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VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1863.

No. 7.

MY INVESTMENT IN THE FAR WEST.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

" A golden opportunity, sir; Fortune knocking at your door, as she knocks but once in a man's lifetime; and if you refuse to let her in, excuse me, sir, but you will repent it-you will." Such were the persuasive words of Colonel

Coriolanus Sling, as he cracked his filberts and sipped his cherry in the sning during room of my villa at Stanford Hill. The Colonel, as his name indicates pretty clearly, was an eminent citizen of the model republic, not long arrived on British ground, and the bearer of an introductory letter from my esteemed friend Cassius Corkey, a late Secretary of Legation. I had given a little dinner in honor of my new acquantance; the repast had gone oft pleasantly enough, and the ladies had left us four gentlemen to our wine and politics, when the Colonel uttered the above remarks.

It was early autumu, and, if the flower-beds of the garden were somewhat faded, the shrubberies of Magnotia Villa had still a cheerful aspect; and the lawn, as seen through the French windows, was smooth and trim as a gigantic piece of Genoa velvet. Not a weed, not a withered leaf, marred the neatness of the bright gravel of the walks; the fountain was in full play, liberally sprinkling the gold-fish in the little marble hasm; and the transparent walls of the conservatory showed a wealth of many-tinted flowers within. There may be larger and more stately residences than Magnolia Villa, but I flatter myself that few proprietors could make more of four and a haif heres of ground, impecal measurement, than your humble servant, George Bulkeley. We were, as I have said, four in company-the Colonel; young Tom Harris of the Stock Exchange; a friend and countryman of the Colonel's, by name Dr. Titus A. C. Bett, and myself.

Why, Columel Sing? answered I, doubtfully, I don't quite know about that. The distance, you see, is great, and the risk may be---

Nothing at all,' intercupted my guest, warmly; I pledge you the honor, sir, of a free-born citizen of the United States, nothing at all .--The plant, sr, is ripe, and ready to drop into your mouth spontaneous; and i may safely assure you, sir, that nothing but my grantude for mulgate a scheme so out-and-out surficious as palm upon the polished mologany with an emeventuate.1

I dol a tadways find it in my power to follow the Colonel through all the windings of an arguneat. His enunerant diction was necessonally too much for me; but the drift of what he said was pretty clear, and I was greatly struck

Ton Harris, who had been staring at the Colonel with his round eyes very wide open, here ventured to say that he supposed there would be considerable expenditure before any returns could Os exhibited.

'Goess you'd better shut up,' said, or rather smalled, Dr. Titus A. C. Bett. I have documents in my pocket to substantiate the number of unles metalled, and the bridges, and the viaducts, and general plant. A more flea-bite of outlay, sir, would suffice to establish another of those mighty arteries of communication is respect to which America, it's pretty much admitted, while the world; and none but a softhern, sir, would have the least dubic-ity about it.'

The Dactor and the Colonel were compatriots, one being a Boston man and the other a New-Yorker, but they were very unlike each other in aspect and manner. For whereas the Colonel was six her! two inches high, at the very hast computation, and had an engle beak, keen dark eyes, and a forest of lank black hair streaming around his sollow tace; the Doctor was a little man of live feet three, or thereabouts, with weak eyes, spectacles, a head almost hald, and a little wizened countenance. Furthermore, the Colonel was a soft-spoken man, with conciliatory [manners and a peculiarly honeyed tone; and tho? he smoked prodigiously, he consumed tobacco in no other way. The Doctor, on the other hand, was quarrelsome and worlike to a degree, capped every anecdote, contradicted everybody, hummed and hazzed in society like an augry wasp, and kept a silver box full of quids in his coatpocket. These two were partners. Ill natured [tor's ballying, in the joint interest of the firm.-I gave no ear to these unkind rumors, and in-

Excuse the worthy Doctor,' he murmured, in bland accents, to Tom Harris, whose face was omed to the free discussions of our colossal swer ready for me. He frowned, pursed up his benighted creatures in all matters of elegance or the dividend so princely, as that of the Naucountry, where the restrictive etiquette of older mouth, bit his lips, and assumed very much the and taste.

and more despotic lands is spurned beneath the air of a conspirator. boot-heels of enlightenment. Do not be riled, I beseech you, at the freedom of his remarks; truth inspires them. You do not know, gentle- rout Adolphus the page, who always is listening black satin vest; and as for silver knockers Old World and the New World pour tribute men,' (here the orator's voice swelled into a sonorous fulness)-'you cannot know-the resources of our glorious country: none but Ame- in great dismay, and the Colonel returned to his The helps are enough to disgust all free-born provinces were the blossom where the virgin soil rican citizens can fully appreciate the mines of seat with an expression that logo might have men; to see them in plush and powder, with now awaited the spade and the ploughshare; we profitable produce always awaiting the civilising envied. 'Hush!' said he, 'walls have auricu- goldsticks and nosegays, standing behind the were to carry tobarco, madder, corn, cattle, impick-axe of the hardy western pioneer. But lars, and spies are always on the watch to report never, never since first our Pilgrim Fathers be- the words of Columbia's children. It is well gan to improve the Indians off the face of nature known that your arbitrary Government has long Guards would sing small, I guess, by the side of benefits we were to confer on posterity and our never since Manhattan changed its name to adopted the wicked maxim due to the crafty New Amsterdam, afterwards to be New York forethought of your Pitt, Earl of Holland, that -has such a speculation as this, of which I am | America's danger is England's opportunity. the felicitous herald, been going a-begging .-Hail, Columbia, happy land! as our inspired bard, who whips your Swan of-abem!' And ed the passage in exactly its original form.' here the Colonel ended in some confusion, and hid his fluent lips for a moment in his wine-

a bright personage, Tom, but be did very well on the St ck Exchange, to which he may be said larly, to finish my explanation. You see, gen- joys, emphatically. man who made so much, as a bear, at the time of the Nore motiny. He, Tom-not old Peterhad inherited a great deal of money; and though hedged so artfully, and made up such ingenious books on the races that his alternative was between great losses and small ones, be was richer than when be came into his father's fortune .--For money acciues to money, as a snow-ball gathere in rolling; and it no more requires a genius to thrive in the Stock Market than it does to role in a Cabinet, if Chancellor Oxenstiern tells the truth. And Tom had married a young lady | Buck, did you call the gentleman? of property, Miss Mungle, daughter of Chuttnee and Mungle, or rather of the junior partner in that great firm. Tom Harris, therefore, was wild for lucrative investments, and so, in a qualified way, was I; and money was plentiful in the City, as the Times correspondent daily informed the reading public. We therefore already be gan to public at the tempting bait which the Colonel placed before us so dexterously.

But, said I, is the troffic certain to be remunerative? The line runs through rather a platform? thinly-peopled tract of country, dossi't it!

Colonel Corrolants Sling slapped his leathery the Great Nanves and Nebraska Redroad will pliasis that made the glasses ring, 'Sar, soid he, 'you are the most sensible man being met ride rusty it they get an auti-statery man, like whole offsit pivots, only you must look at it from way is too close to Missouri State to be safe, if that sublimely piercing elevation from which the American intellect surveys it. Sir. we must create' a population; sir, we must found cities; sir, it must be ours to people the western solitudes and to implant the germs of a pascent commerce, a new learning, a fresh community, free citizens. Don't you see?" where now the coon and the prairie dog dwell unmotered and alone; and, sir, future ages will dearns to us colossal statues of imperishable brass; while in this we shall realise the applause and blew his nose with a martial dissonance.

By Joye! said Tom Harris, 'I'll speak to old Mussins about it; if he says fall right, I'll I will own, was anything but no agreeable guest; take a thousand shares in the concern."

. Muggins, sir! " ho is Muggins?' demanded the Doctor, waspishly: is Muggins, sir, a fit better than your dokes and earls could show .judge when such an enterprise is in question - an | i've bought in the market twenty-nine peaches which the State had made - which specimens losing some pen-feathers out of your wines as enterprise to reflect eternal honor, sir, on its spi- for thirty cents, I have. We do crow over you the Colonel showed us, in rather a careless way, you will do; I keep my pity for the poor rited and high falluting projectors, with the finger in peaches, as in most, only your national ramity as mere incidental advantages. But the eyes of wretches who will be placked more, and who can of ignominy to point at the craven that draws | won't permit you to see it. back. Maggins ! some stony-hearted London | The Colonel jumped from his chair. . You capitalist -- some toud-eater at the back of a be quiet, said he; the Doctor is a glowing pabloated aristocracy some miserable haunter of triot, Mr. Bulkeley; but I know he admires and hornblende, and fine marble, when we saw the gibled saloons of a Chancellor of the Lix- your delightful sauggery, embellished by art and them; and visions of mines and quarties to be pany is to time. I wish I could see your Amechaquer, (the doctor was not very particular as high flying taste, as much as I do myself. Some

lability of his transatlantic opponent. Thus it have liquored sufficiently, we will join the ladies.

rushing to the door, whicked it open, putting to at keyboles, in spite of repeated corporal punish-

am afraid, Colonel, your memory has not render-

'Excuse me,' croaked the Doctor, 'but nothing is more wonderful than the ignorance which prevails in Britain, with regard to the sayings of their departed guest. Tom Harris was quite appeased. He was not and doings of your grandees and public persons. 'Allow me, Doctor,' said the Colonel, oracu-

to have been born and bred. He was the only tlemen, we might have offered this concession in son of the well-known old Peter Harris, the Wall street in the Empire City, and Wall street Wall street in the Empire City, and Wall street | eldest. would have snapped it up; ses, sir, as at alligator would chew pork.

This was a forcible smile, but it did not quite he set up for a sporting man, and generally content us. . Why didn't you?' was frembling on the hips of both Tom Harris and myself, but politeness restrained us from uttering what our looks must have plainly said.

The Colonel caswered our looks thus: Because, squires, there was this difficulty in the way - Buck, you know, is our old man.'

'I beg your pardon,' said Tom, reddening again; 'but I don't quite catch your meaning.

Buck! the old man! White House-deputations-soirces - soft sawder,' explained the Doctor; and then we discovered that President Buchanan was the object of the discourse

'Well,' pursued the Colonel, 'Buck's very clse has got a chance. Caucuses all at work!

in this benighted-1 mean this heantful king- old Abe, to be President over them; and though dom. You have tit the exact point, my dear long form an examination of the control of the cont our folks or screamers, and that's a fact, the Mr. Bulkeley, on which the eligibility of the South's an ugly rustomer, and our fine of railowned by Northerners. But in the smartest from the South can make, you Britishers are sure squireff's skin; and so it's best the property should be in the name of British subjects, not

> We did see, and we resolved that on the morrow we would sift the matter thoroughly.

of my own growing."

Don't talk of peaches, said the Doctor, who,

Tom Biarris was an ingenuous youth. He site of Maguala Villa that will take the shine looked excessively ashamed of his aliuston to out of the sumptions balls of your nobility .-

Not a mahogany door, I guess, have I seen less fertility, of inexhaustible resources-cereal, 'Hush!' he uttered, in tragic tones; then in this smoky beggarly town of yours,' said Dr. mineral, commercial. The line would be part the Brooklyn Volunteers.

man, is Colonel Sling, said the partner of my

A delightful man! lisped Georgiana, my

'Quite an Admiral Crichton,' said Selina, my second, who is a bit of a blue.

Delightful! he has so much conversation, and makes one laugh so, cried ariless Lucy, the

third and youngest of my daughters.

So he had pleased them all, and, I admit, be tact in wanner the suffrages of the feminine members of my household. For Mrs. Bulkeley relations with any one she mistrusts or dislikes. quartette that had closed around the mahogany in Magnolia Villa on the preceding day. Tom far gone-notice to quit-time nearly up. His the City, and we found the two Americans await- his baroacte; by his long course of voting for a successor is sure to be Abe Lincoln, if the little ing us with a hearty welcome. There were Whig Ministry, was our charming and of givet den't beat him at the election. Nobody maps ou a great table, and plans, and minerals, course, Tem Harris, Colonel Stag, and I, were and parchments, and heaps of papers, carefully among the managing directors. We took a dark as moles. Now, sie, we have plugged the stocked and docqueted, and files of letters with great many shares amongst us; but, of course, You've done what P exclaimed Tom Harrs. conviction home to the most incredulous. And public competition, and the frequences of the We've made it all sate, and Luccoln stands the Colonel after the first salutations were over, money market but such telegrade for the But to wm,' exclaimed the Colonel, condescendingly. and after tenderly inquiring about the health of there were come wary off from who colored so Now we suspect those Southerners mean to my womankind, commenced a breid explanation much as to table at the glittered har, and orderusty it they get an anti-slavery man, like of the exact position of the Nauvon and Net foremost connect them was not slaugues, that State and the other in Nebraska Territory. But to be handled as tenderly as a hoosier handled a information now came showering upon us, and the Colouel was extremely careful to prove every fresh axiom which he laid down by an appeal to documents of the most inconfrovertible character duck-and-orace fashion among toose swinding ter. There was the original concession of the line, approved by the State Legislature, signed Try the Claret, Colonel, said I; fyon have by the Governor, registered by the State's law been drinking nothing, but sherry, and this is officers and by the Kederal attorney of the disof our consciences and of our bankers. Here Chateau Margaux that I got at Bilkingham's trict. There were similar documents, to which with anger. What dot this remarkable man the Colonel stopped, overpowered by his feelings, sale. Those are pretty good peaches, Doctor, the autographs of the governors of Nebraska proceed to say. Just this: and Eliacis were attached. There were the reports of surveyors, the accounts of contractors, subcontractors, architects, incolunists, and iron- bright, (I was speechless at this elemetery).you must cross the broad Atlantic before you masters. Moreover, there were specimens of When I call this affor a swindle, I don't impute talk of peaches, I recken. I've fed pigs with minerals found in the immediate neighborhood of blame to you, for I am aware that you are a the line, and within the liberal grant of land dope, not a daper. But I don't pay you for for although we were not adepts in geology, we prospectus has wincedled them into investing,-I knew from ore, and copper ore, and limestone, mean the welows and old moids, the half-pay to the authenticity of the accusations he flung day, as a director of the Nauvoo and Nebraska flutted brilliantly before us. What wonder that, broadcast.) Muggms, indeed?

you may, if you please, build a palace on the on hearing the generous terms on which the tree. American gentlemen were willing to admit us to full participation of their advantages, Tom and 1 Muggins and was quite horne down by the vo- But enough of business. Gentlemen, if you shook hands most hearthy with Doctor and onsly, had I examined sufficiently into the Colonel, and devoted ourselves from that moment | foundation of all the alburing statements we had came about that a meeting was arranged for the We did join the ladies. We found them to the establishment of the projected company, published with the sanction of our names? next day at Colonel Sling's chambers, at which strolling over the lawn in the cool of a Septem- And then Colonel Coriolanus rung the bell for we were to discuss the propriety of forming a ber evening, and presently we all went in to lunch, and we all drank, over and over again, in poor helpless folks gave me an appleasant twinge the were to discuss the property of the Nan-colles. Institute that the Colonel was very polite creaming bumpers of Chequot, prospertly and in my heart, and conscience came and winspered 700 and Nebraska Railway, of which our Ame- and attentive, not only to my wife, but to young success to the Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway. recopie were maticious enough to say that the fortunate owners. I was Mrs. Harris, who was exceedingly stupid and Two days after, out came our prospectus to dazan older man than Tom Harris, and had neces- plan of teature. As for Mrs. and Miss Jar- zle the City. A more flowery manifesto, or one I made a hald resolution. I determined to go sarily seen more of the world. And I had been man, they were entertained by the Doctor with more fertile in temptations, I have sellom seen. out myself to America, and, on the spot, sarry seem more of the spot, and start would be spot, the spot, and the posity considered the Countries of the Countries of the Countries and England, and especially between two make four, that the investment was as seman of superior abilities and remarkable eloour superior abilities and remarkance considered asked, as delicately as London and New York. If Mrs. Jarman had cure as the bank, if not more so, and a hundred-quence. He did not omit, on this occasion, to able Scrip. I therefore asked, as delicately as London and New York. If Mrs. Jarman had cure as the bank, if not more so, and a hundredspread a little snothing salve on the wounds I could, why my new acquaintances had not hitherto cherished a belief in the pre-emmence fold more remunerative. Never was there such which his country man's rudeness had inflicted. raised among the enlightened capitalists of their of London, as she apparently had, she must have a railway; never were there directors so opuown country a sufficient amount to pay all preli- received a considerable shock as the Doctor in- lent, so respectable, so conscientious, so experiminary expenses, thus keeping the golden fruit formed ber that Belgravia was but a poor place enced; never was there a line on which the ex- And the influence of the two Americans was among Americans. But the Colonel had an an- to Fourth and Fifth Avenue, and that we were penses were so trifling, the traffic so enormous,

Bett, with both thumbs in the pockets of his of a main highway to the Far West, and the and bell-pulls, I might as well look for liberty in into the cornucopia of its matchless wealth. ment. Adolphus scuttled away across the hall your institutions, or for sincerity in your press. Cities were to spring up, fair and flourishing gilt vehicles of an effete aristocracy, is alone a migrants and ore. The gigantic fortunes we spectacle that beats earthquakes; and your Lafe were to make were thrown into the shade by the contemporaries. Unborn millions were to The Colonel, however, could be compliment- canonice the projectors of the Grand Nauvoo ary and gentle, if his brother republican could and Nebraska; and we were not only to insure I could not help laughing as I answered, 'I not; and so well did be play his cards, that for ourselves the smiles and blessings of ages yet when the company drove off, and the last grind- to come, but were to feather our nests pretty ing of their carriagetwheels upon the gravel had handsomely in a few short months. Not only died away' my wife and daughters turned to me were we to take rank as plaintibropists of the with beaming taces, and began to sing the praises | first water, but to tig the market as well. Nor were the advantages of the new radroad con-"A most superior, well-informed, gentlemanly | fined to the cunnent and clear-sighted capitalists who had first embarked in v. No: in that good cause the widow's mile was welcome,-Never, it was pointed out, was so admirable an opportunity offered to lidles of lainted income, to struggling professional men, to dec. yed gentry others, to double or treble their little store by means of the splendid dividends, the bonuses, memains, and other good things, to be expected from the Company. Who has not read many such glowing proclamations as this, promising to maken the decame of an El Dorando for the had pleased me too; but he mostly showed his lucky speculator, bulstering up each statement by an imposing array of figures, and always concluding by the recommendation that (to prevent is not a cipher by any means even in my bust- disappointment) into thate application be made ness transactions, and she has an amiable habit at the office for shares. We had a secretary of warning me against entering into commercial and cashier, and Dr. Titus A. C. Bett was su kind as to undertake the latter responsible post. The next day beheld assembled in the showy rion; while the nelebrated Wyldrake Fram, Pall Mall chambers of Colonel Sling the same Esq., a gentlem to who had been concerned with a good many companies in his time, was importy secured for the former situation. See George Harris and I drove down there tagether from Gallings, M.T., a rich hanker who had carned great red seals to them that would have carried by far the greater number were summitted to bruska Railway-its position, I mean, in a per veteran socilar-sker of wasan to a Harris had cuniary point of view, not its geographical post- made noution at my table. Magazins was a tion. The latter, we ascertained by a glance at character, and disagreeally outspoken. One the map, to be in the free State of fown, skirt- day I mot ben at the Royal Exchange, and taktag Missouri, and with one terianns in Illinois ling hea playfully by the button. I asked han why he gave our Company the cold shealder.

"Mr. Bolkelely, sir, I'll tell you," said Muggins, with a frown : I spick your Company, sic. brashed track afford to lose my property : Yankees. I hate hubbles, ser, and this is worse. for it is a cruel robbery.

"Sir, sir? Mr. Muggues!" soul 4, choking

· George Balkeley, I have known you from a boy, and you are an honest man, though not very Tom Harris and rayself sparkled at the sight; least space the little savings or capital your fine officers, the needy clergymen, that your Comrican friends in the pillary I know! Good

And off he went, heaving me very angry, but a little dismayed as well. After all, old Muggins passed for an oracle in the city; and seri-What Muggins had said about the widows and · George Buikelely, the accomplice of rogues, is not very for from being a rogue binself, is he? pects of the line of radway. When I broached this proposal at the next meeting of the Board, Colonel Sling and the Doctor were found to be violently opposed to it, and to be inclined to resent such interference on my part as an moult. very considerable with the committee, partly because the transatlantic gentlemen had a cusvoo and Nebraska. lowa was a State of bound- tom of putting down and pooh-poohing whatever

I was firm this time; and besides, as I offered to go out without putting the Company to any expense whatever, the opposition to my depart-ture could not decently be continued. Then, to my surprise, Colonel Cortolanus Sling very kindly offered to accompany me, and to save me all trouble and inconvenience by lending me the aid of his perfect knowledge of the localities. The Doctor, as cashier, must of course remain at his post; but the Colonel could be spared, he felt assured he could be spared, and indeed he proposed that we should go as a deputation, and at the cost of the company. Why not? Our shares were at a premium. Money was flowing in. All went prosperously with us. Why not? The Coionel's proposition was carried nem. con., and it was agreed that George Bulkeley, Esq., and Colonel Coriolaus Sling, should proceed at once to Iowa, there to survey, report, and inspect. Mrs. Bulkeley's consent was procured; and indeed, but for the terrors of seasickness, she would have insisted on accompanying me. The Cunard packet, Mersey, was to sail from Liverpool on the 17th of the month; our berths were engaged on board her; and it was duly agreed that the Colonel and I were to go down together on the day preceding that of embarkation. I never thoroughly understood why the gallant American officer did not keep his appointment. He wrote me a hurried note, saying that important business detained him in but I believe a dinner at the Star and Garter, at Richmond, was the engagement in question. At any rate I travelled alone; alone I embarked; and though I looking out for the Colonel till gan to revolve, no Colonel came. And we went without his corporeal presence on deck or in cabin. I cannot say that I was altogether sorry. I felt instinctively that I was far more likely to ways of the singular country for which I was making use of the last week or two of fine still weather, before the November gales should be- great number of bishops and other ecclesinstical digboard; but there were Dons in abundance: and great numbers of pallid ladies, with Parisian aged men in tail-coats and varnished boots, returning from a tour of European baths and of the Franciscan, Dominican, Benedictine, and Carnities. Also there were planty of Irana legister. The number of cards of membership cities. Also, there were plenty of keen-looking mente orders. The dimensional of the Congress existed at the commencement of the Congress existed at the commencement of the Congress exists and the congress persons, who eyed all mankind with suspicious seruting, who had memorandum books sticking out of the pockets of their black saun vests, and and Wiseman, and followed by the whole of the who were probably not unconnected with comwho were probably not unconnected with rommercial pursuits and the cotton trade. Aware his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, that I was on my way to a new world in more who delivered a short and impressive address upon senses of the word than one, a world whose the objects of the Congress, and the work which it standard of morality was wholly novel, I ook was going to undertake. His Eminence commenced every opportunity of acquiring information which by saying that the faculties of the human race were might afterwards prove invaluable. I therefore and union of numbers nothing stable or solid, noassociated exclusively with natives of the West- thing lasting could be performed. Our Blessed Lord ern Continent, studied their sentiments, and had commanded us to unite together, and to meet rooted convictions were rudely assaulted; and sary to success to unite themselves together. Our that I was unable to avoid observing that my object was the consideration of every work of faith next meeting of the Congress. Father Mislin, repreneighbors would have been all the better for a little in the astention to the precepts of Lord therefore, of paramount importance in the eyes of Chesterfield. We are not always very fastidis Christiana. His Eminence then briefly referred to ous in the city: I am constantly obliged to har ! gain, dine, and converse, with uncommonly rough gaged; but as these are particularised below, it is minishing, and ought to be kept up, inviting the diamonds; but I do not teink that any Cockney then went on to expatiate upon the dispositions to alive can contrive to render vulgarity so gla- brought to the test before the Congress. They had ringly offensive as his Yankee congener. I was come there to learn from each other, and must not most unlucky in my fellow-passengers, some of hold too much to preconceived opinions. Their first whose babits were distressing to a degree, and dary was to find out the best way of doing what did not show any remarkable improvement since Holy Father, who had sent them his blessing, and the days when Mrs. Trollope and Captain Hatthey would have every day, while the Congress milton crossed the Atlantic. I began to owe lasted, a Mass offered by himself or one of the other Sir Walter a grudge for his discovery of tobacco, since tobacco, chewed to pulp, and lubri- the work. His Eminence was listened to throughout cating the deck and cabin stairs with its nicotian extract, became the bugbear of my existence, and load, rang through the spacious hall, as three Besides, I prefer to see gentlemen sit with their thousand voices formed themselves into a mighty feet in a more normal position than an undue chorus of Vive Pius IX., and accompanied themelevation of the boot soles can afford. I wish our transatlantic brothers would smoke a little! less and wash a little more; and I never could and it was only equalled later on in the day, when entirely pardon young Mr. Tips for whittling Prince Czartoriski spoke of poor Poland, of her faith my portunanteau. Mr. Tips—young Mr. Tips, and her sorrows, of her devotion to the Holy See, that is—Minos Blackstone Story Tips, was the that is- Almos Blackstone Story Tips was the sharer of what was facetion-ly called my state | Talk of the coldness of the Flemings! you should room. The latter was a wedge of a cabin, with two little berths in it, not quite so spacious as man their sympathy with that cause which every the box beds in an old-fasinoned Highland cottage, and was naturally meant to accomposate shop's address was followed by a more elaborate one two passengers. Under ordinary circumstances, from the Active-President, M. A Baron de Gerlache, tage, and was naturally meant to accomodate Colonel Sing would have held divided empire giving a splendid account of the state of Catholicism over this den with myself; and I believe that, in strict justice, the whole should have been mine, seeing that I had signed the cheque in payment for both passages. But berths were at a premium : several passengers had come on board at the last, and had to shift for their quarters as they might, and among them the Tips lamily. Now, although the 'state room' was rightfully mine, yet I was easily induced to permit the mstallation of young Mr. Tops in the undermost berth, though I admit that my temper was sorely tested when I found him in bed, one rather hoisterous alternoon, very sick, and beguing the will give a fair idea of the objects of the Congress. tedious hours, by operating with a snarp penknife on the glossy leather of my new portman teau-Allen's best, fitted for India and the colonies. Also this delightful youth—a lawyer from character to that institution; the creation of Conthe cradle, as his names unply—was fond of forternities for providing the dying poor with the using my pet razor, and borrowing my scissors consolutions of religion, and securing to the dead christian burial, and following their remains to the and brushes; was not over partial to soap and water; and sang queer nasal songs at untimely

and there was no help for it, while, after all, the voyage was but for ten days. Why had I let him in ? For two reasons: firstly, because exclusiveness is most unpopular among Republicans and the old sentement which dictated the New York proverb, that 'A man must be a hog to want a bed all to himself," still exists in a modified form. Another reason was, that I wanted to make friends, and get letters of introduction to some Western citizens who would be able to tell me all about the Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway, and perhaps a little about Colonel other at least, were most generous in this respect. I was aware that few retired shopkeepers or land-jobbers brought over their charming families without being provided with introductions from ex-ministers and secretaries to half diplomacy was subservient to any one who could ofluence an election; and that very queer folks indeed had the honor of figuring at royal levees and state balls under the wing of Franklin's eagle. I determined, therefore, to be as conciliatory as possible in all my dealings with the citizens and citizennesses of the model commonwealth.

(To be continued.)

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT MALINES. MALINES, August 19 .- The old Flemish town of Mechlin, which modern usage has Frenchified into town, and that he would join me in Liverpool : Malines, and which enjoys the distinction of being the ecclesisstical metropolis of Belgium, has witnessed during the last few days a scene of continued bustle and excitement. Thousands of the people poured in from every part of the Continent - France, Holland, Spain, Italy, and Germany, have each furthe last moment, till the bell rang, and the plank nished their contingent to swell the crowd, and the well known voice and face of John Ball is by no was withdrawn, and the huge paddlewheels be- means a rarity in the collection of nationalities represented. But your readers will doubtless, ask (as to sea with his name in the roll of passengers, but numbers of unsuspecting tourists have done already, when travelling from Antwerp to Brossels, they saw crowds waiting at every station up to Malines, and there the long train very nearly emptied of its living freight)-what do all these people come here for? form an unbiassed judgment when alone. I felt You must know then, that a special devotion exists that in company with a man so plausible, so in Malines towards Our Blessed Lady, under the fluent of speech, and so experienced in all the title of 'Notre Dame d'Hanswyck,' and a graud festival is held here in her honour every twenty-five years. The magnificent and artistic taste with bound, I should be in danger of seeing all objects which the fele has always been arranged, has made through the rose-colored haze in which it was it the centre of European attraction, and it is the the Colonel's policy to mask them. But, at the fact that Catholics of all nations are in the habit of same time, I was a little nervous at the prospect strending it, which has been taken advantage of to same time, I was a little nervous at the prospect form a General Congress of Catholics at the same of exploring the Far West without a Mentor; time. This is the principal reason for the time and and the weight of the responsibility attaching to place fixed for the Congress. The proceedings were my report was not exactly reassuring. The commenced on Tuesday morning, the 18th instant, packet was crowded, for many were desirous of by a grand Pontifical High Mass, in the Cathedral publicant was of the left grant on two of fine still Church of St. Rombaut, celebrated by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, attended by a gin to expend their fury upon the vast breadth of nitaries. Among these were H E. Cardinal Wisethe Atlantic. There were but few Britons in man, Dr. Cornthwaite, Bishop of Beverly, the Bishop of Forrediaz, the Armenian-Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, the Bishop of Adelaide, NS W, and several Eergian bishops. The cathedral was crowded toilettes and faulty teeth, and of sallow lean-vis- by the members of the Congress, among whom were a goodly array of priests of all nations, and religious ceeded 3,000. At the close of the Mass, the bishops. proceeded by their Emineuce the Cardinals Stercks minaire, and the Congress was formally opened by so bounded and limited, that without consolidation or charity. It was only by such works that we sentative of the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, solicould hope to secure our salvation, and they were, cited and obtained a protest against the rebuilding the works upon which the Conference was to be en- said that the battalion of Pontifical Zonaves was direedless to recapitulate them here. His Eminence cures present to send roung men to the agent, giv-Beshops present to obtain the Divine blessing upon with the deepest attention, and ever and anon, when interval during the present session and the next. be made mention of the Holy Father, shouts, long evening. selves with a great clapping of hands, stamping of feet, and waving of hats. This was a spectacle which must have rejoiced the heart of every Catholic; a untionality, she would have rushed to its defence. have heard them shout and cheer and testify as one true Catholic must love with his whole heart. But to return to the Congress. The Cardinal Archbiin Belgium, and the constitution and working of the Liberal' party. As this address is very important and very interesting, it will be better to give in the next notice a more elaborate precis of it. The next business was the constitution of the officers of the Assembly, which was composed of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines as Honorary President, the Baron de Gerlache as Active-President, four Vice Presidents, and M. Duceptiaux as Secretary. The Presidents of the various working sections were also appointed. After this, the Brief of his Holiness conveying his approbation of the Assembly, was read in Latin and French, and an addiess to the Holy Father voted in reply. The work of the various Sections was then announced, and The first section has for its object the consideration of religious works. These will include the formagrave. The proper observance of Sunday will also

lic countries, by forming associations—first, among persons of the trades and callings, for mutual engagements to forward this object; secondly, among the Catholic public, for the encouragement and pa tronage of those tradesmen and workmen who do not pursue their calling on Sundays and the holidays of the Church. They will also endeavour to prevent public contractors from obliging their work people to labor on those days. The 4th religious work in which this section will be engaged is that of Missions.' To further this project they will endeavor to extend the work of Propagation de la Foi and to introduce it into those countries where it does not at present exist; and also to extend the annals of that work as much as possible, for the purpose of Sling. I knew that Americans, amongst each giving the greatest possible amount of publicity to missionary operations. The second section is to occupy itself with the consideration of works of charity. These will be considered under two heads. First—the general situation of free works of charity; the obstacles which they encounter, and the means of consolidating and developing Catholic charitable inthe peers and princes of Europe; that American stitutions. Secondly-The pointing out of the works which correspond to the most urgent wants, and the measures to be taken for their foundation and extension. Of course the Society of St. Vincent de Paul bears an important part in this section, and measures are to be taken for the increase of the number of its conferences. As this society is decidedly the most valuable and widely-spread lay agency in England, your readers will be glad to know that it is extremely well represented here. To the third section is deegated the work of education and instruction. This includes the establishment and extension of Catholic schools, and the perfecting of the system of education pursued in them; and will extend itself to infant schools, Sunday schools, orphanages, schools for the blind and deaf and dumb, industrial schools. It will also comprise the work of seminaries, universities, and institutions for adult instruction. This naturally, and by an easy gradation, leads the section to the work of the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of good books. The fourth section will consider all works of religious art, including the architecture and restoration of churches, church music, &c. The fifth takes cognisance of questions affecting religious liberty, publications, associations, and international correspondence; it will include the establishment of Catholic clubs, newspapers, the distribution of religious works, &c. The next report will contain an account of the working of tuese sections and of the members of whom they are composed, as well as the whole general proceedings of the Congress, from the second day of its meeting until its close. - Tublet.

The congress adopted on Friday a resolution with regard to Poland, the formation of a society ' to seek, by the intercession of the Virgin, the deliverance of the Polish Church.

Wiseman delivered an address 'On the Civil and Religious Condition of the English Catholics.' Be

united and at peace, M. de Montalembert again sooke on the subject of religious liberty. Addressing the Catholic party, he said, 'Catholies who listen to me, if you wish liberty for yourselves you must wish it for others. If you to you. Give it where you are masters, in order that t may be given to you where you are slaves.' M. this protege of Chesar, who has just re-written the Gospel in the fashion of his sophisticated learning, sive form of blasphemy; who has pleaded extenuating circumstances for Judas; and who has discovered that in sincerity there are many degrees, which

gives the measure of his own." Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress were, that the Lord's Day should be more rigorously observed; that education was inseparable from relirion as its basis; and that the religious instruction f schools should be dogmatical and not general.

The last meeting of the Congress was held on Saturday, when several speeches were made. The Congress broke up with cries of 'Long live Pius IX. he father of the Church! 'Long live Leopold I the father of his country!' and finally, 'Praise be to Jesus Christ!

The Catholic Congress at Malines closed on Saturcious building which he has at his disposal for the of the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre by others than the Catholics of Palestine. The Count de Villemont his address, who would forward them to Rome free of expense. Addresses were delivered by Father Vaughan, an English priest, on the missions undertaken by his construmen; by the Abbe Soubiranne, on the necessity of establishing schools in the East. M. Faure spoke on the moral state of the French Catholics in London, and M. Maiseau on the position of Catholics in St. Petersburg. The assembly then decided that the central-bureau of the Congress should be transmitted into a permanent committee, and should exercise its functions under that title in the The proceedings came to a close by an address and benediction from the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, the whole terminating by a banquet in the

DR. O'BRIEN. - Dr. O'Brien, the President General of the Young Meu's Society, has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the great Catholic Congress, 1,973,382. The proportion of those those who read held at Mechlin, last week. The Very Rev Gentleman laid a full report of the state and objects of the Young Men's Society before the Congress.

POPULATION AND EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Commissioners who were appointed to take the census of Ireland on the 7th of April, 1861, have just presented a report upon the ages and education of the people of that country, the 'perish' being now, for the first time, adopted as the unit of territorial division in the formation of the general tables. The population of Ireland, on the 5th of June, 1841, was 8,175,124; on the 30th of March, 1851, 6,552,-385; and on the 7th of April 1861, 5,798,267. The large number of persons stated in the returns to have been 100 years old and upwards in 1851 is not only maintained, but has been increased in the present ceusus. In 1851 there were 711, as against 319 among the inhabitants of Great Britain. In 1851 there were 765, against 201 in Great Britain, which has about four times the number of inhabitants. Of these 765 aged persons in Ireland, 242 were males, and 516 females; whereas in 1851 the males were 219, and the females 492. In 1851 the greatest ago seturned was 121 years; and in 1862, 120 years, two females having been stated to have attained that advanced longevity. In 1851 the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the entire Irish population was 1,054; while in 1861 it was 1,044. Since the last decennial period, the employment of examinations - whether ' competitive' as a test of superiority or 'qualifying' as a test of absolute fitness for admission to the public service-has concurred with the rivalry of the school systems in bringing about a great increase as well in the number as in the varicty of the schools in Ireland. The Commissioners say; -" We have now, as in 1851, the gratification come under the consideration of this section. They to record a decrease in the proportion of those who

nine per cent females. One cause which may account, to some small extent, for the diminished proportion of the ignorant, is the decrease in the number of those who were of the 'school age,' at a time when the means of instruction were so much less abundant than within the last three decades. But the principal cause, we believe. is to be found in the regular spread of instruction, owing to the increased number and efficiency of the primary schools; an efficiency which, so far as concerns those in connection with the National Board has attracted the commendation of a distinguished Prussian, the Baron Von Holzendorff, who does not hesitate to say that the 'circumstances falling under his own observation enable him to prove how superior the results of the Irish National School teaching are to those obtained in Prussia, although in Ireland the Prussian schools enjoy a very high reputation.' The rivalry of systems already mentioned has operated largely in bringing about the invoease which has taken place in the number of those receiving superior instruction. At the date of our returns the Queen's University had nearly reached its thirteenth year. By its calendars it appears that the number of degrees conferred during the census period from 1851 to 1861 was 379. The only other institution in Ireland of an university character is that known as the 'Ca tholic University,' in the city of Dublic, which, although not having a charter, administers instruction primu fucie of the same description as that usually given in universities, and to persons who, but for its existence, would probably receive that class of instruction elsewhere. That institution was opened in the year 1854; but with the exception of its school of medicine (the students of which qualify by license or degrees from the authorised bodies), its constitution is not yet sufficiently settled to permit of its being subjected to the test of progress which has been applied to the recognised universities. To these should be added other collegiate establishments in which students may qualify for the exercise of a learned profession without resort to a university; a class of colleges which, with the exception of the College of the General Assembly in Belfast-the Divinity School of the Presbyterian Ministry (which has not furnished a return upon either of the school forms) - is limited almost exclusively to the education of aspirants to the Roman Catholic priesthood. The principal establishment of this class is the Royal College of Maynooth. The number of students returned for the 7th of April, 1861, was 519. The institution of this class next in importance is the Missionary College of All Hallows, in which students are educated for the Roman Catholic ministry of Great Britain, the Colonies, and America. On the In the afternoon meeting of the same day Cardinal | same level with, and in addition to, the universities, which confer degrees in medicine and surgery-but in a narrower field of action—may be placed the special licensing bodies of the medical profession in Ireland-namely, the King's and Queen's College of Surgeons. Without seeking to include the medical students of Ireland in the total of those receiving the highest class of education, it may be stated that the do not wish it for yourselves it will never be granted | number receiving medical instruction in the various medical schools throughout Ireland during the year ended May 1861, was about 1,200. The only other Renan, the orator, styled 'this sacrilegious novelist. step in the progress of education between 1851 and 1861 to which it seems necessary to advert, is the system of legal instruction provided by the benchers and who has personally outraged all Catholics in of the King' lines for students of law in both branches outraging the divine person of Jesus; this new doc- of the profession, a reform in which it appears that tor, who has converted culogy into the most repul- Ireland took the lead of the sister country. In 1851, the Census Commissioners had to report that the county of Londonderry, the cities of Cork, Dublin, Kilkenny, Limerick, and Waterford, and the towns of Belfast, Carrickfergus, Drogheda, and Galway showed an increase of ignorance, or, at all events, that instruction had remained stationary in these localities. In the county of Londonderry the increase of ignorance was limited to the male sex; and, generally speaking in the towns also it was found to be greater in the male than in the female population. The probable cause of this increase was stated to be the immigration of illiterate persons, more especially of the male sex, from the rural districts, in search of employment. Upon the present occasion we are relieved from the necessity of entering into calculations to account for an increase of ignorance in any day, its fifth day of meeting. A despatch from the part of Ireland, happily none such having taken Pope was received, thanking the assembly for the place. According to the report upon ages and edupart of Ireland, happily none such having taken address which it had voted to him, and giving his cation in 1851, it appeared that, while the gross prostored up every scrap of information bearing on traffic and transit. I will own that my pride met with frequent abrasions; that my deepest met with frequent abrasions; that my deepest object they had in view, they felt that it was necested to met with frequent abrasions; that my deepest object they had in view, they felt that it was necested him to be present at Malines, and offered to min, and giving his cuttoff in the strain from M. Apostolical benediction in return. A letter from M. More than the strain of ing the preceding decade, there was an increase in greated that the state of his health had not permitted that the state several places. For example: - In the counties of their in-Carlow, Longford, Wexford, Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Londonderry, and Leitrun, the number of ignorant had increased among the male population between the ages of eleven and lifteen. In the counties of Carlow and Londonderry the number of ignorant had increased in the female population also between the like ages. In all the other counties the relative number of educated females between those ages had increased. In the other counties of Ireland, except Dublin, Kilkenny, Louth, Cork, Waterford, Danegal, Monaghan, Galway Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo, the relative number of illiterate males had increased between the ages of

four per cent of the male, and eight per cent of the

female population. The returns of 1861, as compared with 1851, show seven per cent, males, and

The decrease between 1851 and 1861, of the nonulation of the five years old and upwards was 802,-758, and the decrease in the number of ignorant no less than 792,201, or within 9,857 of the former number. The number of those who could read only, has diminished to a much smaller extent, being less by only 180,259 in 1861 than it was in 1851; while the population knowing how to read and write shows an increase of 167,273 Of the provinces, Ulster is that which shows the smallest per centage (30) of ignorant; Leinster comes next, showing 31; Munster next, with 46; and Connaught last, presenting 57 per cent of ignorant. The province of Leinster has the largest percentage (49) of persons able to read and write; Ulster ranks next, having 42 per cent.; Munster follows next, with 40 per cent; and Con-naught last with only 28 per cent. Small, however, as the percentage in Connaught of those who read and write, the advancement of that province in this the evening, alone, he fell into a stream or small particular is equal to that of Ulster—the increase of dyke out of which, from his age and feebleness, he and write, the advancement of that province in this education in both provinces being 7 per cent. As was the case in 1851, we are enabled to report an increase in the attendance at school; for, although the returns for the week ended 13th April, 1861, compared with the returns for the corresponding week in 1951, shows a slight decrease in the proportion, yet the proportion of those persons to the population between the ages of 5 and 15 has risen somewhat in 1861. It appears that out of the entire number 703,974 pupils returned to us as upon the schoolrolls throughout Ireland, the number of those whose attendance did not reach sixty days, or about two hours besides smoking in bed. I might have had will endeavor to provide, as much as possible, for can neither read nor write. In 1851 the diminution the entire. Out of this number those whose attendworking months, was 316,132, or 39.3 per cent. of

sixteen and twenty-five, while the females at the

same ages had made considerable advance in educa-

tion. The present returns show a decrease of igno-

rance at various ages in the several counties, cities,

and towns in Ireland between 1851 and 1861. Be-

tween the years 1841 and 1851 the number of those

who could read and write had been reduced from

1,966,155 to 1,938,685, or by 27 471 perrons; and in

the year 1861 it had risen to 2,105,958. The number

of those who 'read only,' which in 1841 was 1,413,-

Lastly, the number of those who could neither read

nor write amounting to 3,760,066 in 1841 was reduced in 1851 to 2,766,283, and again in 1861 to

and write was increased 5 per cent. between 1841

and 1851, and that of the ignorant was diminished

6 per cent, during the like period. During the last decade the rate of increase and decrease between

those two extremes respectively has been eight per

337, fell in 1851 to 1,203,046, and in 1861 1,022.787.

any one but themselves happened to say. But a pleasanter companion, but I had bet him in, the discontinuance of work on Sundays in all Catho- in the numbers of the absolutely ignorant, compared ance was not below five, but did not reach twenty entire; those whose attendance was between twenty and forty days reached the large number of 107,590 or 13.4 per cent of the whole attendance, while those ranged between forty and sixty days was 99,268, or 12.3 per cent of all upon rolls. The circumstances of the Irish people, more especially during the year 1851, render it not difficult to enumerate some, at least, of the causes which operated to diminish the attendance at school. The principal are to be found in the agricultural pursuits of the majority of the people, and in the distress which has been prevalent. throughout the country during the last three years. The want of decent or sufficient clothing contributes even more, perhaps, than the want of food to irregularity of attendance at our primary schools, and it works all the more strongly by reason of the salutary practice according to which the personal neatness and cleanliness of the pupils have been enforced in the management of Irish schools. In every instance the attendance of females is very much less than that of males. In April, 1861, there were nine reformatories in Ireland, six of which, four for girls and two for boys, have been certified for Roman Catholies, and three for Protestants, viz, two for boys and one for girls. Four of these reformatory schoots are metropolitau. In April, 1861, the number of juvenile offenders detained in them was 406, of whom 300 were males and 106 females. As regards instruction, 209 boys and 52 girls were returned an able to read and write; 64 boys and 43 girls as being able to read only, and 27 boys and 11 girls not able to read or write.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

SAVAGE ASSAULT BY ORANGEMEN NEAR GILFORD. -The correspondent of the Northern Whig, writing from Gilford on the evening of the 23rd August, says :- "After the proceedings at the Petty Sessions in this town on the 4th instant, when six of the Orange party were committed for trial, it was hoped peace would be restored, but this expectation has been disappointed. Last night, about half-past eleven o'clock, four young men, named respectively George May, David M'Convill, John Hagun, and John Rafferty, of Ballynagarrick, were returning home from Gilford. When they were a few perches from Dunbarton, they were set upon by upwards of twenty of the Orange party, who, after knocking them down with stones, kicked them most unmercifully. George May seemed to be the chief object of their vengeance. He had ten of his teeth kicked out, and his body is covered with bruises. One kick which he received on the mouth separated his upper lip from the gum, and he got several wounds on the forehead, one over each eye extending more than an inch and a-half. He was removed to the house of a man named Hughes, in Dunbarton. Dr. M'Bride was soon in attendance, and dressed his wounds. His teeth were picked out of his blood on the road this morning. It is now six years since a similar murderous outrage was committed by the true blues of this locality, when a navvy was set upon and beaten almost to death."

ILLEGAL ORANGE DEMONSTATIONS .- Our corresponlent, writing from Gilford on Saturday night, says: Last night, we had a grand turning out of the Orangemen. About half-past nine o'clock several hundreds of them, accompanied by twelve drums, &c., came into the town by way of Dunbarton, and when they were at Mr. Thomas Frazer's, manager of Gilford Mills, they commenced playing 'The Protestant Boys,' which they continued until after passing Mr. James Grant's. Having regaled themselves in a public-house, they again placed themselves in order, and, with music playing, paraded the streets for a considerable time. When passing the police barracks, they cheered most lustily. Constable Essi, immediately on their arrival, placed his men under arms, and marched behind them all the time they remained in the town. I believe the visit of last night was intended to do honor to the waylayers of the four young men on the 21st ult., when poor May was beaten almost to death, as was reported in the Whig of the 25th ult. It is worthy of remark that these fellows all came from remote districts, to lessen the chances of their being identified. To-day, however, from an early hour crowds of Orangemen belonging to this locality were observed passing through Gilford in the Derrymacash direction, where they were going to make their return visit. Their rendezvous was not far from Gilford, in the barn of Mr. Thomas Frazer; and, about three o'clock, all marched away, accompanied by no less than twenty. seven drums. It is but justice to Mr. Frazer to state tention to meet in his place. Our worthy local magistrate never made his appearance; and I may here state my belief that, did he do so, his life would not be worth a pin's fee. When will the people begin to know themselves? Until they (Catholies and Protestants) are united they shall never be in a position to gain their independence .- Northern Whig.

LANDLORD ENCOURAGEMENT OF EMIGRATION. - IC was anticipated that at this period of the year-as in previous years - the rush to America would discontinue, as those intended to emigrate would take their departure before the harvest. Such however is not the fact. Last Tuesday morning a large number of the peasantry, in the neighborhood of Kill-arney, proceed by train to Queenstown, en route to New York. Many of them were the sons and daughters of farmers; others belonged to that class called the small farmers, whose existence in this country is no bester than abject misery, and whose expenses were willingly detrayed by either the agent or landlord-not caring what ordenl they would have to contend with in America-on their giving possession of the land. This system of getting rid of this class of our population is now showing iself largely in this part of the county, as about one-third of those that have gone to America from this district recently, have had their expense defrajed by their landlord or agent. By thus disposing of those who could not meet the agent on 'gale day,' the land which probably was held by their forefathers is given to an extensive farmer, because he is in comfortable circumstances and is able to pay the rent .-This is a practice now frequently resorted to in this part of the country. The result is that, through the country numerous dwelling houses, occupied by this class, have now disappeared, and the land, which was held by three or four or more persons, has been given to one, because he boars the name of being in comfortable circumstances. This system has been so much acted on around Killarucy, and so extensively commented on, that I cannot further abstain from mentioning it. - Killarney Currespondent of Cork Examiner.

FATAL ACCIDENT - A CLERGYMAN DROWNED. - The inhabitants of Trim bave just been thrown into a state of grief by the death of the Rev. Mr. O Connell parish priest and Roman Catholic vicar of Trim, who was accidentally drowned near his own house on Sunday night. It appears that the deceased gentleman, who had attained his 73rd year, had been dining with a gentleman on the afternoon of Sunday and that, on his return home at an advanced hour in was unable to rise, and no assistance being near he was drowned, although there was no more than a foot deep of water in the place. The deceased was very much revered and respected in life, and is now mourned and lamented by all, Protestant and Roman Catholic, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. -Irish Times

Munden. - On last Tuesday, near Bingham Castle, Erris, a man named Catagan was most brutally murdered by two men, father and son, named Gernghty, who were soon afterwards arrested by the police. -The cause of the murder is ascribed to an old gradge that existed between the two families. - Connaught

THE FLORIDA AGAIN OFF CORK HARBOOK. - Cork, August 24 - Between two and three c'cluck, p.m., vesterday, a long, rakish, black-hulled steamer was seen some miles off our harbour. She was steaming very fast down the Channel, towards the old Head of Kinsale, evidently or the track of Yankee vessels .--From her general appearance and great swiftness, the mysterious craft is supposed to have been the famous Florida of the Confederate Navy. We have some particulars of this vessel from a reliable person who hailed it in a boat from the shore. On Monday evening she appeared in sight of the telegragh station off Barry's Head, about six miles to the outh-west. A boat put off from the point to board her, flying the flag of the Electric Telegraph Com-When the boat had arrived within about a pany. quarter of a mile of the vessel, two persons were seen to leave her and go on board a hooker, which sailed away with them immediately to Roberts' Cove. The same hooker, by the way, came into Queenstown that night about half-past eleven o'clock. As the boat approached, the vessel, which had been stationary for a long time, began to sheer off. It is supposed that the flag at the stern misled hose on board into the belief that she was carrying, a naval officer, or some other of the Government authorities, and meant interruption. The boat hailed the vessel in the usual way. "What is the name of the steamer? The unswer was 'We forget.'—
'Where are you from?' 'All round the world.'—
'Where are you bound for?' 'Nowhere.' With these somewhat unsatisfactory replies the occupants of the boat had to be content, and moved away. The steamer was a screw of between 250 and 300 tons, with two black funnels and three masts; schooner rigged, and carried two large guns at cither side A man was at the mast head, with a glass, looking out. All on board were dressed in a precisely similar manner, and there was no mark by which to distinguish an officer. The steamer steered to the eastward, as if to distract attention from her movements but after dark she dropped down again opposite the harbour. The two persons she landed quitted Queenstown again at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, probably in the hooker in which they had left the steamer. One of them was the surgeon of the ship, and the other of them an officer, of what grade we could not ascertain. They stated that their ship was the Confederate cruiser Florida. -- Cork Examiner.

MCORINGS FOR THE ATLANTIC FLEET. - The laying down of the first set of moorings was connected on Friday, under the direction of Mr. S. U. Roberts, our eminent local engineer. It was a very heavy job, but skill and science overcome all difficulties of a merely mechanical nature; and the moorings are now fixed in the condistend, and will be ready for the accommodation of the Adriatic on her arrival in our bay . - Galway Vindicator.

The flussian system in Poland seems to have had the same practical result as the British system in freland, for we read in the recent pamphlet of M. Felix | species. Onlion, "De la Pologne et des Slaves" (Paris, Deuta) that in 91 years - namely, since 1732 -the Polish population has diminished from 25 millions o 15 millions, 110,000 a year on an average. - Weekly Regisisr.

GILFORD, August 25 .- At the Petty Sections held here to-day, G. E. Bowen and J. W. M.M. ster, E-qra., presided. Five of the Orangemen was had been arrested for the murderous assault on the four men int Danbarton, on Saturday hight, as reported, were fully identified, and have been returned for trial to the next quarter sessions of Revery. Bull has been accepted for their appearance. Mr. Tyrreit, Bunbridge, prosecuted, and Mr. Carleton, Portadown, defended the prisoners. Their names are - William Greenaway, Isaac Greenaway, Joseph McGallin, Jno. Harris, and - Weir.

special supplies are about to be discontinued, but there is grave risk of a cossation in the amount of water indispensably needed for drinking and damestic uses; whilst if a large five were to break out, the consequences might be calamitous to such an extent been drawn. The constant prospect of emigration week materially affected prices say on an average hope to blight with irreparable rain those whom they as to make all former configurations in Beliast fade may also have acted in restraint of marriage in the 3s per qr; and when the quality of the wheat is conas to make all former conflagrations in Belfast fade into nothinguess. The 'entring off of special supplies,' which is so could talked of by cocumissioners, and so anotherically listened to by the public, is a much more cerious matter than it has apportently been considered. Special supplies are needed for essential manufactures of the most voiced kind, and, above all, for every process in which steam is our-Any one who will reflect for a moment of what the stoppings of all the steam-power used in Belfest really means will see what a peneral curing off of the water supply would amount to."

INCREDITABISM IN Chouses. -- The many incendiary fires that have of late taken place in thousand and its vicinity excited considerable alarm in the minds of the inhabitants, and public attention is being aroused to the necessity of devising some means by which the perpetrators of outrages so destructive to their effects and so ruleous to the ratepayers, may be brought to receive the punishment they so righly deserve. It is only few months since a large rick of lary, the pro- 56 per cent. perty of Messrs. Murphy, was fired by some strolling vagrants; later since an attempt was made to set fire to their stables in Nelson street; on Eanday week the stable of Mr. Phelan was meliciously buraed in Dublin street; yesterday week some twenty tons of hay were wilfully destroyed at Sair Mount, the residence of Mr. Strene; and yesterday morning two splendid ricks of hay, containing about nine tons the property of Mr. Malcomson, were totally consumed, some ruffian hand having set them on fire.-Tipperary Free-Press.

THE SWELL MOB IN KILKER .- A most distingue looking militaire and his wife have been starring it for some time among the fashionables who now fill Kilkee. Balls and pic-nics, and all the sea-side pastines, were nothing without the presence of the Right Hon Capt, Wilmont and his charming wifethe former about 24 years, the latter scarcely more than 16-both accomplished - the lady a dancers of the first character. On Friday night they were the observed of all observers, at a ball, which was very numerously attended, and on Saturday, one of those suspicious looking individuals in the shape of a lootdon detactive, who had been for some time in Kilkee, paid his compliments, to the Captain, and expressed a wish that he should accompany him some distance out of town, which the Captain did; and the 'gallant officer' was introduced to the keeper of Kilrusia gaol. The matter has created quite a sentation to Kilkee, the right hon, gentleman and his wife having been invited to a series of balls and parties, which were to come off this week and the text.—Limerick Reporter.

Speaking of the Franco-Irish General O'Malley, the Traice Chronicle says : - General O Malley's father was a native of Newport, county of Mayo, where his family occupied a respectable position. Rebet of '98' reached the grade of Chaef d'Escairon in the French army, and returned to his native county (Mayo) after many years service in the French army. He died in Dublin somewhere about 1848.

Last Sunday evening, at twelve o'clock, the answer to a memorial sent to the Lord Lieutenant by Mr. Cooke, who was convicted on a charge of harboring Walsh, one of the party implicated in the Fitzgerald case, and who had a period of seven months and twelve days yet to complete his time in the county jail, was ordered out of prison on Sanday at two o'clock, having received a favorable reply from his bandary from his Excellency. The poor fellow, after being let loose, went on the street, and was warmly greeted by many friends. He engaged a car at three o'clock, and drove home to Bulgaden, where he holds a handsome farm of thirty acres. None of his people were aware of his sudden reprieve when he walked into them on the above evening .- Limerick Reporter.

How to GET RID OF THE CATHOLICS IN IRELAND positions ever made for exterminating the native population of Ireland, and peopling it with foreigners, for the avowed purpose of increasing the members of the religion of a contemptible minority, and thus furnishing some pretext for permitting the Protestant Church Establishment to rotain in their entiresy the immense revenues which it now enjoys as little more than a sinecure. The modest suggestion of the British Standard is, that 'A society should be formed in England for the express purpose of settling sober, devout, intelligent, and industrious people (Protestants of course) in every parish throughout the Papal districts of Ireland: - It is even worth while' (adds this sage coupsellor) 'everywhere to purchase a portion of land, and thereon to build cottages for them. Such families would form the necleus of a Protestant population, and in process of time they would do much religiously, morally, and intellectually to medicate the entire population. A clergyman with only fifty such people would be an embryo power in the land which would ultimately teil in the most beneficial manner..... To set the matter going in a thousand parishes would not require a very great sum. Half a million sterling would suffice for the experiment, and we scarcely know how money can be better disposed of with a view to promote the best interests of the Irish neonle.'

The Limerick Southern Chronicle, of the 31st ult., says :- 'To-day was witnessed an extraordinary instance of the unlimited or undefined power vested in magistrates and the constabulary. A respectable looking young man was conveyed through the streets railway open in each division respectively, being to prison; and on inquiry being made for what offence he was arrested, it was said that while in the tal number of miles of railway open in the United act of fishing, at a distance of three or four miles Kingdom was 10,833, the number of lives last by acfrom the city, he plucked a handful of beans from a cident was 284, and the number of persons injured field, the proprietor of which gave him into custody. 883. Of the 216 deaths in 1862, 26 passengers and A committal was at once signed, and, for this petty | 20 servants of contractors of the companies were offence, he was marched through Limerick manacled | killed from circumstances over which they had no like a felon, and guarded by police armed with Minle ritles and Zouave swords.

A young gentleman, named A. Geran, accompanied by his man, on the 23rd alt, went to spend a night on the Killerney mountains deer-stalking. He lay down near a rock where he expected the deer to pass, and had remained there till about eleven o'clock, when a fice antiered red deer passed by at an easy pace. He raised his rifle and took steady aim at him : he tired, but, instead of hitting him in the heart, hit him somewhere about the flank. The where a certain Madame Clara Seyton Should ('exstag went off bleeding, and Mr. Geran followed at a pressly engaged for the occasion') is to deliver a rand pace, when sudrealy the stag, coming near the rick, wheeled at him. Mr. Gerae fortunately turn-ered in the fortress of Costellamore, in Patermo, ed round and went behind a tree. The stag went at As a more description, even illustrated by diagrams, to the rescue and shot the stop through the heart, bruelties, would be that and uninteresting, the half He was a beautiful red deer, a fine specimen of his

Ages or THE IMSH. - The population of Ireland creased 20 per cent, more between the comsus of ! 1851 and unal of 1861. In the presence of such an disturbing cause the census returns showing the iges of the people are of more than ordinary interest. (In 1851 there was found a marked decrease in the proportion of these who were below five years of age; in '11 they were 12,564 in every 100,000 of population, but only 9,895 in 1851. This was attributed to the lattaence of the famine years in restraining marriage, and so diminishing the number of births. But the returns for 1861, which have now heen issued, show a great change; the proportion under five years of age in every 100 000 persons has risen to 11,002, from which it may be interred that marriages in fre- ther, with a little rain though still useful to the land bare to a great extent resumed their ordinary | gatherings in the southern parts of the kingdom, has | a beginning as this been followed up? By presoners course. The most remarkable decrease in popula-The Northern Whig thus speaks of a threatened tipe found at the census of 1861 was in the ages of corn wanted ripening. With so large an instalment and a Burnaile; by ordinances of confiscation at the water familie in B. Hast: — Not only is the water 5.15, the proportion in 100,000 being 25,624 in 1841, sife, some warm rain would be a great benefit bunds of Congress, or of plunder at the hands of a supply so alarmingly decreased that what is called 25,098 in 1851, but only 20,836 in 1861. This is to graze lands and roots; and this is now becoming Pope; by penceful towns reduced to ashee, as the partly accounted for by the loss of population under a serious want is many parts of Europe, especially ries, Jacksonville, Yazoo, and many others witness live years shown at the census of 1851, since it was for the crop of Indian corn in Italy, frangary, and from that diminished population that a large portion | the Principalities. The sudden appearance of same device of breaking down embarkments; stone laden of the people between 10 and 15 in 1801 must have | mes of the fine new crop in many markets has this staps have been such with an avowed and undignosit entirer part of the last 10 years. Of persons be- sidered, this is an immense benefit to the country, loutinged and insulted, nor has there been wenting tween 15 and 30, the proportion was greater in 1861 | Reports are more and more confirmatory that we than in 1841. Between 30 and 35 there is a consi- have much beyond an average both in yield as well derable decrease, the proportion in 105,000 being an quanty; and in very many instances but years | who talk of fat rantional law, and whose steps are 7,000 in 1841, 6,388 in 1851, and 5,934 in 1861. In poor returns have been doubled. The course, to be traced, wherever they have penetrated the periods and the properties of the therefore, as well as the farmer, has to be congress.

South, by blacketed walls and silver desolation - large first the American people are invited, and trace the penetrated of the former, as well as the farmer, has to be congress.

South, by blacketed walls and silver desolation - large first the American people are invited, and trace the penetrated of the first of the penetrated of the the earlier part of the last decade, the effects of the therefore, as well as the farmer, has to be congruent. commenced with the paterto blight of 1840-47, had little longer at their present range, we may be able to no means enused, and the vast endgration of the flour produced by Bratish sentines the population, an influence peculiarly powerful Politically, too, in these methal times, it is well to account a propile of proversially strong family these.— In the a good store of the closely and the population are produced by Bratish shown as the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals to the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals to the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean as the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals to the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean as the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean as the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean as the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the negro Pedicals. It looks the mean one week that a gang of the near one week tha among a proping of proversially strong family ties.— have a good store of the desirals as with as powder, correspondent was witness to their noble retailedness. Spilitranum Coverstant time Almy. It is not only to feed the garrision, but to keep the cash. He saw General Lee replicing with his own thanks: that our Problem, counsel attends to the by this test, the population of Ireland between 20 | crown per qr, without restricting the decripe. At and 60 had to sustain in 1841 ineffectives equal to New York there is a moderate tendency that way ; 63 per cent, of their own number, but is 1861 only and it is to be hoped that, for the sake of ensuring

GREAT BRITAIN.

reaping a rich harvest. On one continuat of our land 2 harley .- Mirk Lane Express globe he is staiking through the length and breadth ! of the land, slaving thousands. But without the pomp and circumstance of war, Death is stealthily making terrible havoe amongst the population of these countries. We refer to the wiful destruction of infant life; and we again take up our pen in behalf of these little unfortunates, and in the cause of society, believing the remedy to be beyond the scope of the Legislature, and to rest in the hands of prirate individuals. The most hideous circumstances attendant on the death of these infants is that their mothers are the destroyers. That a mother should be capable of killing her infant is a fact that even the strong intellect of man cannot compass, and we, consequently, rarely find a jury that return a vecdict of wilful murder against a woman so accused. This immunity does not work well. It seems to encourage immerality, and one crime leads to another. It is known that thousands of infants meet untimely deaths, and we may be justified in assuming that for the Lord Mayor, for some belief. On being wikother thousands of whom we never hear cotae to a like ed he gave the same of John Urowe, and said he had and. In the interests, of society, which, apart from for some time held the office of Professor of the Celthe preservation of infant life, we are happy to bay before our readers an account of how the head of a duarnishing the destruction of infant life. This benevolent gentleman is Mr. Jean Doffas. manufacturer residing at Mullimusen, and, having of February last, and went over to France, in the condered over the causes of infact mortality, he came to the resolution of paying mothers for taking teaching. He did a little in that way at Boulogue, care of their own children. The result proved that and afterwards proceeded to Paris, where he remain-Mr. Dolfus calculated correctly, when he reckoned ed a few weeks, and would literally have starved that gold was more powerful in its influence than but for the considerate kindness or some English maternal affection. This bumiliating to our nature gentlemen residing there. He landed recently at but, alas! tis true. Every female laborer in Mr. Dover, with only a few peace in his pocket, and had Delius's establishment receives, upon becoming a walked thence to London. On arriving here be was mother, a certain stipend during six weeks, these in a state of complete destitution, and had since weeks to be counted from the day when the child is been driven to beg in the streets for the means of a fortuight old. The money given is equal to the subsistence, and where too he had often spent whole average amount of weekly wages earned by the wo- nights from sheer inability to pay for a bed. He had man during the previous six months. These pay-impolied in his extremity for admission to almost ments cease if the child dies. The arrangement was every workhouse in London, but without gaining. simple; it became the mother's interest to keep the On Wednesday night he sought a night's sheller in simple; it occame the momet's interior be- the itefage in Field-lane, but not having applied till child alive. Mr. Dolfos made no distinction between the mother of legitimate and illegitimate children, because his object was to preserve the lives of bad been ignorant, he did not succeed, and was obthe infants; he could not prevent the primary crime. liged to sleep in the streets. Sir Robert Carden He had already observed that the mortality was much greater amongst illegitimate than legitimate children. The reasons are obvious. Within Mr. the means of going there. The applicant besitated, Dolfus's sphere of observation the deaths amongst the illegitimate children were 41 per cent.; amongst Galway. He had turned all his friends there against

The British Standard, the other day, contained one that Mr. Dolfus's benevolent system has been in opeof the most insolent, shameless, and monstrons pro- ration, infant mortality has decreased to 21.2 per cent. amongst the legitimate children, - Observer,

> CHILD MURDER AT SALFORD - Sentence of Death .-At the Assizes yesterday, before Mr. Justice Black-burn, Elizabeth Benyon, a girl 17 years of age, was found guilty of the wilful murder of Joseph Benyon, death. The jury recommended her to merey .-Standard.

> SUPERSTITION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY .- The other day a laboring man from Worplesdon called upon a chemist in Guildford, and gravely informed him that his wife had been bewitched two years ago, and that she had remained in that state ever since, much to the grief of her husband and family, and annoyance of her neighbors. He said that he had been informed that if he got a quarter of a pound of mercury and mixed it up with the yoke of two ages, and gave a dose to his wife, night and morning, in water, 'over which the living and the dead had been carried,' she would soon recover. Of course the chemist tried to ridicale him out of his silly notion, but the foolish man went away as fully persunded as before that his wife was bewitched, and avowing his intention of getting the mercury and the water before he quitted Guildford, -- West Surrey

> RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1861 .- A Parliamentary return states that during the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, there were 216 persons killed, and 600 injured in consequence of milway accidents of which 24 deaths occurred in Ireland, 42 in Scotland, and 150 in England and Wales. The number of miles of 1,598, 1.777, and 8,176. During 1861, when the tocontrol, and mue passengers and 89 servants from want of caution on their part; 49 of the remainder were trespassers, including seven cases of suicide.-Post.

WAYS OF MARING MONEY IN LONDON. - Human ingenuity is, in fact, exhausted by the more enterprising class of the public to extract the coin of the enrious and credulous. The latest exhibition of the Barnum or sensation description is announced for Monday evening next, at St. James's Hall, lecture on the instruments of torture intely discorham again, and yot access the river. His man came and dispersed with political eliasions to Bourbon! promises that the very identical instruments shall be exhibited, and that "the mode of indicating the tortures described will be exemplified on living subjeets as far as can be done without pain or injury, and the whole conducted in such a manner as not to wound the most refined sensibilities? The admission charges range from 13 to 53, according to the relative proping sity of the authorize to the instruments of totture, but the proposter considerately i states that, for the behalft of invalids and others who may not be able to attend the exhibition, the instruments will be sent to their residences for inspection, and that terms, &c., may be ascertained on Tribatest trace of magnatumity. They commenced application to the proprietor, at St. James's Hall! - | bostillies with a gross breach of tath. They so ned London Correspondent of the Freeman,

THE CORN THADE. - The change to colder westsomewhat delayed the robtbern barvest, where the week materially affected prices say on an average bope to blight with irreparatile rain those whom Hey increasing neavily) the military method of making a brotherly arrangement will be abandoned. The arrivals off the coast since the 14th instant were 104 INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND. - Death in these days is cargoes, of which 42 cargoes were wheat, 58 maize,

THE COTTON SUPPLY .- The Times analyses some returns which show the importation for the half-year ending Jone 30. The total imports were 2,134,775 cwt. The American imports have decreased to an amount almost of 6,870 cwt. The world, therefore, has apwards of 2,000,000 cwt. to supply, and of these India furnishes 1,204,763, and Brazil and Egypt between them 565,763. It results that our toiscellaneous sapplies amount in the aggregate to 357,383 cwt. At this minute we import raw cotton from 66 differear quarters, and yet after all our gross supply is scarcely swelled by this mustitude of contributors. It is still upon one or two chief sources that we depend if anything were to interfere with Indian or Egyptian exports, we should have another fall.

A San Stony .-- A poor man, in great apparent Thursday, to Aideeman Sir Robert Carden, who sat He is a tinued to say that he left Galway in the heginning strongly recommended him to return to Galway, where he was known, and offered to furnish him with and then said he should be ashaimed to return to

the legitimate, 25 per cent. During the nine months | bim by not resigning his professorship, and he was into the City of London Union in the meantime.

> on Tuesday, Mr. Farnall's report again showed a condition of trade in the town be represented, led to has no word of complaint to make .- Eagle. a discussion on the prospects of cotton supply. Mr. E. Ashworth said that there would not be more than ber of Commerce has published a statement of the 22,000 bales-equivalent to three days' working- Federal vessels destroyed or bonded by Canfederate leaving the stock in Liverpool at that time the same at \$11,050,000. as in the present month. Judging from the correspondence of the Cotton Supply Association, based upon the reports of the crops now growing. he calenlated that in 1864 there would be employment them, he will leave his retitue at Washington, and equal to four and a half days per week. Mr. T. Asir-have only Mrs. Lincoln as a body-guard."—" We ton said he had no doubt the whole of Laucashire might be in full work in 1865 or 1866, without a bale of cotton, being received from America.

> PARTERISM -The monthly returns of the Poor Law gallant for his mother. We should think that his Board show an in increase of pauperism in every division of England in June, 1863, as compared with June, 1862. For the kingdom as a whole the increase amounted to 8.75 per cent., but compared with 18:51; per cent. In the north-midland division the increase away his college vacation at Long Branch and the over June, 1862, was as much as 12.38 per cent. But it was the northwestern division-Lancashire and died. What better is he than those of others and Cheshire - that, as heretofore, made the percent- for whom Mr. Lincoln has made such loud calls and age of the kingdom so high. In that division the whom he threatens to force into the service? It is increase was lessening throughout the mouth, but at hand to resist the conclusion that either the Presiits close it was still 39-22 per cent., the numbers re- deat is a very great hypocrite, and does not believe lieved being 137 595 at the end of Jane, 1862, and the war to be the holy thing he professes, or that he 191,463 at the end of June, 1863.

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLICS CANNOT BE CONVERTED .-- This testimony is to be found in a resolution passed by the New York State Sabbath School on the 28th alt .--This convention represented all the various sleides of Protestantism, in this State, from Episcopulishism down - it being, perhaps, the only common ground upon which all the different issus agree to meet without clash of arms; and of course, hostility to Rome found favor. But it should have been the "banner resolution, instead of taking the fifth place, so follows: - ' 5. Resolved - That in the incess out and butter opposition of the Romash priestheed to all aforts to educate and save neglected children- in the impossibility of influencing in any great degree, adults of that class-we read indications of a peril to the church.' Here is an admission of which wintt Catholies may well be preuch. If Protestantism be of God, why does it then tell - why is it obliged to fall back on the support of bread and butter " Rev. Yates Hickey, of Rocketter, proposed the distribution. of bread and batter with the perpel .-- Catholic Her-

It is quite true that throughout the war, there has

people. It was plainly the Rederal policy to cononce the wor in the most moder to spirit, even as a correst if duty, seeing that its ale, was to restore a union of fellow-circums lestend of this, it has been conducted in the most unworthy and vin itetive spirit; nor throughout the whole of the distant ingerly in a there be found on the Pederal State the Fort Sumter, and sout an expedition secretly to Charleston, while an agreement was in force that no move should be made on either side. How has such shot in cold blood by a M. Nell, or lang by a Botter Creat pravinces have been drowned by the wretched a deliterate attempt to incite the atrocities of a megrainsurrection. These are the measures of theise such idea. On which side is the evidence of a Chriss advice in all matters of stragette wisdom. tion spirit, or the conduct of a civilized race? And embankments, who insult women and plunder the

THE CONSCRIPTION-How IT WORKS.-If the pur-The popular enthusiasm in support of the war policy of the Administration, which was relied on to bring forth the 'six hundred thousand more,' is (if the press of the country reflects the truth) at a dead chb, and seems to be beyond those influences which might be expected to bring about a reaction. distress, applied at the Mausian House, London, on We have carefully examined our exchanges from the several sections of the country, and we find that instead of soldiers, 'pay or skedaddie, or substitute' is the order of the day. None go that can possibly bein it. This is more especially and generally true all connection with crime, are deeply involved in the Languages and Internature in the Queen's College in those benighted regions of the North where the Gaiway, antil the first of January last, when he was black cloud of Abolitionism has so long lowered competted to resign it. He was asked why by the over the ejes of the people, that, owl-like, they can great manufactory in another country succeeded in Alderman, and he replied in a sorrowful tone that he londy see where darkness obscures their vision. For was obliged to reliminish it through drink: He con- instance, in Dunkirk, N.Y., not a conscript will go. Three negros were drafted there-one, an alien was exempted, and the other two tried hard to get off. In Chatanque county, N.Y., giving over four thousind Abolition majority, only lifty conscripts were obtained. In Buffalo everybody is a substitute, and they desert as rapidly as accepted. Out of forty-one substitutes there, twenty-six had already descried. in Poughkeepsie, so great is the dread of conscription, that two brothers, of the Radical-Abolition stripe, but their property out of their hands and sailed for Europe - a nice way to support 'Uncle Abe' in his war policy by his friends. Out of fiftythree men drafted in Enfield, Conn. fifty-two paid the \$300. The remaining one was a negro, who, being unable to get off by any of the usual meaus, concluded to go, as the sole fighting representative from that town. The evil of desertions from the ranks of the conscripts and the substitutes has become so great that they have been converted into chain-gangs by the authorities. It is quite a common spectacle to see men who, for no other crime more beinous than that of an aversion to soldiering, chained together like a band of condemned felons. The daily accumulating evidences satisfy us that the Conscription must wholly fail to accomplish what ts framers designed. - N. Y. Freeman.

- Tunes' Gor.

Model Philantrophy .- The saintly people of Masat length actually removed at the instance of Sir sachusetts have been for many years groaning in the Robert Peel. Sir Robert Carden said he might think flesh over the horrors of dragging by force a black over the matter, and gave him an order of admission man from his wife and little ones, but they can stand by and see the same hardship imposed upon white THE DISTRIESS IN LANCASHIES.—At the weekly men without moving a nuscle of their sedate and meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee godly features. The State of Mussichusetts was stirred from one end to the other when it was proher infant child, at Salford, and was sentenced to slight increase in the number of recipients of parish 199sed to take a black man from Boston against his relief in the cotton manufacturing districts. An ob. will, though clearly under the law, but white men servation from Mr. Kay, of Bary, about the gloomy may be taken by the ship load, and Massachusetts

> WORK OF THE PRIVATEERS .- The New York Champer week for consumption till the close of the year, ernisers, in all 400 measuring 61,429 tuns, and valued

> > A HINT FOR MR. LINCOLN .- " Mrs. Lincoln and her son Robert are at the White Mountains. Maine paper suggests that when Mr. Lincoln joins trust that Mr. Lincoln will join Mrs. Lincoln either with or without his body guard. We desire that Robert should be relieved from the duty of playing cheeks would tingle for shame whenever he met a wounded soldier or the mother of a dead hero. Why is not this young man in the army? He ought to have been there two years ago, instead of sporting White Mountains. Thousands of sons have gone is too sellish to make the sacrifice he demands of other i parents. The draft is proceeding in Washington; is Bobby at the White Mountains to escape enrollment? - Manmouth Democrat.

GREEK FIRE-WHAT IS IT?-General Beauregard protests against the Federal General Cilmore's use d 'Greek fire' ag fast Charleston, as an ontrage against humanity, anworthy of civilized nations, &c. The name 'Greek fire' is applied to a peculiar compound of bitumen, naptha, and pitch, that burns on the surface of or under water. It is composed largly of what the chemists call arsenical alcond, most destructive in its effects, and in course of its discharge conting a most off neive odor. 'Greek fi.e' has frequently been employed in European wars, but not ofora in modern times. The secret of its preparation and use was derived from a native of Heliopolis, Syrra, about a thousand years ago. Originally it ous projected against the enemy on arrows and javehas, around which flax was traised, semested with the influence-ble compound. It was often vemited through tong copper tubes from the months of tradeone figures, was it were set in the prows of fire ships. In the Holy was of Sytha and Way at the Milliamm is days often meet ' Greek fire against the Christians -and one of the characters of the rang describes it as cording through the air, the a wroged long tailed the n Wal will rence in the gradual of the two energon, about the thickness at a hogshead, with the report of thunder and resortly of regulating, producis, so much legal from the quality of the in threw our cont one might see in the came and it had been day is description not inapplicable to the orlinary sky-

A. Wan wird Phance, . From all we can heer and learn our people are likely to get enough of war before this blundering Advantagement gers to the limits. data constitutional existence. We are ma war of some magazoide with the States South. We are in war of literal extermination among oraselves in Kansas and Missourt-more droudful, foolish and weeket than the other. We are in a war with the Narri, west discions which will gost us two hundred unilions of deflors. We are daily threstered, by the Republican orators and papers, with a war of schipgacton, of confiscation and of exite -is not of extermmatron sagainst ail Dimocrats in the North, who are already denounced with more betterness than Coale services; and coalliers and sentines are of almost daily accurrence in consequence of there for aus by the Republican leaders. Now, to cap the chanax d one disasters, we are told that we are on invecto of a war with Prance, and that England will saviate Fr. you in her hostilly; and thus we will have view tunity a war with both France and England, well-We hear this week that a gang of the negro Pederals | notes at our approaching elections assest to sustain. It

assumed that persons under 10 years of ege, and more at home. France and the near countries are those above 70, are chiefly sastailed by the radies by the radies and the near connected to above 70, are chiefly sastailed by the radies and the near connected to about 10 years of ege, and of the people who are between 20 and 69; and, tried at home and infiness around, consents to abundant a green in terms that should lessen the satisfacts of more cornestity with the blackamoor section of instance on terms that should lessen the satisfacts of more cornestity with the blackamoor section of instance on terms that should lessen the satisfacts of more cornestity with the blackamoor section of instance of the people who are between 20 and 69; and, tried at home and infiness around, consents to abundant a green in terms that should lessen the satisfacts of more cornestity with the blackamoor section of instance of the people who are between 20 and 69; and, tried at home and infiness around, consents to abundant a green in terms that should lessen the satisfacts of the people who are between 20 and 69; and, tried at home and infiness around, consents to abundant a green on terms that should lessen the satisfacts of the people who are between 20 and 69; and, tried at home are constant to a band on the people who are between 20 and 69; and, tried at home are constant to a band on the people who are between 20 and 69; and, tried at home are constant to a band of the people who are between 20 and 69; and, tried at home are people who are between 20 and 69; and, tried at home are at long to the people who are people who are between 20 and 69; and, tried at home are at long to the people who are people w war; of course the Washington Cabinet rejected may advicers, but evenly listens to the moditions, for their tal nagement of the Treasury of course he abandons the custom of the south for breadstuffs (likely to be ret it is they who shoot prisoners and sink stone to the wisdom of Mr. Chase. The Post-office is flects, who bern peaceful villages and break down sate under the control of Mr. Blair. Mr. Welies. assisted by Mr. Morgan, can manage the may. To farmer of the poor implements which even the barsh the skill of the President must be left the direction Moraid law held to be sacred in war - it is these who of the army. That he should venture personnly on are the injured victims, driven now to seek redress | the direction of its immediate movements con hardly by retailation. It is not the first time the wolf has be expected. Endsplitting and law are not the eaucomplained that he was sorely ill-used by the lamb. | cational elements to make a commander in chief of an army. But his choice of a right chieftain to lead it is of the utmost importance. He has made so ose of the Conscription act was to fill up the ranks | many changes and in his changes so many blunders, of our studies, so largely depleted by death, desertion and sickness, it certainly has proved a miserable bussan wisdom are necessary for his guarance. We abortion. Arguments, persuasion, meance, and even offer of large bounties, have all proved totally of our contemporaries, who, dissatisfied with the even offer of large bounties, have all proved totally of our contemporaries, who, dissatisfied with the inoperative to recruit our exhausted and circum- military appointments of the President, are inclined scribed army corps now confrontion the enemy. Why to earl at his efforts to obtain wisdom. - Const. Union.

Governor Ortez, of Sonora, waited upon Secretary Seward on the 20th. Ramor says his object is to establish if possible an alliance with the United States against the French invasion of Mexico. No action has been yet taken concerning his application.

CINCIANATI, September 21 .- The Commercial, of this city, gives the following account of the battle near Chattanooga on Saturday. The battle opened at about 11 o'clock in the vicinity of Widow Glens, on the road leading from M Lanor's Cave to Chattanooga. The fighting soon became general, the rebels mantenvring their troops finely. Early in the action the rebels made an impetuous charge on the famous Thomas battery capturing 5 gans. The roll of musketry being more continuous and deatening ban at Stone River; at 2.40 our division centre was pushed, broken and retreated in disorder. The division of General Davis was also driven back by the rebels with heavy loss and every gua of the 8th Indiana Regiment captured. Van Cleve, although lighting gailantly, lost ground, and being overwhelmed, failed to regain his position; our line was pressed severely and wavered, the rebels exulting over their apparent success made the air resound with cheers as they advanced along the whole line, and when within fire of the musketry, rolled from right to left and till 5 o'clock.

War is wasteful. We have forgotten what amount of lead and iron it takes to kill a man in battle-we think the average is about his individual weight. From the time of crossing the Musissippi river, May 1st. till the surrender, July 4th, 18,889 solid shot, 72,214 shell, 47,897 cases, 2,723 cannister, were exploded - making a total of 141,824. There was used in the several engagements 653 shots for each cannon. These are cannon shots, not to mention the number of musket shots fired.

The iron clad Roanoke has been put in fighting trim, owing to a rumor that the Confederate iron-clads will make an attempt to escape to sea.

The True Mitness.

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ir is still the old story, as far as Poland is con cerned. No progress had been made since our last European dates, towards a solution of the question. It is asserted in some quarters that the acceptance of the Imperial Crown of Mexico by the Archduke Maximilian is conclusive, but at Vienna the papers pretend that the affair is not yet decided. It is said that the British authorities are determined upon interfering with the iron-clads fitting out in the Mersey. Messrs. Glass, Elhott & Co. have contracted with the Atlantic Telegraph Company to manufacture, and lay down a cable in the course of next summer. These are the chief items of European news brought to us by the Hecla from Queenstown, the 9th instant.

No great changes have occurred in the relatire positions of the belligerents before Charles town; but a series of battles have been fought to the South west of Chattanooga betwirt the Federals under Rosencrans, and the Confederates. The first engagement commenced on Saturday, the 19th instant; and though the Yankee telegrams put as good a face on the matter as they could, the real state of the case may be estimated from the fact that on receipt of the intelligence at New York, gold went up at once gions, such as those of education and charity, in seven per cent. On Sunday the 20th the battle was renewed by the Confederates, who repulsed distribution of public functions, of which the number the enemy with great slaughter. Two entire! divisions of Rosencrans' army "gave way"-50 their own reports admit-" in utter panic and confusion;" and the telegram giving an account shall have succeeded in replacing them by miracles of servility or by the rising tide of revolution. This of the action, though it claimed victory for the Northerners, admitted severe loss of life on their

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Ministry have introduced their Militia Bill, and so far it has encountered no serious opposition from the other party, though the latter of course condemn its inefficiency as a measure of protection to the country against the perils of invasion. The Opposition will however in all probability propose important amendments.

There has been a warm debate on a motion by Mr. Crawford commenting severely on the conduct of the Ministry in promoting their political opponent, M. Sicotte, to the office of a Judge. This motion, amounting in fact to a motion of "Want of Confidence," was stoutly met by the us, I dured risk a friendly counsel, I would say to Ministerial party; and after a lengthened, and invasions of bureacracy and centralization. Resist more than acrimonious debate, victory declared them not only for love of your political and religious itself in their favor—the numbers on the division

In favor of the motion.........61

. Such a paltry majority on so grave a question is, morally, tantamount to a defeat; and if the Ministry hold on in spite of such a blow, it is not because they are strong, but because their opponents are not yet prepared to take their ing servility; the giddy impulses of the mob resolve places.

THE IRISH BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's Congregation beg most respectfully to announce to the patrons of the charity, in particular and to the public at large-that the 16th Annual Bazear in favor of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and for the purpose of clothing poor children attending school will open in the City Hall-Bonsecours Market, on Wednesday evening the 30th instant, and will be continued during the week.

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

who support, through them, those who would otherwise be a burthen and a curse to society at large, if abandoued to roam destitute through the streets of the city; forced as it were by their very destitution to trample on the laws of morality, and corrupting by their contagion and bad example those now happily saved from such baneful influences.

Father is our Father-the orphan's God is our orphans purchase Heaven by reheving them .-"Come ye blessed of my Father, possess the isation." Kingdom prepared for you, FOR I was hungry and you gave me to eat; as long as you did it to one of these my least bretbren you did it to me." In conclusion, the Ladies of Charity would say to the public, rally round the orphans-attend the Bazaar-encourage us by your presence as well as by your donations. Ours is a painful duty; without your support it would be useless

THE CONGRESS AT MALINES .- The atten tion of the Catholics of Europe has been greatly excited by the late reunion of their coreligionists at Malines. In our last we published a report of a discourse delivered upon the occasion by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of

will crown the issue with success .- Com.

Amongst the names of other distinguished orators, we find that of the Count de Montalembert. The following extracts from his speech. with reference to the political evils of the day "centralisation" and "place-hunting"-will be read with pleasure by many, and contain many profound truths valuable to all, and which our Canadian statesmen would do well to ponder .-Speaking against those twin curses of society, of liberty, and of religion, " centralisation" and "bureaucracy" the Count observed :-

"Everywhere it continues to arm the State with a

nower unsuspected by our forefather; it invades re-

which its action was ever unknown among ancient nations; it is especially exercised in the exclusive incessantly augments, and the ardent pursuit successively inflames all generations. This universal and furious passion for place renders society a prey upon which whole generations of parasites live, until such time as other generations of famished candidates social leprosy reproduces itself throughout Europe with frightful regularity. It is the same with that gradual assimilation which takes place between the legislations and institutions of all countries, on the model of French centralization. It prepares the advent of a sort of new cosmopolitanism, which will end by killing the idea of country (pairte) at the same time as the sentiment of individual dignity. Thus does Europe march by all paths to that hideous regimen of the Roman empire, which also was the isdays such shameless panegyrists in our official men of learning, in our literary courtiers, and even in certain German professors. Napoleon I. has already shown continental Europe that it possible to bend the most civilized nations under the yoke of a universal humiliation. The laws and customs of States centralized and democratized to excess will benceford lower before conquest the obstacles and barriers which that great man of prev could not always overcome. Permit me to add that the progress of centralization alarms me nowhere more than in Belgium; and if, in exchange for the gracious and cordial welcome here offered to your nationality, so dear to all truly liberal hearts. Do not vote beforehand in your laws the annexation repudiated by your patriotism and your happiness." (Unanimous applause.) Even those among the nations which should avoid, by their material greatness, the shame of a political absorption, remain, so long as democracy shall not have found its proper moral place, exposed to all the humiliations that ensue from equality without liberty, and a refixed civilization without political vitality. They will long risk seeing the jealousies of equality lead to a grow themselves into ridiculous panies and lethargies men's characters and capacities sinking to a lower level; the reality of public life replaced by its mere shadow and sham; individual rights kept in boudage to the will of all; political life immolated to the love of repose, to the need of an ephemeral security; revolution evoked now as a scarecrow, then as an accomplice, to enchain public liberty; that liberty sup pressed, not with the brutal frankness of the Sultan but with the sly hypocrisy of the Casars, which avows not, and even forbids the avowal of, the reality of despotism; finally, the dictatorsnip exercised in the name of the multitude declared sovereign, and paying with its liberty the price of its derisive sovereignty-mistress for a day, a slave upon the mor-

row and for centuries thereafter." Addressed to European Catholic society in general, and to the Catholics of Belgium especially, the above elequent denunciation of " centralisation" and "place-begging" seems to us to be above all adapted to the meridian of Canada, and to be singularly appropriate to our actual social and political circumstances.

The direct tendencies of all the measures proposed and supported by the Liberal or Protestant Reform party of Canada are towards that same "centralisation" which the Count Montaleinbert warned his bearers against, and towards the invasion by the State, of the regions of " Charity and Education." The forced pendent exclusively on the proceeds of the pre- Union of Lower with Upper Canada, with Representation by Population, and the assimilation The Ladies rely with confidence on the gene- of the institutions of the Eastern to those of the sed support of the community. They feel that Western Province, are integral planks of the

these once admitted, within our political and social edifice, the work of centralisation would be complete. "Freedom of Education" would then have to vield to "State-Schoolism;" for here, as in Europe, " centralisation continues to arm the State with a power unsuspected by our fathers;" whilst here also "it invades regions, such as those of education and charity, in which But the ladies have higher motives-holier its action was ever unknown to ancient nations." claims on the public support. The orphan's | Most applicable therefore to Canada are the solemn words of warning addressed by M. de God; they who possess the means of relieving the | Montalembert to the Belgians-" Resist to the utmost the invasions of bureaucracy and central-

And may it not truly be said that the "uni-

versal passion for place" - that "social leprosu" which the Count deplores, as extending its ravages over Europe - is equally rife to America, especially active in this Canada ?-What are politics in this country, but the ignoble "passion for place" reduced to a system? so that in Canada, as in the United States, the perhaps more conspicuous amongst our Yankee as well as painful; sustain and cheer us in the term " politician" is justly regarded as a term good work; we are all working for God; if we of reproach, and as implying of him to whom it put our hearts into the work and do our part is applied, that he is an unprincipled adventurer, with confidence, and love, the God of the orphans a mean fellow without bonor, without dignity, without the sense of shame, a living lie, and an incarnate hypocrisy. - Listen to the language which our public men address to one another .-They openly denounce one another as hars, thieves, corruptionists, robbers of the public purse, and as guilty of acts which would consign " non-politicians" to the convict bulk; and which, if dealt with as mere private peccadilloes Westminster, in his character of Primate of are dealt with, would entitle the perpetrators to affix to their names indeed the magic letters M.P.P., but only in the sense of "Members of Provincial Penitentiary." Charges of fraud, bribery, corruption, and pecuniary dishonesty. are freely bandied about from one side to the other; and, what is more remarkable and more painful is this: That these charges, that these hideous accusations are not denied, but are met only by the retort of " you're another:" or in other words, " If I am a rogue and a cheat, if I have defrauded the public, you have done as bad, if not worse, and so you may as well hold your tongue." And lo! perhaps most marvellous, most painful of all-another revolution of the political wheel, another replatrage of parties -and you shall see the very men who but yesterday were burling the bitterest of invectives against their opponents, imputing to them infamies and personal dishonesty, and threatening them with exposure as felons-suddenly flinging themselves into the arms of the very men whom they had thus denounced; and, forgetful of all but the spoils of office, and the public plunder upon which their affections are fixed, interchanging bonied words with, and murmuring vows of eternal friendship into the ears of, those whom they had but yesterday traduced. These men are all "politicians;" can we then wonder at the scorn in which the name is held in Canada, as

in the United States? liberties, but also and above all in the interest of the man smitten with what M. de Montalembert terms the "furious passion for place," will " politician," the would-be legislator, the expectant Minister, from stump, from inverted barrel, or from hustings, vaunting his patriotism, his liberality, and his enlightened views, and pourizg forth his commonplaces into the ears of a gaping multitude, do we not know, do we not all intuitively feel, that the speaker is one tormented patriolism is the last resort of the scoundrel," preach up the dignity of honest labor; to rehabilitate the axe; to sing the glorious hymn of

litical parties, can doubt that, under the corrupting influences of liberalism and democracy, we are, as a people, rapidly becoming the slaves of centralisation" and "bureaucracy." Indeed -that our standard of public morals is deplorably low; that the rising generation instead of hand, to subdue the forests, and to conquer the to government situations as the most obvious means of earning their daily bread; and that politics have become but an ignoble strife for place, and the distribution of the public plunderare facts patent to all men, which none we think will have the hardshood to deny. We do not pretend that these things are peculiar to Canada, for they repeat themselves with monotonous uniformity in all democratic communities, and are neighbors than amongst ourselves. Still truth compels us to admit that, in respect of public morality we have, even in comparison with the United States, but little to boast of; and that there seem to be but little prospects of staying the plague, the "social leprosy," with which the body social and politic is already infested or en-

Something, however, may be done; and that something is clearly indicated by the Count de Montalembert, whose name all Catholics should hold in respect. We must resist "centralisation" above all things, or the concentration of all lunctions, in the hands of the State. We must assert the rights of communities, of the family, and of the individual. Of communities, by opposing, at all hazards, the Liberal project for the swamping of Lower Canada, through the agency of Representation by Population; of the family and of the individual, by our strenuous resistance to State-Schoolism, and to all interference on the part of the State, with our religious, charitable, and educational institutions .-We must invoke, as does M. De Montalembert for the Belgians, the spirit of nationality, and the spirit of religion. We must be prepared to endure, or rather to despise, the reproaches of "sectarianism" which the "bureaucracy," which the agents of "centralisation," and which the venal politicians of the day, will meritably urge against all those who prefer the liberty and welfare of the individual and of the family, to the greatness of that abstraction which they call the State. And we must, above all, learn to console ourselves for the loss of popularity, and of all those ignoble rewards in which the " place-beggar" puts his delight, in the proud reflection that we are doing our duty to our God, to our Church, and to our country in " resisting to the utmost the invasions of bureaucracy and centralisation."

AMOURS OF THE EVANGELICALS .- Amongst And " place-begging !" Is it not, as M. de the many strange phases which evangelical Pro-Montalembert has so well characterised it, a testantism successively presents to our gaze, we " social leprosy," with which men of all classes, think that the incongruous admixture of praying of all origies, of all creeds, Catholics as well as | and flirting, spirituality and sensuality which Protestants, are deeply and we fear, almost in- characterises its most prominent professors, is curably tainted? Is it not the case that, to ob- | worthy of more than a passing glance. Not tain some paltry place under the Government, that there is in this admixture anything which and to get admitted within the magic circle of should astonish, though it may well disgust, Cathe bureaucracy, there is no meanness, no trick- tholics. Evangelical Protestantism was in its ery, no degradation, no tergiversation to which inception, is in its very essence, a protest against the ascetic side of Catholicity. It was a revolt against the Church, provoked, not by her docnot readily submit? And when we hear the trues on the Eucharist, the Trinity, or other of the Christian mysteries; but by her teachings respecting the necessity of bringing the body into subjection to the spirit, by her precepts of fasting and mortification, and by her undisquised adiairation of celibacy and the virginal life. -There exists no doubt, a purely philosophical Protestantism; a Protestantism which makes with the "sacra fames" of office ! are we not human reason, and human experience the basis or at once reminded of the truth of the adage, that | groundwork of its Protest against the Church; and which rejects her tenchings because these and the needy place-heggar? Would to God seem to them to clash with some of their axioms, that we had in Canada a Montalembert to make and to refute the results of their inductions. the welkin ring with his vigorous denunciations. This phase of Protestantism, as the formula of the plagues which are poisoning the very life- of justification of its Protest, puts forward the blood of our moral and political society! to plea that the Church imposes fetters upon the human intellect.

The grievance of which Evangelical Protestthe plough; and with fervid eloquence to im- antism complains is, that the Church imposes press upon the minds of our young men the im- | fetters upon the human body, or the lusts of the portant truths, that hard work does not degrade tlesh. This phase of Protestantism, was and still a man, that the sweat drop on his brow does not is, the result of a revolt, not of the intellectual, but degrade him, and that rightly considered it is as simply of the animal faculties. It is in its last glorious as the jewel on the monarch's dia- analysis the rebellion of man's lower appetites, dem. But that the things which do really de- of those passions which he has in common with grade a man are servility, truckling to power, the swine, against the restraints imposed upon courting popularity, and all the other artifices to those appetites and passions by the asceticism of which the politician or the place-beggar in the the Catholic Church. Opposition to fasting, selfcourse of his dirty career is obliged to have re- mortification, to celibacy, and virginity, rather than to the mysterious dogmas of the Catholic No one who has followed, however hurriedly, Church, is the exciting cause of the evangelical the course of our political agitations in Canada, Protest; that which gives energy to the rabid who has glanced his eyes over the reports, as denunciations of Popery at Exeter Hall, and published by the daily journals, of the debates in which inspires to turbid eloquence the Chad-Parliament, or who has read their leading arti- bands, and the Spurgeons. These men flatter. cles accusing the public men of the Province of their audiences by proclaiming that they have they are only, as it were, the agents of the public | Liberal or Protestant Reform platform; and venality, corruption, and personal dishon esty, will discovered a short and pleasant cut to Heaven,

reproach us with having exaggerated the vices and by denouncing that old " Roval Highway of our actual political and social system. No of the Cross," which the Catholic Church proone who has carefully studied the history of po- poses to her children as the only path which conducts to realms of everlasting bliss. Thus Protestantism presents two distinct phases .-Viewed in its rationalistic or intellectual phase. it is a sin of pride akin to that which lost Lucifer his high seat; viewed in its erangelical phase, Protestantism is the revolt of the animal nobly going forth axe on shoulder, and hoe in | 10 man, against the spiritual, or the sins of Beliat. Betwixt intellectual or rationalistic Protestantsoil, shrink from honest manual labor, and look ism, and evangelical or animal Protestantism. there is all the distance that there is betwixt M. Renan and Mr. Spurgeon. One pretends to rehabilitate the human intellect, crushed by Catholic dogmatism; the other seeks to rehabilitate the flesh, restrained, and kept in cruel subjection by Catholic asceticism.

But it is perhaps against the celibacy, or virgual life, which the Catholic Church recommends as the more perfect, as the more in harmony with the life of her founder, that the Protest of evangelical, or animal Protestantism is most especially directed. The impure loves of Luther and the unchaste nun with whom after his apostacy he cohabited are an old story; nor is it necessary to do more than revert to the fact that in their first zeal against Popery, the early Reformers explicitly proclaimed the lawfumess of polygamy to those whose animal passions were strong. These things are matters of history, with which every Catholic school-boy is familiar, and it is not our present purpose to do more than allude to them in corroboration of our thesis.

Less generally known, perhaps, but equally amusing and instructive are the amours of other distinguished professors of the Holy Protestant Faith, and founders of evangelical sects. How a Protestant Bishop comports himself when in love? how he reconciles the episcopal dignity of his wig and apron, with the secular levities of flirting and small-talk? how a Right Reverend Father in God by Act of Parliament, look when "popping the question" to the elect daughter? are grave and knotty questions which have often been seriously discussed, though never yet resolved. But in the case of the minor lights of the Protestant firmament, we have, thanks to the evangelical press, copious information; and it has struck us that our readers might be amused as well as edified, by the following passages from the spiritual and amorous experiences of Charles Wesley, the founder of one branch of the Methodist sect. We copy from the Toronto Christian Guardian of the 26th of August last, which in an article taken from the Wesleyan Magazine, under the caption " Charles Wesley's Marriage and Hymns," furnishes us with the following details respecting that blessed man's courtship and marriage.

Charles Wesley had in the first place, so it appears, particular notions of prayer, and which to Catholies will perhaps appear startling and at variance with the teachings of Christ. "If any man would learn to pray," so says the prophet of Methodism, "let him think of marrying." This of course at once disposes of the question of celibacy, and puts the perilous condition of the Romish Religious of both sexes in a striking light. For as these have never thought of marrying, it is to be concluded that they have never learned to pray aright, even though they may have closely followed the injunctions of Our Lord Himself who taught His disciples how to pray. The Rev. Mr. Wesley, however, was one who practised as well as preached, who thought of marrying, and so became po werful in prayer.

After many years of itinerant preaching, we are told, the thought struck him that he ought to marry right off; and " a providential opening" accordingly speedily occurred. We give the story as we find it in the Christian Guardian:-

"Strange to say, but not more strange than true, while these considerations were doing their office in his mind, he came in the course of his evangelic ramblings to a small Welsh village, where he was welcomed by a most respectable and godly household. There was a fair daughter who arrested his attention, though much younger than himself. The thought of her lingered in his mind until he could consult his brother, who 'neither opposed' nor much encouraged his interesting project. Ho next sought the advice of his never failing friend good Vincent Perronet who encouraged him to pray and wait for a providential opening. He thought, and waited, and expresed the various searchings of his heart in many hymns on the important occasion."- Christian Guardian,

The reader will exclaim " was ever woman m this humor woold-was ever woman in such humor won 22? Did ever amorous knight, or amorous itinerant evangelical preacher, thus win fair lady's heart and hand? In the case of the Rev. C. Wesley, it seems that his "thinking, and wanting, and expressing the various searchings of heart in many hymns," proved at last effectual: for as the Christian Guardian goes on to inform

"He proposed, was accepted, and in less than

twelve months came the sweet auspicious day." The description of the wedding day, is as amusing as that of the evangelical courtship:-

"Not a cloud was seen from morning till night. He rose at four, and 'spent three hours and a half in prayer and singing' with his brother and his betrothed. A jealous lady friend! (can such things be, amongst the Saints !) who probably thought Charles might have made a much better choice, had uttered the malicious prediction that if they were even at the church door to be married, she was as-

* " Belial came last, the whom a spirit more lewd

" Fell not from Henven."-Par. Lost-Book I.

sured by revelation, that they could get no further. As they neared, the sacred edifice the unwelcome prophecy could not be banished; but the happy couple smiled and 'got further.' Her father, as was meet, gave the bride away; and 'my brother,' says Gharles, 'joined our hands.' It was a most solemn season of love. I never had more of the divine Presence at the sacrament."-Christian Guardian.

The ceremony over, as Mr. Jenkins of the Mo ning Post would say, the happy bridegroom broke out once more into hymns and sweet psalmody-" His lyre," as the Christian Guardian tells us :-

" His lyre had, of course, been strung and tuned for the joyful occasion; and as he had poured out the searchings of his heart in 'many hymns,' so naw be ofters his most earnest prayers in sweet and flowing verse."-Ib.

Of this " sweet and flowing verse," the following is given as a specimen. To be sung to the tune of - The Jolly Young Waterman :-

" How happy the pair whom Jesus unites In friendship to share angelic delights; Whose chaste conversation is coupled with fear, Whose sure expectation is holiness here !"

The conclusion of this strange wedding is thus given, in the words of the evangelical Benedict : " We walked back to the house, and joined again in prayer. Prayer and thankagiving was our whole employment. We were cheerful without mirth, serious without madness." - 1b.

- Christian Guardian

We think that the reader will agree with us that in the above we have an admirable specimen of that admixture of spirituality and secularity, of praying and firting to which we alluded. as characteristic of the evangelical phase of Protestantism, and as the natural consequence of its origin in the revolt of man's lower or animal nature against the asceticism of Catholicity .-It is not, we repeat, the mysticism or the sunernaturalism of Popery, that repels evangelical Protestants, and provokes their Protest-for the mysticism of evangelicalism if somewhat different in kind, is as intense in degree or quantity. as is that of the Church. It is the moral and ascetic side of Catholicity that irritates and wounds; and above all, it is the undisguised preference for the celibate or virginal, over the married life, which the Catholic Church in the persons of her Doctors since the days of St. Paul has always manifested, that animates the sturdy Protestantism of those who, like the young man mentioned in the Gospel, are not prepared to give up all things for Christ's sake, and to follow Him. In the distinctively Catholic doctrines of the Real Presence, and of Purgatory, there is nothing more repugnant to human reason, than Protestants pretend to have retained-such as ishment. It is not therefore an intellectual or rational obstacle that repels evangelical Protestants from the Church; but the ascetic doctrine which she always and everywhere preaches to

A PRESIDENTIAL URASE. - President Abe Lincoln, of his mere good will and pleasure, has been pleased to signify to the docile serfs over mean. whom he bears rule, that the Habeas Corpus Act is everywhere suspended throughout his dominions, in all cases of persons arrested and thrown into jail by the authority of the President, or by authority of the military, naval and civil officers of the United States. In short, by samples. He denotes a tained from this region. this Ukase, more arbitrary than any that Asiatic despot ever presumed to publish, all persons, now, or hereafter to be held in custody by Abe Lincoln, or any of his underlings, under the pretence that they-the prisoners aforesaid-are prisoners of war, spres, or aiders and abettors of land or naval forces, persons suspected of being deserters therefrom, of having resisted the draft, or guilty of any offence against the military or naval service-are debarred from the benefits of the Constitution, and deprived of all legal redress. In one word, the personal liberty of every man, woman, and child in the United States is at the mercy of the President and his myrmidons. The conquest of the South, and the subjugation of the Confederates may be a " are paying very dear for their whistle."

all her children, as essentially necessary to salva-

tion--" He that will be saved, let him take up

his cross daily, and deny himself."

The atrocity of the policy of the Federal Covernment in arming the negroes, is well exemplihed by a paragraph in the Mississippi Republican, which lately reported the cold blooded murder of nine peaceable citizens on Deer Creek, Issaquena County, Miss., by a body of these armed negroes, who went from house to house murdering as they went, doing the bloody werk of their father Abe Lincoln.

MARSHALL'S CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. - We are happy to have it in our power to announce that the Messis Sadliers have under press, and will in a few weeks publish an American edition, gated by the authorities of Port Dalhousie. Dunn with latest emendations, of this excellent work. his been arrested. We bespeak for it a hearty welcome from the Catholic public of Canada, as we think that no Catholic library should be without.

Mr. John McCarthy is respectfully informed that his paper has been regularly forwarded from this office to the address by him given. If the paper has not been received, the fault lies with the Post Office authorities.

It is with sorrow that we have to announce, t is with profound sorrow that the Irish Catholics of Montreal will learn, the death of one who was once in an especial manner their pastorthe Rev. J. J. Connolly. The worthy priest died at the Carney Hospital, Boston, on the raised from five to twenty acres; the crop is said to 16 h, aged 47 years. His remains were followed have done well. Tobacco has also been successfully to the grave by all the Catholic clergy in Boston, where the deceased was universally beloved.

the state of the second property of the second of the second of the second MONTREAL THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. - An informal meeting of the City Council was held yesterday at 3 p.m., called by the Mayor, in order to elicit the sense of the representatives of the City in Council on the subject of the establishment of the Seat of Government in this city. We are informed that the Mayor was consulted by a member of the Legislative the eventual removal of the Seat of Government to C. F.] Montreal, and the meeting was called with this object. The Council was averse to taking formal action, even to the extent of recording a resolution in relation to the matter. The unanimous opinion of the members of the Council was that the vermanent establishment of the Seat of Government in Montreal would be heartily concurred in and liberal contributions would doubtless be made by the Council and the citizens towards the erection of permanent buildings, while suitable temporary accomodation could at any moment be supplied, until the permanent buildings were ready. They were, however, opposed to the removal of Government to Montreal or a limited period. One member only expressed himself in favor of having the Government for four years, but no less, and that, because he thought it would lead to the permanency of the Seat of Government here. - Montreul Herald.

In our notice of the Industrial Department of the Exhibition, we neglected to notice that the Wanzer Sewing Machines carried off the prize, the superiority of these Machines being so indisputable that there was no competition — Commercial Advertiser.

The pick-packets who attended the Exhibition were unfortunate - a number of them were arrested he is undoubtedly the right man in the right place. immediately after arrival, and locked up in the Police station, where they remain much disgusted at the result of their trip. - Montreal Herald.

A gentleman just returned from an extensive tou, in Canada West says :- The Wheat crop in Western Canada, taken as a whole, appears to be turning out an average one, perhaps rather better. Fall Wheat in most localities where sown, has been a large and profitable crop; but in some places the yield of Spring has been rather poor, turning out much less than was expected while it was standing. This, however, is only local, and there are places where the yield has been fine. The course grains are also abundant. As a consequence, both farmers and merchants expect good time during fall and Winter-even or supposed 'distoyalty' rendered themselves ob-

STRIKE OF THE MASTER CARTERS - At a meeting of the Carters of Montreal, held on Saturday evening there is in those doctrines which evangelical it was resolved. That all Carters abstain from work until an arrangement is come to between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and them as to the rates the doctrines of the Trinity and of Eternal Puntiney are to be allowed for carting goods to or from the Company's Stations.' - Montreal Herald.

> elected for the St. Clair division of the Legislative Conneil.

GOLD IN LENNOX AND ADDINGTON - We have been informed, by parties who have seen specimens, that gold-bearing quartz has been found in the township of Richmond, only about eight miles from this place. The specimens are said to be of a paying character, and although speculation at present would be premature, yet our neighbors may possibly bear that we: have a real El Dorado in some of our stony townships. We will try and give something of a more definite character next week. - Newbury North Ame-

An Australian writes to the Montreal Witness that he has seen nearly two ounces of almost pure gold taken from five tons of soil on the Chandiere. considers the result extraordinory, and that if Australian miners saw it they would fleck in thousands to the diggings; and says that the gold of British Columbia is not to be compared to the Chandiere samples. He believes antold riches will yet be ob-

ship, north of Believille, is being opened up and the indications are eminently favorable.

The accounts received from the mining district in rear of the county of Hasting are said to be very promising. Iron, copper, lead and lithographic stone are known to exist in large quantities.

On Saturday last a couple of Lincoln's minious the rebellion, officers, soldiers or seamen of the | brought over two men handcuffed, and marched them some distance up the street before removing their handenffs. Some apologists of this style of doing business say the nien were horse thieves. If they were, they ought to have been punished as such .-The fact is, however, quite different. One of the men is a Scotchman, the other an Laglishman, and both were engaged by the Government in New York to work on gunboats, and sent to Cincinnati for that purpose When there they had a disagreement with the Superintendent of the work they were augaged on, when he had them arrested on a charge of being spies They were put in jail and there domined for four months without trial, when they were landed on

our shores as related above. - Windsor Record. very line thing but truly the men of the North Journal gives the following account of a shocking argue, therefore, that in striving to retain the uncase at St. Catherines :- A young man named Dempser, of Port Dalhousie, was recently married to a and, if need he, of extermination they are but woman considerably his senior, and last evening the doing what England would no to Camain now, wedding party was being held at the residence of a and as it once unwisely strore to do against man named Michael Dann, near the Welland Rail- Federal America in the days of George III way Bridge. The towners and boys of the village assembled with the pans, and all sorts of instruments, that if a majority of their people were to vote themused to Charivari parties, making a most hideous selves out of the lidish Empire to morrow, Great noise. Dunn wanted them to desist soveral times, Britain would neither draw a sword nor fire a gun to threatening that if they did not be would shoot some of them. They paid no attention to his threats, and became still worse in their riotous demonstrations, Government, whatever party might be in power, when he fired three shots from his gun in the air. The fourth shot he fired into the crowd, the ball taking effect in the thigh of a man named Grogan-a driver for O. McMahon-passing completely through it. The gun used was an Enfield Rifle, and the wound is, of course, a most jagged one, and for this reason, although no bones were broken, is considered dangerous by the medical man, Dr. Boyle. Grogen has a wife and four children, we are informed. Dunn is also a married man. The case was being investi-

Nor Townsend .- The man who was arrested on his own declaration that he is the notorious William Townsend turns out to be somebody else. His name without exception, it is one of the most valuable, is John Murray, lately of Woodstock. He was at instructive, and deeply interesting works that has work in Soundampton recently, and came over to heen brought before the public for many years. Own Soundalpooking for employment, and not readily before the public for many years. Many thanks are due to the Messrs. Saddiers for their spirit in presenting us with a good and the spirit in the sp cheap edition of so important a work, one which idea of calling himself Townsend, of which he is now thoroughy ashamed .- O. S. Comet.

Town Council have taken the first practical step to- public in the fair weather and in the foul, and have wards securing the Provincial Exhibition for 1864 by guaranteeing \$4,000 towards the crection of worthy. They prefer the reality of liberty without suitable buildings. These buildings will cost from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and if the County Council will give an equal amount, the remainder can easily be nor of limited powers, either for good or evil, should raised by private authoription, and from adjoining be appointed over them, without the trouble, the Counties

THE INQUEST ON Mr. GIBBAND - The inquest on the late Mr. Gibbard has terminated. The jary 1eturned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

A large quantity of tobacco has been grown this year in Canada West; many farmers in Kent having raised in the Towships of Lower Canada.

THEFT ON A CHILD .- Yesterday afternoon an indian Squaw picked up a little girl on Queen Street West, and carried it off along the street. The distracted mother, hearing her child had been taken away, ran of the Police Station and gave information to the authorities. Detective Crowe was despatched to look after the squaw, but in the mean-time a greater crowd had gathered round her on Queen Street, when she dropped the little girl and decamped as quick as possible. The child was restored without loss of time to her parents, - Globe.

[The Leader of the 15th states that a gipsey wo-Council, in relation to the feeling of the city towards, man and not a squaw kidnapped the child .- ED.

> We regret to learn that the ' Passport' struck upon a rock in the Coteau rapids yesterday p.m., and received such damage that she commenced to fill with water. Her head was turned to land, and about two miles below the rapids she took the ground about forly feet from shore. The passengers were all safely got off with their baggage, and were brought to town by the Grand Trunk Railway .- Montreal Gazette. 18th instant.

AN ACT OF BENEVOLENCE. -. A short time ago two emigrants arrived in this city, from Londonderry, penniless, and being unable to obtain employment, they were in a state of destitution calling for active sympathy. The fact coming to the knowledge of son. Mr. McKenna, of the Emigration Office, that gentleman, with his well-known benevolence, set about raising a subscription for them, and in a few days cassed sufficient to pay their passage to Upper Canads, and to provide for them on the way. This is not the first instance of Mr McKenna's benevolence. The poor emigrant arriving on our shores can mee! with no warmer or kinder hearted man, or one better disposed to give them good advice, or assist them in procuring employment. In the Emigration Office - Quebec Daily News.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT IN CANADA. (From the Commercial Advertiser.)

A correspondent of the Times, who has taken refuge at the Falls from the extreme hear that renders New York unbearable and even dangerous, a letter to that journal) that the Federal spy system in Reitish territory. Chilton New York unbearable and even dangerous, says (in has ramifications even in British territory. 'Clifton House,' he says, 'is a favorite resort of Southern Americans, and of those natives of the Northern States who decline to take outh of allegiance to a noxious to the authorities of Washington. Here they are safe from the molestation but that which springs from the presence of the obiquitous spies of the State Department. These emissaries of Mr Seward are both amateur and professional-mate and female, American and foreign. The professional spirs are the most numerous and the most mean. They note Quaits down who talks or dines with Mr. Vallandichem, Mr. Vidal, the Opposition candidate, has been what reingees from the military tyranny of General Schenek at Baltimore, or General kornside at Cincinnati, consort together, or what Englishman or Canadian indulges in a tete-a-tete with a gentleman from New Orleans or Virginia. They catch up scraps and odds and ends of conversation; they sit, Yankee fushion, balancing their chairs with their heels on the window-sills or the balastrades, pretending to read the newspapers, but straining their cars to catch the disjointed fragments of the confidential talk of the bystanders. They claim previous acquaintanceship with persons who never saw their Ale to 5c -- Montreal Witness. faces. They assume the guise of Southern sympathisers the better to draw forth the free thought and szion of those whom they wish to betray, and not unfrequently carry their impudence to the length of passing themselves off as British officers who have seen service in the South. They pretend to have travelled through the sen, of war, and to have been with General Beautegard at Unarleston, or with General Lee at the battles of Gettysburg, and resort to every despicable chift to worm themselves into the confidence not only of the American refagees and exiles, whom their dastardly reports may The copper mine recently discovered in Lake town- | run, but into that of Englishmen and Canadians, to whom, fortunately, they can do no greater injury than a skunk or a polecat can do in the society of gentlemen. It must not be presumed, however, from this slight sketch that these creatures are peculiar to Ningara. They abound in New York and other cities, and, in fact, all through the North, and are maintained in their disreputable calling at a very considerable outlay from the all but illimitable fund of secret service money which the President and his Ministers are known to have at their disposal."

'No traveller,' he says, 'can remain six hours on Canadian soil without recognizing the fact that the sympathies of the people are in favor of the South. It was so from the beginning, is so now, and is likely to continue so to the end. Were the country police to continue so to the end. upon the question it is probable that 75 out of every 109 Capadians, but of the East and West, would declare themselves against the Federal cause. The , Northern Americans are at a less to understand the reason. They fancy that if the Canadians were to revolt against the rule of Great Statum, and desire either to establish themselves as a separate nationality or to annex thanselves to the Federal Union, CHARIVARI, - Man Shot. - The St. Catherines Daily Great Britain would resist by force of arms. They witting South by the agencies of fire and sword, But the Canadians are better informed. They know compel their loyalty or their submission; and that the British people sympathicing with the British would cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the Canadians, and bid them God speed their new career. For these reasons they look upon the North as a nation of tyrants, at war with the principles of their own Government, and content to destroy liberry itself for the sake of the Union. They see how illogical as well as how cruel is the war which it thus wages. In spite of all considerations connected with the question of slavery, they sympathise with the Southern people in their gallant struggle to rid themselves of a partnership which they abbor, and from future connection with a peopie whom prior to war they despised, and whom subsequently they have learnt to hate with a bitterness upparalled in history. If the idea of annexation to the United States ever recommended itself to the minds of any portion of the Canadian people, as alike their destiny and their interest, the progress of the war has greatly weakened, it has not utterly dispelled it. The 'canny' Scotch element prevails largly among them. They look before they

lenp. They know when they are well off. They

prize the bird in the hand above the two birds in the

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1864. - The Belleville bush. They have seen the ship of the Yankee Rediscovered that the gallant vessel is not quite so seathe drawbacks of constant electioneering, and think it a blessing rather than a misfortune that a goverinconvenience, the expense, and the general nui-sance of convulsing the whole country to elect him. They have not the slightest intentention to submit themselves to the slavery of a conscription; to make themselves participators in a debt as big as that of the mother country, incurred about one hundredth part of the time; to share in the onerous taxation which it will entail upon themselves and their posterity if it be paid, or in the shame of its repudiation should an indignant and dishonest people resolve to shake it off. Whatever force of attraction the Federal Government may have once exercised upon Canada has been changed into repulsion, and even the vision of independence, once cherished by many as the natural growth and certain fortune of so noble a ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS colony, has ceased to possess its former charm in i their eyes. They see that Great Britain, strong with the strength and wise with the wisdom of a thousand years, possesses to-day a more stable as well as a more liberal Government than it enjoyed a hundred years ago, while the great American Republic that has not seen its nineteenth birthday, is falling to pieces, to be replaced, after a series of bloody and fruitless struggles, by a relentless military despotista, that will allow no right to the people but the right of making money to be taken from them by the tax gatherers. Annexation to such a Republic is not to be thought of; independence alongside of it, without the support of the parent State, is as little to their minds. All the cry now is to strengthen the links that unite Canada with the mother country, and to borrow from it the last great ornament and coment

Birth.

On the 12th September, at Pleasant Grove, Hawkesbury Villinge, the wife of Mr. R. Lawier, of a

> MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.)

September 22.

s. d. s. d. Flour, country, per qtl...........12 9 to 13 Ostoral, do 6 00 of 0 00 00 loding Men! 0 0 to 0 6 Peas ber min 3 9 to 4 Barley, do . for seed 4 0 10 Oats, do, \dots 2 0 to 2 Beans, Canadian, per min, 0 0 to 0 Honey, per 1b 0 7 to 0 Potatoes, per bag Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ... 2 6 to 3 \$6,00 to \$6,50 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 7 to 0 9 Hay, per 100 bundles ---- \$9,00 to \$12,00 Stiaw. \$6.00 to \$ 8,00 Butter, fresh per 16, 0 10 to 1 Do salt, 6 7 to 0 Buckwheat 0 0 10 0 Flax Seed, 8 9 to 9 Timothy 0 0 to 0 Turkeys, per couple, do 6 6 to Geese, do 4 0 to Duck. 2 0 to 2 2 6 to 3 Fowls, do, Lard, 0 7 10 0 Maple Sugar, 0 54 to Maple Syrap, per gallon b 0 to 0 0 0 to 0 0 0 to 0 Halibut per lt. 0 0 to 0 Ducks | Wild | 1 8 to 2 Pigeons [Tame] 1 0 to 1 Patridges 3 9 to 4 Haddock per lb '0 0 to #

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET-Sept. 22. First Quality Cattle, \$5,50 to \$5,50; Second and Third, \$4,50 to \$5,30. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15, to \$20 ; extra,\$25 to 32 - Sheep, \$2,50 to \$3,00 ; Lambe, \$2 to \$3,00. Hage, \$5,00 to \$5,59, live-weight. Hides, S5 to S5,50 Pelts. 70c to 90c. each. Tallow, rough

TORONTO MARKETS-Sept. 19.

Fail wheat 80c to 95c per bushel. Spring wheat, 750 to 850 per bush. Barley, 750 to 810 per bushel. Cats, 300 to 300 per bushel. - Gobe.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Sept. 22, 1863.

Flour - Pollards, \$2,00 to \$2,30; Middlings, \$2,60 diseases. Consultation free. \$2,70; Fine, \$3,00 to \$3,20; Super., No. 2 \$3,60 to Sept. 17, 1862. \$3,50; Superfine \$4.10 to \$4,50; Pancy \$4,30 Extra, \$4,45 to \$4,70 ; Superior Extra \$4,00 to \$4,70 Eag Flour, \$2,25 to \$3,35. Uniment per brl of 200 lbs, L C, \$5,25. No J C.

Wheat-U Canada Spring, 90c to 92c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6,05, to \$6,10; Inferior Pots, \$6,90 to \$6,05; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,75 to \$6,89.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 100 o 11he; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 11c. Lard per ib, fair demand at 7c to 74c.

Tallow per lb. The to se.

Cut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hame, 10c to 11c: Bacon, 5c to 6hc.

Pork - Quiet: New Mess, \$12,00 to \$12,50; Prime Mess, \$0,00 to \$00; Prime, \$11,00 to \$12,00 .- Montreal Wilness

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

WANTED,

A BAKER to work in Brockville, C.W. He must be capable of taking charge of a Bake Shop, and a good Cake and hand Cracker Baker. The strictest sobriety will be indispensible in the applicant. Wages \$15,00 per month and board.

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

MATT. JANNARD, NEW CANADIAN



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

MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es tablishment where he will constantly have on hand, COFFINS of overy description, either in Wood or and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Metal, at very Moderate Prices.

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

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

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

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

JAMES MORISON & CO.

are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at

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

JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be bad only from the Agents, JAMES MORISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street.

LOST,

IN St. Paul Street, on the 16th instant, a Pocket of a permanent governor, in the shape of King or Book containing \$22 00 in Silver, the property of a Viceroy of the Bleed Royal of England.

Viceroy of the Bleed Royal of England. & HODGSON, 216 St. Paul Street, he will be liberally rewarded.

JUST PUBLISHED,

IN PAMPRERT FORM.

THE DOCTRINE OF

TRANSUBSTANTIATION

Montreal, September 24, 1863.

SUSTAINED: An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' Strictures on Dr.

Capill's Lecture on Transubstantiation. BY ARCHDEACON O'KEEFFR.

ST. MICUAEC'S CATHEBRAL, TORONTO.

POR SALE at Mes-rs. D & J. SADLIER'S, and at THIS OFFICE. Price 74d. August 26, 1963

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS EINGSTON, C.W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the papels will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Labrary will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Teition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stoy, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

DR. F. DELLENBAUGH.

GERMAN PHYSICIAN OF EUFFALO, N. Y., WILL be in the following places in the month of

Seutember and October, 48 Kingston, Stinson's Hotel, Sept. 23rd, 24th, & 25th. Picton, Blanchacd's 20th & 20th. Napanee, Commercial " " Brighton, Mansion House, 3014. Peterboro, Unice's Hotel Oct. Lat & 2nd. Lindsny, Jewitt's Grd & 5th.

Newcastle, Commercial " " Where he can be consulted on all forms of lingering

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that splendid FARM (the residence of

the late Mr. Francia M.Kay,) at SAULT AU ME-COLLET, with a fine STONE COTTAGE and excellent GARDES, planted with fruit trees, attached, Farm House, cut buildings, &c., on it. The Farm House is in good order and ready for occupation.—It is one of the finest properties on the Island of Montreal, and admirably snamed, being on the river side For Terms, &c., apply to

REV. J. J. VINET, Cure St Recollet, O_{z} Exacutors. O. L. PERRY, Esq., 55, St. Lawrence Main St. J

N.B -- The Cuttle, Form Utensils, and Entire Stock belonging to the Form, will be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 20th September, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Sept. 17, 1983.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN JANUARY, 1861;

1812:

THE WAR AND ITS MORAL, A CANADIAN CHRONICLE.

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

ONE VOLUME OCTAVO-PRICE, \$1. JUHN LOVELL, Publisher,

Montreal, Sept., 1863.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF MICHAEL FEENY, and his wife Catherine. (maiden name M'Donough) who left Drumkeerin, Gounty Leitrim, Ireland, 16 years ago, and are supposed to be now at Quebec, C.E. Mrs. Feeny's brother, Patrick, requests them to let him know their address. Any letter for him, addressed True Witness Office, Montreal, C.E., will be received.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Aleknacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTONS News Depot, Corner of Craig

Jan. 17, 1863.

FORFIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 3 .- The time is past in France when a change of Ministry had a cheering effect upon the press by reason of a hope that the incoming chief of the Home Department would tolerate a greater latitude of discussion, a freer expression of opinion. If any such hope was entertained by the sanguine on occasion of the advent to power of the present Minister of the Interior, it must by this time have been completely dissipated. It was recently reported in Paris that M. Boudet had expressed an intention of forbearance with regard to journalists, but it is clear either that the report was very ill-founded, or that his notions of forbearance are rather singular. Since he has been enthrough in his official armchair in the Rue de la Ville l'Eveque, the press has had a particularly rough time of it, especially the provincial journals. Among these warnings have been liberally distributed, and now we learn the suspension for two months of the France Centrale, a paper published at Blois. The Opposition papers of course murmur, and

the Temps especially is probably as outspoken on the subject as it could be without getting warned itself:-

"The appointed time," it says, " is not yet come, and the press cannot delude itself into a belief in the preximity of the crowning of the edifice, for never were the papers so severely treated as they have been since the day when the electors of Paris and those of most of the large towns declared by their vote that a little more liberty would not be hartful. Certainly, it some foreigner, knowing nothing of our ustitutions and of our affairs, arrived in France, and if he learned with wear rigour other dispositions of the organic decree on the press are still car- ; disorder agitate the masses; that a Government circumstances, to impose silence on ardent com- mano, Takrofo, and others of all their male inhabithe most perfect order reigns everywhere; that hardly three ment's ago millions of electors went up to vote without the slightest disturbance. occurring; that in Paris. Lyons, Marsaitus, Nantes, in those great centres where the Opposttion triumphed, the victory was striven for and witnessed, perhaps, in no country in the world; grants. when, in one word, he should come to know our situation, we may defy the decenders of the orgame decree to make him understand why the brooks post ive of its beneficent intentions towards French press is less free than the English, Dalgian, Italian, German, Austrian, or Spanish military authorities may now seize whom they like press, and what is the motive, at this moment, of when and where they like, and imprison, transport, redoubled rigour."

In an interesting article, in which the Powele glances at recent events and the present aspect | which the Indianissimi extend and practise liberty. of affairs in America, and dischares the course of Every man is now as feetly free in Italy to do as he the South to be very far from lost, and that it pleases and to say what he likes, provided he be a would be difficult to understand the Hosannah traitor to his King or on apostate from the Church; of the North, if one had not long been familiar- a brigand and at the mercy of the brutal instruments med with Yankee exaggeration, we find some of Victor Emmannel's Constitutional (1!) Governrather curious statistics and datails respecting fromt. If the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples issue a ever they may be called:

Confederate privateers, the the stry of which is class besides and the scurrifities of the marchiet Set- | This has the true Exeter half twang. Alabama and Florida, and the three-mosted of every street, because he insults the Archbishop, Lapwing, which cruise in the Atlantic Ocean; Prosessing mediater God, and villes the Pape. time before the names of any of those vessels; two oceans in search of the merchantmen of the North. It is the struggle of the weak against is considerable (by the Alabama and the Florida alone it exceeds 50 millions), and the mucesant stings of these audacious skimmers of the sees this well barbed dart. In vain does it comp ! whole fleets, in vam despatch its swiftest steam- . so auxious to take, have hitherto escaped sout fluoristic traits the Government can find the money chant navy of the North and the torment of the eventuality. Federal cruisers, through whose hands he ships : the South, have long been traversing the occur in every direction. From Boston have just sailed the steamer Howqua, Iron Age, Admiral Du-Princetown the steamer Shattuck; and finally, number of the ladependance Belge, received to-day, from Philadelphia, the steamer Young America. All these efforts are particularly directed against the Alabama and the Florida. To escape this accumulation of enemies, Captains Semmes and Maffit will have to redouble their energy, audanity, and skill. They are not caught yet .--Like the famous Red Rover of Fenimore Cooper they seem to have a talisman that protects them, and enables them to set both man

Some of the vessels above enumerated seem single handed with the Confederate steamers .-

and the elements at defiance."

ago fell in with the Florida, and was glad to beat a hastly retreat after receiving a broadside, while the Florida, after a vain attempt to over take her, consoled herself by burning a Yankee merchantman before her eyes.

PARIS, Sept. 2. - Lu France of this evening pubishes letters from St. Petersburg to the 28th ult., according to which the retrogade party opposed the scheme of a Constitution. It was probable, however, that this party would not succeed in its endeavours. It was asserted that Prince Gorthschakoff, who was also opposed to the scheme, had modified his ideas.

La France does not think that the new phase into which the negotiations on the Polish question have entered will weaken the good understanding between France, England, and Austria.

The Pays of this evening says the report is incorrect that France has protested against Article 8 of the project for the reform in the Constitution of the German Confederacy. La France in an article on the Polish question,

says: -
If Russia, by granting concessions to Poland gave satisfaction to the Poles and the guarantees demanded by the Powers, France would only have cause for

congratulation. The same journal states that it has information from Moscow relative to the scheme of a Constitution according to which the Russian Government would

become constitutional. There would be a Senate of 300 members, and Elective Chamber of 450. 'Independently of the central representation, the

provinces would receive special Constitutions.

The Kingdom of Poland would have a Diet, and a completely self-governing internal organisation. Poland would, besides, send deputies to the Chamber of Representatives at St. Petersburg.

Diets would also be granted to Finland and the other large provinces of the Empire. The Court party is opposed to the project, but it

is probable that the Emberor, who is animated by liberal intentions, will not allow himself to be influenced by this apposition.

The Echo de l'Ardeche publishes the following letter from the Abbe Gravet, missionary to the islands of Samoa, on the subject of American piracy in the

*We have in our neighborhood 20 American pirate ried out, he could not believe that France ships, the crews of which hunt the natives of our isis traversing a troublous period, that instincts of land to make slaves of them, and then sell them for employment in the American armies. They have not succeeded in duping our Christians in Samoa, but newly established, is constrained, by exceptional they have completely stripped the islands of Nakapetitors. But when he came to learn that the tunts of the island. The inhabitants of the Island of Government had been established 12 years; that Nukumano had been converted, and we were on the moint of embarking to baptise the poor people when we heard of their forced emigration. Our ships of

parate stemmers. The Swiss correspondent of the Monte, writing on the 8th instant, says that the emigration from Switzerland, which is very conshierable, is taking the nirection of Mexico intent of that of the United States. heiled with admirable calmass, such as would be This includes both agricultural and military eme-

war at Tabiti have a ready captured two of these

Promeser. The Sardichan Government is giving or part of the country in a state of siege, and the Turin." hang, or shoot them upon suspicion of their being inimical to the asserter and favourably disposed towards their digathal Speciagn. Such is the mode in of exile to attend to their religious duties and to well established, are five in names, the steamers | temptini are allowed to be published at the corners

for Georgia, which has sale sted for him. The Milan correspondent of the official Roberts wheat Cape Horn, and to which several shops Colleges of every breach of the service are travelling a bail of 1,500 france. have tailen a prey, but her name is not have an, labroad with the object of making contracts for the reached us, and it is to be observed that we do carte branche to purchase 30,000 saddles and bridles not even yet know than all, and that many for the cavalry, and the same number of holster pisfirst-rate rifles for the army, and 40,000 gun-barrels 1803, according to the very Government journals, it for the National Guard. Captain de Benedictis of never had so much life as at present. the strong. The amount of damage unflicted on the Engineers is going to Stockholm and Liver-Federal commerce by the Confederate ermsers pool, to study certain arrangements, the introduction or which would facilitate the provisioning an army, in case war broke out. Two naval officers will also go to England to inspect the construction of a new sort of from clad ships, on which system the Italian have excited to fury the anger of the North, Coverament intend to have their new iron placed friwhich finds it impossible to tear from its flank gates constructed. The second engineering division here in Milan has received the order to draw out a plan of a g eat powder magazine, which is to be constructed here for the Mobilized National Guard. All ers. Some privateers have certainly been cop- the superintendents of military stores have received tured and destroyed, but the most famous and notice that they must see to it that their emmunition dangerous, those which the Federal cruisers are I deputs are provided with the maximum quantity of irce. Captain Semmes, the South American for all these expenses. The month of October is ap-Suremuf, has hoisted his flag on board the Ala- pointed as the period for a strict inspection of all the bana. This daring sailor is commander in the fromps and all the stores. The King himself is ex-Confederate pavy, he is the terror of the mea-

It is long since the change of a diplomatic agent like an eel. The Washington Government has an eng Court has caused so much stir and comment sent a whole fleet on the track of the privateers. has the substitution of Mr. Ellist for SirJames Hudson. The gunboat United States, steamers Erichson, some or less to say about it, and although some of far wrong in prophesying that the close of the English States, steamers that the close of the English States are said see the incurrent of a new and Nearry all the principal continental papers have had | with one of the Southern Republics. I was secreely Honduras, Governor Buckingham, and Star or them may not be surry to see so experienced and sa- lish Session would see the inauguration of a new and garrons a British Minister at so important a post as more barborous code of severities in Southern Italy; Turns replaced by a comparatively untried man, the and it is greatly to be regretted that the same symnumber of those which express setisfaction, or repout, Expounder, Daniel Webster, the schoolship Massachussetts, the revenue cutter Morris. Severtary for pensioning, instead of cetaining, a value by the Prussian Government, far better than the triet of Trabi, has been thrown into prison for and the schooner Thomas Woodward: from sub-public servant. Concerning his motive in so royal prisoners taken by the Italian Government Newport the sloop of war John Adams; from doing few of them seem to entertain a doubt. The

has the following on the subject: is to be replaced by Mr. Russell, nephew of Lord been broken open, and the prisoners released by the Russell, Intely at Rome, at present on leave connivance of their gaulers. Piedmont now sees in England, and for some time past attached, for clearly that, save by an entire elimination of all nations of the British Minister for Foreigh Affairs. Two posed to the present system as the Reactionaries. hardly of sufficient force successfully to cope of the under-secretaries of Legation at Torin are also

presence there might well be a little embarrassing for his successor! - Times Cor.

Rome. - The Cardinal Vicar announces it to be the desire of the Pope that special prayers shall be offered up for unhappy Poland, which His Holiness observes with grief to have now become the scene of sanguinary massacres. Poland, always Catholic and a bulwark against the invasion of error, deserves that the Almighty should be implored to deliver her from the evils by which she is afflicted. Petitions should be put up that, while retaining her character, she may remain faithful to the mission God has given her, and may maintain the Catholic banner thoroughly intact.

The Armonia of Turin announces in the following terms an encyclical letter of Pius IX. to the Cardinals, Arenbishops, and Bishops of Italy :-

Our Holy Father, Pius IX., under date the 10th of Angust, has addresed an encyclical letter to the Italian Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, in which he deplores the very cruel and sacrilegious war to which the Church is everywhere subject, but especially in Italy, through the acts of the Subalpine Government. The Holy Father regards the triumph of truth and justice as certain; he rejoices over the constancy and firmness of the Episcopacy; he renews his former declarations; he condemns the Clericoliberal societies; he praises the Italian Clergy, who are strongly attached for the most part to the Holy See, and the Religiouse who prefer to suffer hunger Pence. He recommends them finally to pray and wait with confidence.

This is a document, concludes the Armonia, worthy of Pius IX., who, in his paternal solicitude, points out the evil, suggests the remedy, and promises recovery in the name of Him who has rendered curable the nations of the earth.

The Roman correspondent of the Tyd of Amsterdam, writes, on the 22nd ult., that, 'in consequence of the French influence, the action of the Roman police is constantly hindered; and thus many a malefactor escapes from its hold. One of the commanding officers of the French Gendarmes in Rome, seems specially acting the part of Piedmont. A few weeks ago a malefactor of the worst kind was on the point of escaping thus from the hands of the police. He is well known to the Belgian and Dutch police, and is the apostate who years ago made so much noise in Amsterdam that the police commissioner was compelled to arrest him. He was expelled from that country a little later; and here in Rome, among other misdeeds, he attempted to assassinate a Priest. At the time the Pontifical police arrested him, a French Captain came up, and the assessin appealed to his protection. This would not have failed him, but that the crime was so flagrant, and the Pontifical Gendarmes are not men easily intimidated. Since he has been imprisoned, facts have become known proving the importance of his arrest. He is al inteccourse with Ratazzi, Minghetti, &c. He was formerly in close intercourse with Mr. Verbaegen, Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges of Belgium, and belongs to the Nociste des libres penseurs of Brus- sible, and barely so, but it is not probable; and unseis. Like most men of his kind, he was the bearer ill we see the fact accomplished, we must withhold of a British passport from the British Embassy in our belief from the report that alleges it to be con-

rence publishes a letter addressed by the Cardinal that the act of the Emperor of Austria in convoking Archbishop of Naples to the Clergy and faithful of the Congress of Princes without the concurrence of Number, August the 1st, fonst of St. Peter's Chains, invitation was responded to, and his proposals were by this letter, the text of which we shall give in our in the main approved, have been the cause of this next, His Eminence interdicts five charges of Naples change of feeling between the two Governments, which are now served by Priests of the Passaglian | we have no doubt whatever. Indeed, the Page adstamp, intruded into them by the Piedmontese au- mits as much; and the non-appearance in the Monithorities. These wretened Priests have answered to lear of the last French note to Russia on the Polish this in the Emancipatore is an article in which, after | question, though its insertion in the official journal speaking, according to their wont, of Savonarola was tromised, is further confirmation of the general the Confederate measol war or privateris, which Pastoral to his flick calling to them from his place and Garileo, they announce that 'a great religious upinion that the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon revolution will shortly take place in Italy, because fire on much better terms now than they were a week keep clear of heresy and schism, the myrmidons of by explaining, gospel in hand, the true sense of cer- ago. Weekly Register. "Since the destruction by its captain of the the Piedmontese Government forbid its publication, thin precepts of Jesus Christ, a light will be made to Parony and the capture of the Archer, the land when secretly posted up, tear it down; but the shine which will dispel all darkness and abuses.'

the name of Antonio Mele, who died lately. The much so. real fact is stated by the Correspondence de Rome to arena the Sea of the Autoles; and the three- writes, under the date of the 20th, to that journal as be that the Parish Priest who had gone to attend mosted Robert Lee, which watches the waters follows: -- The military preparations which the Go- him, was calely torced away by one of his friends; variance that been lately making appear to us to ex- and on coming again at night, when sent for, found of the Bermulas. There is a sixth, which borps | each by hir which can be required for home service, that Mich had expired. The Parish Priest is out on

The Unite Italiana reckons fifty-three executions With the exception of the Sainter, it was some supply of arms and materials of war to the Italian by shooting during the mouths of Jane and July last Government. A major in the regiment of lancers in the Newpolitan provinces. The Contemporation of stationed here is at present in France, and has a the 14th of August 1861, published a statistic of persons shot during nine months, and it amounted to 9,044! among whom were 54 Priests and 22 religiother anonymous ships farrow the waters of the tols. Lieutenant-Colonel Castellari is in England, ous. The same statistic reckoned the wounded at and goes from there to Belgium to purchase 50,000 | 10,600. In 1862 the brigandage increased; and in

Of the fifteen Nearolitan provinces, eleven are proclaimed in a state of siege, and amenable to the new law of brigandage, which is a disgrace to any civilised country or age; military law will rule paramount from one end of the Regno to the other by

Article 5. The Police will be able at pleasure to as sign a compalsory residence to any suspected person, and this it is known will be in Sardinia, Ponza, or will be a slow death by starvation and hordship, as has already been the fate of the greater part of the Royalist exiles at Ponza sent there after Uneta. The perpetuity to ten or five years, with all their attendant horrors (which are scarcely susceptible of exagreeation) can be inflicted at the fiat of a dram head court martial on every person suspected of complicity with Reaction, friends of brigands, relations to the third degree, and any one who may do byslyw and Dubisaka. believery preparations are making in view of this the Christian act of giving a loaf of bread to a hungry man who may have 'taken the hill side' rather than serve under the flag of sacrilege and rapine; more than this, a system of wholesale and arbitrary deportation to a colony in the Pacific is in treaty pathy was not evoked for the miserably oppressed population here, as for the wrongs of Poland. The prisoners taken with Nulto have been well treated !

solved to scatter its elements to the four corners of the earth. Mr. Hudson, it is believed, will continue to live in the North of Italy, and it is even said that he will pass a good part of his time at Turin. His sathe angel, stops his hand, and points to the ram which wears the tiara, and typifies the Holy See. Another has the Emperor caught in a terrible storm of hail, with an immense umbrella. The hail storms, which are gigantic, are labelled 'Polish Question,' Mexico,' &c., &c. 'Public Opinion,' in a pair of spectacles, sits in the window of the Bains de Vichy, and wares him off, saying, 'Non vi bisogna i bagni de Vichy ma i bagni di Tolone.' 'You don't want the baths of Vichy but the galleys (Bagni) of Toulon.' The third is a most absurd series of engravings of Murat's triumphal entry into Naples, not yet an accomplished fact, but one never absent from the mind of Naples as a possible alternative they have one day to accept. There were twenty fusillations the other day near Eboli in one village .- Cor. of

It is said that the harmony and unanimity that marked the beginning of the Congress of Princes at Frankfort have not enaracterised its close. Baden and two or three others of the smaller Powers objected, in the interest or Prussia, to permanent presidency of the new Directory by Austria, but the Emperor declared his resolve not to surrender a right reserved expressly to his House by the Act creating the Confederation, resolution in which he was supported by all the Kings and by the overwhelming majority of the Princes and the Free Cities. Considering the antiquity of the Hapsburgs, and the fact that for conturies they were the imperial Crown rather than leave the Cloister, and the Italian people of the Holy Roman Empire, it does seem extravagant who succour the Pope by means of the St. Peter's on the part of so modern a family as the Hohenzollerns to claim equality with the Austrian Emperor in Germany; and it cannot surprise anybody that the Emperor declined to surrender his pre-eminence, or to reduce himself to equality with a former Elector be now a King of a great State.

Apropos to this matter we may mention that the French and other continental journals have been teeming with all manner of strange reports, as to the effect produced by the Congress upon the Rulers of France, Russia, and Prussia. According to these reports, the three Powers have taken alarm at the new attitude of Germany, under the Emperor of Austria, and it must be allowed that there are remarks in some of the French papers, known to be in contact with the Government, which give some countenance to the rumor that these great Powers do look upon what has being going on at Frankfort with no friendly eye. It is said that Prussia, in order to thwart Austria, has effected a fusion between France and Russia, and that, to facilitate a tripartite treaty of alliance, the Czar is to annihilate his own despotism, and to give a constitution with representative government, to the whole empire; Poland, to preserve its autonomy, and to have Its own Government and its own Diet at Warsaw. This is strange news, but we are not, for that reason, to pronounce it untrue. As strange things have come to pass; and it is possible that the Autocrat known proving the importance of his arrest. He is of All the Russias, having abolished serf-dom, and proved to be a Piedmontese agout, who is in person-flooded Poleud with the best blood of its sons and daughters, in attempting to uphold the most atrocions despotism that ever carsed the earth, may proclaim himself a constitutional Savereign. It is pestemplated. Still dust there is an approximation be-

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The LAU, Sept 2 -The Bredauer Zeitung of today publishes latelligence from Kalisch to the 31st Meanwhile the Piedmontese authorities have or-of Engart, announcing that a body of insurgents, rested the Parish Priest of San Giovanni Maggiore under Taczanowski, had been totally defeated. The or refusing the Sacraments to an abstate Prest of infantry were entirely out up, and the cavalry very

14 communics of infantry with six places of cancon, lespatched by General Khruszozew against the insurgents, fought a battle on the 24th, near Borucausz, with the naited bands of Ruczki. Krysinski. and Warner, placed under the command of Krak. The insurgents were completely defeated and their ebiefs killed. The Russians made six hundred and i public. thirty-four prisoners.

A Warsaw letter of the 25th ult., in the Posen

Journal savs : --"Within the last few days the struggle has been avived with the atmost desperation in the Kingdom of Poland. The insurgents have collected considerable forces in the palatinates of Lublin, Augustow, Radow, and Kalisch. The Muscovite commanders tre apprehensive of an attack on the town of Lublin by the corps united under the orders of General Krak. The palatinate of Lublin being covered with impenetrable forests and impassable marshes, the in-Elna; in most cases this will involve a sacrifice of surgents can there easily avoid any general engageall the means of livelilood, and the end of thousands | ment and destroy the enemy's columns in detail. The Russian commanders are therefore obliged to act with great circumspection in this district, and it is only within the last few days, after receiving pain of doub, the galleys for varying periods, from reinforcements of cavalry and artillery from Warsaw, that they have attempted to surround the corps of General Kruk, which, after the brilliant success of Zyrzyn, had marched northwards, but has now returned to the south. M. Ruiski has occupied the town of Cheim, an important station between Kras-

> WILMA, August 23.-The following note has been addressed by the Lithuanian department of the National Government to the agents of the latter

· The efforts of General Mouravieff to obtain a loyal address from the landed proprisors in the Governal address from the landed proprietes in the Govern-ment of Wilna have been brought to your knowledge. & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. Having secured the consistance of Marshal Domeiko. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Having secured the contivance of Marshal Domejko, very possible methor has been employed to compel the proprietors to sign documents conferring upon that person plemary powers. Steps are now being taken against those who have refused their signatures Amongst others M. Louis Jefensai, Marshal of the disthis offence, and the police officers throughout the have ever been or are now, and it is the intention of province have received orders to procure adhesions Prussix to retain them as hostages for some of the [to the address drawn up by Domejko by every poshigher class of Neapolitan officers condemned to pri- side means. Whoever refuses to pronounce in It appears that it is intended to make a complete | son or the galleys for Reaction. The dissolution of writing in favor of the address is entered upon a sochange in the English Legation at Turin. Sir James | twelve of the Municipal Councils of Naples and fit | parate list for prescription. The son of General Hudson has already resigned his functions in the tree corps of National Guard are a further testimony | Mouraviets, recently appointed Governor of Kowno, bands of the first secretary, pending the arrival of to the horrible state of disorganisation prevailing. has promised to extort an address in that government | ware of acrid tinctures and adulterated stimulants. Mr. Efficit, a near relative of Lord Russell. It is ru- All these dissolutions took place for Reactionary where the majority of the lauded proprietors have al- | Use this purest, most wholesome and most agreeable. tabured that the present Charge d'Affaires, Mr. West | tendencies, and several of the prisons have lately | ready been transported, or placed in confinement. The same process is to be carried out in the govern- science has yet to discover its equal. All liver com ment of Minsk.

'To reward the zeal of those who, treading under form's sake, to the Turin Legation. It is maintained | tional elements, her rule in Naples could not exist | foot the national sentiment and incurring the reproas you know, and with some appearance of reason, one day, and a thorough state of siege is her sole bation of all honest men, by allowing themselves to able deparative, and in nervous affections it is the that nepotism has a great deal to say to the nomina- chance. The Garibaldians are as completely op- be employed in preparing the address, General Mour- one thing needful. Call at any drug store and get be employed in preparing the address, General Mour- one thing needful. Call at any drug store and get avieil has appointed them by his own authority to bottle, which will convince you of this truth. of the under-secretaries of Legation at Turin are also The few Nonpolitans of the administration are giving the posts of Marshals, who according to law, must Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lam to be changed; one goes to the United States, and in their dismissions, and among the latest is the always be elected by landed proprietors. Thus the lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell the other to Pekin | One might really suppose that Marshal Afflitto, who has quarrelled with La Mar- Marshal of Trobi, Louis Jelenski, now in prison, has I think it was the Erichsen which some time Lord Russell bad discovered a conspiracy in the mora and resigned. Caricatures of Napoleon seem been replaced by M. Henri Bieliuski, the Marshal of & Son.

heart of the Legation in question, and that he is re- the staple of the comic press. I have three before | Voileyks, Tonkallo, transported to Petrozanodsk. has been succeeded by M. Sonitki; the Marshal of Wilna, by Count Stephen Plater; the Tartar Achmatowitch has been appointed Marshal of the districts of Ojchmiana, and the dismissed General Swolynski has been named Marshal of Drisna. Arbitrary rule is everywhre the order of the day.

'Not having succeeded in apprehending the executioner of Murshal Domejko, General Mouraviell has condemned four persons to the gibbet suspected by him of belonging to the National Gensdarmes. The brothers Josh and Alexander Rewkowski were executed upon the 17th, Joseph Jablonski and Charles Sipowitch upon the 19th of this month. Arrests contione in masses. At present the Russian police chooses its victims from the working and intelligent classes of the inhabitants of Willna; commercial and professional men and labourers are arrested daily. Several persons have been cast into pris n for having shed tears at the sight of condemned men being led to the place of punishment. Among others two peasants who had come to market have been placed in conlinement for having uttered a few compassionate words upon seeing victims pass along the streets. The landed proprietors, Czechowitch and another, have been sentenced to transportation-the former to Orenburg and the latter to Perm, without trial, simply by order of General Mouravieff. The Abbe Lepnitsky, inspector of the Catholic Seminary ut Wilna, has been subjected to the same fate for having refused to sign an address to the Emperor in the name of the Catholic Chapter of Wilns.

"Persecution of the weaters of mourning dresses continues in the most barbarous manner. Respectable ladies have been centenced to sweep the streets for having worn grey dresses with black mantles and straw bonnets, which the police have chosen to consider as mourning. One of these ladies, dressed in black silk, was exposed to this insulting ordeal for two hours and a baif.

'This is the rule to which the city of Wilue is subjected. Condemnations and transportations continue. It is impossible to learn the names of all who are transported, as the Mascovite Government endeavors to envelope its sentences with impenetrable mystery. We only, therefore, send you the list of persons transported in the first fortnight in August. Incomplete as it is, this in itself victoriously refutes the false assertions of the Russian Government, which tries to make Europe believe that the real movement is not national, and that the nobility slone is hostile to its rule. Of 213 condemned persons whose names and sentences are appended, not more than one-half belong to the nobility; periors a fourth to the class of landed proprietors, and the remainder are citizens, particularly peasants. You will find seventy-eight in to-day's list.

WILNA, Aug. 25. - At length the Wilna Courier has officially onnounced that the nutbor of the attempt on M. Domejko has been discovered. His name is Bienkowski. The Courair says that he has acknowledged his guilt, and that his two accomplices have been also captured and are undergling their trial. It appears, therefore, that the two Rew-kowski, Jablonski, and Sipowicz, who were nanged without trial for the attempt on M. Dozzejko, were innocent - a fresh proof, if such were needed, of the unscrupulous tyrainy of the savage Montavi. II. This faithful agent of the policy of Russia in Poland lms recently added to his many crimes by another deed worthy of a Timour or a Tamarlane. In the village of Djika, near the town of Bislystok, two of the peasanta, well known in the district as spies, were recently soized by the insurgents, and, abundant proof KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The Contemporance of Flo. tween France and Russia, appears fiddisputable, and of their guilt having been obtained, hunged by order of a court martial. The peasant guard of the village, knowing that the sentence was a just one, took ils diocese, on the anniversary of his expulsion from Prassic, and the ununimity with which the Emperor's | no notice of the matter. Unfortunately it came to the cars of Mouraviell, who immediately ordered the whole village to be burnt to the ground. The order was executed to the letter; the village is in asbes; all the inhabitants, without exception, have been sent to Siberia, and their land has been sold to ras-

IT IS ASTONISHING.

Still another grateful letter sent to Mezzrs, Devius & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal, Next to the Coart

DEAR Sins, - For years I have suffered severely from liver complaint, constant pain in the side, no appetite, intense drowsiness and a sense of sufficestion compiling me at times to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine under the advice of two of our best city physicians, without getting any relief. By their orders scent the whole of last summer in th The Official Journal of Warsew of the 27th nit., without relief; last March I was advised by a friend tates that two columns commended by Colon-I who knew its virtues to try Bristol's Sarsanorilla but Eman we and Colonel Follogub, forming altogether I lind lost coull lence in every thing and was fearful of getting worse, at last I did try it, its effect was most beneficial, my appetite returned, the heavy drowsiness left me and my digestion became vigorone and healthy. I used in all 12 bottles and sm now as strong and well as any man could desire. You are at liberty to make my case known to the

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

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

MURRAY & LASMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-It may e fairly doubted whether

" The many-tinted flowers that shed Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed."

ent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing room or boudour in which a flacon of this ederiferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfame may be called imperishable, while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the hundkerchief is wonderful, and as a means of relieving faintness and headache, and of perfuming the breath and the person, when used diluted as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilet waters.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough

" Poor Tom's A. Cond," says Edgar to King Lear ns he cowers shivering in the blast. Thousands are in-cold at this moment. Thousands more, who are ourning hot, will be 'a-cold ' to morrow or the next day. For this is the season of chills and fever. To all who suffer from the complaint, whether shaking of burning, we offer the means of immediate, certain permanent cure. Drop quigine, discard all arsepicate reparations preparations. Betake yourselves, with mt delay, to Hostelter's Stomach Billers. No intermittent can withstand their hygenian influence. Be of all tonics. It has never failed. As an invigoran plaints yield to its anti-bilious properties. Takes a protective, it is a sure defence against minsma Where the blood is impure it will be found an admir

Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lomp Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte H. R. Gray, and Pican

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, UMBER MERCHANTS.

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

ON THE WHARF, IN REAR OF BONSECOURS CHURCH,

MONTREAL.

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

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

-AND,-

45,000 FEET OF CEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street.

July 21, 1863.

LACHINE CONVENT.

THE OPENING of the CLASSES of this Institution will take place on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Aug. 20, 1863.

STEAM HEATING

PRIVATE RESIDENCES

THOMAS M'KENNA.

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER, Is now propared to execute Orders for his New an Economical System of

Steam Mosting for Private and Public Buildings

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

Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

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

workmen. THOMAS M'KENNA,

36 and 38 Henry Street.

May 1, 1862.

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S

DAILY

Royal Mail Line of Steamers RUNNING BETWEEN

MONTEAL & QUEBEC.

Regular Line of Steamers BETWEEN

Montreal and the Ports of Three Ribers, Sorel Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and other Intermediate Posts.



FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves

> STEAMER EUROP.1, Uapt. P. E. Cotte,

Will leave the Quebec Steamheat Basin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at C o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desirons of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their Passage on board the Steamer BUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to conres Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER COLUMBIA, Capt. J. B. LABELLE,

Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saurday, at 6 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. Jos. DUVAL,

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

STEAMER VICTORIA Capt. Cus. DAVELUY,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf or Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, La-norale, and Barthier; returning, leaves Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock. .

STEAMER CHAMBLY,

Capt. Fas. LAMOUREUX,
Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly
every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belowi, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday at 5 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M.

STEAMER TERREBONNE,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 3 o'-clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stop-ping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varenhes, St. Paul PErmite, and leaving L'Assomption erery Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; Taesday at 5 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.Y. o clock A.M.

STEAMER LETOILE,

Capt. P. E. MALHIOT,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wnarf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Su-lurday at 4 o'clock P M.; stopping, going and re-turning, at Bout de-l'Isle, Riviere des Prairies et Lathennie tonning and Monday and Lachenaie, leaving Terrebonno every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 50'clock A.M , and Saturday at 6 o'clock A M.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERE, General Manager

Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, May 7, 1863.

SARSAPARILLA THE MOSTD'S CHUTL EFFEDA

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.
From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Orford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsapar.
ILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people fry it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Sumpley Electales Partitles Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Scres, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my daty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsararattla. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your Sarsararattla. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-cslvemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J. My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrool-loss cruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sau-Bayanthea, which soon completely cured her. Prom Charles P. Gare Use, of the widely before the

BAYARILLA, which soon completely cured her."
From Charles P. Cage, Lsq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Marray & Co., manufacturers of cuamched papers in Nashaa. N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disagared my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SAESAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you old me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued antil my face is as smooth as anybody's and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. Lenjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SAESAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the

Erysipelas - General Debility - Purify the Blood.

Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Honston St., N. V.
Dr. Ayer: I seldon fail to remove Eruptions and
Sergadous Sores by the persevering use of your
Sabsaparilla, and I have just now ented as attick of Malignant Erysipelas with it. No afterntive we possess equals the Salvaralilla, you have
supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Waleman, Chio.

"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on
my right arm, during which time I tried all the celchrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds
of dollars' worth of medicines. The alcess were so
led that the cords became visible, and the doctors
decided that my arm must be amputated. I began
taking your Pills. Together they have cared me,
I am now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a
public place, my case is known to everybody in this
commandity, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hea. Henry Mouve, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C.

From Hea. Henry Mouro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leaving member of the Cazadion Parliament.

"I have used your Sansapanilla in my family, for meneral debility, and for purifying the blood, with very benedicial results, and rect confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Roso, Sait Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Hyes.

Scald Hend, Sore Eyes.

From Harrey Sietler, Esq., the able eliter of the Tanachannock bemocrat, Perceptrania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attached by pimples on his forchead. They rapidly spread notif they formed a locatisome and virelect sure, which covered his face, and actually blunded his yes for some days. A shifted physician applied altade of sliver and ofter tenedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we granted his bands, let with them be should that open the lestering and comp wound which covered his whole thee. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we be, in giving your Sansaratuma, and applying the induce of patch lotten, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and we well when we had first held the second. The child's cyclickes, which had across our grey again, chi d's evelerkes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must

Reading, Pa., 6th May, 1861. J. C. Aver, M. D. Dear Sir I have a long time been afflicted with an exaption which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city without any relief. Indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all they could do for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try your Sansa-PARILLA, and after taking half a bottle only, I found that it had reached my complaint, and my health itaeroved surprisingly. One single bottle completely cared me, and I am now as free from the complaint as any man in the world. Publish this, and let the at flicted know what you have done for me, and what may be done for their tellef.

Yours, with great respect and gratitude, JACOB H. HAIN.

The above certificate is known by us to be true, and any statement from Mr. Hain eutirely reliable. HARVEY Binen & BRO.,

B. W. Ball, Esq., the enthent author of this city, states, 6th Jan. 1860: "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a human state. which comes out upon her skin in in the antumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life aimost insupportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hesten its departure before apring, or at all allevicte her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence, and by the advice of my physician I gave her your Sassaparitta. In a week it had brought the hunor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching h & ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is com-pletely cured. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your SARSAPARILLA.

Charles P. Gage, Esqu of the widely-known Gage, Marray & Co, manufacturers of ena-meiled papers in Nashaa, N. H., writes to Dr.

I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly werse until it disligared my features and be-came an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Susaparitla. It immediand thook your Swaparina. It immediately made my five worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe to your Sar-

Boston, Jan. 8, 1861. J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell-Dear Sir-For a long time I have been afflicted with a humor which broke out in blotches on my face and over my body. It was attended with intolerable iteling at times, and was always very uncomfortable. Nothing I could take gave me any relief until I tried your Sarsaparilli, which has completely cared me. Емьу Совилск.

Rheumatism. Gout. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by Scrafula in the system, are rapidly cured by this Ext. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgative in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co.,
Lowell, Mass., and sold by

Lymans, Clare & Co., Montreal.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting

M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.

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

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

October 2.

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 316 ST. PAUL STREET.

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

A CARD.

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

M. BERGIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MASTER TAILOR TO THE

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

SEWING MACHINES,

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & CO'S

UNEQUALLED DOUBLE-

THREAD

FAMILY SEWING MACHIBES!

Pricees ranging upward from

Twenty-Five Dollars

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

A. FULLER. General Agent for Canada.

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

AN EVENING SCHOOL

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

T. MATHEWS, Teacher. Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1863.

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

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

HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA

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

PRICE ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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

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

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

SADLIER & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

JUSTREADY,THE METHOD of MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Rootban, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cum-mings. Music by Signor Sperenza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cents; cloth 50 cents.

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

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

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK.

DAILY PRAYERS:

A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION,

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

Publishers' Advertisement: For years and years we have been asked for a

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

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

I. It contains the principal public and private Devotions used by Cacholies, in very large type. II. The Short Prayers at Mess are illustrated with

thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved expressly for this book. III. It contains the Epistles, Gospels, and Collects

for all the Sandays and Festivals of the Year, together with the Offices of Holy Week, in three sizes larger type than they can be found in any other IV. The book is illustrated throughout with initial letters and cuts. It is printed on fine paper, from

electrotype plates, making it altogether the hand-somest Prayer Book published. 18mo, of nearly 900 pages. Sheep, Roan, plain, 1 00 Embossed, gilt, 1 50 Imit., full gilt, 1 75 " closp, 2 00 English morecco, 2 00 Moroeco extra, Mor. extra, clasp, 3 00 Mor. extra, bevelled, Mac. extra, hevel-Mor. extra, panel-1ed

THE MASS BOOK:

Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sandays and Helidays, the Offices for Boly Week, Vespers and Benediction.

Publishers' Notice.

In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic publie, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages; 1. It contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes at a Missal.

Il It contains the principal Offices for Holy Week, which will save the purchase of a special book for that service: III. It contains the Vespers for Sandays and Holy-

days, which is not to be found in any Missal pubiV. The type is three sizes larger than any Missal published, and the price is less than one-ball,

V. It is purposely printed on this paper, so that it can be conveniently carried in the pocker. roan, plain, 0.63imitation, full gill, 0.75 clash, 0.88

FINE EDITION OF THE MASS BOOK, Printed on super exera paper, with fine steel en-Embossed, gilt edges . full gill .

Morocco extra, Coombe cages . gilt edges " clasp, bevelled . . the Cheap Edition of this is the best edition

of the "Epistles and Gospels" for Schools published. MRS. SADLIER'S NEW STORY, OLD AND NEW;

TASTE VERSUS FASILION. BY MRS. J. SADLIER,

Author of "The Confederate Chieftains," "New Lights," "Bessy Conway," "Elinor Preston," "Willy Burke," &c., &c. 16mo, 486 pages, cloth, \$1; cloth, gilt, \$1 50; with

a Portrait of the Arthor.

A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1862,

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS.

12mo. cioth \$1. SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861, cloth, 75c.

The TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 19 cents. Now Ready, A POPULAR LIFE of Sf. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. 16mo cloth 75c., cloth gilt, \$1.

This, it is believed, will supply a great want—a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who mes devoted much time to the

study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging from his Life of our National Saint, he has turned his studies to some account.

About 1st April, A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. M Gee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or morocco, \$3.

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

18mo., cloth, 50 cents. In May, FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 31 Barclay Street, N. Y. And Corner of Notice Dame and St. Francis Xnvier Streets,

Mortres Jan. 22, 1863.

्रेस विभाग हे प्रसाद है। इस इस रोह माज के में एक के रावश्यक है। एक माज किया में स्वरंग है के साम प्रकार कर साम

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Brockville-C. F. Fraser.

Billeville-P. P. Lynch. Brantford - James Feeny. Buckingham - H. Gorman: Eurford and W. Riding, Co. Bront-Thos. Maginus Chambly-J. Hackett. Chathan — A. B. M'Intosh.
Cobourg — P. Magaire.
Cornwall — Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Carleton, N. B. — Rev. R. Dunphy.
Dunville — Edward M'Govern. Dalhousie Mills-Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas - J. B. Looney . Egunsville - J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Ermsville-P. Gafney Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradie. Farmereville-J. Flood. Gunanoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph - J. Harris. Guderich - Dr. M'Dongall. Bumillon-J M'Carthy. Hantingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoil -W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. Loadon-B. Henry. Lucolle-W. Harty Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleber. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Newmarket-F. Boland. Ottawa City-J. J. Murphy. Oshawa - E. Dunne. Pakenham - Francis O'Neili. Ponona - W. Martin. Prescott -- F. Ford. Pembrake-James Heenis. Perik -J. Boran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Part-Dalhousie-O. M'Mahon. Pari Malgrave, N. S. - Rev. T. Sears. Queber - M. O'heary. Ravelon - Lames Carroll. Restrew - P. Kelly Restelltown-J. Campion. Not wonthill-M. Teefy. Saraia -- P. M'Dermott. superiors the $-\mathbf{T}$. Galilled, Sherroughne-Rev. J. Groven. South Chancester-V. Daley. Sunnecotors-D. M'Donald. St. An occo-- flev. G. A. Hay. St. Manese-P. Duou. St. Anade le Proffere-Rey, Mr. Boursett St. Columban - Roy, Mr. Falvay St. Catherine, C. E. J. Caughila. St. John Corposion - J. M'Gill St. Empired - A. D. M'Donald. M. Roundlid Elebomin-Rev. Mr Sal. St. Mirgs - H. O'C Trainer. Starnesboro-O. M'Giil. Sydenham - M Hayden Theaten - Rev. Mr. Brettarg's Two rold - W. Cartine !!. The specific - J. Greene Ton, cirk-P. J. Sheridan Toronto-P. F. J. Mulien, 23 Shuter Street. Templetor-J. Hagan. West Port -- James Keiner

What to Danie and Whenk to Get it - Smar nyenters individual has lately been enlightening the public with - what they ought to eat and how to cook it. We propose doing the same by - what to drink end where to get it; and, when everyone it crying out about the souther being a cawfully but, we don't king vall yearing these with give, so more a distinction as the select del St. Loan Webr. If you have been FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES and the experience to the contain, or (rungerly speaking) getting tight; a gives or two of the St. Lean with put your right a post on grantestach, whet THE LADIES OF LORETTO sick at the stomach, or any way out of sorts, one or two glasses will relieve you in once. In fact, no family organ to be wishout it cancle is particularly adapted for chilarea, who direk it readily.

No. 268, Notre Danie Sirver, Montreal November 7, 1862.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

hat longe and commodings three-story cut-stone bellians theorems and, plate-grass from with three data and celled outs and celled outs and the fact of the rest empty and the best superioress. Street, Cathedral Black, and in the most central and asile the part of the city, purposes to carry on the GESTA OF AUCTION AND COMMISSION SUSI-XE3S

damers himself that he knows now to treat consignees. and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shales of pub.of patronage.

The I will hold THREE SALES weekly. . * Qu Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PLINO-FORTES, &. Ge., AND

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

áte, datum, áte, be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Ectures will be made inmediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctionecis in this city -- five per cent, commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware,

Diamond or other precious stones.
L. DEVANT, March 27, 1862.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

MONTREAL, No. 19 COTE STREET, No. 19.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the

> U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

August 27.

THE FRENCH & ENGLISH ACADEMY

MADEMDISELLE LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE

No. 12 Sanguinet Street,

ITS complete Course of Education on the FIRST of

SEPTEMBER next.
Mr. H. E. CLARKE will continue to give Lessons. in the Academy, in English in all its branches, and in History, Geography, Astronomy, The Use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Drawing, &c.; and will specially attend to the Writing and Arithmetic.

Music will form an object of particular attention. Aug. 20, 1663.

MONEY TO LEND.

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

Office-45 St. Frangois Xavier Street.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling,

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

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

No charge for Policies or Transfers.

tending to insure their lives :-

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

Favorable Rates of Premium. A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and the most liber at consideration of all questions con-

nected with the interests of the assured.

paeminms, and no forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mistake. Policies ispsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the pre-

minm, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured.

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net smount.

Large Bonns declared 1855, amounting to £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the premium. Next division of profits in 1865.

Stamps and policies not charged for. Alt Medical Fees paid by the Company. Medical Referee-W. E. Scott, M.D.

Montreal, May 28, 1803.

LORETTO CONVENT,

BOND STREET, TORONTO.

Under the Superintendence of

THE NEW and EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT

suitable to the education of Young Ludies. They tary, Rhetoric and Logic; English, Flench, German the breath of Living Flowers. and Italian Languages; Harp, Unno, Meindeon and Guitar; Singing; Oil Pointing, Grecian Oil Painting Painting in Water Cotors, Pencil, Pastile and Mon-orarometic Drawing; Japanning, Ensmelling, Use of Globes, Embroidery, Plain and Fancy Needle



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 20th of JUNE TRAINS will leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION

June 27, 1863.

Express Train for Quebuc, Gorham, 1 4.15 P.M. Portland and is ston, at Loral Trum for Hichmond and Way 650 P.M. Sistions, at Sight Express (with Sleeping Car) 20.50 P.M.

for Gorham, Portland and Boston .. 5 Express Trains stop only at principal Stations and run through to the White Mountains, Portland and Doston

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston,) Toronto, London, Detroit and the

West, at West, at Local Train for Kingeton and Way Sta- 10.90 A.M tions, at Wight Express Train (with Sleeping) Car) for Toronto, Detroit, and the 6.30 P.M West, at

C. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director

MASSON COLLEGE.

THE Students of MASSON COLLEGE are requested to enter on the PIRST of SEPTEMBER. Their effects will be carried gratis from the Steamboat to the College.

August 27.

School.

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

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

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

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

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

W. DORAN, Principal.

August 19. WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence 41 moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

No. 43, St. Binaventure Street.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street,

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

MONTREAL.

Hus Renuved his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

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

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

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

> CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c.,

Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House,)

N. DRIECOLL.

MONTREAL.

HUDON & CURRAN. ADVOCATES No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

> THE PERFUME OF THE

WESTERN HEMISPHERE!

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

THIS care Performs is prepared from tropical flowers will receive tuition, according to tas wishes of parents or guardians, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many Grammar, Grography, History, (Accient and Modein), Elements of Astronomy, Botany, Natural His- is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as

WHAT ARE ITS ANTROEDENTS?

over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is us, and even as a stimulent we like it better than Belles-Lett peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious Geometry. the skin and used in the both it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Utto of Roses. It leads freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes

RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES

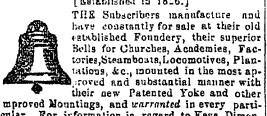
from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

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

69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y. Agents for Montreal : - Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harre, Picsult & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggiats and first-class Perfamers throughout the world. Feb. 26, 1863.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.



cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

M. O'GORMAN. Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, ...

BOAT BUILDER.

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON:

An assortment of Skiffs slways on hand. ____ OARS MADE TO ORDER.

CF SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



ECSTETTER'S **CELEBRATED**

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT to the BEALTH and COMFORT of the PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by adrectness of the particulars.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1883.

Messra. Hostetter & Smith : Gentlemen-I have used your Ditters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the pubeverything that savors of quackers. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nothums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to care everything, but they are recomwertised to care everything, one case and alti- Primary Education.

Primary Education.

IV. No one can commence the Latin course until It. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a granthe during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucuous membrane, and though commental to be suffered to guardians is required. work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone-I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for busself.

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

HOSTETTER'S GELEBRATED Stomuch Bitters.

Prospect Cattage, Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1862.

Mesara, Hostfer & Smith: Gentlemen - It gives me pleasure to add my testi-liantial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Beveral years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work had so thoroughly enhausted my nervous system and underwined my health, that I had become a marter to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a lish Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic. friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right the to convince me that I had found at hast the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Bostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, early that I have found the preparation all these it. For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me say that I have found the preparation all that it Algebra. claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. It what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or

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

> > HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

pervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done

New Genvalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1868. §

Messra. Hosterter & Smith: Rear Sirs-Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-down Restetter's Stomach Ritters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of

same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and it I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use, for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind ! am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy, [Established in 1826.] for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for THE Subscribers manufacture and almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Danggists everywhere. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H.

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

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET,

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

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

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

Tobbing punctually attended to.

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

COAL OIL DEPOT.

E CHANTELOUP, 121 Cruig Street, Montreal, N.B - Gilding and Silvering done in a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and made equal to new. July 31, 1863.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT, NEAR MONTREAL.

I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy

II. It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to be persons for occupations that do not require a classical education, The French and English languages are taught with equal care. 2nd. Classical studies, such as are usually made in the principal colleges of the country. This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endewed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Nevertheless before a pupil can be promoted to he to express my hearty upproval of their effect upon a superior class, he must prove by an oral examina-me. I never wrote a 'pull' for any one, and I abnor tion and a written composition, that he is sufficiently tion and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in the

inferior class. III. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in

guardians is required.

V. Every pupil coming from unother house of

education invest present a certificate of good conduct, igned by the Superior of that Institution. VI. There will be a course of religious instruction suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils.

VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful

selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit. VIII. PRIMARY AND COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st Year - Reading, Elements of French and Eng-

lish Grammar, Grammatical Analysis (French and English), Sacced History, Geography, Arithmetic, in both languages, Translation, and Caligraphy. 2nd Year - French and English Grammar, Analysis in both junguages: Dictations and Exercises in Orthography; Themes and Vertions; Sacred History, Ecclosinstical liletary, Geography, Arithmetic, Cadgraphy. Book-Keeping, and Linear Drawing.

3rd Year-Reading, French and English Syrtes, Logical and Syntactical Parsing, Exercises in Octhography, French and English Themes and Vertions, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligraphy, Book-Reeping, Single and Double Entry, Linear Drawing.

4th Year-English and French Literature, General History, Elements of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Serveying, Theoretical and Practical Book-Keeping.
IX. CLASSICAL COURSE.

1st Year - Radiments of Latin, French Grammur English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writ-

meric, Caligraphy. 3rd Year-Method, Greek Grammar, English and

5th Year-Latin, Greek, French, and English us, and even as a stimulent we like it better than Belles-Lettres, Mediceval History, Natural History,

6th Year - Rhetorie, Elocation, Greek, Lann, Freuch and English Exercises, Modern History, Geo-

metry, Astronomy. 7th Year - Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry. X. TERMS FOR BUARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and ashalf.

2nd. The terms for board are \$75. The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattreas, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each papil. 3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessaries, books

included. 4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take

charge of the wasning. 5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month. Half boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and pulliass.

6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 7th. Doctors' Fees and Medecines are of course ex-

8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music \$1,50 per month.

9th The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be ttended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary.
10th, Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the

Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is

required.
Ith. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children. 13th. Each quarter must be paid in advance in

bunkable money. The College will re-open on the 3rd of Sentember. JOS. REZE, President. Aug. 21st, 1863.

Williamstown-Rev. Mc. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg-Thomas Jermy. Whitby-J J Muchy

Pringipal Deposits GLASGOW DEGG HALL,

THE subscriber, having loaded for a term of years

Having been an Augilomear for the last twelve votes, and triving said in every city and town in course and Copies Canada, of any importance, he

FOR

THURSDAYS FOR

13° Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will

WILL RECOMMENCE

For particulars, apply to M. H. GAULT, Sec.-Treasurer.

August 27. ROYAL

AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. The following advantages, amongst numerous Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. others, are offered by this Company to parties in-

Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal

H. L. ROUTH, Agent.

SEMINARY

was opened for Pupils on WEDNESDAY, 28 m of MAY. The course of instruction comprises every branch

work, &c.

Toronto July Joth, 1863.

EASTERN TRAINS. Local Toda for Island Pone and Way ? 8.30 A M.

. . . .

7.30 A.H

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

dressing the parties who wouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS the individuals themselves, and ascertain the cor-