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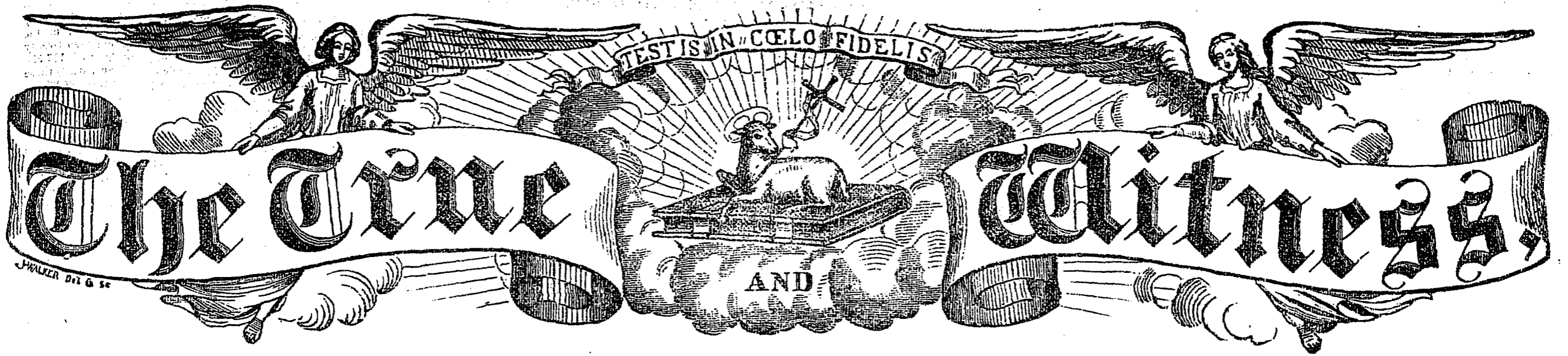
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIV.

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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 fibbers and sipped his cherry in the snug dining 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 acquaintance; the repast had gone off 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 autumn, and, if the flower-beds of the garden were somewhat faded, the shrubberies of Magnolia 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 basin; 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 half acres of ground, imperial 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, Colonel Sling? answered I, doubtfully, I don't quite know about that. The distance, you see, is great, and the risk may be—

Nothing at all, interrupted my guest, warmly; I pledge you the honor, sir, of a free-born citizen of the United States, nothing at all.—The plan, sir, is ripe, and ready to drop into your mouth spontaneously; and I may safely assure you, sir, that nothing but my gratitude for your hospitality would have induced me to promulgate a scheme so out-and-out successful as the Great Navroo and Nebraska Railroad will eventually be.

I had always had it in my power to follow the Colonel through all the windings of an argument. His eloquent diction was occasionally too much for me; but the drift of what he said was pretty clear, and I was greatly struck with it.

Tom 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 be expected.

Guess you'd better shut up, said, or rather sneezed, Dr. Titus A. C. Bett. I have documents in my pocket to substantiate the number of miles metalled, and the bridges, and the viaducts, and general plant. A mere flea-bite of outlay, sir, would suffice to establish another of those mighty arteries of communication in respect to which America, it's pretty much admitted, wins the world; and none but a soft-hearted, sir, would have the least diffidence about it.

The Doctor 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 feet two inches high, at the very least computation, and had a eagle beak, keen dark eyes, and a forest of black hair streaming around his shaggy face; the Doctor was, with the man of five feet three, or thereabouts, with weak eyes, spectacles, a head almost bald, and a little wizened countenance. Furthermore, the Colonel was a soft-spoken man, with conciliatory manners and a peculiarly honeyed tone; and the Doctor was a particularly angry wasp, meddled and buzzed in society like an angry wasp, and kept a silver box full of quids in his coat-pocket. These two were partners. In natured people were malicious enough to say that the Colonel's department was cajolery, and the Doctor's bullying, in the joint interest of the firm.—I gave no ear to these unkind rumors, and indeed I justly considered the Colonel to be a man of superior abilities and remarkable eloquence. He did not omit, on this occasion, to spread a little soothing balm on the wounds which his countryman's rudeness had inflicted.

Excuse the worthy Doctor, he murmured, in bland accents, to Tom Harris, whose face was very red with awkward indignation, he is accustomed to the free discussions of our colonial country, where the restrictive etiquette of older

and more despotic lands is spurned beneath the boot-heels of enlightenment. Do not be riled, I beseech you, at the freedom of his remarks; truth inspires them. You do not know, gentlemen, (here the orator's voice swelled into a sonorous fulness)—you cannot know—the resources of our glorious country: none but American citizens can fully appreciate the mines of profitable produce always awaiting the civilising pick-axe of the hardy western pioneer. But never, never since first our Pilgrim Fathers began to improve the Indians off the face of nature—never since Manhattan changed its name to New Amsterdam, afterwards to be New York—has such a speculation as this, of which I am the felicitous herald, been going a-begging.—Hail, Columbia, happy land! as our inspired bard, who whips your Swan of—ahem! And here the Colonel ended in some confusion, and hid his fluent lips for a moment in his wine-glass.

Tom Harris was quite appeased. He was not a bright personage, Tom, but he did very well on the Stock Exchange, to which he may be said to have been born and bred. He was the only son of the well-known old Peter Harris, the man who made so much, as a war, at the time of the Nore mutiny. He, Tom—not old Peter—had inherited a great deal of money; and though he set up for a sporting man, and generally hedged so artfully, and made up such ingenious books on the races that his alternative was between great losses and small ones, he was richer than when he came into his father's fortune.—For money accrues to money, as a snow-ball gathers in rolling; and it no more requires a genius to thrive in the Stock Market than it does to rule in a Cabinet, if Chancellor Oxeastern tells the truth. And Tom had married a young lady of property, Miss Mungie, daughter of Chutnee and Mungie, 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 began to nibble at the tempting bait which the Colonel placed before us so dexterously.

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

Colonel Coriolanus Sling stepped his leathery gait upon the polished mahogany with an emphasis that made the glasses ring. 'Sir,' said he, 'you are the most sensible man I have met in this benighted—I mean this beautiful kingdom. You have hit the exact point, my dear Mr. Bulkeley, on which the eligibility of the whole affair pivots, only you must look at it from that sublimely piercing elevation from which the American intellect surveys it. Sir, we must create a population; sir, we must land cities; sir, it must be ours to people the western solitudes and to implant the germs of a nascent commerce, a new learning, a fresh community, where now the con and the prairie dog dwell unmolested and alone; and, sir, future ages will do us the honor to ascribe the status of imperishable brass: while in this we shall realize the applause of our consciences and of our bankers.' Here the Colonel stopped, overpowered by his feelings, and blew his nose with a martial dissonance.

By Jove! said Tom Harris, I'll speak to old Muggins about it; if he says 'all right,' I'll take a thousand shares in the concern.

Muggins, sir!—no! Muggins! demanded the Doctor, waspishly: 'is Muggins, sir, a fit judge when such an enterprise is in question—an enterprise to reflect eternal honor, sir, on its spirited and high-faluting projectors, with the finger of ignominy to point at the craven that draws back. Muggins! some stony-hearted London capitalist—some toad-eater at the beck of a bloated aristocracy—some miserable hanger of the gilded saloons of a Chancellor of the Exchequer. (The doctor was not very particular as to the authenticity of the accusations he flung broadcast.) Muggins, indeed!

Tom Harris was an ingenious youth. He looked excessively ashamed of his allusion to Muggins' and was quite borne down by the volubility of his transatlantic opponent. Thus it came about that a meeting was arranged for the next day at Colonel Sling's chambers, at which we were to discuss the propriety of forming a company to work out the concession of the Navroo and Nebraska Railway, of which our American friends were the fortunate owners. I was an older man than Tom Harris, and had necessarily seen more of the world. And I had been bit, as the phrase goes, once or twice, by Mexican Debentures, Spanish Deferred, and unsaleable Scrip. I therefore asked, as delicately as I could, why my new acquaintances had not raised among the enlightened capitalists of their own country a sufficient amount to pay all preliminary expenses, thus keeping the golden fruit among Americans. But the Colonel had an answer ready for me. He frowned, pursed up his mouth, bit his lips, and assumed very much the

air of a conspirator.

'Hush!' he uttered, in tragic tones; then rushing to the door, whisked it open, putting to rout Adolphus the page, who always is listening at keyholes, in spite of repeated corporal punishment. Adolphus scuttled away across the hall in great dismay, and the Colonel returned to his seat with an expression that Iago might have envied. 'Hush!' said he, 'walls have eardrums, and spies are always on the watch to report the words of Columbia's children. It is well known that your arbitrary Government has long adopted the wicked maxim due to the crafty forethought of your Pitt, Earl of Holland, that America's danger is England's opportunity.'

I could not help laughing as I answered, 'I am afraid, Colonel, your memory has not rendered the passage in exactly its original form.'

'Excuse me,' croaked the Doctor, 'but nothing is more wonderful than the ignorance which prevails in Britain, with regard to the sayings and doings of your grandees and public persons.'

'Allow me, Doctor,' said the Colonel, oracularly, 'to finish my explanation. You see, gentlemen, we might have offered this concession in Wall street in the Empire City, and Wall street would have snapped it up; yes, sir, as an alligator would chew pork.'

This was a forcible simile, but it did not quite content us. 'Why didn't you?' was trembling on the lips of both Tom Harris and myself, but politeness restrained us from uttering what our looks must have plainly said.

The Colonel answered 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, did you call the gentleman?'

'Buck! the old man! White House—deputations—soirees—soft snows,' explained the Doctor; and then we discovered that President Buchanan was the object of the discourse.

'Well,' pursued the Colonel, 'Buck's very far gone—notice to quit—time nearly up. His successor is sure to be Abe Lincoln, if the little giant don't beat him at the election. Nobody else has got a chance. Caucuses all at work! dark as moles. Now, sir, we have plugged the platform.'

'You've done what?' exclaimed Tom Harris. 'We've made it all safe, and Lincoln stands to win,' exclaimed the Colonel, condescendingly. 'Now we suppose these Southerners mean to take custody if they get an anti-slavery man, like old Abe, to be President over them; and though our folks are screamers, and that's a fact, the South's an ugly customer, and our line of railway is too close to Missouri State to be safe, if owned by Northerners. But in the smartest row the South can make, you Britishers are sure to be handled as tenderly as a heaver handled a squirrel's skin; and so it's best the property should be in the name of British subjects, not free citizens. Don't you see?'

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

'Try the Claret, Colonel,' said I; 'you have been drinking nothing but sherry, and this is Chateau Margaux that I got at Bilkington's sale. These are pretty good peaches, Doctor, of my own growing.'

'Don't talk of peaches,' said the Doctor, wincing; 'I will own, was anything but no agreeable guest; you must cross the broad Atlantic before you talk of peaches, I reckon. I've fed pigs with better than your dukes and ears could show.—I've bought in the market twenty-nine peaches for thirty cents, I have. We do grow over you in peaches, as in most, only your national vanity won't permit you to see it.'

The Colonel jumped from his chair. 'You be quiet,' said he; 'the Doctor is a glowing patriot, Mr. Bulkeley; but I know he admires your delightful sagacity, embellished by art and high-faluting taste, as much as I do myself. Some day, as a director of the Navroo and Nebraska you may, if you please, build a palace on the site of Magnolia Villa that will take the shine out of the sumptuous halls of your nobility.—But enough of business. Gentlemen, if you have liquored sufficiently, we will join the ladies.'

We did join the ladies. We found them stretching over the lawn in the cool of a September evening, and presently we all went in to coffee. I noticed that the Colonel was very polite and attentive, not only to my wife, but to young Mrs. Harris, who was exceedingly stupid and plain of feature. As for Mrs. and Miss Jarman, they were entertained by the Doctor with an amusing dissertation on the difference between America and England, and especially between London and New York. If Mrs. Jarman had hitherto cherished a belief in the pre-eminence of London, as she apparently had, she must have received a considerable shock as the Doctor informed her that Belgravia was but a poor place to Fourth and Fifth Avenue, and that we were benighted creatures in all matters of elegance and taste.

'Not a mahogany door, I guess, have I seen in this smoky beggarly town of yours,' said Dr. Bett, with both thumbs in the pockets of his black satin vest; 'and as for silver knockers and bell-pulls, I might as well look for liberty in your institutions, or for sincerity in your press. The helps are enough to disgust all free-born men; to see them in plush and powder, with goldsticks and nosebags, standing behind the gilt vehicles of an effete aristocracy, is alone a spectacle that beats earthquakes; and your Life Guards would sing small, I guess, by the side of the Brooklyn Volunteers.'

The Colonel, however, could be complimentary and gentle, if his brother republican could not; and so well did he play his cards, that when the company drove off, and the last grinding of their carriage-wheels upon the gravel had died away, my wife and daughters turned to me with beaming faces, and began to sing the praises of their departed guest.

'A most superior, well-informed, gentlemanly man, is Colonel Sling,' said the partner of my joys, emphatically.

'A delightful man! I kissed Georgiana, my eldest.

'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 artless Lucy, the third and youngest of my daughters.

So he had pleased them all, and I admit, he had pleased me too; but he mostly showed his tact in winning the suffrages of the feminine members of my household. For Mrs. Bulkeley is not a cipher by any means even in my business transactions, and she has an amiable habit of warning me against entering into commercial relations with any one she mistrusts or dislikes. The next day he held assembled in the showy Pall Mall chambers of Colonel Sling the same quartette that had closed around the mahogany in Magnolia Villa on the preceding day. Tom Harris and I drove down there together from the City, and we found the two Americans awaiting us with a hearty welcome. There were maps on a great table, and plans, and minerals, and parchments, and heaps of papers, carefully stacked and dorquetted, and files of letters with great red seals to them that would have carried conviction home to the most incredulous. And the Colonel after the first salutations were over, and after tenderly inquiring about the health of my wrinkled, commenced a brief explanation of the exact position of the Navroo and Nebraska Railway—its position, I mean, in a pecuniary point of view, not its geographical position. The latter, we ascertained by a glance at the map, to be in the free State of Iowa, skirting Missouri, and with one terminus in Illinois State and the other in Nebraska Territory. But information now came showering upon us, and the Colonel was extremely careful to prove every fresh axiom which he laid down by an appeal to documents of the most incontrovertible character. There was the original concession of the line, approved by the State Legislature, signed by the Governor, registered by the State's law officers and by the Federal attorney of the district. There were similar documents, to which the autobiographies of the governors of Nebraska and Illinois were attached. There were the reports of surveyors, the accounts of contractors, subcontractors, architects, mechanists, and iron-masters. Moreover, there were specimens of minerals found in the immediate neighborhood of the line, and within the liberal grant of land which the State had made—which specimens the Colonel showed us, in rather a careless way, as mere incidental advantages. But the eyes of Tom Harris and myself sparkled at the sight; for although we were not adepts in geology, we knew iron ore, and copper ore, and limestone, and hornblende, and fine marble, when we saw them; and visions of mines and quarries to be worked at vast profit, or leased for high rentals flitted brilliantly before us. What wonder that on hearing the generous terms on which the two American gentlemen were willing to admit us to full participation of their advantages, Tom and I shook hands most heartily with Doctor and Colonel, and devoted ourselves from that moment to the establishment of the projected company. And then Colonel Coriolanus rang the bell for lunch, and we all drank, over and over again, in creaming bumpers of Chocquot, prosperity and success to the Navroo and Nebraska Railway. Two days after, out came our prospectus to dazzle the City. A more flowery manifesto, or one more fertile in temptations, I have seldom seen. It proved, moreover, as plainly as that two and two make four, that the investment was as secure as the bank, if not more so, and a hundred-fold more remunerative. Never was there such a railway; never were there directors so open, so respectable, so conscientious, so experienced; never was there a line on which the expenses were so trifling, the traffic so enormous, or the dividend so princely, as that of the Navroo and Nebraska. Iowa was a State of bound-

less fertility, of inexhaustible resources—cereal, mineral, commercial. The line would be part of a main highway to the Far West, and the Old World and the New World pour tribute into the cornucopia of its matchless wealth.—Cities were to spring up, fair and flourishing provinces were the blossom where the virgin soil now awaited the spade and the ploughshare; we were to carry tobacco, madder, corn, cattle, immigrants and ore. The gigantic fortunes we were to make were thrown into the shade by the benefits we were to confer on posterity and our contemporaries. unborn millions were to canonize the projectors of the Grand Navroo and Nebraska; and we were not only to insure for ourselves the smiles and blessings of ages yet to come, but were to feather our nests pretty handsomely in a few short months. Not only were we to take rank as philanthropists of the first water, but to rig the market as well. Nor were the advantages of the new railroad confined to the eminent and clear-sighted capitalists who had first embarked in it. Not in that good cause the widow's mite was welcome.—Never, it was pointed out, was so admirable an opportunity offered to ladies of limited income, to struggling professional men, to free yet gentry others, to double or triple their little store by means of the splendid dividends, the bonuses, premiums, and other good things, to be expected from the Company. Who was not ready with such glowing proclamations as this, promising to realize the dreams of an El Dorado for the lucky speculator, bustling up each statement of an increasing array of figures, and always concluding by the recommendation that (to prevent disappointment) immediate application be made at the office for shares. We had a secretary and cashier, and Dr. Titus A. C. Bett was so kind as to undertake the latter responsible position; while the celebrated Wyldrake Fiam, Esq., a gentleman who had been connected with a good many companies in his time, was happily secured for the former situation. Sir George Gullings, M.P., a rich banker who had earned his baronetcy by his long course of voting for a Whig Ministry, was our chairman, and of course, Tom Harris, Colonel Sling, and I, were among the managing directors. We took a great many shares amongst us; but, of course, by far the greater number were surrendered to public competition, and the fragments of the money market but with tolerable success. But there were some wary old fellows who held so much as to nibble at the glittering bait, and to whom amongst them was old Muggins, that veteran stockbroker of whom Tom Harris had made mention at my table. Muggins was a character, and deservedly outspoken. One day I met him at the Royal Exchange, and taking him playfully by the button, I asked him why he gave our Company the cold shoulder.

'Mr. Bulkeley, sir, I'll tell you,' said Muggins, with a frown: 'I stick your Company, sir, because I can't afford to lose my property: duck-and-drake fashion among those swindling Yankee. I hate lubbers, sir, and this is worse, for it is a cruel robbery.'

'Sir, sir? Mr. Muggins!' said I, choking with anger. What did this remarkable man proceed to say. Just this:

'George Bulkeley, I have known you from a boy, and you are an honest man, though not very bright. (I was speechless at this outburst).—When I call this affair a swindle, I don't impute blame to you, for I am aware that you are a duke, not a dipper. But I don't pay you for losing some pen-feathers out of your wings as you will do; I keep my pity for the poor wretches who will be plucked here, and who can least spare the little savings or capital your fine prospectus has wheedled them into investing.—I mean the widows and old maids, the half-pay officers, the needy clergyman, that your Company is to ruin. I wish I could see your American friends in the pitiful I know! Good day.'

And off he went, leaving me very angry, but a little dismayed as well. After all, old Muggins passed for an oracle in the city; and seriously, had I examined sufficiently into the foundation of all the alluring statements we had published with the sanction of our names?—What Muggins had said about the widows and poor helpless folks gave me an unpleasant twinge in my heart, and conscience came and whispered 'George Bulkeley, the accomplice of rogues, is not very far from being a rogue himself, is he? I made a bold resolution. I determined to go out myself to America, and, on the spot, thoroughly to investigate the condition and prospects of the line of railway. 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 insult.—And the influence of the two Americans was very considerable with the committee, partly because the transatlantic gentlemen had a custom of putting down and pooh-poohing whatever

any one but themselves happened to say. But 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 departure could not decently be continued. Then, to my surprise, Colonel Coriolanus 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 Colonel's proposition was carried *nem. con.*, and it was agreed that George Bulkeley, Esq., and Colonel Coriolanus 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 town, and that he would join me in Liverpool; 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 the last moment, till the bell rang, and the plank was withdrawn, and the huge paddlewheels began to revolve, no Colonel came. And we went to sea with his name in the roll of passengers, but 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 form an unbiased judgment when alone. I felt that in company with a man so plausible, so fluent of speech, and so experienced in all the ways of the singular country for which I was bound, I should be in danger of seeing all objects through the rose-colored haze in which it was the Colonel's policy to mask them. But, at the same time, I was a little nervous at the prospect of exploring the Far West without a Mentor, and the weight of the responsibility attaching to my report was not exactly reassuring. The packet was crowded, for many were desirous of making use of the last week or two of fine still weather, before the November gales should begin to expend their fury upon the vast breadth of the Atlantic. There were but few Britons on board; but there were Dons in abundance; and great numbers of pallid ladies, with Parisian toilettes and faulty teeth, and of sallow lean-visaged men in tail-coats and varnished boots, returning from a tour of European bath and cities. Also, there were plenty of keen-looking persons, who eyed all mankind with suspicious scrutiny, who had memorandum books sticking out of the pockets of their black satin vests, and who were probably not unconnected with commercial pursuits and the cotton trade. Aware that I was on my way to a new world in more senses of the word than one, a world whose standard of morality was wholly novel, I took every opportunity of acquiring information which might afterwards prove invaluable. I therefore associated exclusively with natives of the Western Continent, studied their sentiments, and stored up every scrap of information bearing on traffic and transit. I will own that my pride with frequent abrasions; that my deepest-rooted convictions were rudely assaulted; and that I was unable to avoid observing that my neighbors would have been all the better for a little more attention to the precepts of Lord Chesterfield. We are not always very fastidious in the city: I am constantly obliged to bargain, dine, and converse, with uncomely rough diamonds; but I do not think that any Cockney alive can contrive to render vulgarity so glaringly offensive as his Yankee congener. I was most unlucky in my fellow-passengers, some of whose habits were distressing to a degree, and did not show any remarkable improvement since the days when Mrs. Trollope and Captain Hamilton crossed the Atlantic. I began to owe Sir Walter a grudge for his discovery of tobacco, since tobacco, chewed to pulp, and lubricating the deck and cabin stairs with its noxious extract, became the bazaar of my existence. Besides, I prefer to see gentlemen sit with their feet in a more normal position than an undue elevation 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 entirely pardon young Mr. Tips for whitening his postman's cap. Mr. Tips—young Mr. Tips, that is—Almos Blackstone Story Tips, was the sharer of what was facetiously called my state room. The latter was a wedge of a cabin, with two little berths in it, not quite so spacious as the box-beds in an old-fashioned Highland cottage, and was naturally meant to accommodate two passengers. Under ordinary circumstances, Colonel Sling would have held divided empire 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 family. Now, although the 'state room' was rightfully mine, yet I was easily induced to permit the installation of young Mr. Tips in the undermost berth, though I admit that my temper was sorely tested when I found him in bed, one rather boisterous afternoon, very sick, and brandishing the tedious hours, by operating with a sharp pen-knife on the glossy leather of my new portmanteau—Allen's best, fitted for India and the colonies. Also this delightful youth—a lawyer from the cradle, as his names imply—was fond of using my pet razor, and borrowing my scissors and brushes; was not over partial to soap and water; and sang queer nasal songs at untimely hours besides smoking in bed. I might have had

a pleasanter companion, but I had let him in; 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 sentiment 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 Sling. I knew that Americans, amongst each 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 the peers and princes of Europe; that American diplomacy was subservient to any one who could influence 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 citizenesses 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 franchised into Malines, and which enjoys the distinction of being the ecclesiastical 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 furnished their contingent to swell the crowd, and the well-known voice and face of John Bull is by no means a rarity in the collection of nationalities represented. But your readers will doubtless ask (as numbers of unsuspecting tourists have done already, when travelling from Antwerp to Brussels, they saw crowds waiting at every station up to Malines, and there the long train very rarely emptied of its living freight)—what do all these people come here for? You must know then, that a special devotion exists in Malines towards Our Blessed Lady, under the title of 'Notre Dame de Hansyeuk,' and a grand festival is held here in her honour every twenty-five years. The magnificent and artistic taste with which the *fete* has always been arranged, has made it the centre of European attraction, and it is the fact that Catholics of all nations are in the habit of attending it, which has been taken advantage of to form a General Congress of Catholics at the same time. This is the principal reason for the time and place fixed for the Congress. The proceedings were commenced on Tuesday morning, the 18th instant, by a grand Pontifical High Mass, in the Cathedral Church of St. Rombaut, celebrated by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, attended by a great number of bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. Among these were H. E. Cardinal Wiseman, Dr. Cornubius, Bishop of Beverly, the Bishop of Torrediaz, the Armenian-Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, the Bishop of Adelaide, N. S. W., and several Belgian bishops. The cathedral was crowded by the members of the Congress, among whom were a goodly array of priests of all nations, and religious of the Franciscan, Dominican, Benedictine, and Carmelite Orders. The number of cards of membership issued at the commencement of the Congress exceeded 3,000. At the close of the Mass, the bishops, proceeded by their Eminence the Cardinals Siercks and Wiseman, and followed by the whole of the members of the Congress, repaired to the Petit Seminaire, and the Congress was formally opened by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, who delivered a short and impressive address upon the objects of the Congress, and the work which it was going to undertake. His Eminence commenced by saying that the faculties of the human race were so bounded and limited, that without consolidation and union of numbers nothing stable or solid, nothing lasting could be performed. Our Blessed Lord had commanded us to unite together, and to meet together; He had promised His blessing to all those who met together in His name or for His service. Society was a natural want of men; and whatever object they had in view, they felt that it was necessary to succeed to unite themselves together. Our object was the consolidation of every work of faith or charity. It was only by such works that we could hope to secure our salvation, and they were, therefore, of paramount importance in the eyes of Christ. His Eminence then briefly referred to the works upon which the Conference was to be engaged; but as these are particularized below, it is needless to recapitulate them here. His Eminence then went on to expatiate upon the dispositions to be brought to the test before the Congress. They had come there to learn from each other, and must not hold too much to preconceived opinions. Their first duty was to find out the best way of doing what they had to do. They had the good wishes of the Holy Father, who had sent them his blessing, and they would have every day, while the Congress lasted, a Mass offered by himself or one of the other Bishops present to obtain the Divine blessing upon the work. His Eminence was listened to throughout with the deepest attention, and ever and anon, when he made mention of the Holy Father, shouts, long and loud, rang through the spacious hall, as three thousand voices formed themselves into a mighty chorus of 'Vive Pius IX.!' and accompanied themselves 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; and it was only equalled later on in the day, when Prince Czartoriski spoke of poor Poland, of her faith and her sorrows, of her devotion to the Holy See, and how, in the time of its trouble, had she not had a nationality, she would have rushed to its defence. Talk of the coldness of the Flemings! you should have heard them shout and cheer and testify as one man their sympathy with that cause which every true Catholic must love with his whole heart. But to return to the Congress. The Cardinal Archbishop's address was followed by a more elaborate one from the Active-President, M. A. Baron de Gerlach, giving a splendid account of the state of Catholicism in 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 précis 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 Gerlach as Active-President, four Vice-Presidents, and M. Ducaupiaux 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 address to the Holy Father voted in reply. The work of the various Sections was then announced, and will give a fair idea of the objects of the Congress. The first section has for its object the consideration of religious works. These will include the formation of a regular and extended plan for the collection of Peter's Pence, and the giving a permanent character to that institution; the creation of Confraternities for providing the dying poor with the consolations of religion, and securing to the dead Christian burial, and following their remains to the grave. The proper observance of Sunday will also come under the consideration of this section. They will endeavor to provide, as much as possible, for

the discontinuance of work on Sundays in all Catholic 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 patronage of those tradesmen and workmen who do not pursue their calling on Sundays and the holidays of the Church. They will also endeavor 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 *Propaganda 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 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 institutions. 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 delegated 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, 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 these 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.—*Tablet*.

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.'

In the afternoon meeting of the same day Cardinal Wiseman delivered an address 'On the Civil and Religious Condition of the English Catholics.' Be united and at peace.

M. de Montalembert again spoke on the subject of religious liberty. Addressing the Catholic party, he said, 'Catholics who listen to me, if you wish liberty for yourselves you must wish it for others. If you do not wish it for yourselves it will never be granted to you. Give it where you are masters, in order that it may be given to you where you are slaves.' M. Renan, the orator, styled 'this sacrilegious novelist, this protege of Cæsar, who has just re-written the Gospel in the fashion of his sophisticated learning, and who has personally outraged all Catholics in outraging the divine person of Jesus; this new doctor, who has converted eulogy into the most repulsive 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 religion as its basis; and that the religious instruction of 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. the father of the Church!' 'Long live Leopold I, the father of his country!' and finally, 'Praise be to Jesus Christ!'

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 'parish' 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; and on the 30th of March, 1851, 6,552,385; and on the 7th of April 1861, 5,793,267. 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 census. 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 493. In 1851 the greatest age returned was 121 years; and in 1861, 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 variety of the schools in Ireland. The Commissioners say:—'We have now, as in 1851, the gratification to record a decrease in the proportion of those who can neither read nor write. In 1851 the diminution

in the numbers of the absolutely ignorant, compared with those returned as such in 1841, amounted to 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 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 increase 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 1851 was 379. The only other institution in Ireland of an university character is that known as the 'Catholic University,' in the city of Dublin, which, although not having a charter, administers instruction *privu facie* 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 authorized 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 recognized 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 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 number receiving medical instruction in the various medical schools throughout Ireland during the year ended May 1861, was about 1,200. The only other 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 benches of the King's Inns for students of law in both branches of the profession, a reform in which it appears that 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 part of Ireland, happily none such having taken place. According to the report upon ages and education in 1851, it appeared that, while the gross proportionate number of ignorant had diminished during the preceding decade, there was an increase in the number of that class between certain ages and in several places. For example:—In the counties of Carlow, Longford, Westford, Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Londonderry, and Leitrim, the number of ignorant had increased among the male population between the ages of eleven and fifteen. 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, Donegal, Monaghan, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo, the relative number of illiterate males had increased between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, while the females at the same ages had made considerable advance in education. The present returns show a decrease of ignorance at various ages in the several counties, cities, and towns in Ireland between 1851 and 1861. Between the years 1841 and 1851 the number of those who could read and write had been reduced from 1,966,155 to 1,938,985, or by 27,471 persons; and in the year 1861 it had risen to 2,105,958. The number of those who 'read only,' which in 1841 was 1,413,337, fell in 1851 to 1,203,046, and in 1861 1,022,787. Lastly, the number of those who could neither read nor write amounting to 3,766,066 in 1841 was reduced in 1851 to 2,760,285, and again in 1861 to 1,973,382. The proportion of those who could read 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 cent.

The decrease between 1851 and 1861, of the population 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 Connaught last with only 23 per cent. Small, however, as the percentage in Connaught of those who read and write, the advancement of that province in this particular is equal to that of Ulster—the increase of 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 1851, 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 school-rolls throughout Ireland, the number of those whose attendance did not reach sixty days, or about two working months, was 316,132, or 39.3 per cent. of the entire. Out of this number those whose attend-

ance was not below five, but did not reach twenty days, amounted to 86,101, or 107 per cent. of the entire; those whose attendance was between twenty and forty days reached the large number of 107,500 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 Catholics, and three for Protestants, viz. two for boys and one for girls. Four of these reformatory schools are metropolitan. 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 as able to read and write; 64 boys and 43 girls as being able to read only, and 27 boys and 11 girls as being able to read or write.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

SAVAGE ASSAULT BY ORANGEMEN NEAR GILFORD.—The correspondent of the *Northern Whig*, writing from Gifford 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 McConville, John Hagun, and John Rafferty, of Ballynagarrick, were returning home from Gifford. When they were a few paces 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. McBride 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 navy was set upon and beaten almost to death.'

ILLEGAL ORANGE DEMONSTRATIONS.—Our correspondent, writing from Gifford on Saturday night, says: 'Last night, we had a grand training 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 Gifford 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 Best, 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 Gifford in the Derry-mach direction, where they were going to make their return visit. Their rendezvous was not far from Gifford, 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 that it is believed he was quite unaware of their intention 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 (Catholics and Protestants) are united they shall never be in a position to gain their independence.—*Northern Whig*.

LANDLORD ENCOURAGEMENT OF EMIGRATION.—It 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 Killarney, proceeded 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 better than abject misery, and whose expense were willingly defrayed by either the agent or landlord—not caring what ordeal 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 itself 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 defrayed 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 bears the name of being in comfortable circumstances. This system has been so much acted on around Killarney, and so extensively commented on, that I cannot further abstain from mentioning it.—*Killarney Correspondent of Cork Examiner*.

FATAL ACCIDENT—A CLERGYMAN DROWNED.—The inhabitants of Trim have 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 the evening, alone, he fell into a stream or small dyke out of which, from his age and feebleness, he 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*.

MURDER.—On last Tuesday, near Bingham Castle, Erris, a man named Otagan was most brutally murdered by two men, father and son, named Geraghty, who were soon afterwards arrested by the police.—The cause of the murder is ascribed to an old grudge that existed between the two families.—*Connaught Watchman*.

The True Witness.

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MONTEAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is still the old story, as far as Poland is concerned. 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, Elliott & 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 *Hecia* from Queens-town, the 9th instant.

No great changes have occurred in the relative positions of the belligerents before Charleston; but a series of battles have been fought to the South west of Chattanooga betwixt the Federals under Rosecrans, 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 seven per cent. On Sunday the 20th the battle was renewed by the Confederates, who repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. Two entire divisions of Rosecrans' army "gave way"—so their own reports admit—"in utter panic and confusion;" and the telegram giving an account of the action, though it claimed victory for the Northerners, admitted severe loss of life on their side.

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 an 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. Scotte, to the office of a Judge. This motion, amounting in fact to a motion of "Want of Confidence," was stoutly met by the Ministerial party; and after a lengthened, and more than acrimonious debate, victory declared itself in their favor—the numbers on the division being:—

In favor of the motion.....61
Against it.....63

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 places.

THE IRISH BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's Congregation beg most respectfully to announce to the patrons of the choir, in particular and to the public at large—that the 16th Annual Bazaar 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 means of replenishing the coffers of the Institution from the present time until the month of June, the time fixed for the annual collection; thus leaving the clothing and support of some Two Hundred and Fifty destitute orphans of both sexes for nine months to come, including the entire of our inclement Canadian winter, dependent exclusively on the proceeds of the present Bazaar.

The Ladies rely with confidence on the general support of the community. They feel that they are only, as it were, the agents of the public

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

But the ladies have higher motives—holier claims on the public support. The orphan's Father is our Father—the orphan's God is our God; they who possess the means of relieving the orphans purchase Heaven by relieving them.—"Come ye blessed of my Father, possess the 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 brethren 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 as well as painful; sustain and cheer us in the good work; we are all working for God; if we put our hearts into the work and do our part with confidence, and love, the God of the orphans will crown the issue with success.—*Com.*

THE CONGRESS AT MALINES.—The attention 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 Westminster, in his character of Primate of England.

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 power unsuspected by our forefathers; it invades regions, such as those of education and charity, in which its action was ever unknown among ancient nations; it is especially exercised in the exclusive distribution of public functions, of which the number 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 shall have succeeded in replacing them by miracles of servility or by the rising tide of revolution. This 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 (*patrie*) 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 issue of a corrupt democracy, and which finds in our days 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 is not impossible to bend the most civilized nations under the yoke of a universal humiliation. The laws and customs of States centralized and demoralized to excess will henceforth lower before conquest the obstacles and barriers which that great man of prey 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 us, I dared risk a friendly counsel, I would say to the Belgians of all parties, 'Resist to the utmost the invasions of bureaucracy and centralization. Resist them not only for love of your political and religious liberties, but also and above all in the interest of 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.) Given 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 refined civilization without political vitality. They will long risk seeing the jealousies of equality lead to a growing servility; the giddy impulses of the mob resolve themselves into ridiculous panics 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 bondage 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 suppressed, not with the brutal frankness of the Sultans but with the sly hypocrisy of the Caesars, which vows not, and even forbids the avowal of, the reality of despotism; finally, the dictatorship exercised in the name of the multitude declared sovereign, and paying with its liberty the price of its derivative sovereignty—mistress for a day, a slave upon the morrow and for centuries thereafter."

Addressed to European Catholic society in general, and to the Catholics of Belgium especially, the above eloquent 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 Montalembert warned his hearers against, and towards the invasion by the State, of the regions of "Charity and Education." The forced Union of Lower with Upper Canada, with Representation by Population, and the assimilation of the institutions of the Eastern to those of the Western Province, are integral planks of the Liberal or Protestant Reform platform; and

these once admitted within our political and social edifice, the work of centralisation would be complete. "Freedom of Education" would then have to yield 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 its action was ever unknown to ancient nations." Most applicable therefore to Canada are the solemn words of warning addressed by M. de Montalembert to the Belgians—"Resist to the utmost the invasions of bureaucracy and centralisation."

And may it not truly be said that the "universal passion for place"—that "social leprosy" which the Count deploras, as extending its ravages over Europe—is equally rife in 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 term "politician" is justly regarded as a term of reproach, and as implying of him to whom it is applied, that he is an unprincipled adventurer, a mean fellow without honor, 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 liars, thieves, corruptionists, robbers of the public purse, and as guilty of acts which would consign 'non-politicians' to the convict hulk; and which, if dealt with as mere private peccadilloes 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 *replastrage* of parties—and you shall see the very men who but yesterday were hurling 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 maintaining 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?

And "place-begging!" Is it not, as M. de Montalembert has so well characterised it, a "social leprosy," with which men of all classes, of all origins, of all creeds, Catholics as well as Protestants, are deeply and we fear, almost incurably tainted? Is it not the case that, to obtain some paltry place under the Government, and to get admitted within the magic circle of the bureaucracy, there is no meanness, no trickery, no degradation, no tergiversation to which the man smitten with what M. de Montalembert terms the "furious passion for place," will not readily submit? And when we hear the "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 pouring forth his commonplace platitudes into the ears of a gaping multitude, do we not know, do we not all intuitively feel, that the speaker is one tormented with the "sacra fames" of office? are we not at once reminded of the truth of the adage, that "patriotism is the last resort of the scoundrel," and the needy place-beggar? Would to God that we had in Canada a Montalembert to make the welkin ring with his vigorous denunciations of the plagues which are poisoning the very life-blood of our moral and political society! to preach up the dignity of honest labor; to rehabilitate the axe; to sing the glorious hymn of the plough; and with fervid eloquence to impress upon the minds of our young men the important truths, that hard work does not degrade a man, that the sweat drop on his brow does not degrade him, and that rightly considered it is as glorious as the jewel on the monarch's diadem. But that the things which do really degrade a man are servility, truckling to power, courting popularity, and all the other artifices to which the politician or the place-beggar in the course of his dirty career is obliged to have recourse.

No one who has followed, however hurriedly, the course of our political agitations in Canada, who has glanced his eyes over the reports, as published by the daily journals, of the debates in Parliament, or who has read their leading articles accusing the public men of the Province of venality, corruption, and personal dishonesty, will

reproach us with having exaggerated the vices of our actual political and social system. No one who has carefully studied the history of political 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 nobly going forth axe on shoulder, and hoe in hand, to subdue the forests, and to conquer the soil, shriek from honest manual labor, and look 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 plunder—are facts patent to all men, which none we think will have the hardihood 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 perhaps more conspicuous amongst our Yankee 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 encrusted.

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 functions, 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 inevitably 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 the many strange phases which evangelical Protestantism successively presents to our gaze, we think that the incongruous admixture of praying and flirting, spirituality and sensuality which characterises its most prominent professors, is worthy of more than a passing glance. Not that there is in this admixture anything which should astonish, though it may well disgust, Catholics. Evangelical Protestantism was in its inception, in its very essence, a protest against the ascetic side of Catholicity. It was a revolt against the Church, provoked, not by her doctrines 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 undisguised admiration of celibacy and the virginal life.—There exists no doubt, a purely philosophical Protestantism; a Protestantism which makes human reason, and human experience the basis or groundwork of its Protest against the Church; and which rejects her teachings because these seem to them to clash with some of their axioms, and to refute the results of their inductions.—This phase of Protestantism, as the formula of justification of its Protest, puts forward the plea that the Church imposes fetters upon the human intellect.

The grievance of which Evangelical Protestantism complains is, that the Church imposes fetters upon the human body, or the lusts of the flesh. This phase of Protestantism, was and still is, the result of a revolt, not of the intellectual, but simply of the animal faculties. It is in its last analysis the rebellion of man's lower appetites, of those passions which he has in common with the swine, against the restraints imposed upon those appetites and passions by the asceticism of the Catholic Church. Opposition to fasting, self-mortification, to celibacy, and virginity, rather than to the mysterious dogmas of the Catholic Church, is the exciting cause of the evangelical Protest; that which gives energy to the rabid denunciations of Popery at Exeter Hall, and which inspires to turbid eloquence the Chadbands, and the Spurgeons. These men flatter their audiences by proclaiming that they have discovered a short and pleasant cut to Heaven,

and by denouncing that old "Royal Highway of the Cross" which the Catholic Church proposes 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 evangelical phase, Protestantism is the revolt of the animal in man, against the spiritual, or the sins of Belial. Betwixt intellectual or rationalistic Protestantism, 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 virginal 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 lawfulness 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 Catholics 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 powerful 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. He next sought the advice of his never-failing friend good Vincent Perrott who encouraged him 'to pray and wait for a providential opening.' He thought, and waited, and expressed the various searchings of his heart in many hymns on the important occasion."—*Christian Guardian*.

The reader will exclaim "was ever woman in this humor wooed—was ever woman in such humor won?" 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 waiting, and expressing the various searchings of heart in many hymns," proved at last effectual: for as the *Christian Guardian* goes on to inform us:—

"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 ever at the church-door to be married, she was as-

* "Belial came last, whom a spirit more lewd
"Fell not from Heaven."—*Par. Lost*—Book I.

ured 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 met, gave the bride away; and 'my brother,' says Charles, '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 Morning 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 sorrows of his heart in many hymns, so now he utters 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!"—Christian Guardian.

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 thanksgiving was our whole employment. We were cheerful without mirth, serious without sadness."—Ib.

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 flirting to which we alluded, as characteristic of the evangelical phase 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 supernaturalism 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 there is in those doctrines which evangelical Protestants pretend to have retained—such as the doctrines of the Trinity and of Eternal Punishment. 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 all her children, as essentially necessary to salvation—"He that will be saved, let him take up his cross daily, and deny himself."

A PRESIDENTIAL UKASE.—President Abe Lincoln, of his mere good will and pleasure, has been pleased to signify to the docile serfs over 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 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, spies, or aiders and abettors of the rebellion, officers, soldiers or seamen of the 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 very fine thing—but truly the men of the North "are paying very dear for their whistle."

The atrocity of the policy of the Federal Government in arming the negroes, is well exemplified 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 work of their father Abe Lincoln.

MARSHALL'S CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.—We are happy to have in our power to announce that the Messrs Sadiers have under press, and will in a few weeks publish an American edition, with latest emendations, of this excellent work. We bespeak for it a hearty welcome from the Catholic public of Canada, as we think that without exception, it is one of the most valuable, instructive, and deeply interesting works that has been brought before the public for many years. Many thanks are due to the Messrs. Sadiers for their spirit in presenting us with a good and cheap edition of so important a work, one which 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, it is with profound sorrow that the Irish Catholics of Montreal will learn, the death of one who was once in an especial manner their pastor—the Rev. J. J. Connolly. The worthy priest died at the Carney Hospital, Boston, on the 16th, aged 47 years. His remains were followed to the grave by all the Catholic clergy in Boston, where the deceased was universally beloved.—R. I. P.

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 Council, in relation to the feeling of the city towards the eventual removal of the Seat of Government to 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 permanent 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 accommodation 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.—Montreal 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-pockets who attended the Exhibition were unfortunate—a number of them were arrested 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 tour 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 coarse grains are also abundant. As a consequence, both farmers and merchants expect a good time during Fall and Winter—even with a prospect of low prices."—Transcript.

STRIKE OF THE MASTERS.—At a meeting of the Carriers of Montreal, held on Saturday evening it was resolved—"That all Carriers abstain from work until an arrangement is come to between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and them as to the rates they are to be allowed for carting goods to or from the Company's Stations."—Montreal Herald.

Mr. Vidal, the Opposition candidate, has been elected for the St. Clair division of the Legislative Council.

GOLD IN LEXMOR AND ADINGTON.—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 pining character, and although speculation at present would be premature, yet our neighbors may possibly hear 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 American.

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 Chaudiere. He considers the result extraordinary, and that if Australian miners saw it they would flock in thousands to the diggings; and says that the gold of British Columbia is not to be compared to the Chaudiere samples. He believes untold riches will yet be obtained from this region.

The copper mine recently discovered in Lake township, north of Belleville, is being opened up and the indications are eminently favorable.

The accounts received from the mining district in year of the county of Hastings 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 minions brought over two men handcuffed, and marched them some distance up the street before removing their handcuffs. Some apologists of this style of doing business say the men 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 Englishman, 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 engaged on, when he had them arrested on a charge of being spies. They were put in jail and there detained for four months without trial, when they were landed on our shores as related above.—Windsor Record.

CHURCHMAN.—Man Shot.—The St. Catherine's Daily Journal gives the following account of a shocking case at St. Catherine's:—A young man named Dempsey, of Port Dalhousie, was recently married to a woman considerably his senior, and last evening the wedding party was being held at the residence of a man named Michael Dunn, near the Welland Railway Bridge. The towners and boys of the village assembled with the guns, and all sorts of instruments used to Charivari parties, making a most hideous noise. Dunn wanted them to desist several times, threatening that if they did not he would shoot some of them. They paid no attention to his threats, and became still worse in their riotous demonstrations, 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. McShannon—passing completely through it. The gun used was an Enfield Rifle, and for this reason, although no bones were broken, is considered dangerous by the medical man, Dr. Boyle. Grogan has a wife and four children, who are informed. Dunn is also a married man. The case was being investigated by the authorities of Port Dalhousie. Dunn has been arrested.

NOT 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 is John Murray, lately of Woodstock. He was at work in Southampton recently, and came over to Owen Sound, looking for employment, and not readily falling in with any, went on a spree, which he has been indulging in for the last three weeks during which time he conceived the queer idea of calling himself Townsend, of which he is now thoroughly ashamed.—O. S. Comet.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1864.—The Belleville Town Council have taken the first practical step towards securing the Provincial Exhibition for 1864, by guaranteeing \$4,000 towards the erection of 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 raised by private subscription, and from adjoining Counties.

THE INQUEST ON MR. GIBBARD.—The inquest on the late Mr. Gibbard has terminated. The jury returned 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 from five to twenty acres; the crop is said to have done well. Tobacco has also been successfully raised in the Townships 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 dispatched to look after the squaw, but in the meantime 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 gipsy woman and not a squaw kidnapped the child.—Ed. C. P.]

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 forty 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 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 raised sufficient to pay their passage to Upper Canada, 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 meet 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 he is undoubtedly the right man in the right place.—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 heat that renders New York unbearable and even dangerous, says (in a letter to that journal) that the Federal spy system 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 oath of allegiance to a revolutionary despotism, or who have by their real or supposed 'disloyalty' rendered themselves obnoxious to the authorities of Washington. Here they are safe from the molestation but that which springs from the presence of the ubiquitous spies of the State Department. These emissaries of Mr. Seward are both amateur and professional—male and female, American and foreign. The professional spies are the most numerous and the most mean. They come down who talk or dine with Mr. Vallandigham, what refugees from the military tyranny of General Schenck at Baltimore, or General Burnside at Cincinnati, consort together, or what Englishman or Canadian indulges in a tête-à-tête with a gentleman from New Orleans or Virginia. They catch up scraps and odds and ends of conversation; they sit, Yankee fashion, balancing their chairs with their heels on the window-sills or the balustrades, pretending to read the newspapers, but straining their ears to catch the disjointed fragments of the confidential talk of the bystanders. They claim previous acquaintance with persons who never saw their faces. They assume the guise of Southern sympathizers the better to draw forth the free thought and expression 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 sea of war, and to have been with General Beauregard at Charleston, or with General Lee at the battles of Gettysburg, and resort to every desperate art to worm themselves into the confidence not only of the American refugees and exiles, whom their dastardly reports may ruin, but into that of Englishmen and Canadians, to whom, fortunately, they can do no greater injury than a sneer or a polemic can do in the society of gentlemen. It must not be presumed, however, from this slight sketch that these creatures are peculiar to Niagara. 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 limitless 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 polled upon the question it is probable that 75 out of every 100 Canadians, but of the East and West, would declare themselves against the Federal cause. The Northern Americans are at a loss to understand the reason. They fancy that if the Canadians were to revolt against the rule of Great Britain, and desire either to establish themselves as a separate nation, or to annex themselves to the Federal Union, Great Britain would resist by force of arms. They argue, therefore, that in striving to retain the unwilling South by the agencies of fire and sword, and if need be, of extermination they are but doing what England would do to Canada now, and as it once unwisely strove to do against Federal America in the days of George III. But the Canadians are better informed. They know that if a majority of their people were to vote themselves out of the British Empire to-morrow, Great Britain would neither draw a sword nor fire a gun to compel their loyalty or their submission; and that the British people sympathizing with the British Government, whatever party might be in power, 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 liberty 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 sympathize with the Southern people in their gallant struggle to rid themselves of a partnership which they abhor, and from future connection with a people whom prior to war they despised, and whom subsequently they have learnt to hate with a bitterness unparalleled 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 largely among them. They look before they leap. They know when they are well off. They prize the bird in the hand above the two birds in the

brush. They have seen the ship of the Yankee Republic in the fair weather and in the foul, and have discovered that the gallant vessel is not quite so seaworthy. They prefer the reality of liberty without the drawbacks of constant electioneering, and think it a blessing rather than a misfortune that a governor of limited powers, either for good or evil, should be appointed over them, without the trouble, the inconvenience, the expense, and the general nuisance of convulsing the whole country to elect him. They have not the slightest intention to submit themselves to the slavery of a conscription; to make themselves participants 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 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 colony, has ceased to possess its former charm in 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 despotism, 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 best great ornament and cement of a permanent governor, in the shape of King or Viceroy of the Blood Royal of England.

Birth. On the 12th September, at Pleasant Grove, Hawkesbury Village, the wife of Mr. P. Lawlor, of a son.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, September 22, September 23. Items include Flour, country, per qt; Oatmeal, do; Indian Meal, do; Dried per min; Barley, do, for seed; Oats, do; Beans, Canadian, per min; Honey, per lb; Potatoes, per bag; Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs; Eggs, fresh, per dozen; Butter, fresh, per lb; Do, salt, do; Black-wheat; Flax Seed, do; Timothy, do; Turkeys, per couple, do; Geese, do; Ducks, do; Poultry, do; Lard, do; Maple Syrup, per gallon; Maple Syrup, per gallon; Prairie Hen; Quails; Habbit per lb; Ducks Wild; Pigeons [Tame]; Partridges; Haddock per lb.

MONTRAL CATTLE-MARKET—Sept. 22. First Quality Cattle, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Second and Third, \$4.50 to \$5.30. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 to \$20; extra, \$25 to \$2. Sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Lamb, \$2 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.50, live-weight. Hides, \$5 to \$5.50. Pigs, 70c to 90c each. Tallow, rough 4c to 5c.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS—Sept. 19. Fall wheat \$2 to 2 1/2c per bushel. Spring wheat, 75c to 80c per bushel. Barley, 75c to 80c per bushel. Oats, 30c to 35c per bushel.—Globe.

MONTRAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Sept. 22, 1863. Flour—Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.30; Middlings, \$2.00 to \$2.70; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Super, No. 2, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Superfine \$4.10 to \$4.50; Fancy \$4.50 to \$4.75; Extra \$4.50 to \$4.75; Superior Extra \$4.50 to \$4.75; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents, JAMES MORISON & CO., 238 Notre Dame Street.

LOST, IN St. Paul Street, on the 16th instant, a Pocket Book containing \$22.00 in Silver, the property of a poor man. If the finder leaves it at Messrs. FOLDS & HODGSON, 216 St. Paul Street, he will be liberally rewarded. Montreal, September 24, 1863.

JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHLET FORM, THE DOCTRINE OF TRANSUBSTANTIATION SUSTAINED: An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' Strictures on Dr. Cahill's Lecture on Transubstantiation. BY ARCHDEACON O'KEEFE, ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO. FOR SALE at Messrs. D. & J. SADIERS, and at THIS OFFICE. Price 7 1/2d. August 25, 1863.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. HORTON, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1863.

DR. F. DELLENBAUGH, GERMAN PHYSICIAN OF BUFFALO, N. Y. Will be in the following places in the month of September and October, 1863: Kingston, Stinson's Hotel, Sept. 23rd, 24th, & 25th; Picton, Blanchard's, " 26th & 27th; Napawan, Commercial, " 28th; Brighton, Mission House, " 29th; Peterboro, Chief's Hotel, Oct. 1st & 2nd; Lindsay, Jewitt's, " 3rd & 4th; Newswale, Commercial, " 5th & 6th. Where he can be consulted on all forms of lingering diseases. Consultation free. Sept. 17, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE. FOR SALE, that splendid FARM (the residence of the late Mr. Francis McKay) at SAULT AU COLLET, with a fine STONE COTTAGE and excellent GARDEN, planted with fruit trees, attached, Farm House, out-buildings, &c., on it. The Farm House is in good order and ready for occupation.—It is one of the finest properties on the Island of Montreal, and admirably situated, being on the river side. For Terms, &c., apply to REV. J. J. VINET, Curé St. Rochet, or G. L. PERRY, Esq., 55, St. Lawrence Main St. J. N.B.—The Cattle, Farm Utensils, and Entire Stock belonging to the Farm, will be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 30th September, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Sent 17, 1863.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN JANUARY, 1864: 1812: THE WAR AND ITS MORAL, A CANADIAN CHRONICLE. BY WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQUIRE, Late Sheriff of the District of Montreal; Lieut.-Col., Staff, Active Force, Canada. ONE VOLUME OCTAVO—PRICE, \$1. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, Sept., 1863.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF MICHAEL FEENEY, and his wife Catherine, (widow name McDonough) who left Drumkeerin, County 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, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

WANTED, A BAKER to work in Brockville, C.W. He must be capable of taking charge of a Bake Shop, and a good Cakes and bread Cracker Baker. The strictest sobriety will be indispensable in the applicant. Wages \$15.00 per month and board. All applications to be made (if by letter post-paid) to P. Bulger, Baker and Grocer, Brockville, C.W. September 24.

MATT. JANNARD, NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE, 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 establishment where he will constantly have on hand, COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.

FOREIGN 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 to 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 enthroned in his official armchair in the Rue de la Ville l'Éveque, 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 warmed itself.—

"The appointed time," it says, "is not yet come, and the press cannot delude itself into a belief in the proximity 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 hurtful. Certainly, if some foreigner, knowing nothing of our institutions and of our affairs, arrived in France, and if he learned with what rigour other dispositions of the organic decree on the press are still carried out, he could not but believe that France is traversing a troublous period, that instincts of disorder agitate the masses; that a Government newly established is constrained, by exceptional circumstances, to impose silence on ardent competitors. But when he came to learn that the Government had been established 12 years; that the most perfect order reigns everywhere; that hardly three months ago millions of electors went up to vote without the slightest disturbance occurring; that in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, in those great centres where the Opposition triumphed, the victory was striven for and hailed with admirable calmness, such as would be witnessed, perhaps, in no country in the world; when, in one word, he should come to know our situation, we may defy the defenders of the organic decree to make him understand why the French press is less free than the English, Belgian, Italian, German, Austrian, or Spanish press, and what is the motive, at this moment, of a doubled rigour?—

In an interesting article, in which the *Public* glances at recent events and the present aspect of affairs in America, and relates the cause of the South to be very far from lost, and that it would be difficult to understand the *Hesperian* of the North, if one had not long been familiarized with Yankee exaggeration, we find some rather curious statistics and details respecting the Confederate men of war or privateers, which ever they may be called:—

"Since the destruction by its captain of the *Taney* and the capture of the *Arcturion*, the Confederate privateers, the identity of which is well established, are five in number, the steamers *Alabama* and *Florida*, and the three-masted *Lepanto*, which cruises in the Atlantic Ocean; the steamer *Georgia*, which has sailed for the arena of the Sea of the Antilles; and the three-masted *Robert Lee*, which watches the waters of the Bermudas. There is a sixth, which bears about Cape Horn, and to which several days have fallen a prey, but her name is not known. With the exception of the *Santee*, it was some time before the names of any of these vessels reached us, and it is to be observed that we do not even yet know them all, and that many other anonymous ships follow the waters of the two oceans in search of the merchantmen of the North. It is the struggle of the weak against the strong. The amount of damage inflicted on Federal commerce by the Confederate cruisers is considerable (by the *Alabama* and the *Florida* alone it exceeds 50 millions), and the incessant stings of these audacious skimmers of the seas have excited to fury the anger of the North, which finds it impossible to tear from its flank this well-barbed dart. In vain does it equip whole fleets, in vain despatch its swiftest steamers. Some privateers have certainly been captured and destroyed, but the most famous and dangerous, those which the Federal cruisers are so anxious to take, have hitherto escaped seizure. Captain Semmes, the South American *Santee*, has hoisted his flag on board the *Alabama*. This daring sailor is commander in the Confederate navy, he is the terror of the Federal cruisers, through whose hands he ships like an eel. The Washington Government has sent a whole fleet on the track of the privateer. The gunboat *United States*, steamers *Erichsen*, *Honduras*, *Governor Beckwith*, and *Star of the South*, have long been traversing the ocean in every direction. From Boston have just sailed the steamer *Howqua*, *Iron Age*, *Admiral Dupont*, *Essex*, *Daniel Webster*, the schooner *Massachusetts*, the revenue cutter *Morris*, and the schooner *Thomas Woodward*; from Newport the sloop of war *John Adams*; from Princeton the steamer *Shattuck*; and finally, 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 Mifflin will have to redouble their energy, audacity, 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 men and the elements at defiance."

Some of the vessels above enumerated seem hardly of sufficient force successfully to cope single handed with the Confederate steamers.— I think it was the *Erichsen* which some time ago fell in with the *Florida*, and was glad to beat a hasty retreat after receiving a broadside, while the *Florida*, after a vain attempt to overtake her, consoled herself by burning a Yankee merchantman before her eyes.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—*La France* of this evening publishes letters from St. Petersburg to the 28th ult., according to which the retrograde 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 Gortschakoff, 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 Confederation.

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 Executive 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 Emperor, who is animated by liberal intentions, will not allow himself to be influenced by this opposition.

The *Echo de l'Étranger* publishes the following letter from the Abbe Graver, missionary to the islands of Samoa, on the subject of American piracy in the Pacific:—

March 21, 1863.

"We have in our neighborhood 29 American pirate ships, the crews of which hunt the natives of our island 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 they have completely stripped the islands of Nukunono, Tavea, and others of all their male inhabitants. The inhabitants of the island of Nukunono had been converted, and we were on the point of embarking to baptize the poor people when we heard of their forced emigration. Our ships of war at Tahiti have a ready captured two of these pirate steamers."

The Swiss correspondent of the *Monte*, writing on the 8th instant, says that the emigration from Switzerland, which is very considerable, is taking the direction of Mexico instead of that of the United States. This includes both agricultural and military emigrants.

ITALY.

Prinzess. The Sardinian Government is giving special notice of its benevolent intentions towards the Neapolitans. It has virtually declared the greater part of the country in a state of siege, and the military authorities may now seize whom they like when and where they like, and imprison, transport, banish, or shoot them upon suspicion of their being inimical to the emperor and favourably disposed towards their feudal sovereign. Such is the mode in which the Italianism extend and practise liberty. Every man is now so free in Italy to do as he pleases and to say what he likes, provided he be a traitor to his King or an apostate from the Church; but if he be a loyal subject or a good Christian, he is a brigand and an enemy of the brutal instruments of Victor Emmanuel's Constitutional (14) Government. If the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples issue a Pastoral to his flock calling them from his place of exile to attend to their religious duties and to keep clear of heresy and schism, the tyrannical of the Piedmontese Government forbid its publication, and when secretly posted up, tear it down; but the clerical and the securities of the sacerdotal Sardinianism are allowed to be published at the corners of every street, because he insults the Archbishop, repudiates all ecclesiastical authority, denounces all priests as impostors of God, and vilifies the Pope.

The Milan correspondent of the official *Baldacchino* writes, under the date of the 20th, to that journal as follows:— "The military preparations which the Government has been lately making appear to us to exceed by far what can be required for home service. Officers of every branch of the service are travelling abroad with the object of making contracts for the supply of arms and munitions of war to the Italian Government. A major in the regiment of *Lancieri* stationed here is at present in France, and has a *carte blanche* to purchase 30,000 saddles and bridles for the cavalry, and the same number of holster pistols. Lieutenant-Colonel Castelloriz is in England, and goes from there to Belgium to purchase 50,000 fire-arm rifles for the army, and 40,000 gun-barrels for the National Guard. Captain de Benedicinis of the Engineers is going to Stockholm and Liverpool, to study certain arrangements, the introduction of which would facilitate the provisioning of an army, in case war broke out. Two naval officers will also go to England to inspect the construction of a new sort of iron clad ships, on which system the Italian Government intend to have their new iron plumed frigates constructed. The second engineering division here in Milan has received the order to draw out a plan of a great powder magazine, which is to be constructed here for the Mobilized National Guard. All the superintendents of military stores have received notice that they must see to it that their ammunition depots are provided with the maximum quantity of war material. It is only surprising that in its present financial straits the Government can find the money for all these expenses. The month of October is appointed as the period for a strict inspection of all the troops and all the stores. The King himself is expected here in the middle of September, and great military preparations are making it view of this eventuality."

It is long since the change of a diplomatic agent at the Court has caused so much stir and comment as the substitution of Mr. Elliot for Sir James Hudson. Nearly all the principal continental papers have had more or less to say about it, and although some of them may not be sorry to see so experienced and accomplished a British Minister at so important a post as Turin, reduced by a comparatively untried man, the number of those which express satisfaction, or remark favourably on the outgoing envoy, is small compared to those who impute blame to our Foreign Secretary for pensioning, instead of retaining, a valuable public servant. Concerning his motive is so being few of them seem to entertain a doubt. The number of the *Independence Belge*, received to-day, has the following on the subject:—

"It appears that it is intended to make a complete change in the English Legation at Turin. Sir James Hudson has already resigned his functions in the hands of the first secretary, pending the arrival of Mr. Elliot, a near relative of Lord Russell. It is rumored that the present Charge d'Affaires, Mr. West is to be replaced by Mr. Russell, nephew of Lord Russell, lately at Rome, at present on leave in England, and for some time past attached, for form's sake, to the Turin Legation. It is maintained as you know, and with some appearance of reason, that nepotism has a great deal to say to the nominations of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs. Two of the under-secretaries of Legation at Turin are also to be changed; one goes to the United States, and the other to Pekin! One might really suppose that Lord Russell had discovered a conspiracy in the

heart of the Legation in question, and that he is resolved 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 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, Archbishops, and Bishops of Italy:—

Our Holy Father, Pius IX., under date the 10th of August, has addressed an encyclical letter to the Italian Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, in which he deprecates 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 Clero-liberal societies; he praises the Italian Clergy, who are strongly attached for the most part to the Holy See, and the *Religieux* who prefer to suffer hunger rather than leave the Cloister, and the Italian people who succour the Pope by means of the St. Peter's 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 *Tyde* of Amsterdam, writes, on the 22nd ult., that, "in consequence of the French influence, the action of the Roman people is constantly hindered; and thus many a malefactor escapes from his 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 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 assassin 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 proved to be a Piedmontese agent, who is in personal intercourse with Ratazzi, Minghetti, &c. He was formerly in close intercourse with Mr. Verhaegen, Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges of Belgium, and belongs to the *Société des libres penseurs* of Brussels. Like most men of his kind, he was the bearer of a British passport from the British Embassy in Turin."

Kixapour or Napuka.—The *Contemporain* of Florence publishes a letter addressed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples to the Clergy and faithful of his diocese, on the anniversary of his expulsion from Naples, August the 1st, feast of St. Peter's Chains. In this letter, the text of which we shall give in our next, His Eminence interdicts five churches of Naples which are now served by Priests of the Passagliaian stamp, intruded into them by the Piedmontese authorities. These wretched Priests have answered to this in the *Emancipatore* in an article in which, after speaking, according to their wont, of Saverio and Galileo, they announce that "a great religious revolution will shortly take place in Italy, because by explaining, gospel in hand, the true sense of certain precepts of Jesus Christ, a light will be made to shine which will dispel all darkness and sinners." This has the true Easter-bell twang.

Meanwhile the Piedmontese authorities have arrested the Parish Priest of San Giovanni Maggiore or refusing the Sacraments to an apostate Priest of the name of Antonio Miele, who died lately. The real fact is stated by the *Correspondance de Rome* to be that the Parish Priest who had gone to attend him, was rudely turned away by one of his friends; and on coming again at night, when sent for, found that Miele had expired. The Parish Priest is out on a bail of 1,500 francs.

The *Critic Italiano* reckons fifty-three executions by shooting during the months of June and July last in the Neapolitan provinces. The *Contemporain* of the 14th of August 1861, published a statistic of persons shot during nine months, and it amounted to 9,944; among whom were 54 Priests and 22 religious. The same statistic reckoned the wounded at 10,630. In 1862 the *brigandage* increased; and in 1863, according to the very Government journals, it never had so much life as at present.

Of the fifteen Neapolitan provinces, eleven are proclaimed in a state of siege, and amenable to the new law of brigandage, which is a disgrace to any civilized 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 assign a compulsory residence to any suspected person, and this it is known will be in Sardinia, Ponza, or Elba; in most cases this will involve a sacrifice of all the means of livelihood, and the end of thousands will be a slow death by starvation and hardship, as has already been the fate of the greater part of the Royalist exiles at Ponza sent there after Ugenta. The pain of death, the galleys for varying periods, from perpetuity to ten or five years, with all their attendant horrors (which are scarcely susceptible of exaggeration) can be inflicted at the fiat of a drum head court martial on every person suspected of complicity with Reaction, friends of brigands, relations to the third degree, and any one who may be 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 sacrifice and rapine; more than this, a system of wholesale and arbitrary deportation to a colony in the Pacific is in treaty with one of the Southern Republics. I was severely far wrong in prophesying that the close of the English Session would see the inauguration of a new and more barbarous code of severities in Southern Italy; and it is greatly to be regretted that the same sympathy was not evoked for the miserably oppressed population here, as for the wrongs of Poland. The prisoners taken with Nello have been well treated by the Prussian Government, far better than the royal prisoners taken by the Italian Government have ever been or are now; and it is the intention of Prussia to retain them as hostages for some of the higher class of Neapolitan officers condemned to prison or the galleys for Reaction. The dissolution of twelve of the Municipal Councils of Naples and fifteen corps of National Guard are a further testimony to the horrible state of disorganization prevailing. All these dissolutions took place for Reactionary tendencies, and several of the prisons have lately been broken open, and the prisoners released by the connivance of their gaolers. Piedmont now sees clearly that, save by an entire elimination of all national elements, her rule in Naples could not exist one day, and a thorough state of siege is her sole chance. The Garibaldians are as completely opposed to the present system as the Reactionaries. The few Neapolitans of the administration are giving in their dissensions, and among the latest is the Marshal Allituro, who has quarrelled with La Marmora and resigned. Caricatures of Napoleon seem

the staple of the comic press. I have three before me; one representing the sacrifice of Abraham. Victor Emmanuel, as Isaac, is just going to be offered up by the imperial Abraham, when Garibaldi, as the 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 waves 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 (Bagin) 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 Tablet*.

GERMANY.

It is said that the harmony and unanimity that marked the beginning of the Congress of Princes at Frankfurt have not characterised its close. Baden and two or three others of the smaller Powers objected, in the interest of 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 centuries they wore the imperial Crown of the Holy Roman Empire, it does seem extravagant 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 now a King of a great State.

Appropos 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 been going on at Frankfurt 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 of All the Russias, having abolished serfdom, and flooded Poland with the best soil of his sons and daughters, in attempting to uphold the most atrocious despotism that ever cursed the earth, may proclaim himself a constitutional Sovereign. It is possible, and hardly so, but it is not probable; and until we see the fact accomplished, we must withhold our belief from the report that alleges it to be accomplished. Still, that there is an approximation between France and Russia, appears indisputable, and that the act of the Emperor of Austria in involving the Congress of Princes without the concurrence of Prussia, and the unanimity with which the Emperor's invitation was responded to, and his proposals were in the main approved, have been the cause of this change of feeling between the two Governments, we have no doubt whatever. Indeed, the *Pays* admits as much; and the non-appearance in the *Montreuil* of the last French note to Russia on the Polish question, though its insertion in the official journal was refused, is further confirmation of the general opinion that the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon are on much better terms now than they were a week ago.—*Weekly Register*.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

THE *LAG*, Sept. 2.—The *Breslauer Zeitung* of to-day publishes intelligence from Kalisch to the 21st of August, announcing that a body of insurgents, under Tarnowski, had been totally defeated. The infantry were entirely cut up, and the cavalry very much so.

Their weak retreat towards Cracow. The *Official Journal* of Warsaw of the 27th ult., states that two columns commanded by Colonel Danow and Colonel Salski, forming altogether 14 companies of infantry with six pieces of cannon, defeated by General Khrushow against the insurgents, fought a battle on the 24th, near Boronow, with the united hands of Rutki, Krysiński, and Wagoner, placed under the command of Krak. The insurgents were completely defeated and their chiefs killed. The Russians made six hundred and thirty-four prisoners.

A Warsaw letter of the 23th ult., in the *Posen Journal* says:—

"Within the last few days the struggle has been revived with the utmost desperation in the Kingdom of Poland. The insurgents have collected considerable forces in the palatinates of Lublin, Augustow, Radow, and Kalisch. The Moscowite commander has apprehension of an attack on the town of Lublin by the corps united under the orders of General Krak. The palatinates of Lublin being covered with impenetrable forests and impassable marshes, the insurgents can there easily avoid any general engagement 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 reinforcements of cavalry and artillery from Warsaw, that they have attempted to surround the corps of General Krak, which, after the brilliant success of Zyrard, had marched northwards, but has now returned to the south. M. Ruzki has occupied the town of Oheim, an important station between Krasnylyw and Dabiskow."

WILNA, August 23.—The following vote has been addressed by the Lithuanian department of the National Government to the agents of the latter abroad:—

"The efforts of General Mouravieff to obtain a loyal address from the landed proprietors in the Government of Wilna have been brought to your knowledge. Having secured the connivance of Marshal Domejko, every possible means has been employed to compel the proprietors to sign documents conferring upon that person plenary powers. Steps are now being taken against those who have refused their signatures. Amongst others M. Louis Jeleniski, Marshal of the district of Trobi, has been thrown into prison for this offence, and the police officers throughout the province have received orders to procure adhesions to the address drawn up by Domejko by every possible means. Whichever refuses to pronounce in writing in favor of the address is entered upon a separate list for proscription. The son of General Mouravieff, recently appointed Governor of Kovno, has promised to exert an address in that government where the majority of the landed proprietors have already been transported, or placed in confinement. The same process is to be carried out in the government of Minsk."

"To reward the zeal of those who, treading under foot the national sentiment and incurring the reproach of all honest men, by allowing themselves to be employed in preparing the address, General Mouravieff has appointed them by his own authority to the posts of Marshals, who according to law, must always be elected by landed proprietors. Thus the Marshal of Trobi, Louis Jeleniski, now in prison, has been replaced by M. Henri Bielinski, the Marshal of

Volleyka, Tonkalko; transported to Petrozavodsk, 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 Ojchmianski; and the dismissed General Srolyanski has been named Marshal of Drisna. Arbitrary rule is everywhere the order of the day.

"Not having succeeded in apprehending the executioner of Marshal Domejko, General Mouravieff has condemned four persons to the gibbet suspected by him of belonging to the National Gendarmes. The brothers Josh and Alexander Rukowski were executed upon the 17th, Joseph Jablonski and Charles Sipowitch upon the 19th of this month. Arrests continue in masses. At present the Russian police chooses its victims from the working and intelligent classes of the inhabitants of Wilna; commercial and professional men and labourers are arrested daily. Several persons have been cast into pris a 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 had been placed in confinement 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 Lepitisky, inspector of the Catholic Seminary at 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 Wilna."

"Persecution of the wearers of mourning dresses continues in the most barbarous manner. Respectable ladies have been sentenced 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 half."

"This is the rule to which the city of Wilna is subjected. Condemnations and transportation continue. It is impossible to learn the names of all who are transported, as the Moscowite 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 alone is hostile to its rule. Of 212 condemned persons whose names and sentences are appended, not more than one-half belong to the nobility; perhaps 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.—As length the *Wilna Courier* has officially announced that the author of the attempt on M. Domejko has been discovered. His name is Blaukowski. The *Courier* says that he has acknowledged his guilt, and that his two accomplices have been also captured and are undergoing their trial. It appears, therefore, that the two Rukowski, Jablonski, and Sipowicz, who were named without trial for the attempt on M. Domejko, were in fact a fresh party, if such were needed, of the unscrupulous tyranny of the savage Mouravieff. This faithful agent of the policy of Russia in Poland has recently added to his many crimes by another deed worthy of a Thour or a Tatar. In the village of Dijkstra, near the town of Shtylsk, two of the peasants, well known in the district as spies, were recently seized by the insurgents, and abundant proof of their guilt having been obtained, judged by order of a court martial. The peasant judge of the village, knowing that the sentence was a just one, took no notice of the matter. Unfortunately it came to the ears of Mouravieff, who immediately ordered the whole village to be burnt to the ground. The order was executed to the letter; the village is in ashes; all the inhabitants, without exception, have been sent to Siberia, and their land has been sold to raskolniks.

IT IS ASTONISHING.

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

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

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

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

MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It may be fairly doubted whether

"The many-tinted flowers that shed Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed" lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing room or *boudoir* in which a flask of this odoriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary essences, its perfume 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 handkerchief 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 & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

"Poor Tom's A-Cold," says Edgar to King Lear as he cowers shivering in the blast. Thousands are "a-cold" at this moment. Thousands more, who are burning 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 or burning, we offer the means of immediate, certain permanent cure. Drop quietude, discard all unscrupulous preparations. Batsko's Sarsaparilla, without delay, to *Hoseller's Stomach Bitters*. No intermittent can withstand their hygienic influence. Beware of acid tinctures and adulterated stimulants. Use this purest, most wholesome and most agreeable of all tonics. It has never failed. As an invigorating science has yet to discover its equal. All liver complaints yield to its anti-bilious properties. Taken as a protective, it is a sure defence against miasma. Where the blood is impure it will be found an admirable depurative, and in nervous affections it is the one thing needful. Call at any drug store and get a bottle, which will convince you of this truth.

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

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.
Adela—G. P. Hughes.
Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm
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Aylmer—J. Doyle.
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Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir.
Arishy, N. S.—Rev. K. J. McDonald.
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Brockville—C. P. Fraser.
Buckville—P. P. Lynch.
Brantford—James Feeny.
Buckingham—H. Gorman.
Carleton Place—W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Maginn.
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Coranville—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Carleton Place—Rev. R. Dauphy.
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St. Catharines—Rev. Mr. Falvey.
St. Charles, C. E.—J. Gaughlin.
St. John's—J. M'Gill.
St. Raphael—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Michael's—E. Heenan—Rev. Mr. Sal.
St. Mary's—H. O'D. Treher.
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Thornhill—W. Greene.
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CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
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 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 Academy.
 U. R. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.
 August 27.

THE FRENCH & ENGLISH ACADEMY
 OR
MADMOISELLE LACOMBE & MISS CLARKE
 No. 12 Sanguinet Street,
 WILL RECOMMENCE
 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, 1863. 1a.

MONEY TO LEND.
 THE MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY will LEND MONEY, on Security of Real Estate in the City, in sums of \$200 and upwards.
 For particulars, apply to
 M. H. GAULT, Sec.-Treasurer.
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 August 27. 3c.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling,
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FIRE DEPARTMENT.
 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 Company.
 All losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England.
 The large Capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the assured.
 No charge for Policies or Transfers.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
 The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives—
 Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engagements to Policy-holders.
 Favorable Rates of Premium.
 A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured.
 Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mistake.
 Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the premium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured.
 Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount.
 Large bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 50 per cent on the premium.
 Next division of profits in 1865.
 Stamps and policies not charged for.
 All Medical Fees paid by the Company.
 Medical Referee—W. E. Scott, M.D.
 H. L. ROUTH, Agent.
 Montreal, May 23, 1863.

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SEMINARY
 FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
 Under the Superintendence of
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THE NEW and EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT was opened for Pupils on
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The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of Young Ladies. They can receive tuition, according to the wishes of parents or guardians, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Ancient and Modern, Elements of Astronomy, Botany, Natural History, Rhetoric and Logic; English, French, German and Italian Languages; Harp, Piano, Violin and Guitar; Singing; Oil Painting, Green Oil Painting, Painting in Water Colors, Pencil, Pastel and Monochrome Drawing; Sewing, Embroidery, Use of Globes, Embroidery, Plain and Fancy Needle work, &c.

TERMS
 may be known by applying to the Lady Superioress.
 Toronto July 10th, 1863.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
 CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 29th of JUNE TRAINS will leave
 BOX-VENTURE STREET STATION
 as follows—
EASTERN TRAINS.
 Local Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, at 8.30 A.M.
 Express Train for Quebec, Gorham, Portland and Boston, at 4.15 P.M.
 Local Train for Richmond and Way Stations, at 6.50 P.M.
 Night Express (with Sleeping Car) for Gorham, Portland and Boston, at 9.50 P.M.
 Express Trains stop only at principal Stations and run through to the White Mountains, Portland and Boston.
WESTERN TRAINS.
 Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at 7.30 A.M.
 Local Train for Kingston and Way Stations, at 10.00 A.M.
 Night Express Train (with Sleeping Car) for Toronto, Detroit, and the West, at 6.30 P.M.
 C. J. BRYDGES
 Managing Director
 June 27, 1863.

MASSON COLLEGE.
 THE Students of MASSON COLLEGE are requested to enter on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Their effects will be carried gratis from the Steamboat to the College.
 August 27. 2c.

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. 2c.

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 application.
 For Terms and other particulars, apply at the School.
 August 19. W. DORAN, Principal.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
 ARCHITECT,
 No. 43, St. B.aventure Street.
 Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
 Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
 Montreal, May 23, 1863. 12a.

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 OFFICE:
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B. DEVLIN,
 ADVOCATE,
 Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,
 ADVOCATE,
 Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L.,
 ADVOCATE,
 No. 6, Little St. James Street.
 Montreal, June 12.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,
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 Office—No. 126 Notre Dame Street,
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 FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

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

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?
 For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other 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 peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS
 Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes
RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES
 from the skin.
COUNTERFEITS.
 Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Prepared only by
LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists,
 69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y.
 Agents for Montreal—Derivins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harne, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.
 Feb. 29, 1862. 12m.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
 [Established in 1826.]
 THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address
E. A. & G. R. NENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.



M. O'GORMAN,
 Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,
BOAT BUILDER,
 SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.
 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.
 OARS MADE TO ORDER.
 SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



HOSTETTER'S
 CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.
 READ AND REFLECT.

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

HOSTETTER'S
 CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.
 Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23, 1863.
 Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

Gentlemen—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a "pull" for any one, and I labor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common ailments of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the yellow 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 himself.
 Yours, respectfully,
 W. B. LEE,
 Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HOSTETTER'S
 CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.
 Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C.,
 April 2, 1863.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:
 Gentlemen—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a 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 combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me was complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. It what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.
 I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
 E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

HOSTETTER'S
 CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.
 New Geneva, Va., May 24, 1863.
 Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

Dear Sirs—Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and 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 I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief you have; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.
 Yours, very respectfully,
 SAMUEL BYERS, Hospit.
 Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
 Agents for Montreal—Derivins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harne, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

HOSTETTER'S
 CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.
 New Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863.
 Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

Dear Sirs—Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and 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 I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief you have; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.
 Yours, very respectfully,
 SAMUEL BYERS, Hospit.
 Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
 Agents for Montreal—Derivins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harne, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,
 Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,
 TIN-SMITHS,
 ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
 HAVE REMOVED
 TO
 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 strict 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.
 Jobbing 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 Craig 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. 3m.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT,
 NEAR MONTREAL.

I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, Priests and Brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

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 fit 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 endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Nevertheless before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examination 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 Primary Education.

IV. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue; besides, the formal consent of parents or guardians is required.

V. Every pupil coming from another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed 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 English Grammar, Grammatical Analysis (French and English), Sacred History, Geography, Arithmetic in both languages, Translation, and Calligraphy.

2nd Year—French and English Grammar, Analysis in both languages; Dictations and Exercises in Orthography; Themes and Verses; Sacred History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy, Book-keeping, and Linear Drawing.

3rd Year—Reading, French and English Syntax, Logical and Syntactical Parsing, Exercises in Orthography, French and English Themes and Verses, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy, Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry, Linear Drawing.

4th Year—English and French Literature, General History, Elements of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Theoretical and Practical Book-keeping.

IX. CLASSICAL COURSE.

1st Year—Elements of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic.

2nd Year—Latin Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy.

3rd Year—Method, Greek Grammar, English and French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy.

4th Year—Latin Versification, Greek, French, and English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, Algebra.

5th Year—Latin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Medieval History, Natural History, Geometry.

6th Year—Rhetoric, Eloquence, Greek, Latin, French and English Exercises, Modern History, Geometry, Astronomy.

7th Year—Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry.

X. TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half.

2nd. The terms for board are \$75.

The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil.

3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessities, 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 washing.

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

6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.

7th. Doctors' Fees and Medicines are of course extra charges.

8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges.

9th. Instrumental Music \$1.50 per month.

10th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary.

11th. 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.

12th. 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 bankable money.

The College will re-open on the 3rd of September.

JOS. REZE, President.

Aug. 21st, 1863. 1m.