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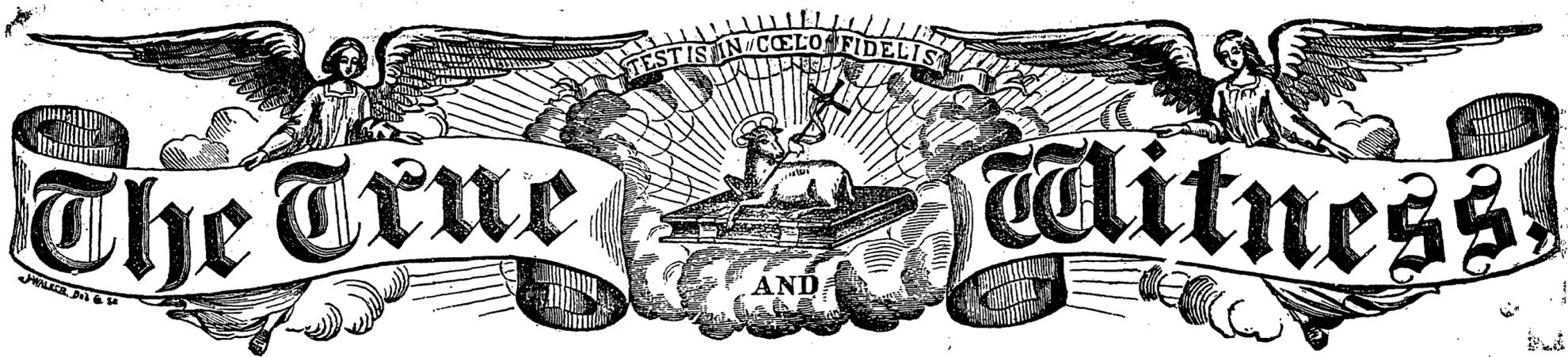
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

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No. 16.

THE STORY OF A PIN.

XXVII.—(CONTINUED.)

These four persons put themselves upon the same footing, and made their salutations at the same moment; Monsieur Doucet with affability, the co-heir with insolence, Monsieur Corbin with icy ceremoniousness and the constable with awkwardness.

'Gentlemen,' said Jeanne, 'I would like to know how many of you have the right of entering here and of forcing our door? To-morrow, perhaps, you may be pleased to come back with a reinforcement of six persons, and force your way into this little chamber.'

'Young ladies,' said Monsieur Doucet, with a smile, 'there are none too many here; I have brought only the people indispensable to make a verbal process. And have no fear for to-morrow, for this affair must be terminated this very day.'

And he made a signal to his three companions to sit down. The constable, like an actor who is well up in his part, placed himself at the work-table, and then displayed his frightened scrawl. Anna hastened to take away the pictures, with which the table was provided, and pushed aside with disgust the pocket-book which contained so many warrants and processes, so much misery and despair.

'But I suppose, sir,' said Anna, 'that if you come here to make a verbal process, as you say, we will be permitted to have some one to represent us, for we do not know what our rights are.'

'You are at liberty to represent yourselves, ladies,' said Monsieur Corbin, bowing his head, 'but our proceedings cannot be stopped even momentarily. Usher,' said he, 'write.'

Monsieur Doucet rose and began examining with the eye of a connoisseur the studies of flowers which covered the walls, and he gave utterance to many loud expressions of approbation—he loved the fine arts.

Monsieur Corbin began to dictate with a magisterial air: 'At the request of Monsieur Benigne Doucet, proprietor at Mantes, and living there, I, the undersigned, Aime Seraphin, usher, etc., etc. Be it known that Anna Dural and her sister, Jeanne Duval, have recognized a debt owed to Monsieur Doucet, to the amount of ten thousand francs, the credentials of which they have signed, and acknowledge upon reaching their majority; be it known that the said Monsieur Doucet, resting upon this promise, has left to the said Anna Dural, and her sister, Jeanne Duval, the provisional use of the furniture which they inherited from their mother; but, be it known that various articles of the said furniture which constituted the pledge of the said Monsieur Doucet having disappeared—'

'How,' said Anna, 'were we forbidden to dispose of what belonged to us?'

'It is my turn to speak,' slowly replied the man without eyes and lips, 'you can reply at the end of the writ, if you find it convenient.'

And when the nasal voice was silent, the steel pen continued to grind his maledictions upon the stamped writ.

'But, in fact,' said Monsieur Doucet, 'I, who adore good paintings, noticed here the other day, the portrait of a woman which should be by the celebrated Latour—Latour! the glory of Saint Quentin, the charming, the imitable painter in pastel. They make no more like his. He has carried away his secret to the tomb. Ah! but art is a charming thing! But, after all, this portrait must be found. Monsieur Corbin, these young persons must be summoned to declare what has become of this Latour; they cannot know the gravity of their act.'

The monotonous wordiness of a subpoena, of a summons, of I know not what gloomy proceeding, fell like a beating and icy rain upon the heads and hearts of the poor sisters. They clung to each other and wept in a corner of the chamber, in thinking of the portrait of their tender mother, being claimed by these birds of prey; but in the midst of her trouble, Jeanne felt a secret pleasure in knowing that this token was in safety.

'Ah well, my children,' said Monsieur Doucet approaching them, 'will you never them be reasonable? You forget that, by a single word you can terminate all this to your satisfaction.—Simply sign this declaration, and we will proceed to free you from this detestable usher; for you really must suffer, and it is most painful to me; for I am a kind and humane man, as the whole city of Mantes the pretty will tell you. It is a pity to push matters to this extremity.'

And he presented a stamped paper to the two sisters.

'And if we sign,' said Anna, after glancing at it, 'you will return us the title which you have in your hands, and you will leave here at once, never to come back again.'

'Certainly,' said Monsieur Doucet, 'although what you say may not be very flattering to us,

Mademoiselle; for we have drawn up the document so as to cover every possible point,' said he taking the co-heir to witness.

'Give it to me, then,' said Anna, 'we cannot pay too dear for the privilege of being relieved from this hateful conspiracy.'

'Stop,' said Jeanne, 'we have been forbidden to do this.'

'But, poor little sister,' said Anna, 'can I any longer let you be exposed to these insults? What is the future to us? God will take care of us.'

And she took a pen—

They heard the clatter of horses' feet, which appeared to stop restively before the door; and, whilst the two sisters were discussing about what they should do, Jeanne feebly restraining the pen which Anna held, an unexpected apparition came to complicate this scene, which had delayed the closing of the verbal process.

Two young women, clad in riding-habits, entered the chamber where so many were already assembled.

A summer shower is soon over. The sun penetrating the clouds, began to throw light upon the dark scene. The tallest of the two ladies we recognize as Mademoiselle Borghese, who was accompanied by Madame Wolff. She cast a rapid glance upon the persons in the room and then, springing to Anna:

'Do not sign,' cried she; 'the business is settled.'

And the spectators remained as if stupefied.—Anna and Jeanne pressed the hand of Mademoiselle Borghese, who presented her friend as a protector of their George.

'And first,' said Borghese, turning toward the company, 'with whom have we to deal here?—For justice must not be interfered with. You, sir, who hold the pen, said she to the man habited in oilcloth, 'you will tell your name and qualifications, if you please.'

'My name is Seraphin, a sworn usher; I am here in the exercise of my functions,' said the scribe, but little intimidated.

'Sir, I understand that you were doing your duty here; but you are no further needed.—Please to accept your fee, for you must not be disturbed for nothing.'

And she deposited a piece of gold upon the stamped paper.

The usher, after casting a look of astonishment towards his companions, went out with a respectful salutation.

'In your turn, Monsieur the Lawyer, what are your titles and dignities, that my manner of addressing you may correspond with the consideration which is due you?'

'The gentleman is my man of business,' said Doucet, interrupting. 'He keeps a law office; he is a man well experienced in litigations and is well known at Mantes.'

'A business man?' said Borghese, measuring him with her eyes. But he is a notary, counselor, attorney, something, in fine, official, and respectable.'

'I am a practitioner, Madame, and I am here in my own right, as proxy for Monsieur Doucet.'

'But, my dear sir, one cannot be proxy for a man who is present. I am not a lawyer, but that seems to me to be one of the first things that you, as a practitioner, should have learned. It is quiet necessary that one of you two leave this place, and in all justice it should not be Monsieur Doucet, since we require his presence in order that we may count out his money to him.'

And with her eyes she seemed to indicate the door to the man with the green glasses.

'It is your turn to speak,' said Anna, timidly opening the door for him.

'In fine,' said Borghese, 'our little battle-field is clearing itself. And where, then, is our third adversary?'

'He is my cousin and my co-heir,' said Monsieur Doucet. 'Do not search for him, he is behind me.'

And he made arise the tall figure of his cousin, who, however, only asked leave to depart. He had lived a peaceable life in the country; and this agitating scene, this energetic amazon, who spoke so loud, and appeared so certain of her power—all this bewildered and disturbed him and was not to his taste.

'Ah well, dear Monsieur Doucet, here then is a matter which is about to be arranged between us, amicably, without usher, without practitioner, without the least attorney. What it is to be skillful! Proceed to the point: what do you ask?'

'Madame,' said Doucet, attempting to regain his confidence, and drawing a receipt from his pocket-book, 'I ask nothing, I require immediate payment of this debt, making all reserve, in case of non-payment, in respect to the obstacles which you have placed in the way of the exercise of my rights.'

'Let it pass,' said Borghese, 'there are no obstacles, we will agree in that. It is ten thou-

sand francs do you not say? and it is for so small a matter that you make all this noise?'

She herself searched in her pocket-book, with a careless air.

'Can you make change for me?' said she.

'For how much?' asked Monsieur Doucet with astonishment.

'For thirty thousand francs,' replied Borghese lightly touching the table with the knob of her riding-whip.

And she displayed to Doucet an open paper, which she cautiously retained in her hand.

Monsieur Doucet felt that his knees could no longer support him, and he fell upon a chair.

'If you have not the money,' said Borghese, 'you must go and look for it; or, rather, we will send out for the balance.'

The co-heir had already disappeared. Borghese conducted Monsieur Doucet out with the most perfect politeness, and said to him again, as she closed the door:

'A business, it is never necessary to get vexed. I bid you adieu in all kindness.'

(To be Continued.)

ORANGEISM AND FENIANISM.

LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

The following most important letter of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Lord Bishop of Dublin, has been addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese on "Orangeism and Fenianism":—

Very Rev. Brethren—Having lately treated at some length of the various natural scourges which menace us, I shall make in this letter a few observations on two moral evils arising from human folly or wickedness, which tend to increase and aggravate our other miseries; I mean Orangeism and Fenianism. It would be well for Ireland if these two evils were eradicated from her soil, and their names forgotten. Of Orangeism I shall merely say, that ever since its establishment in Ireland it has been an impediment in the way of every improvement, and the source of the greatest calamities, and that it is still the cause of strifes, dissensions, disturbances, and bloodshed. Endeavoring to maintain an unnatural ascendancy of a mere faction over a nation, it has always been the enemy of the rights and interests of those who will not yield to its pretensions. Even within this year it has caused serious riots, and compelled multitudes of peaceable citizens to spend weeks and months in terror and in dread of their lives. Many of them, if they left their houses, were insulted; perhaps shots were fired at them over their heads. It is to be hoped that some of our Liberal members of Parliament will bring this deplorable state of things before the Legislature. A powerful Government ought not to tolerate any longer the audacity of a small but active faction; which, whilst practising and upholding oppression, is filled with the spirit of inspiration. It cannot be forgotten that this party some years ago attempted to exclude her present gracious Majesty from the Throne, in order to make way for an Orange idol, and that very lately they insulted in a foreign country the youthful Prince whom Providence has destined to rule over this vast empire. The evils of Orangeism are aggravated by the fact that some magistrates, and persons of wealth and station, take part in its orgies.—In this way Orangeism is logically the parent of Ribbonism and Fenianism; for the example of those in high station is a source of scandal to others, giving them impulse to join in dangerous combinations, and justifying such a step as useful or necessary. As long as persons enjoying power or influence are allowed to form secret or dangerous societies, how can the humbler classes be condemned for following their example? [We published paragraphs omitted here in our editorial columns last week.]

One element of success was altogether wanting in the Fenian organization—it had not gained any hold on the inhabitants of the country.—Though they complain, and have great reason to complain, yet they have no sympathy for revolution or violence, and they entertain a respect, founded on their religion, for the laws of the land, for the lives and property of others, and for those in power. Sir John Davis, a great enemy of Ireland, and one of the organizers of confiscation, admits that no people in the world were fonder of justice than the Irish. They are still animated with the same spirit, and if their rights were protected, and fair play given to them, they would not even complain. They are not admirers of Mazzini and Garibaldi, and their wicked associates. They would be filled with horror were they asked to perpetrate the bloody scenes of the first French revolution. Penetrated with the humility of the Gospel, they bear their sufferings with patience; and though they sigh for a termination of their wrongs, and desire that Ireland may become what she ought to be—great, happy, and free—yet they would never consent to seek a realization of their aspirations by means bad in themselves or condemn-

ed by the Church. As long as they are animated by those Christian feelings Fenianism will be powerless among them. Destroy the Catholic faith and you will give it strength. Extend the influence of Godless Colleges, and model and training schools, and you will soon fill Ireland with Fenians, infidels, and revolutionists. It is very unwise to spend the public money in a way that produces such results.

Moreover, Fenianism appears to have forgotten the dictates of prudence, having no regard for the safety of its dupes, and acting as if it were not desirous of success. When the leaders and originators of the movement, some of whom are now in prison, brought over Mr. Manus's remains to this city, they took care, as if to give timely notice to the police of their intentions, to publish in the Californian papers that the proposed funeral was to be the first step in a revolutionary movement. Ever since, American orators and Fenian brothers have gone to great pains to inform the authorities of everything they were contemplating, of the means they could dispose of, and of the time when they proposed to commence action. Alarming accounts were put in circulation, as if to excite public vigilance, and within the last few weeks we were seriously informed that 200,000 Fenians were ready to take the field in Ireland.—All these and other similar wild dreams, were published in the Fenian papers in America, and carefully repeated every week in their organs in the various parts of the United Kingdom.—Were those concerned men of common prudence, they would not have acted in this way. About to strike a blow, even in a bad cause, and to risk their lives, were they in earnest, they would have matured their plans in silence, and acted not after the fashion of foolish children, prattling about everything, but with thought, and like men conscious of having assumed a work of danger and great responsibility. Looking at the way in which the Fenians have acted in this country, we must come to the conclusion that, if you except the leaders, they have gone on without reflecting on what they were doing, and that unwittingly they were made the tools of some few wicked and designing men, who, keeping far from danger, sought to aggrandize themselves, and to promote their own interests even at the risk of the lives and liberties of others. Those who have been thus deceived and duped by knaves, deserve great pity, and ought to be treated with leniency. Ere this many of them are lamenting their folly, and anxious to retrace their steps. There are other reasons to show that those who have been led astray are worthy of great commiseration. We all recollect how many revolutions have taken place in Europe within the last few years, every one of which was praised and encouraged by the press of England. The leader of many of those revolutions was the redoubtable Joseph Garibaldi, a man not distinguished by talent, by military genius, or any quality that would give him a claim to be called great—a man who was, in reality, nothing more or less than a fortunate filibuster or marauder, who was defeated and lost his prestige the moment he encountered a few hundred disciplined troops at Aspromonte. You recollect this adventurer visited England last year, and you know how he was received. All London went out to meet him, as if he were the greatest of heroes; the first nobility of the country paid him the highest possible honors; and even the principal dignitaries of the Protestant Establishment, the authorized preachers of that gospel which inculcates obedience and subordination to lawful authority, the Protestant Bishops of London and Oxford, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and others, hastened to bow before the man whose life had been spent in conspiracies, and in attempts to overthrow lawful governments; in fine, to the idol of all the revolutionists of the world.

Now, when unsuspecting young men, such as the Irish youth generally are, happened to read the eulogies passed on revolutions in other countries, was it not natural that they should ask—If a revolutionist be so praiseworthy elsewhere, why not get up one at home? If it was a glorious thing for Garibaldi to collect a fleet at Genoa, and invade a country which was living in peace with all other States, and dethrone its King, why should not a Head Centre of the Fenians in America collect an army, and endeavor to overthrow the Government of this Empire? If Garibaldi was a hero for his exploits, why should not a valiant Colonel of his own stamp, the great Centre of the Fenian movement, have a right to walk in his footsteps?—Why should he not be applauded by all England? If equal justice were to be shown to both sides, should not London, and the English nobility, and dignitaries of the Protestant church, and the press of England, and the Orange press of Ireland be as loud in the praises of the disciple as they were in extolling his revolutionary master? It is not denied that Fenianism, arguing from the way in which England has acted,

would be quite wrong, because, notwithstanding the praises of the British press, revolutions are unlawful, and the great idol of modern rebellions, Garibaldi, so far from being worthy of eulogy or imitation, should be condemned as the greatest enemy of everything Christian, and the worst scourge of the human race. What I want to urge is merely this, that those who have written the panegyrics and encouragers of resistance to lawful authority, and those who have bowed down before and almost adored Garibaldi, come in for a share of the blame which rests on the Fenians; because they virtually encouraged them to aspire to a great name by attempting to overthrow a peaceful empire, and to kindle a revolutionary fire in this remote corner of the earth. As to us, reverend brethren, we cannot allow any bad example to serve as a justification for what is wrong in itself. It is our duty, as ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, which inculcates humility and obedience, to encourage a love of peace, to inculcate patience and forbearance in the time of trials and sufferings, and to prevent the spread of secret societies, and to check everything revolutionary. The experience of the past shows us that revolutions and rebellions tend to inflict the greatest calamities on the human race, by uprooting all religion, and that they most invariably terminate in massacres, anarchy, and despotism. Was not this the history of the French revolution of 1789; the great model of all modern revolutionary movements?—Such political convulsions are sent as scourges on States in punishment of their iniquities and their rebellions against God. So far from seeking to bring them on, every man of sense and religion ought to pray to be preserved from catastrophes so fatal. Those who praise revolutions in other countries should recollect that they may bring them on in their own; those who sow the wild seed reap the hurricane.

But are we, then, never to seek for the redress of grievances? Are we to sit in silence, like Mahometan fatalists, under the lash of the oppressor, without complaining, or without seeking for justice? Certainly not. Nothing more conformable to reason and religion than to expose our sufferings to those in power, and to call on them for relief. Among us it is most desirable that this should be done by selecting good members of Parliament, able and willing to state our case and defend our rights in the legislative assembly of the nation. We can also call upon the press to expose our wants; we can petition and complain until we make ourselves heard.—Since the year 1780 great measures of public utility have been obtained in this way; and if the Fenians, and those who fraternize with them, only give up their idle boastings and menaces, there is no doubt but a great many other concessions will be obtained. Whilst we are weak and poor, and unarmed and divided, it is sheer madness to talk of revolutions, or to pretend to assail such a Power as England. Pretensions of that kind, besides making us a laughing-stock to others, will only render our condition worse than it is, and prevent the correction of abuses and the improvement of the country. But, on the other side, our cause is so just, our sufferings have been so great, and our grievances are so patent, that if we expostulate, if we reason, and urge matters with earnestness, acting with patience and perseverance, we shall undoubtedly obtain everything necessary for the welfare of our people. Following this course, we shall be acting in conformity with the dictates of our religion, a matter of paramount importance in whatever we undertake. The teaching of the Scripture is quite clear.—'Let every one,' says St. Paul, 'be subject to higher powers, for there is no power but from God; and those that are, are ordained of God. Therefore, he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation'—(Rom. xiii. 1.) Whilst Scripture lays down this doctrine, it is not only foolish, but it is wicked and sinful, and anti-Christian, to give up peaceable means of redress, and to fly to violence, insubordination and revolution. Though recommending obedience to established authority and to observance of the precepts of the Gospel, we are far from being the enemies of rational liberty, and from condemning love of country.—Christ came into the world to release mankind from the slavery and despotism of sin, that were prevalent everywhere. Inheriting His power, the Catholic Church, and her supreme head, have done more to break the chains of the slave, and to diffuse a spirit of true liberty through the nations of the earth, than all the philosophers, politicians, and philanthropists that ever lived. The Catholic Church and her Pontiffs have always opposed slavery and despotism, never ceasing to raise their voice in favor of oppressed humanity; but at the same time they have condemned the revolutionary movements of secret societies, rebellion, insubordination, that spirit of licentiousness, that pagan self-worship, that spirit of diabolical pride which would make man resist every authority, in imitation of Lucifer, who raised the standard of revolt in Paradise even against God.

The pride of that angel brought eternal perdition upon himself and his associates; attempted revolutions are the cause of direful evils to those who engage in them; they generally destroy religion, the only hope and happiness of mankind upon earth; they bring ruin and desolation in their train, and mostly terminate in the enslavement of those who embark in them. Famine and pestilence are dreadful scourges when they are sent on mankind; yet the holy King David preferred to be afflicted by them rather than to fall into the hands of man, and be involved in the horrors of war. As to love of country, it is a virtue that ought to be cherished by all; and, in my opinion, those Irishmen who sneer at the place of their birth, or deny it, or turn it into ridicule in order to gain the applause of the stranger, or who get their children educated in a spirit of hostility to their native land, are worthy of pity or contempt, and should be looked on as destitute of the best feelings of the human heart. Ireland has many claims on the affection of her children—her ever-verdant plains, her fertile valleys, her lofty and majestic mountains, her noble rivers, her vast and magnificent harbors; but, above all, her open-hearted, generous, unsuspecting, brave, intellectual, pure and virtuous inhabitants, must render her dear to all those to whom she has given birth. This feeling is enhanced by her religious annals and traditions. No country supplied the Church with a larger number of holy men and women, of confessors and virgins, and of apostles to the bring the light of faith to pagan nations; no country ever adhered with greater courage to the true and ancient faith of Christ. The ruins of abbeys and monasteries, of convents and seminaries and churches, and the repeated confiscation of her property, the Draconian code of penal laws, and acts of her children that sullied for the faith—all bear evidence to the indomitable courage and heroism with which Ireland bore the persecutions which won for her the title of the martyred nation of Europe. The great crosses erected in every part of the country are permanent monuments of the devotion of the people to the emblem of redemption, so frequently insulted by those who called themselves reformers. Their erection on every high road and in every market square, and the opportunity they afforded for meditating on the passion of Christ, must have prepared our forefathers for their sad fate, and taught them that faith was to be preserved and purified by the sufferings of this world, and that if we wish to triumph with our Redeemer, we must first pass through the awful scenes of Calvary. And, indeed, the Catholics, that is the people of Ireland, have passed through the crucible of suffering, have had their reward, and acquired glory by the performance of innumerable good works. Perhaps no nation in the world has done more than they have effected in a few years, in promoting education, founding churches and convents and colleges, and raising up and ornamenting the house of God's dwelling, which had been so barbarously defaced and destroyed by ruthless barbarians in past times. A country, and a people, and a church for which God has done so much, and over which he has so often extended His protecting arm, in the midst of the severest trials, deserve all our love and our affection. Let us all pray that God may watch over them in His mercy, and preserve them from the ravages of revolution and its accompanying scourge, infidelity.

Indeed Ireland has still great material grievances to complain of—grievances owing their origin to prosecutions, confiscations, and the misrule of centuries. She is compelled to submit to the injury and insult offered by the maintenance of an Establishment hostile to her rights and religion; her poorer classes are sadly neglected; for the small landholders there is no protection; and godless systems of education calculated to undermine religion, and to rear up apostates from the true faith, and traitors to the Government that support them, of whom we have seen examples within the last few days, are forced upon us. Ever since Emancipation Catholics are practically excluded from every office of trust and emolument. In proportion to their numbers very few are employed in the post office, in the management of the inland revenue, the poor law, and customs; grand juries almost invariably exercise their patronage in favor of Protestants. Catholics are carefully excluded from all high offices in the army and constabulary, and military schools. It required the interference of Parliament to get one Catholic schoolmaster appointed in the Hibernian School, where there are at least 130 sons of Catholic soldiers. In all Ulster the rule is, no Catholic need apply; and in the whole province all the masters, matrons, clerks, and medical officers of the poor law unions, with very few exceptions, are Protestants. In fine, in this Catholic country before those who have the highest power in their hands, and those who have the highest influence in the most important law court, are allowed to enter into office, they must swear that the Irish Catholics, with whose welfare they are charged, are damnable and idolatrous. These assuredly, to pass over many others, are serious grievances, and it is our duty to assist in removing them. If they be patiently and perseveringly assailed, they will soon be remedied. As the gigantic system of penal laws fell to pieces before the powerful and peaceful agitation of O'Connell, so will all other grievances disappear, if public opinion be properly appealed to. It seems that at present both the Government and the people of England are well disposed to redress our wrongs; indeed, they would save themselves great trouble and expense by doing so. If the people of Ireland were fairly dealt with, revolutions and conspiracies, Whiteboys and Fenians, would no longer be heard of, the people would be happy and peaceable, and a source of strength to the empire at large; it would not be necessary to increase the military and police, and to double the taxation. Let us avail ourselves of the good feelings which now prevail to obtain all we want; but let us recollect that any conspiracies, any recourse to violence or arms, would only rivet our chains and make things worse than they are, and that the calling in of foreign troops, even if it were practicable, would bring ruin upon every-

thing we have, or make us slaves of new masters, who in all probability would think of nothing but their own interests, ready to abandon us whenever they could derive any advantage from doing so. So far from condemning patriotism, I would wish to see every one anxious to serve his country, and to establish a claim to be called its benefactors. This can be done without being rich or powerful, or orators, or poets, or political writers, or members of secret societies, or conspirators; it can be done by doing good in whatever sphere of life a man may be placed. Passing over in silence our rulers and representatives, who, if disposed, can show their love of country, and serve it in a thousand different ways, is it not evident that fathers of families can become patriots by giving a good Catholic education to their children, by training them in habits of industry, by teaching them to avoid useless and extravagant expenses, and by bringing them up in the fear and love of God? The rich can establish a claim on their country by charity and good works, by giving useful employment, and promoting the interests of their dependants. The poor can establish a similar claim by faithfully discharging their duties, by patience and the practice of every Christian virtue. If the rich and the poor were to act in this way, undoubtedly they would contribute largely to the welfare of their country. Young men can prove their patriotism by attention to business, by avoiding idle company, by devoting themselves to useful studies, and preparing themselves to assist in carrying on the trade and commerce or professional occupations of the country. The dissipated, the drunkard, those who spend their days in idleness and their nights in depraved and bad company, those who engage in and encourage secret plots and conspiracies, may think they are patriots, but they are the worst enemies of their country. Unhappily we have patriots of this kind; patriots who by dissipating their property and by extravagance qualify themselves to be a burden in the workhouse on their parish; patriots who spend their time in idleness or in smoking and drinking; who make it their business to interrupt and censure whatever is undertaken by others, whilst they themselves never move a hand to serve their country. I need scarcely add that we have also other patriots who are loud in their promises and professions, but who, acting on selfish motives, are always ready to sell and revile their country when their own interests can be promoted by doing so.

In short, though patriotism is a noble virtue, we are not to forget that the word is oftentimes misused, and that the most useless and mischievous members of society frequently pretend to be patriots. Let us, reverend brethren, inculcate a true Christian love of country, a love of country founded on the observance of the Gospel, and connected with charity towards all; and let us exhort our flocks to acquire a claim to that virtue by avoiding sin, and everything scandalous, by being sober and temperate, by practising the duties of their holy religion, and by edifying the world with the odor of the good works which they perform. Those who frequent the sacraments, and adore God in humble and persevering prayer, will bring blessings on their country, and save their own souls. No one can love his country properly who neglects his religion, and sacrifices the welfare of his own soul for all eternity. 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His justice and all other things will be given to you.' When I had terminated the preceding lines, an Allocation of the Pope, addressed to the Cardinals on the 25th September, reached me. In it His Holiness renews the various excommunications which were issued by Clement XII., Benedict XIV., Pius VII., and Leo XII., against Freemasons, and members of all other such secret societies. You will find this important document in the next number of the Record. Towards the end of it you will observe that the Pope condemns not only the Society of Freemasons, but all other societies which conspire either against the Church, or against the legitimate powers of the earth, whether openly or clandestinely. 'Masonicam illam, aliaque ejusdem generis societates quae specie tenus diversae coalescunt, quaeque contra, ecclesiam vel legitimas potestates seu palam seu clandestine machinantur, auctoritate nostra apostolica reprobamus et condemnamus.' Explain the substance of this Allocation to your flocks; and show them that they cannot become or remain Freemasons, Ribbonmen, or Fenians, without incurring the severest penalties, and being cut off from the Church. The solemn warnings of Christ's Vicar will convince them of the dangers which accompany secret or unlawful societies and teach them to shun them. When such dangers shall have been pointed out, the faithful will undoubtedly be most thankful to God for having given such a check to Fenianism, and having brought its designs to light, thus preserving thousands of good people from the troubles and evils into which they might have been incautiously led, had the public authorities allowed that system to exist any longer, or to continue to exercise its baneful influence on the country.

Your devoted servant in Christ,
† PAUL, Archbishop of Dublin.
Dublin, 10th October, 1865.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Matthew Quinn, of Dublin, is at present on retreat at Mellery, in this county, preparatory to his consecration as Prelate of Bathurst, a newly-created See in Queensland. His brother, the Right Rev. Dr. James Quinn, has been for several years Bishop of Brisbane, in the same thriving colony. —Waterford Citizen.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF KILKERLIN.—His Grace the Most Rev. Doctor MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, has authorized the exemplary parish Priest of Kilkerrin and Cloonberne—Rev. M. Monaghan—to appeal to the public for subscriptions to enable him to finish off the Catholic Church of Kilkerrin. Our readers are aware of the laudable zeal with which the Rev. Gentleman, when only a Curate, built and finished the handsome Church of Cloonberne. These two religious edifices will be lasting monuments of Father Monaghan's zeal and piety as a Priest. We are satisfied that the cause and the character of the good Priest will shortly place in Father Monaghan's hands ample funds for his holy purpose. —Connought Patriot.

Diocese of Drogheda.—We report this morning two interesting Catholic demonstrations held on Sunday, one the consecration of the new Church of St. Patrick, Bright, county Down, where the collection realised the magnificent sum of £800; the other a charity sermon, preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, for the schools of Drogheda, at which the appeal was responded to by a collection amounting to £413.—Ulster Observer.

On Sunday, the Feast of the Dedication of the churches of Ireland, the new church of Saints Peter and Paul, Drogheda, was solemnly dedicated by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, coadjutor Bishop of Meath, with all the splendor and impressiveness of the ceremonies of the Catholic Church are so remarkable. This beautiful church consists of nave, 95 feet long by 35 feet in width; chancel, and transept, 60 feet wide; the roof 60 feet from the floor, which is beautifully tiled. In front is a fine entrance, over which is a handsome Gothic window intended for stained glass, both flanked with two graceful turrets, crowned with minarets; the gable surmounted by a tall beautiful cross, giving the western front an artistic and handsome appearance. The grounds are well laid out and planted with shrubs, flowers and forest timber. The ceremony of dedication commenced at half past eleven o'clock, his lordship being attended and assisted in the impressive function by the zealous pastor, Rev. James Corcoran, P.P.; Very Rev. Dr. McAlroy, V. G. Tullamore; Rev. Michael Colgan, P.P., Rahon; Rev. John O'Loughlin, P.P., Tubber; P.P. Michael Murray, P.P. Killybegs West; Rev. John Dunlop, P.P., Castletownogeoghegan; Father Dalton, Rector, College, Tullabeg; Father O'Sullivan, S. J., ditto; Rev. Messrs Farrelly, Cantwell, Gullifoye, Tighe, and O'Reilly, &c.; and Father Whately, Convent, Monte. In the sanctuary we noticed Mrs. Colgan, Donore House; Mark Colgan, Esq., and Mrs. Colgan, Castlerockard; Miss M. G. O'Loughlin, Mrs. Colgan, Masters Eugene, Denis, and Richard Colgan, Ballybaste; John Locke, Esq.; Doctor Walsh. Counselor Costelloe, Thomas and John Kelly, Esqs, Temple; Mrs. Delmore, Mrs. and Miss Clarke, Meidrum; John Fallon Esq; Mr. White, Hugs O'Reilly, Esq., Oldcastle, &c. High Mass, coron pontifice, at 12 o'clock. Rev. Michael Murray, P.P. celebrated; Rev. P. Cantwell, O.C., deacon, Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, O.C., sub-deacon; Rev. Hugh Farrelly, O.C., master of ceremonies. An excellent choir from Clara was present; the singing and delightful music of the harmonium were much admired. An appropriate and eloquent sermon was preached by Father O'Callaghan, S. J., after which a collection was made, amounting to 110s, including tickets. His lordship gave benediction with the Most Holy Sacrament, after which he ascended the altar, and made a brief, eloquent, and moving address to the vast congregation—numbering over three thousand persons congratulating and complimenting the worthy pastor and his flock on their piety and munificence in raising such a splendid edifice, worthy of the sacred purpose for which it was erected, and, invoking the Almighty's choicest blessings on all who aided the good work, imparted the usual indulgence, *missa una*, granted on all such occasions. Happiness and joy beamed in every countenance at witnessing the consummation of their years of anxiety, aspirations, and prayers crowned by the splendid spectacle and grand ceremonial of the day—a day to memory dear, and one that will live long green in the souls of the good people of Drogheda. In the evening the hospitable pastor gave a sumptuous banquet to his lordship and a large number of the clergy and laity of the surrounding neighborhood.

A charity sermon was recently preached in St. Colman's Catholic Church, Drogheda, by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of the diocese, in aid of the schools lately erected in the parish by the Rev. Dr. McCarty. After the sermon the magnificent sum of £413 was realized.

DEATH OF LORD GORT.—We regret to announce the death of Viscount Lord Gort, which occurred at East Cowes Castle, his seat in the Isle of Wight, on the 20th instant. He was born on the 1st of July, 1790, and was educated at Harrow School where Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, and the lamented Viscount Palmerston were among his senior schoolfellows. He was for some time member for Limerick, the contests which he fought with the present Lord Montagu for the representation of the city having been remarkable for their length and severity. He was afterwards one of the representative peers for Ireland, and Colonel of the Limerick Artillery Militia. In politics he was ever a warm supporter of the Conservative party. He was married, first to the Hon. Maria O'Grady, daughter of Standish, first Viscount Guillemore; and secondly, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter and heir of Mr. John Jones; and by the former has left a family to mourn his loss. His lordship's death creates a vacancy in the Irish representative Peerage.

The Times Dublin Correspondent gives some interesting religious Statistics as to the Diocese of Dublin and furnished by Dr. Trench the Government Archbishop.—

The Archbishop gives some interesting statistics with regard to religious worship in the united diocese under his charge. The average number of persons attending public worship in the churches of the diocese of Dublin on Sunday mornings amount to 40,065, on Sunday afternoons and evenings, 19,173. The clergy, of course, do not undertake the numbers composing their congregations, still less are they likely to undertake the number of communicants. The largest numbers attending Communions are on Christmas day and Easter Sunday. On Christmas day in 1863 there were in the arch-diocese of Dublin 13,861 communicants, and on Easter-day last 13,575. Let us allow for some increase since last year, and we shall have in round numbers 14,000 communicants in all the churches of the united diocese. These churches are 171, of which 144 are in the diocese of Dublin, and 27 in Kildare. This would give about 82 communicants for each church. The total number of the clergy in the united diocese is 233, so that there are 55 communicants for each clergyman. The net value of the livings in the united diocese is 33,568s., to which if we add the net income of the Archbishop, 6,500s., we shall have the total cost of the spiritual care of the 14,000 communicants—that is, 40,137s. The total Church population in the united diocese is 112,768. I find from the census of 1861 that the Roman Catholic population of the diocese of Dublin is 395,916, or about 77 per cent. of the whole; and of the diocese of Kildare 84,590 or 86 per cent. There are besides in the diocese of Dublin 8,000 Presbyterians, and about the same number of Protestants of other persuasions.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.—There are additional reasons to report this week, some nice persons having been taken into custody at Nenagh as members of the Fenian organisation. As in many of the previous cases, the facts alleged in evidence against them were such trivialities as the Crown prosecutors should be ashamed to mention seriously. The efforts which are being made to torture the slightest indications of patriotic feeling into proofs of high treason against the prisoners are often ludicrous. A few days ago some of the prisoners arrested in the county Limerick were brought up for examination before the magistrates at Newcastle West, the proceedings were more like a portion of a farce than anything else, but nevertheless, they ended in the committal of the prisoners. As usual, the singing of patriotic songs was made a heavy charge against the accused.

ARREST AT QUEENSTOWN.—There were two arrivals from America on Tuesday—the City of Limerick and the City of Washington—both belonging to the Inman line. The City of Limerick arrived in the morning, and disembarked a number of passengers in the tender of the company. On the landing of the passengers at the wharf of Messrs. Seymour and Co., the police, under Sub-Inspector Graves, made a search for arms, ammunition, and treasonable documents. Amongst those who were submitted to this examina-

tion was an emigrant named Alfred M. Williams. When asked the usual questions, if he had arms, &c. he replied in the negative, but on his luggage being searched, a revolver and some ammunition were found, also a note book, containing the names and residences of a number of persons here and in England. Nothing further, we understand, was discovered, but the police thought it fit to detain him in custody, and he was lodged in Bridewell on the ostensible charge of denying he possessed arms, the contrary being the fact. The accused is about thirty years of age, and a person of respectable appearance. He states that he is connected with the *New York Tribune*, and that he has come to Ireland for the purpose of writing for that paper on account of the progress of Fenianism here. Some documents found on him would seem to corroborate the truth of that statement but it has been suggested that his mission might be of another and more dangerous character, viz. to report progress of the Confederacy here to the Fenian Head Centre in New York. A paper was also got with him, which shows that he served in the Northern army for some time. The City of Washington called off the harbour at one o'clock, and having disembarked about fifty passengers, proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool. On landing at Queenstown they were searched, but no arrests or seizures were made. —Coric Herald.

SEIZURE OF FIRE-ARMS IN BELFAST.—On Saturday morning five additional cases of fire-arms, with corresponding bayonets, were seized about nine o'clock, shortly after being discharged on the quay from the *Festwood* steamer. Several of the cases were for a respectable local merchant, and the remainder were consigned to persons residing in two country districts. It appears that the importation of arms has lately increased to an extraordinary extent. Not very long ago eleven large cases of arms reached this port in one lot, and the nearly all that have been sent here at various dates recently were consigned to well-known merchants, the government have thought it well to direct the Customs' officers here to be most vigilant with regard to the importation of this class of goods. Of course merchants selling arms cannot ascertain from purchasers whether they have the usual licence. It is generally believed that in many places in this neighbourhood numbers of persons, disregarding the usual legal preliminaries, have become possessed of arms. —Belfast News Letter.

SEARCH FOR ARMS, WESTMOUTH.—On Saturday night a party of between thirty and forty of the constabulary, under command of Sub-Inspector M. O'Connell, Mullingar district, and accompanied by Capt. Talbot, R.M., proceeded from Mullingar to Multryfarnham, and, acting on information received, commenced to search several houses in the village, and likewise a considerable number in the adjoining neighbourhood, and in which arms, of different descriptions were stated to be concealed; but either the information was incorrect, or, what is very much to be feared in this and in similar instances, the informer, while communicating with the authorities, communicated also with the parties concerned, and thus acted the twofold traitor. From this and other facts of a like kind, too much caution cannot be exercised as to the character of informants.—There exists not a doubt on the mind of more than one respectable party in the neighbourhood mentioned above, that offensive weapons, such as pike-heads and fire-arms, are possessed by many of the peasantry, and also that the former have been for some time past manufactured here.—Cor. Express.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—Although, says the *Freeman*, the names of the Fenian prisoners and traversers have been returned in the calendars of the commission which opened on Wednesday, they will not be tried until about the 25th of November. At the conclusion of the cases for trial, exclusive of the Fenian cases, the special commission will be ready to issue, and it is supposed that it will not be opened until the date above stated. We understand no bills will be sent up to the grand jury against the Fenian prisoners at this commission.

The *Evening Mail* states that the judges appointed in the special commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners are Mr. Justice Keogh and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.

THE HEAD CENTRE'S WINNINGS.—We copy the following paragraph from the *Monster News*, a Catholic journal published in Limerick just received by the Ass:—It is said that John O'Mahony has £5,000 a year from the American Fenians, and that Mr. Stephens had £1,500 whilst occupied in Ireland.—Whilst in the country, the report goes, the latter dined at the house of an acquaintance, and that grace being said at dinner, he exclaimed—'Oh, if this be your way far, we will never have a revolution in Ireland, whereupon the Catholic hostess, feeling indignant with the expression of so irreligious a feeling, called the servant to bring Mr. Stephens his hat, with the hint that absence from her table would be much more agreeable than his presence, as a seofer, at her board. There are hosts who, loving Ireland as well and more wise than he, would have treated him less ceremoniously than the good lady, after the utterance of any such 'sentiment.'

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, the tender from the *Etna* arrived in Queenstown, with about 30 persons on board, the majority being of the lower class. As usual, the tender was met at the Admiralty Pier by a party of police, under Sub-Inspector Graves, who immediately boarded her and made the usual minute search. The result was the arrest of a man named Richard O'Meara, who is alleged to have had some Fenian documents on his person. In reply to questions he said he had been in America for some time, and was now on his way to his native county—Clare. He was brought before Captain Martin yesterday, and that gentleman, not thinking the documents, which were very unintelligible, sufficient evidence to commit him, ordered his discharge. Another arrest was also made on the arrival of the tender from the *Virginia*, which arrived off the harbor about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. About 40 passengers landed. They were of the same class as those who landed from the *Etna*. One of them named William Mackey had in his boxes several papers relating to Fenianism, together with two suits of the American uniform. He stated he was a corporal in the Federal army. Before his person was searched he was asked if he had any arms in his possession, and replied that he had not, but upon being searched a six-barrelled revolver was found tied to one of his legs inside his trousers. He was then put under arrest; £3 was found in his pocket, and when asked if he had any more money he said had given it to a friend to take to Liverpool. Afterwards he seemed sorry for this disclosure, and on being asked if he would give the name of the person he said he would not, fearing he might get into the same 'scrape' as himself. The spelling in the documents found with him was exceedingly bad, as also was the composition. Mackey was brought before Mr. M'Leod yesterday, and formally committed for trial.—Cor. of the Times, 21st Oct.

The Baniskillan quarter sessions opened on the 23d ult, before Mr. Blake, Q. C., chairman. There were to be tried four appeals from the decision of the magistrates at petty sessions. Eight applications for spirit licences (four only granted). Eight Crown cases. Ten ejectments (three defended). Three hundred civil (140 defended).

The Ulster Observer says.—The Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland are at loggerheads with each other as to the duties of the 'brethren' at this particular time.—Lord Enniskillen advises them to utilise the occasion, and become spies and informers. Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, thinks that, although this might prove serviceable to the Orangemen, it would be too agreeable to the Government and accordingly he protests against the example set by 'Brother' Warner of Cork.

OLVER.—ARREST OF A HIGHWAYMAN.—On Wednesday night about ten o'clock, a man named Browne came into Tuam to the sub-inspector of police, Mr. Blake, stating that near Foxhall, a village situate nine miles from Tuam, he had been attacked by robbers, that the traces of his car were cut, and he himself knocked down and robbed of about £1 4s. The sub-inspector, with four men, at once started in pursuit, hoping fervently that the same attempt would be made upon their lives and properties as had been successfully made upon poor Browne's £1 4s; and to give them their due, in order to induce the thieves to attack them, while walking along the dark reaches of the road to Foxhall they played the part of drunken men with that inimitable skill which is so rarely the result of mere theorising without practice. On reaching Foxhall they entered a public house to the consternation of the inmates, who never expected the police from such a distance as Tuam, and found there, with several others, a man named Conway, upon whom suspicion rested. They searched him, and found a sum of money corresponding with what Browne lost; they also found on him a four-bladed knife, with two blades broken, and a pair of antiquated spectacles. Until the next morning there seemed no case against Conway, but on Mr. Blake asking Browne had he lost anything but the money, he replied that he had lost a knife and a pair of spectacles, and fully identified the knife and spectacles found on Conway as those of which he had been robbed. Conway's recollection of the valueless knife and spectacles is the latest instance of the truth of the stern old sentence, 'Quos perdere vult Deus prius demantat.'—Correspondent of the Daily Express.

REMOVED LEGAL CHANGES.—*Saunders's News-Letter* of Friday says it is rumored that the Master of the Rolls is about to resign, and that the Attorney-General will be his successor. The Solicitor-General in that case, of course takes the place of chief law officer of the Crown. The usual order of promotion, as well as professional standing, pointing to Mr. Barry, M. P., the law adviser, as certain to succeed to the vacant solicitor generalship. It is to be hoped (says the *Coric Examiner*) that the general feeling and moderation, which we were glad to remark in the demeanour of that gentleman on the last inquiry towards the unfortunate dupes of the Fenian folly, and which elicited the thanks of the prisoners' advocates, will be carried into his highest office, and have just influence on the conduct of the executive.

GOOD LUCK.—A poor man named Condon, residing near Ballyporeen, Tipperary, and paying about £15 a year rent, has just come in for an unexpected fortune. His aunt, who some four and thirty years ago, was the proprietress of the Spread Eagle Tavern, in the Main-street, Glonmel (opposite Mr. Davis and Co.'s establishment) died recently in Australia, and left to Condon a sum of £3,500, and a property realising £400 a year.

GREAT SHOAL OF HERRINGS.—On Thursday, when the diver was at work at the new dock, Galway, he states that a shoal of herrings surrounded him, and for a considerable time prevented him from pursuing his employment. On Friday, although it was agreed upon in the Gladdagh that no boats should go to fish, yet during the evening several hookers hoisted their sails, and put out to sea. This is the first instance for many years where the Gladdagh men have broken through the rules of their law adviser and King, 'Tim Conolly.'

A SECOND CROP OF FLAX.—Amongst the numerous evidences which the vegetable kingdom has produced this year in proof of the mildness of the season, (says the *Coleraine Chronicle*) we have had none more convincing than one brought under our notice this week, in the shape of a handful of flax, the second crop in a field belonging to John Whiteside, Esq., Ballyrorton, near Coleraine. The sample from the seed shed from the ripe crop, grown on the same ground measures thirty inches in length, was in beautiful blossom, and appeared to be of excellent quality.

The Earl of Enniskillen, Grand Master of the Orangemen, has improved the occasion of the Fenian movement for the purpose of augmenting the numbers of the Orange Association and extending its influence.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Pull Mall Gazette* says:—It is understood that under the modified scheme of constitution and management for the Irish Queen's Colleges referred to slightly by the Lord Lieutenant in his speech at the conferring of degrees on Wednesday, the Catholic University will become a fourth Queen's College, retaining, however, its exclusive character, and changing its name to the University College Dublin. A representation in the reconstructed senate of the Queen's University, in the proportion which the number of its students shall bear to those of the other colleges, is also sought by its conductors and by the Roman Catholic bishops; and there is a further rumor of an intention to alter the present name of Queen's University to that of National University, to describe its altered character under these arrangements. The sum per annum which the University College, Dublin, as it is to be called, will book, as its share of the Irish educational endowment, is believed to be £12,000.

THE POTATO HARVEST.—Potatoes (says the *Down Recorder*) are being extensively raised at present.—The kinds for the most part sown in this district are white rocks, red rocks, and Skerry blues. The crop is a fair average one. The proportion injured by the blight is much smaller than in ordinary years. About an eighth of the white and red rocks are affected, whilst of the Skerries there is scarcely a diseased tuber.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT AT PORTAVOGIE, NEAR BALLYMAGNET, COUNTY DOWN.—On Monday last three men, named Thomas M' Clements, Jas. Thompson, and John M' Clements, went out from Portavogie to the M'Cammon rock, to arrange something that was astray with their fishing smack, which was lying beside the rock. After adjusting matters, they thought they would haul up the anchor, and proceed to Ballywalter. They got into a little punt for that purpose, and were proceeding to haul up the anchor, when, sad to relate, the punt upset, and precipitated all three into the water. The two M' Clements sank to rise no more, but Thompson was saved. Thomas M' Clements leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. The other M' Clements was unmarried. After a good deal of grappling, both men were got fast locked in each other's arms. This melancholy accident has cast a deep gloom over the fishermen of Portavogie and surrounding neighborhood.—Ulster Observer.

OUTRAGE AT THE GLEN OF THE DOWNS.—A melancholy occurrence took place on Sunday evening at the Glen of the Downs, whereby fatal consequences are likely to result. Two men named Byrne and Kane, possessed of plots of ground adjoining each other on the commons, quarrelled on Saturday respecting the boundary between their holdings, when Byrne discharged a gun at his neighbour, inflicting such injuries upon the head and neck as to render recovery hopeless.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE.—Mr. John Thompson, of Saultymore, near Tipperary, got as a sample eight potatoes last year, which he planted entire in a drill ridge of about four yards in length. They presented, when growing, a very healthy appearance, and on this (Thursday) morning they were dug out by Mr. R. O. Dickson, when they were found to have produced 176 large tubers of excellent quality, without exhibiting the slightest marks of disease or blight. This description of potato is known by the name of 'Sweet William.'

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE KILKENNY HUNT.—It is rumored that the first of the Royal visits to Ireland will be the visit of the Prince of Wales to Kilkenny Castle to enjoy a month's sport with the celebrating Kilkenny Fox Hunting Club.

The *Wexford Independent* contains the following account of an appalling murder in the county of Wexford:—

A man named Timothy Power, living at Cromogue, and occupying a mountain-side farm of about 30 or 35 acres, left home last week to go to Olohamon Mills. His return home at an early hour seems not to have been expected, nor his delay to have been the cause of any uneasiness to his wife, and she went to bed at her usual hour. Some time after she was awake by her son, who also had been from home before his father left for Olohamon, who went to her bedside and very anxiously inquired had his father returned. His opportunity on that head was such as to alarm his mother, and getting out of bed, both left to look for the absent one. About 40 p.m. the body of the unfortunate man was found lifeless—the horse and cart having been found in the morning in an adjoining field. The neighbors were soon aroused, and the body was conveyed to the home he left in full health not many hours before, and then presented appearances enough to show that death had not been caused by any mere accident. This fact astounded all present and fearful apprehensions were awakened—the son, little over 21, had not lived on good terms with his father, and his person and demeanor were rather marked at the moment.—The police were soon at the house, and deemed it, under the circumstances, only right to take the son into custody. An inquest was held at the house of the deceased by Dr. Cartan, coroner of the northern division of the county, and a respectable jury, of which Mr. Lewis, of Olohamon, was foreman, when a verdict of 'Willful Murder' was returned against the son, and a warrant made out for his committal to the county goal to stand his trial for the same at next assizes. There were found 15 wounds made by an English bayonet, which is much longer in the points than the Irish bayonet, and one belonging to Power was found next day concealed in the haggard, having blood upon it. There was one wound under the right ear which the medical gentlemen ascertained to have extended to the depth of 5 inches and to the back of the left eye. On the right side was another wound 8½ inches deep, fracturing one rib and passing through the right lung. A similar wound was on the left side, also penetrating that lung. Either of these three wounds the medical gentlemen deposed was sufficient to cause death.

LORD PALMERSTON AS AN IRISH LANDLORD.—A correspondent of *Saunders's News-Letter* gives the following picture of the late Viscount as an Irish landlord: Lord Palmerston, besides owning some 8,000 acres in and around Dublin, where the tenantry did not require any fostering care (the most of the property being building ground), held two large estates in the County Sligo—one near Ballymore, chiefly let to large farmers and graziers, and the other at Cliffoey, tenanted by small holders. This estate, let to four or five middlemen, at the expiration of a lease on the deaths of William IV. and the King of Hanover, was found covered with a numerous population, paying exorbitant rents. His Lordship, while giving annuities, or 61 years' leases of adequate farms to the representatives of the middlemen, let the rest of the estate to the sub-tenants at one-half or one-third of their previous rents, doing away with the 'rundle' or 'common' system, and giving each tenant his own holding. The estate was squared without one eviction, all wishing to go to America getting free passages, with permission to sell their cattle and grain, their arrears of rent forgiven, and a sum of money, according to the number of the family, Messrs. Stewart and Kincaid, had arranged for the rate of passages, his Lordship wrote to the shipowner that if the rates agreed upon would not allow the best treatment and food on shipboard to 'his people,' the contract should be cancelled, and one made to treat them well. On being informed that the merchant was content with the price, he replied, to give 'a tumbler of hot rum punch every Sunday after dinner to his people,' which was carried out in three or four ships; but on being remonstrated with by the clergy that this was bad example, he ordered the shipowner in the other vessels to give coffee and biscuit daily after dinner. These little traits will show the character of the man.—On the Cliffoey estate, which comprises nearly the whole parish of Abamlish and a portion of others, he settled on the parish priest a glebe of eleven acres, with a house that cost £200, for the use of the parish for ever, the respected priest being the Rev. Malachi Brennan, who calls it 'Palmerston Glebe,' and we are happy to say that this gentleman will be one of the honorary chaplains to the incoming Lord Mayor. He offered to the Protestant vicar of the parish double the quantity of land, which was refused, because a glebe was not built, but which Lord Palmerston has kept for the next incumbent, being let only from year to year, and called the 'Glebe Lands.' We trust that his successor will carry out his views in this respect. Though having no residence in Ireland, he could not be ranked as an absentee, as he spent from one-half to two-thirds of the Cliffoey rental in building the harbor at Mullaghmore, improving the estate by drainage and roads, and planting bent and the *pinus maritima* over 1,600 acres of blowing sands which effectually stopped their spreading over the property. The tenant-right on this estate sells at £10 to £12 per acre, but the consent of the agents must be obtained as to the purchaser.

The Sligo Quarter Sessions opened before Mr. Robinson, Q.C., chairman, on the 28th ult. He said the calendar was numerically light, though there was one serious charge—that of John O'Dowd, against a party who at night attacked his house for the purpose of carrying off his daughter. The barrister added that it gratified him to find there had been no arrests made on the score of Fenianism in Sligo.

According to arrangements made by the Executive Committee, the Dublin Exhibition was to have been closed on the 9th of November.

On Tuesday, Oct. 17th, (says the *Chronicle*), the pinnace from her Majesty's Ship *Research*, lying at Waterford, with fourteen men on board, under the command of first Lieutenant Barnett and Sailing Master Brown, rowed up the weir, close to Instisigoe bridge, county Kilkenny, armed with a nine-pounder Armstrong gun and full arms for the crew, and formed a most novel and interesting spectacle to the inhabitants.

The *Fermanagh Journal* says:—If we wanted an illustration of the advantages of a resident and the disadvantages of a non-resident landlord, we would point to Lisnaska and Maguirebridge—Maguirebridge was a town—Lisnaska is a town. It now enjoys everything that can make a town—market-house, bank, savings' bank, and a place for sellers and buyers of everything. A flax market is now established in addition to all the other markets, and nearly 20 tons of flax (chiefly hand-scathed) was sold on Wednesday last. The pork market will also be held on Wednesday, for greater convenience, and the general market will still continue to be held on Saturdays.

The revision of the registry in Enniskillen has the correspondent of the *Irish Times* says, left both parties pretty even.

Dublin, Oct. 24.—At a special meeting of the corporation yesterday the Lord Mayor brought forward a resolution expressing grief at the loss sustained by the country in the death of Lord Palmerston, and condolence with Lady Palmerston in her bereavement. He believed that, however people might differ with the late Premier in politics, all would agree that he was the greatest statesman of the day, and that by his vast experience the greatest confidence had been inspired in foreign nations. His Lordship was about to put the resolution, when it was objected to as irregular by Alderman Plunkett and Mr. Sullivan. It was consequently withdrawn, but Mr. Jameson gave

notice that he would move a similar resolution on a future day.

The *Freeman's Journal* contains the following with reference to the Fenian prisoner:—

Although the names of the Fenian prisoners and traversers have been returned in the calendars of the commission which will open on Wednesday, will not be tried until about the 20th of November. At the conclusion of the cases for trial, exclusive of the Fenian cases, the special commission will be ready to issue, and it is supposed that it will not be opened until the date above stated. In common with two of our morning contemporaries, we have to complain of the governors of Kilmainham, Richmond, and Grange-gorman Prisons, permitting two officials holding petty situations under them giving exclusive and clandestine information in an unofficial and irregular manner to a clerk employed in the office of a Dublin newspaper. We allude to the calendars, which should be obtained in the Crown office, in their proper course and from the proper officer. But, in the case of this being the case, subordinate in the prison furnish the calendars in an imperfect state and clandestinely to a morning contemporary. It is to be hoped that we shall not have to complain of this irregularity in future, and that the governors of Grange-gorman and Richmond will prevent the two persons, whom we can name, from exceeding their duty.

GREAT BRITAIN

RETURN OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP.—His Holiness having, on the 23rd of last month, conferred the *pallium* upon the Most Reverend Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, it was announced in all the churches and chapels of the archdiocese on Sunday last that the event would be celebrated by a Solemn High Mass and *Te Deum* on Monday, the 30th instant, at the Pro-Cathedral, Moorfields, when it was expected that Archbishop Manning would be present and take part in the ceremony.—*Weekly Register*.

Lord Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 27th ult., with all the pomp of a state funeral and in the presence of an immense throng, comprising nearly all the most distinguished persons in the kingdom.

LORD PALMERSTON'S FAMILY.—Lord Palmerston had one brother, the late Sir William Temple, and two sisters, the eldest married to Admiral Sir W. Bowles; she died in 1833—the second married to the Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan; she died in 1837, leaving two sons and three daughters. Her eldest son died at Lima, tragically, in 1856. Her only remaining son, the Rev. Henry Sullivan, is now Rector of Yorkhill, Staffordshire. Her eldest daughter married Henry Hippisley, Esq.; her second daughter, the Rev. R. Baker, Vicar of Fulham; her third daughter is unmarried.

Earl Russell has received the Queen's commands to reform the Administration, and is now engaged in carrying out her Majesty's wishes. We have every reason to hope that he will be enabled to make arrangements satisfactory to the country. It is likely that her Majesty will return from Scotland next week.—*Globe*.

THE CABINET.—The Earl of Clarendon goes, of course, to the Foreign Office, but under rather discouraging circumstances. In the first place, he succeeds to a legacy of difficulty in the American question. The other great officers of State will, of course be confirmed in their places. The Duke of Somerset will manage the navy; Earl De Grey and Ripon the army; the pensioner Mr. Cardwell, the colonies; Mr. Gladstone, Exchequer; Sir Geo. Grey, the Home Office; Sir Charles Wood, the Government of India; Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Post Office; and Mr. Milner Gibson, the Board of Trade. The Duke of Argyll will continue to hold the well paid sinecure of Lord Privy Seal, and when the Earl Granville returns from his wedding tour, he will, no doubt, resume the Lord Presidency of the Council, although he can no longer aspire to the leadership of the House of Lords so long as the Premier is a member of the Upper Chamber. The inconvenience of having the head of the Government in the Lords will not, perhaps, be felt so much as it otherwise would be, owing to the advancement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the leadership in the House of Commons. There are, however, far too many of the Cabinet already in the Hereditary Chamber. Eight Cabinet Ministers in the House of Lords, and four only in the Commons, is an undue proportion. The probability, therefore, is that the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, vacant by the promotion of Lord Clarendon to the Foreign Office, will be conferred upon a member of the House of Commons, without a seat in the Cabinet, while Mr. Cowper, the first commissioner of Public Works will be admitted to the exclusive circle who rule the destinies of the empire. Several names are mentioned in connection with the Duchy, and the general opinion is that the office, to which there is attached a salary of £3,000 a year, with little or nothing to do will be conferred upon one of the Under Secretaries of State, and that some outsider, probably Mr. Bob Lowe (Lord Lansdowne's member for the borough of Calne), or Mr. Goschen, one of the representatives of the City of London, will be made the new Under Secretary. Whether, after the extraordinary and memorable speech made on Reform last Session by Mr. Lowe, he can be bought back to a Government which must either take up Reform, or make way for others who will, is, perhaps, a moot-point; but of the fact that the Government are anxious to get Mr. Goschen as an ally, there can be no manner of doubt.—*London Correspondent of Belfast News-Letter*.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY.—We have reason to believe that at the Cabinet Council held on Saturday no opposition was offered to Earl Russell's proposals for the reconstruction of the Ministry. If we are correctly informed, Earl Russell will assume the office vacated by the death of Lord Palmerston, Lord Clarendon will be the new Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Gladstone will consent to continue in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons. In other offices, even to the Irish Secretaryship, we believe, there will be for the present little or no change. Her Majesty's pleasure on these arrangements was, we suppose, taken by Earl Russell yesterday, as we observe from the Court Circular that the new Premier had an audience of Her Majesty at Windsor.

THE REPRESENTATION OF TIVERTON.—The committee of the Liberal Association of the borough of Tiverton have announced that the Hon. G. Denham will become a candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Palmerston. It is said there will be no opposition to the honorable and learned gentleman, who has written from Scotland to say that after the funeral of the noble Premier he will visit the electors.

CHOLERA AT WOOLWICH.—Some cases of cholera have made their appearance at Woolwich during the past few days, none of which, however, by the aid of timely and efficient remedies and attention, have proved fatal. On Thursday morning last, at 3 a.m., a police-constable named J. Johnston, while parading his beat at the shipping wharf in Woolwich Arsenal, was seized with the cramps and pains which accompany cholera. He was promptly removed on a stretcher to his house, and was attended by Doctor Stuart, the divisional surgeon, who pronounced the case to be 'spasmodic cholera.' The patient has since progressed favourably. Another case was yesterday reported of Mrs. Saies, wife of the barge contractor to the War Department, who was also attacked a few days ago with the same violent symptoms, which resisted for some considerable time every remedy employed to bring about animation. She is also in a fair way of recovery. Various other cases have been mentioned as having taken place at Woolwich. Its appearance there is by some attributed to the putrid matter brought back from the southern outfall of the sewage, which it was anticipated would have been effectually carried off but which often lies on the surface of the ebb tide.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE CROMPTON.—Mr. Justice Crompton died on the 1st of November, we regret to state, at 10 o'clock, at his residence, Hyde-park-square. The deceased judge, who has been very ill for some time past, was made a judge in the year 1862, and took his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench. He was previously without silk. After the last circuit his health became impaired and latterly assumed a very serious character. Mr. Justice Byles mentioned a fortnight back at the Judges' Chambers that his complaint was very serious, and that he was about to resign. The learned judge, however, lingered until this morning, when he died from inflammation of the intestines. Yesterday, at the Judges' Chambers, Mr. Lush, the newly-appointed judge, paid a visit to Mr. Justice Shee. He will be forthwith sworn into office and take his seat.—*Times, 1st Nov.*

DISASTROUS CALAMITY.—On the morning of Wednesday, while the haddock fishing boats on the Donagh Ferry were at sea, they were overtaken by a sudden storm from the north-east, and greater part had to run for land, leaving their fishing lines behind them. Sad to say, two entire crews perished. One of the boats belonging to the fishing village of Inver, having eight able-bodied men on board, was swamped when only about 400 yards from Portmahomack pier, and as no assistance could be rendered the unfortunate men, the whole crew perished, leaving five widows and 15 fatherless children. The other boat for Portmahomack she was driven by wind and tide into the dangerous reef known as the 'Gizzen Brigs,' and was at once swamped among the breakers. The boat was found soon after on Tain Sands, with two of the crew on board, but lifeless, and there is no doubt the other three perished at sea. Only one of the bodies of the Inver crew has been found, that of Kenneth Mackay.—The bodies of the Golspie crew found in their boat were those of Hector Sutherland (Cockack), and his son—general favorites in the village of Golspie. On Thursday night several of the Golspie crew ventured to sea to recover their lines, and were overtaken by another sudden easterly gale. The greatest anxiety was felt regarding them, but all reached land in safety, though several made miraculous escapes.—*Northern Ensign*.

THE STORM.—North-Yorkshire.—A very severe gale prevailed all Sunday from the south west, accompanied with much rain. The chief damage by the wind has been among the stacks. There was snow on the wolds of the East Riding and on the moors of the North Riding both on Saturday and Sunday. Summer has given place at once to winter. On Sunday night the rivers were very full of water and threaten to overflow.

A FORTUNATE FAMILY.—Last week P. Richard Head a carpenter, living at Worpleston, Surrey, just as he was discharged from his employment, received a letter acquainting him that his wife's uncle—Mr. Ring, of Peasefield, Hants—had died, and that on the event Head's wife and her three sisters, all occupying an humble position, had become entitled to equal shares in £200,000. A Queen's counsel of eminence has pronounced the title of the sisters good, so that they may expect shortly to receive their £50,000 respectively.

An English paper thinks no one need look upon the cattle plague as a calamity, but rather as a lesson which has been shown to be absolutely necessary; that as the potato rot put a stop to the dependence of the people of Ireland upon a single uncertain root, the cattle disease will frighten the people of the United Kingdom from relying exclusively on the inadequate supply of animal food to be obtained within the bounds of these islands.

In Boston, England, a woman 60 years of age confined to her bed for 20 years, and dumb 17 years, suddenly recovered her speech on the 10th ult.

PUNISHING A SCOLD.—From the Corporation record of Coogeton, Cheshire, we find that in 1824 a woman named Jane Kincaid, having been brought up before the mayor and magistrates for using abusive language on the Sunday morning to the churchwardens on their going round, as was their duty, to see that the altitudes were closed during churchtime the then mayor, John Johnson, Esq., pronounced the following sentence:—'That it was the unanimous decision of the mayor and magistrates that she then and there leave the town bridge pony street in the town, as an example to all scolding women, and the mayor and justices were much obliged to the churchwardens and constables for bringing the case before them.' The brittle was then put upon the woman with considerable difficulty, and not until an iron skewer was obtained to wrench her mouth open, and she was led through the streets by Mr. Prosper Haslam, as the town clerk's deputy, the novelty of the affair attracting a great concourse of people. The effect of the punishment appears to have made her more virtuous than before, for on being released from her bridge she put forth another volley of abuse against the officials. The instrument is formed of four pieces of flat iron, going round the head at equal distances, braided together by another piece which goes over the head, terminating in front with a piece about two inches wide and three inches long, which was painted red, and this was thrust into the woman's mouth, acting as a gag, which must have been of a very painful nature. To the piece of iron at the back of the head was attached a small chain and rope, by which the unfortunate victim was led round the town. The bride is now kept at the town clerk's office, where we have no doubt that it will ever remain as a relic of the barbarities of the past never to be used again in civilized England.—*Ho's Directory and Gazetteer of Cheshire*.

EXTRAORDINARY PLAGUE OF FLIES IN SCOTLAND.—On the morning of Saturday week, the air in and around Hanwick, for many miles, was filled with small flies, a little larger than our common meadow midge. So dense was the cloud of insects that passengers could only prevent their mouths and eyes from being filled by keeping up a constant process of fanning. On Sunday the nuisance remained unabated, and churchgoers might be seen in the lobbies, before entering the pews brushing the insects from their garments as they would snow flakes on a winter day. On Monday the flies were still to be seen, but in greatly diminished number.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—In the year 1847 Professor Liebig, who had been prosecuting inquiries into the nature of meat, described a process by which an extract of beef and mutton may be prepared which will neither become rancid nor mouldy, even when kept long in a warm or damp atmosphere. His extract, to which the name of 'Extractum Carnis Liebig' has been given, contains the soluble matter of 30 times its weight of flesh free from all fat. It is admirably suited for making soups. One pound of it, if boiled with a few slices of bread, potatoes, and a little salt, suffices to make broth for 128 men, and of a strength which is not to be obtained in the best hotels. The extract is stated by Professor Liebig to contain the essential and important ingredients of meat which are lost by salting. Hence, if added to salted and smoked meats, it imparts to them all the nutritive qualities of fresh meat. It has been introduced into the Bavarian pharmacopoeia with great success, and has proved of great efficacy in cases of want of nutrition, indigestion, and bodily weakness. In the Royal Pharmacopoeia of Munich 5,000lb. of meat are employed yearly in its preparation. 'In the supplies of a body of troops,' says M. Parmentier, an eminent French authority the extract furnishes the wounded soldier with a restorative which, with a little wine, immediately renews his strength wasted by loss of blood, and enables him to support removal to the nearest field hospital.' It may be kept unchanged under unfavourable circumstances in cellars, and in moist, warm atmospheres. Liebig states that he has seen samples from the pharmacists at Munich, which have been preserved 15

years in vessels stopped with a simple cork, or with paper, which exhibited no signs of deterioration.—Professor Liebig 17 years ago earnestly drew the attention of his correspondents in Podolia, Buenos Ayres and Australia to the manufacture, and offered his advice and assistance to those who were desirous of being acquainted with the proper method of preparation. It was not, however, till the last two years that there appeared a prospect of his wishes regarding it being accomplished. Mr. Liebert, of Hamburg, who had spent many years in South America and among other places in Uruguay, where thousands of oxen and sheep were slaughtered merely for their hides and fat, had resolved to ascertain among scientific men in Europe if this meat could not be saved and turned to profitable account. Having seen an allusion to the Extractum Carnis in Liebig's *Lectures on Chemistry*, he went to Munich, where he was introduced to the Laboratory of the Royal Pharmacopoeia, and made acquainted with the details of the process of preparation. He returned to Fray Bentos, in Uruguay, and there established a manufactory, with the object of putting his project into execution. In a country without industrial resources he encountered many difficulties in constructing and adjusting his machinery, and it was only at the end of last year that he forwarded the first results of his manufacture to Europe. It was carefully examined by Professor Liebig; who agreed that it should be designated by his name, if it did not betray the slightest trace of rancid or prevalence of gelatine, such as is to be found in the ordinary soup tablets, or *consomme*, which would render it liable to become mouldy, and consequently change its properties in a high temperature or moist atmosphere. He stated, at the same time, that if it did not possess these qualities he would be the first to proclaim its worthlessness.—He found, however, that the samples far exceeded his expectations, and from having had the extract ourselves, we are prepared to assent to this statement. The present price of this extract is 10s. per lb., though it is stated that some of the few London chemists who have a supply sell it as high as 2s. per oz. The Fray Bentos Company has been established about ten months, and is sending to Europe about 4,000lb. per month, which is principally absorbed in Germany. Lately a contract has been entered into with the Admiralty for the supply of the British navy. The company now intend to enlarge their present establishment at Fray Bentos, and, besides, to erect two new establishments—one in the Argentine Confederation, and another in the Southern Provinces of Brazil; and the shareholders have therefore, resolved to transform their company into a new Anglo-Belgian company, under the English Joint-stock Companies Act, with an enlarged capital, and the seat of the Board of Directors in London. Baron Liebig will join the Board. There is thus every probability of the extract coming into very general use in this country.

THE BURNING GLASS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This instrument—for it fully deserves the name—is about twelve feet long, and at that end which receives the sun ray the lens is quite two feet in diameter. At the other extremity the rays are concentrated into a focus through another lens of a diameter of about four inches. The power of heat thus obtained is perfectly amazing, and might be fully permitted to corroborate the accounts handed down to us by Plutarch, that through some such means Archimedes managed to fire the Roman fleet at the siege of Syracuse, by Marcellus. It only required to be brought to bear upon the ships (which, despite Plutarch, I suspect to have been impossible), and their destruction was inevitable. The heat evolved in the focus of this terrible instrument amounts to eleven hundred degrees of Fahrenheit. This calculation has been arrived at by means of experiments upon discs of that particular species of clay which is used as a test for the furnaces at the potteries. By the time, that is, the short space of time, taken to calcine one of these, the amount of heat generated is arrived at. A few days ago I saw a sheet of lead, about half an inch thick, submitted to the focus. On the same instant that it was placed there—no lapse of time being perceptible—a hole was pierced through it, and the melted metal fell in showers. A sixpence placed within its power in a bed of charcoal, was completely fused away into vapour in sixteen seconds. When we remember how long it takes to melt this metal even in a furnace, the terrific action of heat here obtained becomes unmistakable. 'The person in whose care it is placed experiences considerable anxiety from his charge. Though all who approach it are informed of its intense powers, it will hardly be believed that he has the greatest difficulty to prevent numbers from passing their hand swiftly before it, just to try the effect.' If those hands rested within the perfect focus for the length of a second every nerve and muscle would be shrivelled. Double that time, and the bone would become charcoal.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—From the returns of the Government emigration officials it appears that a large and sudden increase has taken place during the past month in the exodus from Liverpool. There sailed to the United States, under the act, 25 ships, with 793 cabin and 7518 steerage passengers of whom 2096 were English, 118 Scotch, 1814 Irish, and 2120 foreigners. To Canada there were five ships, with 113 cabin and 1896 steerage passengers, of whom 539 were English, 387 Irish, 17 Scotch, and 143 other countries. To Victoria there were two ships, with 47 cabin and 517 steerage passengers, of whom 201 were English, 35 Scotch, 267 Irish, and 16 other countries; making a total of 32 ships, with 959 cabin and 9121 steerage passengers. In 'short ships,' or ships not sailing under the act, there sailed to the United States five ships, with 556 passengers; to New South Wales one ship, with 28 passengers; to Victoria one ship, with 19 passengers; to South America four ships with 123 passengers; and to Africa one ship, with 49 passengers; being an increase over the same month of last year of 3261.

ENGLISH, ROMAN, AND GREEK UNION.—A singular religious movement was begun in England a few weeks ago. It is proposed to unite the English, Roman Catholic and Greek churches in friendly communion, and the public journals report that three hundred churches in England have assented to the measure. From a statement made by Rev. F. G. Hall, formerly of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, we gather the indications of the character and purposes of this movement: 'An institution has been formed, entitled, 'The Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom,' to unite in a bond of intercessory prayer members of the clergy and laity of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican communions. 'To all,' it is said, 'who, while they lament the divisions amongst Christians, look forward for their healing mainly to a corporate re-union of these three great bodies which claim for themselves the inheritance of the priesthood and the name of Catholic, an appeal is made. They are not asked to compromise any principles which they rightly or wrongly hold dear; they are simply asked to unite for the promotion of a high and holy end. The names of members are to be kept strictly private, and the only obligation imposed on those who join the association is the daily use of a short prayer, to which is added, in the case of priests, the offering, at least once in three months, of the Holy Sacrifice.'

DISCOVERY OF MINERAL TREASURES IN YORKSHIRE.—Yorkshire is perhaps the richest county in England in the extent of its territory, in the health, thrivingness, and number of its population, in the fruitfulness of its soil, and in mineral treasures. There are doubtless stores of undiscovered mineral treasures in Yorkshire sufficient to supply the most extensive wants; and in proof of this it is only necessary to refer to the Cleveland Hills, and to relate briefly the remarkable discovery of minerals made within the last few months in a hitherto comparatively unexplored part of Yorkshire. The river Nidd rises in

the Werneide range of hills about twenty miles to the north-west of Harrogate; it receives the tributary waters of the small river the Stean; runs past the little village of Lofthouse, onward through Pateley, past the neighborhood of Harrogate, and emptying itself into the Ouse it runs past the cathedral city of York. The river or rivers in their higher portions are narrow, sinuous, and somewhat rugged. A gentleman who resides at Harrogate has for the past two years been investigating those portions of the hills and valleys which lie within an area of fifteen or twenty miles from the village of Lofthouse to the Werneide mountains on the north-west and the range of mountains on the north-east. The result of his investigations has been the discovery that the entire district is rich in minerals. Beds of crystalline, gray, black, and other marbles have been found to lie in layers to the extent of upwards of thirty feet in thickness, and covering an area of about ten square miles. They are within two feet of the surface, and so abundant and exposed are they that the rocky channel of the river Stean is entirely composed of marble. The river is choked with huge blocks of that material, and its precipitous marble sides, which are polished by the rushing winter floods, are filled with encrusting and other fossils, which pierce out in countless myriads along the solid marble faces of the cliffs which hedge in the river.—Not only is the marble to be had in almost unlimited quantity, but the district is rich in ordinary limestone, in beautiful freestone, in lead ore, in ironstone, and in coal. Every appliance required for the purpose of the most extensive commerce exists in the locality, and capital and enterprise sufficient to develop the wonderful resources of the hills and dales of Nidderdale are also required, in order to make a hitherto unexplored and lovely valley one of the busiest scenes of commercial industry in the world. The railway already runs to Pateley, and seven miles of additional line would place all parts of England in railway connexion with the richest treasures of marble, limestone, freestone, ironstone, and coal that have yet been recorded in the history of modern enterprise. This discovery appears to be merely a re-discovery, as on the hills tops there are what are termed bell-pits, from which ironstone has been worked. Large heaps of slag, the refuse of calcined ironstone, here and there dot the hills, and are covered with vegetation. It is also more than probable that marble from the district just discovered has been used in the building of Fountains Abbey, which is within a few miles of the locality, and the marble pillars of which are of the same kind as that now re-discovered. The durability, therefore, of the marble is beyond question, as the marble pillars are almost as fresh and perfect to day as they were at the time when the abbey was erected. Lead ore abounds; and pyrites lead have been found bearing the imprint of Augustus Cæsar.—*Leds Mercury*.

A CANDIDATE FOR ORDINATION.—Archdeacon Allen writes to the *Guardian*:—I have had during the present week to advise the Bishop of Lichfield to reject two candidates for Deacon's Orders, who had received testimonials from St. Basil's. One of them could not spell. The other, in answer to the question, 'What reasons have you for loving your Prayer-book, and for being attached to the English Church an distinct from Protestant Dissenting communities?' wrote as follows:—'I pride myself of our Scriptural Prayer-book. I think that it could not be improved at all. I think it wild: to be a great shame to shorten the service. By having a form of Prayers such as we have—we do not approach our Maker with vain repetitions. The Ch. of England is truly protestant in its doctrines against all erroneous doctrines. Having repeatedly got written answers from the pupils of the national schools in the neighborhood to the first part of the foregoing question, I feel assured that so poor an answer as that which I have transcribed would not have been given by the well taught children of our cottagers.'

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW ON THE IRISH CHURCH.—The seventh number of this periodical is remarkable as containing the efforts of a sensation novelist (Mr. Anthony Trollope) to deal with something more solid than fiction. The subject he chooses is the 'Irish Church Question,' and in treating it he alludes to the Rev. A. T. Lee's 'Facts respecting that Church'—a work he scathingly condemns. His remedy for all difficulties is 'destruction.' He would knock off the Irish Church's revenues by Act of Parliament, and as to what has been taken by lay impropriators, why, they can keep that. The difficult question as to what is to be done with these revenues, he, confessing that the Government say 'don't want them,' and the Roman Catholic hierarchy say they 'won't have them,' solves the difficulty by saying—'Annihilate them!'

THE SUNDAY TRAINS BETWEEN EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.—On Sunday, in accordance with the public announcements, three passenger trains run each way on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British Railway, and the result so far shows that these trains are likely to be appreciated and used by the public, while the number, respectable appearance, and quiet and orderly demeanor of the passengers, prove, at the same time, the utter groundlessness of the fears professed in certain quarters.—

In the two ordinary trains each way there were all classes of passengers, but the greater proportion travelled third class. The only appearance of anything like Sabbath desecration, and the only symptoms of anything like disorder, arose out of the loud denunciations of three street preachers, who about six o'clock gathered a large crowd of people around them opposite the entrance to the station, to hear them holding forth against Sunday trains with more noise and gesture than sense or effect. Pointing to the train that starts about six o'clock, one of the preachers—an old man, with two boards on his shoulders, walking advertisement fashion, on which were printed 'Testimony against the Edinburgh and Glasgow apostate Railway Company,' and several Scripture texts—cried out, 'There they go to hell at a penny a mile.' Cries of 'Shame,' 'Over the bridge with him,' loud cheers, groans, and laughter followed the remark. After denouncing the railway company and the people who travelled by the Sunday trains in the most extravagant terms, the preacher got the length of abusing the *Scotsman*. It was characterised as 'that ungodly paper the *Scotsman*,' 'that graceless newspaper,' &c., and was unutterable was graciously prophesied as its doom. We are sorry to say that the crowd, excited by these observations, gave us a cheer. The well-known cabman who frequents the races with placards containing Scripture texts, next delivered a harangue against the Sunday trains; and the crowd, by way of commentary on his remarks, got up a cheer at every cab that passed, and cries of 'What about the cabs?'—About seven o'clock the crowd increased, and the crowd increased, and the bridge was almost impassable. The preachers, as they warmed with their work, began to make personal remarks, selecting some one of the crowd and shouting out, 'There's a young servant of the devil,' or, 'Young man, you are a servant of the devil,' &c. The crowd at this began to jostle the poor preachers and kick the 'advertising boards,' and two or three more daring youths rather ill-used the old man's hat. He naturally got angry at this, and vented his rage by crying out, 'The devil's a coward, and so are you, his servants! Policemen, apprehend them!' The crowd laughed heartily and cheered; but as the only policeman who appeared on the scene did not choose to apprehend any of 'the servants of the devil,' the preacher went away, and the crowd afterwards quietly dispersed.—*Scotsman*.

ST. JOHN (N.B.) TO BANGOR.—On the 9th instant, the ground was broken opposite the city of St. John for the extension of the European and North American Railway to Bangor. This interesting and important ceremony was witnessed by a large number of the citizens of St. John and vicinity, among whom were a number of the leading men of the Province.

The True Witness.

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTEAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER—1865.

Friday, 24—St. John of the Cross, O.
Saturday, 25—St. Catherine, V. M.
Sunday, 26—Twenty-fifth, and last after Pentecost.
Monday, 27—Of the Feria.
Tuesday, 28—S. S. Tronzo, &c. &c., M. M.
Wednesday, 29—Vigil of St. Andrew.
Thursday, 30—St. Andrew, A.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—
Saturday, 30—Convent of St. Scholastique.
Monday, 27—Holy Angels, Lachine.
Wednesday, 29—Academy of Vereux.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The damage caused to the Ministry by the death of Lord Palmerston have been repaired, or rather patched up for the moment, by the appointment of Lord Russell as Premier, and of Lord Clarendon as Foreign Secretary. From the personnel of the present Ministry we may expect that neither the foreign nor the domestic policy of the Government will be materially affected by the death of the late Premier. A modified Reform Bill is perhaps inevitable.

The celebrated cruiser *Shenandoah*, of the Confederate Navy whilst the Confederate States were yet in existence, and before their liberties and national independence had been crushed out by the Northern States, has been taken by her officers and crew into the Mersey, and delivered up to the British Government. The vessel and her armament will perhaps be handed over to the U. States authorities, but the crew have been released upon parole, an arrangement the logic of which we do not understand.

The general European news is of little interest. The Italian elections have given, it is said, a great increase to the Ministerial party—the Mazzinians or extreme revolutionists on the one hand, and the Conservative or Catholic party on the other hand, being but feebly represented. Meantime, the financial condition of the bogus Kingdom of Italy is most deplorable, and to reduce the annual deficit to the modest amount of 100 millions, the Finance Minister has no resource to propose except a tax upon flour, the chief food of the people. The miserable condition of the Italian populations under the revolutionary regime for which they have exchanged their ancient legitimate rulers, is pitifully described, by an important Protestant witness, the correspondent of a New York paper quoted by the *Montreal Witness*, in the following terms:—

"The Italians of to-day, are beset with immeasurable difficulties. They have a hostile clergy, a discontented peasantry, a landed proprietary groaning under heavy taxation, seaports without trade, and capital without movement; brigandage in the south, beggary in the north, a ruined exchequer, and a not very reputable court. And beside all these internal troubles they are in constant peril of war with Austria, and of difficulties with the Pope, or the party of action."

From the above it is pretty evident that, however profitable personally, it may have been to the chiefs of the revolution, the people of Italy are no gainers by it, and have abundant cause to regret their ancient rulers.

Some of our Upper Canadian journals have been doing their best to get up a scare on the subject of a Fenian invasion. For the alarming rumors circulated by these very foolish or very wicked papers, there does not appear a shadow of foundation. The Canadian authorities are nevertheless on the alert; and should the peace of the country really be menaced, we may reasonably hope that without distinction of creed or origin, Her Majesty's subjects will turn out in force to defend their homes and hearths, their liberties and the authority of the mild beneficent Government under which they have the happiness of living.

On Friday last the murderer Stanislas Barreau was hung in front of the jail, and in presence of an immense crowd. The wretched man died penitent, having been carefully prepared to meet his most righteous doom by the Rev. M. Ville-neuve of the Seminary, and other priests. He died calmly, and expressing a lively trust in the Lamb of God whose precious blood sufficeth to wash out the iniquities of the entire world.

The convict was by birth a French Canadian.

Like too many of his countrymen, he emigrated to the U. States, where, as is also true generally the case, he abjured along with his nationality, his religion, and all the precepts of morality.— Having enlisted in the army raised by the North for the conquest of the Confederate States—he served as a soldier for some years, and was we believe a Lieutenant in the United States' army. Great credit is due to the Executive for their firmness in refusing to commute the convict's sentence.

THE REFORMATION COMEDY.—The remark, old as the days of Erasmus, that the reformation like a comedy terminated always with a marriage, is as true now, as it was in the age when it was first made: is as applicable to the "great work" going on under our eyes in Italy, as it was to the great religious apostasy of the XVI. century in Germany.

The same causes are in operation in the one case as in the other. The movement amongst the more corrupt and licentious of the people of Italy, known as the Italian Reformation, considered on its religious side is, as even its admirers and most enthusiastic champions admit, only a Protest against Catholic asceticism. Our Italian Protesters are a set of men who would fain retain the name of Christians indeed, but who object to the restraints which *Romish* Christianity imposes upon their passions and their animal appetites.— Christians they would be, but Christians without the cross. Tired of, or rather disgusted with, the old, narrow, steep and rugged path, the *via crucis* which leads up Calvary, they seek for a short cut, and an easy road to heaven.

But Christianity without the cross, without the daily self-denials, the hourly crucifixion of the flesh with all the lusts thereof which Catholicity preaches, is but as the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted; and it is just because the party of the Revolution and of the Reformation in Italy see clearly that the Catholic Church can never be persuaded to relax her asceticism, or to conform to the self-indulgent spirit of the age, that, in despair of effecting a reform, as they call it, within the Church, they now openly and avowedly separate themselves from her communion altogether.

It must not be thought, however, that in so doing they embrace any of the peculiar tenets of the sixteenth century reformers; that they take up with Lutheranism, settle down into Calvinism, or that they display any spiritual affinities with Anglican or Presbyterian, with Methodist, Baptist, or Quaker. On this point there is no room for mistake, and the most enthusiastic and sanguine friends of a renovated Italy are here-upon most explicit. What the Reformation in Italy is, what are its causes, and what its ends are very well set forth in an article under the caption "Marriage Among the Italian Priesthood," which the *Montreal Witness* copies from the *New York Times*:—

"The Missionary efforts," admits the writer, "now making in that country (Italy) are notoriously successful only among the more ignorant of the people. There is no longer any prejudice against foreign Protestants in Italy, but the educated Italians certainly disdain those of their own race who become Calvinists or Lutherans, and we think they will never wholly accept transalpine reform."

This paragraph contains several most important admissions, recognises several truths upon which Catholics have often insisted; that educated Catholics invariably spurn with contempt the religious systems that obtain amongst the disciples of the Reformers of the sixteenth century; and that only amongst the most grossly ignorant has the evangelical Protestant Missionary any chance of obtaining converts. The reason is obvious. As a religion Protestantism addresses and recommends itself, not to the intelligence of man, but to his belly, to his lower or animal nature; as a philosophy it may indeed recommend itself to the refined and educated, but in that case it results in the negation of all supernaturalism, of all that distinguishes Christianity from pure theism.

And so invariably does this rule hold true, that the Protestant writer from whom we have quoted above, admits that there is little or no reason to expect that educated Italians will ever accept Protestantism as it has hitherto existed north of the Alps; thus virtually admitting that if the latter form of Protestantism be true, it is not probable that Italian Protestants of the educated classes will ever embrace the truth, no matter to what extent bibles or tracts may be circulated amongst them. In this opinion all Catholics, all who have ever seriously reflected upon the subject, will certainly coincide.

But in Italy, and amongst the educated classes, Protestantism is not in any sense a religious movement. It did not originate in any fanciful yearnings after a higher spiritual life than can be, than daily is, realised in the Catholic Church by many of her faithful children. It is for the most part a political or national movement, kept alive by hatred to the temporal power of the Pope, and the independence of the Holy See, in which Italian revolutionists perceive insuperable obstacles to the realisation of their idea of a centralised Italy. To these political and national motives are certainly superadded the natural aversion of sensual man to asceticism, in every shape, and above all, in the shape of chastity, upon which the

Catholic Church, like her Divine Spouse, sets so high a price. Hence it is that, according to the *New York Times*, the Italian Reformers aim, not at the overthrow or even the serious modification of any of the supernatural dogmas of the Church, but content themselves with demanding two things. 1st. The abolition of the Temporal Power of the Pope: 2nd. The repeal of the law of chastity to which all Priests voluntarily submit themselves when admitted to Holy Orders in the Church. With these two reforms, Italian Protestants would for the present, so thinks the writer whom we quote, be fully satisfied. He says:—

"There are able men among his—Padre Passiglia—followers who regard the marriage of the priesthood as one of the prime necessities of a progressive and enlightened Church. It will appear so to most Protestants; and all travellers and sojourners in Italy will consent that it is an important step."

And again, speaking of the ultimate objects of Italian Protestants, he says:—

"They now regard the reform of the clergy"—to wit the repeal of the law of celibacy—"and the destruction of the temporal power as the sole good to be desired."

This is very intelligible. The temporal power is certainly an obstacle to the centralisation policy of Italian revolutionists; and in the same way an unmarried Priesthood, is a serious obstacle to the revolutionary policy of reducing the clergy to a condition of subservience to the State or civil power. Of course a married man with children is not likely to be so independent of spirit, so bold in language and in action, as the celibate upon whose salary no wife, no little ones are dependent for their daily bread and butter. An unmarried clergy, as all history shows, can never be brought to complete subjection to the State; and, on the other hand, a married clergy have always been the useful tools and plant creatures of every despotism, whether monarchical or democratic. This idea, as much as their natural aversion to the asceticism of Catholicity, inspires the agitation amongst the partisans of the Revolution in Italy who insist so earnestly upon the repeal of the law of celibacy, and the marriage of the Priesthood. Their object is to make of the priest the servant of the State, a mere public official, a docile Government *Jack*. For this purpose they propose, 1st., to deprive the Church of her property, and thus to reduce the clergy to the rank of salaried State officials; but as even this might not suffice to crush out all the spirit of independence amongst the clergy, if its members were all bachelors, with none depending upon them for support, they seek, in the next place, to replace the celibate priest, by the married clergyman; calculating that in the new domestic ties thus contracted, that in the feelings of responsibility which the latter would acquire as a husband and as the father of a family dependent upon him for their support, the State would find ample security against any outbreak of an inconvenient spirit of independence amongst that class of its officials which, above all other classes, it seeks to keep in a state of subjection and humble dependence. The Italian Reformers, the Liberals throughout the world have on this point the same ideas, the same aspirations.— With the page of history open before them, they see how often, and how boldly, Popes, and Bishops, and simple Priests and Monks, have dared to rebuke the excesses of Emperors, and Kings; they argue that if these men had been hampered with wives and large families of small children, they would have been more cautious in their language, that they would probably have hesitated to incur the wrath of one who might by a word, not only have sent them to the dungeon or the scaffold, but have condemned their families to starvation. They see too that a married clergy is always docile, always fawning and obsequious to the powers that be; that from its ranks arises no obstinate Thomas of Canterbury; steps forth no Ambrose, to rebuke the tyrant, or to impede the gratification of his lusts; they clearly perceive that the priest's boldness, and the independence which they deprecate, which they dread, was fostered by the law of celibacy, as well as by the temporal power of the Pope; and therefore it is against these, not against dogmas, that for the present the attacks of Italian Protestants or Revolutionists—for the terms are identical—are chiefly directed. A "Married Priesthood" is a servile Priesthood, the slave either of Cæsar or of the mob; now the ideal Priest of the revolution is a slave, preaching, not the Word of God, but of humanity; inspired not by the Holy Ghost, but by the "spirit of the age."

LORETTO CONVENT, HAMILTON.—This new institution under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Bishop and priesthood of this city, is progressing towards completion, and is to be finished next week. It is admirably located at Mount St. Marys, the former residence of the late John O. Hatt, Esq. The building has been much extended, and made sufficiently spacious for the uses of a seminary. It will be one of the best educational institutions in the province, and no doubt there will be a large attendance of pupils. The Hatt property upon which it is located, was purchased last summer, I understand, for \$10,000 and no more delightful spot could have been found anywhere.—*Com.*

CENTRALISATION AND PROTESTANTISM.

The name of M. de Tocqueville will be familiar to many of our readers as the author of many valuable political treatises. An edition of his works is being published in Paris by M. Gustave de Beaumont, who has obtained access to some letters of the deceased, never yet made public. From these we make some extracts, as a protest from a great man against the monster political evil of the day "centralisation." Writing from London M. Tocqueville says:—

"M— said to me yesterday, England is the country of decentralisation. We have a central government, but we have not a central administration."

The great cause of the material progress of England is its non centralization. You will never obtain from any Government decentralization. Centralisation is too tempting to the passions of rulers, and even those who preach decentralization will always give up their doctrine the moment they attain power. (The truth of this is strikingly exemplified in Canada.)

The greater part of those who in France speak against centralization do not wish to put an end to it completely; some because they are in power; others because they hope to attain it. Decentralization, like liberty, is a thing which the leaders of the people promise, but which they never give. To obtain it, and to preserve it, the people should count only on their own efforts; and if the people have no taste for it the evil is without a remedy."

In these remarks there is so much applicable to our own condition, as well as to that of France, and to our more immediate neighbors, that we make no apology for laying them before our readers. In fact the whole battle betwixt Liberalism and Conservatism, in so far as it is purely secular aspect is concerned, may be summed up as the battle betwixt "centralisation" and "de-centralisation," and this is a truth which cannot be too often repeated or too strongly insisted upon. Wherever we see a movement towards "centralisation" in the State, there we may be sure that the leaven of "Liberalism" is at work; so that at once, and without parley, the Conservative, if faithful to his principles, will assume an attitude if not hostile, at all events suspicious, as towards that movement; but, if it is a movement originating not from the rulers, but from the people, he will without more ado put it down as a symptom of national decadence, and as a sign of the approaching extinction of all national liberties. Thus it is to-day in the neighboring Republic. The late President originated nothing; he did but carry out, to the best of his abilities, and of the light within him, the policy which the Northern people imposed upon him; and that people, intent only upon crushing the South, because the South was the champion of State-Rights, did not then see, perhaps do not yet see clearly, that by destroying the local liberties of the Southerners, and by the triumph of their "centralising" policy they have given the death blow to their own liberties and have laid themselves open to the most intolerable of despotisms.

As a general rule, however, the centralising movement originates with the rulers. It was a Richeieu, the greatest, at all events the most astute statesman and ruler of the age, who established "centralisation" in France, and who by so doing made the despotism of Louis XIV and his successors possible, and the Revolution with its horrors inevitable. The men of the Constituent Assembly, the Jacobins with their "republique une et indivisible," were but the continuators of the policy of Richeieu, and the inheritors of his ideas of government. It was from a few astute statesmen like Cavour, and a handful of ambitious demagogues, not from the Italian people themselves, that the Italian centralising movement, or agitation for Italian Union took its rise; and certainly in Canada the cry for Union, and a strong central government, was not in the first instance the free spontaneous utterance of the French Canadian people.

And yet, sad as is the spectacle to all friends of liberty, the tendency of the age is towards "centralisation," which is in short the last word, the consummate flower or ultimate product of despotism, whether monarchical or democratic. Nor is this tendency confined within the secular order, for the State seeks to centralise or concentrate in its own hands not only all civil, but all ecclesiastical and spiritual power. This is what is implied by the Cavourian formula, which Liberals delight to repeat—"A free Church in a free State;" that is to say a Church dependent upon and subordinate to the civil magistrate. This is the last phase, and the legitimate development of Protestantism. It is no longer dogmatic, no longer does it pretend to have any religious side, or character whatsoever. It recks no more of faith, whether with, or without good works. Antinomianism and Pelagianism have had their day, and like dogs of every degree have passed away into oblivion; all manners of false doctrine, and heresies relating only to the Godhead, to the person and office of Christ, and the mysteries of Christianity, modern Protestantism is most tolerant of; to them it is liberal or rather indifferent; but upon one point it is most intolerant, and that is the independence of the Church of the civil magistrate, and her claims to be an autonomous or self-governing body, owing no account of her actions or her principles to the State.

It is this assertion of her own autonomy, not her peculiar mystical doctrines that places the Church in an attitude of irreconcilable antagon-

ism with the Liberalism of the age. As it is the object of the Liberal statesman to concentrate all power in the hands of the State so he can brook no opposition to his plans of centralisation. He would tolerate a Church, nay, indeed he would favor, and richly endow a Church which would acknowledge herself to be his creature, subject to his behests, holding from him, teaching in the name of the State, and administering the Sacraments at his bidding. It is not, we say, the dogmas of the Church, but the moral power of the Church, a power exercised independently of *Jack-in-Office*, of which the Liberal is jealous, and which he seeks to suppress. We have here in Canada, even amongst our so-called Catholics, Liberals of this stamp, to whom the moral power wielded by the Church in the Confessional seems an abuse, and an encroachment upon the secular authority. Priests may absolve their penitents, but they must take care what counsels they give the latter; but they have no right to make the administration to them of the Sacraments dependent upon conditions unknown to, or not approved of by, the law of the land. With these restrictions and qualifications, the most Liberal of statesmen would consent to tolerate and even foster the Church, who, however, will not consent to be so fostered and tolerated. And this is her crime, this the very head and front of her offending.

The sects arouse not the jealousy of the State or civil magistrate, because they have no moral power or influence over their members. They may assert their autonomy if they please, for that pretended autonomy is but a farce, and in its assertion there is opposed no real limit to the power of the secular arm. But the Catholic Church is a power which says to the State "hitherto shalt thou come but no farther," and which divides with the civil magistrate the allegiance and affections of her children. The Centralizing process, the concentration of all power—of power in the spiritual as well as in the secular order—in the hands of the State, can, therefore, never be complete until the Catholic Church be humbled, and brought under subjection to the State, which will then be all in all.

Naturally, therefore, we should expect to find all Catholics the active opponents of "centralization" and of all political changes tending to consolidate or centralize power in the hands of "ONE." Whether that "ONE" be an absolute King, or an irresponsible Congress, Cæsar, or a Federal Parliament, matters not one straw, for in either case the principle at issue is precisely the same; and warned by experience, the examples of history, and the admonitions of their most illustrious Pastors, Catholics should recoil from "centralization" under whatsoever guise or pretence it may present itself, as the accursed thing, as the destroyer of all liberty civil and religious.

It is, therefore, with no small pleasure that we find, from time to time, in our influential contemporary the *Courrier du Canada* denunciations of, and warnings against, this monster evil, which alas! is not without its advocates even in Lower Canada; and which, of course, is powerfully supported, and enthusiastically promoted by the Clear-Grits, Liberals, Reformers, or Protestant democrats of the Upper Province, who also, as a body, warmly sympathized with the North in its aggressions upon the "State Rights" of the South. The *Courrier du Canada* is alive to the danger which menaces us in this Province from the insidious progress of "centralization" and in a late issue thus warns its readers against it. Amongst the evils of the day, and the dangers which menace Society, our contemporary justly remarks:—

"The general tendency towards despotic unity, small States absorbed by great, and with them liberty. This is what but lately wrung from a profound thinker the cry of alarm 'Everywhere I perceive a symptom which alarms me for the liberty of nations, and of the Church; Centralisation increases, and increases always. Should the development of this tendency continue, some day the people perchance who fancied themselves swimming prosperous and happy in the deep waters of freedom, shall awake to find themselves caught in a net, and awaking they will cry—where are our liberties.'" (Discourse of P. Felix at the Congress of Malines, 1854.—*Courrier du Canada*, 6th Sept., 1865.)

We rejoice, we say, to see that our French Canadian contemporaries, so powerful for good amongst their fellow-countrymen, are awake to the dangers by which we, in Canada, as well as in France, in America as well as in Europe, are menaced from the steady, constant progress of the tendency towards centralization, to despotic unity, to the fusion of several small States into one great State, and the consequent inevitable extinction of liberty. This progress is unfortunately the tendency of the age, for the natural tendency of democracy is towards the suppression of "State Rights," and local liberties of all kinds, and despotism is the logical terminus to which it leads us. Still it is the duty of the honest Catholic journalist to oppose this tendency by preaching up the saving truth of the political gospel in which alone lies the last chance for the freedom of man; the gospel to wit of "Decentralisation and State-Rights."

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Examiners for this district, held on the 6th inst., Mr. J. B. Vallee, of this city, was admitted to the practice of the Law, after undergoing a most creditable examination.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—At one of the late meetings of this body the questions of infanticide, and the means of checking it were discussed. Lord Stanley in the Chair. It was recommended that a discretionary power should be given to Boards of Poor Law Guardians to receive illegitimate children into their houses, without the mothers being necessarily inmates. This, which would after all be but a modification of the Foundling Hospital, was recommended by several of the speakers, but the silly Protestant prejudice against the last named institution was strongly displayed. The Chairman Lord Stanley, summing up, and replying to the remark that the feeling of shame or disgrace attached to illegitimacy was one chief cause of infanticide in the rural districts of England, made the following statement, illustrative of the value of an "open bible" in fostering morality:—

"Some speakers had referred to the influence of the feeling of shame, and of the disgrace attaching to illegitimacy, as tending to produce such crimes. But those who were much acquainted with an agricultural population know that their feelings on that subject were not of a very sensitive order.—(a laugh), and he was afraid that where illegitimate children were murdered, it was less produced by a sense of shame, than by the selfish wish to get rid of a burden and an inconvenience."—Times.

The French Canadian Missionary Society represents Catholics as "Godless and hopeless."—Lord Stanley depicts the agricultural classes of Protestant England as unchaste, and dead to the feeling of shame—a pleasant picture which but provoked "a laugh," according to the Times' report, amongst his Lordship's intelligent auditory, the members of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science." Whether, we ask, do the Catholics of Lower Canada, or the agricultural classes of England, dead as Lord Stanley represents them to be to all feelings of modesty, insensible to disgrace, and without the sense of shame, stand the more in need of the services of the Missionary?

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—A gloom has lately been spread over this parish, occasioned by the demise of our beloved pastor, the Very Rev. Dean Gratian, which occurred at the residence of his brother in West Troy, N.Y., on the morning of the 8th instant. He had been absent for several weeks upon some important business of this diocese, and was overtaken by a protracted illness, which ended in his death. Father Gratian had laboured as a priest in France for nineteen years, previous to his appointment to this parish, which he has had charge of for the past fourteen years. And as for the faithful discharge of his spiritual duties towards the flock committed to his care, the completion of the Church at St. Catharines, the fine wing lately added to it; the establishment of a separate school superintended by the good Sisters of St. Joseph; the four churches he has erected since he has been here; and finally, "the healthy state of matters of the whole parish" will bear testimony.

Assiduously he labored during his sojourn among us, winning the confidence and affection of his spiritual children, and the good will of those who differed with him in religious belief—until the appalling hand of death claimed him for another, and I firmly trust a better world, and robbed us of a good and faithful pastor.

To-day, at the Parish Church in St. Catharines, a Solemn Requiem Mass was offered up for the repose of his soul. His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, came over, accompanied by the Very Rev. J. Walsh, V.G., and other clergymen to assist at the obsequies. After Mass had been celebrated by the Rev. J. White, Father Walsh ascended the altar, taking his text from the book of Job, and delivered a most eloquent and appropriate discourse. His touching remarks upon our late pastor caused intense emotion in the hearts of his faithful congregation. He had been for many years a father to them, and indeed to many a poor orphan there, more than a father. It was to him—his Pastor—that they opened the secret recesses of their hearts; and from him in return received a wholesome advice, as a guard against the snares and dangers of this world—an admonition which no one but a priest in the confessional can give.

But it has pleased a Divine Providence, to remove him from among us, to us, we firmly hope, a place of eternal rest, where he will receive that crown with which God rewards his faithful children.

Yours very truly,
K.
St. Catharines, Nov. 10th, 1865.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At the semi-annual meeting of the above Society, held on Thursday evening, Nov 2, the following gentlemen were elected officers-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, Myles Murphy; 1st Vice do, John Norris 2nd do do, Lewis Hughes. Secretary Daniel Harvey, re-elected. Treasurer, Thomas Jones, do Collecting do, Saml Cross, do; Assistant do do, Jas Murphy, do. Chief Marshal, Thomas Bowes, do; Assistant Marshals, Jas McElroy and John Lawlor. From the report of the Treasurer, which was read and adopted at the above meeting, we learn that the association has, during the past 6 months, paid out the sum of \$624 75, as follows: Paid to widows and orphans of deceased members \$492 80; paid to sick members \$12; funeral expenses, \$43 45; rent of hall, \$40; stationery, furniture, &c, \$36 50; total, \$824 75. It will be seen by the foregoing that the association, although in its infancy, is doing a great amount of good, and we sincerely trust it may continue to do so for a long time to come.

ORANGISM.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald

Sir,—The Grand Master of the Orange Association of Canada East believes that the utmost harmony exists between the Roman Catholics and the Orangemen. If that good feeling is to continue, let the July celebrations be discontinued throughout the British Empire. It is well known that the Orangemen, on these occasions, are common disturbers of the peace. To insult me and cut my head, and then bring a doctor to dress my wounds, cannot make amends, especially when the injury is done annually. The Irish Roman Catholics believe that the British Government encourages the Orange Lodges, and hence their ill-will towards England, even after they emigrate to America.

Your obedient servant,
J. PHILAN.
Montreal, Nov. 10, 1865.

Gen. Williams arrived at Halifax from the Cuba and was forthwith sworn in Lieut-Governor with all due ceremony. He received a complimentary address from the Mayor of Halifax, who expressed satisfaction that a distinguished Nova Scotian had been chosen for the post of Lieut-Governor.

The new church of St. Eugene, East Hawkesbury, C. W., has just been completed. This church is built in brick, and measures 123 feet in length, 33 feet in height, and 53 in width.—The blessing of this church took place on the 9th inst. His Lordship J. Eugene Guigue, Bishop of Ottawa performed the ceremony. A number of the neighboring clergy were present. The faithful have undergone many a sacrifice to erect this temple to the Almighty. The cost is about £18,000.—Com.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

We regret deeply to learn, that Vincent Patrick Henry Baldwin eldest son of Moore A. Higgins, Esq., Solicitor and warrant Clerk in the Executive Council Office, was drowned, while skating on the Rideau Canal on the 11th instant. The deceased (aged 11 years, 10 months & 21 days) was a youth of great promise, and was much beloved by his fond parents. Amiable, docile, and innocent, he endeared himself to all who visited the hospitable house of which he was so lately a happy and idolized member. His sad and untimely death has cast a deep gloom over the domestic circle. It has filled with grief those loving hearts whose hopes and aspirations clustered around their dear boy, to be suddenly and ruthlessly shattered by the unifying swoop of the fell destroyer. In their severe affliction, we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the sorrow stricken parents.—Requiescat in pace.

At 10 minutes to 6 o'clock on Friday evening a serious accident occurred to Major Newdegate of the Rifle Brigade. The unfortunate gentleman was passing near Martin's photographic gallery in Craig Street, when the large camera upon the roof of the building, containing 150 square feet of timber, was blown down, and struck him on the temples, laying open the scalp some 3½ inches. Major Newdegate, notwithstanding the severe nature of the wound, after being assisted to rise, walked with great composure into the drug store of Mr. R. S. Latham, at the corner of Craig and Bleury Streets, where every attention was shown him, and the wound in his temples sewn up by Dr. Taylor. The Major then proceeded to the Mess in Craig Street, and upon his arrival immediately retired to bed. It appears that during the afternoon a horse belonging to the Major ran away opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, breaking the vehicle and throwing the man out, he was observed by the Major rushing along Craig Street, and stopped by him. At the time of the accident, at six o'clock, the Major was proceeding to obtain medical advice for his servant. It is to be trusted no serious results will follow the accident.—Evening Telegraph.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An elderly lady named Margaret Walabe, who resided in Bonaventure Street, was found dead at her residence yesterday evening about six o'clock. She had been left alone in the house at two o'clock in her usual health and when a lady boarder attempted to obtain admittance a few hours later, no response was made to the ringing of the door-bell, and she was obliged to obtain admittance by the back-door through a neighbour's premises; on going up stairs she discovered the old lady lying on the floor quite dead, having apparently fallen down and expired without a struggle. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest was to take place this morning.—Transcript 17.

We have already stated that it is the intention of the Canadian Government to appoint a commission to inquire into and report upon the practicability of extending the trade relations of the British Provinces with the West Indies, with Brazil, and perhaps, with Mexico. The Toronto Globe states that the commission is to be composed of Mr. McDougall, Provincial Secretary, Mr. T. Ryan, M. L. O., and Mr. J. W. Dunscombe, for many years Collector of Customs at the port of Quebec, and formerly Commissioner of Customs. All of these gentlemen are eminently fitted for the important trust which will be confided to them.—Montreal Gazette.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning between two and three, a fire broke out in some wooden sheds in Little William street near Campeau. The sheds were occupied by Mrs. Sheban and others and were completely burned to the ground.

DEATH OF O'LEARY.—As the death of this old and efficient officer has excited much regret in the city we give the following particulars:—O'Leary arrived at Brockville by the 4.30 train on Friday afternoon and called at an hotel kept by Mr. Pearce, where he met several persons connected with the Grand Trunk Company. Remaining till nearly dark he came into town, accompanied by two of his railroad acquaintances, when they called at several places and had something to drink. He then returned to Mr. Pearce's hotel, where he spent the evening with others in telling anecdotes and singing songs. Retiring to bed at ten o'clock he awoke about one calling for his wife, after which he got up and left the room, one of the boarders telling him he was not in his own house but at Brockville. He immediately came to the head of the stairs, missed his footing and fell to the bottom. He was then conveyed to bed but never spoke. Medical attendance was procured but it was of no avail and about two o'clock in the morning he died. A wound in his side was opened by the fall and his shoulder was dislocated.

O'Leary was about 37 years of age, and was born in Borrisokane, County Tipperary. He came to this country in 1852, and entered into the service of Mr. Leprohon, and remained about a year. On the 17th of October, 1853, he entered the police force as a supernumerary. He was speedily promoted to do special duty, and on the first vacancy in the detective service, he received his appointment from O'Sp. Hayes. He leaves a wife and six children behind him, the eldest being only 12 years old, and his loss will be much regretted by the community in general. The inquest at Brockville was adjourned till this morning. O'Leary's revolver was missing, suspicious of foul play are still entertained, and it is even conjectured that chloroform might have been administered. On Saturday, Sub-Constable Naigle proceeded to Brockville with a coffin to receive the remains.

On Monday an inquest was held, and the jury returned the following verdict:—"The jury are of opinion that John O'Leary met his death at the Hotel of Joseph Pearce, in the town of Brockville, on the morning of Saturday, the 18th November, 1865, from concussion of the brain, caused by falling down a flight of stairs while under the influence of liquor."

During the hurricane on Friday night, which was felt through the city, the greater part of the wall of the new building of the Institute Canadian, upon Notre Dame street, was blown down, the damage being about £250.

The Minister states that Lieut. Casault, formerly of the 100th regiment (Royal Canadians) is to be Deputy Adjutant General in Canada.

As soon as drill sheds have been erected in Montreal, the Garrison Brigade of Artillery will commence gun drill. The brigade now drills with small arms every Friday evening, and will, next Friday, be inspected by the Adjutant General, when the presentation of prizes for target practice will take place.

ACCIDENT.—Thomas Frazer, one of the hands on board of the ship City of Hamilton, fell from the ramp opposite the Russel pier, and was rather seriously injured. His comrades carried him on board the ship.—Herald 16th inst.

The active volunteers have been ordered to mount guard, until further notice, at the Military School, Lewis Gate. The Garrison Artillery Battalion had the honor of being the first selected to do duty there, and were posted on guard for the first time on last Thursday night.—Quebec Daily News.

THE STREETS.—If ever we had occasion to bless Providence that disease and pestilence has been spared, it is now. We have seldom seen the streets of Montreal in such a disgracefully filthy condition—mud to the ankles, here, there, and everywhere.—Our principal thoroughfares appear to be the worst; for while in the by-streets the pedestrian can occasionally hit upon a clean side-walk, in Great St. James and Notre Dame streets, it is water and filth and mud everywhere. From the drains, too, the most abominable effluvia is emitted; and so far as we can see, there is neither any attempt at remedying these nuisances being made, nor any chance of it. How is this? Where is the Health Committee?—And why, at the very critical period when their usefulness could be tested, have they all at once subsided? Where is the Road Committee? have they nothing to do in this matter? Had we, beyond all, is the Mayor, who, claiming to be the City Father, should certainly have some regard to the health and comfort of his numerous children?—Transcript, 21st inst.

The police of London bring people before the magistrates who do not put their premises in a proper state of repair after being warned to do so.

In a recent competition in Waterloo, C. W., for the best half-acre of turnips and carrots, the prize was adjudged for 54,810 lbs turnips and 59,500 lbs of carrots per acre.

Mr. Pope's official report of the development of the gold mines, to 2nd November, has been received at the Department of Crown Lands, Ottawa. A number of veins have been discovered since the Inspector's last report. Two shafts are being sunk in the Saginoy of Bigaud-Vaudreuil, and these are covered over for the winter operations; and arrangements are also being made for the erection of crushing machines. A gentleman deputed for that purpose by the Provincial Geologist, is collecting specimens for assay. Specimens taken out of the veins have already been assayed by Hayes, State Assayer for Massachusetts, who has given certificate that they contain over seventy dollars to the ton. In alluvial mining very little is doing at present.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—A Company has been ordered from each of the following places: Toronto, Hamilton, Woodstock, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec. The 60th goes to London, and other detachments of regulars to Stratford and Oshawa. The Ottawa Garrison Artillery under Capt. Forrest are to occupy Fort Wellington at Prescott. The officers are Capt. Forrest, 1st Lieut. Duck and 2nd Lieut. Bagleson.

The Government has ordered the Militia to take their arms and accoutrements to their homes.

APPOINTMENT.—Major Hill, of the first or Prince of Wales Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the five companies of Volunteers to be stationed on the Western frontier, and left on Wednesday evening for Windsor O. W. We congratulate this deserving and highly efficient officer, and think the Government have done well in recognizing his long service, and earnest devotion to the welfare of the Volunteer organization.

FOR THE FRONTIER.—The detachment from the battalion of Chasseurs Canadiens that has been ordered to the Niagara frontier, have been on pay since Wednesday, being held in readiness to leave here this morning, at 9 o'clock for Toronto, whence they will go forward by steamer to Niagara, C. W. A small advance party, under Sergeant Brault, left yesterday morning. A French Canadian volunteer company from Quebec will arrive in Montreal this morning, and join the Chasseurs, when the whole will be placed under the command of Major Oing Mars.—Transcript, 17th inst.

SOME, Nov. 15.—The church at St. Barthelemy, County Berthier, was burnt last evening, together with the adjoining buildings, except Mr. Brest's house. If they are insured it is only for small amount. The church was new and well built. No other details.

SHOCKING MURDER IN LAMBTON.—An old man butchered in bed.—A murder of a peculiarly horrid nature occurred in the township of Sombra, county of Lambton, on Saturday night last. The details of the shocking deed have yet but imperfectly reached us, but from particulars given by a resident of the locality, we learn that on the night in question an old man named John Stephenson was murdered while sleeping in bed beside his wife, and the house afterwards robbed. The victim, it appears, was a man of little means, who moved from the town of Newport, Michigan, some time during the summer, after having disposed of property there, which realized a considerable sum. With a portion of this he bought a lot in the township of Sombra, on the Canadian side of the St. Clair. These circumstances were known to the murderer, who concluded in consequence that he must have a large sum about his person. Accordingly on Saturday night last, three men crossed the river at a point opposite the old man's house, two of whom remained outside, and one proceeded inside.—The man inside found his victim asleep in bed, and his wife by his side. Seizing her, he gagged her mouth by a pillow, while he despatched her husband with a bludgeon. Little resistance was offered, and the villain proceeded to ransack the house, but only found thirty dollars as the price of the infamous work the rest of the money having been deposited in the bank of Upper Canada, at Sarnia, a few days before. On his departure the woman succeeded in arousing the neighbors, when a crowd collected around the house to hear the details of the deed, one of these, a man named Drummond, coming up, addressed the unfortunate woman, asking her "what was up?" Immediately she recognised him as her husband's murderer, and he was conveyed to the Sarnia jail, where he now lies incarcerated. The other companion was shortly afterwards caught, while the third was let off, on his being represented that he merely rowed them across the river. His evidence would be a strong circumstance against the prisoners, and he will probably be detained for this purpose. All the parties engaged in the affair are said to be inhabitants of Newport, and were probably known to the woman.—This shocking affair causes much excitement in Sarnia, which is only a few miles distant from the scene of the murder.—London Prototype.

THE ASHCOG GOLD MINE. This mine is owned by a Company in New York, of which Major King of Sherbrooke is a member. It is located on the Dodd's Brook four miles from Sherbrooke. The Company commenced operations some months since by digging a sluice-way from the Magog river about 70 rods up the brook, and erecting a sluice for washing gold. They have been washing about two weeks, and have had greater success than has been reported anywhere else in the Townships; in fact the result has been far beyond the average digging in California in its best days. The amount of gold washed six days (32 hours) from Oct. 21st to Oct. 27th by three men 12 oz., 6 dwts., 7 grs. reckoning the gold \$10 per oz., it will amount to \$253, equal to \$2.77 per hour for each laborer, or \$27.70 per day of 10 hours per man. Several of our townsmen are convinced that it is the richest mine in the Eastern Townships, if not in the Province. The gold taken out is very coarse and rough, many of the nuggets having specks of quartz adhering to them, showing that they have not been far. Many of the nuggets are as large as a good sized bean, one was taken from the bed of the river as large as a walnut. The gold grows plentier as they approach the bed rock, which has not yet been reached. The whole flat bordering upon the brook, which extends over a mile from the river has been prospected and found rich in gold. A well defined vein of gold bearing quartz has been discovered about 100 rods from the river, specimens from which have assayed over \$28 to the ton. This was from quartz in which gold was not visible to the naked eye. The same Company we understand, have discovered rich specimens of quartz near the residence of W. L. Felton, Esq., in Belvidere, containing gold, silver and copper in great abundance.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Portsmouth, Allan Grant, \$1; Richmond, L. Dempsey, \$2; Ottawa, M. O Higgins, \$3.50; Tyndinaga, P. Kilmurray, \$2; St. Joseph de Lewis, Rev. F. N. Fortier, \$2; York, Alex. Lamond, \$2; Warden, P. Wheeler, \$2; Quebec, H. Martin, \$2; Malbaie, P. Jones, \$1.25; L'Orignal, Mrs. J. Grant, \$2; St. Eugene, Rev. J. T. Dubanel, \$2; Edwardburgh, P. Curley, \$2; St. Anicet, P. Curran, \$1; Quebec, J. Delaney, \$4; Hemmingford, Rev. Mr. Boisjousseau, \$2; Carillon, John Mason, \$2.

Per J. Johnson, Whitby—Self, \$2; P. McGrath, \$2; \$2; J. J. Murphy, \$4.

Per F. Lynch, Belleville—N. Drummond, \$1.50.

Birth.

On the 20th inst., Mrs. M. Kelly, of this city, of a daughter.

Died.

FITZGERALD.—In Quebec, on the 15th instant, Edward Thomas, eldest son of Mrs. Fitzgerald, of this city, 28 years.

At his residence, near York C. W., on the 29th ult., of malignant diphtheria, Charles Lamond, in the 51st year of his age; also on the 14th ult., Catherine, aged 7 years, fourth daughter of the above. May they rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1865.

Butter—Dairy and Store-packed for exportation at 25c.

Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$9.00 to \$9.50

Boef, live, per 100 lbs. 5.00 to 7.00

Sheep, each. \$4.00 to \$6.50

Lamb, 2.75 to 4.00

Calfes, each, \$3.00 to \$3.00

Hay, per 100 bundles. \$3.50 to \$10.0

SALE OF THE OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.—The largest auction sale which has taken place for many years, so far as the amount at issue is concerned, came off in Toronto on Tuesday, when the Ottawa and Prescott Railway was brought to the hammer. The novelty of a railway, with all its appurtenances, being for sale, drew a large number of persons to the rooms of Wakefield, Coote & Co. But there was only one bid, and the gentleman who bought the railway was Mr. H. G. R. Beecher, Q. C., of London, C. W., who fairly scared away all competitors, if there were any among the crowd, by a bid of £50,000 currency. Mr. Beecher, however, was not the real purchaser, he merely acted as agent for Joseph Robinson, Esq., President of a Welsh Iron Company, who was, it is said, one of the largest creditors of the Ottawa and Prescott road.

The Emigration Returns, showing the number of emigrants who arrived at the port of Quebec, from opening of navigation to the 1st November, has just been published. With regard to steerage passengers, the returns are as follows:—From England, 7,343; Ireland, 4,227; Scotland, 2,366; Germany, 1,408; Norway and Sweden, 3,378; total, 18,722—being 1,001 more than in the corresponding period of last year. The destination of these passengers is stated as follows: Eastern Townships, 129; Montreal, 1,102; central districts, 425; Toronto, 727; west of Toronto, 785; Ottawa district, 146; remaining in Quebec, 145. The total for Canada is thus 3,460. For the United States, 12,046 are set down. Several hundreds are not accounted for.—Globe.

THE GOLCONDA MINE. Sluicing operations have not been carried on for some weeks at this mine, for want of water, but a building has been erected to receive the steam engine and quartz crushing machine, which has been at Newport for some time, and this we learn is to be put in operation this fall. If this experiment proves successful, we may expect gold mining will be carried on extensively, in Ascot and other townships, as gold bearing quartz has been found in a great many localities, equally as rich as the Golconda specimens.—Sherbrooke Gazette.

OIL NEAR LONDON.—From the London Free Press we learn that oil was 'struck' on Friday evening by the workmen employed at Hick's well, about a mile from that city. The drill had worked into a crevice, when a heavy stream of water began to flow from the well, on the surface of which floated a thick scum of oil. This symptom is regarded as encouraging.

The other day, at Cap Sante, a short distance from Quebec, Madame Gertrude Chateaufort, widow of Mr. Joseph Richard, died at the age of 80 years, leaving 10 children, 86 grand-children and 37 great-grand children!

At the Toronto Assizes, a notorious person, Dougal C. McNab, of good education and connections, well known throughout Canada as a 'Confidence man,' was found guilty of obtaining money by false pretences—announcing to persons that they had become heirs to property abroad, and obtaining under a fictitious name remittances for legal expenses in obtaining the legacies—and sentenced to eight months imprisonment at hard labour.

The London (C. W.) papers announce that a new bank, having its head-office in that city, is to be established. It is to be called the London bank, with a nominal capital stock of \$1,000,000, in shares of \$50 each; the subscribed stock to be \$500,000, of which 25 per cent is to be paid on the first call, of which thirty days' notice be given after the procuring of the charter, and \$100,000 to be paid in before the bank goes into operation. A committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting; Hon. E. Leonard, M.L.C., Dr. Hellmuth, Major Evans and other being members of it.

The nomination of Mr. Dunscombe, Collector of Customs, as one of the commission to establish more intimate commercial relation with the West Indies, &c., gave rise to a rumour yesterday of his vacating the Collectorship here.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—George Hyndman of Ely, formerly of Ascot, was found dead a few rods from his own house. It is supposed he committed suicide by shooting himself. For upwards of two months previous to his death he had been very low spirited.—Sherbrooke Gazette.

The authorities of Belleville are busily cleaning the town so as to be prepared for the cholera.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Grand Trunk line on Monday, three miles east of Widdler station, to No. 1 Express train from Detroit. The boiler of the locomotive exploded with terrific force and noise, and three of the cars were thrown off the track. The train was, it is said, running at the rate of 25 miles an hour. Happily, none of the passengers were injured or their baggage lost. On getting out they saw that the part of the engine that remained was lying in the ditch; the tender half lay in the same direction. The baggage car had fallen into the ditch on the right. The first glance showed that the boiler was blown to pieces. Such had been its violence that a part of the boiler, weighing about 500 lbs, was blown about 30 rods over into the adjoining field on the right; another piece of the engine, weighing about 400 lbs, was found 50 rods distant in a field on the left, the intervening space beset with fragments of the wreck. The fireman, J. Meltington, and a brakeman, John Hayes, were much injured, though in the opinion of medical men not mortally, while the driver escaped with a few scars. Various were the opinions expressed as to the cause of the disaster, but a passenger, who was a working engineer, assigns as the most probable, that the water in the boiler had been allowed to get too low, and in consequence the pipes became red-hot, when, on water being turned in on them, the explosion occurred. The cars resumed their journey to Toronto with another engine, after a delay of six hours.—Globe of yesterday.

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ACCIDENT AT LEVIS.—About 8 p.m. on the 16th inst., as a young girl, fifteen years of age, was stepping out of a sail boat on the Point Levis side of the St. Lawrence, she slipped and fell into the river, and would have been drowned had it not been for the prompt action of Mr. Garret Hart, of Indian Cove, who plunged in, and, at the risk of his own life, rescued her from a watery grave. We understand that that this is the third time that Mr. Hart has been instrumental in saving life.—Quebec Daily News, Nov 16th.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED A MALE or FEMALE TEACHER, for the Elementary School of the parish of St. Sophie, County Terrebonne, O. R.; must be capable of teaching the French and English Languages.

Apply to
J. G. J. MIREAU, Sec. Treas.,
St. Sophie, County Terrebonne, C. E.

WANTED,

BY A Widow-woman, who can produce the best of references, Employment in Washing and Ironing either in the day or at her own house. Enquire of Mr. McNeasy, Kelly's Lane, Juror Street.

WANTED for the Perth Separate School a FEMALE TEACHER; one who holds a First Class Certificate.

WILLIAM WALSH,
Secretary.

A TEACHER WANTED for an Elementary School (Married man preferred); good references required for further information, apply (post paid) to
MICHAEL TRACY, Sec. Treasurer.
St. Columba, 18th Oct., 1865 }
County Two Mountains. }

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 GULL DEALS, cheap for Cash.

J. LANE & CO,
St. Rochs, Quebec.
Nov. 9, 1865.

SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

JUST COMPLETED,
THE
ECCLESIASTICALY & R;
ITS FESTIVALS AND HOLY SEASONS.

By Rev. B. C. BAYERLE;
To which is added—THE LIVES OF THE SAINTS
for each day,
By Rev. Dr. ALBAN STOLZ.

Translated from the German by Rev. THEODORE NOETHEN, Pastor of Holy Cross, Albany, N. Y.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE APPROBATION

OF
The Most Rev. JOHN MOLOSKEY, Archbishop of New York,
The Most Rev. JOHN B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati,
The Most Rev. MARTIN J. SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore,
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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Empress's visit to the hospitals, and her presence at the bedside of the cholera patients, speaking words of comfort and encouragement to all, has excited universal surprise and admiration among all classes of the population. It has excited the warmest praise even from those who are no warm friends of the Imperial dynasty; and the humane and courageous conduct of the illustrious lady, suffering as she has been for a few days from a severe cold, will long be remembered by those who are but too apt to forget everything. The Empress, Empress, and Prince Imperial had already contributed a sum of 50,000fr. for the relief of the necessitous among the convalescents, but her presence on the spot itself where the disease was prevalent was far more precious than any gift. The Journal des Debats, alluding to the Empress's visit, says:—

"The emotion was, as may be supposed, great among these poor people, and their gratitude profound. Their eyes were filled with tears. One of the patients, whose sight was dimmed by the gravity of his condition, answered a question addressed to him by the Empress with the words, 'Yes, my sister.' 'My good friend,' said the Sister of Charity who was in attendance, 'it is not I who am speaking to you, it is the Empress.' 'Let him call me so,' the Empress replied; 'it is the finest name he can give me.'"

The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by his archdeacons, also visited on Tuesday the Hospital la Charite, where a great improvement has taken place in the condition of the patients. The Prelate did not confine himself to mere words of consolation and comfort becoming his sacred calling, but left substantial marks of his bounty to the more necessitous among them.

It is generally reported that the French army now in Mexico will be withdrawn by instalments, and that by August or September next year the whole will have returned to France. This resolution is said to be adopted, not only from a desire to afford no reasonable ground of complaint to the United States, but also on economical grounds. Economy, indeed, is said to be the order of the day; and all savings that can be made in the various branches of Government will, it is asserted, be carried out.

The Minister of Marine and Colonies is engaged in preparing the draught of a law relative to the merchant navy. There are two sorts of commerce in which these vessels are engaged—the cabotage, which has several significations, one of which applies to the coasting trades, in opposition to the long courses.

Merchants and speculators are at present satisfied that there is no reason for the discouragement which prevailed a short time since. On the contrary, there is every reason to hope for improvement in the finances of the country, as it is known that the Emperor is anxious to adopt a prudent financial policy, and has recommended his Ministers to reduce their expenses. It is expected that considerable reductions will be effected, and that the next budget will exhibit a clear surplus of income over expenditure. The natural consequence would be the postponement of any further loan.

It appears that a strike has been going on among the velvet weavers of St. Etienne for the last three weeks, to the great injury of the trade of the town, and of the best interests of the men themselves.—From 2,500 to 3,000 looms were abandoned at once, not only by the weavers, but by the foremen appointed by the masters to protect their interests.—No warning was given, though the weavers are bound to give three months' notice and the foremen a week. The pretence for the strike is, that the masters would not sign a list of prices prepared by the men, and presented by delegates. The result of the strike will no doubt be that the weavers will resume their work when all their means are exhausted.

The rise in the price of flour has made considerable progress in Paris within the last week. It has even passed the limit anticipated by experienced speculators. Sales took place on Saturday at 53fr the sack of 157 kilogrammes for delivery in November and December, and at 54fr. for January, being a rise of 2fr. the sack. The present rise is due to a great measure to purchases from England. Flour has likewise risen at Marseilles, in consequence of large orders from Egypt. Sales were made at Marseilles on Saturday at from 36fr. to 37fr. the bag of 122½ kilogrammes, with 1 per cent. discount. Flour of the six marks was officially quoted in Paris on Saturday evening at 52fr. the sack.

Accounts received from 138 provincial corn markets state that there was a rise in 54, while there was a fall, or a tendency to a fall, in 19. The rest were either firm, or without variation. The Marseilles market is remarkably firm. Polish wheat was sold there on Saturday at from 29fr. to 30fr. 50c. the measure of 150 litres; Varna, 27fr. 50c.; Danubian, 26fr. 75c. The price of wheat has risen higher at Bordeaux than millers can afford to pay. There were more than 50,000 hectolitres of wheat shipped at Nantes during the last eight days, and more could have been sold had there been ships to take it away. Good wheat is quoted in Paris at from 26fr. 50c. to 28fr. the sack of 126 kilogrammes.

The consumption of poultry in Paris constitutes one of the most important branches of commerce. They arrive from various quarters.

General d'Aurelle de Paladines, who commands the ninth military division, of which the headquarters are at Marseilles, has issued an order of the day announcing that the epidemic which prevailed for several months with as much intensity in the ninth military division may be considered as having altogether ceased. He states that the malady caused serious losses in the ranks of the army, but relatively not numerous, owing to the devotedness and zeal displayed in combating the scourge, by sanitary preventive measures, and by the skillful treatment of the sick.

The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 24th inst. states that five movable columns have been organized against the insurgent Oulid Sidi Oukher. The Opcion Nationale observes that the *Moniteur* might have added a sixth and seventh column formed of the garrison of Tlemcen, which found it necessary to proceed by forced marches to oppose Si-Hamed ben Hamza while the five columns are fighting against Si-Lala. It appears that Si-Hamed ben-Hamza occupies the country from the gates of Sedbon, which is blockaded, to El Gor at the head of the springs of Isser. He attacked the tribe of the Beni-Smiel on the 17th inst., and carried off their cattle and sheep. The kaid of the tribe was wounded while defending his property. The insurgents subsequently captured the kaid of the Agades, who had taken refuge in the forest of Sedbon, and forced half the tribe to surrender. The inhabitants of the French village of Ouled-Mimoun, in the valley of Isser, feared they should be attacked the same night. The remainder of the garrison of Tlemcen had marched towards the Ouled-Mimoun. The town was defended by the National Guard. Si-Hamed-ben-Hamza is said to have 15,000 men with him—half infantry and half cavalry.—Great apprehension prevailed among the colonists.

The cattle plague seems to have been materially checked in France by the bold and vigorous action of the Government; and we are happy to find that the cholera is disappearing fast in the capital and in the southern cities. The Emperor and Empress have won all hearts in the country by visiting the hospitals in Paris, in order to see how the cholera patients were treated, and that all that human skill and care could do for their safety and comfort was accomplished.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has been visiting the camp at Chalons, adds the following to

the information which has been already communicated respecting the French army:—

'What I would call attention to as one of the singular facts connected with the French army is the Imperial Guard is decidedly unpopular with the rest of the service. It is not on account of the expenses attending living in Paris, for the officers of the Guard have an extra allowance to cover this. Moreover, we all know that every Frenchman lives but in Paris, and only exists out of it. When I asked them why they did not exchange into the Guard, their answer invariably was, 'In the line (or the cavalry, or artillery, as the case may be) an officer serves la France; but in the Guard he serves the ruling dynasty, and we don't like to make ourselves too zealous on behalf of the reigning family.' This reply, too, came from men who will argue by the hour that the present Emperor is the best ruler France ever had. It is most curious to observe how in many of the line regiments, cavalry as well as infantry, artillery, engineers, and even those corps like the Zouaves and Chasseurs d'Afrique, whose whole service is in Algeria, there are men of the first families in France, men whose titles date from days far anterior to any of our nobility; while in the Imperial Guard these are almost unknown. The Imperial Guard is officered altogether by men who have nothing but their profession to look to, and who are nearly all from what our newspaper writers would call the lower strata of the middle class. The Emperor has done his utmost to make the Guard popular in France. He has instituted in every regiment messes on the footing of our English service, and to some of them he has presented costly sets of plate, &c. But it is of no use; the mess system is disliked in the French army, and the Imperial Guard is most unpopular throughout the whole service. Whether some of the more thinking men amongst the officers look forward to a day when another family will rule at the Tuileries it is not for me to say.

I have often heard Englishmen wonder how it is that our army costs so much more in proportion than that of France. According to the latest army estimates which I happen to have by me—those of 1862 63—we in England paid £15,139,379 for an army of 145,450 men and 14,116 horses; whilst for the same period the French paid £14,599,000 for an army of 400,000 men, 105,000 horses, and a reserve of 150,000 men. That is, we pay—or paid two years ago—more than half a million of money dearer than the French pay, or paid, for four times our number of men, and seven times our number of horses. This difference is somewhat startling, and I wonder it has not ere this called forth more active operations in the way of army estimate reforms.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The *Giornale di Roma* publishes an article, in which it deplores the insults and calumnies of which Mgr. de Merode has been the object. It further declares that the Pope has relieved him of his functions for some particular reasons, especially that of ill-health, and without withdrawing his affection and esteem, of which Mgr. de Merode is so worthy.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22.—Since the failure of the Veggezzi mission it has been more than once reported in Italy and in foreign countries that the Italian Government had either resumed negotiations with Rome or sought an opportunity of so doing. It is now known that there was no foundation for such reports.

A part of the French garrison at Rome is about to return to France forthwith. The 69th of the line are to embark at Civita Vecchia on board the steam frigates Labrador and Gomer, which have sailed from Toulon to receive them. The remainder of the brigade of which that regiment is part will quit Rome on the 20th of November, and embark on board the Mogador and Eldorado, which will likewise bring home a considerable quantity of military stores. The army of occupation now consists of three brigades, commanded by Generals de Polhes, Micheler, and Bidouel. General de Polhes' brigade will leave first.—The brigade Micheler will quit Italy after the Easter solemnities; and General de Montebello, the Commander-in-Chief, will remain in Rome till September with the third brigade, the artillery, and the engineers.

Accounts from Rome state that since the appearance of cholera at Naples sanitary precautions have been adopted at the Roman frontier. Rome and the five adjacent provinces are reported healthy.

THE POPE AND HIS SUBJECTS.—It is not often that we go: such unprejudiced evidence on Roman affairs from English Protestant writers as is contained in the subjoined extract, which we take from the Roman correspondence of the *Liverpool Advertiser*:—

I saw his Holiness drive out yesterday. I was at St. Peter's soon after four o'clock. At twenty-five minutes past, I observed an officer ride out from one of the gates of the Vatican on the west side of the magnificent colonnade of the great Basilica. He was followed by two of the Pope's mounted guards, in their handsome blue uniform. They were crossing the Piazza of St. Peter; and I perceived that the Pope was coming out for his afternoon drive. I turned to the centre of the open space, and just as I reached it the carriage of his Holiness arrived at the same spot. It was a grand coach, drawn by four splendid black horses. On one of the leaders was a postillion, wearing a cocked hat and blue livery.—The wheeled were driven by a coachman, also in cocked hat. His Holiness and two monks of his suite were inside. Another carriage and four with other members of the Pontifical household, followed, and an officer of the Pope's guard and six men formed the guard of honor. As the cortege of Pius IX. crossed the piazza, the gendarmes on duty at the colonnade knelt down; the guard of French troops at the entrance of the piazza turned out, and bending on one knee, presented arms and blew a flourish of trumpets, while the ensign held the flag of France, and made his obeisance to the Pope. The cortege passed round by the eastern colonnade, and passed by the Porta di Angelina. I walked in that direction, and, on reaching the summit of the Monte Mario, from which the best view of Rome is had, I met his Holiness, who had descended from his carriage, and, in company with Monsignore Talbot and another monsignore, and followed by the rest of his suite, was walking down the hill. 'Threatened lives last a long time.' We have often read in the journals that the Pope was almost in extremis. From personal observation of his walking powers for half an hour, I can assure you that he seems to be not only in good health, but robust, and that, if one did not know he was older, would pass for a hale man of not more than sixty years of age. He walks perfectly upright, and without the assistance of even a stick. When a young man he served in the army, and he has still the jaunty air of a cavalry officer. Yesterday he did not lean on any one's arm, and he moved firmly and readily. He was dressed in a white habit, with a cape of the same colour. Round his waist was a belt of blue watered satin ribbon, from which is suspended two gold lace cords and tassels. The cuffs of his robe were of a similar material to that in his belt. While walking he wore the scarlet hat of a cardinal, but without the hanging tassels. A single gold lace cord, with two tassels resting on the leaf, formed the hat-band. When in the carriage he wore no hat, but merely a small white cap on the crown of his head. His shoes, or rather slippers, were scarlet. The mounted guard and carriage followed in the rear of his Holiness. As he descended the hill, groups of people of all ages—old men and young; old women, girls, and young children—came up to meet him, and knelt for his blessing. He blessed them all. Some asked alms. Invariably he threw to those who did so a piece of silver, and on more than one occasion I observed his anxiety to ascertain that it has reached them. In one case a poor woman and a little child knelt and asked alms. He stopped, spoke to the woman, and having given her some

coins, raised the little child up, and made it take something from his own hand. Lower down the hill some dozen of young women and men knelt down for his blessing. He walked into their midst, and conversed with them in such jocular terms as set them all laughing. Soon after he re-entered his carriage, and looking out from one of the windows, prayed that God's blessing might descend on all assembled. I shall conclude this communication which has already run to too great a length, by stating that for the Pope personally there is nothing but intense respect. His face is expressive of thorough benevolence, and the Romans say that his fine countenance is a faithful reflection of his character as a man and a priest.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The Queen has made a donation of 1,000,000 reals, to meet the expenses of attending persons attacked with cholera. The epidemic is still spreading in the southern quarters of this city.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20. The *Correspondance Russe* publishes the following article relative to the substitution of the Russian for the Polish language:—

'We have already had occasion to note how the public mind in Russia is preoccupied with the important question of the substitution of the Russian for the Polish language hitherto used in the instruction of the Catholic religion. This question is most important, for it touches at the same time our dearest political interests and the most honourable sentiments of the people whom it concerns. Catholicism, like other recognized religions, exists in every part of the Empire, but the Catholic population, which is extremely dense in the kingdom of Poland, is more thinly scattered the farther it penetrates into the Russian provinces, and at last becomes into an exception. In this infiltration of Catholicism into the interior of our provinces it has been presently followed by the Polish language, irrespective of the number or of the nationality of its adherents. This tradition if the period of Poland's independence—a tradition which has been preserved till our time—is dangerous. It is known that everywhere the Catholic priesthood willingly joins temporal to its spiritual preoccupations; as the Polish clergy is far from an exception to this rule, and as it employs all the means in its power on the consciences of Catholics in its irritation against a Government which does not profess the same religion, and has shorn it of all its political influence, the priestly character becomes in its hands a political weapon to the great detriment of religious interests. The evil being known, how and within what limits it is proper to apply a remedy? Evidently Poland properly so called cannot be brought into the question, for the great majority of the population is Catholic, and everybody speaks Polish. But beyond the limits of Poland there exists an extensive zone, where the orthodox and the Catholic religions and the Russian and Polish nationalities are distributed in varying proportions. Where must the line of demarcation be established? Of the 6,624,352 Catholics in the entire empire it is calculated that more than one-third inhabit the Russian Provinces (2,915,333 against 3,708,919 in Poland). It is intended to withdraw these 2,915,333 Russians, though Catholics, from Polish influence and from the suspicions which may arise from their relations with the rival party. This would be rendered successful by substituting in their worship for the Polish the Russian language, which they all speak, including their priests, of whom a large number are of Russian origin. The execution of this important reform has already commenced, the Government, having decided that in the Province of Kiev the teaching of the Catholic religion in the schools shall be in the Russian language.'

The Russian papers announce that the cholera, which appeared two months since in the southern provinces of the empire, is advancing north, and notwithstanding the cold weather it has arrived at Berdytchen, in Russian Poland, a town of 40,000 souls, mostly of the Israelitish faith.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—It is stated that Count Mensdorff has, in a preliminary manner, verbally accepted the invitation of the French Government to the Sanitary Conference at Constantinople.—*Reuter*.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—Count Wickenburg has been appointed President of the Austrian Central Committee for the International Exhibition to be held at Paris in 1867. The Committee is placed under the immediate patronage of the Archduke Karl Ludwig. A denial has been given to the assertion of some German papers that the French Ambassador at Vienna had endeavoured to exercise a moral influence on the policy pursued by the Austrian Government towards the Frankfurt Senate. An Imperial decree has been published to-day announcing that Emperor has appointed a new Committee for the Control of the Public Debt. This Committee, which will be in direct communication with the Emperor, consists of the President, Coloredo, the Vice-President, Councillor Tschek and the following members:—Field-Marshal Hess, Baron Rotschild, Baron Rueschke, Her Harbat, and Herr Winterstein. The decree states that this measure is adopted in consequence of the change brought about by the September Patent, and because it is the will of the Emperor that a committee independent of the Ministry of Finance should uninterruptedly watch over the management of the Public Debt until the time when a committee for this purpose can be elected by the representatives of the empire.—*Jb*.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Oct. 25.—The Opposition having obtained a majority of 75 against 69 votes on a question of confidence it is said that the Ministry will tender its resignation.—*Jb*.

ATHENS, Oct. 31.—The Ministry has resigned. M. Bulgaris having been summoned by the King to form a new Ministry, declared that he would only accept the task on condition that Count Sponebeck should quit Greece. The King has refused this condition, stating that Count Sponebeck does not occupy any official position. M. Bulgaris thereupon declined to form a new Ministry.—*Jb*.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—A great fraud has been discovered in the custom-house, tobacco having been smuggled to Egypt. Sir Henry Bulwer leaves to-day for Malta. His Excellency has had a particularly cordial private interview with the Sultan.—*Jb*.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—On receiving the official notification of Lord Palmerston's death, the King of Prussia requested the English Ambassador to convey his sympathies to Queen Victoria on the loss Her Majesty had sustained by the death of her Prime Minister. Her Majesty, in reply, instructed the English Ambassador at Berlin to express her thanks to the King of Prussia for this mark of his sympathy.—*Jb*.

GERMANY.

FRANKFURT, Oct. 31.—Bavaria, Saxony, and Hesse Darmstadt have agreed to propose in the Federal Diet that the Holstein Estates should be convoked, that Schleswig should be incorporated with Germany, and that the costs of the Federal execution in the Duchies, and of the Danish war should be borne by the Confederation.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—An official denial has been given to the rumor that all soldiers of the garrison in Venetia now on furlough had been called in.

The *Abendpost* (evening edition of the official *Wiener Zeitung*) publishes a leading article explaining that no change whatever had taken place in the position of Austria in Germany, and in the relations between Austria and Germany.

The *Abendpost* recalls that the intimate connection between Austria and Germany reposes on an historical basis, and says:—

'A separation of Austria and Germany would offer the most serious dangers to both parties. Austria considers her connection with Germany as the vital of her existence. The relations between Austria and Germany can never be dissolved, as both parties are dependent each upon the other.'

AUSTRIA AND MEXICO.

The *Austrian Gazette* publishes the following:— The statement made in some journals that a convention has been concluded between Austria and Mexico, according to which it is alleged that Austria is bound to provide 2,000 men annually to the Emperor Maximilian, is erroneous. No promise has ever been made to the Emperor Maximilian to provide him with an annual contingent, and never has either France or Mexico made such a request to Austria.

The Imperial Government has simply allowed the recruiting in the Austrian Empire of volunteers to fill up the blanks caused by death and other causes, but has limited the number to 2,000 men. The whole cost of these troops will be paid by Mexico. No charge can therefore be brought against Austria in a financial point of view, or as regards any agreement for the future. The recruiting which has now been allowed will be regulated by a subsidiary convention, which is under negotiation.'

UNITED STATES.

The consecration of the Right Rev. F. A. Feehan, Bishop of Nashville, Tennessee, took place on the Festival of All Saints, at St. Louis.

The solemn dedication of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, N.Y., was performed on Sunday last, by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey. The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S.C., just arrived from Europe. The church is situated in East Thirty-seventh street, between First and Second Avenues, and is one of the finest Catholic edifices in the city. By dint of the most persevering exertions, Father Glowray, the energetic pastor, has succeeded in bringing to completion in a wonderfully short time, considering the character of the work, its architectural beauty and interior decorations. Among the paintings is to be seen one of the largest and perhaps the most beautiful in America, being a copy of Mazzoleni's Annunciation, after Guido. The original painted at the request of Pope Paul V., by Guido Reni, is historic as one of the master pieces of art.

ORDINATIONS IN WISCONSIN.—On Sunday, the 5th November, in the Chapel of the Seminary of St. Francis of Sales, near Milwaukee, the Right Rev. Bishop Henni conferred minor orders on John Vestin, diocese of Sault Ste. Marie, and on John Grunder and Henry Groll, archdiocese of St. Louis. The following Rev. gentlemen were elevated to the priesthood, viz.: John Casey, Joseph Fessier, Peter Lavan, Henry Reinhardt, Aloysius Sigg, Christian Verwey, and Michael Wenker, for the diocese of Milwaukee; and John Benedict Gaffery and John Joseph Quigley for the Diocese of Dubuque.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has the following:—A gentleman of this city, now on a visit to Canada, writes to a friend here—I can have made here a coat of the finest English broadcloth for \$30 in specie, for the like of which in Cincinnati I would have to pay \$75 in greenbacks. I can get a pair of calf-skin boots double-soled and extra fine, for \$6.50 in specie, for which at home I would have to pay \$17 in greenbacks. And boots will be dearer and coats will be higher, with a currency expanding three millions and over every week, and thirty-three weeks more of that expansion to come before the extra \$100,000,000 will be out for the National Bank.—*N. Y. Express*.

From the 7th November, all vessels arriving at Portland, Maine, from ports infected with cholera on board, will be detained in quarantine until cleared by the physicians.

Immigration continues to be very extensive at New York. During the month of October there were landed at Castle Garden 20,666 emigrants, of whom 10,687 were Germans. The entire immigration at this port for the present year is 167,333 of whom 59,818 were Germans.

Judge Smalley, United States Judge for the District of Vermont, has judicially declared the section of the act of Congress of March, 1863, authorizing the suspension of habeas corpus by the President, and sheltering all subordinates from punishment for any acts they might do under the Executive authority in such cases, to be null and void.

Captain Wertz was hung at Washington between ten and eleven o'clock on Friday morning. On the gallows he declared his innocence. He died without exhibiting any symptoms of fear.

NEW YORK, 15th.—A railway accident occurred at Newark this morning, caused by the negligence of a switchman. The smoking car was literally demolished. The crash was terrific. Few passengers in the smoking and first passenger cars escaped without injury. Up to 4 o'clock there were but four passengers dead, and eight or nine injured, who were carried into the Newark Hotel.

A market-man was killed by a party of negro soldiers one mile from Nashville on Saturday.

The police of New York made 22,284 arrests during the quarter ending Oct. 21, being an increase over the preceding quarter of 1,877.

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Poets may talk of 'gales from spicy Anaby,' but it may well be questioned whether any cinnamon or orange grove ever sent up incense as refreshing as the perfume of this floral essence. The atmosphere, which steals the fragrance from most toilet waters, seems to have little effect upon the exquisite aroma which belongs *par excellence*, to this refreshing preparation. It contains, so to speak, the condensed breath of the most odoriferous blossoms of Tropical America, and its fragrance seems inexhaustible even by long-continued evaporation and diffusion. In this respect it resembles the original Florida Cologne, and it is preferred to that more costly perfume in South America and the West Indies, where it is almost universally used.

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THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Reverend O. Z. Weizer, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A SUREFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, colicking, and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. November, 1865. 2 m

THE GREAT MEDICAL WANT SUPPLIED.—Ask any medical man what has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, if they do not accomplish this object. Of the multitudes that have used them, not one will answer no. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague and bilious remittent fever they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stomach, liver, or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable.

They are put up 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. 418

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

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 Linctiment is a veritable Pain Killer. Don't fail to use it for tooth-ache, headache, colic, 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. May you not be without a bottle of it in the house for any consideration. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E. November, 1865. 1 m

GET 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, C.E. November, 1865. 1 m

SORE EYES CURED

AFTER THREE YEARS SUFFERING.

August 3rd, 1864.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp:

Dear Sirs,—It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, and SUGAR COATED PILLS. I suffered with most aggravated SORE EYES for about Three Years, the lids being much inflamed, swollen, and matting. My eyes-lashes were all gone, and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun-light touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best physicians and Oculists, both here and in the States, but their efforts, instead of benefiting, injured me. I then tried your BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, bought from the store of your Agent here, and I am glad to say, that five bottles of the SASSAPARILLA, and three pills of the PILLS completely cured me.—This was about six months ago, and my eyes have now grown again, all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. I am, dear Sirs, yours, &c.,

EDWARD LANE, Wellington St., Montreal. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 464

If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, costiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and thereby destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off, and dismiss forever, and these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, for the Proprietors, Jones & Evans. There is no mistake, no failure in their salutary effects.

Read what is said of them by Julius Lee. Julius Lee, Esq., of the firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864. Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable, tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed.

Yours truly, JULIUS LEE. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
 No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.
 Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
 Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1865. 12m.

KEARNEY BROTHER,
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,
TIN-SMITHS,
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
 DOLLARD STREET,
 (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)
 MONTREAL,
 AGENTS FOR LIPPINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM
GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.
 It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cent. with an equal amount of light.
 Jobbing punctually attended to.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:
 BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.
 Hubert Péro, Louis Comte,
 Alexis Dubord, Michel Lefebvre,
 Thos. McCready, Joseph Laramee,
 Andre Lapierre, F. J. Durand,
 Esquires.

THE Directors of this Company are happy to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the fact, that persons whose properties have been insured mutually, since its Establishment in October, 1859, have saved large sums of money, having generally paid one half only of what they would have paid to other Companies during the same time, as it is proved by the Table published by the Company, and to which it is referred. Therefore, it is with confidence that they invite their friends and the public generally to join them, and to call at the Office, No. 2 St. Sacrament Street, where useful information shall be cheerfully given to every one.

P. L. LE TOURNEUX,
 Secretary.
 Montreal, May 4, 1865. 12m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 FIRE AND LIFE.
 Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
 Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

- 1st. Security unquestionable.
- 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.
- 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
- 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.
- 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—

- 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.
- 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
- 3rd. Small Charge for Management.
- 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interest.
- 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies than two entire years in existence.

H. L. ROUTH,
 Agent, Montreal. 12m.
 February 1, 1864.

GET THE BEST.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes; contains in its nicest degree of excellence the aroma of Bowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Fainting turns, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, blotches, sunburn, freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, except for Pimples. As a means of imparting richness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH. THE MOST AGREEABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES.

Devin's & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by—Devin's & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell; Davidson & Co.; K. Campbell & Co.; J. Gardner; J. A. Harte, Picanit & Son; H. R. Gray, J. Golden; R. S. Latham; 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, 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, Swimming 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 HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
 From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
 From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
 Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Gentlemen—Having stated verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.—Truly your friend,
 THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.—Respectfully yours,
 T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with respect,
 J. S. HERMAN.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia:

February 8th, 1864.
 Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulency—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed.—Yours truly,
 JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:
 Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours,
 JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be 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. C. E. March 1, 1865. 12m.

S. MATTHEWS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he will for the present manage the business for his brother, at
 130 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
 (Next Door to Hill's Book Store.)

As all goods are bought for Cash, Gentlemen purchasing at this Establishment will save at least Twenty per cent.
 A select Stock of English and French Goods constantly on hand.
 N.B.—The Friends and former Patrons of Mr. James Donnelly will find him at this Establishment.

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

B. DEVLIN,
 ADVOCATE,
 Has Removed his Office to No. 39, Little St. James Street.

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

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,
 Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery,
 CONVEYANCER, &c.,
 OTTAWA, O.W.
 Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to.
 June 22, 1865.

HEYDEN & DEFOE,
 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.

C. F. FRASER,
 Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
 NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,
 BROCKVILLE, C. W.
 Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.
 RYMERSONS—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal
 M. P. Ryan, Esq., "
 James O'Brien, Esq., "

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,
 Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
 CONVEYANCER, &c.,
MORRISBURG, C. W.
 Nov. 29, 1864.

"THE LAMP"
 New and Improved Series, in Monthly parts, price 9d. Yearly, \$1.75. The Lamp in 1865.

It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Prelate wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp: 'I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing, that you and all your works may prosper.' We have also had the assurance of the satisfaction of His Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, in whose archdiocese the Lamp is published, and whose kind assistance to the undertaking has been evinced several times by the contributions from his pen which are to be found in our columns. We are authorized to say that 'His Eminence has been much pleased with the progress of the Lamp, and the position it has taken.' Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of His Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got-up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to see a Catholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year, there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realized. If every priest would speak of the undertaking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor—publications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality—the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is their immense circulation, and the support they obtain from their respective political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periodicals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain superiority.

The LAMP has now the largest Circulation of any Catholic Periodical in the English language. It contains this week a New Story of great interest, and other articles of sterling merit, with illustrations by the first Artists of the day.

Price—Yearly, \$1.75. In Monthly parts, 9d.
 Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Booksellers, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, C. E.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
 HELD BY
THE GREY SISTERS,
CONVENT OF OTTAWA.
 UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. GUIGUES.

THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete knowledge of the French and English languages.

Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and non-able testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful.

Among many means employed to develop the intellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well regulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies.

In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages.

It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages.

Those who study Music will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, Organ, &c.

A similar number of Misses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Pencil, and the different kinds of Drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the useful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.

No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community.

Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior.

The Classes will re-open on the First September. Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865. 3-m.

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, 1865. 12m.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS,
 corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguiet 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—2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 1-in. PLANK—1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-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.

G. & J. MOORE,
 IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS
 NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET,
 MONTREAL.

REMOVAL.
 THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached. The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comfort to his friends and the travelling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him.

CHARLES GOULDEN.
 12m.
 Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864.

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

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years 'at large and commodious three-story out-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 flatters 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—5 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.

CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES, &c.
 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, 1865. 12m.

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

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.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
 IN LARGE 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 s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,
 And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for
 SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD-HEAD, SOREY,
 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, and particularly so when used in connection with

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, and PILES.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

FOR SALE BY
 J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal
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