy one blow with a leathern strap; and I learned from two of the Brothers that one of them had been 18 months without punishing any of his pupils, and the other had only once done so in the course of the last three years. The boys are treated with kindness and consideration, and pains are taken to ascertain the beat of each individual mind, and inquiries are carefully made as to the probable future position in life of each hoy, in order that the education given may be as useful as possible to him in after life. The success of this system is very remarkable. On an average four boys a week (or nearly 200 per annum, al-lowing for holidays) are sent out to the merchants or tradespeople of Cork and its neighborhood to find places as clerks and shopmen in the counting houses and shops of the city; some of them, however, go to England, and in very many instances have obtained very responsible situations in the offices of surveyors, architects and other professional men. I asked Mr. Duggan, the principal of this institution, what was, in his opinion, the effect of their high-class education where the pupil subsequently tailed to ad-vance himself in life. He replied that he thought such an education would have an evil result if religious instruction formed no part of it, but that the principles of Christianity were so thoroughly ingrained by them into their educational system that from his own observation he was convinced no evil result from such a case as I had suggested. He told me there were three brothers in the school who all possessed remarkable abilities; two of them quickly procured situations, and were well provided for ; the personal appearance of the third was unfortunately against him, and he was unable to procure any situation. For some time this man, whose education had been carried as far as the course of teaching in the institution went, worked as a day laborer in the grounds of the Christian Brothers : he then procured employment as a porter in one of the stores of the city, and during the whole time that he was occupied in these two situations, Mr. Duggan assured me he never knew him to be impatient of his evil fortune, or to complain that his education and abilities were wasted. At length his superior intelligence attracted the notice of his master, and he is now a clerk in the store he entered as porter. I attribute the success of this system of education to the fact

ALTER ADDIES CONTRACTOR

HINAN THE PARTY AND THE AREAS

proposed terms. The Lady Petrail retired .---The gentleman even offered compensation; and during a moment in which they were left alone, Bellinda showed a pistol, loaded, which she held Payne to employ the Prison Ministers' Act must in her band, to protect Lucy in the last extremity. She would have died, she said, aye ten times over, before any hands should have touched Lucy in her lethargy. And when Lucy would have embraced her, she said, 'No, no, I'm a demon. No, your lips shall never touch sons, and prevent improper communications.' Have the lips of a strumpet-never ?' And when asked to fly, she shook her head. 'Never,' she said. 'I have made my bed and I'll lie in it. I that every Roman Catholic Priest is not an imshall live the curse of men and the curse of my- proper person. There is the Priest who seduced self. I don't know why I liked you-I couldn't thirty young women in the Confessional.help it; for my joy is to ruin people like you .--help it; for my joy is to ruin people like you. to a boy, &c. -- who, by the way, was not a I hate the world, every one, and to-morrow I Priest or a Roman Catholic at all. 'There is shall be sorry for your escape. Go away.'

'Oh, I will so pray for you.'

' Ha, ha, pray for me. Save me, and Lucifer may hope. No, I'm damned already. Go awav.'

'Poor girl, you sought a situation in London, and found it !?

As Gerald Moore went across the way, the handsome Lucy leaning on his left arm, and her little luggage in his right hand, he was crossing to a cab, when he accidentally jostled a gentleman who, like himself, had a lady in his keeping. 'I beg your pardon,' said Gerald.

The gentleman turned round.

"Wby, Mr. Moore,' shouted Cecily Tyrrell's uncle.

Gerald Moore,' cried Cecily Tyrrell herseli, to deep crimson.

And so we have seen how Cecily Tyrrell and Gerald Moore met, and we must leave to chapter XX. the 'Awful story she had to tell.'

(To be Continued;)

THE MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES IN SYNOD. (From the Saturday Review.)

After all, there ought to be no complaint of the abevance of what is called synodical action in England. Gentlemen at Church Congresses may complain that the safeguards of the faith are being gra-dually loosened ; Convocation, with hesitating and dubious voice, may timidly condemn Essays and Reviews; Courts of Appeal may feel reluctant to enforce the letter of ecclesiastical statutes against Pownall and Payne. free thought; and even Bishops in these lax days may content themselves, for the most part, with denouncing what is vaguely termed the spirit of the its other functions, the Middlesex Bench has the at work. While doctors and proctors are disputing, distinguishing, and palliating, the bold laity are up and in action.

quite unknown, says as much for the information as it does for the decency of that august body. But it has been left to the ingenious malice of Mr. Serjeant cleverly in the sacred interests of higotry and intolerance, and the dear delight of insulting your neighbor. The Act provides that no prisoner shall be visited against his will, and gives to the visiting magistrates power to 'impose such restrictions as may guard against the introduction of improper perthese provisions, inquires Mr. Serjeant Payne, been carried out ? Improper persons ; there are a great many improper persons. How are we to know There is the Priest who wrote that filthy letter abundant reason wby the visiting justices should look to the moral character of those who come to the prison to give religious instruction.' And then Mr. Serjeant Payne smacks his lips, and of course did not mean to say a single word about the particular Priest who at presents visits at the prison. He confined himself, of course, to the general and notori-ous character of R. Catholic Clergymen as a class; and, having delivered himselt of the sweeping doc-

trine that all Priests are suspicious persons, there was no occasion to slander any one Priest in particular. An then, as the duty imposed on the magistrates of preventing improper communications, was that provision carried out. Did the magistrates take care that the Priest should not teach the duty of exter minating Protestants. Did the magistrates take care that all Roman Catholic - teaching should be given in public. He moved that the visiting magis. trates should be instructed to attend to these points; and the whole Bench unanimously accepted the re-solution: That is, the Middleser magistrates(but they had not the courage to say so) are agreed that the looking into beautiful Lucy's face, and reddening | Oatholic religion is idolatrous, and that it is their duty to discourage it ; and they are resolved, as far as in them lies, not only to oppose the intention of the Legislature, but to make the Prison Ministers' Act either wholely inoperative, or a means of insulting and villifying the Roman Catholics and their Clergy. We hear a good deal about non-natural interpretation and the wickedness of casuistry ; but all the doctors of ambiguity and teachers of amphibology might be defied to invent such a comment upon plain words as that which tells us, with Serjeant Payne, that restrictions against improper persons meant to give the magistrates the right to consider and treat every Priest as an immoral man, and that restrictions against improper communications meant that the visiting justices might prohibit the Mass, auricular confession, and every doctrine inconsistent with the Confession of Faith sanctioned by Messre.

But this is not the only doctrinal decision recently pronounced by the Oouncil of Olerkeawell. Amongst times. But there is a vigorous compensating action power of granting and renewing music licenses. Of late years it has become the fashion to use large distinguishing, and palliating, the bold laity are up and in action. Bishop Colenao grounds his hopes of Halls form a debateable ground on which the two toleration of an appeal to the laity ' to look to their worlds may meet in common. Exeter Hall is the own religious "liberties." In the more thoughtful typical instance. There are held religious meetings antire converts. There were not and musical meetings; the orator and oratorio alter-

IBISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Holiness the Pope has appointed the Reverend Michael Kavanagh, O.S.F., as provincial of the Franciscan Order. The Rev. gentleman is a native of Drogheds, and remarkable for his humility and piety.

CHRISTIANITY IN IRBLAND. - Extract from a Sermon of Archbishop Cullen .- On Sunday, 16th ult., the new Church of Clones, in the diocese of Lismore of which Rev. Father Dooley is Pastor, was solemnly consecrated. The sermon on the occasion was preached by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and from the report of his discourse in the Waterford Mail we take the following :--The first years of Chistianity were years of sorrow.

The Gospel was spread into many countres, and its disciples suffered death and imprisonment in multitudes, because they would not renounce the true faith, until the redemption of man by the Son of God was made visible to Constantine with great glory in the heavens. Moved by that sign, he determined to give liberty to the followers of Jesus Christ. Afterwhen he became a Obristian himself, and had given full liberty to the practice of that religion, he determinea to build magnificent churches and dedicate them the worship of God. The innumerable and magnificent presents which poured into the temple showed the respect in which that sacred building was held. In a similar way many churches were erected in and around Jerusalem, even the places sanctified by the life and death of our Redemer. As the spirit of investigation and knowledge advanced. all these cathedrals were erected which now form the wonder of the world ; all these were erected to the honour of the living God. To mention one, that of St. Peter's at Rome, which is looked upon as one of the greatest prodigies of that sort of architectural skill that the world has ever seen. But without fol-lowing out what has been done in other countries, let us look to what has been the state of our own country and see how religion has alternately suffered and proved triumphant. For centuries she lay in darkness, till St. Patrick, guided by the spirit of God came hither to preach His word. The truth spread rapidly; in a few years be had brought the whole nation to believe. Before his death—be lived a long : age-he had the consolation of seeing religion estab. lished without violence or bloodshed. There were none, or scarcely any martyrs, nor persecutions, at least any of importance, so that Ireland is one of the few countries in which Obristingity has been established without being watered by the blood of martyrs. Religion soon spread in Ireland, its people becoming docile and tractable; in other countries it required a long time to accustom the inhabitants to the yoke of

less contemplated their ultimate suppression, by is clear that every one of the Brothers to whom I making it penal, at any time thereafter, to join such spoke feels the very deepest solicitude for the suc-confraternities. The Master of the Rolls, after an cess of the work he has undertaken, that he regards confraternities. The Master of the Rolls, after an elaborate review of the statute law, and the authorities bearing on the question, affirmed the judgment of Master Brooke, and held that the bequest was void.

Now mark-Michael John Simms left the sum of £500 for the purpose of reducing the head-rent on a certain chapel in Cork. The chapel belonged to the order of Dominicaus, and, therefore, the bequest is void, the intentions of the testator are of no account, because the Dominican is a religious order bound by monastic vows, and all such orders are condemned to perdition by the glorious, pious, and immortal Act and that at present he had application for seven of Catholic Emancipation.

The second bequest, which was the subject also of appeal, related to a sum of £500 left by the same testator to the Rev. Messrs. Russell and White, members of the Order of St. Dominick in Ireland, to be applied by them towards the maintenance and education of two members to be priests of the Order. The Master of the Rolls held this legacy also to be void, as having been given for the purpose of bringing up two persons, to become, at a future time, members of the Order, contrary to the express provisions of the statute. It will be perceived, therefore, that any bequest for the benefit of any religious order in Ireland, or of any member of such order, is, according to the Catholic Emancipation Act, null and void. And further that any bequest for the education or maintenance of any person whatever, with the view that at some future time he may become a member of a religious order, is, according to the provisions of the said blessed and glorious Act, null and void. Ireland is an 'emancipated nation,' and we Irish Catholics are a great and an enfranchised people.—Dublin Irishman.

EDUCATION .- THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS .- The following tribute to the efficiency and zeal of the Uhristian Brothers in the cause of education for the humble classes is from the special correspondent of the Morning Herald. Writing from Cork, Oct. 17, he says : The education given by the Christian Brothers to the children of the poorer classes of Roman Oatholics in Cork is of a higher order, and I was amazed at the perfection to which it is carried and the success it has evidently attained. There are about the formula of promotion, after which he took the 2,200 boys in their establishment, and they seldom newly created doctor by the hand, raised, and conremain there after fifteen. The first class whose state I examined consisted of boys from nine to thirteen years old. A biography of some Irish patriot | the Biole, and then placed the gold ring on the had been read to them by one of the Brothers, and fourth fuger of the Doctor. Next, the Rector placed they were told to embody it in the form of a letter, on the Doctor's head the cap, and having then been with such observations and additions as they chose given the Pax, the newly created Doctor was conto insert. I read about a dozen of these essays, selecting the pupils for myself, without the interfer- Cougratulations of his friends, amidst the applause ence of the preceptors, and taking care to examine of the assemblage. The Deans of the Faculties then the productions of boys of various ages and apparent conditions. I do not remember in all the essays tions awarded during the past session, and the sucfinding one false spelling-the errors of grammar | cessful students were called to the dais, where each. were exceedingly rare, there being not more than amidet the warm plaudits of the spectators, received two or three in the whole series-and several of the from the hands of the Rector the prize or distinction. productions evinced considerable power of language awarded to them. and postical turn of thought. It appeared to me The hardsome clipper ship Ganges, 1,050 tons, not only that the boys were being taught English Captain Furnell, of the Red Cross, line, was towed grammatically and well, but that this method of linto Queenstown on Friday morning by the steamer the Gospel. St. Patrick writes that he was himself teaching created in them a greaten interest in their Lord Olyde, from London. She comes here to em-amazed at their willingness to become priests and work than any system of teaching I had ever seen back 400 Irish passengers for New Zealand, to which entire converts. There were multitudes of Irish mis-sionaries, and in this way he became the means of which they were engaged; and the mode in which that colony.

the achievements of his pupils in after life as triumphs of his own, and that he takes a kindly and personal interest in their present and future welfare. This institution is, with the exception of about 50/. per annum, which is granted by the corporation, entirely supported by voluntary contributions of the citizens of Cork, who thoroughly appreciate the advantages of the education it confers, and are only too glad to secure pupils from it to fill places of trust in their establishments. Mr. Duggan told me the demand for boys was always in excess of the supply, boys, but that his superior classes had been so thinned that he had none he could send out.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- On the 27th ult, the academic commencements of the Irish Catholic University for the session 1864-65, was held in the chapel of the temporary University, Stephen's Green, Dublin. the attendance was very large and influential. The Rev. Rector of the University (Monsignor Woodlock) delivered a very eloquent address, setting forth the growth and prospect of the University, and combatting the obstacles thrown in its way by disabilities and prejudices. Mr. Scratton Secretary, then announced that the degree of Doctor in Sacred Theology, was to be conferred upon Rev. James Hughes. C.C., Shanagolden, Limerick. The Dean of the Faculty of Sacred Theology (the Rev. E. O'Reilly, S.J.,) then rose and read to the Rector in Latin, the usual declaration of the fitness of the candidate for the degree. He next banded the declaration to the Secretary, and after the reply of the Rector in Latin, the candidate was conducted by the Dean and Secretary to the Faculty, to the chair in which the Rector set, before whom he knelt. The book of the Gospels was then placed open upon the Rector's knees, and the candidate, still kneeling, recited in a loud voice the profession of fuith, according to the symbol of Pope Pius IV. At the conclusion of the profession of faith he placed his right hand upon the open Book of the Gospel, and subscribed the declaration, which was handed to the Secretary: The Rector then rose from the chair, and, addressing the candidate pronounced in Latin ducted him to his own chair. The newly created doctor being seated, the Rector presented him with ducted by the Dean and Secretary to receive the called over the respective lists of prizes and distinc-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

ORANGEISM -AT BIRKENHEAD. -- Birkenhead has earned for itself a character for rowdyism and religions fanaticism all over, the country. The Irish and Oatholic residents of that borough have had to contend with unscrupulous opponents who were too, evidently countenanced by those in authority. The Gafibaldi riots of two years ago were lately attempt ed to be revived, but thanks to the prudence. of the Catholics, have been prevented. There is a religious. monomaniac residing in the borough named Abraham John Dowling, an Irishman, and unless I am very much mistaken, one of the Pope's Weeds. This man has made himself obnoxious to all peaceable people of the town, and has had himself repeatedly brought before the magistrates for his obstreperous conduct. For the last few Sunday evenings no place would suit this frebrand to hold forth but at the gates of the Convent of the Infant Jesus, situated at Holt Hill, Tranmere, In this establishment there are young women from all parts of Great Britain undergoing their scholastic training, and of course such exciting disturbances, as attended upon the doings of this Dowling, when permitted to continue, act most injuriously to the interests of the establishment. Last Sunday week Dowling as usual sppeared upon the scene accompanied by about twenty or thirty of the Liverpool Orangemen, and emboldened by the presence of these ruffians, he was more than usually vituperative of the lives and character of the good Religious who reside in the convent. He asserted that neither, to use his own Christianable phraseology, man nor devil would prevent his preaching there as long as he liked. The local Catholic newspapers here felt that a crisis was at hand, and that if Dowling's conduct was allowed to go unchallenged the result would eventuate in perhaps the razing of the convent after some of his infuriating tirades. The Northern Press therefore on Saturday last called upon the Catholics of Birken. head to meet Dowling, and whilst they were resolved to preserve the public peace to see that no insult should be offered to those ladies who had given up all the allurements of this life that they might be useful to the community and work out their salvation in retirement. On Sunday evening two thousand men responded to the call and when Dowling and his Orangemen visited the convent they found an unexpected congregation awaiting them. The cowardly ruffians who could offer insults to the unprotected ladies slunk away like whipped spaniels before the determined resolve of outraged men, and were glad to take shelter under the protection of a policoman's baton without daring to carry out their defant threat of the previous Sunday. I make bold to say that Dowling will heroically choose some other and remote spot for his rostrum, from this forth, and that the timely interference of the Catholics on Sunday evening will save Birkenhead from another of these disgraceful scenes for which its annals are so damagingly remarkable. Poor Gavazzi was here last night, delivering a lecture on Gari-baldi, and was accompanied by that prince of spooneys Whalley. Anything so disgusting as the style of lecturing which this unfortunate Signer has made his own, it is impossible to conceive. Poor Whalley has fallen low indeed, when he could quietly sit in the chief place at such a lecture, and swallow all the vile trash which Gavazzi belched forth as he did on the occasion. Poor twins, they are to be pilled .- Drogheda Argus Corr.

Six Orangemen were brought before the magistrates in petty sessions at Dromore having been identified as part of a large mob who marched in procession along the road at Gransba, preceded by fifes and drums playing party tunes. Having come opposite the house of John King, some one of them | burnt with drink, this 'noble scion's' and his body flung a stone at a window and broke it. They then fired several shots, and in going away the six men in custody were identified by King. The magis-trates took his informations, and committed the whole party for trial at the next assizes.

THE FATHER MATHEW STATUE IN CORK. - The statue is worthy the reputation of the great artist. In resemblance to the original, in the character of its pose, in its dignity, and in the grace with which it has been invested, is a masterpiece. It is of bronze, and stands eight feet high, including the plinth. Father Mathew is supposed to be in the .ct of blessing the multitude upon whom he has just conferred the Temperance pledge. One hand gathers up the folds of his large cloak, which it is no violation of literal truth to place upon his shoulders. about to be raised in Benediction. The long surtout as Sir John's ending-but fancying bimself at the The other, slightly extended, seems as if it were and the close-fitting Hessian boots, while well suited for sculpturesque purposes, are, as many of our readers probably remember, mere transcripts of the well-known attire of Father Mathew. A temperance medal upon the breast is equally characteristic and significant. But the triumph of the artistic effort is in the face. Though Mr. Foley, never, we believe, saw Father Mathew, and has therefore been compelled to depend upon such helps as he could get in the way of portraits, he has not only produced a most striking likeness of the mere features, but he has contrived to throw into the lineaments that'expression of sweet and teeming benevolence which made the charm of the countenance the people so loved to look upon. THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION-THE POPE,-We understand that very favorable accounts have arrived from Rome of the reception which this enterprise meets with in that great centre of fine arts. A number of the committee being lately there had a conference with Cardinal Antonelli and the Minister of Commerce, and was afterwards honored with an audience by the Pope, who received them very graciously, and assured him that his government would give the Exhibition its earnest support in every way that circumstances would permit. The Holy Father expressed his own warm sympathy with this national undertaking, and his affectionate hopes that it would be beneficial to Ireland. From the sculptors and painters, and other artists resident in the Imperial City, cordial assurrances of support have been and there is every reason to expect from received them the numerous contributions of great merit and interest. DISCOVERY AT THE BLACK ABBBY, KILKENNY. -One of the long buried and forgotten sepulchral monuments connected with the Dominican Abbey, in this city, was recently discovered. Mr. Tynte. the proprietor, having, through his agents, Mr. Fitzmaurice and Mr. Richard Preston, arranged for giving the Rev. Messrs Connolly and Skelly, O. S. D., possession of a house and garden adjoining the abbey, on the west, towards Blackmill street, and which are situated within the original Abbey precincts, in order to improve the approach to the western entrance under the lesser tower, workmen were engaged in removing the modern boundary wall .-In the progress of this work they found a tomb, right across which the wall had been built; and apparently in its original position, as it lay east and west, and the foot to the former point. It is a coffin shaped slab, ornamented with a cross in bold relief, cross, in two lines, is an inscription in Norman French and incised Lombardic characters as follows:--" David: Mercator: Git: Ioi: Deu: Sa: Alme: Rit: Merci: Amen." That is-'David the Merchant lies here; Gad on his soul have mercy. Amen.' This was, no doubt, an ancient burgess of Kilkenny. The character of the sculptures and inscription show the monument to date about the year 1250. The tomb had been broken across in more than one place; but we are glad to find that the Rev. Mr. Skelly at once undertook its careful pre-Servation and restoration. It is the intention that all the old monuments-of which there have now been several, and some of them very interesting in at his friend and by awkwardly handling it causes their heads in rushing into cotton and still wilder their character, discovered from time to time thus an explosion and a fatal wound, it is an accident. If speculations For the cotton speculators we conburied in various parts of the abbey precinct-shall a selfish booby in his hurry to get into a supper-room fess that we have no pity; and if they were all to be properly, and , effectually arranged near the west- and regardless of propriety, will trample a lady's go the Union it would cause us no sorrow, for their ern entrance, in the new piece of ground which has feet and tear her valuable dress it is an accident. cupidity and gambling have done immense mischief just been obtained from Mr. Tynte

A Londonderry paper says :-- A very complimentary address has been addressed by the Catholics to the Rev. Michael McKenna, of Moville, county Donegal. The object of this address was to congratulate the reverend gentleman on his return from America, where he had been, for a considerable period, engaged in collecting subscriptions in aid of the Oatholic church now in course of erection in the city. Rev. Mr. McKenna was very successful in the object of his mission, and he was every where received with the utmost cordiality, and a practical desire to forward the end in view.

Recent Dublin papers have published the following interesting letter :

Dublin, Oct. 25, 1864. My Dear Smyth-I received by the last Australian mail a letter from our friend C. G. Duffy, informing me that the intelligence of the death of O'Brien had just reached him. It is a letter which, were I at liberty to publish it, would raise the writer still higher than he stands in the esteem and affection of his fellow-countrymen. 'O'Brien,' he says, 'has died, like every honest Irishman who has played a leading part in Ireland since the Union, of wounds that bled inwardly.' Anticipating the movement set on foot by you for a monument, he has authorised me to give his name for £10. He announces his intention to visit Ireland early next summer; and I trust that your enterprise may be so far advanced by that time that we may be in a position to lay the first stone of the monument during his stay.

Yours, &c.

J. B. DILLON. P. J. Smyth, Esq., Hon.-Sec.

Frequent complaints have been addressed to us (Ulster Observer), lately, relative to the misconduct of a rabble who nightly resort to Peter's kill, Belfast, and crowd about the corners of the street .--These disorderly parties keep the neighborhood in a coustant ferment. They are perpetually shouting ' to hell with the Pope,' and indulging in abusive epithets of Catholics and their religion. Passers by are both insulted and annoyed by these characteristic Orange displays, and the few Catholics resident in the locality have much to suffer from them.

The trial of William O'Dell, for the murder of the bailiff, Richard Fox, was resumed on Saturday in the Court house. Mr. Dowse, Q.C. addressed the the jury for the prisoner on the rebutting case, and Mr. Walsh, Q.C., replied generally for the Crown on the entire case. The Chief Baron then proceeded to charge the jury. In the course of his charge, his lordship pointed out to the jury that if they believed the prisoner to have been insane at the moment he fired the shot, so as not to be able to distinguish between right and wrong, he was responsible to the law, even though he was of unsound mind. The jury, after some deliberation, acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity, and the Chief Baron di-rected that he should be kept in strict custody until the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant could be ascertained.

BAD END OF THE HEIR TO AN EABLDOM. - The London Daily Telegraph says :- The heir to the Earldom of Wicklow lately died in Ireland, at 24, Dolphin's Barn Lane, Portobello. Dolphin's Barn Lane is a slum, and No. 24 in that region is of an order better understood than designated, kept by one Mary Lloyd, whose account of the demise of Capt. W. H. Howard is all the epitaph his noble name is likely to receive. Mary Lloyd tells her little tale simply. From New Abbey, Kilcullen, where he had a wife and family, the captain came to her establishment sick to death. His stomach was worn to pieces with debauchery, and so, by the instinct of the life he had led, he came to the old haunt to die. The treatment his disease received was simple also; when he called for whiskey he had it, and when he called for brandy he had that too, and then more whiskey; the inmates of the place had a professional regard for 'Billy,' and showed it in this fashion. After a day or two of such regimen and society his voice got weaker, and his face changed so that the women were for sending to fetch a doctor. Billy objected; and then they bribed him to take a little food with more whiskey. Even with such inducement, his wretched stomach scunnered' at it. as Christopher North describes a similar case ; and more whiskey was administeted, till the aristocrat began to ramble in his speech - not babbling of green fields ; nothing so inocent even tap of a public house, and giving recklessly bibulous orders. By-and bye came the struggle and the rat-tle in the throat; and Mary Lloyd, ' who had never

break to pieces a lady's chain by one of these 'accidents' without his having the politeness even to apologise for it. One of these 'accidents' has just happened on the Irish Midland Railway, by which two lives have been sacrificed and twenty poor Connaught harvest-men have been more or less injured. According to the evidence the down train from Dublin to Galway was behind time when it reached Athlone. There-no unprecedented thing as we can ourselves avouch-there was a long delay, so that when the train left for Balinasioe it was at least a quarter of an hour behind time. For four miles the irregularity was increased by the extreme slowness of the rate of travelling, when all of a sudden the engino-driver put on all possible steam power uatil the pace became alarming. This was done to pull up the time improperly lost previously, and soon the excessive rapidity of motion began to create that oscillation which, especially on a narrow guage, makes travellers nervous and apprehensive of an upset. It was not long until the swaying and bumping of the carriages gave notice to experienced passengers that a crash was inevitable and near at hand. It came with the effect we have stated, and this is called an 'accident.' We are glad to see that the Coroner's Jury have decided otherwise.- Weekly Register.

We are constantly, on this side of the Channel, told of Irish passion and Irish violence; and so long has this been made to ring in our ears that we assume as a fact, that the Irish, one and all, are a choleric race, ready to reize the first man by the throat who crosses their purpose. If they were not the very contrary to this description, Ireland would be the veriest hotbed of strife in the whole world. The simple fact that they submit to be taxed for a religion which in its articles vilifies, and its members and ministers condemns and insults its own, is a proof of endurance on the part of a nation which the whole world cannot show, except in Ire-but he never had, and it was to be hoped never land alone. About five millions of people i. e., more would, receive Prices's orders (hear.) Why, he than the whole population of England in the time of Edward VI. (so computes Macaulay), and about four times the whole population of Scotland when the Presbyterion religion became the established religion of that country, are in Ireland bound by law to give of Rome, why did he wear her rags, and beer her their loyalty to a Sovereign whose sway reaches titles and her names? (loud applause.) He (the them, accompanied by a a mixture which must, while men are men, keep alive discontent and nauseousness. Where in the world but in Ireland does the he believed would be taken by the large body of Precivil power-especialy where that power is the representative power of the people-dare to say to the nation, (for 4,700,000 Catholics, against 1,300,000 must, we maintain, make Ireland a Catholic nation, if a majority of Protestants in England and of Presbyterians in Scotland make the former a Protestant and the latter a Presbyterian nation) you may have the religion your forefathers had, and which all Europe had, and which most of it still has, but you shall have it with our ban upon it. The crops which you raise by the labor of your hands shall contribute to the support of a Church which you believe to be no Church at all, and which only a ninth of the population are benefitted by. We tolerate you as we tolerate Plymouth Brethern, or Mormonites, or Jews, but as it represented at head quarters, has been reduced but we compel you to pray for our toleration of your to a very low ebb, as until the return of Brother Igreligion, by respecting and maintaining the religion of a small minority whose business is to tell you, the Catholics of Ireland, that your own religion is laid in corruptions of the Gospel, and in gross supersti-What would Scotland have done 250 years tions. ago, if the same course had been taken with the followers of John Knex, which has been taken in Ireland with the followers of St. Patrick ? What would England have done had James II. or Charles II., even at periods when Protestantism had but a shaky ascendancy, if either of these Sovereigns had set up by law the Catholic religion against the will of the majority of Englishmen? They would have done what Ireland has not done-they would have scattered to the four winds of heaven, as the English and Scotch, as far as was possible, did every vestige of that religion which was opposed to their own belief. Yet, notwithstanding all this unparalleled endurance under a system of spiritual oppression and temporal wrong, the Irish nation, name and race, because they will not, and because they dare not abjure the religion of their Lord and Saviour, as others have done, are still to be branded as if no law could bind them, no government control them .- Weekly Register. PROJECTED RAILWAY FROM DERRY TO DUNGANNON.

- Our recent article on the railway circumvallation, by which the city of Derry is as effectually cut off from the eastern and southern divisions of county Derry as if the latter were situated beyond the English channel, has proved suggestive, and an advertisement appears in our publication of this day from a firm of Belfast Solicitors, calling a meeting in the Commercial Hotel, Foyle street, to take into consideration, not exactly our project, but a cognate enterprise in another direction. In order to open up the country to the city of Derry, it is necessary to have a railway touching at the principal towns in the country to the east and south of the Dungiven range, including, for example, Garvago, Maghera, Castledawson, Magherafelt, Moneymore, and onwards to Cookstown. The line proposed in the advertisement takes the opposite side of the Dungiven mountains, passing Ballynascreen, and onwards to Dungannon, by Cookstown and Stewartstown, and at Dungannon it will join the Belfast line to Portadown. This project, if cavried out, will open up an additional communication between Derry and Belfast, and also with Cookstown and some of the towns above-mentioned, though it cannot eff.ct the direct opening contemplated in our original article. The matter, Lowever, is sufficiently important to deserve serious consideration, and we have no doubt that our capitalists and local gentry will be prepared to discuss the subject in a spirit of liberal enterprise,-Londonderry Standard.

The Protestant papers announce that the governing body of Balliol College, Oxford, came on the 14th Oct. to the resolution to admit Oatholic students to that College, which is reckoned, we believe, the best in Oxford. It is the same of which Canon Oakeley and Mr. Ward were formerly Fellows. This ment of the custom of entering Catholic youths in tion it can possibly receive. - Weekly Register.

meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society at Li-verpool last week, Canon M'Neile spoke of the monastic system and of Brother Ignatius. He strongly advised that that gentleman should be let alone and not abused, and this is how he does it himself :-There was one individual, whose name he did not wish to mention, who was at this moment presenting grieved at learning that Father Sheeran, not witha sad picture of monomaniasm. He (the canon) hed looked at that individual's eye closely, and if been arrested, treated with gross indignity, thrown ever he saw deep insanity burning in an eye be saw into a filthy guard-room among Federal soldiers He deeply sympathised with that young man in his duys, obliged to listen to the obscenity and blasphemaffliction (hear, hear.) The concentration of the in- ies of the abandoned characters around him. The and if this individual was a monomaniac they pitied away by him (applause) They ought not to be so vulgar and vainly curious as to run after him because he had a shaven crown and an ugly, un-English, unnatural garb (applause.) Let the man, if he was a same man, come attired and robed as others (hear, hear.) He might be a Deason of the church, scemed ashamed of his name aiready. He was rightly the Rev. Mr. Lyne, but, instead of using his blush of shane for disgraced humanity, the number disconal name, he designated himself Brother Igna- of barns, and of wheat and hay stacks burned, of tius. If he was not in sympathy with the Church canon) hoped those present would take the advice he had also given in the city of Manchester, and which testants worthy of the name of this country. Let the man alone-[renewed applause]-let them have nothing to do with him -- don't abuse him, and insignificance would soon smother him. Let them treat him with entire indifference and contempt, and he would soon rid them of his presence' [prolonged applause.]

BROTHER IGNATION .- The proceedings in connectica with Sir J. Waleham's inquiry into the alleged identification of the Rev. E. A. Hillyard with Brother Ignatius and the "English Order of St. Benedict," have caused much discussion in Noriolk. The "English Order of St. Benedict," at any rate so far natius and Brother Brannock, the 'monastery' has contained only three monks, and a child known as the "Infant Samuel." One of the monks quitted the house about six weeks since in consequence of a very extraordinary letter which he addressed to a lad named Hare; another left in consequence of the austere discipline practised proving too much for his failing health, and a third, Brother Murtin, retired about a fortnight ago. It has been stated that Brother Martin was expelled for insubordination by the Prior-in other words, Brother Dunstan, a young man of about 18, who had been left in charge by Brothee Ignatius; but the *ci-dcvant* brother now states that he left of his own accord, being irritated by penances imposed upon him by the prior for taking a book from the library without leave-penances which he regarded as fauciful and monstrous. One of these penances would have taken Brother Martin about 17 hours to carry out, and as it was to be performed during the scanty hours allowed for sleep, it is not a matter of astonishment that his patience broke down. The popular idea of a monk is, once a monk always a monk, but, excepting Brother Ignatius himself, the "English Order of St. Benedict" seems almost always in a course of dispersion and renewal. On the return of Brother Ignatius and Brother Brannock, the 'order' will comprise just five persons-none of them, it is understood, being pen' and kept there two days and nights, among the 30 years of age-besides the 'Infant Samuel' a most degraded of soldiers there imprisoned for varichild of two years, left with the monks by its mo-ther, and solemnly dedicated to the service of God. One of the monks washes and attends to the child, consecrated oils, and other holy things of the Catho-acd all of them are understood to be kind to him; lic religion, which ought not to be thus treated. All but the poor little fellow is said to give way to sad occasional fits of grief and passion .- Post. THE EXODUS FROM LIVERPOOL .- On Tuesday the government emigration officials at Liverpool furnished our correspondent at Liverpool with the emigration returns for the month of October. Those figures show a large falling off in the number of passengers sailing from the Mersey in the month of October, when compared with the returns of the provious months. To the U. States there sailed 12 ships under the act, with 5,751 passengers, 1,576 of whom were English, 2,789 Irish, 241 Scotch, and 883 foreigners; to Canada there were 4 ships, with 448 passengers, of whom 203 were English, 87 Irish, 55 Scotch, and 28 foreigners ; to Victoria there were 2 ships, with 664 passengers, of whom 238 were English, 348 Irish, 41 Scotch, and 20 foreigners. Of ships sailing free from government supervision, 8 were to the United States, with 507 passengers; 1 ship to Victoria, with 36 passengers ; 2 ships to the West Indies, with 14 passengers ; 4 ships to South America, with 85 passengers ; 2 ships to East India, with 11 passengers, 1 steamer to Africa, with 36 pessengers. In the corresponding month of last year there sailed 12,083 passengers.-Express. A Too Joculas Bridsgroom.-A wedding ceremony at Penryn came to an unexpected close on Thursday under peculiar circumstances. A well-to-do young man, named Andrews, recently returned from Australis, had wooed and won a damsel respectably connected, and, having procured a marige licence, the pair, attended, by more than a dozen friends in four or five carrirges, arrived at about eleven o'clock on Thursday morning at the doors of S. Gluvias Church, Penryn. The appearance of the party inmatter of thankfulness that no one sustained any dicated a more than ordinary desire to do honor to the occasion. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. C. D. Saunders, curate, conducted the service, which proceeded in due course until the question was asked of the bridegroom, 'Wilt thou have this wo-man to be thy wedded wife ?' To this, instead of the ordinary affirmative, he replied, ' Well, I don't mind taking her for a month or so on a trial." This speech astounded the congregation and disgusted York, took it on to Bremen, and without landing it the clergyman, who instantly closed his book, went there brought it to Southampton, from whence it into the vestry, and disrobed. The parties followed was sent to London to be shipped for the Peninsula. him, begging him to proceed with the ceremony, but he resolutely refused, and left the building, and conferred with the archdeacon of the diocese, the Rev Chancellor Phillpotts, who is residing at the vicarage. A demand was made for the return of the fee paid for the licence, but this also was declined ; and the party, evidently much chagrined, returned to to the church and re-entered the carriages, giving orders to be driven as quickly as possible to Falmouth. Amid the ironical cheers of the assembled crowds, the parties drove off, and just before twelve o'clock dashed up to the office of the superintendent registrar at Falmouth, and applied to have the marriage ceremony gone through instantly. For this, however, there was not then time, and the doubly disappointed party repaired to the Globe Hotel, where, for the remainder of the day, they endeavored, as best they could, to keep up the appearance of good spirits. - Post.

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The Rev. James Sheeran, of the congregation of the Redemptorists, formerly a priest of St. Alphonans', Church in New Orleans, but, since 1861, a chaplain in the Confederate Army, is now a prisoner in Fort McHeary near Baltimore. We have known is another indication that the question of Univer- Father Sheeran for many years. We knew, him sity Education for Catholicz' is, as the Dublin Re- while he was a layman, in Monroe, Michigan. He view said a year ago, 'settling itself,' and that if is not only a devoted and excellent man, but one in something is not soon done by the authorities it the correctness of whose statements of fact the ut-will pass out of our hands altogether by the establish-most reliance can be placed. Two or three weeks ago we received from him a short note of friendship, Protestant Oolleges - in our opinion the worst solu- based on our old-time acquaintance. It informed us that he was within the Federal lines, at the Haspital CANON M'NELLE AND BROTERER IGNATIUS. - At the at Winchester, Va., where, he told us, he was dili-menting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society at Liand administering the Sacraments, to the sick and wounded of both the Confederate and Federal Armics .-- N. Y. Freemau's Journal.

On the day we are prpearing this number of the Freeman for the press, we have been shocked and standing his having a ' pass' from Gen. Wright, had it in his. God forbid that he should speak with who were confided there for drunkness and bad conaught of levity and unkindness upon this subject .- duct, and that, in this filthy prison, he was kept five tellect upon one thing alone produced monomania; following lettter, written by him to us from that prison, tells in simple language, and with an indignahim, but they would not be such fools as to be led tion natural to one of his hot and gallant Irish blood blood, the occasion and manner of his imprisonment :-

Military Prison, Winchestor, Va: My Dear Mr. McMaster .- The correspondents of the public press have given glowing, if not very accounts of General Sheridan's victorics in the Valley, They have detailed minutely the number of rebels killed or prisoners taken, and of artillery captured. They have heralded to the world, even without a houses plundered, of families impoverished and left without shelter or food-but there is one brave and chivalrous act which I believe no correspondent has yet notified. On the 25th of Sept. as General Sheridan's army was advancing on Harrisonburg, I resolved to enter his lines, and ask for a pass to Win-chester, in order to attend to our wounded here. I was brought by a scout to General Wright, who commanded the advance. The General treated me very kindly, and commanded his Adjutant to give me a pass through the lines. I next met General Sheridan and staff, and introduced myself to the Adjutant, asking him for a pass to Winchester. He replied "General Wright's pass is sufficient."

I called at the hospitals from Harrisonburg to Winchester, and administered the Sacraments to some wounded soldiers. I reached Winchester, September 26th, since which time to October 31st, I have been daily ministering to the spiritual wants of the wounded of Both armies, and doing what I could to aid them in other respects. Being desirous to see General Sheridan on some business, and hearing he was in town, I called at the headquarters of Col. Edwards, commanding post at Winchester, where Gen. Sheridan was staying. To my great surprise, I was not only denied an admittance or audience, but was, by the order of Gen. Sheridan, cast into a dirty prison, the officer who executed his order, say-ing I was a 'd-d old Catholic priest.' From my prison I sent the General the following hastily written letter, and as I have as yet received no answer, I am forced to conclude that he endorsed the conduct of his subordinate officers.

Let it be known, then, to the Catholics of the United States, that Gen. Sheridan has gained another victory, not over the defenceless women and children of the valley, but by throwing a Catholic priest into a dirty prison, to be the companion of drunken and disorderly soldiers, and this, too, when some of his own Catholic soldiers are dying without the sucraments.

JAMES SHEBRAN,

Chaplain 14th La. Regt., C. S. A. Nor has this been all. Father Sheeran, on the 8th instant, was transferred from Winchester to Baltimore, to be incarcerated in Fort Mollenry. There notwithstanding his distinct statement of his being a Catholic Priest, a man of peace, not of war; a man of mercy, not of blood; he was thrust into a 'Slaveous crimes. Father Sheeran remonstrated, in vain, that he was a priest, and that he had with him the consecrated oils, and other holy things of the Catho was in vain. Among the killed at the battle of Jonesboro was a Catholic Priest-Father Bliemel-chaplain of the Tenth Tennessee. He was killed while ministering to a dying soldier. I must say of the Catholic chaplains that I have ever found them in the front succoring the dying and wounded. Even in Atlanta the Catholic ministers have remained, while others have fied, to share the fate of their flocks. I would say to other chaplains," Go and do likewise."-New York Herald. CHARLESTON UNDER SUBLES. — A correspondent of the S. O. Advocate writes : These messengers of death have deen passing thick and fast among the inhabitants of the city, tearing up the streets, cutting gas-pipes, and plunging us into darkness ; thundering against churches and dwellings, and creating generally a great tumult; but how few of the citizens have been harmed in their persons. Yet what hairbreath escapes have been made ! I saw, but a few days since, the interior of a gentleman's residence which a shell had entored. Outting the tester, and passing through the pavilion of his bed, it penetrated the opposite wall and lodged in the adjoining room. Both himself and his wife were in the house at the time, and he remains there still. In another instance a similar missile entered a chamber, and passing between the slabs and bed clothes of a crib in which an infant was lying, left the little creature unhurt, but lost in the convulsions of its bedding. Some months ago while our intrepid firemen were making every exertion to suddue the fast spreading flames in one of the lower wards, the Yankees opened as usual upon the locality. A shell, in its para-bolic descent, entered an engine which a number of firemen were working, and which was surrounded by a large concourse of others. The mute friend of our homes was blown to atoms, the men were dashed to the ground, and, with the exception of a negro who had just taken the place of a white man, and who lost an arm, resulting afterward in his death. and a very slight wound inflicted on one or two others, none were injured. Meeting our worthy Mayor some time subsequently, and in conversation with him in reference to the circumstance, and the general deliverance of our citizens from ghastly wounds and borrid deaths, he threw up his hands and exclaimed : 'It is the work of God! The history of Charleston for months past has most wonderfully illustrated Divine Providence. There never was anything like it'-and this, at that time, was a very general sentiment. It is hoped that it may yet be said to be the case. Passing through the lower wards of the city, you would be particularly struck with two things : First, the sad desolation. The elegant monetons and familiar thoroughfare, once rejoicing in wealth and refinement, and the theatre of buying life-the well known and fondly cherished churches -some of them ancient land-marks-where large assemblies were wont to bow at holy altars, and spacious halls that once blazed with light and rung with festal songs, are all, deserted, somber and cheerless and this is enhanced by the forbidding aspect of that vast district of the city which was laid in ashes three years ago, and which remains in unmolested ruins as the monumeut of Obarleston's long and dreary pause in the grand march of improvement, sussi and and and a set

seen a man die before, could not tell what it meant." But it meant the loathsome end of a bad life; it meant a gentleman by birth and breeding pulied down by his own miserable choice of a career to die upon the couch of a courtesan, leaving the doctors and the coroner's jury to inform us that the carcase lying there was rotten with drink and debauchery. and ready for death without the assistance of unlimited whiskey.

If the crime of murder be a test of poverty and riches, Ireland ought to be the richest and England the poorest countries in the United Kingdom, at least, if not in the world, for we have it on the authority of a parliamentary paper, issued in the last session, that in the last five years 208 persons have been capitally convicted in England and Wales : 72 were executed, and one committed suicide on the morning of his intended execution. In Scotland 11 persons were capitally convicted in the five years, only two were executed. In Ireland 21 persons were capitally convicted, and il of them executed. Thus we have it authoritatively that capital convictions were fewer in Ireland than in either England, Scotland, or Wales, whilst the crime of child murder, of almost daily occurrence in those countries, and punished only by slight imprisonment, is scarcely known in Ireland. The capital convictions were to the population of each country in the following ratio :-

Eugland and Wales, one in..... 96,474

Irish Poor Law Commissioner, declared befere the Taxation Committee of the House of Commons in the last session that 'the people of Ireland are worse fed, worth lodged, worse clothed, and worse paid, than those of any other country in Europe with which he was acquainted,' and explaining the differ-ence between the frish and English laborer, he said -- 'The Lincolnshire laborer gets about 12s a week in winter, and 15s a week in summer, and he is employed fifty-twe weeks of the year; the Irish laborer is unemployed during a considerable peried of the year; the Lincolnshire laborer has animal food every day, and he is well clothed and well housed, and in his old age he receives outdoor relief; the county of Down laborer receives 93 a week, and that for only a portion of the year; he lives in a mud house of one storey; seldom or never has animal food; he is badly clothed, and in his old age he cannot have outdoor relief.' Poverty is a parent of crime, undoubtedly, and in the face of that deplorable state of wretchedness which Mr. Senior pictured, it is beyond contradiction that, in proportion to the population, no country is more free from crime than Ireland .-Waterford News.

Perhap there is no term in the English language that is so much abused as the word 'accident.' By this word society habitually characterises all the re-

GREAT BRITAIN,

In the tremendous destructive storm which visited Edinburgh on Saturday evening, the massive stone cross of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Broughton street, together with the greater part of the ornamental stone work decorating the gable of the sacred edifice fronting the street, were blown off by the violence of the gale. The masonry fell upon the roof of the church and porch, which were damaged to a great extent. The church was partially filled with persons attending the confessionals, and it is injury .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

Some idea of the enormous amount of smoking in the world may be formed from the facts that one of the Brazilian mail packets recently brought to England 6,000,000 cigars, and that the American mail steamer which left Southampton a few days ago landed before her departure 2,000 bales of unmanufactured leaf tobacco. She had brought it from New -Home News.

The Bank Screw is steadily effecting its purpose of squeezing out of the commercial world of London all that is unsound. Every day ushers in the an-nouncement of a fresh batch of failures, and we have reason to know that those which come before the public sye by no means constitute the whole of the houses that have given way. Several large firms have been allowed to arrange secretly upon payment of small dividends rather than run the risk of losing all, but the worst has not come yet. About January the great bubbles will begin to burst. sults of carelessness, stupidity, or recklessness. If About January the great bubbles will begin to burst, a careless servant let a valuable piece of glass or it is lamentable that many families who, a few porcelain drop on the ground and be broken, it is an months ago, were enjoying all the luxuries of affinaccident. If a reckless fellow present a loaded gun ence are now beggars through the infatuation of We have seen a French military Captain tear of and to a great national trade. - Weekly Register. Fawkes.

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The boys in London, England, on the 5th of November, burned Abs Lincoln in effigy instead of Guy an an an an Arag

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NOVEMBER 25, 1864. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-

The True Winess. CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

EXTENS GATING

TREMS TRABLY IN ADVANCE:

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Ve beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless prepaid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

NOTICE

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

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER-1864.

Friday, 25-St. Catherine, V.M. Saturday, 26-Of Imm. Conception. Sunday, 27-First Sunday in Advent. Monday, 28-St. Irenæus.

Tuesday, 29--Vig. of St. Andrew. Wednesday, 30-FAST, St. Andrew. DECEMBER-1864.

Thursday, 1-Of the Feria.

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

Friday, 25-In all the Churches in which the "Forty Hours" have not been cele brated. Sunday, 27-The Cathedral. Tuesday, 29-Academy of Varennes,

DECEMBER-1864.

Thursday, 1-Rigand College.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In the absence of authentic news we have rumors; some of them very important, and which probably have a basis of truth to rest upon. It is rumored for instance that the idea of a European Congress has been revived, and that a general disarmament may be expected as the result. It is also rumoured that France has tendered her good offices as mediator betwixt the Federal and the Confederate Governments, and that to this may be attributed the expectations of peace which now seem to be gaining ground. In Europe the great difficulty will be to reconcile the antagonistic, indéed irreconcilable, pretensions of the King of Sardinia and the Sovereign Pontiff; on this Continent it seems to be almost equally impossible to reconcile the antagonistic pretensions of the two belligerents. Independence is the ulti matum of the one, submission that of the other; we see not as yet how a middle term betwixt them is to be found. No action has as yet been taken in the case of the Florida seized in Bahia barbor by a Federal cruiser. It is said that the Federal authorities will refuse to give her up, because the Brazilian forts fired upon their ship when engaged in cutting out the Florida, and because the Brazilians having thereby committed an act of war cannot seek redress by diplomacy. This is an artful dodge; but it seems to us that the Brazilians might well reply that in firing upon the Wachussett they were guilty of no hostile act towards the American flag, since the attack of the latter on the Florida occurred betwirt sun-down and and day-light during which time men of war do not show their colors; and at an hour when even if the Federal ship had had ber ensign hoisted, it would have been impossible to have made out her nationality simply because it was dark. The Brazilians had therefore the legal right to presume that the vessel on which they fired was a pirate, and not a duly commissioned Federal man-of-war. This would dispose of the plea set up at Washington for refusing reparation to the Brazilian Government for an outrage upon its sovereignty. From General Sherman we have nothing definite. All that we know of his movements amounts to this: that with a large force, amounting it is said to 60,000 men with rations for a month, he is moving either on Charleston or on Augusta, Savannah river. Atlanta is abandoned as a post of no military importance, though as an excuse for the harsh measure of driving out its entire population it was urged that it was a post of paramount military importance. The truth seems to be that Sherman felt himself unable to sustain himself there. Stirring news may however be looked for shortly.

THE "GLOBE" AT ITS OLD TRICKS .nada Protestants and Catholics manage to get on very pleasantly together ; and the writer who should attempt to provoke the one class of our citizens to acts of violence against the other, would be generally condemned by the press, as a common enemy.

, It is far otherwise in Upper Canada. The most influential journal in that section of the Province, and the recognised organ of a Cabinet Minister, lets slip no opportunity of exciting Protestants against Catholics; and hesitates not to publish the most atrocious accusations against the latter, without regard either to truth or probability. As an instance we will cite a communication which appears in the columns of the Globe of the 19th instant.

- commences his string of calumnies, by the as- apply to the organ of Mr. George Brown-colsertion that "there is a great scarcity of men league of M. Cartier though he be-the same for the lumbering season," though "as high as terms of reproach as those which they in anala-\$2 a day has been offered and refused in many instances, and this, although the men [Irish Catholics] are seen walking about the streets without any visible means of support." These Irish Catholics when urged to accept the \$2 a day refuse, on the pretence that they have other and more important work in hand.

The writer asks "what is this important work?" and he goes on to tell us that the said Irish Catholics refuse to engage themselves as lumberers because they are waiting for orders from a General of the Federal army, and from the "Grand Centre of Fenianism," to rise in rebellion against the British Government in Canada; and that so soon as the ice takes, they will so rise, and slaughter the loyalists and Protestants of the Province. He tells us that "a second massacre of Bartholomew may be expected :" and as a clincher he adds the following harrowing particulars :---

"In the Roman Catholic churches the 'pikes' [of which we have heard so much in this city] guns, pistols, and ammunition, are stored in great quantities so as to be ready at the appointed time. These offensive weapons have been distributed through the connivance of Roman Catholic Custom-house officers. wherever these are placed, and they are sent to places where they could not be introduced by the ussistance of the officers."

Finally, we are warned that :---

"The atrocities of the 'White Boys' are about to be re-enacted in Canada, and our hitherto peaceful country is to be devastated by similar horrors to those perpetrated by the midnight assassins in Ireland. Murder and arson will stalk through the land" &c., &c., &c. - Globe, November 19, 1864.

Such statements appearing in a journal so widely circulated and so influential as the Globe, in a journal which is well known to be the organ and mouth-piece of our precious ally, Mr. George Brown, the President of the Council-are calculated to do much mjury; and are in all probability intended to provoke an attack upon the Catholic Churches of Toronto, in which it is positively asserted that arms and ammunition are stored in great quantities in view of a general

The Toronto Globe is playing a dangerous game, well as legally, for the truth of all facts by them, and a very wicked game. Here in Lower Ca- anonymously asserted, especially when those facts and intelligent mind, and we only ask that it be applied to the Globe. We call then upon the latter to give the name of his authority for the serious

charges that he has published against the Catholics of Toronto in general, and against the Catholic Bishop and clergy in particular-seeing that these have allowed their churches to be made arsenals of deadly weapons, collected for the purpose of a general Protestant massacre; and if the Globe will not comply with this reasonable request, we ask of our Protestant contemporaries-of the Montreal Herald and the Montreal Gazette for instance-if we can be The writer, whose name of course is not given held to be unreasonable, or uncharitable, if we gous circumstances would most justly apply to the TRUE WITNESS.

And we would respectfully invoke their cooperation to discountenance the wicked efforts of the Globe to stir up strife betwixt Her Majesty's Catholic and Protestant subjects in Canada. In years gone by we may all of us have said and been better to have left unsaid and undone. Shall we then for ever keep on harping on old grievances, and stirring up one another to strife ? or shall we not rather agree mutually to forget past grievances, and burying the war-hatchet to seek only after those things which make for peace. We know not at what moment the common enemy may be thundering at our gates, and when all loyal subjects of our own dear Queen may be called upon to unite in defence of our laws and our free institutions. God forbid that when that moment comes, if come it should, we should be found so busy with our internal bickerings as to be incapable of hearty and

united resistance to the external foe. No compromise of principle is required. The Catholic and the Protestant may well live together on good terms, and as loyal subjects, though the one is called "ultramontane," and though the other assert his right of " private judgment." But if savage and brutal appeals to the worst passions of a swinish rabble, such as those m which Mr. George Brown's organ delights, be allowed to make their appearance without a hearty condemnation from the more respectable' portion of the Protestant press, we well know what will be the consequences, and on whose heads the responsibility will rest.

THE ST. ALBAN RAIDERS .- The question as to whether the accused in this case should be given up in virtue of the Ashburton Treaty, to the Federal Government, prespective of their status, or pretended status, as officers of the Confederate Government, is much agitated in therefore deal with them with more seriousness | the Canadian press. The question, no doubt, is than they would otherwise deserve to be treated ; one of the greatest importance to us in Canada, neighbors must be affected. The latter of course will insist, and they have the right to insist, that Canada be not used as a place of arms against them, and that our government shall take care that hostile expeditions be not fitted out or organised under the shelter of the British flag .---Our authorities, on the other hand, must, no matter at what cost, assert the national dignity, From the fact that the prisoners have been remanded in order to give them time to communiallowed their places of worship to be converted cate with their own Government, and to procure proofs that in their attack upon St. Alban's the Catholic population ? Would not our Pro- they were acting in the capacity of duly commissioned troops of a duly recognised belligerent the legal valigity of the plea urged by the socalled raiders-if the latter can substantiate the facts upon which that plea is based. It would seem, we say, as if our Courts claimed the right to hear the defence as well as the accusation :-and the quasi assertion of this right has provoked a strong, but we think ill-grounded censure from the Montreal Herald. Our contemporary argues that, as in the case of Muller whose extradition was demanded on the grounds that he had murdered Mr. Briggs, the American Courts alibi set up by the accused in his defence, or to examine witnesses as to its validity-so our Courts have no right to entertain the plea set up by the St. Alban raiders, or to hear evidence as to its validity. The argument seems to us defective, because the two cases are not parallel. In the case of Muller, the question at issue-

correspondents ; , but he is responsible, morally as [until a jury had pronounced on his guilt or innocence-was whether he had committed a certain gravely compromise the interests of the public the criminality of the act itself. In the case of and the reputation of private citizens." This is a Muller, the question at issue was simply a quesrule which must commend itself to every honest tion of fact, and in such a case the American Courts had of course ao jurisdiction, no right to entertain evidence in refutation of the charge. In the case of the St. Alban raiders however, the question at issue is one not of fact, but of

law. There is here no question, as in the case of Muller, as to whether they on a specified day, at a specified place, did commit certain specified acts; for that they did there and then do all that is imputed to them, is not even contested. But the question is-granted that they did commit the acts imputed to them, were they legally justified in so doing ?--were their acts criminal ? This, a question of law, is the question at issue m the case of the St. Albans raiders, and upon this question our Courts have the right and are bound to adjudicate. They are called upon to pronounce whether the acts of duly commissioned officers of a belligerent Power, committed by order of that Power, come within the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty ? But in the case of Muller it was not questioned that the act imputed to him was a criminal act, and did therefore fall within the provisions of that Treaty; and all therefore that the American Courts had the right done to one another, things which it would have to require was prima facie evidence that the prisoner had committed the particular criminal act imputed to him.

> A slave breaks away from his master, and is pursued by the latter. To make good his escape the run-away turns round and kills his pursuer, and then takes refuge in Canada. Would not the British Courts of law, in case of the demand for the extradition of the runaway slave on a charge of murder coming before them, be justified in hearing evidence for the defence as to the status of the accused ? and in entertaining the plea that the act laid to his charge, though murder by the municipal law of the States, was a justifiable homicide, was not criminal, and therefore did not fall within the provisions of the pikes or spear-heads found in his house were Ashburton Treaty? Precisely the same is the plea now brought forward by the St. Alban raiders. They do not contest the facts alleged | Magistrate admitted " there was no law" inagainst them-to wit that they committed certain acts of violence; but they contend that those acts were not criminal acts at all, and that it is only criminal acts which fall within the provisions of the Treaty by which the British and Federal governments have mutually bound themselves. We contend therefore that the legal question as to the legality or the criminality of the acts imputed to the St. Alban raiders, is one upon which our Courts of Law are bound to

hear evidence and to adjudicate accordingly. Garibaldi was doubtless according to all international and all municipal law, a brigand, a marauder, or cut-throat, in that without any authority or commission from any recognized belligerept Power, he committed upon the territory of the King of Naples, and against the subjects of the latter, acts precisely analagous to those committed by the commissioned officers of the Confederate Government (whose capacity as a belligerent we have recognized) against the Federal government and its citizens. Had Garibaldi's expedition failed, and had he taken refuge, say in Malta, or Corfu, how we should like to know would a demand from the Neapolitan government for his extradition as a marauder, thief and murderer have been treated by the British press and the people generally? They would have at once decided-and that irrespective of the existence of any Treaty betwixt Great Britain and Naples such as that which exists betwixt Great Britain and the United States, that Garıbaldi should not be given up, because his acts were not criminal acts in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but political acts not contemplated in any Treaty for the mutual surrender of criminals. Apply the same principle, the same rule to the St. Alban raiders; forget the possible consequences to ourselves of the decision of our Law Coarts-and then indeed we shall be able to repel the taunt of cowardice and inconsistency, of haughtiness towards the weak, and of abject humility towards the strong, which the enemies of Great Britain so often and not altogether without reason, urge against ber.

prisoner, quietly remarked to the Police Magiatrate that he would feel obliged to him, if he specified act ; but there was no question as to (the Police Magistrate) would inform him what the offence was, and the following conversation ensued :---

Police Magistrate-Well, I do not know myself. exactly.

Mr. O'Connor-I suppose it is sought to bring the case within what is usually called Col. Princ's act; but that act certainly does not apply, and I know of no other law that does.

Police Magistrate-I do not think that Act does apply, and I am at a loss to know whether there is apything at common law that applies.

Mr. O'Connor-Well, your Worship, I am at no loss about it. The prisoner had better be discharged.

Police Magistrate-I'll defer judgment until tomorrow, and will take bail for the prisoner's ap. pearance.

Mayor Medcalf (in an under growl to the Police Magistrate)-Try bim for walking at night. Mr. O'Conner-Yes, your Worship, put the city on

trial. Police Magistrate (turning with an impatient scowl at the Mayor)-Nonsense

McGuire gave the required bail, and depart.

On the second day afterwards, the Police Magis. trate gave his decision. He said it was quite clear there was no law to prevent a man's having arms in his house; therefore, he would have to dismiss the case, but he would 'pound the pikes.'

Mr. O'Connor here arose, and asked his Worship if he (Mr. O'C.) rightly understood him to intimate that, ' with or without law,' he would withhold Mc. Guire's property.

Police Magistrate-Yes, with or without law ! You can bring an action of trover, if you wish.

Mr. O'Connor-1 am instructed to say that will be done. Police Magis-rate - Then I wish you luck with the

Jury. Mr. McMichael (a lawyer and preacher of the Gos-

pel, it is said) - Yes, let them try with a jury, and see what they'll make of it .- Toronto Freeman

If the above report, which we copy from the Toronto Freeman, be correct, the Toronto Dogberrys merit the reprobation of every loyal subject of Queen Victoria in Canada. They are playing the game of the disaffected, and the revolutionists, if any such there be in the Province; they are furnishing the best of reasons for the perpetuation of those dangerous, even if not illegal proceedings, of which on the night of the,5th inst., the streets of Toronto were witness. Granted for the sake of argument that this man M'Guire is a Fenian-which is not proved; that the procured with a guilty design-which however does not appear in evidence : yet as the Police fringed, therefore the only legal course open to the Court was to have discharged the accused, and to have resto red to him his property. As it is, our sapient Orange magistrates have made a quasi martyr of him, and enlisted a nortion of public sympathy in his behalf, as for one unjustly treated. This is worse than a crime; it is a blunder, and a blunder which we fear will yet be taken advantage of.

No one can suspect the TRUE WITNESS of sympathising with the Femans, or with any set of men who upon any pretext whatsoever meditate hostile or disloyal designs against the Government under which we in Canada have the happiness of living. Here, thank God, no matter what may be the case elsewhere, the Catholic has no just cause of complaint against the British Government; and we should approve ourselves unworthy of the blessings of civil and religious freedom were we not in word and deed sincerely and zealously loyal to the Government under which those blessings are secured to us.-There is no reason, there can be no possible excuse in this country for disaffection towards the British Government ; and we protest against the theory that Ireland's wrongs are to be righted on Canadian soil. The Irishman who leaves his native land has all the world before him. He is free to select either Canada or the United States as his future home ; but his selection once made, he is bound to conduct himself as a loyal citizen of the country which he deliberately adopts as his own. If, as is very natural, the memory of what his country, his forefathers, and his Church have suffered from British misrule, and Protestant oppression, rankles in his bosom, and forbids him to entertain feelings of loyalty towards the British Government, the U. States are onen to him, and there he may includge his feelings to their utmost extent, and no one can blame him; for, alas! that it should be so-Ireland has suffered many things at the hands of Protestant England-things which it is not easy to forgive or to forget. But, if on the other hand, the Irishman of his own free choice, selects Canada as his future home, and voluntarily places bimself a second time beneath the shelter of the British flag, he virtually condones all offences of which Ireland may have to complain, and forfeits all moral right to vengeance against the offender. no matter how rankly the latter may have offended. There is therefore, there can be no excuse for Fenianism in Canada, or for any organisation which on account of Brilish injustice towards Ireland, is formed with anti-British objects; and we would fain believe that no such society as that of the Fenians extends its ramifications into this country. The Globe indeed, and some of our contemporaries, do pretend to identify the Toronto Hibernians with the Fenians, but they assign no grounds for so doing tand we therefore, in the absence of proof to the contrary, must hold the former to be an orcurred. Mr. O'Connor, who appeared on behalf of the ganisation as legal, at least, as the Orange so-

Mr. M'Evoy after a most successful visit to Montreal, is about to open his Hibernicon and Caledonicon in Quebec: We can sincerely recommend these exhibitions to our readers, as elegant works of art from which they will derive with the TRUE WITNESS. both instruction and amusement, and which we hope they will not fail to attend.

massacre of the Protestants of Canada. We

and we respectfully invite the co-operation of since by its solution our future relations with our our Protestant contemporaries to frustrate the diabolical efforts of Mr. George Brown's organ to set Catholics and Protestants by the ears. Let us reverse the case : let us suppose that an article had appeared in the TRUE WITNESS in which it was positively asserted that the Orangemen were about to rise and massacre the Catholics of Lower Canada: that for this purpose Protestant Custom house officers had connived at the independence of British tribunals, and must the clandestine introduction of arms and ammuni- in the matter at issue be guided by well estabtion into the Province : that " in the Protestant lished principles of international law. Having churches, pikes, guns, pistols and ammunition once recognised the belligerent capacity of the were stored in great quantities so as to be ready | Confederate Government, they cannot now withat the appointed time :" and that "murder and draw, or modify that recognition, or pretend to arson were about to stalk through the land"--- discriminate betwixt the rights of the Northernwhat, under such circumstances, would be the ers and those of the Southerners-as if the latjudginent passed upon the TRUE WITNESS by ter were in a certain sense rebels, and not enthe Protestant press? in what terms would our titled to all the rights and privileges of ordinary contemporaries denounce such a monstrous ac- belligerents.

cusation against, not only the Orangemen, but against the Protestant clergy in a body, who had into arsenals in view of a general massacre of

testant contemporaries call upon the TRUE WIT-NESS to publish its authority for statements so Power-it would appear as if our Courts admitted deeply affecting the peace of the community, and the honor of their clergy? Would they not challenge us to make good our assertions, or else to retract them? and were we to refuse this challenge, would they not brand the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, and most justly, as a firebrand, as a liar and a slunderer, as a mean pitiful sneak who under the shelter of a pseudo-nyme made charges against his neighbors which he could not substantiate, and which he would not retract; and as therefore a disgrace to the Catholic body whose cause he-the TRUE WITNESS would have had no right to entertain the plea of -pretended to advocate? We say then to our Protestant contemporaries-deal with the organ of Mr. George Brown, President of the Council, as under analogous circumstances you would deal

The law of the case is perfectly clear. An editor is not responsible for the opinions of his

A HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDING. - Justice's justice, as administered at Toronto, is a precious queer kind of commodity. We mentioned in our last that a domiciliary visit of the police to the house of a man named McGuire had been made by order of the Orange magistrates ; that in the said McGuire's house, some pieces of iron fashioned as spears, or pike-heads, together with long sticks or handles had been found; and thereupon M'Guire was himself arrested and imprisoned, the Orange magistrates refusing to accept bail in his case.

The next day M'Guire was brought before the Police Magistrate. This official having heard the evidence of the policeman who had made the seizure of the iron spear-heads in the prisoner's house, called upon the latter for his defence, when the following strange scene oc-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ---- NOVEMBER 26, 1864

bound together by secret oaths. We should be well content indeed to see both-Orangemen and Hibernians-put down, if not by the law, at all events by public opinion, because we look upon both as dangerous to the peace of the community and as mutually provocative to strife: but whilst the law tolerates Orangeism, and public opinion in Upper Canada encourages it. we can neither wonder at, nor very loudly blame measure of self-defence against Orange aggressions, and the notorious partiality of an Orange is it not a farce to pretend that to the local Magistracy.

Some of our contemporaries seem to misapprebend, or at all events, pretend not to understand, what is meant by that provision in the draft of a Union of the B. N. American Provinces, which assigns to the Central Legislature the right of Legislating on "Marriage and Divorce." It is well however that there be no misunderstanding or pretended misunderstanding upon this point ; and indeed so explicit and outspoken are and always bas been our Protestant contemporaries, that there is no possibility of misunderstanding them, Peterboro Review of the 18th inst. :--or of doubting their intentions.

The privilege of Divorce in so far as Canada is at present concerned, is an expensive luxury. of which only the rich who can afford the expense of pushing a Bill through Parliament, can avail themselves. It is therefore proposed to cheapen it, and to bring it within the reach of the poor man as well as of the rich; and for this purpose it is intended to enact one common and uniform law on the subject of sexual unions, for Catholics as well as for Protestants; to pass a general divorce law; and to establish or set up divorce courts, in which on easy terms all Her Majesty's married subjects living unhappily together may, upon complying with certain formalities, such as adultery for instance, obtain a license or legal authority to contract fresh sexual umons. Of this, we say, there can be no possibility of doubt. " Marriage and Divorce " are to be formally committed to the central legislature in order that that body may once for all pass a general divorce law, and establish one or more cheap and nasty divorce Courts for the entire Union. Listen to what the Globe of the 21st inst., says on the subject : -The italics are our own.

"The Maritime Provinces have divorce courts already, and Canada has in Parliament a Protestant majority which has repeatedly affirmed the principle of permitting divorce in certain cases by passing special Acts of Divorce. Divorces are therefore now allowed in every part of the propo-ed Confederation and no more than that can be said after the Federal, Parliament has pussed the expected general lato upon the subject.

It is most desirable that there should be but one law in all the Provinces on these subjects-marriage and divorce." - Globe 21st inst.

The Watness also speaks in the same sense, and evidently anticipates not only a general divorce law, but the erection of a special Court or Courts, in which at a low rate, men and women if refused, they should be driven from their territory shall be able to unmarry themselves before a Go- and the same divided among the Federal soldiers.

ciety; and certainly less dangerous to morality Now what we do not clearly understand is this, in that it does not appear that its members are How, if " Marriage" that is to say the basis of the "Family," is to be a matter exclusively under the control of the central government, "property and civil rights" can-faccording to the 43 section and 15th clause of the Union scheme as published in the Globe]-be the subject matter of the legislation of those paltry municipal councils called local legislatores. All rights of property and inheritance, and most civil rights in short, are determined by the laws which regulate an organisation which has been adopted as a and define " Marriage and the Family." If these then be assigned to the central government, legislatures, or municipalities will be left "the right to legislate on property and civil rights ?"

> FIRST FRUITS OF THE "GLOBE'S" TEACH-INGS .- Strange to say, whilst the Toronto Globe is trying to persuade his readers that they have been marked out for massacre, and their property doomed to the flames by the bloodthirsty Papists, we read in the Protestant press that cases of arson do indeed sometimes occur in Canada, but that the victims thereof are Catholics. Here for instance is a paragraph from the

> "FIRES .--- The Roman Catholic Separate School in this Town was burned to the ground on Friday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock. A valuable library belonging to the St. Patrick's Society, was consumed with it. We regret to have to add that from the circumstances under which the fire occurred it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. That such should be the case is a circumstance we are sure is regretted by all sections of the community."- Peterboro Review, 18th inst.

> This we readily believe, for we would not, in imitation of the Globe, take advantage of the act of one or two ruffians to insult a whole community. There are blackguards in all denominations; blackguards amongst those who call themselves Catholics, as there are blackguards amongst Protestants. But in spite of all that the Globe may pretend to the contrary, we do not believe that "murder and arson are about to stalk through the land ;" and we will not take advantage of the burning of a Catholic senarate school, to insinuate that our Protestant fellowcitizens are about to apply the torch to all our churches, colleges, and monastic buildings. This kind of controversy we leave to that precious pair-the Globe and its meet partner in the work of lying and slandering, the Montreal Witness.

> A STARTLING RUMOR .- It is seriously reported, and generally credited, that Mrs Gamp is actually in Montreal, and is engaged on the editorial staff of the "only daily religious paper in the world." The following paragraph which we clip from the Witness of the 16th ult., is so completely in the peculiar style of Mrs. Gamp, that we are inclined to give faith to the report :---

> " Butler has made a speech in New York previous to his return to the army. In it he advocates terms of peace being offered the Confederates again, which, -Montreal Witness.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. - The Montreal Herald of the 21st instant, has the following remarks upon this important question, and the position assumed towards it by some of the French Canadian press. The Herald has no grounds however for holding the Church or her Prelates responsible for anything that appears in the newspapers :---

The Courrier du Canada has the reputation of beng edited very much in the spirit of the French Ultramontane party, and has had among its writers at various times men who actually belonged to that party by birth and education as well as sympathies. But having determined in favour of Confederation, it not merely accepts this part of the scheme as inevitable, but it chants an oh be joyful! over the happy wisdom of the thought which has taken this troublesome question out of the arena of debate in L. Canada, and has transferred it to the Confederate Legislature. Of course this view of the case gives up the whole point as to Protestants.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, October, 1864. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The contents of this great exponent of advanced Protestantism are rich and varied. They consist of articles on the following subjects-" Modern Phases of Jurisprudence in England-Mountaineering-The Life of Jesus by Strauss -The Patent Laws-Dr. Newman's Apologia -Herrings and the Herring Fisheries-Mr. Tennyson's new Poem - Modein Novelists, Charles Dickens-The Laws of Marriage and Divorce-Contemporary Literature."

The Westminster Review carries out the Protesting principles with which it starts to their ultimate consequences, and fire would not melt it out of it, that two and two make four, and it fears not to say so. Hence it is looked upon with a certain amount of dread by many, and evangelicals wag their heads as its name is menlower regions of which mention should not be made in respectable society. Nevertheless, the party whose views it represents is a fact also, and a fact becoming day by day of more consequence in the Protestant or non-Catholic world. It applies to the Bible and to the authority of the Bible, the same destructive criticism as that which less advanced Protesters apply to the Church and to Church authority. The inspiration of the one, is to the Westerminster Review as incredible, as monstrous a usurpation upon the

right of private judgment, as the infallibility of the other; for as it well puts the case, " Protestantism is only a principle by which certain churches or communions have professed to be guided, to which they appeal in controversy with Rome, which, with great inconsistency they severally repudiate when in controversy with those who are more negative than themselves.

· · But so far as the case of Protestantism is bound up in the dogma of the infallibility of Scripture it is inconsistent with itself; the are preparing their own defeat."—p. 222.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, October, 1861. Dawson Bros, Montreal.

We have a fair supply of good things, but we fear that Cornelius O'Dowd is about to bring his sparkling lucubrations upon men, women, and things in general to an untimely conclusion, and the absence of the long familiar face of " The Perpetual Curate" creates a gap not easily filled up. " Tony Butler" however is continued with undiminished interest, and the other articles are excellent in their way.

AZARIAN-AN EPISODE. By Mrs. H. E. Prescott. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is a tale of American life by the authoress of The Amber Gods, which to some may have its special interest, but to others may seem almost unintelligible. We confess that we belong to the latter class.

THE TORONTO "FREEMAN" ON CONFEDE-RATION .- The Protestant press, swarming in every Town and Village, bristle with hostility towards us; not a Protestant constituency amongst us sends a Catholic to Parliament-Lower Canada can point shame at them in this regard-every office of honor and emolument in the country is the privilege of Protestantism :- still Protestants wonder we are not in love with their justice, and worshipful of that hateful arrogance which charges disqualification upon our creed, and makes God the partizan of a monopoly. In the present relations of Upper and Lower Canada we have a guarantee in the integrity of our co-religionists in Parliament-that we shall not be unfairly dealt with in the administration of affairs ;- but in the Federal House of Commons Lower Canada influence will not be appreciable against overwhelming Protestant majorities. Now it is the interest of the Conservative party of Upper Canada to curb their sectarianism with the view of enlisting tioned ; nay, to some the saffron or sulphur their support as well the numerous Catholic eleccolored wrapper in which it makes its appear- tors of this section, as the powerful array of memance is suggestive of the evil one, and those bers representing Lower Canada. But all this will change with the enactment of the Federation. Then we shall have no support from Lower Canada. Then the Conservatives of Upper Canada Westminster Review is a great fact, and the will have no motive for restraining the licentious passions of their Orange adherents-rather will it be their interest to raise the wild halloo of ' No Popery.' Every political interest in Upper Canada will be hostile to our pretentions, and it will be sought to justify this iniquity to the world by painting us in colors of odium and detestation. It is the Gospel of tyranny-and the politicians with whom we have to cope will not be slow in learning its precepts. And will Catholics endure

> SERGT-MAJOR CUMMINS REINSTATE. -- On Saturday the Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting at the Mayor's office for the purpose of investigating the charges against Sergt-Major Cummins, of having been cognizant of the fact that the Fenians were about to create a disturbance, and for using his influence to have Murphy released from custody at Buffalo, where, it was alleged, he had been arrested while in the act of buying revolvers and ammunition for the use of his fellow cousninators.

Sergt-Major Custmins produced the telegrams which had passed between himself and the Chief of Police at Buffalo, from which it appeared that no reference was made to the purchase of revolvers or the intended riot. He also produced a letter from the Buffalo Chief of Police, exonerating him from all churches or parties in churches which assume it blame. As nothing could be found in the messages to criminate him he was reinstated, and ordered to resome his duty at once.

The Mayor, however dissented from the decision of his brother Commissioners, and urged the dismissal BEG leave to inform their friends and the

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS .- The wits of some Canadian journalists are beginning to recover from the panic into which they had been driven by fears about the issue of the St. Albans raid. The cowardly impulse that prompted a foregone conclusion of the guilt of the raiders has given way to the natural love of the ustice inherent in a people educated under British ustitutions ; and now the general desire is that they shall have the fuil benifit of the law, whether of the letter that killeth or of the spirit that giveth life. But there appears a want of law directly bearing on the subject, and it is altogether likely that our judges will be the first who shall gather from general principies what may be taken as the law in the matter. There can be no doubt that the Canadian judiciary will by their decision sustain that ruputation for learn ing and judgment they have established abroad as well as at home.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Nov. 22, 1864.

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

Oatmeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00:

Wheat-U Canada Spring, 89c to 92c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 00c.

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

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

Eggs per doz. 15c. Lard per 1b, fair demand at 10c to 10hc.

Tallow per Ib, 8c to 84c.

Cut-Meats per 1b, Hams, canvassed. 9hc to 100 ;

Bacon. 5hc to 6hc. Pork-Quiet: New Mess, \$20,00 to \$00,00 ; Prime

Mess, 500 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00.-Montreal Witness.



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Building, Great St. James Street. Opened Sept. 26. The public are respectfully invited to visit the College Rooms any hour of the day or evening.

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WANTED,

A TEACHER, having a Diploma, to Teach in No. School, St. Columban, Apply to Michael TRACY, Sec-Treasurer; or to Mr. John Powen, Commissioner. Nov. 9, 1864.

BAZAAR. THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CUURCH,

WILLIAMSTOWN,

vernment " Jack " especially accredited for that purpose :---

All Catbolic suzieties about the new Civil Code of Lower Canada, so ably expressed by Mr. De Bellefeuille, may for the time be dismissed, for the action of the Federal Parliament will entirely supersede that of the Gode in matters of marriage and divorce. | us also suppose that the said Russian troops in so Were these lett to the local legislatures, it is quite doing were acting under the orders of their governevident that hereafter in Lower Canada, neither ment; and that having attacked and pillaged Toronpriests, nor nuns, nor friars, could ever be legally married even after they had formally renounced the Church of Rome. On the other hand no Protestant and according to the fair interpretation of the Ashwould ever succeed in obtaining a divorce in Lower Canada, the Catholic majority of the Legislature always voting against it to a man, without even deigning to become acquainted with the merits of the Case.

In a Federal Parliament of all the Provinces divorce sned for on reasonable grounds, may be obtained because of the large Protestant majority ; indeed there will be some dunger of too great facility being granted for a process which should never be allowed except on very strong grounds. It is not hard, however, to foresee that divorce will soon force itself upon the attention of the Federal Parliament as an intelerable nuisance. The cases will become plenty from the sudden increase of population, as well as from the greater probability of success, which will invite applications. Very valuable time will be consumed in examining these cases in Farliament, and this at a great expense to the country, as well as to the detri-ment of other legislation. The Federal Parliament will eventually be driven to the necessity of delegating its powers on marriage and divorce to a special court. But inasmuch as this transfer would be to some extent a departure from the constitution, had it not better be understood from the start that cases of marriage and divorce will not be tried before the Federal Parliament, but before a Federal Court ?-Wilness, 19th instant.

To the lewd and the unchaste " Confederation" as it is still farcically or hypocritically styled, will prove quite a God-send; it, will as it were, maugurate the millennium of uncleanness and impurity in Canada.

We do not to-day propose discussing the merits of the question, for as we said in our last it is one which raises questions of faith and morals, which belong exclusively to the domain of the Church. It is for her and for her Pastors, not for us, to pronounce whether a Catholic can under any circumstances conscientiously vote for, or give his aid in establishing, such a system as that by no means dimly shadowed forth in the Globe and the Witness. There is however another aspect of the question which presents itself to us.

" Marriage" is the basis of the "Family :" the Family again is the basis of all property, for without property there can be no "Family," and letter with his Apostolic benediction to all the faithwithout the "Family" there can be no property. ful of the Diocese. - Quebec Daily News

To the Edutor of the True Witness.

SIR,-Let us suppose that during the Crimean war Russian troops had traversed the American Contiaent, and had made a raid upon some town in Upper Canada--- the thing is not physically impossible. Let to, they had made good their escape to the United States ? Would we, Sir, under these circumstances burton Treaty have been entitled to demand from the American government the extradition of these Russian troops and their officers to be tried on a criminal charge?

Yours, respectfully,

Q. The case put by our correspondent is perfectly parallel with that of the St. Alban raiders, of we admit the belligerent capacity and rights of phant vindication of Catholic principles, and such his creditors to call in the aid of the sheriff in collectthe Confederate Government. According to the an exposure of the sham of Anglicanism. law and interpretation of the Ashburton Treaty as laid down by the Herald, the British Government would have been justified in demanding, and the American Government on its part would have been bound to grant, the extradition of the said Russian fugitives in the United States: but according to the view which we take of the case, the American government would have been justified in refusing to surrender the accused, upon the ground that the acts of which they were accused, though undoubtedly

criminal if committed by British subjects, were not criminal, but lawful, because committed by aliens and belligerents.

Would we, for instance, had we captured the Russian raiders in Canada under circumstances precisely similar to those of the St. Alban raiders---would we have treated them as criminals. or as prisoners of war? "Would any Magistrate Courts ?" for this, in the words of the Montreal Herald of the 22nd inst., " is the crucical test." No, certainly not; no British Magistrate would have made such an ass of himself as to have treated as criminals, the soldiers and subjects of a Newman felt that in justice to himself and to his are intended. foreign and belligerent power, carrying out the friends, whether Catholics or Protestants, he orders of their own Government.

PETER, S PENCE. His Holiness the Pope has writ-ten to the Ecclesiastical authorities in this clty, acknowledging, with the warmest thanks to the contributors, the receipt of the handsome sum of \$6,017. 77, resulting from the Peter's Pence collection in the Diocese of Quebec. His Holiness concludes his J. & D. Sadlier, Montreal.

Of the many controversial works that have not one has been more generally criticised, and haw to do so. more favorably received by the public, Protest-

Newman should in his old age be obliged to vinshould be thankful to the Rev. Mr. Kingsley for having furnished the occasion for such a trium-

In so far as the controversy thus raised by the and his opponent, the verdict of the public has a Catholic priest, that truth was a virtue of no and be failed. very great importance for its own sake. Taken | Occasionally the clergyman will boist a window

the Catholic Church-and in which occurs no

rejoinder gave his reverend slanderer a cruel satisfactory manner. flagellation, which provoked shouts of laughter owed a vindication of his conduct since the day when he first appeared prominently before the public as the leader of the great "Movement"

which had its origin at Oxford. The work before us is the result, and to all who desire to understand thoroughly the merits of the controversy as betwixt Rome and Lambeth we recommend its perusal.

. .

Apologia Pro Vita Sua.-By John Henry of Cummins on the ground that he must have been Newman, D.D., Longman, London : Messrs. aware of the intentions of the Fenians. As the Recorder and Polico Mugistrate remained firm in their decision, His Worship resigned his position as chairman of the Board and expressed his determination and the four following days of the week. The proissued from the press within the last few years | never to sit with them again unless compelled by | ceeds of the Bazmar will go to liquidate the debt upon

A QUEER STATE OF AFFAIRS. - It is very seldom ant as well as Catholic, then this now celebrated that the clergyman of Ganula place themselves in a work from the pen of the illustrious convert. It position so humiliating and disgraceful as that in which an Episcopal clergyman of this county has is a hard thing to be sure that a man like Dr. | placed himself, for, as a rule, they endeavor to practice that which they preach, and while advocating obedience to law Divine and human seldom set both dicate his character for honor and veracity: but at defiance, more especially the latter. But this rev. the Catholic world is a gainer thereby, and gentleman to whom we allude seems to care very little for the laws operating in Lincoln county.

It seems that owing to an extravagant mode of living, and very little regard for obligations incurred, this reverend gentleman has made it necessary for ing the sums due them, but the clergyman determined that the bailiffs should not obtain entrance to his house and for the last three or four weeks his resi-Rev. Mr. Kingsley is personal, as betwixt him dence has bee surrounded by four or five of these gentry who have endeavored in vain to obtain admittance, the house being so thoroughly barriesded that been given, and that verdict is unanimous in favor ! it is impossible to obtain an entrance. A short time of Dr. Newman. The Rev. Mr. Kingsley had since one of these bailiffs watched an opportunity when one of the family, in company with a stranger, in an article in one of the London periodicals | was going io, and thought when the door was openrashly charged Dr. Newman with teaching, as ed he would enter also, but the moment he attempted to do so he received a blow which sent him back,

and invite the bailiff's to accept of some refreshment, to task, and called upon to make good this when he will hand the articles out through a window charge against Dr. Newman, Mr. Kingsley re- and the parties will enter into a pleasant conversation over the state of affairs. If the position of the clergyplied by referring in general terms to a sermon | man was the result of misfortune one might extend preached by the former before his reception into their pity to him but it is not. Not only does he obtain goods, without a reasonable prospect of paying for them, but he has no congregation, and some of the passage to justify the taunts against Dr. New- most unseemly quarrels have been the result. The man's respect for truth. Dr. Newman in his stances and settle the disputes in the parish in some

Some singularly addressed letters pass through the from the Protestant world, whilst the prophet of post-office occasionally, for instance, " Dr. C. S. S have committed them for trial before our "muscular Christianity" writhed under the well on board Grand Trunk Train, good looking, smoothfaced fellow, fighting weight about 169 lbs., travels merited castigation. Again however he provoked with a black and ian dog, a little one, but still a his fate by another attack on Dr. Newman, and good one." Another letter intended for St. Andrews, addressed" st anders." Of course these letthe Catholic Church in general : hereupon Dr. | ters are certain to reach the parties for whom they

Birth.

At Rawdon, C, E., on the 10th instant, the wife of Alexander Daly, jun., of a son. Married,

At Rawdon, C, E., on the 15th instant, by the Rev. H. T. Olement, Mr. Thomas Rowan, jan., to Miss Mary Daly, eldest daughter of James Daly, Esq.

Un the 15th inst., in this city, by the Rev. P. and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Dowd, Mr. Edward Kelly, to Miss Ann Ryan.

generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865,

the Charch. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest :

Mus. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown, MRS. DUNCAN MCDONALD, MES. A. FRASER, Fraserfield. Mas. DUNCAN MeDONALD, Martintown, MRS. JAMES MCPHERSON, Lancaster. Oct: 3, 1864. 6.00

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August 11, 1864.

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

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Tannery West! Or to the Proprietor, PETER KING, St. Laurent.

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-NOVEMBER- 25, 1864. 138THE TRUE WITNESS, AND CATHOLIC, CHRONICLE

FOBBIGNINTELLIGENCE ามมา และระวงสารระรฐ สุรักษาที่สี่สี่สี่สุดที่ มีเอยู่สื่มใฐรูกษ์, รูลี มองร่อมี การสารระร 1.6. 1961 0.0 23 9 9 A. FRANCE.

6 Frank a section with the desired and a second

according to accounts from the continent, the idea of an European congress is again on the tapis .----The principal object is stated to be to resolve the Vatican, you fill it with all sorts of combusthe question of Rome and Italy.

France, Russia, and Prussia are stated to have agreed upon the subject. The Emperor Napoleon calculates on the adhesion of Italy; and King Leopold of Belgium, it is reported, has nearly overcome the objections of England and Austria. Should all this be accomplished, a general disarmament will, it is said, be the result of the Congress, and thus secure the peace of danger with which the Holy See seems for the have given dissatisfaction to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Europe.

The Charivari has been privately warned that it must publish no more caricatures against Russia or Austria.-Standard.

Napoleon 111. a Carbonaro of old date, is under obligations which he cannot repudiate, and which it is not his interest to fulfil. He committed himself by the Italian war of 1859 to make Italy somehow or other. The rebel stuff will not let itself be made, and is ever threatening to go to pieces. Every now and then the alternative is put to him, help us again or the be-devilled Emperor, who has not the slightest Ferdinand P-, aged 24, a native of Lyons, who objection to commit any crime against the laws of nations and the peace of the world, by which insufficient to satisfy his enormous appetite, though anything is to be gained, but who has a natural he ate scarcely anything but bread, his fellow desire to rule over France till his death, and to transmit the succession to his son, drives another bargain and takes another step. The last step to in the gravated his hunger, he at last came to agree to evacuate Rome, and to surrender to the desperate resolution of hanging himself, and the remnants of the Pope's Temporal Power to succeeded in effecting his purpose. The annals of the Revolution in two years time, on condition medicine record many instances of this disease, both the Revolution in two years time, on condition that the Revolutionary Government shall at once transfer its capital from Turin to Florence. Of course he would like the Pope to be a French | This unfortunate person was afflicted with bulimy Archbishop, with Primacy of Jurisdiction over from her infancy, and while still a young girl used the Christion world, to be exercised under to derour as much as 101b. of bread daily. Though I'rench influence, and of course he would like for stealing bread to satisfy her hunger. She was Italy to be a French dependency. But he is at length admitted into the Salpetriere, and placed nearly sixty years old, and be does not see his under the treatment of Drs. Esquirol and Amussat, way to success in either part of his scheme. And so he temporises. As to his special meaning, and the particular motive of each act, it is quite use bread per day, but for three or four months of the less to scrutinise them too closely ; provided only | year she would eat from 201b. to 241b. and for ten that it be taken for granted that the end is a bad one, and that the pretences are false, that is enough for any reasonable man.- Tablet.

In the political world, news is at an utter standstill, till after the meeting of the Chambers. It is the impression of the military of the army of occupation here, that the Convention is not meant | this unnatural food she used to drink brandy of to be carried out, and that a war with Austria which they all consider certain in the spring and which will entail a possible occupation of the Kingdom of Naples by French troops (soi disant in the interests of Victor Emmanuel at first, of course), will be the almost certain accompaniment of any such measure. A large expedition totally disproportionate with the suppression of the usurgent tribes is preparing in Algiers, and those well versed in military cancans augur a repetition of 1859 from this circumstance, the regiments poured into Italy on that occasion being all prepared and armed there, and not in France itself. Add to this a renewed rumour of the Murat marriage with Prince Humbert, and the evident reluctance of France to release her hold on Southern Italy, and we may gain some idea of the Imperial motives which are about as disinter- Not long since an unhappy man who held a high ested as the celebrated 'idea' France went to political position in Belgium, became affiliated into war for five years ago. The reported isolation of Austria is the circumstance least hopeful in Russia looks with extreme displeasure on the tinued good Catholics, was naturally brought to Convention, and the approaching visit of the Ezarowitch to Rome is a very favorable symptom for the Holy Alliance taking a firm attitude on the Roman Question .- Correspondent of Tablet.

tibles, and then you exclaim with the utmost benignity- But all is well. Sleep at your ease."

-Tablet. Count Anatole Lemercier has added a brilliant appeal, full of Breton zeal and eloquence, to the nublications, which take the part of the Pope. He, too, confesses himself far more moved at the | Constitutionnel have caused uneasiness to the friends injury done to the honor of France, than at the of Italy, who on the other hand, have found encoumoment to be menaced. "As a Catholic," he by pointing to results more decidedly favorable to says, "I am not dismayed at the tempests which threaten, knowing well that the Papacy cannot thorize. In the opinion of those most competent to perish, and that it will emerge, revivified and strengthened from these trials. But I am not of those who wish to see good come out of excess of evil; and if my faith be without inquietude, my patriotism is alarmed, and I tremble for the repose and the greatness of my country."

OUT AND OUT GLUTTONS. - A Case of self-destruction, singular at least to its cause, occurred in the suburbs of Paris the day before yesterday. The whole concern blows up. And again the poor unfortunate suicide was a stone digger, named was afflicted with what medical men call, bulimy, or insatiable hunger. His earnings being altogether workmen used to contribute towards his support but wearied with thus burdening his friends, and worn out by his sufferings from the presence of in ancient and modern times, but the most remarkcase of late years was that of a woman named Anne Denise, who died in Paris only a few years since. not in indigent circumstances, she was twice arrested but to no purpose, for she left the Salpetriere as voracious as ever. Her hunger varied in intensity; at ordinary times she could manage with 121b, of consecutive years her appetite was greatly aggravated in spring. On one occasion, when she had thought of keeping Good Friday as a fast day, she ate more than 30lb. of food in 24 hours. As she advanced in years her appelite became depraved. and she took a liking to grass and flowers, especially batter-cups, of which she would gather and eat an immense quantity. To relieve the colics caused by which she became inordinately fond, and at last died a few hours after taking a whole litre at once. When on her deathbed and unable to take food, she begged her sister to come and eat near her, and her last words were-'Since it pleases God that I shall eat no more, let me at least have the pleasure of seeing you eat.' It is a remarkable fact that on a pssl mortem examination her stomach was found to be exceedingly small, while her liver was unusually large, and all her other viscera quite sound and of normal size. - Galignani.

BELGIUM.

There is in Belgium, as our readers are already awate, a sect, principally Freemasons, whose hatred of the Oburch as the opponent of revolutionary passions and turbulent proceedings is so intense that the members bind themselves not to admit the presence of a Priest on their deathbed, and to repudiate Christian burial. Most melancholy scenes have been the consequence of this horrible obligation. the present situation, but it appears certain that his return home the influence of his family, who conbear upon his mind, and he signified a desire to be reconciled to his Redeemer. But the sect were resolved to hold him fast to his covenant with them, and they placed a guard of members over him in his own house, who resolutely and effectually resolved not to admit a Priest to the dying man's presence ; in which purpose they succeeded by working upon the wretched creature's pride at the last moments and prevailing upon him to recall the wish he had expressed for spiritual aid. He died unshriven and was buried as a dog-his sad end being a great triumph to the Belgian infidels-unhappily a numerous and increasing body-but a source of profound affiiction to his family.

The Paris correspondent of the Post says that shut up by its very protectors in a circle; the and very few are so sanguine as to view it without the necessary papera. But he rudely, answered at circumference of which is surrounded on all sides doubts and even grave mistrust. One cause of these by hostile selements. You build a mine under feelings is the ambiguous manner in which the the Trench Government has endeavored to make the Convention out to be a good both for the Pope and for Italy. In this attempt many discern a degree of duplicity which inspires them with serious doubts as to the execution of the treaty. The claims of Rome and of Italy being irreconcilable, some one, it is said, must be deceived in the matter. There lurks, in short, in most men's minds a want of confidence in the French Government. The articles of the ragement in M. Nigra's despatch, here reported to Italy than he would have the treaty supposed to aujudge of the state of feeling in Rome, either the Convention will not be executed by France, or, when the French troops are withdrawn, the Pope will not hold his temporal power for 48 hours -Times' Cor.

> TURIN, Nov. 2 .- The Minister of Public Works has left Turin for the purpose of being present at the inauguration of the new railway from Pracchia to Pistoja. He will then proceed to Florence to take the necessary steps for the early transfer of the capital to that city.

> One result of the Convention is inevitable, a comlete rupture between the Party of Action and the Ministry. Parliamentary action for the Garibaldian Deputies will soon be in as bad odor as in the Fenian Brotherhood, and Mazzini and his adherents will be driven back on their old system of underground agitation. This once turned against the House of Savoy, and its reign is doomed, and that it will soon be so is evident from the tone of the press, the speeches at public meetings and the bitter denunciations of Mazzini, Petrucelli della Gattina, Lanza, and others. Garibaldi, has, it is stated, on good au thority been requested by Victor Emmanuel himself to abstain from appearing at the opening of the Chambers; the Red Shirt, adored of Mayfeir, being too nearly akin to the provocative flag of a Spanish piccador to be safely trusted in the political arena of Turin, We may take for granted from this request, that a promise of action at no distant period has been made, for nothing else would induce the Hermit to remain in the society of his goats and Dr. Guerazzi at such a momentous crisis.

> The struggle is now between two men, Napoleon and Mazzini, and I incline to back the latter in a long struggle. He is the real master of the situation and his inveterate hatred of Imperialism of any form of monarchical government, his restless perseverance and indomitable energy in a bad cause, make him a most formidable adversary to every throne in Europe, and especially to that of Italy. It is not, I believe, generally known in England that enormous estates previously held by the Church and the religious bodies have been gradually bought up in Um-bria, the Legations, the Marches, and the Northern Abruzzi, by the Marchese Pepoli nominally, but in reality for the Emperor of the French. It is by means of the territorial influence thus acquired that Napoleon keeps up an unceasing Muratist propagan-da in that part of the Kingdom of Naples bordering on the Chietino, and in the central portion of Italy, once comprised in the Kingdom of Etruria French settlers, manufacturers, and faimers, are being gradually and silently introduced, and, a footing acquired, events will infallibly develope. - Correspon-dent of Tablet.

Count Sola de la Margarita has published a pamphlet in which he takes a peculiar and novel, yet also a notable, view of the subject. He is persuaded that it is a secret article of the Convention that King Victor Emmanuel shall cede Piedmont and the territory of Genoa to the French Empire as the price of Rome : and as an old lover of the House of Savoy, he feels bound to protest far in advance against this further degradation; Well, or ill-founded, this uneasy sentiment of gravitation, this, 'attraction of repulsion,' seems to be gaining on the consciousness of the people of Piedmont; and if indeed that particular event should so end--if Turin, instead of being traitors to enter as volunteers and betray the faith even the second city of Italy, should tumble down ful portion of the army to a wholesale massacre, as of fraternity to the infidels and revolutionists at of the way Department of France, why then Turin where he was seized with a fatal illness. On would only have cause to be congratulated that reto the rank of chef lieu of the most distant and outtribution had reached it so rapidly and so lightly, be made to its princes can scarcely be -Roman But as to the secret articles of the Treaty, there are Cor. of Tablet. a dozen guesses more likely to be true than that of M. Solar de la Margarita. As a practical illustration of Count Della Margarita's prognostication, we find it reported in the Unita Cattolica of the 13th inst., that the island of Elba has been already ceded to France. The report of the municipality of Turin on the Turin massacre of the 21st and 22nd ult., sets down the victims at 187, six of whom are women. Of that number 53 have been killed, including two wo-The Gazette du Midi publishes the following extracts from a letter written from Turin by a Member of Parliament, and dated on the 25th ult :- "You cannot imagine the anarchy which exists in Italy. At Turin, there is a general indignation against the Ministry, the Parliament, and the King. On the walls even of the King's palace insulting and threatening inscriptions are placarded, such as the follow-ing:-- 'Ten thousand france to whoever will find again the Galanluomo (honest man) King;' or else. Palaces to be sold ! King to be hung !" &c. A few days ago, as Victor Emmanuel was returning from hunting, the market women left their stalls, drew up on his way, and abused him in every way they could. The aristocracy is furious; the townsmen fancy that there is a secret treaty to make new territorial concessions to Frauce, &c. In Parliament the fight will be sharp; no doubt exists as to the acceptance of the treaty, whose rejection would bring about incalculable evil results. For the present there is nothing but an irremediable hatred existing. The Milan journals have behaved brutally lowards Turin, hence an illimited indignation on the part of the Turinesse. Florence is calm, but anything but pleased with its transformation." The French Government has already warned traders to be very cautious in their dealings with Italian firms. In fact important bankrnptcies are daily taking place in Victor Emmanuel's dominions, and greater still are expected. Moreover, the general opinion of financiers is that, in a few months' time, the Italian Government itself will be exposed to an inevitable bankruptcy. It is reported that Signor Sella, Victor Emmanuel's new Finance Minister, wishes to raise a forced loan in liberated Italy. The expected removal of the capital of Victor Emmanuel's dominion's from Turin to Florence has roused from his retreat the well known project monger, Massimo d'Azeglio, who claims to have been the first to suggest it to the Turin Parliament, in 1861, when he was told that it was 's romantic conceit.' Meanwhile the Popolo d'Italia of Naples will have it that General Lamarmora is to present to the Parliament a work of his to prove the necessity of removing the capital from Turin to Naples. Among other considerations he is reported to observe that Naples is but 120 miles from Rome, while Florence is one nundred and forty ! The Unita Italiana informs us that the total of the and sympathy, for which Prussia is grateful, but journals confiscated in the 'Kingdom of Italy' during the last month amounts to seventeen, and of which twelve are democratical, four are religious, and one moderate. The sequestrations of separate numbers of certain journals amount besides to twenty in thirty-one days. Such is the freedom of the semi-official organ, that Prussia is not wanting in

not every German soldier; be regarded as an Aus an evil ?--to decide that is almost the sole object of trian, and as the advance-guard of a new Aus-trian, and as the advance-guard of a new Aus-trian, policy in ltsly? "Thus you make the Holy See the only State known in the world, unmade; but this is far from ungalified approval, but this is far from ungalified approval, to be married. The Ourate naturally asked bim for More than six monthe once - With papers or without papers, if you don't marry me, you shall pay dear for it." While the Ourate endeavoured to reason with this ruffian, another such came up dressed as a fireman, and drew his word threatening to kill the Priest if he did not consent to act as the intended bridegroom required. The Priest took to flight followed by the man with the sword, running first into the Sacristy, and then into the Church with his assailant constantly after him. At last the Curate rushed out of the Church door calling for help, and fortunately a gendarme happened to be there who arrested the fireman. All this took place while the Church was full of people, who were hearing Mass. Neither the fireman nor his companion, however; have been in any way prosecuted, although clearly guilty of an offence against the pe-nal Code. The Hierarchy of the Two Sicilies, including the Abbots ordinaries of Montecasino, Montevergine and Cava, have presented to Victor Emmanuel a formal protest, dated on the 8th ult., against the secent royal decree, countersigned by the late Minister Pisanelli, by which it is forbidden to the Diocesan ordinaries to name any parish spiritual admistrators, Curates or Vicars, without having first obtained the Royal licence.

The second s

The Baron Natoli, who is now Pisanelli's succes-sor as Minister of Public Worship of 'the Kingdom of Italy,' has already commerced a crusade against the Bishops by ordering the episcopal college of Amelia in Ombria to be closed, under the pretext that the Bishop has refused to admit into it the Government inspector.

Contradictory reports are current respecting the situation of the insurgents in Venetia.

A letter published by the Opinione asserts that the band is reduced to a small number, not having found any followers among the people.

The Austrian police are acting with increased rigor; arrests continue to be made, and the frontiers are closed to returning emigrants.

Private letters assert that numerous bands still exists. About 500 insurgents are said to have taken refuge in the mountains, where they will be able to

offer a protracted resistence. The Diritto has been seized for publishing a proclamation of Signor Cairoli, calling upon the people to support the insurrection in Venetia.

Roms .- On the report of a person favored with a private audience with His Holiness on Sunday, I am able to state that he is looking remarkably well, and that, as far as appearances go, he shows no signs of his indisposition in the spring. He seems in excellent spirits, and expressed his great desire for the commencement of Mgr. Talbot's projected church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and his pleasure at the warm response Mgr. Stonor's appeal had met with in France, and his hope of one equally so in England. This brief mention of Holiness's interestt in the design may possibly be satisfactory to the many zealous Catholics who have co-operated in the erection of the noblest monument they can raise to the devotion to the Holy See of English Catholics in evil days, and which will remain through a long and triumphant hereafter for their children's children, pilgrims to the Tomb of the Apostles, to glory in a standing testimony to the faith and courage of their fathers. - Cor of Tablet.

It is not till the questions of the Left have elicited something of the real scope and secret stipulations of the Treaty, that we shall be in a position to judge of its effect. Of its intentions there can be no doubt and that is the real matter for consideration, and we have no right to accept a measure, on the face of it insulting to the Pope and injurious to his rights, because God in his own good time will bring good out of evil and turn the weapons of the evil-minded against their own thrones and dynasties. The Convention involves the abandonment of Rome to the Revolution, if a sufficient army cannot be raised, or if a second Catholic occupation is not maintained. The question of the army is one full of difficulty-Peter's pence will scarcely suffice-and the Pope cannot renounce the debt of the annexed provinces without compromising his rights. A Non possumus meets us there, and were the financial position all that could be desired, the Italian Government could easily hire was done in 1860. A Catholic occupation will, it is The Roman Corresdondent of the Monde says that Cardinal Antonelli declined to accept officially any discussion with the French Ambassador. At the very first words uttered by the latter on the subject, the Cardinal hastened to say, 'The Secretary of State of His Holiness is very sorry not to be able to listen to the Ambassador of France on such a subject. If the Count de Sartiges wishes to speak to me personally and without any diplomatic character, of any question whatever, I shall endeavor to avail myself of his conversation, not as Secretary of State, but as Cardinal Antonelli." KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The Royalist trials in Naples, which have been sometime postponed, in consequence of the total want of proofs against the accused, are to be proceeded with immediately. Colonel Presti, a very brave and distinguished offi-cer, stands first on the set, and with him are accused the Commendatore Talse, two Jesuit Fathers, and several of less note. The sentence involves the galleys if they are convicted, and with a Neapolitan ary there is never much difficulty on that matter. Colonel Presti has been in prison three years, and is pershnally known to me as a highly honorable and gallant officer, and being a father of a family and past middle life, the issue is one of terrible moment to him. The gendedarmes engaged in rescuing a Liberal proprietor from some 'brigands' near Arsoli, have ust died of the wounds they received in the action. So much for Papal complicity with brigandage.

resistance to her desires, the legitimacy of which she is obliged to recognize by disavowals of the kind we: nggi tan éstir POLAND.

More than, six months have elapsed since every vestige of the insurrection was finally crushed out by Russian armies in Poland, yet there seems to be no prospect of the reforms which Prince Gortschakoff, on behalf of his imperial master, promised to the Buropaan powers would be granted to the Poles di-rectly the insurrection was subdued." Instead of an amnesty Poland still sees hundreds of exiles leave her soil from week to, week ; instead of a national administration, all her employes, even those on the railways, are being superseded by Russians and Germans. In Lithuania, where Mouravieff is at no pains to disguise his determination to crush all vestige of Polonism, a newspaper crusade has been opened against the Polish language and Polish institutions. The Russian Government, pot content with decimating Poland, has 'ordered' all 'Poles 'to proclaim their exultation at the atrocities they are compelled to endure. On the 19th September a solemn Te Doum was sung in all the Catholic churches of Warsaw to celebrate the anniversary of General De Berg's escape from assassination. The authorities of all kinds also presented the Lieutenant of the Kingdom with an address, which General De Berg acknowledged by saying that his success was due to Russia, which was ready ' to devote her sons, the very last one, to preserve the glory of her Sovereign.'

RUSSIA.

The Invalide Russe of the 20th ult., publishes a curious article indicating the policy which the Russian Government ought in future to pursue towards the Poles. It says that the ideas of conciliation towards Poland are always put forward by those public writers who have lately showed themselves so hostile to Russia. They add that as Russia has been victorious, and that moderation is the quality of sagacious Governments after a victory, the Russian Government should not drive a vanquished enemy to despair. The Invalide observes that such language is well calculated to influence people of superficial understanding. It is of opinion that pre-vious to holding out a friendly hand to the Poles and to pardoning the past Government has a right to ask whether the Poles have once for all abandoned their illusions, on account of which they began the war. The Invalide replies to the question by asserting that the Poles, far from abandoning their ideas of independence, demonstrate on the contrary at every opportunity that they indulge the same fatal illusions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOARCITY OF HANDS IN THE NAVY. -In reference to the scarcity of stokers which is said to exist in the navy, we are sure that we have understated the case; and as regards her Majesty's ship Victoria alone, we are credibly informed that if she were now sent to sea, she would have to take her departure with three-fourths landsmen to perform duties which can only be efficiently got through by experienced people. The position of the Victoria in the trough of a heavy sea in the Bay of Biscay, with a sick crew from the quarter deck to the stoke-hole, would be a sad reflection upon us as a nation which aims at dominion on the seas. - Army and Aavy Gazette.

Three men were recently hung at Melbourne, one for an atrocious murder, and the other two, for an attempt to rob a bank. Of the latter, one poor wretch, when at the gallows, sang a comic song, and the other, though penitent, asked, "When shall we three meet again ? - Guardian.

STOMACH DISEASE CURED. HARTMAN CORNERS, AURORA, C.W., July 7th, 1864.

Mebsis. Lanman & Kemp:

Gentlemen,-It affords me pleasure to give my own testimonial in favor of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Before last February, I had been under the Doctor's hands for about six weeks, and also before that at different intervals, without benefit but since taking these Pills the complaint with which I was troubled has been removed completely, and I have enjoyed good health ever since, having used no other medicine. The complaint affected me in this manner: I was attacked with a severe pain in my stomach. which extended to my back causing cold chills, and after that vomiting and perspiration,

We rejoice to see that the French Government has had the good sense of refusing to grant a legal organization to certain professed infidels in the island of Re who wish to introduce into France the detestable Belgian Society of the Solidaires, who form a league to secure each other against the attendance of a Priest at their death bed.

The Count de Falloux is the first of the French Catholic leaders to the van. In a pamphiet, which is equal in the fervor of its spirit. and superior in the energy of its style and the accuracy of its logic to anything he has ever written, he denounces the Convention as a disgrace to the very name of the French Government. What, he asks, would be said of the Emperor's policy, if he were to act in such a way towards any Government on the face of the globe, except the Pope's? For example, what would be the verdict of the world, if he were to undertake to withdraw his troops from Mexico, solve the important questions now pending. And in virtue of a secret covenant with President Lincoln, on the terms of which the Emperor Maximilian had not even been consulted? The Convention, he regards as the greatest victory Piedmont has gained since 1859-" it is one of those battles gained in the open field, of which the ricochet causes the evacuation of a city. So Magenta forced the Austrians to abandon Milan, but it is not so that Piedmont ought to obtain our retreat, although the capitulation authorises our soldiers to withdraw in good order, and at slow pace." M. de Falloux gives little credit to the French Government for the permission which it has stipulated for the Papal Government to raise an army-a permission, which, as he says, it is an insult to stipulate a permission which is the first right of every Sovereign State. But as to the actual raising of it, he asks, Do French Catholics forget that those who volunteered for the Papal army under General de Lamoriciere were deprived of their quality as French citizens, and solemnly struck off the elec toral lists? Or, again, should the Pope recruit in Italy, then will not Piedmont be ready to say that he is collecting and arming the Modenese, the Tuscans, the Neapolitans, with a view to reaction and restoration? Or, if Monsignor de Merode should send his recruiting sergeants into

SPAIN.

The Epoca makes the following remarks on the Franco-Italian Convention :--

'The part to be played by Spain and the Catholic Powers at the present moment is purely passive. The Convention of the 15th of September is not of itself a sufficient cause to justily any demonstration whatever. The delay of two years stipulated for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops leaves ample time for an ulterior understanding, either general or limited, on the Roman question, to complete the Convention in a sense favorable to the temporal power. Is not the meeting of a European Congress again spoken of as probable. Is there not also a return to the belief in the possibility of an accord between the great European Powers which would would it be possible in case of such an arrangement to exclude from it the most important of the questions which now occupy public attention. To form an accurate judgment of the Roman question, as it stands since the Convention of the 15th of Septem. ber, we must know the attitude of the Governments of France and Italy, and the opinion of the Holy See. But if, which we do not think, it should result from explanations made in the Ohambers that the difficulties against which the Pope might fail in his internal Government after the evacuation of Rome had been foreseen, and that France nevertheless renounced all intervention, and denied the right of other Catholic Powers to continue the mission which she seemed to have attributed to herself: if it should happen that Italy in any way persisted in the idea of acquiring Rome ; if this should happen, we say, it is our firm belief that Spain, as a Catholic Power, and interested in the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff, would be bound to protest energetically and without delay against this preconceived and premeditated abandoment of the Pontificate. and to assume an attitude worthy of her religious convictions, her traditions, and her past career."

ITALY.

PIRDHONT -Turin, Oct. 30 .- There are no new events to record here at the present moment; the Chamber is not setting-except piecemeal in its bareaux for the despatch of business preliminary and preparatory to that which it will discuss in its public meetings. Only one question now engrosses public attention and the politician's mind, and that is the convention, its meaning, its value, and its probable results. Will it promote or delay the ac-Germany, how would France endure it ? Would complishment of Italian unity ? is it a good thing or

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The following telegram has been received from her Majesty's charge d'affaires at Vienna, daced October 30 :- 'The treaty of peace was signed to day 2 p.m. The ratification is to take place in three weeks, and the evacuation of Jutland within three weeks from time of ratification.'

The Daily News says the Germans have actually required of Denmark, and extorted by the occupation of Jutland, an indemnification for losses occasioned by the exercise of one of the most legitimate belligerent rights-that of naval capture. They might as well have sent in a bill for the damage done to their artillery at Missuendo, and had they done so it must have been paid ; but these things are at an end. Denmark will once more enjoy, for how long who can say, peace, which she so much needs. En rope does not and cannot recover the sense of security which this war disturbed and destroyed.

The independence Belge of Tuesday evening says : -! The manifestation of the Lauenberg nobility in favor of the incorporation of the duchy with Prussia has created serious alarm and energetic protests throughout all Germany. The Berlin ministerial paper, the Northern Gazette, endeavours to reassure the public mind by representing the demonstration in question as a spontaneous movement of confidence Austria over this small country are as sacred as her It pretty clearly follows from the declaration of the

I advise every one that is troubled with the same disease to use these Pills, as I would not be without them in my family on any account.

Yours, &c.,

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

SICKNESS THAT HAS NO NAME. - Thousands suffer, who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listless, eat without relish, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi-torpid liver, inactive bowels -- are responsible for these indescribable, but not the less real and annoying ailments. To restore the inert organs to be healthful activity, they have to resort to BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. Dr. Benjamin Walls, of Boston, Mass., gives it as his opinion, that 'there is nothing comparable to them, in cases where there is a lack of vital energy in the stomach and its dependencies, and general weakness and depression are apparent, without any distinctly-marked form of disease.' All who suffer from physical prostration, accompanied by low spirits, will find BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS of immense benefit. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be

used in connection with the Pills. 432 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Deving & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Camp-bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

THE DYSPEPTIC .- The trials and sufferings of the Dyspeptic can only be realized by those so unfortanate as to be afflicted by this disease, and yet how many of them suffer and continue to suffer! Why they do this so patiently it is impossible to tell. It may be from ignorance of any certain remedy, or it may be from prejudice against the use of a Patent Medicine. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS has cured thousands of the worst cases of Dyspepsia, and each adds new names to the record of its usefulness. Give the Bitters a trial. For sale by all druggists

and dealers in medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul Sz., Montreal, C.E. 2t

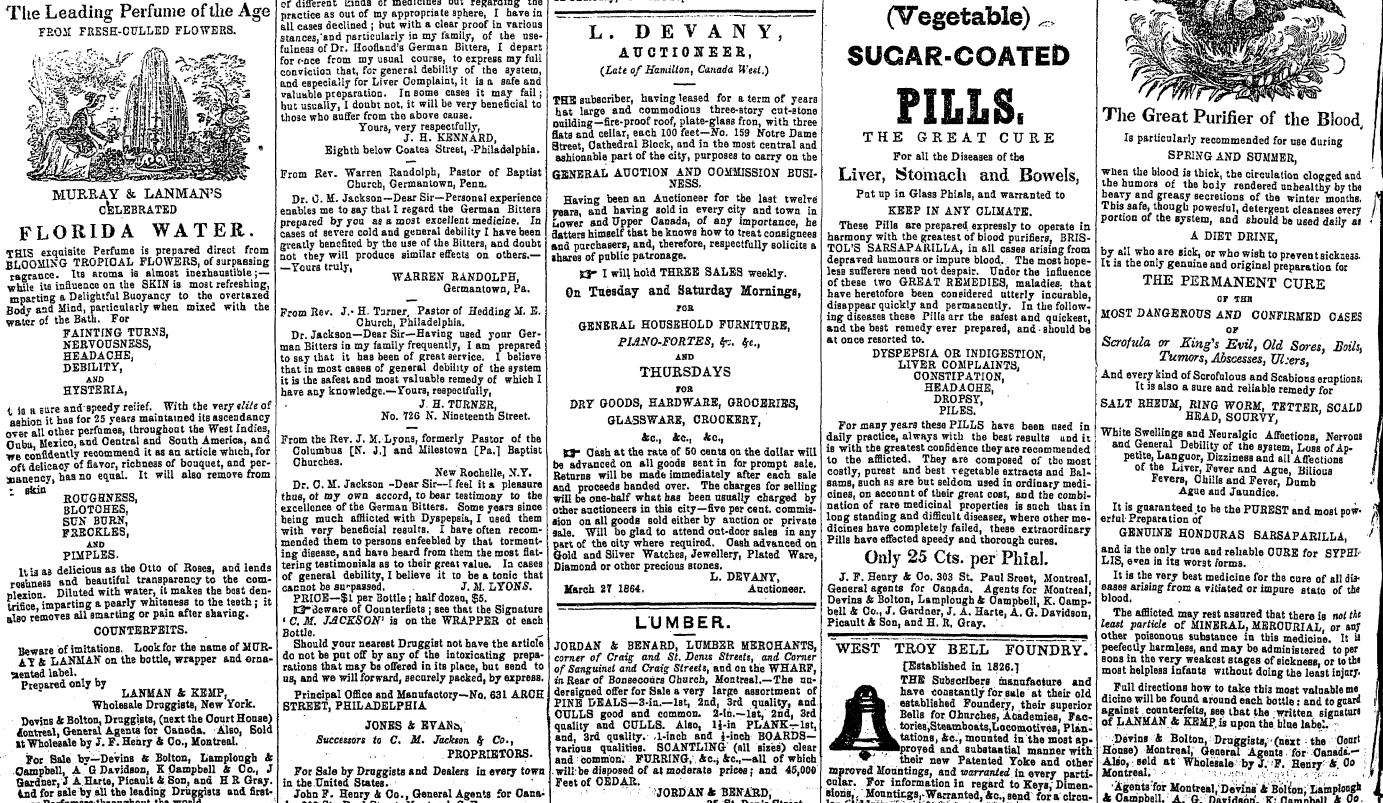
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Little think those ladies who avail themselves of the empirical 'beautifiers' of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin. From the time of the Borgias to the present day it has been well understood by the initiated, that the pure essence of fresh and fragrant flowers is promotive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water, none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sanative nature are employed. In addition, therefore, to its which she cannot encourage because the rights of | excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle of all own. Of the Germanic Confederation, the rights of eruption, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness, which are equally incontestible, not a word is said. whiteness and transparency. Agents for Montreal:-Devins & Bolton, Lamp-lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H.

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ing. But you cannot have good health	Friday at THREE o'clock, F M; stopping, going	and for which blessing	pany each bottle. I	summer or winter. In October the symptoms in-	gilt, 1,75.
while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPA-	and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes, Lache-	you may well suppose	may be used for	creased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I	A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the
RILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates	naie, and leaving Terrebonne for Montreal, on Mon-	I feel grateful.		could walk but a few steps without resting to reco-	Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catho-
RILLA purges out these impurities and storing the the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the	day at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE	T. QUESNEL.	RHEUMATISM,	ver from the pain and fatigue which so slight an ex-	lics. By Hon. T D M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vole, cloth,
the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the	o'clock, A M, Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.;		NEURALGIÁ,	ertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced	\$2,50; half calf or morocco, 3,50.
health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures	and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.	South Granby, C.W.	TOOTH-ACHE,	taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate	TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By St Frac.
a variety of complaints which are caused by impu-	STEAMER L'ETOILE	Mr Henry R. Gray,	HEADACHE,		I de of onice, with an introduction by Cardina
rity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil,		Chomist, Montreal.	BURNS,	pletely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in	Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.
Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches,	Captain P. E. MALHOIT,	Sir-I am most hap-	SCALDS	my family and administered it to my children with the	NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Faiher De Smot.
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Oancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, &c.,		mont Liniment, having	SORE THROAT,	preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow-	ine counge and i lertor Liorary.
Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. 'Try Ayer's	and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P M, stopping, going	accidently got a nee-	LUMBAGO,	ledged as the remedy pur excellence.	1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish
Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising ac-	and returning, at St Paul L'Ermite ; returning will	dle run under her fin-		Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE.	Wars III Doald. Translated from the Property in
tivity with which it cleanses the blood and cures	leave L'Assomption for Montreal on Monday at	ger nail. The pain was	£c., &c.,	Tour obculent bervant, D. J. RAUINE.	J = M(S, J, D)
diama dia		most intense : but by	L	CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.	
During late years the public have been misled by	and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.	using the Liniment, the	🕶 and may be used in-	Constront whooring couga.	
1'Leaster protonting to give & Guart VI Datieve	For further information, apply at the Richelieu		ternally for	St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Ang. 21, 1856.	
	Company's Once	minutes.	3	Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co, - Gentlemen-Seve-	
the first de apon the star for filley hut out out	No. 29 Commissioners Street.	Yours very respect-	CHOLIC and COLDS.	ral months since a little daughter of mine, ten years	I THE DUAL NUM , AN EDISOUPORIDE BRONDS DOWNING
title if any Coscentrille, DIT DILEL HO CULANTO PLOT	J. B. LAMERE,		CHOLERA MORBUS	of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very	I IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
	General Manager.	fully, W. GIBSON.	BOWEL Complaints,	aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her	1 IOMO, CIUM, ID CENTS PULLENDE A PAP
S 11 JALA HAA OF the WARIONS EXTREME OF DATSAPA"			DIARRHEA,	seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at	Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Origi-
	Montreal, Oct. 29,1864.	Montreal,	VA mouth attains	iscemed in any way to reneve her suffering. We at	I HAL DIVLY. DY DITS J BRUIJER With a Destar Ta
		Dec 12th 1860		length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's	10mo, ciota, 1,00; gitt edges, 1,30.
$\alpha_{11} \ldots \alpha_{n} \alpha$	DOVIT	Messrs. Henry & Co.	Z &c., &c.	Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she	Catholic Youth's Library.
A SUBIL	ROYAL	Having, on varions		had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved,	1 The Bene's Niese and all my
Commented load of onionity Willight (CSIS Upon 10)		occasions, used your	🖂 📔 Much might be said	and in less than three days was entirely cured, and	1. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the
TT. (1 to 1- mo have ground) IOF DELIGVINE IN MAR THE	INSURANCE COMPANY.	Liniment, I am happy	of its remedial proper-	15 HOW WOM I THAT DINCE LECONNECTION IN DATE	French. By Mrs J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts
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		cial. I have frequently) From the French; by Mrs Sadlier · 19mo start
I we have to produce will We have to south to be	Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.		tisement will only ad-		38 cts; gut edges, 50 cts; lancy paper, 21 cts.
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$1 \rightarrow 1$ $1 \rightarrow 4$ and $1 \rightarrow 10$ $1 \rightarrow 10$			mary.	your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confi-	French. By Mrs J Sadlier: 18mo, cloth 20 atc
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	Havantages to Fire Insurers.		Z ing taken to allot an		cts; gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21 cts.
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that it is nealage hare to recould the criticate	The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of		· each of its ingredients,		Reign of James the First. By Mrs J Sadlier.
	the Lubic to the salating of the	have also found it a	in such a manner that		I ISMO, CIOLA, 38 CIS: CIATH WITH SA ata, manage as
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· 	Will Oure every Case o	tomers and the Public that he has just received, a a OHOIOE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of-		Metal, at very Moderate Prices.
GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT OITRATE OF MAGNESIA retains its properties	Chronics. Of Therobus Decentry, Discusses of the	YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER,	HEYDEN & DEFOE,	April 1, 1864.
for any length of time unimpaired, and is a singular-	Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.	Colored and Uncolored JAPANS.	BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,	HOUSE FOR SALE,
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MILY MEDICINES, Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, &c. containing also a list of Doses, best methods for pre-	Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-	SALT FISH, &c., &c.	No. 74, CHURCH STREET,	August 4, 1864.
paring food for Invalids and other useful information for Families, is now ready and can be had gratis on	burn. Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight	Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at		COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF
application to	ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the	128 Commissioner Street.	L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE Augast 25, 1864. 12m.	LIME.
HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist,	Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult	N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864. N. SHANNON. 12m.	Indepartuo, room	MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bisbop's Palace, Mon-
94 St. Lawrence Main Street, Established 1859.	Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sea-		M. J. HICKEY, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solucitor in	treal :
Montreal, May 12, 1864 12m.	sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi- sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever	WILLIAM H. HODSON,	Chancery, Conveyancer,	Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir,-Having been appointed Superintendent, las
EX HIBERNIAN & EAGLETMessrs.	and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency	ARCHITECT,	NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c.	Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr
J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. PAUL STREET,	of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side,	No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.	Office - IN THOMPSON'S Buildings,	Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphaie of
inform the Public that they have on hand a Fresh Assortment of Goods, just arrived from France :	Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the	Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.		Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether i
300 barrels Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Sau-	Head Rurning in	Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.	OTTAWA, C. W. August 3, 1864. 12-m.	really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability
terne, Chablis, St. Emilian, and a choice of the best Wines of Burgundy.	Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression	Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.	C. F. FRASER,	or widely advertised articles. But now. Sir. I deem
150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25 bottles each.	of Spirits. REMEMBER	O. J. DEVLIN,	Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,	it my duty to assure you that the success of the Su- per-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and
20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of	THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT	NOTARY PUBLIC.	NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANOER, &c.,	that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land
the year 1825, in decanters. 350 cases Cognac of the first quality.	ALCOHOLIC,	OFFICE:	BROCKVILLE, C. W.	with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common
0,000 Cider, Brandy, and Claret Bottles. 0,000 Red, Green and White Capsules	CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,	32 Luttle St. James Street,	EF Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.	Elichen sall, and the remainder with the Super Phos
25 Capsuling Machines herries, Burgundy, and other Ports. DeKuyper's	And Can't make Drunkards,	MONTREAL.	REFERENCES-Messre. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal	phate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more
Gin, in pipes and half-pipes, in red and in	But is the Best Tonic in the World.	B. DEVLIN,	M. P. Ryan, Esq., " James O'Brien, Esq., "	abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with composi-
green cases. J. FOURNIER & CO.	From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist	ADVOCATE,		and sait. 1 have used the Super-Phosphete with
	Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia :	Has Removed his Office to Na. 32, Little St. James Street.	BRISTOL'S	equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one
NEW ASSORTMENT OF ZINC Vare and Kitchen Utensils, Pails, Sitz Baths, Ba-	I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favor-		BUTNTATUR	of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force al
us, and Foot Baths, Chamber Sets, French Coffee	ably for a number of years. I have used them in	J. J. CURRAN,		sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth
J. FUURNIER & CO.	my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to	ADVOCATE		and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend
and a second and a second a s	many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure	No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.		am that they will be well pleased with it.
closed GLASS of every pattern and price, sold by	in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling			Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,
e foot. No ornamental Glass in the market can	the attention of those affiicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, know-	THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,		Your very humble servant.
J. FOURNIER & CO.	ing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoof- I	ADVOCATE, Tas opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St.		T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest. For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare &
	land's Ritters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and	FEMALE INSTITUTION,		Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.
RS, Detached Flowers and Leaves, sold by the	is ' not a rum drink.'—Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.	FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,		DDISTONS GLDGLD
oss at moderate prices. J. FOURNIER & CO.,	From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th	ST. DENIS STREET,		BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
242 St. Paul Streev.	Baptist Church :	ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL.		IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.
	requested to connect my name with commendations]	THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL were RESUMED on Thursday, the 22nd September.		
the Leading Perfume of the Age	practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in		(Vegetable)	
FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS.	all cases declined ; but with a clear proof in various	TDEVANV	(a c2crante) ~~	



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12m.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. ⁽ⁱ⁾ 12m.

Jac. 11, 1864.

March 24, 1864.

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