# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

| Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur  |              | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur  |
|--|--------------|--|
| Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée   |              | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées  |
| Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée   |              | Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées   |
| Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque  |              | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées   |
| Coloured maps /  |              | Pages detached / Pages détachées   |
| Cartes géographiques en couleur  | $\checkmark$ | Showthrough / Transparence   |
| Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | ✓            | Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression  |
| Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /  |              | Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible   |              | Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que                 |
| Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure. |              | certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées. |
| Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:  |              |  |

VOL. XIV.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1863.

No. 12.

LEON GONDY.

A LEGEND OF GHENT. VI.

Next morning, Leon did not appear at breakfast time; but two letters were handed to the old merchant, one for himself. and one for Edith -they were in the handwriting of the French clerk. Old Karl opened his anxiously; Edith hers tremblingly. He bounded at once from his chair; she wept with mingled pride, joy, and grief.

The letter to the old man was brief:-

I cannot allow my benefactor to turn his friend's child from the door for my fault. I love your daughter, and shall never love another woman. I thought her mine, and looked forward to a brilliant and happy future in her society .-I find that my happiness is your sorrow. You have other wishes; and though I know well you would keep to your word, I cannot build my joy on your regrets. I make here a great, a bitter sacrifice to my benefactor; but I do my duty, and the sentiment of acting rightly will be some compensation. I shall be on my way to Brugos before you receive this letter. Please send me thither an order to receive my quarter's salary, as I have not money enough to enable me to reach home.'

The old man bowed his head, and wept. A moment after, he banded the letter to Edith, and took hers. It was much like that to him, and ended thus: 'My dear Edith, you will regret your poor Leon, but you will make your dear father happy. He will die a joyful old man, with his friend's child near him. Forget me; it is your duty. Think, if you will, that I love you not, and set your whole heart on loving Karl.

'A noble boy! a generous boy!' cried old

'My husband!' cried Edith, clasping her hands; 'noble and generous indeed. But the sacrifice is useless: I will never be the wife of any man but Leon !

· But, Edith,' put in the youth in a timed voice, 'he leaves you; he gives you up; you

cannot be willing to recall him.' No,' said the old man; 'that is my duty. He shall come back. I cannot make so rare a man miserable for a whim-a caprice. Edith, my dear, hurry the preparations for your marriage; it shall take place in a week. My son, you must resign your hopes; be a man; take example by him, and shew only one-half his noole courage. The love of an old man will be doubly yours. My life, my fortune, are at your

disposal. 'I will have courage!' said young Karl impetuously. . Go, bring him back, marry them, and then I will travel for a month or two in search of a wife. By your aid, I shall soon find one. · Now you are my brother's child,' replied

Karl warmly, while Edith kept coldly aloof. · Do you not forgive me?' said young Karl. 'I will forgive you when my husband has returned, answered Edith very coldly.

The old man looked at her with an anxious and wondering glance. 'It is not his fault if go dly aspect, who stared with extreme surprise that awaited him with ber; he had abandoned a

Leon be gone,' he said in a deprecating tone. 'It is, my father,' said Edith firmly. . He doorway. was well aware that we were affinced, and yet

he made advances to me which he knew you would encourage, if you could. His conduct ther. has not been generous, and he has not acted the part of a man.

Young Karl bit his hp, and looked half inclined to be angry; but the banker changed the subject to that of his journey, which was to be performed on horseback, with four armed attendants, as the road was not safe, and they had to pass through a thick wood. Karl had never before ventured that way, except in company with many other traders; but his feelings towards Leon were two strong to allow him to think of anything else. He gave a faw minutes' instructions to Edith, placed her in the charge of the o'd attendant, handed young Karl a full purse. and then, after one or two adieus, departed on his way, in a hopeful but serious mood.

VII. About a day's journey from Ghent, there was, in the days of which we write, a thick wood .--On one side, it climbed a gentle hill; on the most picturesque, and where now there is a railsometimes want to stop, but which bore a very ill name in the country - same even going so tamly an evil look about it. It appeared half in runs, or rather its upper story had never been creaked with a dismal sound over the door, and ed for a room, as, he said, he was tired.

puted by a pig and a flock of ducks, when horses I I told you, you would be ill accommodated here. in the pursuit of commerce, and by strict attenwere not driven there to drink. A wretched looking girl served as hostler, chamber-maid, waiter, &c.; while the landford was a man of about fifty, common in look, and with an expression of vulgar sensuality peculiarly repulsive. A low, small forehead, a large mouth, and a nose flattened by some accident, were marks of them-selves sufficient to terrify the pacific. There is much in a landlord; and an inn rarely fails where there is a jolly, merry, stout host, of smiling aspect, to welcome the weary traveller.

For several months the inn had assumed even a more dismal and deserted aspect than usual.— There was no provender to be had for borses, and scarcely food for man. The landlord looked wretched, the girl pale and half-starved. They seemed hardly in their senses, for all guests that came they treated gruffly; so that few stayed, especially as with the decreased accommodation the charges became exorbitant. The master stood the greater part of the time at his door smoking, while the girl sat by the fireside, her head resting on her knees. She was always thinking; an occupation which Peter Krubingen did not relish, for he would often interrupt her savagely, and then, as if recollecting himself, change his tone, and speak gently.

On the evening of the departure of Leon from Ghent, a scene of this kind occurred. The girl was seated by the fire, musing; the man had been looking at her for some time, with a scowl of the most threatening character.

'Poleska,' he said savagely, 'what are you sitting with your eyes fixed on the fire for?'

'I was thinking,' said the young girl, who was of Polish origin.

'Of whom?'

'Not of you.' 'Of whom then?'

'I dare say you can guess.'

'Poleska, you know very well what my intentions are. Once our affairs settled, I shall return to my own country, and make you my wife. You will be a proud and happy woman, Poleska, if you are wise and discreet. But stop this sobbing and musing, or it will be worse for you. What can you do worse than you have:

done? You found me a poor orphan of seven years old : you gave me a home and shelter, and made me your servant, to wait on you, on your guests, ill-fed, ill-clothed. When I became a young woman, you fancied I was pretty, wellfavored, and you offered to make me your wife : pointed to a door, saw the young man in, then I refused-for a good reason, and you seek to locked it on the outside, and took the key down win me by ill-usage and brutality; but, Peter stairs. Leon paid no attention to this, but pro-Krubingen, I will never be your wife!

The man looked at her in a scawling way, and then turned his back, muttering something to himself not very flattering to the girl, whom, however, he did not seem to wish to exasperate. At this moment, a traveller on foot, plainly clad, a stick in one hand and a small bundle in the other, came up, looked at the inn, and then walked carelessly towards it.

' What is there for your service?' said Peter Krubingen gruffly.

'I want a crust of bread, a mug of beer, and a bed,' replied the traveller, a young man of as he observed the landlord stand full in the post occupied with honor for more than a year,

'You will find very bad accommodations here, my master; I would advise you to walk on fur- his father. In the ion where he had thrust him-

'What ! said the other; 'I think I must have misunderstead you. At all events I go no further; I must rest here this evening. I have the end; he did not hesitate, however, but rewalked twenty miles, and am not inclined to cross the forest in the night."

hard, eat black bread, and drink ill, if you stay here. I am giving up business, and am sick of waiting on my fellows.

'I am sorry for it; but my legs refuse to carry me further, so e'en let me pass, and remain an honest host for another day,' replied the youth : and he brushed past the landford, threw his bundie on a table, and sat dawn on a beach.

Poleska quietly rose, gave him bread, cheese, and, to his great surprise, a jug of good wine, Peter looking on all the time with a dissatisfied and scawing glance. The young man, considerably puzzied at what he saw and heard, roused bunself from his fatigue and fassitude, to watch. other, it descended to a winding river of small He saw at a glauce, from the faces of the two, dimensions. At the spot where the scene is that there was a corstary to be discovered, and by once suspected that there was a crime conway station, stood a small road side int, where prealed under all. He tried to detect glances of corters, packmen, and retarded travellers were intelligence between the two, but failed. He land Edah was necessary to the old man's banthought, on the contrary, that the man looked meazing, and the girl defiant, while it was clear to stand in the way. To give up a bright lufar as to call it the David's House. It had cer she was overcome with profound melancholy .-Always generous and thoughtful, Leon Gondy -for it was our fugit ve-determined to fathom finished, and the windows were all stuffed with her secret if possible; but he perceived that the bay, rags, and fagots, presenting to the eye a bost watched them, and he endearoted, accordmost a perable and uninviting aspect. A sign ingly, to appear unconcerned; presently, he ask-

I have no room; you must sleep on a bench.' 'I will sleep on a bench,' replied the young

man, quietly.

'He can have my room, and I will sit up. said Poleska. 'I have no inclination for sleep.' Peter Krubingen looked savagely at her, but the girl bestowed no notice on him, turning to gaze once more at the empty fireplace. The landlord muttered something, and left the room. Poleska rose and crossed over to the door, whence the stairs by which he was ascending could be surveyed. The landlord was at the

'Are you a stout and bold youth?' said Poleska, without turning her head.

top, stamping and growling as he went.

'What mean you?' exclaimed Leon, speaking, however, in a low tone. ! Would you prevent a great crime?' she con-

tinued, still without turning.

'It it were in my power,' said the young man, whose pre-visions were clearly realized.

'Go to your room; you will be locked in, but here is a master-key. Bolt and bar yourself in; and when morning comes, descend, go round the house, and under the first oak you will find me -I will then explain my meaning. But I had almost forgotten. Under the mattress, you will find arms; they may perhaps be needed: take them.'

'I will follow your advice in all things,' replied Leon, quietly.

'God bless you, my gallant youth. But exchange no look of intelligence with me; let no glance but that of scorn escape you. He is cunning, deeply cunning; and all will be lost if he suspects us.'

The step of Peter Krubingen was heard descending, and Leon was silent. He noured himself out a glass of wine, and drauk it off as the other came into the room. After rapidly examining the countenances of both, the landlord informed Leon that his bed was at his disposal. Leon looked round, and took up a small oil-lamp. Poleska never moved.

'Are you not going to show the stranger his room?' said Peter Krubingen in a brutal tone. and she seemed musing deeply. As the young 'There are not so many but what he can find man neared her, she started. 'Many thanks, it,' replied Poleska sulkily.

'Go and show it,' repeated the host, in a still me quickly: we have no time to lose,' more surly tone.

Arrived at the top of the stairs, Poleska silently | Leon to sit down. ceeded to examine his room. It was small, and contained nothing but the bed, a chair, and a box; there were strong bolts on the inside, and a bar, of which Leon at once made use. He then turned up the mattress, and found a poniard, and a pair of loaded pistols, of the usual unweildy make of the day. These he placed beside his bed, and then lay down in his clothes.

VIII. To sleep under the circumstances was not an easy matter. Leon had much to think of .-From an overwrought sense of duty, he had given up his fair bride, and the brilliant fortunes and was returning home to begin the world anew. with a very unsatisfactory account of himself for self, he did not feel in much danger, but still his position was not an agreeable one. He was engaged in an adventure of which he could not see solved to try his utmost to do a good act, tho not at all able to fathom the mystery by which he 'I tell you, my master, that you must sleep was surrounded. Strange ideas, wild thoughts, visions of varied character, filled his mind; he thought of Edith, of his long and happy engagement to her, of his blighted hopes, of his rival, and of the good old man to whom he had sacri fixed his dearest feelings.

He had seen him that day, and guessed his creand. While walking along the road, he had heard horses? footsteps behind him; and not sure who the strangers might be, he had concealed binnell behind some bushes; glad was he when he recognised Karl Rosenfelt and his armed attendants. He knew at once, that in the first generous hapulse of the moment, he had determined to bring him back, and keep to his promise ; our Leon felt that to show binnelf was to he angenerous and weak; and stiffing a beary sigh, he remained in his concealment. He was so consinced that the union between young Karl piners, that he was determined at any price nor turg, thus within his reach, was painful indeed; but Leon Gondy was deeply impressed with the under any circumstances, have remained his conviction that he was doing right, and to him | friend, if the other had allowed him; but he had this was compensation for much of his disappoint- disappeared mysteriously, and left no sign; and ment and suffering.

a poud of musty water, fed by a spring, was dis- ' 'A room!' said Peter Krubingen, sneeringly; made up his mind to return to France, and there ed his character.

tion to his business, to try to bring about that oblivion of the past he so much desired; but an adventure, more like romance than reality, had now checked him on his way, although at this he rather rejoiced than otherwise. To him, it was so pleasant to have some honorable and legitimate excuse to remain near Edith, that even he was pleased at his present danger, and at the mystery which environed him, on that nightthe most memorable of his life.

He remained some hours musing-how long he could not stay-but at last he feli asleep, sound asleep, but not for long, as when he awoke it was still only the dawn of the day, and he re-membered his promise. He leaped out of bed, dressed as he was, took the pistols and dagger, and unbarred and unlocked the door. There was not a sound in the house. He listened carefully, but he neither heard nor saw anything; he then turned to the window, and looked out. He saw before him a narrow opening in the forest, and about a hundred yards distant, the ruins of a mill; it was a quaint-looking, old-fashioned building, and had probably in its day been the property of some good staunch miller, but now it was a remnant of times gone by. The morning was bright and sunny-birds chirped, the wind shook the leaves of the trees, the dew sparkled bright in the rising sun, and that peculiar steam which rises from the ground on such occasions, created a slight fog. All was perfectly calm and still, and Leon felt a revulsion of feeling as he thought of crime haunting that spot; he, however, remembered his promise, and, taking his stick and bundle, began calmly de-

scending the stairs. It was about four o'clock; the house was already open, but not a soul was to be seen; this made Leon almost hesitate. Had not a trap been laid for him ?-had the girl deceived him? He could not believe it, and so he went on his way. He left the house - he had left the amount of his score in his bedroom-and went round to the back. At a little distance, under a tree, he saw l'oleska; her arms were folded, stranger,' she said, in a low tone; 'but follow

In a few minutes they had reached the mill Poleska took up the lamp, and preceded Leon. and Poleska, pointing to a stone, made sign to

'I have trusted in your open countenance, stranger,' she began. 'For months, a secret has weighed upon me; I have been, by my silence, the accomplice of a crime. Day and night it bowed me down, until I can bear it no longer .i have resolved at last, at all risks, to prevent its accomplishment by revealing the truth. It may cost me my life, but I care not. It would be better to die than live eternally face to face with remorse.

'Young girl,' replied Leon, 'no harm shall happen to you. Whatever you have to reveal, speak boldly. There are laws and magistrates who will protect you.'

'No laws and no magistrates can protect from what will happen to me; but it matters little: the worst has happened to me already. But

Leon did, and heard a story which made his heart beat, his cheek blanch, and that filled him with wonder, indignation, and, at the same time, with hone. When Poleska concluded her tale, he leaped up, grasped her arm convulsively, and spoke : 'Open the door quick, Poleska! You feelings. My father has compelled me to dihave saved my life, and given me more joy than I can explain.

Poleska, wondering at what she heard, gave passage, and then another door, but only barred on speak. the outside. The young man laid his hand upon it; at that instant, be heard a prereing shrick, the door behind him was violently fastened, and he remained in total darkness.

A week later, old Karl Rosentelt returned to Ghent in a very had humor. He had found no trace of Leon at Broges. Seven days of travel and ili temper had somewhat modified his admiration of the young man's sacrifice. At all events, as Leon had departed, he could not see any reason for hesitating to make his friend's child happy. He had, therefore, in his own mud, settled the marriage of Edith and young Kail; to fact, he was-so variable is the luman mind - rather pleased at bottom at the two events had taken. He had not sent Leon away; the lad had chosen himself to depart .--He would have fulfilled his promise, had the young man called on him to do so; he would, old Karl Rosenfelt began to imagine that there The old men had passed rapidly, and Leon was too much of the romantic Frenchman about

During the absence of old Karl, the young people met frequently, but every effort on the part of the youth was vain-Edith would have nothing to say to him. She answered him in monosyllables, and no oftener than was strictly necessary. The young man was furious, though he tried to conceal his mortification; still he persevered, altho' hewas oftener absent than usua!,

seeking amusement in more friendly society.
On the morning of the return of old Karl, they were together, and the merchant's adopted son was striving to make himself agreeable to the young girl.

'It is not my fault, Edith, if you are lovely; it is not your fault if your charms have had so powerful effect on me. It is so sweet to love one like you.

' Is it?' replied Edith, coldly, and with even something of a sneer on her lip.

'I can well understand that Leon, accomplished and elegant, besides long known, had advantages over me; but when you come to know more of me, you might-'

'I shall never forget Leon; never think of any man but him as my husband,' continued Edith.

The young man ground his teeth, and turned to go. At the door he nearly stumbled over and upset his patron.

'Whither away in such a hurry,' said the

'To leave Edith to berself. I try in vam to please her, and I wished to avoid offending her with my presence.

'Tut ! tut ! you are a boy. Edith will be reasonable. Leon is gone; gone for ever; I have not been able to find a trace of him either at Bruges or on the way.'

' Poor Leon !' said Edith, bending over her work: 'murdered, perhaps, in the wood, the victim of Karl's generosity !?

Young Karl started, and bit his lip. The tone was so bitter, that be felt himself hated, and a strange, almost a sinister sinde passed over his face. The banker, however, motioned him to a seat, and opened the conversation.

'My dear Edith, and you, my son, listen to me. I am an old man. I have everything in this world smiling around me; Providence has been very good, and yet I am not happy. I ask for one blessing, and that is the union of my dearly oberished child with the child of my foster brother. Reflect, Edith. Leon has gone freely, of his own accord. He will not return. He has slipped away mysteriously; and the readezvous at Bruges was evidently only contrived to draw our attention from the real route he has followed. Now, then, noting stands in the way of my happiness but your will, my child .-I am sure you will not refuse to please your old father's beart.

By doing what, father ?"

By consenting to a union with the son of my foster brother Paul."

· My father, you could not ask me to do anything more painfully disagreeable. It is not indifference, it is not want of affection - it is invincible repulsion and dishler I feel for him .-Something stands between him and me, which, if plainly described, would be called hate. If, under these circumstances, you still wish our union. I will try and make up my mind to it, as I would

' Edith, what have I done to merit your hate?' said young Karl who was very pale." "I cannot explain to you, but I know my

make up my mind to death and rum.

vulge them. I now leave myself to your bands. and trust to your generosity.5

The banker had not replied; he was in a pashim a large key; Leon took it, and opened the sion. The working of his face showed the agitadoor quickly. Before him was a short, dark toon of his mind. At last he trusted himself to

' Edith, I have been too good to you. I have weakly allowed this young Frenchman to steal away your heart. You no longer love me, or how could you speak of hating my friend's child?

"I cannot help it father; it is a feeling I camnot resist. It came on me almost with the first sight of him; but it may pass. I will do my mat to conquer it. You have been a kind. good father, and had you not shown your feellogs too much to Leon, I should have been a happy woman. But Leon has gone; and, although altogether unchanged, I will, if one month hence you wish to force me, take the hand of one whom I shall never entier respect or love?

With these words Edith, who was ready to choke with emotion, harried out, of the room, leaving Karl and the young man together. They were silent for a few minutes, and then the banker, taking young Karl's hand, bade him be of good cheer, for that feelings so violent never lasted long,

'My uncle,' replied the youth, bending his eyes to the ground, 'it is my firm belief that she will never change. I had better retire. I have Gondy had continued his journey. He had bun, and that his romances and poetry had spoil- already driven away a friend: I have made vondaughter unhappy; I see no wiser course before 2

me but to depart. You will still remain my friend, and aid me with your purse and counsel. ' No, my child, I will not have you depart. Wait a month. Edith is under the influence of a severe disappointment. She loved Leon; he steps. He would discover that the prevalent opinion has gone away. I should never have sent him; among the Yankees was the three British Isles were has gone away. I should never have sent him ; but he has gone, and this will end by changing her feelings. What he has done is certainly very generous; but as it appears to me irremediable, the girl will bring her mind to it in a few days, and then the darling hope of my whole life will, be realized.

But she hates me.

'She almost hates me just now. That is quite natural. We have sent away her affianced lover. But wait, I tell you; wounded vanity and pride will soon come to her aid, and she will marry the first who asks her the moment she feels the least anger towards Leon.'

'The first who asks her !' 'There is no harm in that, as you will of

course be the first.'

"But that is not very flattering to me." 'Karl,' said the banker - whose confidence in his profound knowledge of the female character was very great- if Edith once marries you, she will love you, and do her duty by you as your

wife. 'You certainly raise my hopes; but still I wish the month was passed.'

'Ah, my son, time moves quickly enough !--When you reach my age, you will find it move too quickly.

(To be continued.)

The Times' Special Correspondent ably discusses the constitutionality of several acts of Abe Lincoln's Government. We make some extracts :-

It is as idle for the Democrats to cry out at this time of day for the 'Union as it was and the 'Constitution as it is,' as it would be for an assemblage of the class in Invernesshire and Perthshire to pass resolutions in favor of the House of Stuart, or for the dowagers of the Faubourg St. Germain to declare that there was no salvation for France but in the installation of the Count de Chambord in the Tuileries. Facts have killed all these old pretensions. The Union perished when the first gun was fired against Fort Sumter, and the Constitution was destroyed when Mr. Chase issued his first greenback. Three stabs have been given to it, either of which in their combined operation have as effectually made an end of it as Brutus made of Cæsar. The three were the emission of legal tender paper money, the conscription, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in States not in rebellion nor threatened with invasion. And first paper money. The 8th section of the Constitution, which defines the powers of Congress, says that it shall 'coin money,' but it nowhere allows it to print or order the printing of bank-notes or promises to pay. In the 10th section it expressly forbids any State to emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. Already such Democrats as be-lieve that the Constitution is still a valid document declare that all Mr. Chase's issues of greenbacks and that they not only will but ought to be repudieted. When peace comes, this is the first great question that will have to be settled, and though Northern politicians affect virtuous indignation whenever the name of Jufferson Davis is mentioned of Mississippi, it is evident from the whole tone and the enormous war debt already incurred will be a the scruples of conscience of any considerable number of people, but will be vehemently supported by the plea that the debt was wrongfully and unconsti tutionally contracted.

The conscription was just as clearly a breach of the Constitution. Congress, by the 12th clause of that the most popular of these were of the lowest the 8th section of the 1st article defining the func- class, and pandered to the most vulgar prejudices; tions of the Legislature, has power to raise and and that the education of the women was as deit not to make any annropriations of money to that use for a louger period than two gest amount of novel reading, with scarcely a smatyears: and, as if to prove conclusively that the framers of that document meant only such a small and moderate army as was sufficient for all purposes until the unhappy day when Mr. Lincoln became President, the 15th clause of the same section provides that in the serious case of 'insurrection' and invasion,' when the ordinary army would not suffice for the purpose, Congress should have 'power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union.' Thus, if the people of the South be not a foreign nation, if they be in insurrection and rebellion against the laws of the Union, it was the duty of Congress to call out the militia of the States, which militia, by the 10th clause, was not to be under the command or control of officers appointed either by Congress or by the President, but by the Governors of the several States. Thus it did not perform its duty, but acted in flagrant violation of it, when it ordered a conscription.

Equally positive is the unconstitutionality of the suspension of the writ of habeus corpus. Congress itself has power to suspend it. ' when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; but even Congress cannot suspend it in States where there is neither rebellion nor invasion More than this, whatever power Congress itself may exercise, it has no authority for delegating the duty to Mr. Lincoln or any other person.

There remains but one other stab to be inflicted upon the dead body of the Constitution-the abrogation of State rights. This is the openly avowed and cherished purpose of the Administration, which it will certainly effect before the war is many months older, if the Democratic party will permit. That it will permit is highly probable, if not certain. It has no leaders who will assume the post of danger. It has no 'pluck.' It prates all the day, all the night, and does nothing. Upon the principle that the man who can prevent a murder and will not is as bad as the miserable state of ecclesiastical affairs across the the actual assassin, impartial history will have hereafter to record that the Republican party destroyed American liberty while the Democrats looked on, using strong words perhaps, but with their hands behind their backs, afraid to deliver a blow lest they as well as liberty should be struck down in the eneounter.

Amid all this excitement of home politics, the anti-English feeling continues to be sedulously cultivated by the leaders of opinion. If there be at this time any Englishman (out of Birmingham or Rochdale) who hates his own country; who, when England is at war, invariably asserts that England is wrong; who would pull down the Church, ruin the aristocracy, Americanize the Government, establish universal suffrage and the ballot, shorten the duration of Parliaments, divide the country into electoral districts, and open the doors of Parliament to the election of needy men by the payment of members: all that is British is bad, and all that is American is the people. If he do, he will see sights and hear wiser man. As with sentiments such as these, necessity be exposed to rubs and rebuffs in this church.

bearance, and inflict some severe, wounds upon his self-love. In the first pleas, if the know anything of his native England and its history, he would find. the densestiguorance upon the subject prevailing in the new land to which he had bent his willing-footmiserable, 'God-forsaken' corners of the world, and that if any good existed among them it was to be this be so, let us in God's name seek to strengthen sions were resumed, and continued to four o'clock found in oppressed and 'down-trodden' Ireland; that English society, from the highest to the lowest was so rotten, and corrupt that it only needed a word and a blow for the Emperor of the French to annex them to the empire, and pension off Queen Victoria with a suitable income, and a wing of the Ohateau de Fontainebleau for her residence; that the United States-if such a paltry object were worth the while - could forestall the Emperor of the French at any moment in this praiseworthy design; that Lord Nelson was not worthy to brush the boots of Admiral Farragut; that the Battle of Waterloo was but child's play compared with Antietam and Gettysburg; that the Federal armies at at this moment contain 50 generals better than Wellington, and at least half-a-dozen as good as Napoleon; that the siege of Sebastopol made it evident that England had neither pluck, nor skill, nor money, nor men: that Great Britain is a 'one-horse' nation; that the English people cannot speak their own language; that every one, from the Duke to the costermonger, misplaces the aspirates and talks a jargon that is a mere antiquated provincial dialect, compared with the 'well of English undefiled that flows from the lips of Mr. Charles Sumner and Mr. Henry Ward Beecher: that Englishmen are dull, slow, and without a particle of energy or enterprise; that Euglishwomen have invariably large feet and coarse hands, drink beer for breakfast, and laugh louder than grooms or coachmen; that whenever England and America were at war, England always put forth her whole strength, had no other wars on hand, and was always ignominiously 'whipped;' that to Americans alone is due the merit of every great and useful invention of the age; that England does not possess a single hotel fit to lodge an American citizen; and that, as soon as the great and glorious union between North and South is restored, England will be converted into a penal settlement for American thieves, and Ireland elevated into a republic, under the presidency of General Corcoran or Mr. Kickham, and the protection of Mr. Abraham Lincoln. If, disgusted with all this ignorant and conceited bosh, he were to admit once for all that the Americans really know nothing about England, and were to commence the study of American character, and endeavour to trace the workings of their political system, he would find that he himself had been as ignorant of America as the Americans were of England; that he had to uproot his prejudices, unlearn his politics, discard his preconceived ideas, and study this new and singular people as he would study a new language. He would find, as he made a little progress in his task, that everything in the character of American institutions which he had been accustomed to admire was a proved evil; that the absence of an aristocracy of high rank and ancient lineage was supplied by a 'codfish aristocracy,' a 'shoddy aristocracy,' and an aristocracy of money; that if a State Church were an evil, a Church unconnected with the State, of which the preachers pandered to the prejudices and the ignorance of the crowd, and touted for custom like the traders of the street, was an evil at least as great; that universal suffrage was but another name for universal corruption; that the frequency of popular elections prevented respectable men from leaving the pursuits of law, and legal tender notes are illegal on this ground, literature, and commerce to solicit the votes of the people; that the ballot was no security for secrecy; that politics had become so disreputable a trade that the people could find no more opprobrious epithet to bestow upon a public man than 'a politician;' that no really eminent lawyer would consent to be a in connexion with the repudiation of the State debt judge, unless it were of the Supreme Court, where he might hold his position for life, irrespective of the temper of the public mind that the repudiation of favour of the people; that no really good and great man had the remotest chance of becoming President; highly popular measure all over the North and West, that the vaunted common school education of the support of which many thousands of pounds had and will not only meet with little opposition from people led to no practical results: that the boys, been extracted from a credulous public, and began people led to no practical results; that the boys, thrown into trade as soon as they were 14, forgo. their school learning in the business of the shop, and were as ignorant of the Constitution and history of their own country as of every other; that their course of reading was confined to the newspapers; that the most popular of these were of the lowest class, and pandered to the most vulgar prejudices; and that the education of the women was as defactive as that of the men, and consisted in the large and noor Dublin marish. Here he, with the tering of any kind of useful knowledge. All these things, and many more, such an anti-English Englishman might learn if he had a mind to study them. Whether he afterwards returned to England with correcter notions both of his own country and of America would depend upon the honesty with which he entered into the inquiry, and the capacity of his mind to profit by experience. Certain it is that he would be a very tame and cold-blooded Englishman indeed if he were not goaded into something like patriotism by the insults levelled against his country, by all manner of men, on all manner of occasions,—unless he became a philosopher, and despised a vindictiveness of hatred which he was unable to

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH ESTABLISHMENT.-It is among the signs of the times that the Guardian publishes a letter, signed 'GRETILLE S. CHESTER,' against the Irish Church Establishment. The writer is apparently an English Clergyman. He says :-

Sir, - Allow me to call attention to the fact that the time is fast approaching when English Churchmen must determine what attiwle they are to assume when the threatened onslaught is made upon the has, over and over again, produced as new converts, Irish Church Establishment. For my own part I to make public recantation, the same persons, some should deem it a very serious misfortune if, led away of whom never had been Roman Catholics I can by the illusory idea that the union between the two Churches is very much more than a union in name, we should attempt to stiffe inquiry and oppose reform. Little is known in England about Ireland in general; very little about the Irish Church. Not one Englishman in a thousand has the least idea of Channel. But the facts of the case must not be ignored. And, whatever the red-hot advocates of the Irish Establishment may say, the fact cannot be gainsayed that after enjoying vast revenues, great political privileges; marked bavor of the ruling powers, not to mention the aid of a foreign arms, the Irish Church embraces fewer members than it did in the census year 1834, and is as far as ever from possessing the love or the confidence of the Irish

Then he argues that the Protestant Church does not do its duty, because it has, as a rule, no services &c. Cathedral churches may even be found, like that of Kilfenora, where one single, cold, bald, unattractive service in seven days is deemed by the dignitaries sufficient for the wants of the people, and where holy days and holy seasons are alike passed by without observance! This we do not think fair, in a land where Catholic Churches abound, and an Englishman, in short, to whose prejudiced mind where, as a general rule, they are so inadequate to contain the multitudes who throng to them, that pre-eminently good—let him come to America and many are forced to kneel in the road. A service in stay in it for three months, mixing all the while with a large, handsome Protestant church, enormously endowed by lands and tithes, given by Catholics for sounds that will tend to make him a sadder and a the support of Catholic worship, and attended only by the Olergyman, would hardly mend matters; and honestly entertained, he could not be otherwise than this is, as a general rule, the only alternative. In of a naturally pugnacious disposition, he would of our judgment the Clergy are wise in shutting up the That may lead people to think with Mr. country that would sorely try his patience and for- Chester that the fault is in the individual, not, as it

really is in the nature of the sect. He goes on :- One think is certain. Things cannot be any longer allowed to remain as, they are. It is, then, a deeply important question whether reform comes from within the Church, or be forced upon it from without. Archdencon Stepford, in his published morning to half-past nine o'clock, during which time letter to Mr. Whiteside, seems to think that many of there were two sermons, one for the people and the the Irish Clergy desire to reform themselves. If other for the children, and at ten o'clock the confestheir hands And ere the day of trial comes, let us seek by careful investigation to know the worst .-In its present state and working, I am compelled to conducted by Miss Molloy, became peculiarly im-regard the Irish Establishment as almost powerless pressive when aided by Mr. H. Synan, M. de Prins, regard the Irish Establishment as almost powerless for the spiritual good of the Irish people, and to look on the union of the two churches as a clog upon our own efficiency, and as a blot upon our own fair fame as a Church at once Catholic and Reformed We must, I think, resist the alienation of the Irish Church revenues, but I cannot see why we should resist their redistribution, or their suspension for a certain term of years. Perchance while eating the bread of leanness and adversity, the Irish Clergy might be led to do a work which they have failed to do with all their prestige, privileges, and endowments.

This last, although rather amusing, is about the best suggestion we have seen. Let the Church Establishment be 'suspended' till the Irish people shall have been converted to Protestantism. Nothing could be octter. We agree with Mr. Chester that this plan would give the only chance for the promotion of Protestantism in Ireland, if any could be given. In fact, however, none is possible. Protestantism has long ago past that period in the existence (we cannot bring ourselves to write the word life' in connection with such a subject) of a heretical sect, in which it makes perversions, except by bribery or compulsion .- Weekly Register.

THE "IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS" - DISCLOSURES .--The following remarkable letter appears in a London clerical journal, the Church Times, which is an organ of the High Church party in England :-

"Sir-In reply to your correspondent, 'One who knows West Connaught,' I beg to send the following particulars : - Some years back, a lay friend of mine, a man of great acquirements and acuteness, travelled into West Connaught with some acquaintances who were devout believers in the genuineness of the proselytizing movement. They went to the three most famous 'Irish Church Missions' stations of that day, and were introduced into well-filled school-rooms, occupied, as they were assured, entirely of convert children. My friend allowed his companions to make their inquiries first. This they did somewhat in the following fushion: -Q. How do you like school? A. Very much, ma'am. Q. Do you come to school for bread, or meal, or anything of that sort? A. No ma'am. Q. Do you come to hear the word of God? A. Yes, ma'am. Q. And for nothing else? A. No, ma'am. Whereupon the ladies were in ecstacies .-Then my friend began his investigation. He noticed that in the school-room there were boys of two distinct types. One batch was decently clad, well fed, and healthy. The other under sized, ragged, and emaciated. On inquiry he learned that the first were all children of Protestant parents, and had never been Roman Catholics in their lives. The others had been Romanists. So there was one lie to begin with as the Scripture-reader had steadily asserted that all were converts. Then my friend, guided by this fact, began to question the scarecrows. Q. Is your father alive? A. No, Sir, (or, in other cases) yes, Sir, but he is in America. Q. How long are you at school? A. Two months, Sir. O. How did your mother manage after your father died (or emigrated)? A. She worked for the farmers about. Q. Is she in work now? A. No, Sir. Q. How long is she out of work? A. Two months, Sir. This is a specimen conversation of a large number which he held, in every case proving that no Roman Catholic child had entered the schools till driven into them by positive starvation. So long as the parent could carn food there was no conversion. Now, my friend had been assured that their presence was perfectly voluntary and unbribed. Here was lie the second. He entered another school, for the been extracted from a credulous public, and began examining in another fashion. The children, quick, intelligent creatures enough, recited freely strings of controversial texts. But he tried them in some simple Bible facts of the easiest kind, and found that they had never heard of them. Nor did they know sanction and assistance of the rector, instituted and carried on controversial classes, lectures, sermons, and tract distributing. Loud assurances were given on platforms and elsewhere of the success of the work and the number of converts made in the parish. The rector was promoted, and his successor had the good sense to set about a religious census of the polemical parish. He found that, in all the years (I think about fifteen) that the controversy had gone on, not a single convert to Protestantism have been made, but that twelve Protestant families had become Roman Catholics. Almost every one who knows anything about Ireland has heard of the Achill mission. I think £30,000 were spent on it. Some years back, some one wrote a letter to an Irish paper declaring that no converts had been made by it. The Rev. Mr. Nangle, head of the movement, replied, admitting the general truth of this statement, but alleging as a set-off that he bad succeeded in making several Roman Catholics give up going to Mass! I'he hand-bills, tracts, letters and sermons of the Irish Church Mission Society are full of the most frightful language about holy things. At the best, they are scurrilous and ribald, and they sometimes sink into a depth of blasphemy, which is simply horrible. Let any of your readers send for a batch and judge for yourself. I know, too, a case where a controversial preacher became so indecent in his language that ladies had to quit the church. I know for a positive fact that at least one Irish clergyman of whom never had been Roman Catholics I can furnish proofs if necessary. Of at least one of the new churches built for converts, I know that when the clergy and their families and the clerk, sexton, schoolmaster, and Seripture-readers, with their families, are taken away, there is no one left. The Bishops are thrown in my teeth. Of the Irish Bishops in general, the less said the better. Of the Of the Irish one on whose word the others help the movement, it is enough to say that he published, as his own, a charge of the late Archbishop Sumner, a suffi-cient test of his probity and intellect. I have no objection to give your correspondent, in private, the names to which I have referred.

"A LONDON PRIEST."

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS IN SHANAGOLDEN .-A very remarkable mission was closed by the hely Fathers in the chapel of Shanagolden with great solemnity on the evening of Monday last. The mission was remarkable for its duration, having occupied more than four weeks; it was remarkable for the number of the Fathers engaged in it; it was remarkable for the crowds from every quarter by whom it was constantly attended, by the number of communicants who partook of that flesh which is for the life of the world, 4,000 in number; for the number confirmed, which was 598, though scarce two years ago 850 were admitted to Confirmation in the same chapel; and it was finally remarkable for the beautiful and touching address of the good Bishop, during which tears flowed freely throughout the congregation. Six of the Fathers were lodged by the Very Rev. Dr. Synan in his beautiful and picturesque cottage at Shannonview, where they always took meals though divided for religious exercises for some days weighty the work, the good Fathers were cheered by year of his age.

kind attention and salubrious air, and returned rather refreshed than wearled after their Mission. Though the Mission was as far as possible confined to the parishioners, the crowds of communicants at the rails were constant at every Mass, from six in the morning to half-past nine o'clock, during which time p. m. The number admitted to Communion could not be less than 400. The choir, which was ably Mr. Carrick, and other kind friends, more especially on the Feasts of the Most Holy Sacrament, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the close, when numbers travelled a great distance to witness the ceremonies and share in the devotions. The good Bishop looked astonished at the number placed before him for Confirmation, after so recent a visit. His Lordship addressed them in language the happiest ever heard from his lips either upon that occasion or any other. As no reporter was present, you must only form your ideas from the effect produced upon the vast multitude in which the sobs and tears of all were truly affecting. During the progress of this happy Mission not one circumstance occurred to pain the feelings of the Fathers or of their Pastor. Injuries, if any, were forgiven, injustice repaired, negligence abandoned; peace of conscience, peace of families, and peace with God are the happy fruits of this Mission of peace, and are likely to continue with the people of Shanagolden, not only for their livelong years, but to be succeeded herenfter by everlasting peace in the Kingdom of Heaven .- Munster News. THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. PATRICK.—The Glasgow

Free Press advises an immediate dissolution of the Brotherhood. It says:- "To the members of the National Brotherhood in Ireland we say that there is no other alternative but this. But we are more immediately concerned with the branches existing in England, and especially in Scotland. To them we also say, disolve without further delay. All the branches have been virtually condemned by the decree of the Irish hierarchy; and if a Catholic may still adhere to the society in Scotland without incurring ecclesiastical censure, it is only because the authority of the Irish bishops does not extend to this coun'ry. But the bishops of Scotland may at any moment adopt the same course as their Irish con-frerer, or any individual bishop may even do so within his own jurisdiction, as has in fact been already done by the Right Rev. Dr. Goss of Liverpool. Rather, therefore, than court such unseemly antagonism, the various Scotch branches of the brotherhood will dissolve themselves, if they are wise, or, better still, reform under another name. We believe that these offshots have no secrets, no signs, no oaths or passwords whatever-that their constitution is defensible, and their object most praiseworthy. It is the name alone that now condemns them, interferes with their free action, and renders them powerless to effect any good either for themselves or their country. Let them, therefore, change it without hesitation, and adopt some such designation as that of the "Irish National Mutual Improvement Society," of the Calton, and, while doing so, they cannot go far astray by adopting at the same time the excellent rules of that body as published in last week's issue of this paper. In commenting upon the declaration of the Irish bishops, we have carefully abstained from venturing any opinion upon the general character, antecedents, and tendencies of the National Brotherbood But that its condemnation need not be considered even by the most extreme patriot as a national calamity, few will be disposed to doubt who have had an opportunity of perusing the remarks of the Catholic press in Ireland and England on the subject. We quote the following from the Dundalk Democrat, a paper which no one will venture to accuse of undue bias in a matter of this nature :-"The other questions touched by the resolutions are of great importance. The Brotherhood of St. Patrick are accused of illegal practices. We are certain the Catholic bishops would not make this charge unless they had good grounds for doing so. But whether it be true or the contrary, it is certain that the labors of the society are of little service to the popular cause, and the sooner it is dissolved the better for all parties. We know of no political good it has done, nor can we estimate any good it is capable of effecting. It is neither adding to the wealth of only be a subject of the deepest regret to all true Catholics and sincere lovers of their country.

I find that my remarks on the recent resolutions of the Bishops against unlawful societies in Ireland, have elicited a letter addressed to you, from Mr. C. C. Hoey, and published here in the United Irishman of Saturday last. That production does not controvert any of my statements, which were made on the highest authority. The governing council of the Brotherhood of St. Patrick has also published an Address, in which an attack is made upon the Bishops, because of their condemnation of that body. Although there are several Protestants and Presbyterians amongst the leading members of the Brotherhood, they have all seemingly stood aloof upon the present occasion, yet it is generally understood that the Address is the composition of an Ulster Presbyterian, and the journal in which it appears was foundsd, in part, by funds subscribed by Protestans. Thus are some short-sighted and silly men made the dupes of designing parties, one of whose lending objects is to sow the seeds of dissension in the Catholic body, and to propagate a spirit of disrespect and insubordination towards the religious authority of the Prelutes. Question has been raised by some parties as to the authenticity of the resolutions, and also to their not having been regularly promulgated, but I am in a position to assure you that the resolutions published are authentic, and that their promulgation will take place in due course. Several Catholics have already, you will be glad to hear, obeyed the Church and withdrawn from these Societies, and I have no doubt that a similarly good spirit will infiuence many others of the body. - Cor. of Weekly Re-

gister. DESECRATION .- Mr. Donaldson, professor of architecture in the London University, calls attention in this day's Builder to the desecration of burial places in Ireland. The professor states that he recently visited Ross Abbey, near Headford, in Maye, and found the floor of the Abbey ruins strewed with the scattered remains of the dead. 'In a recess,' writes he, ' where once an altar stood, and the holiest rites of the Roman Catholic Church were anciently performed, is a tomb of some pretension, belonging to a respectable family, and the vault sunk in the earth. Two or three of the covering stones were cracked and broken in or displaced, and exposed the scene of desolation below. Several coffins, one over the other, lay transversely, the bones scattered.' The writer makes a similar complaint respecting Albenry and Muckross, stating that at the latter he saw fragments of human skeletons lying about to be trodden under foot, and asks who has the power to remedy this state of things. Certainly disrespect to the dead has never been an Irish failing.

One of the most extraordinary phenomena of our time is the continued drain of the Irish population by emigration. During the seven months year, ending July 31, the number of peaple that emigrated from Ireland is 80,500, against 45,899 during the same period last year; shewing an increase of 23,607. The total number of persons who emigrated from this country since March, 1861, is given in these returns as 1,378,333 .- Dublin Correspondent of Times.

Dr. Whately, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin between Shanagolden and Robertstown. Though died on Thursday 8th inst at 12 o'clock in the 77th in a letter, the registry fee must be paid, or a fine of

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS .- On Wednesday eveng a large number of emigrants sailed from our quay for Liverpool, via Morecambe, whence they shall sail for Queensland on the 26th inst. by the Light of the Age. The emigrants secured their berths from Messrs-Charley and Malcolm, Belfast. While some of theemigrants paid full fare, a number obtained freepassages, and others were assisted. Queensland is. fast becoming a favourite colony for emigrants from these shores. - Belfast News-Letter.

GOOD ADVICE TO IBISH LANDLORDS. - The landowners in the Western and Southern counties of Ireland have only themselves to blame for the wretched condition both of their tenantry and their estates. By combining together it is in their power at any time to raise amount of capital for the establishment of manufactories, and for so improving the soil by cultivation as to quadruple its present value. But unfortunately the majority of them care nothing about Ireland, or, if they do, it is only as missionaries, who in their anxiety to save the souls of the people, take no heed for the comfort of their bodies. We trust that the crisis which has startled Colonel Knox Gore into patriotic activity in the county of Mayo will rouse scores of other Irish landlords from the state of deadly torpor in which they have so long lain. It is really high time that something was done to prevent the exportation of so much of the bone, the sinew, the brain, and the physical power of this Empire as has been conveyed in emigration ships from, the north west, and south of Ireland, monthly, for the last few years. This is best understood by a reference to the strength of the Irish in the Federal States of America at the present time and the inquiry as to the purport of the heriditary sentiment which they are transmitting to their children. The claims of an enlightened patriotism and imperial loyalty demand that Irish landlords should come forward at last, and by improving the special condition conciliate the warm affections of the humbler classes in Ireland. They love the land of their fathers, and they would love and reverence their present rulers, and yield a most ready obedience to the laws, if such laws were framed for their protection, and if their landlords and those who administered the laws only took the trouble to make known to them that they were intent upon promoting their happiness and securing to them the unquestioned right of worshipping their Creator in their own way, and in perfect peace. They are Catholics, and they must be allowed to remain so by any landlords really bent upon improving their condition Could the landlords of Ireland only realize this fact for themselves, and accept it as an immutable law of their tenants in the western and southern counties, all would be well .-- Hull Ad-

THE CROPS. - Prospects of the Farmers - Flux .-The weather for the past week has not been very favorable for saving the crops, a large quantity of rain having fallen. The accounts we have received from several districts in this county, and in Armagh and Monaghan are anything but cheering. Owing to the cold weather which set in during the latter part of August the process of ripening in backward districts was slow, and rain and storm having prevailed much in September, it is no wonder that some oats are still uncut, and that they have received a good deal of damage. Even in the vicinity of Dundalk there is some corn in stock in the fields, and this also has received some injury from the heavy rains and storm. The merchants tell us that much of the oats and barley brought into market has suffored from damp weather, and some which was offered for sale on yesterday found buyers with difficulty. Unless a week or two of fine weather is obtained there will be much loss in corn through the country, as the quality will be inferior. The potato crop, we regret to state, is much damaged. Some descriptions have not received any injury, whilst others have the half at least unfit for human food .-But still there will be a plentiful potato crop, as the produce this year was the largest witnessed in Ireland for the last quarter of a century. We fear the prospects of the farmers are again gloomy, as inferior prices may be expected, some people stating that onts will be sold at a very low figure. The landlords should not press too severely for their rents this season. They should not compel the tenants to oring their corn to cheap markets, but give them time to look out for the best prices. The farmers should think seriously of the position in which they now find themselves. It is evident that free trade the country, nor to its strength; and the only thing has left them to compete with the world-with men flax that has made Ulster so prosperous, and until the other three provinces sow flax in large quantities they will experience poverty and want. They may observe the enormous profits men have made this year by a flax crop, some of them receiving as much as £30 and £40 for the produce of an acre. Let the farmers, then, sow less corn, and commence to cultivate flax on a large scale, and they will enrich themselves, and create wealth all over the country .-Dundalk Democrat.

THE POTATO. - We are sorry to have heard contiqued complaints of the state of the potato crop .-The indication of the disease appears to be on the increase. The mischief was done long since, but it had not become so apparent until the past few weeks. -Waterford Mail.

THE POTATO.—It is a melancholy fact that the fatal disease is spreading. Whole fields, that one fortnight ago, were comparatively free from taint, are now in a rapid state of decomposition. In many cases a fourth is gone, and in some instances more than a half cannot be used as human food. There is no doubt that the early sowing and planting go far to mitigate the disease, but it is quite certain that even in cases where the planting was finished early in Maruh the disease is found in all its force and horrors. This is, certainly, bad news for those whose all depend on the safety of their cherished crop. It is well, however, to look the danger in the face, and by timely exertion, avert the too wellknown consequence of a short supply. The harvest, on the whole, has been promising; and even should the potato perish entirely, there is a sufficiency of grain to meet all the wants of the people, provide they be allowed to keep it .- Castlebar Telegraph.

The Caledonian Mercury publishes a report of a meeting held at Edinburgh, at which a question was discussed which is of the utmost importance to Ireland. It was stated that there was such a plethors of beef in Monte Video, that vast quantities of it can be sent to these countries, and sold here for three pence per pound (no bones.) It has been tried at a public dinner in Edinburgh, and been found to be both nutritions and palatable. If this can be true, and it is carried into execution, what becomes of the graziers of Ireland? What will Lord Carlisle, and those who have assisted him promoting the cultivation of stock over tillage, say to the future prospects of the 'fruitful mother of flocks and herds?'-Morning News.

Supposed Case of Poisoning .- We have received very full particulars of a judicial inquiry recently held before the coroner in the neighboring town, respecting the death of a farmer under the most suspicions circumstances. The stomach of the deceased has been sent to one of the Professors of the Queen's College, Galway, Dr. Blythe, of Cork, being absent in Scotland. We think it right, for the interest of justice, to refrain from mentioning the locality or the names of the parties concerned .- Clonmel Chroicle.

POST-OFFICE PECULIABITIES. - An order has lately been made by the Post-office authorities which we are called upon to make public, for the information of our readers. It has been decided by the Postmaster General, that in all cases where a coin is enclosed 8d will be enforced.

A THOROUGH IMPOSTOR On Friday last a drunken Church, by representing himself as a suspended in killed wounded, and missing, which, after makpriest, and going through several anties of the knave- ing ample allowance for exaggeration, is a tolerably and-fool order. When he first attracted notice he good thrashing for the blustering Yankees. More-was surrounded by a crowd of boys, to whom he was over, it is reported that Gilmore has resigned his frantically disclaiming, and from whom he took re-command at Charleston, on the grounds of common fuge in the sexton's lodge. At this time he was cont- humanity, that he cannot bear to throw the Greek less and hatless, and the considerate sexton, in pity fire, which, we believe is only another name for some for his wretched condition, seated him by the fire inflammable spirit, into the city amongst multitudes and gave him something to eat, although persuaded of innocent women and children. Be this however, of the falsehood of his representations. The return as it may, the speech of Earl Russell, tollowing so made to the good Samarian was characteristic of soon after the withdrawal of the Confederate Comthe vagabond; for, on the sexton's leaving his house missioner from London, may be taken as a fair indito procure a coat for the pseudo cleric, the latter bolted with the sexton's soutane, and in this costume ran through the streets shouting in an excited state contending parties, according as one of the other that he was a suspended priest. This caused no little scandal, but the scamp was in a short time arrested, and made to doll the stolen garment. Although pressed to hand him over to the police, the good-natured sexton allowed him to depart under the care of some of his friends. It is needless to say that the drunken rake was neither a priest nor a Catholic. The only really painful reflection connected with the matter, and the only one that makes us notice it, is a well grounded suspicion entertained by our informant that the unfortunate scamp was trained and encouraged to act the part he did. If this be true, we need not reflect upon the act, nor allude to to the indignation it is sure to excite in every honourable mind .- Ulster Observer.

At the last meeting of the Kenmare Guardians, Mr. J. T. Trench in the chair, a most interesting conversation took place The Chairman asked Mr. Horsely what was his opinion of the potato crop, and how much of it was supposed to be lost? Mr. Horsely said there were conflicting accounts in regard to the crop. Though a considerable portion of it was unfit for food, yet, from the large produce this year, there was three times as much sound food in the county this year as there was this time last year. Mr. H. Orpen - There is certainly. The Chairman - Do you think is half the crop gone? Mr. Horsely -In some cases perhaps, but not on the whole. Mr. Michael Leary said that he considered about onethird of the crop was lost in his neighborhood. Mr. T. Spillane was of opinion that about one-half was lost in his district. Mr. M'Sweeny said that about one-half was lost in Tuosist. Mr. H. Orpen—On the whole, about one-half of the crop is gone, but still there is a very good crop; besides, the potatoes are of very good quality.

THE COLUMBIA .- The Columbia, the only remaining vessel of the Atlantic Company's Fleet, which has not yet made a voyage across the Atlantic, will arrive in Galway from Liverpool on Monday morning next, and will sail the following day, Tuesday, after the arrival of the mails from Dublin, about half-past two p,m., for New York. Already the full complement of passengers have been booked in the office of the emigration agents, Sabel and Searle, in this city. Over a hundred applications for passages have to be held over for the next vessel. The Columbia is the twin ship of the Anglia, being constructed on the same model, and fitted up exactly in the same way .- Galway Vindicator.

THE LATE ALEXANDER YULE. - A communication received at Mr. Barker's office informs us that the effects of this unfortunate man, which reverted to the crown in consequence of the verdict of the coroner's jury, will be distributed as his will directed.

-Armagh Guardian. INCENDIARISM. - It is with the greatest regret that we notice in the papers of provincial journals accounts of numerous fires throughout the country. which have been directly or indirectly accertained to be the work of incendiaries. The Irish farmer and the Irish peasant labor, no doubt, under many and great grievances, but not one of these can be removed or alleviated by the lucifer match of the midnight burner. Such outrages are not confined to Ireland. Now and then they crop up in alarming numbers at the other side of the Channel, and no country in the world is entirely free from their occurrence. What is most to be regretted is, that the instances we allude to appear, in many cases, at least, to be the fruits of some system-some unknown and indefinite agency operating perniciously upon a few unthinking members of the peasantry .-These rick and stack burnings are totally and completely powerless to effect the slightest good. On ravages of the flames, caused by malicious firing, from England. At Koo Lung Soo the Anglican make a stand in somewhat better style than the Bull the contrary, they make the innocent suffer, for the by a levy off the poor people of the neighborhood; hence, even as means of gratifying the horrible passage of revenge, they are useless. We trust that they will speedily and entirely disappear, and become again, as they were but lately, comparatively unknown: - Nation.

THE ROBBERY OF £10,000 .- The Hungarian, Dietrichstein, who recently absconded from London with £10,000 in Bank of England notes, is known to have passed through Queenstown on Monday last with his wife, and proceeded by the Inmans s.s. Glasgow for New York. Had his description been known in time his apprehension was a matter of certainty.-Cork Herald.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

EARL RUSSELL'S NEUTRALITY. -It is most unfortunate for our Foreign Secretary that he should have made his grand exposition of his views and opinions on the American Question a little too early - we allude, of course, to his speech to his tenantry at Blairgowrie last Saturday. Not that the occasion was important or the audience large. The latter probably knew as much about the Federals and Confederates and the merits of the respective causes, as they do of the Integral Calculus, or any other scientific subject; and for the benefit they would be likely to derive from his instructions, he might as well have spoken in Greek or Hebrew, or any one of the learned languages. But his speech, though addressed to an unimportan audience, was doubtless listened to with profound respect. We remember some years ago, when he had the good fortune to be at the board of Her Majesty's Government, that an old woman, who heard that the Prime Minister of England was come to the North, walked a considerable distance, expecting to hear him hold forth in Ornithie Church, and was saily disappointed to find that he was not a Minister in the sense in which she understood it. But the was quite satisfied to have seen a man of his eminence, though he was not what she expected. But beyond this, his words have gone forth out of that limited circle, and may therefore be regarded as addressed not merely to the good folks of Blairgowrie, but to the nation at large. And regarded in this light, as the expressions of the Foreign Secretary, it was specially unfortunate. No donot, when he said that large numbers sympathised with the Confederates, he was right; but when he added that far more agreed with the North, he was reckoning without his host. We have always thought that, if there is one thing certain in reference to the American war, it is the wonderful unanimity that exists in England as to the right of the South to secode, however men may differ as to the expediency of England interfering between the contending parties. Yet Earl Russell has the auducity to state, resting, it may be, on the support of the Bright party, and their organ, the Morning Star, that the majority of the people of England are in favor of the North. We know full well the weakness of human nature, and the tendency to run with the strong and ride the winning horse, and that therefore the late reverses on the part of the Confederates were calculated to lower them in the scale of popularity, but hardly so much so as to make the bulk of the thinking people turn round so very rapidly; and for this reason we consider it so very unfortunate that this speech was made last week, because the news by the last mail shows us that tnings any sympathy for their feltow-creatures, either black has been duly drunk, and very frequently when most are not so bad as might have been anticipated. A or white. - Times.

great battle is reported to have taken place between When he first attracted notice he good thrashing for the blustering Yankees. Morecation of the intention of our present Government not to take any definite line, but to oscillate between seems a little in the ascendant. That the sympathies of Earl Russell are with the North, is evident from his whole line of conduct. Witness the great deference that has been paid to the requests of Mr. Adams in the various disputes that have arisen. Take, for instance, the late case of the steam rams at Messrs. Laird's. John Bull's neutrality has been manifested, under Earl Russell's Secretaryship, by winking at everything favorable to the North, and using the greatest vigilance to find out the real truth as against the South; in short, to pat the one on the head as being a good boy, and to tell the other if he goes on fighting, we shall be very angry and may perhaps, have to give him a good thrashing. But hitherto Earl Russell has had the good sense and tact to abstain from putting forth these views in public. He has contented himself with giving sundry hard backhanded raps at the Confederates; but seeing that Vicksburg had fallen, that the Yankees had battered down Fort Sumter, and boasted of having possession of Morris Island-a boast which turned out to be without foundation, as they had only taken part of it, and Fort Sumter was being repaired - he evidently thought the downfall of the South was at hand, and made bold to publish his own views, backing them up by the audacious statement "that the majority of the English were in favor of the North." That such is not the case we need not inform our readers, nor strive for one moment to prove the falsity of the statement. We have only called attention to it as one more illustration, if such be needed, of the weakness of the present Government and the desire on the port of our Foreign Secretary-to keep up a strict neutrality, being always very careful to keep in with the stronger party of the two. We should have thought that the checkmate which he has received in the Polish Question would have taught him a lesson of prudence; but it appears that as long as he can keep himself and friends in power, the honor of England must be sacrificed upon the altar of Yankee Bluster .- John Bull.

> Earl Russell's speech at Blairgowrie is very generally commented on by the Paris journals, and in almost every case untavorably. It must be admitted that his lordship is not a popular man, as even the French organs of public opinion seem to take pleasure in holding up to animadversion what they consider the maladdress of his declarations, when touching on various questions of foreign policy. - Post.

> The Manchester Guardian of the 10th has the following:-Liverpool, Monday.-To-day a Government warrant was received by the Customs officials at this port authorizing the detention ond seizure of the two Rams recently built by Laird Bros. The brond arrow has just been placed on one of the Rams.

The working capital of English Swaddling societies alone is not less, year by year, that two millions of money. Contrast with these enormous sums, the expenditure incurred in the entire administration of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, the sole missionary organisation of the Catholic Church, the cost of which, in the year 1858, including travelling expenses, salaries, office expenses, rent, registers, and postage of the correspondence with missions over toe whole globe--was rather less than sixteen hundred pounds! Yet, what are the relative results of the Missionary operations carried on by this Society, and those of the numerous Protestant Missions, with their enormous peauniary resources? Mr. Windsor Earl, for instance, says that the 'labors of the British Missionaries in China have been absolutely thrown away, and that the effects of their labors are rarely heard of, except through the medium of Missionary publications brought out ries can be drilled into tolerable soldiers, and may Missionaries had only two converts, and this pre Run style of your true Yankee; but to conquer the cious pair of neophytes manifested their piety by running off with the Communion plate. We might | South, is a sheer and absolute impossibility Admioccupy columns with instances and contrasts of this kind, but the few we have given prove incontestibly enough that from 'Indus to the Pole,' the system, and those employed in carrying it out, are the same —in China as in Connaught—in Delhi as in Dublin -the same when professing to bring over the Hindoo to Christianity as when falsely asserting that they are convorting the hunger-stricken peasantry of Connemara from Popery to Protestantism .- Dublin

INFANTICIDE.-We learn that a new society is to be established for the purpose of preventing infanticide. Some good, doubtless, will result, and the first that may be hoped for is the enlightenment of the supporters of the embryo society, who evidently have a great deal yet to learn. The killing an infant is but the last link in a chain of error, the first of which is the breach of the seventh commandment; and it the supporters of the society will calmly investigate and honestly bare the facts which may be ascertained relative to the amount and causes of unchastity in private life, they will be taking the best preliminary steps to the end desired. They will propably learn that the chief cause of infanticide is shame. It is not the loose women of the town that have illegittmate children, or who, if they have, destroy them by violent means; it is the unfortunate young girls in respectable situations, who are left, by the carelessness of their parents or employers, within reach of temptation, and who destroy their newly-born inanis in the vain hope of concealing their disgrace. It is not a Foundling Hospital that is needed. That, indeed, would soon be filled with the infants of the mor and reckless; but it is some means of inducing roung women to set a higher value on their own nonor, or of confiding their griefs to some charitable bosom, should they unluckily have been the victims of the old serpent. - Medical Times.

The truth is, that Mr. Ward Beecher and his brother War Christians are the inventors and propagators of a new belief-religion we will not call it, and may take their place accordingly. The formula of their creed is simple enough. The Union is one and indivisible, and Mr Ward Beecher is its Prophet. If you ask for the evidence of a faith which seems intended so entirely to supersede the spirit and precepts of Christianity, the answer is the answer of Mahomet - the sword. The belief is true, because Mr. Beecher and his associates are prepared to exterminute 5 000,000 human beings who deny it. It certainly has not yet deprived much edification from its prophets, but, on the other hand, it has been beyond almost any religion on record fertile in martyrs. At the present moment the evidence seems somewhat doubtful, and the news of the last great battle may shake the faith of the weaker brethren, but we have no fears for the Rev. Mr. Ward Beecher. The man who has persuaded himself, and thinks he can persuade others, that any divine element is involved in the transactions which have during the Republic a Pandemonium on earth is elevated far above, or sunk deep below, the possibility of conviction. He stands or falls to himself alone, and looks down with sovereign contempt upon all who cherish

Mr. Forster, M.P., presided, for the purpose of hearing an American preacher on the Northern war of nent of America, and on that bow of promise sits a glorified Angel of God-Universal Liberty.' The Chairman himself made a speech upon Liberty which pierre or the archives of the French National Conto abolish domestic slavery-if it were not a false pretence - would be in itself an absurdity, for domestic slavery first arose as a mitigation of wars of extermination. Happily the process of extermination is not not quite so easy to perform in fact as to talk about in theory, and already the Yankees show that Baltimore; and the actual fighting for the North is done entirely by the Irish and Germanswho don't run away. The Yankees themselves preperform the bully to perfection under such Generals families they have invaded and insulted. January last 108,000 emigrants have landed at New York from Ireland alone, and Mr. Lincoln's armies are said to be recruited there at the rate of 1,000 a week, but all from the ruffianism of Europe which the Potomac, which is nearly made up of Germans. fian and bully in ordinary peaceable society. He can chew and spit, and wrangle and bully in barrooms and railway cars, but he thinks it does not pay to endanger his own dear person, face to face with armed opponents. He caves in and skeduddles as fast as possible, and it is only since the Irish and German element has been organised and brought to bear upon the South that the Northern armies have yeen at all able to stand before the Southern soldiers. The absurdity of the expectation that the North can conquer in the end is well illustrated just now by the state of affairs at Charleston. There the fleet of Monitors and gun-bonts, armed with English guns and firing with English ammunition, have most effectually destroyed and battered down Fort Sumter into a mere heap of ruins, and their gaus cover the whole of the city of Charleston ; and yet Admiral Dahlgren has not men enough to assault Sumter or to take Charleston. He writes letters demanding the surrender, and Beauregard mocks him by telling him to come and take them, and that it is 'puerile and unbecoming' to demand what he cannot take; and so the Northern Admiral writes to Lincoln for more men; but Lincoln says that he wants all the men he can get to strengthen the army of the Potomac, which alone saves Washington and himself from certain destruction by the Southern army. Although it did very well to bonst that by the fall of Vicksburg the Father of Waters was once more open to New Orleans, yet it appears by the latest accounts that every vessel that passes is still fired into by the guerillas, and that trade is nearly at a standstill. In short, it is becoming more and more evident, notwithstanding the boasted Northern successes of late, that the war is absolutely hopeless, and that it is impossible to conquer a continent with gun-boats, or to reduce to subjection eight millions of people fighting for their lives and homes and liberties, by hiring as mercenary soldiers the scum of Europe. The gun-boats can, indeed, penetrate by the rivers, and may give a show of conquest, and the mercena-Southern people, or to govern the great States of the ral Dublgren may, if he pleases, butter down city after city from the safe asylum of his quarter deck, but the people are not converted, by his cannon, nor the country conquered by his gun-boats; and but for the hired foreign mercenaries the Southern armies would long since have driven Lincoln and his crew out of Washington, where, even at present, he sits nueasy, and rides about the capital and "the executive mansion" surrounded by an armed guard to protect himself-the ballot-chosen chief of this modern Republic-from the bullet or dagger of some victim driven to desperation by his tyranny. The fustian of the Yankee preacher who invited Mr. Forster to visit America, with Bright on one arm and Cobden on the other, will not alter the facts of the case, that the broken idol of Republicanism is past all repair, and the success of the North an impossibility.

DRINKING RUM FOR A WAGER IN ROCHDALE .-Sudden Death of One of the Party .-- Two well-known intemperate men of Rochdale (one named James Hollins, of Bury-road, and the other John Wrigleworth, of Cloth Hall-street) visited a number of public houses in the town on Monday morning at an cariv bour, and imbibed rather freely. At half-past ten they went into the Queen's Vaults, Blackwaterstreet, where they met a number of fellows of their own class. After some wrangling, a feet was made between Hollins and Wrigleworth as to who could drink the most rum. They at once commenced the beastly work, and in less than fifteen minutes they consumed five threepenny-worths of rum. Shortly after Hollins fell dead, and Wrigleworth became insensible, but there are hopes of his recovery, -Leads Mercury.

In spite of Dr. Camming's assertion, that it is the newspaper editors who prophecy and not he, he has been again venturing upon specific dates for the fulfilment of Daniel's predictions. Lately he haid be-fore a Newcastle audience certain deductions of his, which pointed to 1887 as the close of the present economy. He said :-" He believed that the last desperate battlefield would be near Jerusalem, and that France and Russia and England, would be the combatants." He admitted that 'be might be wrong in his foundation, he might have made an error in his estimates, he might have blundered in his arithhis conclusion.

Counterper Coms -The following is a regular hase coin price-list, compiled from reliable sources: -Bad sovereigns cost from 3s to 3s 6d each; half sovereigns, 1s 6d to 2s; crown pieces, 3d to 1s; half erowns, 42d to 6d; a florin, 4d; one shilling, 3d; sixpence, 2d; fourpenny piece, 1id. Base coin is divided into soft and hard. The soft will not ring, and is only passed at races and fairs. The hard rings well, and is difficult to detect.—Once a Week.

THE TOAST OF 'THE PRESS .- We probably speak our contemporaries when we make a deliberate probeen duly honoured, after every health and every of the noble company who remain at table are in Russia. It is probable that a similar spirit of toadying & Son.

Cook.' Very often the toast of 'The Press' is overlooked altogether until just the very last moment. extermination, who talks the finest American bunk- The company is about to break up, and a gentleman um. Of course a crowd of mechanics collected to in an imperfect condition of articulation is vainly enhear the man who can get upon his legs and talk deavouring, in spite of dreadful difficulties with his fustian as this—'You may think me a rash prophet, consonants, to make a speech. Mis'r Chaim'n,' says but I tell you that peace is spreading over the contible, 'I beg popose toast. B'fore we sep'rate, vey necessary t'drink health of invidwal which he's jolly good flo'-a good flo'; beg leave Mis'r popose bealth of the Wait's, for he's a jolly good -' Here the oramight have been culled from the orations of Robes- tor is suddenly pulled down by his dress coat tails and firmly silenced, and another gentleman rises, vention. The truth is, that a war of extermination and, with immence assumption of solemnity, says-'Mister Chairman, Sir, I have a toast to propose which, Sir, should never, no, Sir, should never be ommitted in any assembly, Sir, where those who value their liberties and their freedom, those, Sir, who prouply claim the name of freemen, assemble-I mean, Sir, the toast of 'The Press.' Here there is they themselves have very little stomach for the some banging of the table, and a spread of general actualities of this war. All the crack regiments are confusion, and something like dismay among the employed in keeping down New York, New Orleans, | company, as if they had been caught in some fault, or were schoolboys who had neglected a part of their lesson. Those who are on their feet, making ready to be off, sneak back to their seats, and look foolish fer police duties amongst civilians and women, and there with great success. The Chairman assumes an appearance of the profoundest wisdom and appreciaas Butler, but skedaddle very rapidly on the field of tive interest and looks deprecatingly, with apologebattle before the faces of the men whose homes and tic entreaty, towards the reporters, who griu at one Since another, knowing to a word what is coming. The proposer continues -- The Press, Sir, the great Fourth Estate, as it is termed - (applause) - is the palladium of our liberties (hear, hear). A Free Press, Sir, is the great engine of progress and enlightenthe high rate of pay in greenbacks has attracted ment, the champion of our liberties as free subjects chiefly from Ireland and Germany. Thus there are under a free Constitution (hear, hear). Without that about 40,000 Yankees in New York keeping the mighty engine, Sir—of thought and, and, power, we peace there, about 30,000 in Baltimore keeping down | should, Sir, be little better than slaves, yes, Sir, Maryland, about twice as many in New Orleans ra- then slaves, under the galling yoke of a foreign desvaging the Louisiana plantations, and then there is pot! (loud applause, and a very audible hint to the Army of the Potomac protecting Washington the speaker to 'cut it'—as 'that will do, surely.') from invasion. We throw out of consideration the To that mighty engine, Sir-(hear)-we owe the Border ruffian wars in Kansas, Missouri, and Tennes- | blessings of, of, Sir, the blessings of the freedom of see. But of all these large armies, the only one speech which we now enjoy, and of which Continencomposed of really fighting soldiers is the Army of tal nations vainly envy us the possession, an egis, Sir, to shelter us, a champion, Sir to detend us, a In truth, the long-headed Yankee, without the spirit bulwark, Sir, to protect us, a guide, Sir, to guide us, and courage of a gentleman, has proved himself a and a guardian, Sir, to guard us, a (imperfectly sup-coward before an armed enemy, though a great ruf-pressed remarks of Oh 1 come now! cut it, cut it, -a-a." Orator fails, and bawls out 'The Press,' which the Chairman repeats: nobody drinks it everybody rushes away from the table, lights cigars, puts on top coats, and takes some other person's hat, and one of the reporters is left addressing the Chair man, who looks profoundly annoyed at the horrid bore of listening to him, but sits on, in the dread that, if he were to follow the inclinations of his own heart, and rush off, the reporters in revenge, might mutilate his various speeches during the evening, or - what would be a far more deadly act of mulicious vengeance-report him exactly as he spoke:

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES .- The total number of the criminal classes at large, including tramps and vagrants, known to the police on the 29th September, 1862, was 127,051. This number does not include persons who, although they may have been convicted and punished as offenders, yet are not suspected of continuing in dishonest practices, or known to frequent evil associates or places of resort, but are established in honest pursuits or callings. average number of the criminal classes at large in the vears 1858-59-60, was 133,902. The males of the criminal classes at large, numbered 72,790, of whom 10,511 were under sixteen years of age, and 62,279 sixteen years and above; the females numbered 54,261, of whom 4,756 were under sixteen years of age, and 47,505 sixteen years and above. The average number of males in the three years 1858-60, was 70,352, of whom 11,403 were under sixteen years of age, and 67,949 sixteen years and above; the average number of females was 54,550, of whom 6,847 were under sixteen years of age, and 47,703, sixteen years and above. As compared with the average of the three years 1858-60, there was a decrease in the total number of the criminal classes at large, at all ages. The following is an account of the total number of each section of the criminal classes in 1862.

Known Thieves and Depredators. - Total number. 29,796; under sixteen, 4,607; sixteen and above, 25,189. Males, 22,821; under sixteen, 3,347; sixteen and above, 19,474. Females, 6,975; under sixteen, 1,260; sixteen and above, 5,715.

Receivers of Stolen Goods .- Total number, 3,783; under sixteen, 70; sixteen and above, 3,713 2,900; under sixteen, 50; sixteen and above, 2 940. Females, 703; under sixteen, 26; sixteen and above,

Prostitutes-Total number, 29,956; under sixteen, 1.507 : sixteen and above, 28,449.

Suspected Persons - Total number, 34,012; under sixteen, 4,123; sixteen and above, 29,889. Males, 27,665; under sixteen, 3,040; sixteen and above, 24,625. Females, 6,347; under sixteen, 1,083; sixteen and above, 2,264.

Vagrants and Tramps - Total number, 29,594; under sixteen, 6,960; sixteen and above, 22,544 Males. 19,314; under sixteen, 4,074; sixteen and above 15,240. Females, 10,199; under sixteen 2,886; sixteen and above, 7,304. In each of the sections, with the exception of the vagrants and tramps, there was a declension in the total number, as compared with the average of the three years 1858-60. The vagrants and tramps exceeded the average by 6,646.

# UNITED STATES.

THE WAR DEST .- How it Overshadows the Land ,-It has been officially announced by the Secretary of the Treasury that on the 1st of July, 1863, the debt of the United States was \$1,100,000,000, or in words, eleven hundred millions of dollars, and that it is creased at the rate of two millions per day, which, on the day of election, would add to the above named sum two hundred and four millions of doltars. That does not include the vastamount to greenback. daily being put forth, the wast amounts and the army, portions of which have not been paid for six months, the balances back on contracts, the amount due to pensioners, the immense amounts due ou claims for properly used or destroyed. The dotal caunot be estimated if we should take into consideration all the outside claims not yet adjudicated of brought to the notice of the administration or absented public. - Dubuque Herald.

TOADTING TO RUSSIA. - The New Yorkers have been distinguishing themselves by paying fulsome attention to the officers of the Russian flort of war vessels now in their barbor, and our Councils have passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to tende the hospitalities of this city to these representative of one of the most relentless despotisms on earth, that the struggle of the oppressed and outraged poometic, but he had submitted to them the elements of ple of Boland occurred four years ago, our country would have resonated from sea to sea with another mas against the tyranny of Russia, and prayers | cocy. Its regulating properties are wonderful, and would have been put up all over the land for the success of the struggling Poles. Then, bad a Rassinn fleet visited this country, its officers would have been hooted and grouned at in the streets of any of our cities, and a man who would have offered a resolution in our Councils requesting the Mayor to tender the hospitalities of the city to such officers would have been bissed from the Chamber. But, now we are in a war somewhat resembling that which Russia is waging against Poland, and one really less the sentiments of ninety-nine out of every hundred of justifiable, considering the theories of the two Guvernments, and, consequently, the representatives of last two years and a half made the great American | test against the continuance of the solemy sham and the Russian Government now in New York are toosthumbug which is perpetrated at every public dinner ed and feted, and flattered and fed in a most fulsome in the manner in which the toast of every kind has and flurkey-like manner. At a feast given them a few days ago, Gen. Wallbridge proposed a tonst to sentiment, abstract and special, public and personal, the memory of Peter the Great and Washington, and the speakers, generally said very handsome things of

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR FOR LIBERTY. The much the same condition as the toasts and senti- to tyranny will soon be manifested in this city. Why character, not unknown to the police, excited coust. Generals Bragg and Rosencrans, in which the latter Emancipation humbugs have had another of their ments—then arises the rivary between the toast the people of a republic, and professed sticklers for derable, disturbance in and about St. Maluchy's was defeated with a reported loss of twelve thousand sham public meetings this week at Leeds, at which of 'The Press' and that of The Waiters,' or 'The universal freedom, should thus fawn upon the repreuniversal freedom, should thus fawn upon the representatives of such a grinding despotism as the Government of Russia, we cannot imagine. Our 'loyal' people are shedding (crocodile) tears over the fate of the negro slaves in the South, and, at the same time, rejoicing over their prospective deliverance from bondage; yet, they can find it in their philantropic hearts to pay court to a government that oppresses white men beyond endurance, and that has just promoted an officer who whips white women to death with the knont. To this have we come. The demoralizing effect of our war could not have had a better illustration. The favor in which Butler is held is not a more striking proof of our degeneracy .-- Philadelphia Evening Jour-

> THE DESPOTISM COMPLETE .- The last safeguard of the American citizen is taken away. The writ of liberty, the paladium of the freeman, is suspended-The American citizen to-day occupies the same position with the peasant of Austria or the serf of Russia, If he is allowed his personal liberty, it is not because the law protects him in its enjoyment but because the government chooses not to deprive him of it. If he is deprive of his liberty it is not because an outraged law warrants his incarceration, but because it is the whim or pleasure, or caprice of some government official to restrain him from freedom.

A despotism the most stupendous now rules this once free land. The law is nothing, the executive is everything -or rather there is no law but his will -The law, said Nicholas of Russia, 'I am the law! And so says Abraham of America.

On the 15th of this present month, A. Lincoln is sued his proclamation suspending the writ of hubeus corpus in all cases where the arrested was charged with any offence against the military or naval service. A circular from the War department tells U. S., officers to refuse obedience to any such writ, and if an offer to arrest them is made, to 'resist the attempt, miling to their aid any force that may be ne-

Hereafter we all hold our freedom by the grace of A. Lincoln, and at the mercy of any of his shoulder. strapped satellites. Any man is liable to arrest for offence against military or naval service,' for the President has told us that only is criticism of the war poliry an 'offence,' but even silence is a crime. He says. 'The man who stands by and suys nothing, cannot be understood. If not hindered he is sure to help the enemy.'

Ouce arrested, no matter how preposterous the charge, the term of his imprisonment cannot be shortened for a day, by any proof of his innocence. The writ which would give him his liberty cannot issue, or if issued by some bold Judge, it is resisted by 'all the force necessary.'

We search the histories of constitutional monarchies in vain for a parallel to this. Only under despotisms, and in France during the reign of terror, has this been paralleled. The last suspension of the writ in England cost a king not only his own crown but his head. But the American people are long suf-fering and full of mercy. They do not comprehend, they cannot, for the memory of their old freedom prevents it, to what degradation they are now cast down; how entirely their liberty depends upon the nod of a despot .- American Exchange.

TERRIBE DESPOTISM .- It is a mockery and a perversion of the truth to prate of liberty any longer in our land. The tyranny of the military, under Mr. Lincoln, is more despotic than any under the reign of Charles or Cromwell The horrors and restrictions of liberty, growing out of this war, have ended in a despotism which is as dust in the balance when compared with acts which in the past ages have cost the anthors their lives. The Easton (Md.) Gazette says that the parties recently arrested in that town, while attending a political convention have been released after subscribing to the following: - We, the subscribers, do hereby pledge curselves and obligate by this written agreement that we will not, during the present rebellion against the government and authority of the United States, organize or assist in the organization of any party inimical or opposed to the administration of said government - that we will not nominate, assist in the nomination, nor vote for any candidates for office of district, county, State, or General Government or opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the war now waged for the complete suppression of the existing rebellion. All this we promise and pledge without any mental reservation whatever, with a full purpose to keep and observe the same.

DECREASE OF MARRIAGES IN NEW ENGLAND .- During the last eight or ten years, with one or two exceptions, there has been, says the State Registration Report for 1862, a steady annual decrease in marlinger in Massachusetts. That this anomaly is broader than our State is apparent from the registration in New England. In Connecticut, the numhers for the last six years have never been so large as in 1855 and 1856. In the former year there were 4,236 marriages, and in 1862 only 3,701-a very considerable diminution, if we take into consideration the increase of population. In Rhode Island the same fact is exhibited, though less pointedly. Nor is it poculiar to any portion of our State. The average number for the last four years, in all the counties, with very slight exception, is less than the number for 1357. In those counties where there are large cities, the diminution has been greatest. Still further, in the cities of Boston and Providence, where the registration is justly admitted to be well nigh perfect, so far as numbers are concerned, the diminution is especially noticeable, In Boston, in 1856, there were 3,126, and they have gone down to 2,094 in 1861, a stendy decrease every year except 1859 and 1860, -- Boston Traveller.

An American exchange says :-- Dablgren is underateod to represent to the Navy Department that there is an immense amount of branchout Gilmove's artillery performances, that it is all gammon about Sampler being reduced, that several of its heaviest game are still in position and effectively manued, and that he dare not run up his iron-clads to remove the distructions in the channel, because, to do so, he would have to place them under these guns, at short range, and insure their being sunk. Meantine, Gilmore claims to invereduced Sampter, and asks if the navy cannot muster force enough to overpower the handful of men kept there to hinder us from taken possession."

Lables of Dissidate Constitution and uncertain health are strenuously advised to throw aside the nunceous and useless preparations with which they are accustemed to drug themselves, and test the by-reion, boly-and-mind-strengthening virtues of HOS-TETTERS CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. In all the complaints and disabilities arising from can I causer, they will find this cheering, refreshing and invigorating preparation of extraordinary effia sensedy for the languor, nausea, tremors, convalsions, hysteria, &c., which often accompany the development of womanhood, it has no equal right either among the prescriptions of the faculty or advortised medicines. For the many distressing feelings which asher in and often follow the period of maternity, and also for the painful and dangerous symptoms which sometimes accompany "change of life," HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, are earnestly recommended. No other restorative seems to suit so well the constitutions and the organization of the feebier sex. In all cases of female debility, where there is a want of brisk vital action, the BITTERS produce a most important change-relieving local weakness, and re establishing the general health.

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

# The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by

J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor. TRRES:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them a the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Sungle copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Rickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at

T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30,

NEWS OF THE WEEK

THERE seem to exist reasons for learing that the insurrectionary movement in Poland is about to enter on a new phase, one which Catholics will hardly be able to look upon with satisfaction. Hitherto the insurrection has been, or has appeared to be, a patriotic or national movement; an uprising against Russian rule, as alien. To-day it menaces to become a socialistic movement, aiming not so much at the deliverance of Poland from the yoke of the stranger, as the inauguration of democracy after the French pattern of '89. The rule of Russia will still be opposed, not so much as anti-national, but as antidemocratic; and the Pole will fight for the cause of "liberty, equality, and universal brotherbood" as enforced by terrorism and the guillotine, rather than for that of Poland. This is the rock a-head which menaces shipwreck, and of which the appointment of Mieroslawski is believed to be the warning to Europe. As a national movement the Polish insurrection had strong claims upon the sympathies of all lovers of freedom; as, to a cortain extent, a religious movement, as a struggle against the schismatic tyrants and oppressors, it appealed directly to the sympathies of Catholics; but as a social movement, as a revolution of the red stripe, aiming at the ends of the Rouges of France, and conducted after the principles of the Gospel according to Jean Jacques, it may recommend itself to the Garibaldians and partizans of the Revolution, but it will forfeit all pretensions to the sympathies of the friends of freedom; and will be as obnoxious to Catholics as the cause of democratic revolution is in Italy, and throughout the world. By the latest advices, per Canada, the military position of the contending parties remained unchanged; and though the Poles must by this time have seen that neither France nor Great Britain is likely to declare war with Russia on their behalf, they still seem determined to continue the deadly struggle. The political news from Europe is unimportant.

A lively discussion is still being carried on in the English press respecting the action of the Government in seizing upon the now famous steam-rams building in the Mersey. It is said that the Sultan proposes becoming the purchaser of these vessels for his navy, and this proposition is looked upon as offering a very convenient mode of escape from a somewhat awkward dilemma. The Yankee preacher, H. W. Beecher, had been lecturing in Liverpool before large audiences; bis remarks, however, seem not to have been very well received, and he was several times interrupted.

It is easier to note what has not, than what has, been effected during the past week by the beligerents on this Continent. Charleston, for instance, has not been taken, and the obstacles to the assailants seem at every moment to be increasing. There has been no great battle betwixt Lee and Meade; but we have had instead, a series of marchings and counter-marchings, which, as reported in Yankee telegrams, are perfeetly meomprehensible. Gold, however, which had fallen to 46, had risen again to 51; thus indicating that the net results of these complicated manœuvres was not looked upon by the intelligent and sensitive Yankee money-world as favorable to its cause. Indeed we are assured that General Lee has so made his arrangements that, whilst he will be able to hold the enemy in his front in check, General Bragg, the force under whose command has been raised to 100,000 men, will resume offensive operations agams: Chattanooga. General Rosencrans has been recalled in disgrace for his conduct during the late battle, and his command handed over to General Thomas. Other military choppings and changes are also spoken of; from which it would appear as if the "coming-man," destined to restore the Umon, and to assure the final triumph of the Yankees, had not as yet turned up. Military reputations sprout up rapidly amongst our neighbors; but then they are apt to dreay still more swiftly, and to fade away in a single | calmly, "there are here present the principal Chiefs,

interesting letter from one of the passengers by from my lips or those of the other Missionaries, a sixthe Africa, giving an account of the accident for the laws of the Government of this country." which beself that ressel on the rocks off Cape | This question was then, in the presence of the how easily they suffer themselves to be gulled, bimself?

Race on the night of the 12th inst. From this account it would appear that much blame is attributable to the commanding officer, for his neglect both of ordinary and obvious precautions these Chiefs was simply this :to ascertain the position of his ship, and of arrangements for assuring the safety of his passengers after the accident occurred. The vessel got off without loss of life, but more by good luck, apparently, than by good management.-A rigid enquiry will, we trust be instituted; but until the result be published, the presumption must remain very strong against the prudence, and watchfulness of the Africa's commander.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL. -On Thursday of this week the Right Rev. Prelate who by the Grace of God and the favor of the Holy See rules, and has so long and so worthily ruled, over the Diocess of Montreal, entered upon the sixty-fifth year of his laborious life. The occasion was seized upon by the Catholics of this City, of all origins, and an appropriate Address was presented to his Lordship, in which they expressed their common sentiments to their spiritual father. The ceremony which was very imposing, took place in the Chrystal Palace, and the full particulars shall appear in

THE JESUITS AND THE MANITOULIN 1s-LAND INDIANS. - We thought that this affair was settled, and the discussions thereon at an end; seeing that the Government had recognised the injustice of its conduct towards the Indians, by ceding the claims of the latter, and by retracing its steps in the matter of the disputed fisheries, the right to which is now virtually acknowledged to be with the Indians. Through its organ, the Quebec Mercury of the 29th of August last, the Government admitted that the latter had not been guilty of any offence of which a court of law could take cognizance-that no such offence, in fact, "had been committed;" and consequently, it followed logically, that, if no such offence had been committed, the Jesuits were as guiltless in the eyes of the law as were their spiritual children. Thus, we thought that the matter was set at rest for ever; and that the same verdict which had acquitted the Indians had acquitted also the Jesuits, the spiritual advisers of the Indians.

We were in error however. The Montreal Witness, whose editor does not like the Jesuits, returns to the charge in his issue of the 15th instant; and as he is guilty of many and grievour errors, both of fact and of logic, we trust that we shall be pardoned if, in defence of our Clergy we again revert to an unpleasant topic.

The Witness starts with an error in fact, which of course vitiates all his argument. He assumes throughout, that the Indians are British subjects, which is false in fact; for they are not "subjects" but "allies." This is established by the fact that the British Government treats with them as with a foreign and independent race; now no Government does, or can treat with its own subjects; and therefore in entering into Treaties with them, the British Government recognises the Indians as " non-subjects."

The error in fact, indicated above, leads the Witness into gross error of logic. For having falsely assumed that the Indians are British subjects, he argues that they are therefore bound to regulate their conduct towards one another according to British law. This is false; for the Indians are not subjects but "allies;" and are therefore bound to regulate their conduct towards one another, not according to the maxims of British law, but according to their own laws. customs or traditions; unless indeed they have by treaty with their ally Queen Victoria, expressly stipulated to the contrary, and voluntarily placed themselves in the position of ordinary British subjects. This premised, we will descend to the particulars of the charges urged by the Witness against the Jesuits.

He accuses the latter of baving exhorted and incited the Indians of the Manitoulin Islands to acts of violence against the whites, and the officials of the Canadian Government. For all reply we will state a fact which, if the Commissioner of Crown Lands deny it, we are prepared to substantiate by the best of testimony.

When in the course of the summer, a deputation of the Indian Chiefs of Manitoulin waited at Quebec on the Commissioner of Crown Lands, there was present at the interview the Rev. Father Chonet, whom by name, the Wit ness singles out from amongst the Jesuits as the object of his hostility. At this interview Mr. McDougall permitted bimself to attack the Rev. Father, and told him that charges were hanging over his head. The Jesuit Father thus attacked replied:-

"I should be well pleased, Sir, if you would take the trouble to specify them to me." "You are accused," rejoined the Government officer, "of having excited the Indians to revolt against

the law." "There are here present," replied P. Chonet those who have most often asked me for my advice. The Montreal Herald publishes a long and presence ask these chiefs, if they have ever heard

dian Chiefs, through the interpreter. The an- teres whose avocation it is to labor in the buildswer given to it, through the same channel, by ing up of "The Great Protestant Tradition."

"Never." At this answer, which so tully disposed of the entire charge against the Jesuit Missionaries, the Commissioner of Crown Lands let the matter drop. So much for the first complaint now again brought forward by the Wuness against

Fathers, " violently ejected from his home; and exiled in the winter season."

the tacts of the case are by the Watness reported correctly, and in their entirety, we must not at once accuse the Indians implicated, of having acted illegally. Their conduct may have been contrary to what British law would prescribe; but even so, that is not revelant, for the relations of the Indians towards one another are regulated not by British law, but by their own Indians are not British subjects, but " allies."-Therefore before the action of the Indians towards the Chief with the unpronounceable name can be justly censured as illegal, it must be proved to have been in violation, not of British Law-to which betwixt themselves and in the arrangement of the affairs of their tribes, the Indians are not subject; but in violation of their own national laws, customs and traditions, to which alone, in all that relates to the distribu. tion amongst themselves of their lands, canoes, and other property, the Indian allies of Queen from the Herald:-Victoria are subject. But if the Indians themselves were guiltless ot illegality, and even granting, for the sake of argument, that in what they did they were acting under the advice of the Jesuit Fathers, the accusation against the latter falls to the ground.

Our rejoinder to the Witness in behalf of the Missionaries whom he slanders, is, therefore,

1. The Government organ, the Mercury of the 29th August last, admits that it "did not appear that any offence of which a court of law could take cognisance had been committed."-But in the absence of "any offence" or of the corpus delicts, the accusation against both Indians and Jesuits must be abandoned.

2. We assert, and are prepared to prove, that in the presence of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and when questioned upon the them to despise the laws of the Canadian Gor-

3. And in the last place we contend that, both by its action towards the Indians in time of war with the Yankees, treating and designating of Montreal Herald. the former not as "subjects" but "allies;" and by the fact that it enters into Treaties with them with us, that the story of the "two young men' towards one another: and therefore cannot condemn, as illegal, because contrary to British Law, that which is in accord with the national laws, customs, and traditions of the Indians themselves, in their dealings with one another. From these premises we argue that the expulsion and exile of Tche Keeminah on which the Witness insists, was not an illegal act; and that therefore, even if that act were counselled by be held both morally and legally guiltless.

The insinuations respecting the death of Mr. Gibbard in which the Witness deals, are as much beneath our notice as they are unworthy of the respectable journalist. To them therefore we cannot condescend a reply.

THE GREAT PROTESTANT TRADITION .-It is curious to note the process by which this is formed: now, like the coral reef, it grows by accretion; each little creature contributing its mite to the work, till at last, by the united labors of myriads of animals, each in itself, small, vile, and contemptable, the vast fabric is formed, and threatens the existence of many a stately barque. It is thus we say that the Great Protestant Tradition grows. Innumerable are the zoophytes constantly and actively engaged in its formation: trifling, and most paltry appears the amount of stuff that any one of them in particular contributes to the ever increasing pile of falsehood and yet the sum total is often very formidable in appearance, and does no doubt, in reality, often impede the progress of Catholicity. Protestants are not fond of, are perhaps by their very prejudices incapacitated from, sifting and weighing any evidence adduced against Popery. The most absurd story, so that it bears heavily upon Romanism, and the superstition or cruelty of Papists, finds ready acceptance with the Protestant public; and keen and sharp sighted enough as our friends are on money matters, and in the business of every day life, it is almost incredible

The Italian Correspondent of the Montreal-Herald is one of these creatures, and he does his work diligently and to the best of his little abilities, if not intelligently or artistically. He knows however the taste of the Protestant public whom he addresses; he entertains full, and very likely a not misplaced confidence in their gullibility; and therefore hesitates not to cram The second complaint is to the effect that a them with stories of the cruelties and nefarious certain Chief Tche Keeminah was by the In- practices of the Roman Inquisition-which acdians of Wequemikong, the agents of the Jesuit cording to the Great Protestant Tradition aforesaid, is as active in the XIX. century in torturing and murdering heretics, as was the Now admitting, for the sake of argument, that | English Government in racking, disembowelling and otherwise persecuting refractory Papists, in the days [of good Queen Bess of glorious and happy memory. It is to the nature of the stories in support of this thesis, narrated by the Montreal Herald, and to the quality of the testimony on which they rest, and by which they are authenticated to the Protestant intelligent public, that we would direct the attention of our laws, customs and traditions-seeing that the readers. True, the evidence is to Protestants of but little consequence; for that the Inquisition not only only exists at Rome, but that it incarcerates, tortures, and puts to death all heretics upon whom it can lay hands, are, as it were, articles of faith with many Protestants; handed down to them by that monster conspiracy against truth to which is given the name of "The Great Protestant Tradition;" and on which, far more than on the Sacred Scriptures are based those prejudices which they dignify by the name of the "Protestant Faith." We copy

"That the inquisition, with its hideous appliances of secret tribunals, tortures, and judicial murders, is still extent and active in the Rome of the nineteenth century, appears to your correspondent to be a fact susceptible of proof, though demanding more space than I can venture to take up in your columns. The Holy Office' does not appear to carry on its operations on so extensive a scale as formerly; but those who believe this institution to be defunct or greatly modified, make, in my opinion an enormous mistake, one of the foreign Consuls tells me that in the month of February 1860, two young men of his nation were standing in the street to watch the passing of one of the numerous processions got up by the priests. Not intending any disrespect to the procession, but simply from ignorance of the fact that all male spectators of such displays are expected to take off their hats, his two young countrymen stood quietly look ing on, with their hats on their heads. A pricet without a word of warning, suddenly approached the young men, and struck off their hats in the most violent manner; a gendarme followed the priest, and fell upon them with his musket, belabouring them so suddenly and violently that both were felled to the ground. The aggrieved youths applied to their Consul for redress, and the latter, taking up their cause, laid the case of assault before the Vicar-General. After six weeks of delays, denials, evasions, subject by that official, the Indian Chief pro- and procrastinations, the Vicar-General, strongly tested that " never had they heard a single pressed by the Consul, wrote to the latter, stating that he really could not blame either the priest or word from the lips of the Missionaries inciting the soldier, since they had only done their duty; a disrespect for sacred things being so serious a crime, and the crying sin of the present day.

With this answer from the Vicar-General, whose authority in such cases is supreme, and without appeal, the Consul and his injured countrymen were forced to content themselves .- Roman Correspondent

The unprejudiced reader will, we think, agree as with an independent and self-governing com- told by the anonymous "Foreign Consul," and munity—the British Government has recognised repeated second-hand by the anonymous corresthe autonomy of the Indians in their relations pondent of the Montreal Herald, affords but a slight basis for such a ponderous superstructure as that which the latters essays to erect thereon. Granted that in its main features it is true, which is very probable, what does it amount to? That, as is very frequently the case with Protestant foreigners at Rome, and especially with British and Yankee travellers on the Contment, two young men behaved very rudely, got their hats knocked off their beads for their pains, and a the Jesuits, which is not proved, the latter must kick or cuff from a gendarme or peace officer .-Nor is this to be wondered at. It is the invariable custom of English travellers, male and female, of the middle classes to be ostentatiously offensive and insulting in all Catholic countries. They stroll into the Churches with their hats on, their hands in their pockets; laugh and talk as if they were in a tap-room; pass their insulting comments, and filthy jests, and conduct themselves with less reserve or decency than in a London theatre is expected from the frequenters of the pit or shilling gallery. If in Rome, they invariably thrust themselves in the way of any religious procession that may be passing; or occupying some prominent position in the streets they make public profession of contempt for all foreigners, and Papal superstition, by a studiedly insolent demeanor, and by their obstinate refusal to comply with the customs of the country .-Such are the manners of these gentry; so that in Italy, the boorishness and sulgarity of Viator Britannicus, and his Yankee consin have passed into a proverb, and that real British ladies and gentlemen travelling on the Continent, have occasion twenty times a day to blush for their national origin. Now even foreigners, inferior animals though they doubtless are, in the eyes of the wealthy British bourgeous, have their feelings, their passions as other men have. If Victor Britannicus was civil to them, they would return his civility ten-fold: but if he insult them, if he studiously show his contempt for

. May he not be the renowned Sylvanus Cobb

their national customs and superstitions, he will

Commissioner of Crown Lands, put to the In- and made fools of by the meanest of the little crea- very probably get himself kicked for his pains. Thus evidently it happened to the halwo young men," who got no more than they deserved : and much less than two foreigners in the streets of London would meet with, were they on the occasion of any public ceremony to offend against good taste and good manners by refusing, either to pay the customary marks of respect. or to keep out of the way altogether.

But besides this case of the two rude "young men" whose hats were knocked off, the Herald. correspondent has other evidence to offer as to the cruelties of the Roman Inquisition. He has "been assured by one of the foreign diplomatists"-name and position of course not given-"that arrests 'on suspicion' take place every night"-as is also the case in the United States -" the victims being seized in their beds and carried off to the prisons, to be put to deathno one knows which, as months and years go by, and they are never heard of." As if this were not enough of horrors, the sensation writer for the Herald continues :-

"Dozens of persons, known to my informant. have thus suddenly disappeared during his residence here, their relatives usually avoiding inquiries after them, from fear of drawing down a similar fate upon themselves. My diplomatic friend assures me that five-hundred of these 'arrests on suspicion' were made here, last summer, in a single day, the prisons being cleared of criminals, who were let out in order to make room for the reception of this haul of respectable people, comprising men of rank, of letters, artists, tradespeople, and, in short all classes of so-

Fiteen months have elapsed since this ruzzia took place; not a single point has been proved against any one of the persons thus cruelly torn from their homes, but many of these are known to be in prison, while of the greater number, including many worthy persons, personally known to my informant, nothing has been heard; their parents, wives, children, and nearest friends being absolutely ignorant, not only of their place of confinement, but whether they are alive or dead!"

The fact that our anonymous "diplomatist" carefully abstains from naming any of the persons, " of the men of rank, of letters, artists." &c .- hurried off to the dungeons of the Inquisition in the dead of night, there "to be put to death"-is of course but a trifle to Protestants : and in their eyes will not affect the value of his testimony against the "Man of Sin" and his Government. But to those who are not under the influence of The Great Protestant Tradition it will appear marvellous that such stuff should be gravely published in Protestant journals, and actually swallowed by intelligent Great Britons of the XIX century. The truth is that the latter morbidly crave after excitement and sensation stories; and their tastes are well known to the unscrupulous caterers to public amusement, who under the disguise of Special Correspondents furnish the Protestant press with latest intelligence, piping hot from Rome. To refute, or attempt the refutation of, such stuff would be to waste time and labor .-We reproduce it only with the object of showing our Catholic readers the evidence on which " The Great Protestant Tradition" rests.

We obtain far fuller, and more accurate information from the Special Correspondent of the Times, than we do from the Northern press or the Yankee telegrams. The following which we clip from the Times' Correspondence under date the 8th ult. gives an amusing view of the morale of the officers of the Federal army :-

"Though not of any particular importance, a little incident which has just occurred may be cited to show the inferar muteriel out of which the officers of the Federal army is composed. This inferiority is one of the most patent facts in the daily history of America. In other countries an 'officer' and a gentleman are supposed to be synonymous terms. A 'rowdy' private, if properly drilled, disciplined, and led, may be converted by time and experience into a brave and excellent soldier; but a 'rowdy' officera frequenter of bar-rooms and grog shops, a profant swearer, dirty alike in his person and his language, and promoted to rank for political and not militar, reasons, remains a 'rowdy ;' and being incapable of governing himself, is not likely to govern others, except as a bully and a tyrant. Two years ago the army swarmed with such officers, but time, the accidents of war, and the determination of the War Department to reform the matter unsparingly, have done much to weed out these black sheep and supply their places with men of a higher character. From a recent meeting of the army chaplains—gentlemen who receive the allowance of \$100 a month and rations, and who consider themselves uggrieved at not being placed in every respect on the same footing as captains-it would appear that there are 'rowdy clergymen in the Federal army as well as rowdy soldiers and rowdy officers. The grievances discussed by the chaplains were threefold. The first was that their pay was deducted during sickness, while that of captains was not; the second, that they were not recognized as entitled to transportation for their baggage; and, worst of all, that they were insulted by the officers and laughed at by the men, and that no measures were taken by the commanding Generais to enforce the attendance of the soldiers of prayers. One of the principal speakers, a \* clergy man from Pennsylvania, discoursed of these and other hardships in a style which was enough to profe irrespective of the first two grievances, that the third was irremediable, and that no soldier of any religious feeling would tolerate compulsory attendance at any prayers which such a person might offer. "I lately went," he said, "to see the Colonel, and had the Colonel's fist under my nose as an answer to my complaint. I drew off, as you may believe, and swore to make guano of the Colonel, or any one else (so help me God) who interrupted me in the performance of my duty. More that, I let him know that! had once been a blacksmith and cautioned him, if he valued his bones, to keep out of the reach of my sledge hammer." Clearly this 'reverond' person mistook his vocation, and should either have stuck to his forge or joined the army as a private soldier The wonder, however, is that with such colonels sad such chaplains, the rank and file of the army bohave as gallantly as it does, and that it is not hopeless demoralized by the many bad examples which at set before it by those whose duty it should be to ele

Remittances in our next.

vate and improve it.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. MR. FITZPAT-RICK FOR ROME.—This excellent priest started on Friday last for England, en route for the Eternal City. He carries with him the best wishes of his friends in Canada, especially of those amongst whom of late he has so successfully labored; and who will not fail to offer up their fervent prayers for the prosperous voyage and speedy return of their esteemed pastor.

IRISH LEARNING AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE OLD AND NEW WORLDS.

As was duly announced in our last issue a special meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held at their rooms in the Place d'Armes, on Monday evening, 19th inst. The chair was taken by the President, T. McKenna, Esq., who announced that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of inaugurating the literary exercises of the Society for the ensuing season, and that and Spain, and penetrate even into Italy; and while he was happy to state that J. J. Curran, Esq., B.C.L., Advocate, would deliver the introductory address. Mr. Curran having appeared on the platform was received with loud applause; after which he proceeded to deliver the very interesting address of which we give a report below. At the close of the address a vote of thanks was unanimously passed in favor of Mr. Curran, embodying the request that he would allow it to be published in the TRUE WITNESS. It affords us great pleasure to comply with the request of the St. Patrick's Society in publishing the following report of Mr. Curran's Address on "Irish Learning and its effects on the Old and New Worlds."

Mr. President and Gentlemen-To procure the happiness of mankind, ought ever be the highest pinnacle of human ambition. No duty can be more noble, none more elevated, none so dignified, because man was created to be happy; therefore, in performing this duty, we second the views of Divine Providence; and in tending to ensure this happiness, we fulfill the first precept of morality, the primitive injunction of the Christian Religion-" To love our neighbor as ourselves."

Man was not destined to be happy, merely, in a future sphere or era of existence, in a world to come, after passing through the present one, no; even in this valley of tears, as it is sometimes called, there is such a thing as pleasurable enjoyment ;--and if, as I have already stated, it is noble, elevated, and dignified to procure for man happiness in general, most assuredly, no pleasure is so great, none so noble, none so dignified, none so highly and deservedly appreciated as the happiness conveyed to man's heart through the medium of his intellect; and it is for that reason that in every country and in every clime, in the most remote ages, as well as in modern times, those who enabled man firstly to know his Creator, secondly to understand himself, and finally to appreciate, in a certain degree, by means of intellectual cultivation, the beauties, the secrets, the charms, the riches and the pure enjoyments of the nature that surrounds him, have ever been held in the highest estimation. (Applause.) Thus we find that even in the Republics of ancient Greece, men of learning were protected or honored in the state - in the great Roman Empire to be a philosopher, a renowned orator, a post of merit, a distinguished man of letters, was equal to being a great general, and the names of Virgil and Horace and Cicero and Livy, are not less permanently engraved on the tablets of fame, than those of Casar, Pompey, and Mark Anthony it is needless to speak of modern nations who, one and ail, place literary eminence amongst the brightest records of their national grandeur. Italy, Germany, France, Spain, and Britain, even the New World is as proud of her men of letters as of any other class of her citizens. But no nation since the era of Christianity, can boast of such scholars, no people can point with more pride to the intellectual greatness of her children through all the viciscitudes of times and circumstances, no country can boast of having procured for their fellow men, in such an emlnent degree, that intellectual happiness of which I have just spoken, as poor old Ireland, the "Island of Doctors." (Cheers.

Of course, Mr. President, this dissertation, on the pleasure to be derived from intellectual culture is altogether unnecessary, in speaking to the audience now before me; no people so much as the Irish appreciate and profit by the advantages of learning, even the most illiterate Irishman, is an ardent admirer of a cultivated mind and no one is more ready to bow at the shrine of genius-but, I thought it advisable, to make these few introductory remarks to the immediate subject of my address this evening. 'Irish learning and its effects on the old and new

What a glorious! what a magnificent! what a delightful spectacle is presented to our view, when we cast even a cursory glance at the history of Ireland -what feature more especially strikes our mind and arrests our attention? Is it the primitive settlement of the country and the gradual progress of material improvements? Is it the sangoinary wars which were waged during the primitive ages, whether amongst the native princes, or against foreign foes ? Is it the subsequent encounter between the native and their Danish invaders, or is it the final struggle of a heroic people battling for national existence, trampled upon, persecuted, oppressed, and famished, but never conquered! (Oheers.) No Gentlemen, these are no doubt striking powerfully, striking passages in the history of the land of our forefathers, but the prominent feature in Irish history, is the great love which the people always manifested for learning and science, a love only second to that which they entertain for their religion. (Applause.) What indeed could be more wonderful than to see our little Island in the far western seas, a mere speck upon the ocean, the grand focus when all the rays of learning and science were concentrated, and whence they beamed forth darting in all their effulgent brilliancy and genial warmth over the face of entire Europe; her some carrying with them not only the light of the Gospel, into Gaul and Hispania and even the transalpine regions, but at the same time diffusing in their path, the learning which they had acquired in the schools of their native land, not only the knowledge of the language of the Church, but the Greek as well as the Latin, science as well as literature and all the branches of a truly liberal education? (Applause.)

This is certainly a great, a glorious retrospect, one which must fill our very wouls with joy, and cause to burn in our hearts a noble, a generous, and a patriotic pride. (Cheers.)

[Mr. Curran here devoted a few remarks to the ancient poetry of ireland, more especially to the poems of the famous Bards; and in speaking of this portion of the subject, he said :- ]

If we are to believe competent judges, these chaunts were of a very high order of merit; and some of the bold and war-like poems of those bards, who intonated with all the force of the Irish language the chivalric exploits of their Royal masters, or the Princes to whose suites they were attached, are represented as possessing all the vigorous expressiveness and pleasing cadences of the most beautiful passages of Homer; while, when they sang the romantic amours of the native princesses, or the charming Irish maidens, with all the enchanting sweetness and melodious tenderness which, it appears, the Irish portrays so delightfully their stanzas were, no doubt, perfectly irresistible. [Great cheer-

comprised between the fifth and ninth centuries, when the Irish Monasteries and schools and academies, where thousands of strangers flocked to be instructed, were in full vigor, this is the time when the veil of ignorance was extended over the fairest portion of the Continent, and even in the sister Island, that Ireland possessed establishments of education in every portion of the country, north and south, east and west, where hundreds of persons were instructed and entertained, many of them gratuitously, through the benevolence of those who sustained those establishments; - this is the epoch when the Old World derived the greatest advantage from the schools of Ireland, which then was acknow-ledged to hold, as Mr. M'Gee asserts in his popular history of that country, the 'Intellectual leadership of Western Europe.' It was at this time that such men as Columbanus, Gall. Jonas, Fiaerc, St. Finian, Colman, Sedulus, and Donatus the poet and theologian, and their disciples and colleagues, and fellowaborers left their native shore, and abandoned all the pleasures which every patriot feels and enjoys in the land of his forefathers, to travel through France they preached the Gospel of Christ, the truths of the Christian religion-they disseminated at the same time knowledge and learning, they carried in one hand the torch of Christianity, and in the other that of science, illuminating with a pure and holy light all those who sat either in the darkness of infidelity, or in ignorance of the progress of intellectual cultivation, [Applause.] But, unfortunately, while the Irish people were

thus enlightening and evangelising the nations of Europe, a sad calamity was about to befall them-Vast hordes of uncivilised barbarians from the North of Europe poured into the island which had become renowned for its wealth and prosperity, and a deadly struggle ensued between the invaders The mountains and valleys, which and the invaded. had formerly echoed the peaceful chiming of the Convent bells, now resounded with all the din and clamor of the battle field; and nothing was spared by the ruthless hand of the barbarian : churches were desecrated, monasteries were burned, and the schools of learning established for the greater part on the banks of rivers, in order that they might be of easy access to the strangers who flocked to them for instruction, were, on account of their position, the first to be attacked. The monks and students were driven from their peaceful retreats to the neighboring mountains, there to seek shelter amid the craggy rocks and caverns; and of all these noble institutions, with their valuable documents and parchments, the fruits of centuries of the most learned researches, all that remained were a few bleak unrecognisable rulus and smoking ashes. During the whole period of the wars which now succeeded, the land of St. Patrick was enveloped in the darkest intellectual obscurity ; - night succeeded day ;the sun of learning set, as it were, behind the bills of poor old Erin, but only to rise again with more effulgent brilliancy, when the Danish bordes were driven from the island where they had committed such vast depredations, but where they met a people in whom scholarship had not extinguished the love and appreciation of national existence. [Great cheering.]

At the period of this glorious victory we again find the Irish scholars willing to begin anew the noble task in which they had been interrupted, the remnants of their former literary greatness were carefully drawn from the ruins that surrounded them, and soon we behold the noble cupolas of the Irish schools again rearing their heads towards the heavens; and travellers may be seen wending their way anxious to obtain that information, which Ireland alone can afford, literature the arts and sciences, and every branch of learning again flourished as before. The Irish nation was thus making onward strides in the march of intellectual greatness, when alas! new and more lamentable calamities befel ber. But on this occasion gentlemen, her invaders were not the deluded and ignorant hordes of Northern barbarians who had before infested her soci. No, this time the hand of desecration was raised by those who had been civilised, trained, and educated by the Irish people when in a state of semiburbarism; and with all the darkness which characterises ingratitude, their onslaught was still more fatal than that of their predecessors.

Gentlemes, we have arrived at the period of the of the dark and sorrowful page which now occurs in ship of South Ham, the Inquirer says that antimony Irish History? It is not necessary that I should enter into the details of this sad period, suffice it to say, that no vestige of that primitive glory was allowed to remain, the sacrilegious hand of the Saxon tore down slike the temple and the school, and the fair fields of old Erin were once more stained with the blood of her martyred children.

Here, no doubt, it would appear natural for you to tell me that, although I have pointed out the great effects produced by Irish learning at the periods to which I have just referred, we no longer find eminent men issuing from Ireland to teach all nations; that the lamp of learning seems to have been totally extinguished there, and the land of our forefuthers, instead of being the Island of Doctors, can now lay no claims whatsoever to intellectual superiority. To the superficial observer, this may appear to be all perfectly true. But, Gentlemen, the great mission of the Irish race was not accomplished when it had enlightened the old world in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th centuries. No. The new world was next to be the theatre of their labors; and America, in the 19th century, owes the same debt of gratitude to Ireland that Europe did in the 8th. True-yes, unfortunately, too true; no trace of Irish learning was left by the oppressors of Ireland; but there was one thing which persecution and famine could not extinguish, and that is, the noble fire of Irish genius .-[Cheers,] No; that genius could not be extinguished even by the severe trials through which the nation was forced to pass; and when the Irish emigrant, driven from his native land, found a home in this land of liberty, fraternity, and equality, in the genial clime of democratic institutions, he ere long felt within him something that impelled him to great deeds ; his heart expanded, his intellect warmed, and, while like his glorious ancestors in the old world, be sowed broadcast in the land of Columbus the seeds of the true religion, he also impressed upon the arts and sciences and literature of the country the imperishable marks of his Irish genius. [Cheers.]

There is not a state in the neighboring Union whether North or South which does not point with pride to men whose names prove beyond a doubt, that they themselves or their forefathers were the children of old Erin. Look at the noble array of Prelates that adorn the Catholic Hierarchy of America; turn over the pages of American history and you will find that amongst the first of her statesmen, orators, and scholars, Irishmen stood pre-eminent, and no people more than the Irish have contributed towards the advancement of intellectual excellence on this continent. Thus we view with pride the effects produced by Irish learning in the old and new worlds.

[The want of space will not permit us to give a more extended report of Mr. Currans's address, which lasted about an hour in delivery. He concluded however by making a strong appeal to the Irishmen of Canada to perform nobiy the task which their countrymen have accomplished in every quarter of the globe. He spoke in glowing terms of the great effects already produced in this country by Irishmen and Irish genius, and was rapturously applanded by the highly appreciative audience that was present. He concluded by furnishing a brilliant picture of the future destiny of Ireland, when education shall have caused to disappear the dense ignorance into which the penal laws precipitated the record of murders; rapes, seductions and robberies it masses of the people. He said he hoped the day was not far off when Ireland would once more cor-

But, if passing from this age which we must ac-knowledge to be to a certain extent, enveloped in one of her most illustrious sons, St. Donatus Bishop a cloud of mystery, we look forward to the period of Fesuli:

"Far westward lies an Isle of ancient fame, By nature blessed, and Scotia is her name : Enrolled in books-exhaustless is her store Of veiny silver, and of golden ore; Her fruitful soil for ever teems with wealth, With gems her waters, and her air with health. Her verdant fields with milk and honey flow, Her woolly fleeces vie with virgin snow; Her waving furrows float with bended corn. And arms and arts her envied sons adorn; No poison there infests, no scaly snake Creeps in the grass, or settles in the lake. A nation worthy of its pious race -In war triumphant, and unmatched in peace.

the late Bazaar for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, an error was made. The amount realised was actually Three Thou- loyal cheers for Her Majesty and Her representative sand Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars.

The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges with thanks a donation of two dollars from Mr. J. A. Hatte, Druggist, being half the amount of first prize for Perfumery, received at the late Exhibition.

Mr. Cornell Jewett passed through Montreal yesterday on his way to France to make another ateffort at mediation between the Federal and Confederate States, with, he believes, a good prospect of success. While we wish Mr. Jewett success, and give him credit for his efforts in the cause of peace, we have little hope that the time has yet come when the North is prepared to lay down the sword, and submit its claim to subjugate the South to arbitration .- Commercial Advertiser, 24th inst.

The shipments of Wheat from Montreal this year to the 21st of October are 2,600,000 bushels less time for the same term of 1862, and a million bushels less than for 1861. The receipts at Montreal are 2,900,-000 bushels less than in 1862, and 1,100,000 less than in 1861.

ACCIDENT TO FATHUER PROULX .- Last night, as Father Proulx was driving westward on Adelaide street, the axle of his buggy broke, and the horse a able labor, the jury were unable to discover who the spirited animal, took fright and started off at a rapid actual murderer was; and, in order to farther the rate, breaking the shaft of the buggy in his mad ends of justice as much as possible, they terminated eareer, and hurled the reverend goutleman and a their investigation by sending Campbell for trial at young man who was driving, on to the street, at the corner of York and Adelade streets. Both were much injured, and were taken home in a cab - Globe of Thursday, 22nd.

Sr. Jouns, N. F. Oct. 22 .- The Africa is not near so badly damaged as was at first supposed. The Fredericton, intending to reach a place where cerbole forward has been closed up. She takes in coal tain friends of his, of the Beckwith family, were en to-day, and will proceed to Liverpool on Saturday

It is stated that there are at least, ten thousand of. Scouring parties have for some time past been ded-Men willing enough to be called into action, searching the forest in every direction in quest of Red-Men willing enough to be called into action, should their services be required, for the defence of the Province. As to their faithfulness and reliability ere this he must have died from starvation. - St the Leader truly observes that their services during the last American war bear evidence. In action, our contemporary asserts, they would do well at forts; even where they are now stationed, they would be equally useful; and, as couriers, their services could not fail in being the most efficient. - Ottawa Citizen.

ARREST OF FEDERAL RECRUITING AGENTS.-The Essex Record says, on Monday night, as the evening train was about to start east, a party of men were complained of as having been guilty of a breach of the neutrality proclamation, by engaging substitutes for the American army. Whether these men are the guilty ones or not, it is well known that Federal agents have been here many times during the current month, seeking to get men to go to the United two girls said to have been aged respectively fifteen States as laborers, emigrants or substitutes, as and thirteen, a little boy considerably younger, and seemed most congenial to the disposition of the intended victim.

The Three Rivers Inquirer is informed that pearls of a fine quality have have been found in a small stream in the vicinity of Somerset, Arthabaska; and that one man has already disposed of a quantity sufficient to enable him to pay for his farm. In noticing English invasion, and who among you is not aware the discovery of an antimony deposit in the Town-Maurice, last year; but no effort has been made to collect the ore.

> Last week an old veteran named Samual McClure aged 86, who had gone through all the campaigns of Sir John Moore and Wellington, in the Peninsula, fell off his chair, dead, while lighting his pipe in Horton's Hotel, Orillia .- Barrie Advance.

> Found DEAD .- On Monday last, a woman named Mary Lynch was found dead in a wretched den kept by one Qua, in Brant, into which she had gone on the Sunday previous in a state of intoxication, and remained till she literally drank herself to death. The man Qua, while on his way home from attending the inquest held on Linch, fell down and died on the street .- Brant Expositor.

> A GHOST IN THOROLD. -The bridge tender at the bridge over the canal entering the vilinge, says the St. Catherine's Journal, has resigned his place, in consequence of the frequent appearance of a ghost in the shape of a man carrying a lantern, neither of which are palpable to feeling, though plainly to sight. A dog with six legs and six lights has also been seen, and great alarm is felt round the neighborhood .- Globe.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT HAMILTON .- The Hamilton papers record the decease of a lad named Williamson, at that place, under the following painful circumstances : - The boy, who was about twelve years of age, was, in company with other lads, playing in one of the grain bins of the Ontario Storehouse owned by Mr. John Smith. The bin was stored with barley, and on a sudden, the hopper of the one in which he was suddenly opened for the purpose of loading a car. He was standing nearly directly over the mouth of the hopper, and as the grain ran out, he, of course, sank with it, all his efforts to relieve himself being entirely useless, as he could not climb up the moving grain. He sank by degrees, the grain closing slowly over him until he became entirely covered, and death by sufficiation must have ensued in a few moments. His legs passed down the spout, the upper part of the body remaining above it, from which position it was impossible he could extricate himself, the spout closed by his body, and the grain could not flow, it was two hours before the grain could be removed, and he was then quite dead. No blame can be attached to any one, as the accident was the result of the boy's own carelessness.

A reliable letter received here from the antimony mine, South Ham, Wolf County, states that last week at a depth of 20 feet in the shaft, a mass of native antimony, weighing 500 pounds, was thrown out in one blast, will essay over 80 per cent. Type metal is an allow of one part of antimony to four of lead. This is interesting to printers .- Quebec Paper.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER .- We understand that the circulation of spurious 20 cent pieces, which the Toronto papers lately complained of, has begun in this city also. We have also been informed that connterfeit 25 cent coins, chieffy tied up in packages, the better to avoid detection, have been put in circulation in Quebec recently .- Quebec Gazette

CRIME .- Crime in Upper Canada has been very rie this summer. We have a heavy calendar in and English, and holding a Second Class Certificate Toronto; while in Kingston they have the blackest at least is Wanted at Goderich, C.W. is possible to conceive in a civilized community.— Father Schneider, Goderich.

Toronto Mirror.

October 25, 1863.

FESTIVAL AT QUEBEC .- A great Festival was held in Quebec on Monday, to commemorate the battle of St. Foy, fought upon the plains bordering the St. Foy road, on the 28th April, 1760. A monument has been erected on the spot where the fiercest struggle took place, and this was inaugurated with great ceremony. A public holiday was proclaimed, the streets were decorated, and a large procession was formed by the National Societies, and various other corporations. Various addresses, etc., were given, and welcome tribute paid to the memory of the brave men of two contending armies who fell on this battle field. His Excellency the Governor-General, who took part in the proceedings, congratulated those assembled on the success which had attended their exertions in raising and completing the monunument, as well as upon the harmony and good will Butter, fresh per lb, will which prevailed among themselves; and expressed a hope that the column now erected might be an everlasting memorial of similarly cordial feel-Correction .- In our report of the result of ings throughout all future time, and a symbol of the union of the two great nations to which they owed their origin. His Excellency's remarks were received with the most enthusiastic cheering; and the were repeated, not forgetting Lady Monck. Poets had also been selected for the occasion, and verses in honor of the day were read in English and Freuch. The festivities closed with a Promenade Concert or Ball at the Union Hall, and another at the Jacques SHOCKING MURDER. - On Thursday the first instant,

a frightful and diabolical crime was brought to light, by the finding of the mutilated body of a man named William Derrick, which was discovered lying in a tempt to engage the chief European powers in a joint ditch on the farm of Mr. Haggard, near the village of Campbell's Cross, in the township of Chinguncou-y, County of Peel. The unfortunate mun's jaw was broken, his skull had two fractures in it, and his neck was marked as if from the pressure of the fingers of some powerful hands. A coroner's jury was empannelled to investigate the matter, and evidence to the following effect eligited: The decensed, William Derrick, was farm servant to Mr. Robert Campbell; his employer, himself, and other persons, had been drinking in the village of Victoria, on the night of the 6th instant; about 10 o'clock the same night, Campbell, Derrick, and one Battersby, started in company to go home; when they reached Batters-by's house, he left them; Campbell affirms that after Battersby parted from them, Derrick insisted on going to the tavern for more drink, and finally did so, and he did not see him again alive. After considertoe ensuing assizes, he being the last person seen in company with the deceased. — Toronto Freeman.

> We are informed that about three weeks ago, a young and accomplished English gentleman named Beckett, entered the woods in the neighborhood of tain friends of his, of the Beckwith family, were en camped on lumbering business, and that the unfor-

> tunate young gentleman has never since beer heard him, but unsuccessfully, and it is feared that long John Courier.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE BY A MANIAC. - A person, arrived in town yesterday from the county of Megantic, places us in possession of a few datails of a tic, places us in possession of a few datails of a sickening massacre perpetrated by an insane woman named Glarke—the victims being her own children. It would appear according to the statement made, that this woman is a farmer's wife, residing in the Township of New Ireland, and that she has been already deranged to such an extent as to necessitate her confinement in the Lunatic Asylum for a time. She had, however, returned to her family, but had recently manifested symptoms of a violent outbreak of her mental ailment. On Monday night, in a terrible fit of frenzy she destroyed her four childrenan infant of some two or three months. It is surmised, from the circumstances, that she despatched the two eldest with an axe, and the younger children with a razor. The unfortunate maniac, after this terrible deed, tried to cut off her band, at the wrist, with a razor, and also made a desperate attempt to sever her foot at the ancle with an axe, inflicting fearful wounds upon her person in these at- Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev tempts. This shocking occurrence bears a striking resemblance, in its sickening details, to the Art baska tragedy of last year, when another insane woman killed her seven children, and then put un end THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos to her own existence - Quebec Chronicle.

THE CHAUDIERE GOLD MINES .- We learn from persons who have just returned from the Chaudiere Sons who have just returned from the Chaudiere the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-did Mines that the speculative fever continues to tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, spread in that locality. It is stated that a systematic attempt is in progress to persuade all visitors that the region is auriferous, with a view to the furtherance of speculative schemes; and that representations are made by interested parties which independent scrutiny show to be gross exaggeration. Those who have taken trouble to watch the operations of mining, and to collate facts as to the bona fide yield, appear to arrive at a conclusion for which the official report of Mr. Judah must have prepared the public mind. It is that though gold is obtainable, the average productiveness is by no means largecertainly not sufficiently large to justify a wild rush to the mines, or the investment of heavy sums in the acquisition of mining privileges. So far as the most widely known portion of the Chaudiere region is concerned, we apprehend that the first point to be determined is the validity or the non-validity of the De Lery patent, which we believe covers all, or nearly all, of the mines now worked. This disposed of, the duty of Government will be to render available, by license, all adjacent auriferous lands yet possessed by the Crown, as well as lands which may have passed into private hands with the usual reservation of the rights of the Crown in respect of gold and silver .-- Quebec Mercury.

THE COLONIAL DEFENCES. - The Imperial Government has delegated two Commissioners, Culone! Jetvaise, R. E., and Captain Hans m, to examine and report on the defences of the Previnces.

Birth.

In this city, on the 24 h instant, the wife of Mr Patrick Prior, or a daughter. Died.

At Kingston, on the 23rd instant, Robert Emmet son of John Dormer, E q , M D , aged 19 years.



THE OFFICERS of the ST. PATRICE'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY are requested to MEET at SEVEN o'clock, sharp, THIS EVENING (Thursday) at ST. PATRICKS URPHAN ASYLUM, to take part in the presentation of an Address to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.

N.E .- Ordinary Members are requested to attend at the Crystal Palace.

TEACHER WANTED.

A SCHOOLMASTER, sequeinted with both French

For particulars, apply, post-paid, to the Reverend

(From the Montreal Witness.) s. d. s. d. Flour, country, per qtl......12 9 to 13 Outmenl, do .... ....12 3 to 00 Indian Meal .... .... 7 6 to 8 0 Peas per min .... .... 3 6 to Beans, Canadian, per min, .... 2 6 to 3 Honey, per 1b .... 0 7 to 0 Potatoes, per bag .... 2 6 to 3 0 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. .... \$6,00 to \$6,50 Eggs, fresh, per dozen .... 0 9 to 0 Hay, per 100 bundles .... \$9,00 to \$13,00 .... \$4,00 to \$ 6,00 .... 1 4 to 1 5 Do salt, do Barley, do, for seed per 40 lb. .... 3 9 to Buckwheat .... 2 6 to 3 0 Flax Seed, .... 9 0 to 9 3 Timothy .... 5 0 to 6 0 Oats, .... 2 0 to 2 3 MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 27, 1863. Flour-Pollards, \$2,00 to \$2,20; Middlings, \$2,60 \$2,65; Fine, \$3,00 to \$3,15; Super., No. 2 \$3,65 to \$3,75; Superline \$4,00 to \$4,15; Fancy \$4,35; Extra, \$4,60 to \$4,80; Superior Extra \$4,90 to \$5,00;

Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,30.

Oatmeal per bil of 200 lbs, L C, \$5,25. No J C.

Wheat—U Canada Spring, 88c to 89c.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6,05,

to \$6,7h; Inferior Pots, \$6,05 to \$6,10; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,60 to \$6,65. Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 12hc to 13hc; fine to choice, suitable for home cousump-

Eggs per doz, 12c. to 12h. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7hc.

tion, 12c to 14c.

Tallow per lb, 7hc to 8c. Cut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c;

Bacon, 5c to the. Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$12,00 to \$12,50; Prime Mess, \$11,00 to \$12; Prime, \$11,00 to \$12.00. - Montreal Witness

TORONTO MARKETS-Oct. 24.

Fall wheat 78c to \$1,00 per bushel. Spring wheat 15c to 781c per bush. Barley, 85c to 88c per bushel. Peas, 55c to 56c per bushel .- Globe.



THE OFFICERS of the above Corporation will MEET at their Hall, Place D'Armes, THIS EVEN-ING, (THURSDAY) 29th instant, at half-past SIX,

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Sr. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the Society's New Hall, TOUPIN'S BUILDINGS, Place D'Armes, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 2nd November.

P. O'MEARA, Recording-Secretary.

Montreal, Oct. 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

world for general family use, and Dressmaking JAMES MORISON & CO.

288 Notre Damo Street.

MORISON'S.

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

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents, JAMES MURISON & CO.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanaca, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTUNS News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan.17, 1863.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ....FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 7 .- What steps the Emperor Napoleon will next take on the Polish question, which occupies the thoughts of everybody, and forms the leading topic of every conversation, no one can say. Nor can it be safely affirmed that the Emperor himself is wiser or more fixed con that point than the generality of people. That the Poles themselves, anxious, if not desponding, as they are, still cling with tenacity to the hope that something will be done for thein; that, despite the unsuccessful issue of the late negociations, they will not be completely abandoned to the mercies of Russia, is natural. Some among them are convinced, or at least seemed to be convinced, that if the Emperor were certain that he would meet with no hindrance from the other Powers-that they would observe strict neutrality, he would not hesitate to set his army in motion.

In the meantime the Polish leaders bitterly complain that their position and their views are misunderstood, if not misrepresented. They do not, of course, deny how delighted they should be to see the three Powers assume a different attitude towards Russia, but, as this is out of the towards Russia, but, as this is out of the question, particularly as regards England, they claim at least the recognition of their rights as belligerents. Until that is done they declare that the Powers who have lately interfered by negotiation in their behalf, and who still express symdathy with them, are accomplices in the barbarities of the Russians, almost as if they were openly hostile to them. The insurrection has been long in the European balance the greater chances the maintained under every imaginable disadvantage. general interest will have of righting itself with-With hardly any resources from abroad in men, arms, or money, they have confronted and have not rarely discomfited regular troops, supplied with all that a great empire can command. They have worsted their enemy in several encounters, and they still stand up against him with undiminished resolution. Having given the best proofs to the world that they can fight, and assurances that they will fight to the last, they demand, if not material succour, at least that which is next to material succour-belligerent rights. As they have shown how they can defend a cause which is not less noble than that for which the Confederates are in arms, they believe they have a right to the same favor. They contend that their title is as well founded for, whatever may be thought of the policy or the possibility of affording their material assistance, there is no difference of opinion as to the justice of their cause, the extent of their wrongs, and the iniquity of their oppressors. They do not see that the mere recognition of belligerents would involve those who proclaimed it in a war with Russia. The recognition of the Confederates has not been tollowed by war between France and England and the Federal Govern- various reversions of which had been so carefully castro. The Eco of Bologna of the 3rd inst., relates ment; nor would it in the present instance, provided for by Art. 99, were taken from the that on South ult., the church of Altedo terms with respect to the Rutsians.

earlier than usual. They cannot open too early, for the public are most anxious to learn something positive as to the line of policy the Emperor may adopt with regard to Polish affairs, now that the negotiations are closed. How far they are justified in believing that his policy, whatever of the throne of the Two Sicilies."-Sun. it may be, will be more precisely defined or more strictly controlled in consequence of the increased opposition, or whether the present feeling is a symptom favourable to representative government remains to be seen. In the meantime what is called the party of action are blowing the war trumpet louder than ever. They are more than ever urging the Government to repeat the faults of the First Empire, and enter on a new campaign like that of 1812, without reflecting or place, where the court at present resides .caring that Germany is not now at their back; to increase the public debt by another thousand millions of francs for a war in which France would be alone; to arrest public credit, commerce, industry, and agriculture, and light up a conflagration in Europe terrible to contemplate, and the consequences of which are beyond human calculation. The mass of the French people, no doubt, feel deep sympathy for the cause of Poland, but I doubt whether they are for a war with Russia, which France would have to expressions of attachment to and admiration for wage alone. The difficulties of the position are very great; and some think that the Emperor will act on this occasion as he did during the of high rank, who determined to put a stop to late financial difficulties, and leave to the Chainhers the responsibility of declaring war or maintaining peace. It is believed that whether from Frenchwoman. Meeting her in the open street, borned evidence to sustain any charge against him. advancing years or from regard to the future of and in view of the imperial carriage, which was Of course, so flagrant an act could not have been his dynasty, the Emperor is no longer the ad- driving past, she struck her in the face with her massed over insilence by the Pontifical Government, venturous person he once was, and that he would parasol. The result of this brutal act was that Sardinian Consul at Rome was withdrawn. The willingly get out of the present dilemma by the Empress struck the name of the Russian extremely moderate proceeding has now been folpleading the necessity of submitting to the ex- lady and several other Russians out of her visit- lowed by the expulsion of all the Roman Consuls pressed wishes of the Legislative Body .- Times' | ing hist. The Russians were extremely dissatis-Cor.

It is said that the French Chambers will open

Government feels its way before acting has just Alexander II, was retained on the list. A fresh Government of the unappy Sovereign who is called appeared in Paris. It is headed "The Emperor revenge was determined upon. As the Countess Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander." We was returning from an official soirce, a man acneed hardly say that the French Emperor shanes costed her with a letter, requesting her to read in the contrast. It is the old story of the hon it immediately. The countess took the letter; by either decency or a respect for the Holy See and the man. But the appearance of the pam- to her room and broke the seal. Immediately needs no proof. It strikes at commerce and those phlet, its form and publisher, all combine to some detonating powder, which was in the seal, make men believe that, like those equally anony- burst with a foud explosion, and the countess's mous pamphlets which appeared before the Aus- head-dress was on fire. Luckdy her chambertrun war, and which were intended to prepare maid was near, and extinguished the flames, men's mads for it, it is the shadow of coming which had already burnt her eyebrows and part events. No doubt the Emperor would gladly of her hair. The letter contained the following obtain the glory of restoring Poland. For the | words :-present year the time is passed. Will the Poles "Wretched little Polishwoman, do you think absolute merry of their foreign oppressors. The be able to held out till the spring, and if so will that we do not know that it is by your intrigues cruelties and atrocities daily perpetrated there, are they then obtain help from France? These and your degradation that you have succeeded in questions persons of influence among themselves being admitted to the intimacy of that inisanswer confidently. The contest, they declare, erable little French court? We care very little helped them with all the influence that this great can and will be continued, they say, till the re- either for it or for you. Do not be too proud Empire can exert. turn of summer. It will cost 400,000 men, of those miserable distinctions which we shall But these have already volunteered, and have know how to stop when we like. Let not your been sworn to stand out or die; and this winter bare footed compatriots imagine that they will have evaded the conscription. once gone by, they reckon that the constant ac- triumph through you. You are now warned, counts of pattles and massacres will so deeply and they will be also." impress the mind of France that the Emperor could not, if he would, any longer hold back. dignation, and it is said that it will be brought then Cantain de Blasic the content of the con Meanwhile, the appointment of Microslawski as forward in a court of justice.—Morning Post. The party of action are more and more discontented | 100n, and against Revolution.

commander is deeply to be tregretted. "It sugread in inediæval legends, and who, after seeking help from men, and, after calling upon God and the Sain's, have turned in despair to Satan, and in his depair he had promised in return for aid. But the Devil was not to be cheated. By this time the Poles must be despairing of help from the constituted authorities of Europe. They are in extremities, and they may naturally find the help of the Revolution can be purchased in any other way than by a "covenant with hell." God grant them courage and endurance to stand aloof from it .- Weckly Register.

PARIS, OCT. S .- The France does not think that the legitimate influence of France is diminished by the Polish question. The treaties of 1815 weighed on France for forty years. In order that the second empire might enjoy peace, a modification of the situation was necessary .-The wars with Russia and Austria were wars against the treaties of 1815, but we did not venture to hope that a new breach would be made in them by the action of diplomacy. Lord most miserable and degrading despotism found its supporters in the anti-Catholic Burgomaster, the Russell has made one. A conference of the Great Powers would have been a sentence of death in the treaties of 1815. We do not know the result of this in the lot of Poland; but, after all, the treaties were more an obstacle to, than a guarantee of, peace. The less they count for out disturbance on an equitable basis.

It has been noticed just now, as a symptom of the growing boldness of French journalism in handling delicate subjects, that M. Emile de Grardin has not scrupled to reply thus vigorously to the ridiculous accusation recently brought forward in La France against Russia, to the effect that she (Russia) had just now torn up the Treaties of 1815:-" It is a long time that the Treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist; they were trampled under foot in 1852, when Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte ascended the Imperial Throne, under the style of Napolcon III., Emperor of the French, thereby describing himthe successor of Napoleon I. and Napoleon II., thus tearing up Art. 2 of the treaty of ulliance of Nov. 20, 1815; the ceased to exist when Austria made over to France in 1859 the duchy of Milan (specified in Art. 93), and subsequently transferred to Piedmont; they reased to exist when the Duke of Modena lost his duchies of Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, Massa-Carrara, and Guastalla, duly noted in Art. 93; they ceased to exist when the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and the principality of Lucca, the in spite of the formal stipulation of Art. 100, the Grand Duke of Tuscany was deprived of all his Marches, and the Legations, and when, not-

It is said that the Israelites of Paris are preparing a petition to the Senate, praying that French protection may be extended to their a fice State ! brethren of the same religion in Poland, against whom, according to the latest accounts, the se- closely confined in the prison of Como in Lombardy. verity of the Russian police is more particularly directed.

Biarritz, Sept. 28 .- A disgraceful scene has taken place at this tashionable watering- who has now been thirteen years in exile, has re-Among the numerous foreign visitors there are a look upon one another with great hostility. As serious events may be expected shortly, have come the sympathies of the French visitors are for the of late from quarters far more deserving of attention Poles, they, too, are not regarded with very than those whence such reports were wont to issue friendly feelings by the Russians. Among them mann itself, in its number of Sept. 24, says that its was a French lady, who, having just arrived correspondents announce that a revolutionary coup from Lemberg, where she had had oppor unities | de main is about to be attempted in Rome, and that of closely observing the Polish character under the Piedmontese Government intends to effect it by great trials, was particularly demonstrative in her secretly introducing into Rome a certain number of that long-suffering nation. These demonstrations were very unpulatable to a certain Russian lady Naples committed a gross and wanton outrage upon the Holy See by the arrest of the Papal Consul. them by inflicting a punishment worthy of her The Cousul did nothing to warrant so scandalous countrymen in Poland on the enthusiastic an outrage, and there was not a tittle of even sufield at this, especially as the Countess Prze-One of the pampilets by which the French dienka, who, although a Pole, is a subject of See has been radely severed by the excommunicated

This affair has caused great and universal in-

BIARRITZ, Oct. 5.- You will recollect the and seem more likely to take a strong part sgainst gests, nay forces upon us, the fear that the Poles affair of the Countess Przediecka, whose hair and are acting like those deserted men of whom we eyebrows were burnt by the explosion of some detonating powder, which had been concealed in the seal of a letter sent to her by an unknown enemy. It has now transpired that the writer have found in him a neigher ready indeed and of this letter was a Russian lady, the wife of a powerful, but exacting cruel conditions. The Colonel of the Imperial Guard, residing at St. story turns upon the efforts of the misguided Petersburg. The matter has been brought beman to avoid the payment of the price which fore the local magistracy, and will probably be

settled at the next criminal sessions at Bayonne. VEILED LABOURERS. - A curious fact has just been established in the communes in Paris. It has been found that the use of threshing and winnowing machines has produced an immense amount of bronchitis and diseases of the throat and chest among Revolution. Alas! they must not dream that atmosphere charged with dust which affects them so powerfully, that, in some parishes there are whole families of confirmed invalids. To such an extent has this evil gone, that the maires have issued an order that labourers employed near this machinery must work in veils.

### BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28 .- The Catholic Congress of Malines and the anti-Catholic Congress of Ghent may now be numbered amongst the things that were, the former commanding the admiration and gratitude of every well-thinking mind, the latter justly meriting the mistrust and reprobation of every true patriot. At the Congress of Malines, true and universal liberty was defended by some of the greatest thinkers, writers, and speakers, of the present age whilst at the Social Science Congress of Ghent, the free-thinking University Professors, and the horribly irreligious young females, who flocked together within the walls of one of the most ancient cities of this Catholic country, to insult with their scurrilous language, teeming with blasphemous and anti-Christian expressions, the great mass of the Belgian people, who would gladly get rid of such obnoxious declaimers against all that they hold to be most dear and sacred to Catholic hearts.

Carlo Armellini, formerly one of the Roman triumvirate in conjunction with Mazzini and Saffi, died a few days since in Brussels at the age of eighty-seven His body (says a letter from the city) was followed to the grave by politicians of distinction, by savans, by artists, and exiles of all countries.

### ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The Italian news of the week is the extensive confiscation of Church property. This was to be expected. It is the natural and appropriate reward of the fidelity of the Italian Clergy to their religion and its head. Of course, promises are given that the confiscated property is to be appropriated to Church purposes. We are familiar with such promises, and with the manner in which they are fulfilled .- Weekly Register.

The Turin correspondent of the Monde informs us that, while in Piedmont and Genca there are but 24 battalions of troops, there are 82 in the kingdom of Naples, besides 32 squadrons of cavalry, and 5 regiments of gendarmes, besides local corps of volunteers in the Government pay. In Sicily alone, there are besides, 32 battailons in garrison. There are 12 battalions in Tuscany, and the remainder of the Piedmontese army, to the amount of 126 battalions and 60 squadrons, is spread out in the valley of the Po, from Milan to Ancona. Among their recent exploits, we find that they carried about in triumph the head of the brigand Serravalle in Potenza, and another head, that of the brigand Scalise, in Poliwhile the Poles would be placed on less unequal Duchess of Parma; they ceased to exist when, was invaded by soldiers who were on the road from bologna to Ferrara. Other places were in vain prowas invaded by soldiers who were on the road from posed to them; they answered they did not want them. In vain it was observed that on Sunday, it possessions; they ceased to exist when, in spite was necessary that the people should come to the of Art. 103, the Pope lost the Romagnas, the church for their religious duties. All was useless. They invaded the church, the confessionals, the pulwithstanding the careful wording of Art. 104, the heir of King Ferdinand IV. was dispossessed and even a soldier placed a dog on the tabernacle, in the act of adoration. These soldiers remained there till midnight, so that the whole population had to go without Mass. This, we presume, is the realisation of the Piedmontese idea of a free Church

The Bishop of Foggia (kingdom of Naples) is still He is prohibited from seeing visitors. The worthy Prelate is engaged in writing a commentary on the Psalms.

The Archbishop of Cagliari (Island of Sardinic). ceived " golden cross from his diocesan children, with a letter expressing their attachment for bim.

Roxe. - The warnings that the Revolutionary parreat many Russians and Poles, who naturally ty are meditating a movement in Rome, and that only to be disregarded. Even the Osservatore Ro-Piedmontese soldiers and officers disguised en bour-

geois, as was done at Florence by Buoncompagni. A few weeks ago the Piedmontese authorities in and as a retaliatory measure the exequatur of the from the territories-rightful and usurped - of Victor Emmanuel: and thus the last remaining link of the old friendly connexion of Piedmont with the Holy King of Italy. That that infamous Government would show its resentment of a very mild retaliation for a gross offence in a different fashion if it dared is manifest enough, and that it has not been restrained employed in its peaceful pursuits, because it does not dure for its very existence to advance one foot nearer to Rome than it is at present.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - At this moment ninety thousand Piedmontese troops hold the Kingdom of Naples in military occupation. There are lifteen provinces in the Kingdom of Naples, and in eleven or twelve of them martial law is proclaimed, and the lives and liberties of the inhabitants are at the a disgrace to humanity, and this is what Earl Russell calls the attempt of the Italians to create freedom and unity for themselves, in which he has

PALKIMO, Oct. 5 .- A column of troops commanded by General Govone, has commenced a perquisition, with the object of arresting all persons who

From Naples the accounts grow worse and worse; there have been 500 arrests for Reaction of suspected persons since the first of September, the day on them Captain de Blasio, his third imprisonment !-

Government, in the coming session, as they equally, with the Royalists, condemn the horrible cruelties practised unter the new regime; and it is through their press, alone the truth finds its way to the public. Now, however, their journalism is pereccited as remorselessly as ours, and the present proposal is to enforce the signature of all spicles, a law which will make writers liable to the same system of prosecutions, 'avertissemens,' and communiques, as in France, and in fact, completely suppress facts inconvenient to the Cabinet. The fusilations go on as well as Lord Russell could desire; there have been eight in the last ten days. The murders of this class now amount to 15,000 since the new regime was proclaimed, and the political prisoners are above 35,000, and no prospect or word of any amnesty .- Corr. of Tublet.

The Rev. Uarlo Rossi, of the Company of Jesus, who has acquired great influence in Naples by his zeal and eloquence as a preacher, has been arrested by the Piedmontese authorities and confined at the Questura.

As many of our readers will have seen the odious version of the accusation published in the London morning papers, on the authority of their liberal correspondents, we subjoin the following correction Father Rossi was first accused of the abduction from her home of a young woman of 22. This infamous accusation was disproved by the appearance of the young person herself, who was residing with a pious woman in the city, and who declared that she had quitted her home of her own accord to escape the fate of her elder sister who had been sold by a shameless mother to a profligate who frequented their house. Upon this Fa her Rossi was accused of a Bourbonist conspiracy both charges being in reality mere pretexts of the Picdmontese, who know that the influence over the nobulation which the zeal and picty of Father Rossi have given him, is not and cannot be exerted in favour of their sacrilegious and blood-thirsty tyranny That they should desire to be rid of him, was natural; that to effect their purpose they should have recourse to calumny and legal persecution was a matter of course.

The following extraordinary story is now going the round of the Naples journals :- 'A mason living in the Rue Forba was awakened a few days back by a knocking at his coor. Un opening he saw two strangers, who asked him to go with them to execute a piece of work of great urgency. The man at first hesitated, but but being persuaded by the offer of a handsome reward at length consented. He was then blindfolded, and having been led to a carriage, the vehicle drove off. After having been driven for some time the carriage at length stopped. The man was led up several flights of stairs and the bandage then taken from his eyes. He was then ordered to make. in the wall of the chamber in which he found himself. a hole sufficienty long and wide to contain a coffic. The mason at first refused, but, being menaced with death, he performed the work required. When he he had finished, an empty coffin was brought from another room, and at the same time a young woman handsomely dressed, was dragged in, struggling vio-lently. She was forced into the coffin, the lid screwed down, and the coffin placed in the recess, which the mason still under menaces of death, was compelled to close up, so that nothing could be seen.

M. Marc Monnier supplies the Revue des Deux Mondes with a highly interesting account of the last great discovery made at Pompeii, during the ex-cavations undertaken by Cavalier Fiorelli — the corpses of the unfortunate Pompeians whom the lava stream surprised in their flight, and whose forms and features are preserved in the attitude in which death overtook them. The bodies, or rather the lava mould which covers them, are now to be scen at the Museum, and striking photographs of them have been transmitted to Paris; they give, however, by no means so effective a description as the account of M. Marc Monnier. He says :- One day in a little street, under a beap of stones and rubbish, a vacant place was discovered, at the bottom of which appeared something looking like bones. M. Fiorelli was summoned in haste, and he conceived a luminous idea. He poured in some liquid plaster, and the same operations was performed at other points where bones had been likewise discovered: and as soon as the plaster bardened the mould was lifted with the greatest precautions, and on the hardened ashes and lava being removed four corpses appeared. They are now at the Museum, and no more striking sight is it possible to behold. They are not statues, but human bodies moulded by Vesuvius, and ed from decay by that envelope reproduces the clothes, the flesh, may almost even the appearance of life. The bones protrude here and there where the molten liquid did not completely cover the limbs. Nowhere does anything like this occur. The Egyptian mummics are naked, black, hideous. They appear to have nothing in common with humanity; they are dressed out by the Egyptian undertaker for their eternal repose-the exhumed Pompeians are human beings in the act of dying. -One of the bodies is that of a woman, near whom were found 91 silver coins, two silver vases, some keys, and a few jewels. She was flying, carrying her most valuable commodities with her, when she fell in the little street She may be seen lying on her left side. Her head-dress, the tissue of clothes, and two silver rings on her finger, can he easily detected. One of the hands is broken, and the cellular structure of the bones exposed to view ; the left arm is raised, and writhing, the delicate hands convulsively shut, the nails appear to have entered the flesh. The whole body appears awollen and contracted; the legs alone - the rounded and delicate outline of which has not suffered-are stretched out. You can feel that she struggled long in fearful pain. Her attitude is that of agony not death. Behind her a woman and a young girl bad fallen. The former, the mother possibly, was of humble extraction, to judge from the size of her ears. On her finger is a single trou ring. Her left leg, raised and bent, denotes that she also struggled and suffered. Near her reclines the young girl-almost a child. The tissue of her dress is seen with wondrous distinctness-the sleaves coming down to the wrist, and the embroidery of her shoes. She hadthrough fear probably, lifted her dress over head .-She fell with her face to the ground. One of her hands is half open, as though she had used it to keep her veil over her face. The bones of her fingers protude through the lava. She appears to have died easily. The fourth body is that of a man-a Colossus-he is stretched on his back, as though he meant to meet his fate bravely; his arms and legs show no sign of struggling; his clothes are very distinctly marked; the bracea (trousers) close fitting; laced sandals, the soles studded with thick nails; on one finger an iron ring; a few teeth are broken; his eyes and hair are obliterated, but his thick moustache is clearly apharent, and it is impossible not to be struck with the martial and resolute appearance of his features. After the women convulsively clinging to life, we see here the man calmly meeting his fate in the midst of the great convulsion - impacidum fericul ruing. Nothing yet discovered at Pompeji offords us anything to be compared with the pulpitating drama. It is violent death with its extreme tortures, its convulsion and agonies, brought clearly before us, and, as it were, taken in the act, after the lapse of 18 centuries.

# AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has decreed the dissolution of the Modenese Brigade, which by an example of loyal fidelity and of military honor, too rare in our days, followed their Sovereign Duke Francis V. into the Austrian territory, and ever since the annexation of the Duchy to the Piedmontese Kingdom have remained faithful to the fatten fortunes of their Sovereign. We regret deeply this decision. The Modeness Brigade was but a small force, it num-

Whatever may have been the political exigencies to which the Emperor of Austria has yielded (and it is to be remembered that the Austrian Ministry and Reichsrath now bear the responsibility), the step itself is a painful and inglorious act. - Tublet.

MIRANAR, Oct. 3. - The Mexican deputation was received this morning by the Archduke Maximi-Don Gulierez de Estrada spoke in the name of the

The wishes of the Mexican Assembly of Notables

deputation. The Archduke, in reply said :-

have touched me deeply. It cannot but be exceedingly flattering for our House that they have turned their eyes to the descendants of Charles V. Al-though the mission of maintaining the independence and welfare of Mexico on a solid foundation, and with free institutions, is a most noble one, I must nevertheless, in complete accordance with the views of the Emperor Napoleon, declare that the monarchy cannot be re-established on a legitimate and firm basis without a spontaneous expression of the wishes af the whole nation. I must make my acceptance of the throne dependent upon a plebiscite of the whole country. On the other hand, it would be my duty to ask for guarantees, which are indispensable to secure Mexico against the dangers which threaten her integrity and independence. Should these guarantees be obtained, and the universal vote of the nation be given in my favor, I am ready to accept the crown, subject to the approval of the Emperor, my brother. In case Providence should call me to the high mission I must at once declare that it is my firm intention to open the path of progress by a Constitution, as was done by my brother, and after the complete pacification of the country to seal the fundamental law with an cath. By such means only can a new and really national policy be called into existence by which all parties, forgetting old disputes, would co-operate with me in raising Mexico to a prominent rank among nations. Carry back with you these frank declarations to your fellow. citizens, and act in such a manner that it may become possible for the nation to declare what form of Government it desires to have.'

It is believed that the conditions of the Arch. duke's acceptance of the crown are the same as those named in October, 1861, according to which he considers the co-operation of France and England to be the only means by which order can be re-established, and that a free manifestation of the wish of the whole nation is absolutely necessary.

The Archduke stated, in conversation with the members of the deputation, that he would only accept the crown if all these conditions were fulfilled, and that he would now await their fulfilment.

### POLAND.

VIENNA, Sept. 30 .- The latest intelligence asserts that the Emperor Napoleon made the following statement to certain persons :- That on receipt of the news of a larger insurrectionary corps having taken possession of a fortified place, and the commander of that corps possessing the talents required of a mili-zarily educated General, he would not delay the recognition of the Poles as beligerents for an instant."

Konigsberg, Oct. 7 .- Intelligence received here from Poland asserts that Gen. Mouravieff has ordered the deportation to Siberia of the population of Du-bicze and Krakac, in the district of Lida. A similar measure has been carried out with the population of Kleciski, in the district of Osmiana. Colonists from Russia will take possession of the lands of the deported inhabitants.

WARSAW, Oct. 1 .- If you ask a Russian officer what he thinks of the Polish insurrection, he replies as a rule, that there is nothing in it; that it is difficult to destroy the insurgent bands because they disappear at the sight of Russian troops, but that the Russians would make short work of them all the same were it not for the detachments which constantly enter the Kingdom from Galicia. These gentlemen deceive themselves. The detachments which enter from Galicia are the very ones which almost invariably get braten.

The insurrection appears, also for the time being, to be very nearly suppresed in the palatinate of Lublin. The bands still acting in that region are not numerous, and they will no doubt remain on the defensive, or, rather, remain concealed until reinforcements reach them. If the Russians are not defeated somewhere every week they imagine the insurrection is at an end; but the Poles only disperse to reassemble; and I believe there are at this moment more men waiting to join the insurrection than have already taken part in it. As to the general prospects of the movement, as much, probably, is known in England as here. Putting the chances of an intervention on one side, the Poles can either prolong their unequal struggle for some considerable time longer, or they can attempt a general rising with or without arms, and risk everything upon one desperate venture which can scarcely succeed, but which is not more sure to fail than the insurrection as it is now conducted. Still, as long as there is the faintest chance of assistance of any kind being rendered from without the war will doubtless be carried on as it has been carried on hitherto, and as, miracles apart, a general rising would only lead to a general slaughter of the Polish population, this last mensure, which could only be prompted by extreme despair, will doubtless not be resorted to unless the National Government should end by losing its power over the nation. Outrages committed by the Russians in the streets of Warsaw may some day provoke the people beyone bearing. There were signs of this when the Zamoyski house and palace were sacked, and now, at any moment, popular indignation may rise to such a point that the National Government will be unable to keep it down. On the other hand, it is not to be expected that the Russians will abstain from taking severe measures against the promoters of the insurrection whenever it can find them. The Poles stab the Russian police agents and spres; the Russians shoot and hang the Polish chiefs of detachments, and all the best as well as all the worst insurgents that it can by hands upon. Thus, everyday blood is shed on both sides-in the towns where the insurrection is supposed not to exist, as in the country, where the strife takes the form of regular

It is astonishing that the Russians have not yet learnt to shoot unarmed men. A person who was present at the execution of Kosinski, in front of the Bank, states that the prisoner was fired at twice by 12 soldiers at 12 paces before he fell dead. I have read accounts in the Russian papers of similar executions at which it was admitted that the victim had survived the first discharge. It is now nearly 40 years since the Russians hanged Pestel with a bad rope, which broke and had to be tied together again before it finally served its purpose. During that long interval they have neither become more merciful nor more skilful. - Cor. of Times.

A bright countenance brought down stairs in the morning makes a little in-door sunshine that cheers us through the day.

MURRAY & LANMAN FLORIDA WATER. - The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the interior scented waters, manutactured from strong and impure essential oils, a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European 'extracts' and 'essences,' the veritable Eau de Cologne. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living flowers, than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the reeth and complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequalled. As there are imitations abroad, it is important to see that the names of 'Murray & Lanmen' are embossed on the bottle and inscribed on the

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough bered some four thousand troops; but it was a & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. standing protest against treachery against usurpaJ. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &

# LOUM BEEREN

# JORDAN & BENARD,

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

AND ON THE WHARF, IN REAR OF BONSECOURS CHURCH,

MONTREAL.

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

-ALSO,-

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

-AND,-

45,000 FEET OF CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street.

July 21, 1863.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for the Municipality of St Sylvester—South, (District of Quebec,) a SCHOOL MISTRESS, with Diploma, for an Elementary School in the English language.

Salary, Twenty-one pounds. Apply to PATRICK SCALAN,

St. Sylvester, 1st Oct., 1863.

## AN EVENING SCHOOL

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

Terms very low—payable in advance.

T. MATHEWS, Teacher.

Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1863.

## MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

No. 2 ST. CONSTANT STREET.

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

tion, on extremely moderate Charges.

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

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

School. W. DORAN, Principal.

August 19.

## TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, for the Parish of St. Sophic, County of Terrebonne, THREE TEACHERS, for Elemen-tary Schools. Apply to J. G. J. Mircau, Secretary-Tressurer.

Female Teachers will do. One of the above will be required to Teach both French and English.

# SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, well qualified to fill the position of GOVERNESS to young children, and to teach all the English branches of education, (Music included) withes to obtain a Situation in a respectable family. Address - Miss Corn Morton, Lyndnurst, County Leeds, C. W Oct. 21, 1863.

# CURED!

Read the following letter received by Mr. H. R. GRAY, Druggist, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal :-

> 118 Dominique Street, MONTREAL, July 18, 1803.

MR. HENRY R. GRAY:

· Sir.-I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and

have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experienced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cared. The Rhenmatism from which I suffered principally affected my

I am yours, respectfully, MRS. P. LAFRANCE IT IS ASTONISHING.

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

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

You are at liberty to make my case known to the

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

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

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

"I have sold large quantities of your Sansapamilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community." Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules. Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Fusicles, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

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

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and muckesteemed lady of Deunisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suifered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sarsaparlilla, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enancelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

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

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Erysipelas - General Debility - Purify the Blood.

Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. Y.
Dr. AYER: I seldomfull to remove Emptions and
Scrofulous Sores by the persevering use of your
SABAFARNILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Erysipelas with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have
supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

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

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcasile, C.
W. dealing reaches of the Council to Decline of the

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your Sarsaparilla in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harrey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Timochannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your Sarsaparilla, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Reading, Pa. 6th May, 1861.

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

Yours, with great respect and gratitude, JACOB H. HAIN. The above certificate is known by us to be

true, and any statement from Mr. Hain entirely reliable.

HARTEY BIRCE & BRO., Druggists, Reading, Pa.

B. W. BALL, Esq., the eminent author of this city, states, 6th Jan., 1860: "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a humor which comes out upon her skin in in the autumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost insupportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before spring, or at all alleviate ber sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence, and by the advice of my physician I gave her your Sansapanilli. In a week it had brought the hunor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching his censed, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is com-pletely cared. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your Sarsarabilla.
Charles P: Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co, manufacturers of ena-melled papers in Nashua, N. H., writes to Dr.

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

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

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

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

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

that they have ever done.

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

Lymans, Clare & Co., Montreal.

## NOTICE.

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

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

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

Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

### NOTICE.

CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting Orders for

M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.

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

WM. PALMER,

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

## J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

316 ST. PAUL STREET. CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission.

October 2.

A CARD.

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

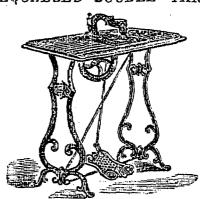
M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MASTER TAILOR

Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, No. 79, M'Gill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman')

# C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'&

UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



# FAMILY

Prices ranging upwards from

Twenty-Five Dollars

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

General Agent for Canada.

Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863

# SEWING MACHINES.

in presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic public, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages: i. It contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes of a Missal.

that service: III. It contains the Vespers for Sundays and Holy-

days, which is not to be found in any Missal pub-

· \$0 38

roan, plain, embossed, gilt, " clasp, . 0 50 46 imitation, full gilt, 0 75 clasp, 0 88

gravings. Embossed, gilt edges " full gilt . Morocco extra, Coombe edges . clasp, . 2 50 2 50

MRS. SADLIER'S NEW STORY.

OLD AND NEW:

Author of "The Confederate Chieftains," "New Lights," "Bessy Conway," "Elitor Preston," "Willy Burke," &c., &c.

16mo, 486 pages, cloth, \$1; cloth, gilt, \$1 50; with a Portrait of the Arthor. A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1802,

### BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. 12mo, cloth St.

SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861, cloth, 75c.

The TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 19 cents. Now Ready,

lrish Priest. 16mo cloth 75c., cloth gilt, \$1.
This, it is believed, will supply a great want—a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging from his Life of our National Saint, he has turned his studies to some account.

TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By Saint Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal

18mo., cloth, 50 cents. In May,

31 Barclay Street, N. Y.

Montreal.

 $(x^{\alpha_{n+1}}, x) \mapsto (x, y)$ State of the state of the

The above Cut represats correctly the exact size of the BOTTLES of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, The great PURIFIER of the ELOOD, which is guaranteed to be the purest and most powerful extract of the hest quality of

# HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

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

# PRICE ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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

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

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

Druggists generally throughout Canada.

Montres Jan. 22, 1863.

THE METHOD of MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents. SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings. Music by Signor Sperenza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half-bound, 38 cents; cloth

SADLIER & CO'S

NEW BOOKS.

JUST READY,

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

Schools.

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

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK.

# DAILY PRAYERS:

A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION, Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

Publishers' Advertisement:

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

The Features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows: I. It contains the principal public and private Devotions used by Catholies, in very large type.

II. The Short Prayers at Mass are illustrated with

thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved expressly for this book.

III. It contains the Epistica, Gospels, and Collects for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, together with the Offices of Holy Week, in three sizes larger type than they can be found in any other Prayer Book.

IV. The book is illustrated throughout with initial letters and cuts. It is printed on fine paper, from electrotype plates, making it altogether the handsomest Prayer Book published.

|                             |  | -  |  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
|                             | Roan, plain,                             | _  |  |
|                             |  |  |  |
|                             | lmit., full gilt,                        | 1  | 75   |
| -                           | " " clasp,                               | 2  | 00   |
|                             | English morecco.                         | 2  | 00   |
| ::                          | Morocco extra.                           | 2  | 50   |
| t.                          | Mor. extra clash                         | ā  | 00   |
| 1.                          | Mor. extra bevel                         | _  | 0.0  |
|                             | led,                                     |  | 00   |
| "                           | Mor. extra, bevel                        | _  |  |
|                             |  |  | 50   |
| · ·                         |  |  |  |
|                             | led                                      |  | 00   |
|                             | <del></del>                              |  |  |
| HE MA                       | SS BOOK:                                 |  |  |
| Gospels for<br>ys, the Offi | all the Sundays an<br>ces for Holy Weck, | E)   | pis-   |
|                             | IIE MA Office for Gospels for            | Roan, plain,  Embossed, gilt,  Init., full gilt,  """ clasp,  English morocco,  Morocco extra, clasp,  Mor. extra, bevel  led,  Mor. extra, bevel  led, clasp,  Mor. extra, panel  led  Mor. extra, panel  led  Mor. extra, panel  led  Office for Holy Mass, with the | Roan, plain,  Embossed, gilt,  Init., full gilt,  English morocco,  Morocco extra, 2  Mor. extra, clasp,  Mor. extra, bevelled,  led,  Mor. extra, bevelled, clasp,  Mor. extra, penelled  Coffice for Holy Mass, with the Egospels for all the Sundays and ys, the Offices for Holy Week, |

Publishers' Notice.

II. It contains the principal Offices for Holy Week, which will save the purchase of a special book for

Isned.

IV. The type is three sizes larger than any Missal published, and the price is less than one-half,

V. It is purposely printed on thin paper, so that it can be conveniently carried in the pocket.

FINE EDITION OF THE MASS BOOK, Printed on super extra paper, with fine steel en-

clasp, . 3 00

\*.\* The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the "Epistles and Gospels" for Schools published.

TASTE VERSUS FASHION. BY MRS. J. SADLIER,

A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an

About 1st April,

A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; haif calf or morocco, \$3.

Wiseman. 12mo., cloth, S1.
NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet.

FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & OO., And Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets,

Brockville—C. F. Fraser.

Belleville—P. P. Lynch.

Brantfor!—James Feeny.

Buckinghum—H. Gorman:

Burford and W. Ruding, Co. Brant—Thos. Maging;

Chambly—J. Backett MONTREAL,

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

August 27.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

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

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

The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives :-

A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured.

Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from uninten-

Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the pre-mium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured.

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting

to two-thirds of its net amount.

Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the preminm.

Stamps and policies not charged for. All Medical Fees paid by the Company. Medical Referee-W. E. Scott, M.D. H. L. ROUTH, Agent.

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

FOR SALE, that splendid FARM (the residence of the late Mr. Francis M'Kay,) at SAULT AU RE-COLLET, with a fine STONE COTTAGE and excellent GARDEN, planted with fruit trees, attached, Farm House, out-buildings, &c., on it. The Farm House is in good order and ready for occupation. t is one of the finest properties on the Island of Montreal, and admirably situated, being on the river side.

For Terms, &c., apply to REV. J. J. VINET,

Sept. 17, 1963.

Cure St Recollet,

o'clock in the forencon.

STEAM HEATING

THOMAS M'KENNA,

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMPITTER,

Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New an Economical System of

Steam Monting for Private and Public Buildings

Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

"GOLD'S," or any other sytem fitted up, if re-

PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen.

THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street.

May 1, 1863.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 12th of OOT., TRAINS will leave

BONAVENTURE STREET STATION es follows:

Mail Tesia for Portland and Beston ) (stopping over night at Island Pond, } 3.45 P.M. Accommodation Team for Island Pond ? 700 P.M. and Way Stations, at .....

Mail Trains will not stop at Stations marked thus

on the Time-bills, unless signalled. WESTERN TRAINS.

Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Loudon, Detroit and the West, at .... West, as Logal Train for Kingston and Way Sta- 10.00 A.M tions, at Night Express Train (with Sleeping

> .... O. J. BRYDGES Managing Director

WILLIAM H.-HODSON, The Land Architector date of San

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

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

> O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Lattle St. James Street. MONTREAL.

INSURANCE COMPANY. Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

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

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

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

CLARITE & DRISCOLL,

Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street,

H. J. CLARKE.

HUDON & CURRAN, ADVOCATES

No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL

CARPENTER & JOINER, 54 St. Antoine Street.

D Jobbing punctually attended to.

MATT. JANNARD,



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

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand, COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.

THE PERFUME

WESTERN HEMISPHERE!



is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as

For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Oubs and South America, and we earnestly recom-mend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those pe-

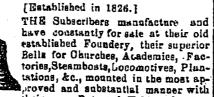
ples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes
RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES from the skin.

COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of imitations Look for the name of MUR-RAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Prepared only by

tough & Campbell, A G Davidson, K Campbell & Ca. J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R Gray. And for sale by all the lending Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 26, 1863.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]



mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

M. O'GORMAN, A A BOAT BUILDER,

SINCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. J OARS MADE TO ORDER.



# HOSTETTER'S **CELEBRATED**

# BITTERS.

STOMACH

READ AND REFLECT.

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

# HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863.

Messra. Hoatetter & Smith: Gentlemen-I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon

me. I never wrote a 'puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere notrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to care averating, but they are recomvertised to cure everything, but they are recom-mended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most most common in-firmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucuous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a jellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone—I reliabed my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference

must be made by each individual for himself.
Yours, respectfully,
W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

> HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C.,

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

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

ECSTRTTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

New Convalencent Camp,

Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. Meaurs. Hostetter & Smith: Bear Sire-Will you do mo the favor to forward by

express one half-dozon Hostetter's Stomuch Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here ; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be he best proparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizent with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should be be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all disesses a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion and no medicine bas afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh,

Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picanit & Son, and H.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS. Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, Tin Smiths A. (1 210) ZINO: GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS

HAVEREMOVED Charles amiliana tank rang a Ro

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET. (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)

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

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

IF Jobbing punctually attended to.

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

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

COAL OIL DEPOT.

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

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN JANUARY, 1864;

1812:

THE WAR AND ITS MORAL, A CANADIAN CHRONICLE,

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

ONE VOLUME OCTAVO-PRICE, \$1. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, Sept., 1863.

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S

DAILY Royal Mail Line of Steamers

MONTEAL & QUEBEC, AND THE

RUNNING BETWEEN

Regular Line of Steamers BETWEEN Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sorel Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'As-

somption and other Intermediate



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

as follows:--STEAMER EUROPA,

Capt. P. E. Corte,
Will leave the Quebec Steamboat Basin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Potts of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desirons of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their Passage on board the Steamer EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER COLUMBIA, Capt. J. B. LABELLE, Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel; Three Rivers and

STRAMER NAPOLEON,

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

STEAMER VICTOR'A Capt. CHB. DAVELUY,

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

STEAMER CHAMBLY,

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

STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Whatf for L'Assomption every Munday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vareanes, St. Paul l'Ermite, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 e'clock A.M.; Tuesday at 5 o'clock A.M., and on Suturdays at 6 o'clock A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE,

Oapt. P.B. Makinor, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebone on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Sa-turday at 4 o'clock P M.; stopping, going and fe-turning, at Bout de-l'Isle, Riviere des Prairies et Lachennie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A.M. For further information, apply at the Richelles Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street

J. B. LAMERE, General Manager

Richellen Company's Office, Montreal, May 7, 1868.

Adjala—G.P. Hughes.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Ohisholm

Allumette Island—Pairick Lynch.

Aylmer—J. Doyle

Antigonish—Rev. J. Oameron

Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir.

Arthurly—M. Moran.

Bullida

Barrie B. Hinds.

Chambly,-J. Hackett. Chathani - A. B. M'Intosh. Cobourg-P. Magnire. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor.

Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Danville—Edward M'Govern. Dalhousie Mills-Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. Milver. Dundas-J. B. Looney. Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawcsbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket.

Ermeville-P. Gafney Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris. Goderich-Dr. M'Dougall. Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoll-W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy.

Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lacolle-W. Harty. Maulstone-Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Newmarket-F. Boland. Ottawa City-J. J. Murphy.

Oshawa - E. Dunne. Pakenham-Francis O'Neill. Pomona - W. Martin. Prescott-F. Ford. Pembroke-James Heenan. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick.

Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Port-Dalhousie-O. M'Mahon. Port Mulgrave, N. S.—Rev. T. Sears. Quebcc.—M. O'Leary. Rawdon—James Carroll.
Renfrew—P. Kelly.
Russelltown—J. Campion.
ttichmondhill—M. Teefy.

Sarnia-P. M'Dermott. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay.

St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E. — J. Caughlin.
St John Chrysostom — J M'Gill
St. Raphaci's — A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin — Rev. Mr Sax.

Sydenhum-M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-W. Carimell. Thorpville-J. Greene

Templeton-J. Hagan. West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy. Whitby—J J Murphy

ngenious individual has lately been enlightening the public with-what they ought to eat and how to cook it. We propose doing the same by—what to drink Stock belonging to the Farm, will be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 30th September, at 10 and where to get it; and, when everyone is crying out about the weather being so awfully hot, we don't know anything that will give so much satisfaction as the celebrated St. Leon Water. If you have been

indulging too freely at table, or (vulgarly speaking)

getting tight, a glass or two of the St. Leon will put you all right. If you have got a headache, or feel sick at the stomach, or any way out of sorts, one or two glasses will relieve you at once. In fact, no

adapted for children, who drink it readily. Principal Depot-GLASGOW DRUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal

AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.) THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve rears, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Uncada, of any importance, he datters himself that he knows how to treat consignees

ghares of public patronugs. I will hold THRRE SALES weekly. On Thesday and Saturday Mornings,

and jurchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a

PIANO-FORTES, &... de.,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QROCERIES.

de, do, de, other suctioners in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware,

March 27, 1862.

Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor.

St. Athanese-T. Dunn.

St. Mary's-H. O'C. Trainor. Starnesboro - C. M'Gill.

Tingwick - P. J. Sheridan.
Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

WHAT TO DAINK AND WHERE TO GET IT .- Some

family ought to be without it; and it is particularly

November 7, 1862. L. DEVANY,

hat large and commodious three-story cut-stone oulding - are-proof roof, plate-glass from, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet.—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and agaionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the

THURSDAYS 300

To 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 hended over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by

Diamond or other precious stones.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

GLASSWARE, CRUCKERY,

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. Oct. 9, 1803.

MER ROW , CET COR.

one; an emarance

sobriety will be indispensible in the applicant. All applications to be made (if by letter post-paid)

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

No. 19 COTE STREET, No. 19.

ROYAL.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

No charge for Policies or Transfers. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engagements to Policy-holders. Favorable Rates of Premium.

tional mistake.

Next division of profits in 1865.

FARM FOR SALE.

Executors. G. L. PERRY, Esq., 55, St. Lawrence Main St. ) N.B .-- The Cattle, Farm Utensils, and Entire

PHIVATE SESIDENCES.

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

EASTERN TRAINS. Mail Train for Quebec and Local Frain 10.00 A.M. from Richmond to Island Pond at ...

7.30 A.M Oar) for Toronto, Detroit, and the 6.30 P.M

BENJAMIN CLEMENT,





MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y.

B. A & G. R. MENERLY, West Troy, N. Y.

B. DEVLIN. ADVOCATE,

ADVOCATE.

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

ADVOCATE,

ADVOCATES, &c.,

(Opposite the Court House,) MONTREAL. N. DRISCOLL.

NEW CANADIAN



THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many "Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroms He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises,

WHAT ARE ITS AN WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

> riods is particularly desirable. HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the tem-

Agents for Montreal : - Devius & Bulton, Lamp-

their new Patented Yoke and other