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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 16.

AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER XII.—HOW MR. JAMES BORAN PLANNED AN ABDUCTION, AND HOW MR. NICK BORAN, SENIOR, LAID OUT SOME OF HIS GOLD.

Nothing could be more comfortable than the Lord of Kinmacarra's library: it was, as Mr. Joyce Snapper frequently remarked, just the intellectual retreat for a peer. It was on the eastern side of the mansion that the earliest rays of the sun might light the page of knowledge, and it was in its very remotest corner that the noise of vulgar pursuits might not break clamorously upon the meditations of the student. The apartment was, moreover, large and well lighted; it was lighted from a charming dome on the top, and internally from four fancy windows. There was many easy chairs here and there; small convenient tables, too; a huge autel in a corner; four vases of golden fish; an electrical machine (out of order); a parrot under the dome, and a monkey chained in one of the window sills. The most remarkable feature of the library was that it contained no books; it had many and rare works beautifully imitated, both as to size and style of binding; and any uninitiated person might imagine they were real, the painter had done his work so skilfully, but, as has been candidly declared, there were no books. 'Burke's Peerage' lay on one of the tables, certainly, and 'Murray's Guide' (an excellent book, by the way), lay in its English red on one of the windows; but we have presumed to believe that the window and the table were not the library—in which belief we hope we are not rash or rebellious.

We wish to have it understood in limine, which means in the very first part of the chapter, that such a library as the Lord of Kinmacarra's has many advantages over the libraries of other lords and gentlemen of our acquaintance. For example, we know Lord Daffinoy and the Right Hon. Chamber Spits, who have large collections of books which they do not read, and very many which they cannot read; and we humbly conceive that Lord Kinmacarra's library far excels that of either, therefore. First, the books—the real books—occupy most valuable space, while the painted ones permit one to have a great variety of curious shelves, cases, and presses behind them—no place more convenient for cigar-boxes, *exempta gratia*, for spurs, boxing-gloves, old hats, rowdy disguise, &c.; in the second place, the real books exercise a most pernicious influence upon a man's reason, if he have them in large numbers, and will not read. It is a true fact, and well worthy the consideration of many patriotic peers and commoners, that students of this class imagine they ought to know everything because it is in their library, and conclude that others are mistaken in everything because they cannot have a library like theirs.—Thus mental advantage and personal convenience often concur in favor of the painted backs of books. We must add, as we have so far troubled the reader with our philosophy on the subject, that we have many other arguments in favor of the painted shelves, and also that we do not speak at random on this most delicate subject; but, on the contrary, we speak after profound thought, and after a long experience, of the nobility and gravity of various places and times.

The Lord of Kinmacarra is in a Turkish costume, and harmonizing his manners and his days—his lordship is smoking. His lordship's red cap, loose silken dressing-gown, full and well-shaped whiskers, blue eyes, and fresh complexion, looked well in a cloud of tobacco-smoke—in fact, looked 'beautiful,' as Mr. Joyce Snapper asseverated; and we see no reason to differ with the worthy S. T. M. The estimable peer, then is smoking; and is in his library. He sits in one of the chairs beside one of the small tables, near one of the windows, and his lordship has one leg thrown over the other, quite gracefully; with the right hand he holds his great pipe: his left hand is extended towards one of the vases of golden fish, which he just touches with his forefinger; and ever and anon, that is continually, he pours a volume of smoke at the vase, and towards a certain fixed or imaginary point in the same, which makes his lordship look as if he were intensely engaged in storming the vase, and poisoning the golden fishes.

It is difficult to realize how deeply a mind like the noble lord's may be occupied in a labor such as this on which we find his lordship's concentrated. Many valuable thoughts very likely pass at such a moment through the soul, but, unfortunately, they end where they begin—the mind is so absorbed in smoke. Mr. Michelet once said that deep philosophy may make its retreat in the brain of an ox, as he rolls his sensual, drowsy-looking eye, and chews his cud;—why not philosophy seek just as congenial an abode in the brain of his lordship drawing his chibouque?

His lordship was watching a most curious curl

of the smoke—for smoke does produce most 'interesting curls,' if only seen by such eyes as his lordship's, when a most respectful knock came to apprise him of the presence of some one who revered him very deeply; and, on the necessary permission having been accorded, the individual, whose knock said that he had just presumed to knock, if his lordship pleased, and that he would cut the hand off himself sooner than knock if his lordship didn't please, this respectable individual presented himself, and proved no other than Mr. Joyce Snapper.

'Oh! Snapper thought it was 'Eh?' 'Yes, my lord, your most humble servant.' 'And you've—a got the—money, eh?' 'Not exactly, my lord, as they say.' 'To the d—, Snapper, with 'what they say.' 'You know I want the money, eh? Don't you?' 'Yes, my lord.' 'And why don't you get it?' 'Why, my lord—' 'Why, my lord—Snapper, go be d—d!' 'I will, my lord, but—' 'Confound your—a—a. I say, Snapper, you have that money yourself.'

'Me! my lord. Oh, my lord, I'd give your lordship as the saying is—' 'D—n your 'saying is!'

'Yes, my lord.' Here the entry of a servant—the thing made up of red and yellow and blue—stopped the dialogue.

'Is your lordship at home for old Mr. Boran?' 'Boran?' demanded his lordship. 'Yes, my lord, he has business to settle with your lordship,' said Snapper, winking very hard at the noble peer.

'Business? I'll ring,' said his lordship to the servant. The servant retired. 'It's old Boran, my lord, the richest man in the south, and who has had the honor to have some transactions with your lordship before, and—'

'Ah! you bring him, eh?' 'No, my lord, but he would come himself, and wouldn't give without.'

'Pull that bell, Snapper.' 'Yes, my lord.' And the lord of Kinmacarra 'pulled' his pipe, and Snapper sat over near the door, and the thing is red and yellow and blue stood in the doorway.

'Send up the—a—Snapper?' 'The man, my lord,' replied Snapper, looking very stupid. 'Why, you—a—goose.'

'Oh! Mr. Boran, my lord,' said Snapper. And Snapper then looked as if himself was very ridiculous, which was true, and as if his lordship of Kinmacarra was very bright and wise, which was not true.

The servant smiled imperceptibly, both at the sharp and the flat, but his place was to 'see nothing,' even to the things which his master, not occasionally, but frequently, 'sought and could not find.' John never saw anything, only the amazing value of his services to the mansion and demesne of Kinmacarra—and he must have had eyes of no ordinary power to see that, it must be admitted.

'Mr. Nicholas Boran, senior,' said the servant, opening the door for the third time. But Mr. Nicholas Boran, senior, no sooner looked into the ocean of smoke in which the 'library' was enveloped, and his lordship and Snapper and the rest, than he turned on his heel, and was walking away.

'Mr. Boran!' cried Snapper. 'A—a—Boran,' cried or said the peer. 'His lordship is calling you, sir,' said the servant, in a most emphatic way and loud voice, succeeded by a malicious grin, however. But Mr. Nicholas Boran, senior, kept right on—the little fox wig turned from side to side—the little stick marked time along the passage—and little old Nick said 'Pneu! pneu!' which was intended to indicate that he wanted oxygen gas very much, and that he detested tobacco smoke. Every one is despotic in his own way. Nick found a sword and club in his money, and a title to dictate stronger than that of the lord of the soil to smoke. Old Nick had a little pride, too, it might be, in ruling the ruler of the green acres of Kinmacarra; but, at all events, he was moving along the hall, when he was overtaken by Mr. Joyce Snapper. 'Oh, Mr. Boran!'

'Oh, your granny!' politely answered Mr. Boran.

'Mr. Joyce Snapper led Mr. Nick Boran then back by the way which he had come, led him again up the stairs, but by a different way—came to a door—one which we know since the beginning of the fourth chapter, and at length introduced him into the drawing-room which has been already described.

Mr. Nick Boran, senior, wore a white jane coat, leather gaiters, foxey wig, and the face which we took the liberty of photographing in the first chapter. He had a very hooked nose—Mr. Nick, senior, had—and thin compressed lips, and small grey eyes, bright as diamonds, only the ray shot from them was like a needle-point, but sharper; and, moreover, there is no kind of humor or jest in saying that Mr. Nick Boran 'wore' his face, because it really was worn—worn out into threads, all its wrinkles being like threads; and we would like to know who 'wore' Mr. Boran's face unless it was Mr. Boran?

'You seldom come to—a—Kinmacarra Hall, Mr. Boran,' remarked his lordship, in his lordship's most bland manner.

'Sir?' demanded Mr. Nick Boran, in his best contralto (contralto is the musical name of a high goose-like voice).

'My lord,' remarked Mr. Snapper, nodding at Mr. Boran, and correcting that gentleman. 'You seldom come here,' repeated the nobleman.

'As seldom as I can, sir,' answered the matter-of-fact Mr. Boran.

'His lordship, and so on,' said Joyce Snapper, 'would be glad, Mr. Boran, to make the arrangement about that 2,000*l.*; you know I spoke to you about it.'

'You want me, sir, I believe,' said Mr. Boran, addressing himself to Lord Kinmacarra, and paying no kind of attention to Mr. Joyce Snapper.

'My lord,'—a second time remarked Mr. Snapper.

'I want—a—some money, by Jove,' answered his lordship; 'but, Boran, you charge—a—confoundedly, eh?—you charge high.'

'Money is scarce, sir,' remarked old Nick, 'and I think of raising the premium, you see.'

'Raising?'

'Aye, in throth.'

'Oh, Mr. Boran,' cried the interesting Mr. Snapper.

'Is my rent paid?' asked Boran, addressing himself to Snapper.

'Certainly,' replied that gentleman. 'And my lease cannot be broken?'

'No power on earth could touch it, as the saying is.'

'Well, then,' answered Daddy Boran, sententiously, 'the money I speak about is my money, and this gentleman—'

'Nobleman.'

'And this gentleman,' persisted old Boran, 'this gentleman wants it. But,' he continued, turning to the Lord of Kinmacarra, 'what would you think a fair interest for ready gold? come, now, a fair interest?'

'Ah, Mr. Boran, don't bother his lordship, and so forth; what secu—'

'Now, Mr. Snapper, I must go away,' said the excitable old gentleman, 'if you stop my mouth in that way. I am speaking to the gentleman to whom I brought four small bags of gold.'

'The gold with you?' cried the noble borrower.

'Yes, sir,' answered old Nick. 'You old villain!' muttered Snapper under his teeth.

'What would you deem or think, in your own mind, a right fair interest on landed security?'

'O my lord—'

'Snapper,' remarked Kinmacarra. 'I think you had better not interrupt. Well, Mr. Boran? Oh, aye—a—a fair interest? Well, aye, a fair interest would eight per cent, but you kept ten off the last capital.'

'Oh, very well, sir; eight per cent, yes. And the security?'

'Gort na Coppul,' answered Snapper.

'What place, sir,' persevered old Nick, his little old eyes sparkling, and his little old wig looking like a living intelligent thing, it worked about so.

'Oh, that place—the Irish-named place.'

'No use in that, sir,' firmly answered old Nick. 'I wouldn't give a crown piece for the town land.'

'A crown piece?' cried the peer.

'A crown piece,' again replied the uncompromising money-lender.

'And why?'

'Och, there's a curse on the place. See, sir,' said old Nick Boran, and the eyes became fixed and the little wig went up and down on his head like a live thing, as we said before. 'The sixth remove from the man that sold that to the last Kinmacarra was a drummer in the army of Cromwell. His protection was first bought by the honest owner of the land; and after taking

the money to guard O'Brien (that was the owner's name), he sold him for a papist. The papists' great great-grandchildren were working laborers on their own land, which the drummer's great great grandchildren possessed by 'confiscation'; and so the sweat—the sweat, you see, of injustice—and the hunger of sorrow, was and is a curse on the land, and—'

'Why—a—a—my own ancestors came over—a—with Cromwell. I say, Mr. Boran, don't the landlords give employment—a—and awn't they, a—a—'

'Indulgent,' put in Mr. Snapper.

'Please, Snapper, I said not to interrupt,' remarked his lordship, in a much more decided way than usual.

'Bad luck to your interest, you old—,' again muttered the land-agent.

'The landlords are good with their property, a—,' slowly spoke the lord of Kinmacarra.

'Yes, sir; but these common people have an odd way of talking. They say, when a Cromwellian gives employment it is like giving a man sixpence for grooming his own horse, and after taking the horse from him, boasting of giving him employment. They have odd ways, faith, the common people,' continued old Daddy Boran, 'and the same people must be blotted out before they'll give them up; but that's not my business. I won't have Gort na Coppul.' See! the old sprite added, 'my grandfather told me that he saw an O'Brien swing from the gallows tree in Gort na Coppul. The Cromwellian was putting out his hand one day to catch O'Brien's youngest sister, when his arm was smashed beyond recovery by a blow of a spade handle; her brother—the real heir of Gort na Coppul—was the man that struck him. He was langed, and she died mad. And as sure as you're there, four times a year they go round the land and the houses, and everything withers where they go.—Look at 'Gort na Coppul,' sir, no one thrives there.'

'What will you have?'

'Moorfield.'

'Moorfield,' cried Snapper.

'Yes,' firmly continued old Boran.

'My lord,' said Snapper, 'I was engaged, as you may remember, about that.'

'I want Moorfield, sir,' said old Boran. 'I have the money in the house, and the interest will be six per cent.'

'Six per cent,' cried the peer.

'Curse on you,' muttered the attorney.

'You—a—a—don't like the Moores.'

'A Christian likes every one—even a Cromwellian he likes,' answered old Dad. 'The Moores had mahogany, and I had deal furniture, you see; they had gigs and jaunting cars, and I had a top of straw in a cart; they had a lawn before the house, and I had a potato-garden; they couldn't pay the arrears, and I could purchase the whole estate. The Moores were good, but they weren't able for Mr. Snapper; I am, and I want Moorfield.'

As Daddy Nick was not to be cajoled, nor frightened, and as Lord Kinmacarra wanted the money, the affair was soon settled. Mr. Joyce Snapper's amiable temper was very much ruffled. The very last man on earth to seek Moorfield, he believed, was Daddy Boran. Daddy Boran always seemed to respect the Moores, and he was a 'Roman,' and he did not want to be hated by the neighbors, and two thousand pounds was much beyond his wish or will to lend, and—but, in fact, no theory could be better established than that Daddy Boran would not dream of Moorfield. Could it be true that the—invented practice to confound theory? However that may be, it often does so. Mr. Joyce Snapper had most judiciously and prudently attended to his own little domestic affairs in dealing with his patron. A most lawful commission of two per cent he always charged on borrowed money, and on each lease he obtained a small premium; but we should like to see the man who works for nothing? Just so.

Lord Kinmacarra was delighted to be able to bet upon the winning horse, at the Derby.—Daddy Boran looked as delighted as he ever looked—which truth compels us to say, is not saying much; and as for Mr. Joyce Snapper, smart work there will be among Mr. Snapper's servants and dependants this evening, we opine.

Old Mr. Boran met 'young Nick' a few yards from the hall door of Lord Kinmacarra. Young Nick was so like his father—the wig and some of the wrinkles excepted—that no one would live in the country were they more like. In fact, as it was, they were 'horribly like.' They never spoke much to one another—rarely looked at one another; and, indeed, always seemed disposed to quarrel both in tone and manner. This seeming was, however, only a seeming. They never were even inclined to quarrel, unless once. Nick once—we mean Nick the younger—had nearly made up his mind to go to the 'patter of Nothill,' a thing which would cost a day's time, and very likely the price of some gingerbread, if not of drink too. Old Nick remarked that 'that

wasn't the way he made his money,' which completely settled the transaction; young Nick never afterwards even suggested such a thing as a 'pattern' to his own mind, or to any one else's.

'You settled that,' said young Nick, addressing his sire, in a very cool tone, and looking in the direction opposite to that where his father sat in the cart.

'Yes, you may go, 'coort, now,' answered the father.

'Aye, Coort, indeed!' was the cool reply.

Mr. Nick, junior, had the advantage of seeing one way while his father saw another way.—Consequently, Mr. Nick, junior, first beheld a pair of mounted policemen on a distant eminence, and riding at great pace toward's the Lord of Kinmacarra's. He never spoke of it, however, until the echo of their horses' hoofs awakened the old gentleman's attention. He listened—then looked in the direction of the sound.

'What's this?'

'The police.'

'They ride fast; oh, but they do.'

At this moment the father and son came out in the road; at the next the mounted policemen overtook them.

'By H—s, the man himself!' cried the corporal.

'Mr. Boran!' cried the sub-constable.

'What is the matter?' exclaimed old Daddy Boran.

'Not good news, indeed, have we for you,' answered the superior of the two.

'Eh—how?'

'Why, your son, Mr. James Boran, sir—'

Young Nick started.

'Your son, sir, has fallen grievously wounded, and in unfortunate circumstances.'

'Yis—how is that?' asked the old man very much cooler.

'He has attempted an abduction, and has been caught in the fact, and wounded in the effort to escape.'

'Devil mend him!' said old Nick.

The men looked at each other in 'horror and amaze.'

'Who was the lady?' the old man again asked.

'Miss Moore.'

'Ailey Moore!' cried the father of James Boran.

'Ailey Moore! Eh—do you say Ailey Moore?'

The old man looked at young Nick, who was pale as death.

'Oh, the scapegrace—blackguard! to go to the house of sorrow,' said the old man.

CHAPTER XIII.

There is a mysterious something about a 'cross-road,' especially if one arm of it lead up a hill, and, showing it self at some distance, is lost in trees, or in clouds, or in distance. Very near Clonmel there is a cross-road of this description, at which side we will not say—not because we are unable, but because we deem it proper not to become too particular. Once before we warned the reader, that, though very much honored by his sympathy, we did not claim the credit of awakening it. We are mere chroniclers of facts and sketches of characters; almost all of the latter are yet living. It would be, therefore, unjustifiable and imprudent to mark other places or times in such a manner as to become an embarrassment, perhaps a danger to others.

Near the cross-road was a cabin, not very much superior to the mansion of Biddy Brown, the beggarwoman; and as its arrangements were also pretty much the same as those of the home which gave Peggy Lynch a place to die, we are sared the necessity of particular detail.

At the door of this house, just at the foot of the hill, there stands a small spare woman, with a very white cap, whom the reader will please to recognise as Biddy Brown herself, and her eyes are fixed on a certain spot upon the hill-side, over which a traveller is hastily passing. We like an object—a man—standing upon a hill-side, all alone. The fine sky above him, like a crown—and the bad busy world beneath him, he looks 'every inch a king,' and 'every inch' he may be one.

On the traveller's nearer approach, he appeared old and wayworn. He sometimes stopped to look around, and sometimes he walked rapidly. A beautiful country certainly lay at his feet, and it may be that familiar objects awoke recollections which the old man loved to indulge, while his amended pace might have been required in consequence of the delays which were demanded by feeling.

We have just said that the scene beneath him was beautiful. The great old 'Sieve na Mon,' stretched its gigantic arms along the horizon on his left; on the right were the hills of the County Waterford, leaning against the majestic chain of mountains that fling their shadows into the county of Cork, and in the valley between, fringed with flowered green, almost ever fresh and blooming, flowed the clear silent Suir, on its

way to the wals intact, and the sea Cottage and castle, farmhouse and church spire, copse, wood and knoll, diversify the scene as far as the eye can see, while in the foreground stands the city, active, thrifty, prosperous, and religious as any in Ireland, or out of it—the city of Clonmel.

The traveller approached Biddy Brown's cabin, before he gave any sign of recognition; nay, he came to the door, before his 'Good morning, old woman,' announced the voice of Shaun na dherk.

'A'le faithe?' cried Biddy. 'Gubreh mah aguth?' (which is meant for the English, 'Thank you,' but which really means, 'Happy fortune to you') was the reply.

'Sit down,' said Biddy. 'No,' answered Shaun. 'Is everything done?' he demanded.

'Be course—why not?' answered the beggar-woman. 'You can depend on Mrs. Colman?' he continued.

'As on the parish priest,' said Biddy. Shaun raised his eyes piously.

'God is merciful, Biddy,' remarked Shaun, 'and may He keep my hand from shedding blood but,' he added, 'may the blessed in heaven cover their faces when I turn for mercy, if I have mercy upon him this night!'

'O yeh, Shaun,' Biddy replied, 'great things he'd be for you to be putting your neck in the halter for him! Arrah, break his neck, or his head, or his arm, or—'

'Biddy,' interrupted Shaun. 'Well?'

'Neddy will be a great man.'

'A good man.'

'He has the sense o' twenty.'

'You never seen the likes of him,' said Biddy. 'He knows everything, and he's as close as a rock; and thanks be to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost! and Biddy made the sign of the Cross, 'he never towld a lie.'

'He's in town still.' 'Be course he is. He comes to see his Gran every day, and I'll go bail he never gets a ha'penny he doesn't bring me; an' he o'n brings something else, too.'

'Faith, then, if Neddy finds any one worse than himself, Lord betune us and all harm, he brings him up; and if I was driv to beg for a bit for him—I maene any little fellow he brings up—I must get it.'

'Poor Neddy,' ejaculated Shaun.

'Is, faith,' continued Biddy, 'bekase he says that's the way old Father Quinhran and Ailey Moore often did to himself, and they towld him always to share his share if he wanted God's blessing.'

(To be Continued.)

ORANGEISM AND THE STATE CHURCH.

An Irish Catholic Landlord, writing to the Star says:—When philanthropic politicians look about them in Ireland for institutions to abolish, how is it that they cannot find some fitter subject for their operations than the Lord Lieutenant? What of the Orange institution? What of the anti-Irish State Church? These two institutions are closely related to each other. Of course I do not mean to say that every clergyman of the Establishment is an abettor of Orangeism. This would be to slander a large number of estimable gentlemen. But it is nevertheless true that the spirit of anti-Irish hatred, of sectarian insolence, and of brazen dishonesty to which the State Church in Ireland so potently appeals for support, is precisely the same spirit which makes itself manifest in Orange defiance and Orange outrages. The difference is merely in degree, not in kind. And here I beg your readers to remark that in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and all other cities and districts in which the Catholics are in an overwhelming majority, such exhibitions of sectarian hate as have recently disgraced Belfast are never witnessed. We do not see a vast Catholic multitude turning out with yells of ferocious defiance to excite the Protestant population to acts of retaliatory violence. Riots there have sometimes been, but not of sectarian aggression; nor have they by any means displayed the sanguinary virus that characterizes Orangeism. In Galway, by the last census, the Catholics are to the Protestants as 27 1/2 to 1. In Kilkenny they are nearly 20 to 1. In Cork, nearly 11 to 1. In Clare, 4 1/2 to 1. And so on throughout the greater part of Ireland. In none of these places, nor in any place where the Catholics outnumbered the Protestants, does their numerical superiority impel them to sting the Protestant minority with madness by displays of ruffian insult. But in Belfast the Protestants are in a majority, and the scenes which your columns have lately recorded as having occurred there are assuredly not such as would lead us to wish, in the interests of peace for the diffusion of Orange Protestantism in Ireland. Fraser's Magazine for July, in an article on the anti-Irish Church Establishment, says that so long as it is upheld—

'We (the English) must be content that the mass of Irish peasantry should continue to regard us as aliens and oppressors, and that a general feeling of discontent should be leavening society, ready at any favorable crisis to blaze into avowed hostility to our rule. And if the establishment works it as regards the Catholic masses, its effects on the privileged minority seem to us scarcely less disastrous. It engenders a tone of arrogant, violent, uncharitable bigotry, which happily is unknown in this country beyond the precincts of Ereter Hall and the columns of the religious newspapers.'

Now, this tone of arrogant, violent, uncharitable bigotry may confine itself among the Orange clergy to purely verbal assaults, such as 'Hell-born Popery,' 'Harlot of the Seven Hills,' and similar theological flowers of rhetoric, which certainly stimulate congenial landlords to expel their Catholic tenantry. But the spirit of insult and hatred engendered by the anti-national establishment becomes more formidable when it actuates a brutal and ferocious mob. It may, in the mouth of a clergyman, perhaps, exhaust itself in foul-mouthed abuse. But when the demon of bigotry gets possession of an Orange mob, excesses are committed at which humanity shudders. Take one single scene from the late riots as described in the columns of the Northern Whig. The Orange ship-carpenters, numbering, I believe, four hundred or five hundred, had forced about sixty of the navvies into the sloop. 'I witnessed,' says the correspondent of the Whig, 'a very exciting scene when leaving town this evening, about sixty unfortunate navvies out on the sloop, about half way out to the Twin Island, and the railway bank lined by ship carpenters, who were deliberately firing at them. The range, however, was too far to admit of much execution being done, and the ship carpenters soon found out that it was a useless expenditure of ammunition, and they came to the splendid resolution of allowing the tide to do the work of death, and kept guard to prevent the navvies reaching the shore.' So far there is nothing to surprise anyone who knows the effect of Orange fanaticism on a savage and ignorant mob. But what follows is well worth our attention:—

Can it be credited, continues the writer in the Whig, that the road was lined with respectably dressed people, who seemed to enjoy the torture and deadly peril of their fellow-men without any attempt to save them?

No doubt these respectably dressed and complacent spectators of the murderous doings of the ship carpenters were staunch partisans of 'Church and State.' They were probably accustomed to toast 'The Battle of the Diamond.' They were certainly accustomed to hear Orange anniversary sermons, and to see Orange banners flapping from the steeples of the state church on annual celebrations of the Boyne and Anghrim. State-churchism in Ireland and Orangeism are closely interwoven. It is quite true that many ministers of the establishment are able, from their native goodness, to resist to a great extent the deteriorating influence of their official position; and even, like the worthy Bishop of Down, Dr. Knox, they may go the length of denouncing Orangeism. But they are placed in a situation most unfavorable to the development of Christian virtues. Their church, considered an endowed corporation, is an organized robbery. That which alone could render its endowment honest—namely, the reception by the people of its teachings—is a condition that does not exist. To wrench from the Catholic Church its temporalities in order to invest its Protestant successor with the stolen property was an outrage on morals and on decency. The new church sprang into existence as the plunderer of Catholics in Ireland, imposed by English power on this nation. Every rector is a walking insult to the Catholics in virtue of his office as a modern partaker of that monstrous wrong. Placed in midst, of a people who do not believe in his doctrines he pockets revenues originally founded by Catholics for Catholic purposes. Even were the idle tales about St. Patrick's Protestantism as true as I believe them to be false, still the title property in Ireland is of undisputed Catholic origin, dating from the time of the Synod of Kells, seven centuries after the death of St. Patrick. Can a rector, who knows that seven-eighths of the inhabitants of Ireland regard his legal status and his possession of the ancient Catholic endowment as a grievous and insulting wrong, and who also knows that he is upheld in the enjoyment of that wrong by English power in defiance of the Irish people—can an official thus circumstanced entertain towards the people whom his office defrauds any cordial, friendly feeling? Is not his position eminently calculated to generate, in the words of Fraser, sentiments of arrogant, violent, uncharitable bigotry. I must candidly own, not only that I believe these sentiments naturally spring out of his anomalous position, but also that I believe that the chief merit of the state church in the eyes of successive English Governments consists in its capacity to generate mutual hatred among the inhabitants of Ireland. From the days of Bacon downwards it was deemed a 'princelike policie' to weaken the Irish by fomenting their internal dissensions. This is the true political use of the state church. It is for this that it is cherished and pampered, and upheld by your statesmen. Acting on the principle of Divide et impera, they do not like to relinquish such an admirable engine of discord. Were the state church disendowed in accordance with the claims of honesty and justice, they fear that it would not be easy to replace it with any machine of equal potency for setting Irishmen by the ears. Any man who despite the experience of three centuries, can really suppose that it will convert the Irish Catholics to Protestantism, is only fit for a lunatic asylum. It is a gigantic public insult; and individual men, far less nations, cannot be insulted out of their hereditary faith. If any English Protestant should fancy that the Protestant State Church in Ireland is no grievance, I will only ask him, as I did through your columns last November, to make our case his own. Let him imagine a Roman Catholic priest established as state rector in every parish of Protestant England. Let him imagine the more zealous of these priests attacking Protestantism with malignant violence, and inculcating every Catholic landlord whom he could influence with a bigoted desire to evict all his Protestant tenantry, in order to supplant them with Catholics. If such a state of matters existed in Ireland, would your Protestant countrymen account it no grievance. Yet this, mutatis mutandis, is our condition here. Lord Macaulay pronounced the State Church in Ireland to be 'a bad, a very bad institution; yet I do not think he could have been aware of the full extent of the evil. He probably regarded it as an enormous pecuniary dishonesty. This it, of course, is. But it is much worse than this. It poisons the fountains of charity and brotherly love among Irishmen. It is the embodiment of sectarian domination, hung round with a thousand memories of hate. So long as it is endowed with the whole ecclesiastical state revenues of Ireland, it cannot shake off the political and historical associations that necessarily render it odious to the great majority of the nation. I call on your countrymen, in the name of justice and fair play, to assist us in throwing off its hateful yoke. We do not propose to interfere with the income of any existing incumbent. Our views are prospective. And we heartily disclaim all desire to attain for the Catholic Church one farthing of the revenues, which we wish to see secularized for non-sectarian purposes of general usefulness in Ireland. In a recent number of your journal you observed that Irishmen did not make much complaint about the Church grievance. Their apparent inertness arises in a great measure from distrust in the imperial parliament. Yet, up to the 20th of last July, the signatures to petitions for disendowment, given without any agitation worth the name, exceeded 78,000.

PARISH OF TYDAVNET, DIOCESE OF CLOGHER.—On Sunday, 11th inst., the Very Rev. Peter M'Mahon, P. P., Tydavnet, near Monaghan received cheering and practical proofs of the respect in which the people of his own and the surrounding parishes hold him. During his long ministry, now extending over nearly fifty years, he was ever engaged in building new churches, restoring the old and building school-houses for his people; the old parish church of Tydavnet, originally built in 1787, and dedicated to St. Dymphna, required many improvements, and to effect them heavy expenses were to be incurred, but the venerable priest who never appealed for assistance in vain was not to be deterred, he commenced, and completed the improvements of the old church, and in order to assist in wiping off the debt he had arrangements made to have a High Mass and a Charity Sermon on Sunday last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the people of Monaghan and neighboring parishes went in crowds, to testify their undying faith and give additional proofs of their respect for the good old priest who appealed for assistance. At eleven o'clock solemn High Mass commenced. Immediately after High Mass the Rev. P. O'Flaherty, preached a very eloquent and appropriate sermon, on the Gospel of Sunday. He concluded by most touching allusions to the religious spirit of our forefathers and how their posterity should emulate their noble example. Immediately after the sermon a collection was made, all gave promptly, cheerfully and generously, so that the venerable pastor of Tydavnet may feel a holy and an honorable pride in the recollection of the response given to his appeal on Sunday last.—Cor. of Dundalk Democrat.

DEDICATION OF BALLYMOTHS CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Ballymote, September 4.—The dedication of the new Catholic Church of Ballymote took place here today just five years after the laying of the first stone of the sacred edifice in 1859. During that time, the Very Rev. Canon Tighe, the esteemed pastor, was incessant in his exertions to bring the Church to completion, and he at length succeeded, notwithstanding difficulties arising from the distressed state of the country, in raising a structure which would do credit to any city. The church, which is fine Gothic, is 143 feet long and 54 feet in breadth, and is what may truly be termed a beautiful and spacious structure. In response to the call of Canon Tighe, hundreds of the respectable inhabitants of Sligo town, Collooney, Boyle, Carrick-on-Shannon, Longford and Mullingar, arrived by special trains, kindly provided by the Midland Railway Company for the occasion, and as an evidence of the respect which Canon Tighe is held by all creeds and classes, it is sufficient to mention that many respectable Protestants were within the sacred edifice during the religious ceremonies, and the delivery of the eloquent dedication sermon by the Archbishop of Tuam, and that nearly 23,000 were collected and participated.

ARMAGH CATHEDRAL.—What a halo of reverent glory hangs round the See of Armagh. Armagh Cathedral! the words bring us back to the very opening page of Irish ecclesiastical history, and we follow it up through the bright success of prelates, of saints, confessors and martyrs who have sat in the primal chair from Patrick to Joseph; the interval comprises the history of the Church's general times, when the 'darkness and storm' of those great times, when the lamp of the Church, like 'that which burns on Kildare's holy shrine, still continued to shine forth, unquenched, the splendor of its ancient foundations breaks upon us. Here it was that Patrick founded the Primacy, giving Armagh ecclesiastical pre-eminence. Monastic orders, schools and colleges, richly endowed by native kings, multiplied there in those early ages of Faith. 'Attached to Armagh' was a seminary which long continued the most celebrated in Europe and from which many learned men not only of the Irish nation, but from all parts of Christendom, went forth to diffuse knowledge throughout Europe.' We have it, that 7,000 students studied in this college at one period, and the annals of Ulster informed us that at a synod held by Gelaisius at Clonmacnoise, in 1162, 'it was decreed that no person should lecture publicly on theology, except such as had studied at Armagh.' About the same period was held a synod, which declared 'against the inhuman practice of purchasing Englishmen from pirates and selling them as slaves, and it was therefore decreed that every English captive should be liberated.' Tempora mutantur. We need not further refer to facts with which we suppose our Catholic readers to be familiar. The Cathedral of Armagh possesses claims upon Catholic Irishmen throughout the world, in fact we might say upon Christendom. To know that in Armagh to-day, despite confiscation and persecution, there is advanced far towards completion, placed upon a hill, towering above all other structures a Cathedral magnificent in its design is thought that must give joy to every Catholic Irishman. It demonstrates the undying fidelity of Ireland to the faith that Patrick planted; it is the most precious monument that could be raised to him; it is such a work as he looks approvingly on from Heaven. The new Cathedral was commenced in 1840 and £40,000 have already been expended on the work. It is estimated that £10,000 are yet required to complete the structure. At present we regret to say that the works are at a stand still, for want of funds. In such a strait it is necessary to appeal to those never appealed to in vain where the faith is concerned—Irish Catholics, at home and abroad. By our advertising columns it will be seen that his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, assisted by the Cathedral Committee, intends holding a grand bazaar, in the Cathedral, in aid of the funds. His Grace appeals to all the friends of this truly noble undertaking to come to his assistance. Will you, reader do your part in answer to the appeal.—Drogheda Argus, Sept. 10.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

SACRILEGE IN ST. MALACHY'S CHURCH, BELFAST.—Late on Tuesday night, Sept. 6th, or early the following morning, some practised hands at burglary effected an entrance into St. Malachy's church, by the removal of some panes of glass and a portion of the window sashes. Happily, the main object of their disgraceful act was defeated for there was little exposed for them to steal, and what was of value was out of their reach. As it was, they succeeded in depriving the charity boxes of their contents and in making off with a few articles of comparatively little worth.—Ulster Observer.

We regret to record the death of the Rev. J. M. Grath, C.C., who had been for some years laboring under very bad health. He was much esteemed for his kindness of disposition and charity. He had been a resident in Tipperary for some few years.—Limerick Reporter.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN O'GORMAN, Q.C., OF PARISH OF NEWRY.—It is with feelings of deep and heartfelt sorrow we have to announce the demise of the truly zealous clergyman, which sad event took place at his residence in Newry, on the morning of the 11th inst., after a short illness of typhus fever, at the early age of thirty-eight. The deceased young clergyman was nearly ten years on the mission, during six of which he officiated in the town of Newry, where he labored zealously and constantly in the service of his Divine Master. So dear to his heart were the duties of his holy calling, that even for several days after the fatal disease had attacked him he labored on to discharge his customary sacred duties. He was gifted with an intellect of no inferior order, which he cultivated by arduous and persevering study. His literary taste and intellectual conversation were the source of pleasure to his many intimate friends. The poor have lost in him a true friend and comforter; for, closely following the example of his Divine Master, they were ever the first objects of his pious cares, and their tears and prayers upon the announcement of his death and their attendance at his funeral, form the best tribute to the worth of the lamented priest and friend. Requiescat in pace.

CHURCH CHANGES IN THE DIOCESE OF GALWAY.—The following changes have taken place among the clergy of the diocese of Galway:—Rev. George Uscher has been promoted from Galway to be P. P. of Oughterard; Rev. Mr. Quinn, Administrator of Oughterard, comes to Galway; Rev. Martin Phew, O.C., Raboon, to be P. P. of Spiddal; Rev. John Greavay, lately ordained, succeeds Father Phew at Raboon, and Rev. Andrew Phew, O.C., Shrule, to be O. C. Castlegar.

The Newry Telegraph says:—The Rev. Nicholas Hughes, O. C., Killybegs, the clergyman who gave such valuable aid some time since in arresting a man who was detected waylaying a neighbor, has been promoted to the parish of Lordship, county Louth, vacant by the death of the Rev. M. McKeown.

CAVAN.—A mission of the Dominican Fathers will be opened in Cavan on to-morrow, under the auspices of the Most Rev. Dr. Brown, the Bishop of the diocese, and will be under the direction of the Rev. Father Meade.

PARISH OF TYDAVNET, DIOCESE OF CLOGHER.—On Sunday, 11th inst., the Very Rev. Peter M'Mahon, P. P., Tydavnet, near Monaghan received cheering and practical proofs of the respect in which the people of his own and the surrounding parishes hold him. During his long ministry, now extending over nearly fifty years, he was ever engaged in building new churches, restoring the old and building school-houses for his people; the old parish church of Tydavnet, originally built in 1787, and dedicated to St. Dymphna, required many improvements, and to effect them heavy expenses were to be incurred, but the venerable priest who never appealed for assistance in vain was not to be deterred, he commenced, and completed the improvements of the old church, and in order to assist in wiping off the debt he had arrangements made to have a High Mass and a Charity Sermon on Sunday last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the people of Monaghan and neighboring parishes went in crowds, to testify their undying faith and give additional proofs of their respect for the good old priest who appealed for assistance. At eleven o'clock solemn High Mass commenced. Immediately after High Mass the Rev. P. O'Flaherty, preached a very eloquent and appropriate sermon, on the Gospel of Sunday. He concluded by most touching allusions to the religious spirit of our forefathers and how their posterity should emulate their noble example. Immediately after the sermon a collection was made, all gave promptly, cheerfully and generously, so that the venerable pastor of Tydavnet may feel a holy and an honorable pride in the recollection of the response given to his appeal on Sunday last.—Cor. of Dundalk Democrat.

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AN ENGLISH VIEW OF ORANGEISM.—The Nottingham Daily Guardian thus boldly denounces this accursed system: The political hate and religious rancor which are instilled in the minds and members of the illegal society of Orangeism in Ireland cannot be fully understood at this side of the Irish Sea. By speeches from the platform; by exhortations from fervid orators at their secret meetings; nay, even by sermons from the pulpit, by men ordained to teach the holy precepts of the founder of our common Christianity, the Orangemen of the North of Ireland are taught that a crusade against Catholics is their solemn duty, and mutilation and murder their noble achievement. One of the vows of the Orange fraternity is 'to wade knee-deep in Papist blood.' The columns of the press, too, have been prostituted to keep in activity the elements of party hostility. Indeed, it is to the influence of that agency—potent for good if properly directed—that the commencement of these atrocities is directly traceable. A great O'Connell demonstration was held in Dublin, in which the Orange press of Belfast looked upon as a grievance. It was complained of, as a privation of political rights, that, while the admirers of the memory of

O'Connell were allowed to meet, and, decent on his merits, Orangemen were debarred by legal enactments from having their processions and indulging in those political-sectarian jubiliations which were usually attended on by scenes of violence and bloodshed. Honored on by these lamented over-departed glories, the Belfast Orangemen got up a counter demonstration to that in Dublin. They made an effigy of O'Connell which they exhibited, after the same fashion in which London apprentices were wont to parade the semblance of Guy Fawkes; they burnt it, and they proceeded next day to enter the ashes in the Roman Catholic cemetery. As they were not admitted to the burying ground they smashed among the windows of the sexton's house, flung stones among the graves, and demolished the crosses; and then, returning into the town, committed the ashes to the filthy waters of the Blackstaff river, which is analogous, but much worse in filth and fetid stench, than our own Tinker's Leen. This is by no means an exceptional proceeding on the part of the sanguinary faction. Ten years ago a very beautiful Gothic Church was erected on the York road, in Belfast, for the convenience of members of the Established Church residing in that remote suburb. Its gable was surmounted by a trifoliated ornament bearing some resemblance to a cross—the symbol of Redemption. In the night time a number of Orangemen assembled, broke into the grounds surrounding the sacred edifice, reared ladders against the walls, and throwing a stout hawser over the stonework, pulled it to the ground, where its shattered remains lay for months—an evidence of sacrilegious scandalism. We denounce Thuggee, and are horrified at the grand customs of Wbookuta. Yet we tolerate in our midst a sect who meet in direct violation of the laws, whose bond is literally one of blood, and whose conduct transcends in atrocity all that we have heard of the votaries of Kali and Bohwanee.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BELFAST.—On Monday the magistrates continued in chamber the investigations against those charged with offences during the late riots. Henry Laverty was fully committed for trial for the murder of John Gorman. The cases against Carrill and Haskin for wrecking in Divis street, and against Melville for firing in a mob, were partly heard, but not completed.

The Protestant ship carpenters who turned out on Thursday last from their work on the Queen's Island resumed business on Monday morning, agreeably to the resolution they came to on Saturday. They commenced at a very early hour in the morning, and we understand they intend by long hours during the week to make up for lost time on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last.—Northern Whig.

Of those injured in the late riots there are only at the present time some seven or eight in the General Hospital, and nearly all of these have had one or other of their limbs amputated. The rest have been discharged. It is believed that there will be no more fatal cases. It is known that, if proceedings can be facilitated, the special commission of assize for the trial of prisoners charged with crimes in the late riots will begin in Belfast on Monday, October 3. This arrangement altogether depends on whether the informations will be finished in time, which it is believed will be the case, as the magistrates and the Crown Solicitor of the North East Circuit are daily engaged in completing them. We are informed that the Right Hon. James Whiteside, Q. C., M. P., and Mr. H. H. Joy, Q. C., LL.D. have been engaged generally to defend the Protestants charged with offences during the late riots. The prosecutions against both Protestants and Roman Catholics will, it is said, be conducted by the Attorney-General (Mr. O'Hagan), and the Solicitor General (Mr. Lawson).—Northern Whig.

The magistrates of the Belfast district have petitioned the Irish Executive for the appointment of a police force in Belfast similar to those which exist in London and Dublin—one-half of the expense to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund. The number of men proposed for the new force is 400. The number of constables at present is only 140 for both day and night duty.

The special constables appointed in Belfast during the late riots having been disbanded by proclamation, they have surrendered their batons and certificates.

BELFAST RIOTS AND THE POLICE.—The following memorial is in course of signature in Belfast:—To His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lieutenant General and Governor of Ireland. The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Belfast humbly sheweth—

That our town has, from the 8th to the 19th of last month, inclusive, been the scene of most disgraceful and destructive rioting, arising from wanton party displays, during which time a large portion of the inhabitants were without protection for their lives and properties. The result has been, that the killed and wounded number upwards of 150, and the value of property destroyed amounts to many thousands of pounds.

That this rioting might easily have been suppressed at its commencement, had proper measures been adopted for the purpose: but instead thereof the municipal authorities failed utterly in their attempts to do so, if any such attempts were made. That, in addition, we deeply deplore the palpable want of effective organization that existed during the course of the rioting, on the part of those whose duty it was to suppress it, as any risk, and so prevent the town being given up, as it was for upwards of an entire week, a prey to a savage mob.

That from the manner in which the police affairs of the town have hitherto been conducted, we feel that we are without sufficient protection in the event of renewed outbreaks, which may in future be expected, in form and consequences still more aggravated.

We have heard that the magistrates of this district recommend that a police force be appointed in Belfast similar to that in Dublin or London, and we consider that this would be a step in the right direction; but impelled by considerations arising out of the above circumstances, we most humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to take the case of this large manufacturing and commercial community into your most thoughtful consideration, and adopt such measures as will secure us in future from being given up to the fury of a merciless rabble, as we have recently, as well as upon former occasions.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated at Belfast, September, 1864. CATHOLIC MAGISTRATES.—This is a Catholic country, and if the rulers we have got had the slightest idea of doing us justice, there is not a single barony in the entire land which should not possess one or two Catholic magistrates. The administration of justice is a most important business. To poison it at its source is a piece of wickedness which generally brings its own punishment; but there cannot and will not be peace and order where the law is not administered fairly and impartially. In three of the provinces there is lately a sprinkling of Catholic magistrates. But in Ulster they are 'few and far between.' The magistracy of Ulster with a few exceptions, is of the 'True Blue' stamp, sympathizing with the Orange faction, and frowning upon the Catholic inhabitants. No better test of its temper could be given than the manner in which the recent riots in Belfast were permitted to gather strength from day to day, till an army was required to put them down. Had the local magistrates been really anxious to strangle the ignorant and brutal Orange faction, and trample on all sectarian violence, they might have done it in a few hours. But they failed to do their duty, and we all know the dreadful results. It must be admitted, then, that the first thing to be done, in order to preserve the peace of Belfast, is to have half a dozen Catholic magistrates appointed. Any other remedy than this is a mere delusion: if the magistracy are not in earnest in subduing dis-

orders and riots, one party at least must suffer violence. The police may be reformed in Belfast, and their number increased, but unless there are Catholic magistrates appointed, in vain will the Catholics of the town expect protection. But it is not Belfast alone which should seek for Catholic magistrates: Why should not Derry, Enniskillen, Monaghan, Armagh, and all the towns and counties in Ulster possess a fair number of Catholics on the petty sessions bench? There are more Catholics in Ulster than Protestants, and it is the right of the Catholic people to have a large number of their co-religionists granted the commission of the peace. It is an injustice and a grievance to see Catholics in any part of the country, applying for protection, and not one of their own creed empowered to give it to them. We call on the Catholics of Ulster, and particularly those of Belfast not to neglect this important business. Let them ask and they will receive. Let them send the names of Catholics before the authorities in Dublin Castle, and their request will be complied with. This is a favorable opportunity for doing so, and let us hope that it will not be neglected.—Dundalk Democrat.

A most heartless case of eviction took place near Mullingar, lately. A widow named Nolan, of Hapsborough, near Mullingar, held a small farm from Lord Vaux, of Harrowden. She was always a good tenant, paid her rent regularly, and was in the expectation of getting a lease of the farm, when, strange to say, in the commencement of last spring, proceedings were taken to evict her. Not only was this done, but she was not allowed to reap the crops which she had set, they were taken from her, and no restitution made for their loss. The only reason that could be given her by her humane landlord for this action was that another man had offered a higher rent for the farm. The facts given above are taken from the Dublin Nation, and are vouched for by the Rev. Luke Barton, C.C., Mullingar.

Much rain has fallen since last Saturday, and yesterday we had a violent gale from the North-west, which has done great damage to corn yet uncut. In exposed places flax spread on the grass was swept away, and considerable loss will be the result. We fear that the inclement weather will cause much damage to the farmer.—Dundalk Democrat, Sept. 10.

The Derry Sentinel of a recent date tells of the loss of a vessel in Culladuff Bay, which proved to be the 'Devereux' of London, from Quebec for Strangford, timber laden. The utmost efforts to save her were made by the steamer 'Lyon,' Capt. McLaughlin; but finally only the crew, and some 17 natives of the Irish coast, who had gone on board to assist in the rescue could be got off by the 'Lyon.' The crew of the 'Devereux' had been for three days without food or water or fire; and the Captain's wife was in the main-top for two nights and a day. Captain McLaughlin saved all during a severe gale, at the risk of his own life.

During the week ending September 3, the number of births registered in the city of Dublin amounted to 174 (being an increase of 35 on the previous weeks)—84 boys and 90 girls; the number of deaths registered during the same period amounted to 120—60 males and 54 females; the number registered during the previous week was 100.

Potatoes of the best description can be had in the Limerick market in any quantities at 3d a stone by wholesale purchasers.

Nearly £290 have been already subscribed for the Smith O'Brien monument.

On Wednesday, September 7th, a mason named John Sheehan, was at work at some buildings near the Circus-road Limerick, and while preparing a stone he hammered out of it what he believed to be a piece of glass. On drawing the attention of his employer, Mr. Pogarty, to the fact, he was most agreeably surprised to find out that his piece of glass was a large and valuable diamond.

Messrs. Malcolmson Brothers are about getting up a spinning-mill at their factory on Carrick-on-Suir. Several of the girders and columns arrived this week. There are about 500 hands at work there at present at winding and weaving, &c.

At a meeting of the Mathew Testimonial Committee held in Cork, on Monday last, September 5th, the following resolution was adopted:—'That this Committee respectfully recommend the trade societies and other associations who intend taking part in the ceremonial of unveiling the statue of Father Mathew, on the 10th of October next, to avoid the use of party colors and emblems in their banners and other decorations.' It was also decided:—That all wands worn in the procession should be tipped with white ribbon, as emblematic of the purity of Father Mathew's life.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—A farmer living near Clonmel, some few mornings ago perceived two goats creating an awful havoc in his cabbage garden. The marauders in question were attached together with a rope, and when apparently luxuriating on curly heads &c., their banqueting was disturbed by the owner, who with aid of a long stalk caused them to retreat. Instead of taking the gate however, they made for the fence, topped it and off, when terrible to relate, they found themselves one at each side of a coil's back and being strangled. Away dashed the frightened horse, the more the goats kicked and plunged the faster went he, until the lot came to a quarry and over went the three, falling a considerable distance and coming to smash. All three were found dead, and on dit that legal proceedings will be the result. The question arises who was in fault. One man had his cabbage garden injured and the perpetrators thereof were hung, including a loss to their owner, and a good young horse came to grief, for which his master seeks compensation.—Tipperary Free Press.

SOUPER PLACARDS.—Our attention has been called to the manner in which the constabulary at Annes-street permit the wall in front of their barrack to be covered with supper placards. We are told that the officer's attention was directed to the matter, with the view of having these offensive placards removed, but that he would not interfere. It is altogether most improper to allow placards of this nature to be posted on any public or government building. The government should have the matter reported to them; and the inspectors of prisons should

We never recollect a season more favorable for the different hotel proprietors than the present, for a larger number of tourists was never known to visit Killarney than during the present season.

KILRUSH AND KILKEA RAILWAY.—We understand that great dissatisfaction is felt by the people employed at the railway now in course of construction between Kilrush and Killea, in consequence of the mode adopted in paying them their wages. It appears that payments are made only fortnightly; but the people employed do not object to this arrangement. The cause of complaint is that they do not receive their wages in cash, but in tickets for meal, issued to some particular shop in the town of Kilrush.—*Limerick Reporter.*

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Gordon has been appointed Town-Major of Dublin, in place of Colonel Brooks, who was compelled to resign in consequence of continued ill health.

The Limerick Typographical Society have presented a well-deserved address to Peter Tate, testifying their gratitude for the exertions he used for the benefit of the trade.

Very large quantities of mackerel have been taken in Tamore bay, and are selling at low prices.

On the 1st of November an Act of Parliament will take effect to amend the Act for the regulation of chimney-sweepers. From that day chimney-sweepers are restricted from employing children under ten years of age, and are not to be accompanied in their occupation by persons under 16 years old.

KILKENNY.—Edmond Smithwick, Mayor, intends having Turkish baths erected in this city. The contemplated site for them is the mound over the canal walk, and facing the markets. The mounds commenced building September 3, and have been out three days, killing a brace and running one to ground. The result shows every prospect of a good season. Foxes are plentiful and rain only wanted, as the ground is fearfully hard and dry.

LARGE POTATOES.—Mr. Thomas Byrne, of Milltown Castle, Down, sent some potatoes to Dundalk a few days since, which were uncommonly large. One of them weighed 2lbs 7oz, and a Belfast gentleman gave 1s 3d for it. They were of the Hounder kind.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Baroness Gray of Kintfauns (wife of the present Lord Gray) has within these few days made public profession of having joined the Catholic Church.—*Scotsman.*

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A large and handsome Roman Catholic Church was solemnly opened yesterday at Sheerness by the Right Rev. Bishop Grant. It is situated near the sea, and presents a very imposing appearance. The building is in the Gothic style, and the architect is Mr. Pugin. The material is a mixture of brick and Osen stone, and in the interior is some very fine arch work. In addition to the Bishop, there was a large number of clergy, and the church, which is capable of holding more than 500, was well attended. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Manning, who dwelt upon the subject of the feast of the day, the Exaltation of the Cross, and then passed to the consideration of the importance of obeying the voice of the Church in all things. Dr. Manning stated that the sacred edifice resulted from the desire of a Catholic military gentleman (now deceased) to provide good church accommodation for the Catholic soldiers quartered in Sheerness.

The new altar recently erected in the Chapel of St. Bede's Convent of Mercy, Green-street, Sunderland, was on Thursday consecrated with the usual imposing ceremonial forms, by the Most Rev. Dr. Hogarth, Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle. The altar and beautiful reredos have been raised by subscription, as a testimonial of respect to the Rev. Mother and Sisters of Mercy, and many Protestants have aided in the work, thus manifesting their appreciation, along with their Catholic fellow-townsmen of the labors of those devoted women amongst the poor inhabitants.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—We have had another week of exceedingly changeable and unfavorable weather. Severe gales of wind have blown from various directions, rain has fallen in considerable quantities, and altogether the week has been very injurious for land and sea. The ripening grain has in some cases been lodged, and in others shaken, but neither to any serious extent, and if warm and genial sunshine were now to follow, the only result would be the postponement of general harvest for a few days longer. Here and there patches of cut bare and corn are to be seen, but we shall have no general harvest for a fortnight, if even then. Potatoes and turnips continue to look well, and though the corn crop will be lighter than was at one time hoped, the straw produce will be considerably greater.—*Northern Ensign.*

We are not surprised to learn that her Majesty's Government have declined to take any step in reference to the capture of the Georgia, and that the owner of that vessel has been formally notified by the Foreign-office, that he must be prepared to defend his interest in the prize court before which the captured ship has gone.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

A London jeweller has bought a pearl found in the river Esk, Scotland, for £100. It weighed twenty-seven grains. This is the best catch we have heard of that was taken this year.

There have recently been several fires on commons and in woods in England, but none has been so extensive or so destructive as that which raged during last month in Woolmer forest, Hampshire. Timber covering twelve hundred acres was destroyed, a great quantity of game were killed and some cottages burnt. The fire is attributed to revenge of the gipsies and broom-sellers, who had been refused the privilege of gathering broom and health this year.

SMOKING CRUELTY.—At Greenwich on Friday a girl was found in the market place in an almost exhausted state, and with a long iron chain fastened around her neck by means of a padlock. The girl, who is supposed to be about eleven years of age, was discovered by the market-constable, having evidently made her escape for some place of confinement. Her condition was truly pitiable, and in addition to her sufferings from long confinement, her emaciated state indicates that she has also endured the horrors of starvation. All that could be ascertained from her is that her name is Sarah White.—Her mind appears to be in such a state that she is unable to name the place she has escaped from, and the police were at once communicated with, and the unfortunate creature was removed to the Greenwich Union, where she remains under the treatment of Mr. Sturton, the house surgeon. The police are making strict inquiries about the matter.—*London paper.*

LONGEVITY IN WALSLEY.—There are at present residing in the same mansion in Cardiganhire three sisters, whose united ages fall but seventeen years short of three centuries. The sisters have reached the respective ages of ninety-two, ninety-four, and ninety-seven years, and are one and all in the enjoyment of good health and unimpaired faculties.

EXTRAORDINARY RUN OF SALMON.—The recent fresh in the rivers Ayr and Doon, after so long a drought, coupled with the earlier time for the removal of the stake nets, afforded scenes on Thursday which gladdened the hearts of all interested in the re-stocking of these, of late years, almost barren rivers. Salmon were seen disporting themselves at the mouths of the rivers, making clear leaps out of the water; and in the river Ayr, it was estimated by the miller and his men, and by several delighted disciples of Walton who watched the sight, that at least 500 salmon leapt the dam-dyke at the Ayr mill on Thursday.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

TEACHING THE DUMB TO SPEAK.—Mr. Mary has introduced into London a system which some time since caused much interest in Germany, for teaching dumb persons to speak. To the majority of the community this may appear a startling, nay, an absurd proposition; but it is one nevertheless which we believe, will stand the test of proof. Having obtained a perfect aptitude for the finger alphabet, the pupils are gradually trained in systems adopted by Mr. Mary, which is carried on without mere signs, the basis of the system being what is termed artificial lip pronunciation. We were invited some few days since to Mr. Mary's residence in Bulstrode-street, where we met two pupils, one a little French girl, of only eight years of age, who spoke several sentences in French, of which we understood nearly every word, and replied to questions addressed to her by Mr. Mary merely from watching the action of the mouth. Whenever Mr. Mary pointed to any article of furniture in the room she immediately gave the name by which it was known. A young man, another pupil, who had been for some six years in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and who of course was perfectly *au fait* at writing answers to questions put to him, and only received fourteen or fifteen lessons, and was able to articulate many words, and to understand what was said to him by watching the movement of the mouth of his preceptor; but having received so few lessons it could not be expected that he should have made much progress. Mr. Mary contends that it is a fallacy to suppose that deafness arises from a malformation of the organs in 80 cases out of 100. It appears that many enlightened philosophers have for centuries endeavored to keep alive and to disseminate through society a knowledge of the art of lip-reading and of acquired articulation. More than fifty years since the great philanthropist and physician Itard declared that 'placed, or, to speak more correctly, ignored, under the confines of philosophy and medicine, the deaf mute has never been properly studied neither by the one nor by the other.' The system of which we speak requires great and close attention and time to mature the great advantages and the blessings which it is capable of disseminating. It is a remarkable fact that though the cause of the deaf and dumb has been pleaded by those who were the real benefactors of this afflicted portion of our fellow-creatures, medical science may be said to have achieved little. It appears that Pedro Ponce (born 1630), in Old Castile, a Benedictine, was the first teacher of acquired articulation, and he was followed by John Paul Bonet of Castile, in 1620, who also wrote on acquired articulation. Thomas Braidwood opened the first school for the deaf and dumb at Edinburgh, 1780, and at Hackney where he taught till his death, 1806. C. H. Orpen, M.D., during illness, educated the deaf and dumb boy Collins, and by his lectures and published works awakened Ireland to its duty, and to the establishing of the Clarendon Institution, near Dublin. These were some of the achievements of the friends of the deaf and dumb.—*London Morning Herald.*

MR. SPURGEON AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The retirement of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon from the Evangelical Alliance, was briefly mentioned in the *Times* of Saturday. Mr. Spurgeon has been preaching sermons on the subject of baptism and regeneration, which have been construed into attacks on the Evangelical clergy of the Church of England, many of whom have replied. In this he is supposed to have violated the following rule of the Alliance.—'That, when required by conscience to assert or defend any views or principle wherein they differ from Christian brethren who agree with them in vital truths the members of this Alliance will aim earnestly by the help of the holy Spirit, to avoid all rash and groundless insinuations, personal imputations, or irritating allusions, and to maintain the meekness and gentleness of Christ by speaking the truth only in love.' Mr. Spurgeon has addressed a long letter to the committee of the Alliance, in which he maintains his ground that the Evangelical clergy of the Church are guilty of grievous dissimulation, and that their subscriptions are dishonest in the highest degree. He says he has imputed nothing and that he has merely asserted truths. 'I have said,' he continues, 'and say again, that it is neither honest nor moral for men to swear one way and to believe another and I have not imputed such conduct to the brethren in question I have proved it also, too surely. If any clergyman can say that the words under dispute exact by express his own views, and that he would not wish to see them altered, I have only so far dissented from him as your own rules allow, and have upon that point but upon that only, vindicated his position in the Anglican Establishment.' He declines to retreat anything and adds, 'I impeach before the bar of universal Christendom the men who knowing that baptism does not regenerate yet declare in public that it does; if Christendom will not consider the impeachment let it stand on record before the merciful face of the Great Head of the Church, and let Him do as seemeth Him good. Mr. Spurgeon also addresses a letter 'to the Christian public,' for the purpose of showing that the charges he has brought against the Evangelical clergy are neither novel nor singular. To do this he quotes passages, in which they have been maintained, from the words of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, the Rev. W. Robertson, the Rev. W. Thorn, the Rev. S. Minton, of Worcester College, Oxford, the Rev. Thos. Davis, and the Society for the Revision of the Liturgy. He concludes by saying:—'Dear friends, this is but a sample of the whole, and I confidently appeal to the great heart of the British people against the charge of inventing a rash or groundless accusation. To the Most High God I leave my work in this matter. He knoweth that zeal for His truth alone urges me to pursue my present path involving me, as it does in all the pains which contumely and hatred can inflict.'

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN NORTHERN IRELAND.—The coroner for South Northumberland opened an inquest at Seghill on Friday upon the bodies of the seven men and boys killed in the mine there on Wednesday night by an explosion of gas, but after taking some unimportant evidence, adjourned the inquiry for a week. The explosion has not disturbed the work in the yard seam, and the workings in the low main seam will, it is anticipated, be restored in a few days' time, when work will be resumed there again. All the sufferers by the explosion who were brought to the bank alive are recovering except two old men, Thomas Hogg and Henry Mills, the latter of whom has lost a son. These two men are very ill.

RAILWAY IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.—The Highlands and Islands of Scotland are now within 24 hours' distance of London, and there is every prospect that before the close of another year there will be an iron road from the Lande End to John o' Groat's. By the extension of the Aberdeen and Inverness Junction and the Inverness and Perth Railway from Perth, where they both converge, there is direct communication with Dingwall and Tain, the two principal towns in Ross-shire, and it is now proposed to carry forward the coast line on the one hand to Wick, and to make a new line from Dingwall direct on through the western district to the Isle of Skye. The eastern line will bring the great fisheries of the Orkney coast into proximity with all the southern markets, while the western line will open up the whole of the West Highlands, and enable the sheep farmers and graziers, to send their stock to London and intermediate towns. The fisheries of Skye and the West Highland lochs will also be developed by this new means of conveyance. The principal portions of the required capital has already been raised, and chiefly by the landlords through whose property the lines will pass. The estimated cost of the railways is under £6,000 a mile. All the railways in the north of Scotland are single lines, but well worked, and have hitherto been entirely free of accident. Since the opening of the Strathpey line in connexion with the Great North of Scotland Railway, which has its entrepot at Aber-

deen, ironstone has been discovered on the estate of Arndilly, and the mines are already being worked. A sample of the ore was forwarded to England for analysis, and the results being satisfactory, nearly 500 tons have been blasted and quarried, with every probability that the mountains around will afford an unlimited supply. Mangansse has been found on the Duke of Richmond's property, and is now being worked. A very promising quarry of freestone was last week discovered in the same neighborhood, and hopes are entertained that there is coal lying underneath. On the opposite coast at Brora coals were found many years ago, but for some reason or other it was never mined. Should these mines turn out well, the smelting furnace will no doubt soon appear, and there will be a black country in the Highlands of Scotland as well as in Staffordshire.—The introduction of railways in these parts is likely to bring into general repute the mineral waters of Strathpey, in Ross-shire, which are similar to those of Harrogate, and have been long locally used. They are on the property of the Duchess of Sutherland, and at present attended by an average of some 200 people. The Duchess has had the place beautified, and the prices of the water are all but nominal, the rental of the wells being all laid out in keeping the ground in repair. There are mineral baths now fitted up and two hotels, where there is most comfortable accommodation on very reasonable terms. Mineral springs of a similar character have been opened in Ballendalloch, not far from the mangansse mines already noticed. In view of these facts it will not be surprising to hear that Highland property is increasing in value. The shootings have greatly advanced in rental, and the sheep farms are on the rise. The population of the Highlands is at present in comfortable circumstances, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the end of that periodical distress which had become chronic, and could never have been relieved by the old system of the cottage and croft, with the squatter as an unimprovable being in his native glen, while the nomads were good for nothing but to go a-fishing in summer and lie at home in idleness in winter. All classes will benefit by the progress of science in the north, and fixed habits of industry and usefulness will ultimately become characteristic of the people.—*Times.*

HEALTH OF SCOTLAND.—The Registrar-Generals monthly return for the eight principal towns of Scotland shows that the births, deaths, and marriages all continued to be far above the average in August. The zymotic (epidemic and contagious disease) class of diseases caused 27 per cent of the deaths, and in Greenock as many as 46 per cent from the combined fatality of scarlatina and typhus. Of the individual zymotic diseases typhus was the most fatal, causing 160 deaths in a population not amounting to a third of that of the metropolitan district. Greenock, Perth, Aberdeen, and Glasgow are the towns where this disease has been more especially prevalent, and from the mortality being so high at this season it is feared that these towns may experience a great increase of cases of typhus fever as the temperature falls, unless active measures are adopted to arrest the progress of the malady. This meteorological return for Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, Perth, and Aberdeen, the six towns from which the returns are obtained, show that August was characterized in Scotland by drought and by extreme variations of temperature, tending most to cold. The depth of rain was 1.52 inches, taking the mean of the six towns; this was 2.28 inches below the average of the previous eight years. The highest recorded thermometer was at Paisley, nearly 85 degrees, and the lowest at Perth, 32 deg.

ORIGINAL SERMONS.—A Scotch Presbyterian minister has lately been accused by certain members of his congregation of wilfully using in his sermons 'the thoughts and languages of others.' The standard of theological originality must be higher in the North than in the South, since this act is described not only as 'unbecomingly the sacred profession of a minister of the Gospel,' but also as 'severely punishable by the laws of the Church.' If the charge is well founded, the culprit has certainly given his enemies unnecessary occasion of rejoicing by publishing the borrowed sermon as his own production; and the enormity of the crime is probably increased by the circumstance of the theft having been committed upon the writings of two Episcopalians—Mr. Archer Butler and Mr. F. W. Robertson. Had it not been for this fact, we should have recommended the accused to plead the example of Lord Plunket; but if he is already suspected of Prelatical leanings, he will hardly improve his position by sheltering himself behind the laws of an Irish Bishop. Mr. Butler has also a posthumous injury to complain of, since his Scotch admirer is further charged with publishing a memoir of some clerical friend of which 'the thoughts, language, and substance were knowingly, wilfully, and fictitiously appropriated from a memoir of the late Rev. William Archer Butler by the Very Rev. Thomas Woodward.' To do this successfully implies a very remarkable degree of skill on the part of the author of the adaptation. Sermon-stealing is a plain, straightforward business enough, but to make one life do for two men seems, at least to those who have never tried it, almost an impossibility. Whether it is to be desired that the process should be brought into general use we are hardly able to say. On the one hand, there are a great many biographies published which the reader would gladly see different from what they are, even at the sacrifice of their individuality; on the other hand, it would be awkward to have everybody's history recast after death upon some generally approved model. Thus to take only a single example, the student of unfulfilled prophecy might have his ideas seriously confused by the publication of 'Final Memorials of Dr. Cumming,' in the 'thoughts, language, and substance' of Swifd's 'Account of the Death of Mr. Partridge.'—*Saturday Review.*

Last year there were 27,861 warrants of commitments issued by county courts, and 8,583 persons actually committed to prison in England.

The late Sir G. Lewis, at Hereford to the memory of the late Sir G. Lewis, Bart., was inaugurated lately, Lord Palmerston doing the honors on the occasion, many thousand of spectators being present.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF FATHER McLAUGHLIN OF ST. ANNE'S, PHILADELPHIA.—The Catholics of this city were startled on Monday evening, by the sad intelligence that this most noble Irish priest had just died. He was in the very prime of life and of usefulness, and until he took ill, no man had more robust health. The regret for him is intense and universal. He was an ornament to his cloth by the purity of his virtues, the accomplishments of his mind, and the fine energies of his character. He was ordained at the Seminary of St. Charles, in this city, about sixteen years ago.

The Catholic Cathedral, at Cleveland, was entered by robbers last Monday, and \$1,000 worth of property taken.

A PREGIOUS PISCOS OF KNABNEY.—The Rev. Father Hennessy, of St. Patrick's Church, Detroit, is known and loved for his admirable virtues by all the Catholics, and by hosts of others in that city. To use his enviable reputation for abolition purposes, the *Detroit Advertiser* and *Tribune* (Abolition) published the following:

'As our readers have observed, the pious and beloved pastor of St. Patrick's Chapel, on Adelaide street, Father John Hennessy, was drafted in the drawing for the Sixth Ward. His many friends at once gathered around him, and preparations were made to furnish him a substitute. Father Hennessy said, 'No, I cannot permit this, my country has called upon me for personal service, and I will have no other man go for me. I will take my place in the army.' And this we understand to be his fixed determination, although members of his own congrega-

tion have offered to go for him. This is a noble example of Christian patriotism, that every man must admire. To those who know Father Hennessy intimately—how faithfully and tenderly he cares for the souls of his flock—what manly and patriotic advice he has given them as citizens—his unostentatious benevolence to the poor and sick, this great act of patriotic self-denial will not be surprising. There is no man in the city who has more personal friends than Father Hennessy, and while they may in some respects deplore his determination, thinking he could be of more service at home in his ministrations, they will yet feel that the example of his action will be of wide public benefit.'

The following note from Father Hennessy, with reference to the above, sufficiently explains itself:—

To the Editor of the *Detroit Free Press*:—You will oblige me inexpressibly by contradicting emphatically the statement of the *Tribune* and *Advertiser* of this evening, regarding my 'determination to go into the ranks' of the army.

Such a determination would degrade me as an ecclesiastic, and at the same time be an unworthy approval of the present military system that sacrilegiously drags the priest from the altar and the duties of the Christian Church.

The flattery with which the proclamation of my military 'determination' is clothed cannot be noticed. More anon.

J. S. HENNESSY.

St. Patrick's Chapel, Detroit, Sept. 30, 1864.

The Presidential election is fixed by law to take place on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, and not the first Tuesday, as many suppose. This year the first Monday, not coming till the 7th, the election takes place on the second Tuesday, which is the 8th.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent cites as a specimen of General Grant's orders the following:—'Do all the damage you can to railroad and crops, carry off stock of all descriptions and negroes, so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year, let the Shenandoah valley remain a barren waste.'

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

In accordance with this order the destruction done by Costar and Merrill's Louisianaians was on the largest scale possible. In the course of one day wheat enough to subsist the whole army for a year was destroyed, besides collecting 1,500 head of cattle, and about 3,000 sheep; nor did the work of destruction stop next day.

The events of late days have been significant. The fiercest attack yet made, has been delivered on Richmond. Grant's strategy has not been heroic, only because it has been diabolic. A horrible feast of blood has been sacrificed to the Confederate cannon! Grant's grand plan has been to pass a heavy column up the Shenandoah Valley, under Sheridan, threatening the northern supports of Richmond; and, meantime, to press on Richmond a double attack—one north of the James river, the other south of Petersburg. Thus, Grant's plan has been to direct a simultaneous attack by three powerful columns, upon Richmond, at the same moment. Butcher as he is, Grant has put into operation a grander and truer system of attack than any of his predecessors. Now for the results! What are they? Sheridan has pushed Early up the Valley of the Shenandoah—to be, in turn, pushed down again, himself, to Winchester and Martinsburg. Early, esconced in Brown's Gap, in the Upper Shenandoah, laughs at attack, and awaits re-inforcements to hurry Sheridan back to his supports on the line of the Potomac. As to the combined, or segregated, attacks of Grant, north of the James river, on the 29th ult., and south of Petersburg, on the 30th; and all round the board on the 1st of October—what, withal, has been gained. On the 29th, with great loss and slaughter, some outworks—some mad entrenchments, north of the James river, were carried. Few of Lee's Army were there. Those that were there fought fiercely for a while, and retreated in time, leaving—one gun! The fight of the 30th, South of Petersburg, is even more indeterminate! It seems to us that the Confederate forces near Richmond must be much more powerful than we had supposed. The holding of the Weldon Road, for a time, and of Petersburg, even yet, has been a puzzle to us, which we have never been able to solve, except on the theory that the Confederate forces near Richmond were able, safely, to do more than their safety required. The general result is, that Grant, with formidable reinforcements, has made a new assault on Richmond, and after desperate fighting, will have a big butcher bill to send to Washington, endorsed *multa bona*—nothing gained! Sheridan will, soon, be on his retreat towards the region of the Potomac! Sherman will find his communications but by Forrest and others, and his forces paralysed! These are the regions where the Federal arms have been esteemed 'victorious.' In the vast regions beyond the Mississippi, the Confederates seem likely to have it all their own way. In Texas, Western Louisiana, and Arkansas, the Federals are cooped up at a few fortified points. Over all the rest of those wide regions, the Confederates are paramount! Now, at length, General Sterling Price has sounded an advance on the State of Missouri. A well authenticated story, not hitherto printed, says that, on being seranaded, before setting out from Arkansas, Gen. Price excused himself, and said he would make his next speech from the steps of the 'Planter's Hotel (St. Louis.) We apprehend that the State of Missouri is about to be offered the most comprehensive and determined resistance to the Federal power, that she has yet had. We think a powerful army—far beyond the means of Federal resistance—is now invading her!—*N. Y. Freeman.*

THE COMING FINANCIAL STORM.—The clouds in the West.—Financial storms and serial storms have pretty much the same characteristics. A northeast storm rises in the south west, and whirls rapidly around, sweeping everything from its path. So our financial storms often begin in the very opposite quarter to that from which they were expected. The financial storm of 1837 first made its appearance at St. Louis and the southwest, and raged over the country like a northeast. The financial storm of 1864-65—which we have long predicted as the result of the inflation of the past few years—has displayed itself at Chicago, and will be coming this way presently with tenfold fury. The reports from Chicago inform us that several banks have failed and others refused to pay heavy checks. This caused a panic amongst all classes, and the small produce dealers went under. Flour, wheat, corn, and whiskey fell heavily, and everything else in proportion. Then a mob attacked one of the banks, and proposed to hang one of the directors; but the military were called out and the director rescued. Here are the indications of a fearful financial storm, and our produce merchants and flour speculators and bank directors may see what they have to expect. How long will it be before we have a mob and are obliged to call out the military? We must have a fall in gold, a fall in provisions, a fall in dry goods, a fall in coal, a fall in clothing, a fall in the butcher's bills, a fall in rents, a fall in board, a fall in every necessity, comfort and luxury of life.

STATES INDEPENDENCE—Federation Union.—It seems to us most strange that such violent opposition should be made to ideas that lie at the base of all true liberty. Men are heard to say: 'We will give the Southern States all their rights; but they must not break up the Union!' Now, to 'give' rights—supposing the power in those who do not speak—would be a concession! These 'rights' would be but secondary—dependent on a donation—a 'giving'—American States, in the days of our grandfathers, fought for their rights, and maintained them! Why should any of them, now, take them as a gift? Cannot it be understood that, were the cardinal principle of our old American system to be recognized, the States are, each, free and independent? 'Sovereign States,' as General Jackson called them? Were this to be recognized and insisted on, the controversy between

the Northern and Southern States must instantly change its character! Let the humbug of a compact—broken by fifteen Northern States, each, in its sovereign capacity, refusing to comply with that rendition of fugitive negro servants—be considered as a 'broken bargain!' A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides! Own this, as the fact it is! Then we stand face to face, as States, not simply contiguous, but having, in common, a multiplicity of interests, industrial, commercial, and social, and, only in an accidental, and secondary degree, political. Suppose the independence of every State to be acknowledged! By so doing you disarm that powerful army of men of principle, who have opposed this war, because this war denied that fundamental principle of American Statehood. We will stand, then, contiguous, but independent States, having, nevertheless, countless interests combined, involved in each other, interlaced. Even in regard to the question of the inevitable negro, we have interests in common. At the North, with one exception out of a thousand, the negro rots and dies, a cumber of the ground—a loathing and a curse to our population. At the South, the negroes are happy and useful, under masters, and have reached, as a class, a higher degree of civilization than on their native soil, or anywhere else in the world. Then, North and South, we have an interest in common. They, at the South, can make the negroes useful and happy, and advance them somewhat in Christian civilization. Well, then, let them keep them there. We, at the North, find them a pest and a burden.—We will pass laws forbidding any of other than white blood to acquire domicile here. All coming to any of our States shall be sent back to the country, or State, from which they came, and, if it can be ascertained, at the expense of those that brought them. There, to mutual benefit, is a way of getting rid of the negro question, when common sense can gain the day over New England Puritanism. Other questions cannot thus be disposed of. Eighty-eight years of life in Union—during which not only we, but our fathers, were born, have intertwined too many links to be broken, by all the atrocities that can have been heaped into three and a half years of war. If it is to be a hostile separation—statesmen, at the South as at the North, will recognize that there can be no enduring peace. Between contiguous States, speaking one language, having inherited one system of laws, and having had relations for several lifetimes, with each other, as one people—it is passion, not reason, that says they can, henceforward, live peaceably next each other, without some compact of mutual good offices. If it could only be beaten into the heads of the Northern people, that the first pre-requisite for bringing about all they have a right to desire, was the recognition of the independence of every State—States Rights—involving the utter repudiation of this war from beginning to end—we, at the North, would gain much in dignity—much also in power.—*N. Y. Freeman.*

A Columbus, Ohio, correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* says that, last Monday, the leaders of the American Knights in Ohio were in convulsion here, Vallandigham being present, and, after a severe fight, it was decided, by a majority of two, to support Mr. McClellan, considering him the most available man now, and one who can be easily moulded after he becomes President, if he should be so fortunate.

The New York *Times* has the following:—'A reunion of about fifty Peace Democrats took place on Tuesday evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of denouncing General McClellan's letter, and of advising about the best means of organizing a peace party, and of selecting a peace candidate. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Mullaney, the editor of the *N. Y. Metropolitan Record*, who was appointed President for the occasion. S. T. Suit of New York presented the following resolution:—'Resolved—That a call be addressed to the Jeffersonian Democrats to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of the present month, for the purpose of appointing a candidate representing that branch of the Democratic party which the letter of General McClellan completely ignores.' The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The body of a young man fashionably dressed, cut to pieces, and enclosed in a wrapper, was found on Monday last, floating in the harbor at New York. No clue to the murder has yet been found.

General Wallace commanding at Baltimore has suppressed the *Evening Post*, the only democratic journal of that city 'as the surest means of preventing your office being made the subject of violence.' The crime of the *Post* was that it published the democratic ticket for the Presidency, and an address from the Maryland Democratic Convention advising the electors 'to waive their objections to illegal oaths required at the polls, if they felt justified in their consciences to take the oath and vote, for the sake of the blessings of free government and of the Union.' If the Democrats did this, the seven votes of Maryland would be cast for McClellan and Pendleton. Mr. Lincoln's only chance lay in keeping the Democrats from the polls by illegal and offensive oaths. On Friday morning the *Press* published the ticket and this recommendation; in the afternoon General Wallace suppressed it by the following order.

Eight Army Corps, Middle Dept., Baltimore, September 30.

Editor *Evening Post*:—As the surest means of preventing your office being made the subject of violence, you will discontinue the publication of your paper, the *Evening Post*.—By command of Major-General WALLACE. Capt. and A. G. Oliver Matthews. This is a specimen of the sort of free election which Mr. Lincoln intends to decide on his claim to be President so long as he pleases. It remains to be seen whether the American people are abject enough to submit to such usurpation and tyranny.

In the recent attack on the Confederate works on the north side of James river, the Confederate gunboats, including the Virginia, a new iron-plated ram, participated in the defence, and contributed by their fire to the repulse of the Federals from the bank of the river, and to their being driven out of some works which they had at first carried, abandoning the 16 guns reported taken. In this part of the line the Federal loss was very heavy; probably exceeding six thousand. The sole gain was bringing the Federals face to face with a system of works from which they have since been repulsed with great slaughter.

A man was arrested in Jersey City last week on the affidavit of a woman charging him with the murder of his wife. The wife in Troy, N. Y., makes an affidavit that she is not dead, but refuses to return to the Jersey.

The crop of cotton will be so profitable on the leased plantations of the South this year, that one lessee, formerly a newspaper correspondent, will realize a profit of \$100,000.

The Lowell, Mass., *Courier*, states that a few days ago while a bale of cotton was being opened on the Suffolk corporation, the workmen discovered a heavy iron shell somewhat conical in form imbedded in the centre of the bale. Appearances indicate that it is a regular percussion explosive shell, or else an infernal machine of some other character, placed in the bale purposely to do the work of death. It is about fifteen pounds in weight, and near it among the cotton were found two iron bands weighing perhaps fifteen pounds additional. The bale of cotton is quite an expensive one to the company, taking into account the sum of about \$1.50 per pound paid for the metal fund in its centre.

WIGAN'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is a pleasant remedy for every kind of cough, cold and irritation of the breathing apparatus; it is a safe remedy; it is a powerful remedy; it is a speedy remedy; it is a remedy that cures.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 225, Notre Dame Street, by
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The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1864.

Friday, 14—St. Calixtus, P. M.
Saturday, 15th—St. Theresa, V.
Sunday, 16—Twenty-Second after Pentecost.
Monday, 17—St. Hedwig, V.
Tuesday, 18—St. Luke, Ev.
Wednesday, 19—St. Peter of Alcantara, Conf.
Thursday, 20—St. John of Oantli, C.

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

Friday 14—St. Edward.
Sunday, 16—St. Theresa.
Tuesday, 18—St. Placide.
Thursday, 20—St. Joachim Point Claire.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Rumors of a convention or agreement betwixt Louis Napoleon and the robber King, with a view to the withdrawal from Rome of the French army of occupation, have been for some time in circulation, and have at last been confirmed by the tidings of which the substance will be found on our sixth page. Within two years from the date of the signature of the convention, the French troops are to leave Rome; and Victor Emmanuel engages himself to keep his hands from picking and stealing, to abstain from attacking Rome himself, and to prevent any attack upon the Eternal City by the Garibaldians, and extreme revolutionists; he also engages to take upon himself the burden of the public debt of those Provinces which he has wrested from the Holy See, and of which he holds military possession. It is also stipulated that the Sovereign Pontiff shall raise and support a body of troops for his own defence against the internal enemies with whom he has to deal; and that since Rome cannot become the capital of the *bogus* Italian Kingdom, the honors of metropolitan city are to be transferred from Turin to Florence. Military as well as political reasons are assigned for this latter change.

Any how, the people of Turin, who care more about their own petty and local interests than about those of the Italian Kingdom of which their city has hitherto been the nominal capital, are highly indignant; and already, we are happy to say, serious disturbances have broken out in Turin, which it is to be hoped may have still more serious consequences, and lead to a rupture betwixt the Piedmontese Government and its subjects. Scarcely can it be doubted that the Neapolitans will also see in these events further motives for prolonging their arduous struggle against Piedmontese rule; and the same local jealousies which have stirred up the people of Turin, will influence the citizens of Naples against a Government which has reduced their beloved city from the rank of capital of a European monarchy, to that of a petty provincial town.

It may be asked what part does the Sovereign Pontiff take in those arrangements? does he revoke his "non-possimus?" does he consent to barter away any of the territories of the Church which were committed to him when he ascended the Papal throne? As far as we can see the Pope takes no part whatever in the business, which is wholly transacted betwixt Louis Napoleon on the one part, and Victor Emmanuel on the other. The Pope engages himself to nothing, and makes no concessions. In spite of all that the two contracting parties may say or do, they cannot bind a third, who is not a party to their treaties; they cannot deprive him of the least of his rights—or rather the rights of the Holy See—over provinces wrested from it by Piedmont. Victor Emmanuel indeed engages himself neither directly nor indirectly to take part in any assault upon Rome or the Pope; but the latter does not, so it appears to us, agree to waive any of his claims over the territories of the Church, or in any manner bind himself to recognize the pretensions of the Piedmontese usurper. In so far as the rights and duties of the Pope are concerned, the treaty betwixt Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, is of no more consequence than a sheet of waste paper. The Sovereign Pontiff at all events, remains free and untrammelled.

But another question that prevents itself is—Will Victor Emmanuel remain faithful to his engagements? will he suspend his policy of aggression upon his weaker neighbor? will he abandon his designs upon Rome? These questions may be best answered by an appeal to the antecedents of Victor Emmanuel, to the proofs that he has already given, that no engagements, however solemn, can bind him; that no promises from his mouth offer the slightest obstacle to his ambitious designs. The man who ere the ink was well dry, violated every important article of the Treaty of Villa Franca, is not likely to turn out to be a very scrupulous observer of the convention of September 1864. He is the leader of the Italian Liberal party; and the Liberal party has always and everywhere approved itself destitute of honor, regardless of truth and justice.

We expect nothing therefore from the good faith of Victor Emmanuel, and we hope but little from the action of Louis Napoleon. True, he also is a party to the convention; true also that he thereby binds himself to respect, and to cause others to respect the independence of Rome and the Sovereign Pontiff. But he also was a party to the Treaty of Villa Franca, and he also, as we remember, allowed, or winked at, the violation of that Treaty in its all most important provisions. We would not accuse Louis Napoleon of entertaining designs hostile to the Papacy: nay, we believe that in so far as without endangering his own position, or compromising himself with the party of the Revolution to which he in virtue of his position belongs—he can do so, he will gladly maintain the temporal power of the Pope, and assert the integrity of the Holy See; but neither do we suspect the man of any romantic devotion to the Church, nor do we believe him willing to break with the Revolution altogether, in the interests of Catholicity.

But if France, forgetful of the glorious traditions of her past, and careless of her reputation for the future, abandon her duties as the eldest child of the Church, it will not be forgotten that the Church has other children who will perhaps gladly and proudly occupy the honorable post which in obedience to the behests of the Revolution France has ignobly deserted. As an independent sovereign, menaced by his neighbors, abandoned by his natural allies, the Holy Father might call on Spain, and promptly would the chivalrous children of Spain respond to the call of the Father of Christendom in his distress. Besides it appears that the Pope is to be invited to raise an efficient army of his own, for his protection against the rascal hordes of Liberalism, and the *canaille* of the Revolution. Here then is a glorious opportunity for the sons of Erin to display their manhood and their devotion. Instead of shedding their blood in the interests of an obscene Yankee Sienus like Abe Lincoln and in an unholy cause, they will be able to find honorable and most righteous service in the Papal Brigade which of course will soon again be incorporated, and in which the gentleman and the Christian should feel it an honor to be enrolled. No. Though France, or rather though Louis Napoleon, may abandon the Holy Father, and enter into compact with the oppressors and spoilers of the Church, yet we fear not for our Pope. God will raise up protection for him, nor will He leave His servant, His Vicar upon earth, naked to his enemies.

It is not as yet easy to determine in what light this action of Louis Napoleon is viewed by the Catholic and anti-Catholic parties in Europe. In so far as France is concerned, all seem to admit that she has lost *prestige* by consenting to abandon a policy of which, if Louis Napoleon has reaped the profits, General Cavaignac was the author. But in so far as the Church is concerned opinions vary. Some Catholic journalists see in recent events, and in the abandonment by Victor Emmanuel of the idea of Rome as his capital, a great gain to the Pope: and it is to be hoped, and indeed reasonably expected that one effect will be to widen the breach, and to intensify the existing hostility betwixt Victor Emmanuel and the extreme Garibaldians. From the falling out of rogues, good to honest men is always to be expected.

On the other hand France again ratifies the acts of robbery perpetrated by Piedmont upon the States of the Church, and in a manner guarantees to the thief the quiet possession of his plunder. She also, since it is notorious that no reliance can be placed upon any pledges to the contrary given by the government of Victor Emmanuel, virtually abandons Rome and the Holy Father to the tender mercies of the most unscrupulous, the most acquisitive, and the most dishonest of European sovereigns; and indeed the withdrawal of her army of occupation seems almost intended to invite Piedmontese attack upon the territories of the Sovereign Pontiff. Thus it would appear as if there were both good, and evil elements in the scheme. On the one hand the abandonment of Rome as the capital, is the virtual abandonment of the idea of an Italian Kingdom: for though the Neapolitans might consent to be governed from Rome, and to waive the pretensions of their own city in favor of the City called Eternal, they will never consent to be ruled by a Government located either in Florence or in Turin, to which attach none of those grand historic memories and moral prestige

that adhere to Rome. So far there would seem to be good; but on the other hand it is to be feared that the attack on Rome is only postponed to a more convenient season; and that the Treaty or Convention of Louis Napoleon with Victor Emmanuel will not prove very effectual to restrain the ambitious and aggressive designs of the latter. On the whole we fear that the evil propogates over the good, and were it not for the promises of Him Who founded His Church upon the rock almost should we be inclined to tremble. At all events we are about to witness a new phase of the Italian Question. Victor Emmanuel, like Grant with Richmond, finds it impossible to succeed against Rome by an attack in front—so he is attempting to turn its flanks, in which movement every Catholic will pray that he may be ignominiously discomfited.

As the time for the Presidential election draws nigh it becomes a political necessity to the Unionists to confirm the failing spirits of their friends by constant announcements of brilliant victories. To the account of this political necessity must be set down the triumphant tone of late telegrams, which relate the great successes of the Yankees over the Confederates. The real truth of the matter seems to be that the Federals have nothing to boast of, and that their position in the South and West is not brilliant. Sherman finds his communications harassed by the Confederates, and can scarce maintain his position. In Tennessee the Federals have been worsted. Missouri is almost entirely in possession of the Southerners, and Sheridan has been effectually brought to a stand still by General Early. Telegrams may cry "victory, victory" if they will, but the late rise in the price of gold gives them the lie, and inspires us with hopes that the cause of liberty and "States' Rights" is by no means in a desperate or even very precarious position.

The Colonial Delegates to discuss the Union of the B. N. A. Provinces were to have held their first meeting at Quebec on Monday. It is expected that their deliberations will last throughout the week—and that the results arrived at will shortly be made public.

Our neighbor, the *Montreal Gazette*, boasts we think prematurely, of having convicted the TRUE WITNESS of inconsistency, in that the last named journal is of opinion that in Canada, and indeed in British North America, we have not the "social elements" of Great Britain, "and are therefore unable to reproduce the peculiar political system" of the latter—especially its hereditary monarchy; and in that we also express an opinion, a strong opinion, against the system of an elective executive such as obtains in the United States. Wherein, we ask the *Gazette*, is there any inconsistency betwixt those two opinions?

First we state a fact; that we have not in North America the social system of Great Britain. We have not got the latter's landed gentry, or its law or custom of primogeniture, to which the existence of a wealthy and political influential class of British society is due. Is this statement true, or is it false?

In the second place we conclude from the facts or premises—1st. that our social system, or social life, is not as that of Great Britain—and, 2nd, that the political system of a people must be in harmony with its social system, or else revolution is inevitable,—that it is in vain to attempt to reproduce in British North America the peculiar political system of Great Britain; since the result would be a want of harmony betwixt our political and social systems. Is not this conclusion a logical deduction from our premises? If it is not, we are open to correction.

Again we express our opinion that the Yankee democratic system of an elective executive should be held in abhorrence by the loyal subject of Queen Victoria, by every man who loves liberty and order. An "elective executive," we have said, and we repeat it, is in our opinion a curse, an evil to be avoided, rather than a blessing to be courted. Is there in this expression of opinion anything unbecoming a loyal British subject, or incompatible with the opinion that we cannot reproduce in British North America the peculiar political system which obtains in Great Britain? If so, we are open to correction.

If indeed the TRUE WITNESS advocated the separation of these Provinces from Great Britain, if the TRUE WITNESS had in any manner advocated a course of policy which by tending to assimilate our institutions to those of the States must tend to precipitate the evil, but we fear inevitable, hour when the tie which binds us to Victoria's Empire shall be severed—then indeed we might be taunted with inconsistency.—But as the ever recurring burden of our song is "let us do all in our power to maintain and prolong our connection with the Mother Country; let us use all means in our power to put off or delay, even if we cannot avert, the calamity that menaces us"—we can see in the passages which the *Gazette* cites against us, but proof of our aversion to the impending constitutional changes; which we fear can but have the effect of assimilating our institutions to those Yankee institu-

tions which we abhor, and therefore of precipitating the evil day when in default of an hereditary sovereign we shall be compelled to fall back upon an elective executive.

The *Gazette* takes further exception to our comments upon the evils of an elective executive, in that we have failed to take account of the fact that, in case of what it ludicrously calls a "Confederation" of the British North American Colonies, the Governors of the several States or Provinces members of that Confederation, might be appointed by the Federal or central government. This is certainly true; for it never entered into our imagination that any one would be so foolish as to apply the term "Confederation" to a system such as that anticipated, and hinted at, by the *Montreal Gazette*. What is the possible use of keeping up the farce any longer? No one is deceived by it. The *Gazette* knows, the advocates of the proposed "constitutional changes" know, that the result thereof cannot bear the most distant resemblance to a Confederation, or to any Federal system of Government that has ever existed since the days of the Amphictyons to those of Abe Lincoln and Jeff Davis. We, in our article which the *Gazette* criticises, considered the inevitable consequences of a real Federation upon the several Provinces; and we therefore, of course, assumed that all executive offices or appointments within the several States or members of that Federation, would be perfectly independent of the central or Federal Government; for to give to the latter any the slightest power of interference with the internal affairs of its several component parts would be destructive of the Federal principle. The Governor of a State is not only head of the executive, but is necessarily one of the branches of the legislature, since he exercises legislative as well as executive functions. What then would remain of the Federal principle, were the central government to be invested with the right of appointing or nominating one of the branches of the legislature of the several States? what vestige under such circumstances would remain of State Rights, and Provincial autonomy? And yet the only reason that can be assigned for preferring a Federal to a Legislative, or Incorporating Union is this: That under the former the Rights of the several States and their autonomy would be secured. Therefore again we say that we would infinitely prefer a Legislative or Incorporating Union of the several British North American Colonies, to the mongrel Union which the *Gazette* advocates, and which would entail on us all the expences, all the inconveniences, and all the cumber of a Federal Union, without a single one of its compensating advantages in the shape of security to our local institutions.

The farce of Colonial Federation is pretty nigh played out. The mask that its advocates have hitherto worn in the vain hopes of concealing their features is too transparent; it is so flimsy that every one not stone blind can see through it. No one is imposed on by it any longer. There is no one so simple, or so dull of intellect as not to perceive that the scheme in contemplation, and traced out by the *Globe* and the *Gazette*, is neither more nor less than a Legislative Union of the British North American Provinces, with Representation by Population; and that the terms "Federation" and "Confederation" are only made use of to gull simpletons as are the sugar and molasses with which nurses try to deceive and coax the peevish child making wry faces at the obnoxious dose of physic. The *Gazette* knows as well as we do, that it is the rankest humbug to apply the term "Confederation" to such a Union as that which it contemplates; and the sheerest hypocrisy to pretend that therein is to be found any the slightest guarantee for the local and peculiar institutions of any one of the several Provinces, should unfortunately those institutions be obnoxious to the national or religious prejudices of the majority of the central government. Drop then the useless mask with which in vain you attempt to conceal your true features; and do cease your nauseating cant about Federation, and a Federal Union of the Colonies. You deceive nobody except those who from party motives are determined to be deceived; who having eyes see not, and who having ears yet cannot hear. The sham has been long enough kept up; amusing perhaps at first, it is now simply tiresome to the spectators, and degrading to those who take active part therein.

It is easy, by leaving out, or suppressing a single word of an opponent's argument to make him appear in a ludicrous light. Thus has the *Courier du Canada* dealt with us, by omitting the single word "Colonial." We had argued with him that, whilst we intended to express no opinion hostile to "Confederation," we objected to the scheme of union proposed for the B. N. A. Colonies, seeing that *Colonial* Confederation, in the proper sense of the term Confederation, was impossible.

We cited, first the definition of Confederation given by the *Canadien* of Quebec; and then the terms upon which *alone*, according to that journal not unfavorable to the Ministerial policy, a Confederation is possible:—

"In order that there be a Confederation, there

must be a certain number of sovereign independent States delegating to a central government a definite portion of their rights and their powers." *Canadien*, August 26.

To this definition of, and to the conditions assigned by the *Canadien* as indispensably necessary to any real Confederation, we supposed that the *Courrier du Canada* would not object, and we therefore gave it as the major premise of our syllogism.

Our minor was:—
"But Colonies are not sovereign independent States."

And therefore our conclusion was against, not "Confederation" as the *Courrier du Canada* in its issue of the 28th ult. incorrectly asserts—but against "Colonial Federation." Here are our words:—

"Therefore is it that we oppose the proposed plan of Colonial Federation, since no matter in what terms it may be conceived, it proposes to saddle us with a sovereign central government which in our actual position must desire its authority, not from within, or from the States over which it bears rule: but *ab extra*, and from an Imperial Government with which our connection must cease ere many years be past, and to which, and to the plenitude of whose authority, the said central government would then inevitably succeed. Our position would then be that of a subject Province, not that of a State or independent member of a Confederation."—*True Witness*, 23rd ultimo.

Our argument is of course a legitimate subject of criticism, and as such the *Courrier du Canada* had the right to deal with it; but we contend that it had not the right to misrepresent it, either by the *suggestio falsi*, or by the *suppressio veri*—by adding of its own thereunto, or by suppressing the word "Colonial," upon which our argument entirely depended, and which we had therefore because of its significance expressly marked in Italics. It is, we will not say dishonest, but scarcely within the limits of honorable discussion, thus first to distort an opponent's meaning, and then to hold him up to ridicule as inconsistent and self-contradictory. We certainly expected better things from the *Courrier du Canada*.

Once again therefore—and we have the right to ask the *Courrier du Canada* to set us right with his readers to whom he has grossly misrepresented us—we will define our position.

Without committing ourselves on the question of "Confederation" which has not yet come up for discussion, because there can only be Confederation (as the *Canadien* says), between "Sovereign Independent States," and the British North American Colonies are not "Sovereign Independent States"—we declare ourselves decidedly opposed to that proposed mongrel union of the said Colonies to which the ludicrous misnomer of Confederation is applied by certain of our Ministerial confederates.—It is "Colonial Federation," not Federation that we oppose; and we oppose the former because "Colonial."

Colonial Confederation is impossible; and the term is employed only to deceive the less educated classes of the people, and thus to induce them to swallow the nasty dose of representation by population, and to submit to he unjust and insolent pretensions of Protestant U. Canada. When the question of a real, not a *bogus*, Confederation shall come up—a Confederation in which the essential principle is clearly laid down, "that the Federal Government holds from the States, and not the States from the Federal Government," then will it be time enough to discuss the merits or demerits of a Federal form of Government. At the present it is enough for us to expose a gross imposture, and a dangerous snare.

And if after all that we have said the *Courrier du Canada* still cannot or will not understand us, we will indicate a method by following which our meaning will become clear to him.—Let him take a sheet of paper, and write out thereon a clear and exhaustive definition of the words Federation and Confederation, distinguishing sharply wherein a Federal Union differs essentially, or *formally*, from a Legislative Union.—When he shall have done this, we do not fear that we shall be any longer unintelligible to him.

And if he should still ask what is the object of the TRUE WITNESS in opposing the "constitutional changes" proposed to us by the Ministry as "Colonial Confederation," we tell him again that our object is to assure to Lower Canada the chance of taking part in a real Confederation when the time for such a measure has arrived. The day must come when what are now British Colonies shall become independent States. It is our desire, it should be the object of every patriotic Canadian, that when that day arrives, the position of the several Provinces or Colonies towards one another shall be as was the position towards one another of the Thirteen Colonies which in the last century wrested their independence from Great Britain, when that independence was acknowledged by the Government of George III. We would, that when our connection with the Imperial Government of Great Britain shall have been dissolved, Lower and Upper Canada should then occupy as towards one another the positions respectively occupied towards one another by Massachusetts and Virginia at the close of the war of American Independence. Then indeed, and in such circumstances, but in such circumstances only, would Upper and Lower Canada be able to contract a real and mutually profitable Federal Union.—

Sovereign and independent States, with many material interests in common, Upper and Lower Canada would then be free to make, or determine the terms or conditions of that Union to which their geographical position, and the community of their material interests would impel them; but in order that they may be then free, we must take care that we do not enter into engagements to day by which we should be hampered when the inevitable separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country shall have arrived; and which if entered into now, though they might have the effect of securing a long tenure of power, and the distribution of the public patronage to the actual holders of office, would for ever prevent the formation of a real Confederation, or league as of sovereign and independent States, such as that which we would alone accept as compatible with the honor, interests, and autonomy of Lower Canada.

MORMONISM IN SCOTLAND.—Under this caption, and in the Montreal Witness of the 10th instant, we find a paragraph complaining of and marvelling at the rapid spread of the Mormon sect of Protestants in Scotland. "It is a mystery," says the writer,— "requiring an ample explanation that Mormonism should find a foothold, and be able to spread in pestilence among the people of Presbyterian Scotland."

The writer then quotes from a late Scotch paper, showing that the Mormon sect in Scotland already numbers 68 elders, 30 priests, 36 teachers, and 6 deacons. The actual number of converts is not given. We see not wherein is the "mystery requiring ample explanation" in all this: to the Catholic the thing is the simplest, and seems the most natural in the world. The cause is to be found in the Protestantism of the people, who having abandoned the truth have as the necessary consequence, been given over to strong delusions that they may believe a lie. The most Protestant countries in Europe are the strongholds of Mormonism. Norway, Wales, and Scotland are the spots where the moral disease encounters the conditions most favorable for its propagation—just as in the physical order typhus fever delights in its drained, over crowded, and stinking courts, and back-slums.

But though we may dispute as to the cause of the rapid and extensive propagation of Mormonism amongst "Scotch Presbyterians" the fact itself is incontestable, coming to us as it does from Protestant authority. From this fact we can also form a correct estimate of the moral and intellectual condition of the people of Scotland, and of the inestimable benefits of "an open bible."

MAEDLIN PHILANTHROPY.—The London Times publishes the following specimen of a "Prison Poem" found written on the slate of one of the prisoners in an English Jail.

To the Editor of the Times. Sir,—In my inspection through the prison to-day, I came across the following lines written on the slate belonging to a prisoner now in this prison, under sentence of penal servitude for the second time, and who has repeatedly been convicted besides. I have taken the liberty of forwarding them to you. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. E. R. August 30. "I cannot take my walks abroad, I'm under lock and key; And much the public I applaud, For all their care of me. Not more than others I deserve, In fact, much less than more; Yet I have food while others starve, Or beg from door to door. The honest pinner in the street Half naked I behold; While I'm clad from head to feet, And covered from the cold. Thousands there are who scarce can tell Where they may lay their head; But I've a warm and well-air'd cell, A bath, good books, good bed. While they are fed on workhouse fare, And grudge their scanty food; Three times a day my meals I get, Sufficient, wholesome, good. Then to the British public health Who all our care relieves, And while they treat us as they do They'll never want for thieves."

The above contains, spite of its origin, much truth, and a valuable moral, which our nambypamby philanthropists would do well to lay to heart. If our fathers erred in too great severity, we have erred as much on the other side, in our morbid anxiety to get rid of physical suffering. Perhaps, however after all, it will turn out that hanging murderers, and flogging thieves and swindlers, is the very best mode of treatment that can be devised. At all events it is a treatment that should be tried.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—September 1864. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The reader will not regret to find that the "Perpetual Curate" is brought to a conclusion, that it has "given out" in short, as the Yankees say, rather than finished. The other articles are all interesting, and especially one on Dr. Newman's late great work *Apologia pro Vita Sua* provoked by the attack made upon his honor by the Rev. C. Kingsley. The latter must regret by this time having roused up such a lion as Dr. Newman, and had he known that the latter was so cunning of fence he would assuredly have seen him blessed ere he would have fought him.—Even in the Protestant press poor Mr. Kingsley—for one cannot but pity the rash man—cannot find one to take his part, or to put in a good word for him. *Blackwood*, whose staunch Pro-

testantism cannot be called in question, charges strongly in favor of Dr. Newman; and the verdict of the public has been given almost unanimously against his assailant.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—July, 1864. Messrs. Dawson & Brothers, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The current number contains articles on the following subjects:—Mr. Foster's Life of Sir John Elliot—The Queen's English—De Rossi's Christian and Jewish Inscriptions—Results of Post Office Reform—English Horses—Public Schools—Eugene Guern—and one on the "History of Our Lord in Art."

STATUES FOR THE FRONT OF THE PARISH CHURCH.—The empty niches in the front of the Parish Church are at last about to be provided with statues, Mr. Dubois, the agent of the Fabrique, having given an order to Messrs. Bacchini & Co. for three colossal statues for the three uppermost niches. The central niche will be filled with a statue of the Virgin 11 feet high, and the other two by statues of St. Joseph and John the Baptist. The two last bear the names of the St. Joseph and St. Jean Baptiste Societies, having been contributed by them. It is also proposed to fill the six smaller niches beneath with statues of the four evangelists and two saints. The large statues are now finished, being cast in patent cement specially prepared for this climate. They will be placed in their respective niches at the end of the month. Next spring the scaffolding now erected in front of the edifice will be used in pointing the stone work.

The papers of Lower Canada are discussing the question of Union with much earnestness. To them it is of greater importance than even to us. Besides the questions of trade, commerce, taxation, &c., which it involves for us all, they have peculiar laws, institutions and customs, and a language, all which they value highly, and all which many of them believe would be greatly imperilled if this Union took place. They ask what is to be the character of this Union? How can it be really a Federal Union when already the Imperial Government performs for us the functions of a Federal Government? Is the new Central Government to assume the functions, power and rights of the Imperial Government, and so be in some sense really a Federal Power, or to take away from the local Legislatures the greater part of the powers they now enjoy and exercise, and so make the Union Federal in name, Legislative in reality? Is the new Central Government to derive its authority and power from the local Legislatures, having only such power as those Legislatures may confer on it; or is the Central Government to be supreme? The Toronto Globe said that to make the Union of any value power must descend from the Central Government to the local Governments. The Central power must be supreme, and the local Legislatures must possess only such power as the Central Government may delegate to them. The Montreal Gazette approved of these views. The French Canadian papers not in the pay of the Ministry at once took the alarm at this, and without any difficulty showed that in such a Union there would be no positive protection or safeguard for their language, laws and institutions, and that they would be quite at the mercy of the race which calls itself superior.—The French Canadian Ministerial papers also took the alarm. They saw at once that the people of Lower Canada would never deliberately consent to such a Union, and they denied the articles in the *Globe* and *Gazette* described the Government scheme correctly.

There has been much controversy on this point, and no official declaration or announcement appeared to set the question at rest. But Mr. Galt, in his speech at the St. John entertainment, made in presence of his colleagues, Messrs. Cartier, Brown, McDougall and McGee, explained the views of the Government on this point very clearly, although it appears he was misunderstood by the reporter for the *News*. After stating that the Delegates were unanimously of opinion that it would be for the benefit of all the Provinces to form a Federal Union immediately, if they could agree on the terms of that Union, he went on to say that they must take warning from the present state of affairs in the United States, and learn wisdom from their experience. The cause of the troubles in that country was not slavery as many supposed. Slavery was but the immediate occasion of the present war. The true cause lay deeper. It was the doctrine of State Rights and State Sovereignty. We should avoid that cause of trouble, and instead of having power ascend up from the Local Legislature to the Central Government; it should come down from the higher power. We have a higher power to look to, the Imperial Parliament, which will make such a constitution as we require, defining the powers of the Federal Legislature, and of the Local Legislatures, and protecting us against such troubles and disorders as those which now harass our neighbors. Such was in substance the exposition of the policy of the Canadian Government made by Mr. Galt on that occasion. It accords perfectly with what was said by the *Globe* and *Gazette*, and was the public official, adoption, or endorsement of the policy defined by those papers. *St. John's N.B. Freeman*.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather for the past week has been most unfavorable for the securing of the remaining part of the harvest, which remained out. A great quantity of the grain crop has been mostly rendered worthless by the long-continued rains. Farmers in many places have commenced to take up the potato crop, which is most abundant, and of most excellent quality, and mostly free from disease, an occurrence which has not happened for many years. Turnips and cabbages are a failure in many places. The after grass has not been of such growth for many years past, which will be of much advantage should the present fine weather continue. Fall ploughing has commenced in many places. *Quebec Daily News*.

PROVINCIAL STATISTICS.—The following statistics relative to the British North American Colonies for 1863, supplied in the New Brunswick Controller's report, will be found interesting and in a convenient form for reference:— NEWFOUNDLAND.—Population at last census taken in 1857, 122,638; amount of customs revenue in 1863, £97,727; excise, £1,651; total, £99,378 sterling, or \$3.90 per head. The gross revenue was £102,403 sterling. The value of their imports, £1,077,272; exports, £1,233,353 sterling. The cost of collecting their revenue, £6,636; amount expended in educational and literary purposes, \$13,303. New vessels built in the colony; 43, 1,834 tons. Vessels entered in the Colony, 1,429, 89,603 tons; 6 steamers are registered in the Colony, two of them employed as passengers and mail boats, two as tug boats, and two in the seal fishery. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Population at last census, 80,857; imports duty, £29,870 13s 2d. sterling; excise, £34 4s 6d; total, £30,704 17s 8d. sterling; or \$1.82 per head. Their gross revenue was £11,126 sterling. Owing to the large quantity of new shipping built on the Island, the import duty on the outfits of these vessels increases the rate of duties per head. Imports in 1863, £293,431 sterling; exports, £209,472 sterling. Value of new shipping built in 1863, £124,955. New vessels built, 100, measuring 18,608 tons register. Shipping registered in the Colony on the 31st December last, 360 vessels, measuring 34,222 tons register. NOVA SCOTIA.—Population at last census, 330,857; customs and excise revenue in 1863, \$661,989, or about \$2.60 per head; imports, \$10,101,391; exports, \$6,546,488; new vessels built in 1863, 207, measuring 46,862 tons register; total vessels registered at all the ports in Nova Scotia on the 30th September last, 3,539, measuring 309,554.

CANADA.—Population at last census, 2,500,755; customs revenue, in 1863, \$5,169,178; excise, \$725,421; total, \$5,894, or about \$2.35 per head. Imports in 1863, \$45,964,493; exports, \$41,831,532; new vessels built in Canada in 1863, 158; 67,200 tons register, value \$3,000,000; the most of tonnage was built at Quebec. NEW BRUNSWICK.—Population at last census, 252,047; customs import revenue, \$768,353, or about \$3 per head. The heavy importations of ships' materials last year, along with the increased demand for our dry goods, &c., by persons visiting this Province from the States, will partially account for this large rate of customs taxation per head, as compared with the other colonies. The population of the colonies has increased to some extent since the last census was taken, at which time the North American colonies was 3,293,134 souls. The customs and excise revenue of all these colonies in 1863, was £1,697,777 sterling against £1,465,111 sterling in 1862 or about \$2.47 per head. The quantity of new shipping built in all the North American Colonies in 1863, was 645 vessels, measuring 219,763 tons register, of which New Brunswick built upwards of 38 per cent. In 1862 we built upwards of 36 per cent of the total quantity built in the colonies. The quantity of new shipping built in British North America last year, (valuing it £8 sterling per register ton) would be equal in value to £1,758,104 sterling.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.—The Quebec *Daily News* intimates that two of the three batteries of artillery stationed in that city will proceed to England before the close of the navigation. On Monday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a young man met with an accident on Craig street, which resulted in his death an hour afterwards. The deceased Francois Larche, of the employ of Messrs. Bruneau & Bourgois, masons, was sitting at the end of a stone cart, proceeding along the railway track. When near the Place d'Armes Hill the driver suddenly turned off the track to get out of the way of a street car, when Larche was jerked off. He fell backwards, his head striking the rail causing concussion of the brain. Dr. Craik kindly had the man removed to his house, where he died about an hour after the accident. Dr. Coroner Jones held an inquest about noon, when a verdict of "accident death" was returned.—*Transcript*.

A BRUTAL MURDER.—We take from the Ottawa *Tribune* the particulars of a murder which took place at the village of Metcalf, on the 21st ult., during the holding of the annual agricultural show for the county of Russell. The *Tribune* says:—"Orangemen in large numbers from Osgoode and the surrounding townships, gathered at it, ostensibly for the peaceful and praiseworthy purpose for which the show was being held; but we fear, from what we learn, in reality, to pick a quarrel with their Catholic neighbors, and revenge themselves for some imaginary insult offered them while parading their party colors, and playing insulting party tunes on the last 13th of July. The morning of the show, we believe passed off without any disturbance; but as evening approached the demon of discord began to move and seek a chance to commence its work. A few casual expressions, of a party nature, offered an occasion. Two persons named Isior and Sherman—the former an Orangeman, and the latter a Catholic, but both personal friends—over a glass of liquor, which they were taking together in a public house, jokingly remarked to one another, that either did not care for any man of the other's party, when a man named Stanley, noted for his Orange fanaticism, cried out to the crowd to listen to what Sherman had said, repeating at the same time the words he used. On this several Orangemen rushed at Sherman, who defended himself; but, being overpowered, he was obliged to seek safety in flight. At this moment a man named Keogh—a Catholic also, and admittedly a peaceful, quiet-going person—seeing the danger of Sherman, endeavoured to save him, when an Orangeman, of the name of Hanna, struck him with some instrument and felled him to the ground. Keogh was immediately bounced upon by his murderers; but making some efforts to rise, an Orangeman, of the name Johnston, struck him with a stick of firewood on the head, smashing in his skull. Keogh was ultimately got out of the hands of his brutal assailants, but died from the effects of his wounds, the same evening. A coroner's inquest was immediately held, on the body of Keogh, and a verdict of murder rendered against Hanna and his son, and a verdict of murder rendered against Hanna and his son, and Johnston. A warrant is now in the hands of Constable O'Neil for the arrest of these parties. We sincerely hope that no effort will be spared to bring the murderers to justice. They should be punished; and we can scarcely understand why those persons present at the time the murder was committed did not arrest the villains. We fear that party spirit favored them; and our armies in this respect, gain strength from

the fact that when the warrant for the arrest of the murderers was first issued, it was placed in the hands of a constable—an Orangeman we believe—who refused or neglected to act immediately on it, thus giving time to the guilty parties to escape. BLACKMAILING.—Some time ago a publication called the *Gossip*, appeared in our city. The first number announced it to be devoted to wit and humour, and many believed that it was to be after the manner of the *Gleaner*. By and by, however it threw off its mask and appeared as a scurrilous sheet devoted to attacks on respectable citizens. The object it appears was to levy blackmail. The writers of the *Gossip*, used to concoct a series of disgraceful falsehoods into an article, reflecting on the victim they intended to practice upon, and then they wrote him a letter informing him of what they were about publishing—offering to suppress the article on payment of a consideration. How any one could expect to pursue such an infamous trade is past comprehension. But the attempt was made. As might be expected it failed. The names of the writers and ostensible editor were secured. Some gentlemen who had been maligned, and some who had received threatening letters, met—the character of the sheet was made public—the writers became frightened, and the *Gossip* was blasted out of existence by a breath of public opinion.—*London Prototypic*.

Married, At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Bernard McGauran, Mr. John F. Moran, book-keeper, to Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. Patrick Doherty, all of Quebec.

Died, On the 28th ult., at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Dunn, in the village of Lunenburg, County of Glengarry, C.W., Mrs. Mary Daly, wife of Mr. William Daly, at the advanced age of 82 years. May her soul rest in eternal happiness. In Quebec, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., Catherine Enright, wife of Michael Huck, Diamond Harbor, aged 32 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Oct. 8, 1864. Flour—Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$3.10 to \$3.30; Fine, \$4.50 to \$3.70; Super, No. 2, \$3.70 to \$3.85; Superior \$4.15 to \$4.30; Fancy \$4.37; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Superior Extra \$4.70 to \$4.80; Bag Flour, \$3.20 to \$3.50. Oatmeal per burl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Wheat—U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.57 to \$5.65; Inferior Pots, \$5.00 to \$5.00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.35 to \$6.71. Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 104c to 106c; line to choice, suitable for home consumption, 13c to 14c. Eggs per doz, 104c to 11c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 9 1/2c to 9 1/4c. Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12 1/2c; Bacon, 5c to 6c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Prime Mess, \$18 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.00 to \$20.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

TORONTO MARKETS—Oct. 7. Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4.45 to 4.55; Fancy, \$4.25 to 4.33; Superior, \$3.85 to 3.95. Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 55c to 92c; Spring, 75c to 82c. Barley, per bushel, 60c to 81c. Peas, do, 60c to 65c. Oats, do, 34c to 37c. Potatoes, do, 55c to 60c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00. Eggs, per dozen, 10c to 13c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 18c to 20c; do, tub, 15c to 17c. Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40c; Ducks, do, 40c to 45c. Sheep, each, \$3.50 to 4.50c. Calves, do, \$3.50 to 4.50. Lambs, do, \$2.00 to 2.50. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5. Sheepskins, each, 50c to 60c. Catskins, per lb, 11c to 12c. Wool, per lb, 40c to 42c. Hay, per ton, \$10.00 to 13.50. Straw, do, \$6.00 to 7.

TO LET, A STABLE and COACH HOUSE, till the FIRST of MAY next, at No. 120, Fortification Lane. Apply to J. P. & T. A. DAVES, 61 Great St. James Street. Montreal, Oct. 13, 1864.

BAZAAR. THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WILLIAMSTOWN, BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on MONDAY, THE 2nd of JANUARY, 1865, and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest: Mrs. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown. Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, " Mrs. A. FRASER, Fraserfield. Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown. Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, Lunenburg. Oct. 3, 1864. 6w.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE. THE PROPRIETOR of the OTTAWA TRIBUNE, wishing to retire from the Newspaper business, offers for SALE the Ottawa Tribune Newspaper and JOB-PRINTING OFFICE, on reasonable and accommodating terms. It has a large Subscription List, and the Office is encouraged by a liberal amount of Job-work. The Tribune has been published in this city over Ten Years, and is the only Irish Catholic journal published in Central Canada. It has been conducted on the Cash principle during the last five years, so that the Subscribers are all bona fide. As the Provincial Government will remove to Ottawa next Spring, this is a rare chance for persons wishing to engage in the Newspaper business. For further information, address R. E. O'CONNOR, Tribune Office, Ottawa. Ottawa, Sept. 17, 1864. 6w.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street. THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, TWENTY-NINTH OF AUGUST, at NINE o'clock A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above Institution, at moderate charges. The Principal having enlarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those few years past. For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at the School to the Principal, W. DORAN. August 24, 1864. 2m.

TEACHERS WANTED. THE Parish of St. SOPHIE, County of Terrebonne, WANTS THREE TEACHERS for Elementary Schools. Female Teachers will suit. Apply to I. G. J. MIRAM, Sec.-Treasurer of School Commissioners of said Parish, Ste. Sophie. Sept. 13, 1864. 1m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, AT MISCOCHE, PARISH OF BELLE ALLIANCE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THIS new Institution, which was opened on the 8th of September is delightfully located in the centre of the Island. The course of studies will include a thorough English and French Education, with all the useful and ornamental branches suitable for young ladies. Every care will be paid to the health and comfort of the pupils and unremitting attention will be given to their intellectual and moral improvement. No distinction of Religion will be made in the admission of pupils, provided they conform to the general order of the House. TUITION. The course of Instruction will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, French and English Grammar, History, Sacred and Profane, Ancient and Modern, Geography, Mythology, Polite Literature, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Practical Chemistry, Book Keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Drawing and Painting in the various styles, Domestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, &c. Board \$60 Half Board 30 Quarter Board 15 Music and use of Instruments 26 Drawing and Painting 6 Washing 12 Patents are requested to take all the necessary information from the mistresses before purchasing the ward-robe of their children.

EDUCATION. Mr. DUKE has the honor of informing the inhabitants of this City, and vicinity, that he will open a SCHOOL in CHENEVILLE STREET, in one of Mr. Martin's new houses, on MONDAY, the TENTH DAY of OCTOBER inst. The course of English will comprise all that is necessary for Scientific and Commercial purposes.—In the Classical Department, all the Greek and Latin Authors necessary for entrance into any College will be taught. The French language also will be taught. Mr. D. assures Parents and Guardians that from his unremitting attention to his pupils, and his experience as a Teacher, the most satisfactory results may be expected; and he feels convinced that a trial is all that is necessary to secure their esteem and patronage. Mr. D. would with pleasure devote a few hours of the evenings to private Tuition, particularly to young gentlemen graduating in Colleges and wishing for distinction in the Greek and Latin languages, so indispensably necessary for professional gentlemen. Montreal, Oct. 6, 1864.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the 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, 1861.

FALL IMPORTATION OF CAREFULLY SELECTED DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES just received direct from London. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA retains its properties for any length of time unimpaired, and is a singularly refreshing laxative. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

GRAY'S CATALOGUE OF SELECT FAMILY MEDICINES, Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, &c. containing also a list of Doses, best methods for preparing food for Invalids and other useful information for Families, is now ready and can be had gratis on application to HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 94 St. Lawrence Main Street, Established 1859.

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR, CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS. WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that his Buyer has just returned from the European Markets, having made large purchases of well-selected WOOLLENS suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount. N.B.—NEWEST STYLES and sound material guaranteed, also a perfect Fit. S. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, Corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.

FARM TO LET. THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ACRENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables. For particulars, apply to P. CARROLL, Esq., Tannery West, Or to the Proprietor, PETER KING, St. Laurent. August 11, 1864. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The terms of the treaty which the Vienna Conference is striving to conclude, the change of Ministry in Spain, the trial of the alleged Polish conspirators at Berlin, are the topics on which the Paris papers have found most to say during the last few days. The visits to Paris of General Menabrea and the Marquis Pepoli have given rise to reports of negotiations between the Imperial Government and that of Victor Emmanuel, and the questions generally asked, and which the papers have been endeavoring to solve, each one in its own fashion are whether such negotiations have really been going on, and, if so, what is their exact object, and have they led to a result? La France, a paper which makes great pretensions to being well-informed, declares that not a word has passed with respect to Rome. It is concerning Vienna that the diplomatists have been busy; Paris and Turin have been concerting means to obtain the peaceable cession of Austria's remaining Italian provinces. The Debats considers this most improbable, and the Presse scoffs at the idea. Venetia, if ever acquired by the Kingdom of Italy, will be so as the result of a war or revolution. Most persons who have well considered the question will be disposed to agree with the Presse.

PARIS, Sept. 21 (Evening).—The semi-official Correspondence Havas of this evening publishes an article upon the Roman question concluding thus:—From the moment that the Italian Government selects Florence as the capital of Italy, it clearly shows the intention of renouncing Rome. There will henceforward be no grounds for the occupation of that city, especially since it is a well-known fact that France has always been desirous of evacuating Rome; and the obstacle to her so doing has arisen from events which have happened in Italy. France will choose the hour and the time, and will only wait until the new capital shall have been chosen and the Pope shall have organized a sufficient force to ensure his safety. The French policy will thus prove not to have varied, although, respecting the principle of non-intervention, she remains faithful to the resolution of offering guarantees for the maintenance of the Papal power. The majority of the evening papers demand explanations from the Moniteur and the other Ministerial journals relating to the convention between France and Italy.

In its number of to-day's date the Temps accepts as correct the information—of which, indeed, last evening no one doubted—that a treaty has just been or is on the point of being signed, by virtue of which France undertakes to evacuate Rome in two years, Italy agreeing to respect the Papal territory, and to have it respected by such irregular bands as might seek to invade it. Florence to be the capital of Italy.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Constitutionnel of to-day, in an article on the Roman question, signed by M. Limayrac, observes that the occupation of Rome has always been regarded as both exceptional and temporary. The writer continues:—

The French Government, impressed by the happy change that has taken place in the Italian Peninsula within the last two years, the anarchical passions having there been either appeased or suppressed, was ready to seize the first opportunity of putting an end to a situation embarrassing and onerous to all.

Moreover, so soon as the Italian Government, occupied in discussing the necessary organization of a new State, and in determining upon the choice of a capital on strategic, administrative, and political grounds, had given notice of its resolution to transfer the capital, the Government of the Emperor thought that the moment had come to deliberate upon the conditions which would enable it to leave Rome with perfect safety.

The article then points out the following stipulations of the arrangement that has been concluded:—

Italy engages herself to respect the actual territory of the Pope, and to prevent by force any attack that may be made on it from abroad.

France is to withdraw her troops in proportion to the organization of the Pontifical army; the evacuation of Rome to be accomplished in two years.

The Pontifical army to be of sufficient strength to maintain the Papal authority and tranquility, both in the interior and on the frontiers of the Papal States; the Italian Government to raise no objection to either the elements or number of men composing that army, provided always that it does not degenerate into a means of attack against Italy.

Finally, Italy undertakes the liquidation of a share of the Roman debt proportioned to the extent of those States of the Church now annexed to the Kingdom of Italy.—Times Cor.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—We have great pleasure in announcing, upon authority on which we can perfectly rely, that a most important Convention has just been concluded between the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy—a Convention destined, we hope, to put an end to one of the principal embarrassments under which the country continued to labor. The parties to this Convention mutually bind themselves neither to attack the Pope nor to suffer any attack to be made upon him from the interior of his dominions, France engages to withdraw a part of the Roman garrison at once, and the remainder within two years. We suppose the effect of this engagement is to secure the Pope for the present, at least, in the possession of his temporal power, and thus to put an end for a time to the question of making Rome the capital of the Peninsula. A council of Generals has thereupon been summoned to consider which is the best strategical site for a provisional capital to be used until Rome can be obtained, and we understand that the council has decided in favor of Florence. The Chambers are to be immediately called together to discuss the question, and there is, we understand, every probability that the Chambers

will confirm the selection of the Generals, and that the seat of Government will be at once transferred from Turin to Florence.

TURIN, Sept. 19.—The Turin journals discuss the question of the removal of the capital of Italy to Florence.

The Opinions says that if this removal were necessary to advance the solution of the Roman question, the Italian Government could not assume the responsibility of a refusal.

TURIN, Sept. 22.—Yesterday evening a popular demonstration took place before the Royal Palace. Shouts were raised of "Turin for the Capital!" A group of rioters endeavored to break the line formed by the military and to force their way into the Ministerial residence. The military were then obliged to fire, killing and wounding several persons. To-day the city is tranquil and has resumed its ordinary aspect.

The Official Gazette of to-day publishes an account of the events of yesterday, stating that the collision before the Royal Palace was the result of accident. The Carbineers were attacked by the crowd, and without orders made use of their arms in self-defence.

An investigation has been ordered into the conduct of some of the agents of the police.

Several of the people were killed, and others wounded; 20 Carbineers were also wounded, five of them seriously.

A large body of troops has arrived at Turin, and they have been placed under the command of General Della Rocca.

The National Guard has been called out. A proclamation has been issued by the Syndic recommending the people to return to a state of tranquility.

There have been no disturbances to-day.

Evening.—The "Opinion Nationale," believes itself able to state that the ratifications of the Franco-Italian Conventions respecting the evacuation of Rome were exchanged on Tuesday last.

The populace of Turin are enraged at the prospect of their city ceasing to be the political centre of Italy, after enjoying that distinction for more than three years. Probably all the Italian cities would have admitted the historic title of Rome to be the capital, could it have been selected at the beginning of the new system. But having been the capital de facto, any city would have felt aggrieved at the supremacy being transferred. This has been the case with Turin. It has rebelled against the decision that makes it second to Florence. We again see manifested some of that narrow provincial jealousy that so long tormented Italy.

A crowd gathered before the Royal Palace with shouts of "Turin for the capital!" The disturbance unfortunately grew into a riot, and the military were compelled to fire, it is said, in self-defence. Several persons were killed and wounded, and the troops suffered considerably. The whole revolution, if we except the fighting on the battle-field, has not produced any scene of such violence. The most important changes have been accepted quietly, but the half-imaginary advantages of being the capital will excite the people more deeply than any question of principle. The incident reveals how much fire was smouldering under the quiet surface of Italian political life. It fully justifies the anxiety of the Emperor of the French to obtain some kind of settlement of the dispute with Rome, he had become entangled by the occupation of Rome.—Times.

The Government of Victor Emmanuel proceeds in its impious career. A letter from Turin addressed to the Observatore Romano states that the Minister Pisanelli prevents in every way in his power those persons who have received dispensations from the Holy See to marry near relations from contracting a legal marriage.

An order from Turin has compelled the Monks of the Monastery of the Angeli, at Florence, to leave their cloister. The order was to be executed in 3 days' time; but the police dated its execution from the day of its issue in Turin; so that the Religious had to leave under escort on a Sunday, to the general scandal of the inhabitants. Twelve Religious of the Order of St. Camillus de Leticia, instituted for the service of the sick, have been expelled from their Monastery in Gremona by order of His Italian Majesty.

The Stendardo Cattolico of Genoa announces that the Nuns of the Annunciation at Porto Maurizio have been driven from their Convent, which is to be turned into a prison.

In fact the Government of Victor Emmanuel, who destroy so many religious and charitable establishments, are constantly founding new prisons and houses of toleration.

The Contemporaneo, a truly honest and religious journal of Florence, has lately undergone its thirtieth prosecution before the tribunals of His Italian Majesty.

The Correspondance de Rome, in which we find all the above facts, adds that the most repulsive acts of immorality on the part of gaolers of the Milan prisoners have been lately discovered. The Turin journals announce that the sacrilegious author of the law compelling theological students to serve as soldiers, the Minister of War General Della Rovere, is obliged to resign his office from the impaired state of his health.

At Silla the tabernacle of the Church of the Capuchins has been forced open during the day time, and the ciborium, full of consecrated hosts, has been abstracted by some ungodly sacrilegious ruffian.

Mgr. Lorenzo de Frescobaldi, Vicar Capitular of Pistoia, was dragged on the 6th inst. by Piedmontese Gendarmes before the police court of Florence to answer for a transgression of the Royal Placet in the case of a marriage. His examination not having proved anything against him, the worthy Prelate was set at liberty.

On the 30th ult. the police of Reggio acquitted the Bishop of Gallaria, who was prosecuted for having written to one of his flock at Villa Roti, whose brother had committed suicide, a letter to exhort him to conversion. The man has denounced the Bishop to the Government for writing this letter, and the public persecutor accused the Prelate for outraging charity by writing such a letter to a brother in grief and struck by a great domestic loss. But the Bishop answered that St. Paul himself advised to take advantage especially of such circumstances to convert sinners when they were the more disposed to listen to the voice of God.

The King of Italy continues to sign decrees of expulsion of Monks from their monasteries. It is now the turn of the Monastery of Castelgironne to be handed over to the soldiery. The tribunal of Caltanissetta has at last decided that the Bishop of that town is to be prosecuted for refusing two years ago to allow a Parish Priest to accept Garibaldi as godfather of an infant.

The Contemporaneo informs us that the Parish Priest of St. Antonio, at Leghorn, has been persecuted for falsifying the registry of a death. The tribunal however has acquitted the Parish Priest.

The Unita Cattolica publishes under the heading of "Executions of Nuns and Invaders of Convents," a fifth list of Convents invaded of late years by order of the King of Italy. They must now amount to 419.

The Gazette Officiale of Turin, publishes a decree of the King of Italy, which confirms a ministerial decree ordering the closing of the colleges affiliated

to the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Bergamo, which the Bishop refuses to subject to the Government inspectors.

The Correspondance de Rome informs us that the Italian Government is seeking a quarrel with the Republic of San Marino under the pretext that it harbors malefactors and deserters. We may expect to hear soon that Piedmont has been compelled to station its Gendarmes on the territory of the Republic whose existence has been left undisturbed by Napoleon I. himself, and which dates from the eleventh century, has been absorbed into "Italian Unity."

Rome.—An encyclical letter of the Pope addressed to the Polish Bishops has been distributed among the cardinals at Rome. This letter draws a vivid picture of the persecutions directed by the Russian Government against the Catholic Church. The Pope stigmatises the Russian Government as cruel, rebukes its excesses, and condemns it before heaven and earth. He censures also the confiscations and deportations carried out in Poland, and the treatment of the Archbishop of Warsaw, unjustly despoiled. His Holiness condemns, however, the Polish revolution, and reminds the Catholics of their duty to obey all civil authorities.

The bishops, clergy, and all faithful Catholics are enjoined to persevere in their faith with courage and resignation, and warned them that they do not owe obedience to measures contrary to their consciences and to Divine laws. The Pope, in conclusion, threatens the persecutors with Divine justice, which he says will soon appear, for the time of mercy is short, and the powerful are powerfully chastised.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The reactionary process of Colliato for facts contemporaneous with the fall of Gaeta, has just been concluded, and 70 persons condemned to the galleys for life, and for periods of 21, 25, and 15 years, after four years imprisonment at Ancona and Rieti. The process of Isernia for facts taking place in 1860 is also concluded with the same result, twelve persons however being liberated as quite unconnected with the movement. More than fifty of the accused died of typhus and bad food before being tried at all, as was also the case the other day at Campobasso in a similar trial.

The Precursors of Palermo announces that thirty churches of various Congregations within the province are to be changed into municipal schools.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria proceeds immediately to Hungary, ostensibly to inspect the military posts and fortresses; but it is very probable that during this visit an attempt will be made, and we hope successfully, to restore harmony between the Magyars and the House of Hapsburg, and to induce the Hungarians to take the important position that has been reserved for them by the Austrian constitution, and send their very large quota of representatives to the Reichsrath. The time is propitious for such an effort, and we trust that such frankness, cordiality, and generosity, and good sense shown as will insure the success of the Emperor's admirable and patriotic purpose.—Weekly Register.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The semi-official Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of to-day says:—

"The intention of extending the term of the armistice for a longer period has been abandoned, the protraction of the peace negotiations on the part of Denmark not having been without influence on that point. In fact, the political situation in Copenhagen has assumed a peculiar character. Not only do the Swedish papers evince in the most pointed manner Scandinavian tendencies, but even the Copenhagen journals openly avow sentiments favorable to the formation of the Scandinavian dynasty. Instead of recognizing, they attack the stipulations of the peace preliminaries."

The article concludes thus:— "It is therefore quite intelligible that the great German Powers should adhere strictly to paragraph 1 of the protocol of the armistice, whereby hostilities can be resumed at any time after a six weeks' notice."

BERLIN, SEPT. 22.—The semi-official Provincial Correspondence of to-day says:—

"The Government is scarcely under the illusion that the success of its foreign policy has produced a sudden change in the position of political parties in the interior; it is therefore prepared and armed for a renewal of the struggle which is unavoidable."

The same journal, in an article discussing the future government of the Duchies, says:— "It may be expected that the great German Powers will shortly come to an understanding with the Federal Diet as to the manner in which the examination of the hereditary claims respecting Holstein, and also of the other rights, to be brought before it prior to the final decision of this question, is to be conducted. For that purpose a judicial Federal tribunal will be summoned."

WURZBURG, SEPT. 16.—The General Assembly of the German Catholic Associations closed its sittings in this town yesterday. Its labors have resulted in the following resolutions:—

1. The Assembly declares it to be the duty of the German Catholics not to allow themselves to be surprised by the French and Belgians in the sacrifices to be made for the Head of the Church, and recommends the faithful to take part in the Pontifical Loan.

2. The Assembly demands the enfranchisement, in a religious point of view, of Schleswig Holstein, for which so much Catholic blood has been shed, and the cessation of the shameful oppression to which the Catholics are subjected in that country.

3. The Assembly regrets the conflict which has arisen in the Grand Duchy of Baden. It believes that right is upon the side of the Archbishop, who contends for the right of religion and of family, and calls to mind that every blow struck against the altar also attacks the throne.

4. The Assembly honors the heroic Counts of Schmissing-Heresenbrock, who have been compelled to leave the Prussian army because they were opposed in principle to duelling, and declares that the conduct of the Prussian Minister of War in respect to the respect to these gentlemen is tantamount to a condemnation of the principles of Christianity.

5. The Assembly deprecates the odious manner in which the Religious Orders have been attacked in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in Hesse, and in Wurtemberg, and points out to the advocates of progress that it is a mockery to demand for themselves the liberty of propaganda and the right of association, and to deny these liberties to the Church."

RUSSIA.

The Moscow Gazette publishes a long list of fires which since April last have taken place in different parts of Russia, and it adds that the account of the principal disasters is not complete. The work of incendiarism commenced at the end of April in the government of Kalouga by the destruction of 64 houses next at Okhansk 244 houses were burnt. The fires continued in succession at Serpouli; at Serdobsck, where four-fifths of the town were destroyed; at Mozir, one-half of the houses, at Mologa, more than 300 and at the fair of Nijni-Novgorod, 1,500 booths and 148 houses. At Patrofsk there were as many as six fires in the month of June alone and entire quarters of the town were consumed. The powder magazines of Kexan and that of Okhta, near St. Petersburg, were blown up; at Riga two fires occurred one after the other; the same at Tounien, where the finest quarters of the town were entirely destroyed. At Oreburg 600 houses were burnt, and Baki is now only a heap of ruins. During the same space of time four conflagrations took place at St. Petersburg; six at Simbirsk, a town which as well as Yaroslavl, is now in ruins, and one at Serpoukoff, where seven houses were consumed. Previously to April two Imperial cannon foundries were burnt down.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 20.—An Imperial rescript has been issued, accompanied by five decrees, con-

taining a series of liberal measures relative to public instruction in Poland, the creation of an University at Warsaw, and the establishment of numerous superior, middle, and primary schools, and a free school for women. The Poles preserve the use of their national language. For the other nationalities of the kingdom special schools are established, in which their respective idioms will be used. A sixth decree modifies the penal code of mitigating the penalties hitherto inflicted, and abolishes corporal punishment.

A letter from St. Petersburg dated on the 10th inst and published by the Journal de Bruxelles, says:— "For the last four years the Russian Government keeps imprisoned at Kiev, the Archimandrite Joseph Sokolsky, who was consecrated Bishop of the Bulgarians by Pius himself. More simple than prudent, this poor Bishop on returning from Rome to Constantinople allowed himself to be circumvented by Prince Alexis Labanoff, who was then at the head of the Russian Legation. One day as he came to pay a visit to the diplomatist, he was seized and dragged on board a steamer which was then ready to leave for Odessa. The Turkish Government wanted to claim its subject, but a little gold intelligently distributed soon calmed down all offended feeling on that account. It was after all for the Turks only one Christian dog the less. Joseph Sokolsky was reported to have returned to schism, and then to have died. All this is false. He is perfectly alive, and perfectly Catholic. This act is as foolish as it is atrociously tyrannical and unlawful. But how can this unfortunate Prelate be delivered from the prison where he is lingering a true Confessor of the Faith? There are but two ways, by prayer and publicity. The Russian Government does not like that such acts of his should be known in Europe and the Emperor does not know all the iniquities committed in his name. He may be completely deceived with regard to the Archimandrite, Joseph Sokolsky, as he is in so many other instances."

POLAND.

A letter from Petersburg states that the melancholy trials, now coming to a close one after the other at Warsaw, have lately led to one of those extraordinary exhibitions which may be well adduced hereafter in proof of the ancient saying, that truth is stranger than fiction.—Among others, the Courts had in a recent case to deal with the chief of the assassins, the head of that formidable band so dreadfully notorious for resolve and the almost unerring certainty of their deadly stab. Who wielded the poniard of the revolution. Who handed over so many hundreds of victims to the murderer, or at any rate held a post in which beaumonts had been sacrificed by his predecessors. Why, a boy—a boy of 13—a student of medicine. In short, one Paul Landowski was tried and sentenced to death on the 10th of August in the unenviable capacity of chef de tous les gendarmes pendueurs de la Pologne. When men of riper age had been all arrested, abducted, and otherwise disposed of on the mere suspicion of holding a place in the great league, the game, we know, was taken up by boys, and, as now appears, played manfully out by them to the end. Still, M. Landowski, had deep trusted long enough with the executioner's seals to order sundry bombs and pistols to be aimed at General Berg—an onslaught which preceded the very last stage of the rebellion. He is, however, indebted to the courage and moving eloquence of his mother for the reprieve he eventually obtained. On the 17th he was led out with two associates of inferior dignity to undergo capital punishment on the glacis of Warsaw citadel. One of the unfortunate trio, a man notorious for having cut off and eaten the ears of his victims, was already dangling from the gallows. The two others were being kept ready under the fatal beam. They were dressed in the penitent's shroud, were bareheaded, and had the halter artistically arranged around their devoted necks. At this awful moment a Cossack was seen galloping up, waving a paper in his hand. It was the reprieve, announced in the old style of cruel leniency. But the arrangement proved a grand success. The unexpected, unhopd for, undreamt of clemency effected all present, the more powerfully for its proclamation en coup de theatre. Many cried, all were moved and inspired with a sort of gratitude to the Czar. The mother of young Landowski, it appears, who could never have hoped to obtain access to the Emperor: here, had illegally passed the frontier, and following His Majesty to Kissingen, threw herself at his feet in the public grounds, in sight of all elegant and fashionable world crowding round the distinguished visitor, the Czar raised her graciously, according to the prayer at once. Even the Russian soldiers who had been commanded to attend the execution joined in the cry when they found that the miserable ceremony was to be over with one instead of three. For a moment there was a relaxation in the usual street discipline of Warsaw. The people were allowed to press near the gallows, and the prisoners walked down from the rising ground on which the scaffold was erected, they were shaken by the hand, and offered cigars by many of the crowd. With 20 years of Siberia before them, they did not object to receive the fragrant comforts even a moment after salvation from death.

Women are fond of deferring; men of going ahead. With the former we gain by exhibiting patience; with the latter, as with public functionaries, by impatience.

A 'COUGH,' 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT

If allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly to the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from—

E. H. GARLAND, D.D., New York, HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. P. WILLIS, New York, Hon. C. B. FLETCHER, Pres. Mass. Senate, Dr. G. F. BIGLOW, Boston, Prof. EDW. NORTH, Clinton, N. Y.

SUGAR IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 35 cents per box. October, 1864. 1m

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—This is a complaint very common, especially among females. HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS never fails to cure this disease. The system, under its use, is restored to its original strength and vigor; the appetite becomes good, the spirits become cheerful, and in body and mind you feel the full restoration of health. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O. E. 2t

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Chemistry evolves coarse imitations of the scent of flowers from many revolting ingredients; but the refreshing odor which exhales from Nature's floral centers, as they swing in the breezes of the tropics, cannot be simulated. Hence the superiority of this celebrated perfume the concentrated essence of flowers gathered in the groves of Florida, over other scented waters; hence, too, the tenacity with which it clings without change, to whatever it touches. We know of nothing that can approach it in delicacy and imperishability except the finest Eau de Cologne; and it is preferred by the ladies of South and Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies to that famous article. It costs, we believe only about half the price. As there are imitations, it is necessary to inquire for Murray and Lanman's Florida Water. 207

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

Gar THE BEST.—Never buy an inferior article because it is cheap. Don't get a worthless thing merely because it is popular, or because somebody else has it. Get the best. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hoarseness, and all kindred pulmonary complaints that lead on to consumption. Take care of your health in season, for health is wealth. Without it the poor man would starve, and the rich have but an indifferent enjoyment of life. Try Down's Elixir.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. E. September 20. 1m

IT CONCERNS THE SICK TO READ THESE FACTS.—To over thirteen hundred editors of leading papers in the United States sample packages of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS have been presented, with the request, that each editor should state the effect the medicine may have had in his own family, or on his sick friends. From the innumerable satisfactory statements published in reply, we make the following brief extracts: R. D. Crosswell, Esq., of the Daily Times, says: "In the case of a lady, a near relative of the writer, the pills have effected the removal of dropsical swellings that had existed for more than three years." J. B. Goodwin, of the Louisiana Gazette, one of the ablest weeklies in the West, states that he was "promptly relieved from chronic torpidity of the bowels, accompanied with painful constipation, by the sample of pills received last October, and apprehends no returns of the complaint." Joseph Edwards, Esq., of the Tribune, writes: "I was, so I thought, a hopeless dyspeptic, but two vials of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS seem to have entirely banished the complaint, to which I had been a martyr, more or less, for twelve years." Such evidence is conclusive. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 426

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

CURIOUS ANCIENT ALMANAC.—Galignani has an account of a recent discovery at Pompeii. It is as follows:— "A Roman almanac has just been found in an excavation near the Gate of Isis at Pompeii. It is a square block of white marble, on each side of which are inscriptions relative to three months of the year, arranged in perpendicular columns. At the head of each is represented the sign of the zodiac to which the month responds. The almanac contains some curious information on the agriculture and religion of the Romans. At the top of each column, and under the sign of the zodiac is the name of the month and the number of days; next come the noxes, which, during eight months of the year, fall on the fifth day, and are consequently called quintanas; for the remainder of the year they commence on the 7th day, and are called septimanas; the idea are not indicated, because there is always seven days between them and the noxes. The number of hours of the day and night is also marked, the whole number being represented by the ordinary Roman figure, the fractions by 's' for semi, and by small horizontal lines for the quarters. Lastly, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun appears is also named; the days of the equinoxes and of the summer solstice are also given. For the winter solstice there are the words hemis intium (beginning of the winter). Next comes the chapter of agriculture, in which farmers are reminded of the principal operations that ought to be carried on during the month. The almanac

A GREAT BLESSING.—When pains are darting through the body what a joy it is to find relief. How sweet the soothing influence of some Pain Destroying Agent. Henry's Vermont Liniment is a veritable Pain-Killer. Don't fail to use it for tooth-ache, oblique, and pains and aches of all kinds. The sale of this valuable medicine is rapidly on the increase, which proves how well it is liked by all who use it. Many would not be without a bottle of it in the house for any consideration. See advertisement.
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E.
Sept. 20. 1m

A GREAT TRIUMPH.
Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens:
Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame Street, Montreal:
Gentlemen,—Having suffered severely for four years from palpitation of the heart and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.
Yours, gratefully,
ALFRED TUCK,
Soap and Candle Maker,
Craig St., Montreal.
May 10, 1863.
Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, R. B. Gray and Picault & Son.

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FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
ST. DENIS STREET,
ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL.
THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL were RESUMED on Thursday, the 22nd September.

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BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.
OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings Bank
No. 74, CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.
L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE
August 25, 1864. 12m.

M. J. HICKEY,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c.
OFFICE—IN THOMPSON'S BUILDINGS,
(Corner of Sussex and York Streets)
OTTAWA, C. W.
August 3, 1864. 12m.

C. F. FRASER,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,
BROOKVILLE, C. W.
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REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal
M. P. Ryan, Esq.,
James O'Brien, Esq.,
" "

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The BOSTON PILOT, for 3d.,
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IRISH AMERICAN, for 2d.,
TRUE WITNESS, METROPOLITAN RECORD,
N. Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, BROWNSON'S
REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
Any British or American Magazine, Review, or
Newspaper, will, if required, be left at the Residence
or Office of any person in the City without any additional
charge.
At FORD'S News Agency,
Corner Great St. James and St. John Streets,
Montreal.
August 11.

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CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—As a palatable aperient
to take before breakfast, it has received the recom-
mendation of many of our leading physicians. This
preparation will be found to be much cheaper than
the imported article.
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GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN.
The reputation which this perfume has earned during
the last five years is a sufficient guarantee of its
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TRUSSES, ENEMA APPARATUS, SY-
RINGES, Piantoni's Capsules, Brou's and Ricord's
Injections, Grimaldi's Syrop de Raifort Iode, &c.,
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HENRY R. GRAY,
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94 St. Lawrence Main Street.
[Established 1859]
Montreal, May 12, 1864 12m

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FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just re-
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1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPBOR, for SALE
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AMERICAN YEAST POWDER.
THE Genuine Article may be had at the following
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Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building.
Finest KEROSINE OIL, 3s 6d per gallon.
COAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d do.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist.
Montreal, April 21.

RICHELIEU COMPANY
DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS,
RUNNING BETWEEN
MONTREAL & QUEBEC,
AND THE
Regular Line of Steamers,
BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND THE PORTS OF THREE
RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY,
TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, AND
OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th September, and un-
til further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S
STEAMERS will leave their respective Wharves as
follows:—
STEAMER MONTREAL,
Capt. P. E. CORTE,
Will leave the Richelieu Pier, opposite the Jacques
Cartier Square, for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday, at SIX o'clock, P.M., stopping,
going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three
Rivers, and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking
Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec
may depend upon having a regular connection by
taking their passage on board the Steamer Montreal,
as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passen-
gers without any extra charge.

STEAMER EUROPA,
Capt. J. B. LABELLE,
Will leave for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday,
and Saturday, at SIX o'clock, P.M., stopping,
going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three
Rivers, and Batiscan.

STEAMER THREE RIVERS,
Capt. Jos. DUVAL,
Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three
Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO
o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at
Berthier, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut),
Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three
Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday,
at TWO o'clock, P.M.

STEAMER NAPOLEON,
Capt. ROBT. NELSON,
Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three
Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE
o'clock, P.M., stopping going and returning, at
Sorel, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers
for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at Three
o'clock, P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA,
Capt. Chs. DAVELNY,
Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every
Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stop-
ping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Repentiny,
Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, and Berthier; and will leave
Sorel for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at
FOUR o'clock P.M.

STEAMER CHAMBLY,
Capt. FRS. LAMOUREUX,
Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chamblay
every Tuesday and Friday at THREE o'clock, P.M.,
stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Con-
tra-coteau, Sorel, St. Onrs, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St.
Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilarie, and St. Me-
thias; and will leave Chamblay every Saturday at
Three o'clock, P.M. for St. Denis, leaving St. Denis
for Montreal on Monday, at Three o'clock, P.M. and
Wednesday at TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

STEAMER TERREBONNE,
Capt. L. H. ROY,
Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne
as follows:—On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR
o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday at THREE
o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at
Boucherville, Yarenes, Lachenaie, and leaving
Terrebonne for Montreal, on Monday at SEVEN
o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, A.M.,
Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at
SIX o'clock, A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE
Captain P. E. MALHOIT,
Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assomption,
at follows:—On Mondays and Saturdays at
FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE
o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at
St. Paul L'Ermitte; returning will leave L'As-
sompition for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN,
Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Satur-
day at SIX o'clock, A.M.
For further information, apply at the Richelieu
Company's Office—
No. 29 Commissioners Street.
J. B. LAMERE,
General Manager.

Richelieu Company's Office,
Montreal, Sept. 5, 1864.

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

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5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal
interpretation.
6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured
amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount,
every five years, to Policies then two entire years in
existence.
H. L. ROUTH,
Agent, Montreal.
February 1, 1864. 12m.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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VEGETABLE BALSAMIC
ELIXIR.
A CERTIFICATE
WORTH
A MILLION.
—
An Old Physician's
Testimony.
—
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Waterbury, Vt.
Nov. 24, 1858.

Although I do not
like the practice of
Physicians recommend-
ing, indiscriminately,
the patent medicines
of the day, yet after a
trial of ten years, I am
free to admit that there
is one medicine before
the public that any
Physician can use in
his practice, and recom-
mend to the public
with perfect confi-
dence; that medicine
is Rev. N. H. Downs' Ve-
getable Balsamic Elix-
ir.
I have used it my-
self with the very best
success, and now when
ever I am troubled with
a Cough or Cold, I in-
variably use it. I can
cheerfully recommend
it to all who are suf-
fering from a Cough or
Cold, for the Croup,
Whooping-Cough, &
all diseases tending to
Consumption, and to
the Profession as a re-
liable article.
I am satisfied of its
excellence beyond a
doubt, having conversed
personally with the
Rev. N. H. Downs about
it. He informed me of
the principal ingredi-
ents of which the Elix-
ir is composed, all of
which are Purely Ve-
getable and perfectly
safe.
J. B. WOODWARD,
M.D.,
(Now Brigade Surgeon
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VERMONT
LINIMENT.
READ
These Certificates:
Montreal,
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Messrs. Henry & Co.
Your Vermont Liniment
has cured me of a
Rheumatism which
had settled in my limbs
and for which blessing
you may well suppose
I feel grateful.
T. QUEENEL.
South Granby, C.W.
Mr Henry R. Gray,
Chemist, Montreal.
Sir—I am most hap-
py to state that my
wife used Henry's Ver-
mont Liniment, having
accidentally got a nee-
dle run under her fin-
ger nail. The pain was
most intense; but by
using the Liniment, the
pain was gone in a few
minutes.
Yours very respect-
fully,
W. GIBSON.
Montreal,
Dec. 12th, 1860.
Messrs. Henry & Co.
Having, on various
occasions, used your
Liniment, I am happy
to say that I have al-
ways found it benefi-
cial. I have frequently
used it for Bowel Com-
plaint, and have never
known it to fail in ef-
fecting a cure. I think
it the best medicine I
ever used for Diar-
rhea summer com-
plaint, and disorders of
a similar character I
have also found it a
never failing specific
for COLDS, and for af-
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I always recommend it
to my friends, and
would not be without
it in the house for any
consideration.
W. BALDWIN.
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Judge Smith:
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Feb. 5th, 1862.
I have used Henry's
Vermont Liniment, &
have found great re-
lief from it.
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Jan. 22, 1864.

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experiment. Thou-
sands of people who
have used it, bear wit-
ness to its superior ex-
cellence as a Liniment
and a Pain-Killer.—
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pany each bottle. It
may be used for
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NEURALGIA,
TOOTH-ACHE,
HEADACHE,
BURNS,
SCALDS,
BRUISES AND
SWELLINGS,
SORE THROAT,
LUMBAGO,
&c., &c.,
and may be used in-
ternally for
CHOLIC and COLDS,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
BOWEL Complaints,
DIARRHOEA,
WIND CHOLIC,
&c., &c.
Much might be said
of its remedial prop-
erties and magical ef-
fects, but the limited
space of this Advertis-
ement will only admit
of a general sum-
mary.
It is prepared with
care; great pains be-
ing taken to allot an
exact proportion of
each of its ingredients,
in such a manner that
the combination shall
be, in every respect, at
once more rapid in its
operation, and more
effective than any
other similar medicine.

A Single Teaspoon-
ful taken in warm wa-
ter or otherwise as
the taste may dictate,
checks Diarrhoea, Cho-
lic and all Bowel Com-
plaints, within a most
incredible short space
of time.

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the community who wholly escapes,
during a season, from some one, how-
ever slightly developed, of the above
symptoms—a neglect of which might
lead to the last named, and most to be
dreaded disease in the whole catalogue
of the power of the 'medicinal gum' of
the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of
complaints is well known; so great is
the good it has performed, and so great
the popularity it has acquired.
In this preparation, besides the vir-
tues of the Cherry, there are commin-
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Gorham, and Portland, at..... } 10.15 P.M.
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ing Train for Riviere du Loup, and the Ferry for
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Accommodation Train for Kingston &
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and intermediate Stations, at..... } 4.50 P.M.
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tached) for Ogdensburg, Kingston,
Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London,
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C. J. BRYDGES
Managing Director
Sept. 12, 1864.

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Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing,
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Including even
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tensive research and profound interest.
TERMS—The work will be published in two 8vo
volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, \$5
half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe
will be good enough to send their names to the pub-
lisher as soon as possible.
FATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By John
Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Rome and its
Rulers.' 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.50
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
Montreal.
Montreal, Jan. 29, 1864.

There is scarcely one individual in
the community who wholly escapes,
during a season, from some one, how-
ever slightly developed, of the above
symptoms—a neglect of which might
lead to the last named, and most to be
dreaded disease in the whole catalogue
of the power of the 'medicinal gum' of
the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of
complaints is well known; so great is
the good it has performed, and so great
the popularity it has acquired.
In this preparation, besides the vir-
tues of the Cherry, there are commin-
gled with it other ingredients of like
value, thus increasing its value ten
fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe
to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no
other medicine yet discovered.

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the community who wholly escapes,
during a season

EXTRA HIBERNIAN & EAGLET.—Messrs. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. Paul Street, inform the Public that they have on hand a Fresh Assortment of Goods, just arrived from France:—
 300 barrels, Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Sauterne, Chablis, St. Emilian, and a choice of the best Wines of Burgundy.
 150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25 bottles each.
 20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of the year 1855, in decanters.
 250 cases Cognac of the first quality.
 20,000 Oiler, Brandy, and Claret Bottles.
 30,000 Red, Green and White Capsules.
 25 Capsuling Machines.
 Sherries, Burgundy, and other Ports. DeKuyper's Gin, in pipes and half-pipes, in red and in green cases.
 J. FOURNIER & CO.

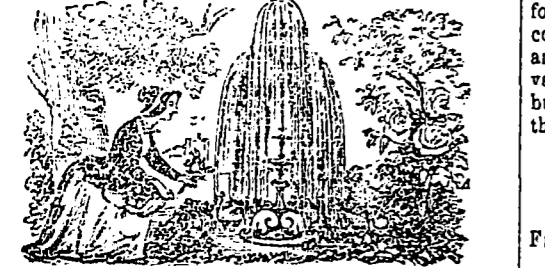
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF ZINC Ware and Kitchen Utensils, Pails, Sitz Baths, Basins, and Foot Baths, Chamber Sets, French Coffee Pots, Sprinkling Cans, at \$2 a pair; Kettles &c., &c.
 J. FOURNIER & CO.

NEW DENTELLE, MOUSSELINE, and Colored GLASS of every pattern and price, sold by the foot. No ornamental Glass in the market can compete with it.
 J. FOURNIER & CO.

MATERIALS FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Detached Flowers and Leaves, sold by the gross at moderate prices.
 J. FOURNIER & CO.,
 242 St. Paul Street.
 March 24, 1864. 12m

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.
R With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA** purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, &c., Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try *Ayer's Sarsaparilla*, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.
 During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound 'Sarsaparilla,' and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alternative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.
 Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.
 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East.
 September 30, 1864. 2m

The Leading Perfume of the Age
 FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S
 CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER.

THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from BLOOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible;—while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For
FAINTING TURNS,
NERVOUSNESS,
HEADACHE,
DEBILITY,
AND
HYSTERIA,
 it is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for its delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin
ROUGHNESS,
BLOTCHES,
SUN BURN,
FRECKLES,
AND
PIMPLES.
 It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends richness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.
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, New York.
 Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.
 For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray, and for sale by all the leading Druggists and First-class Perfumers throughout the world.
 Feb. 20, 1864. 12m.

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
 Are Cured by
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
 THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.
 These Bitters have performed more Cures, **HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,**
 Have more Testimony,
Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,
 Than any other article in the market.
 We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,
And will Pay \$1000
 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
 Will Cure every Case of
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.
 Observe the following Symptoms:
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
 Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.
REMEMBER
THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
And Can't make Drunkards,
 But is the Best Tonic in the World.
READ WHO SAYS SO:
 From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:—
 I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.
 From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church:—
 Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.
 Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
 Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.
 From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.
 Dr. O. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.—
 Yours truly,
WARREN RANDOLPH,
 Germantown, Pa.
 From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.
 Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.—Yours, respectfully,
J. H. TURNER,
 No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.
 From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist Churches.
 New Rochelle, N.Y.
 Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.
J. M. LYONS.
 PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.
 Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.
 Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
 Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA
JONES & EVANS,
 Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,
 PROPRIETORS.
 For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.
 John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, O.E.
 Jan. 14, 1864. 12m.

M. BERGIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND
MASTER TAILOR
 TO THE
Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers,
 No. 79, M'GILL STREET.
 THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT OF TEAS, consisting in part of—
YOUNG HYSON,
GUNPOWDER,
 Colored and Uncolored **JAPANS,**
OOLONG & SOUCHONG.
 With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF PROVISIONS,
FLOUR,
HAMS,
PORK,
SALT FISH, &c., &c.
 Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at
128 Commissioner Street.
N. SHANNON,
 Montreal, May 25, 1864. 12m.

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.
SHIPS' BOATS' OARS FOR SALE
WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
 No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.
 Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
 Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
 Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

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

B. DEVLIN,
 ADVOCATE,
 Has Removed his Office to No. 38, Little St. James Street.

J. J. CURRAN,
 ADVOCATE
 No. 40 Little St. James Street,
 MONTREAL.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,
 ADVOCATE,
 Has opened his office at No. 32 Little St. James St.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,
 ADVOCATES, &c.,
 Office—No. 125 Notre Dame Street,
 (Opposite the Court House),
 MONTREAL.
H. J. CLARKE. **N. DRISCOLL.**

L. DEVANY,
AUCTIONEER,
 (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

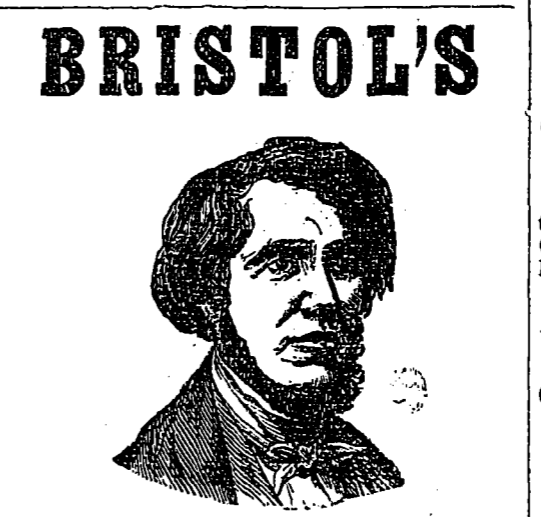
THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years a large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the **GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.**

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he dares himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
 I will hold **THREE SALES** weekly.
On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,
 FOR
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.,
AND
THURSDAYS
 FOR
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
 &c., &c., &c.
 Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.
L. DEVANY,
 Auctioneer.
 March 27 1864.

LUMBER.
JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS,
 corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of **PINE DEALS**—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and **GULLS** good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and **GULLS**. Also, 1 1/2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 4-inch **BOARDS**—various qualities. **SCANTLING** (all sizes) clear and common. **FURRING**, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of **CEDAR.**
JORDAN & BENARD,
 35 St. Denis Street.
 March 24, 1864.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,
TIN-SMITHS,
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
DOLLARD STREET,
 (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)
MONTREAL,
Manufacture and Keep constantly on hand:
 Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Lift & Force Pumps, Beer Pumps, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, Hot Air Furnaces, Tinware [naces, Voice Pipe, Sinks, all sizes]

Jobbing punctually attended to.



BRISTOL'S
(Vegetable)
SUGAR-COATED
PILLS.

THE GREAT CURE
 For all the Diseases of the
Liver, Stomach and Bowels,
 Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to
KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, **BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA**, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two **GREAT REMEDIES**, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CONSTIPATION,
HEADACHE,
DROPSY,
PILES.

For many years these **PILLS** have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have effected speedy and thorough cures.
Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
 General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S
UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,
(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)
 Prices ranging upwards from
Twenty-Five Dollars

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required.
 Manufacture on **PRINCE STREET**. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Montreal.
 Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the Provinces.
C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
 Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863. 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 circular. Address
E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

A. & D. SHANNON,
GROCERS,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET,
MONTREAL,
 HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
 Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.
 May 19, 1864. 12m.

MATT. JANNARD'S
NEW CANADIAN
COFFIN STORE,
 Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,
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.
 April 1, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE,
 On very reasonable Terms. Apply to
FABIEN PAINCHOUD,
 No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street.
 August 4, 1864.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
 MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Montreal:—
 Montreal, March 2nd, 1864.

Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seaman, Mr. Evans, for a few pounds of *Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime*, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now, Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-phosphate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and salt. I have used the Super-phosphate with equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it.
 Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fertilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,
 Your very humble servant,
T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.
 For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lyman, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
 IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood,
 Is particularly recommended for use during
SPRING AND SUMMER,

when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as
A DIET DRINK,
 by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for
THE PERMANENT CURE
 OF THE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES
 OF
Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,
 And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for
SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,
 White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the **PUREST** and most powerful Preparation of
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,
 and is the only true and reliable **CURE** for **SYPHILIS**, even in its worst forms.
 It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.
 The afflicted may rest assured that there is *not* the least particle of **MINERAL, MERCURIAL,** or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.
 Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of **LANMAN & KEMP** is upon the blue label.
 Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal.
 Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.