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AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER XVIII. - SHOWING HOW AILEY MOORE GOT ANOTHER 'OFFER,' AND DID NOT AC-CEPT IT.

Old Daddy Boran's house was on a gentle rising ground, and looked very cheerless and lonely. It was not a small house, on the contrary, it was very large, or at least very tall. Its high-pitched roof cut the air long and sharply; two square windows showed how the high pitched roof had been economized, and useless 'garrets' excluded there were four windows in the front, tall and narrow like the house itself; and there was a very large ball-door, thick enough for a jail, and painted some color which was neither black nor brown, but which was the color employed to paint the gates of penitentiaries. Before the door was a large semicircular space covered with finely broken limestone, and from the semicircular space to the public road there ran a way coated with the same material. The field in front of the establishmennt bore, at this period. a very plentiful crop of 'late potatoes,' and the remotest corner of the demesne presented the agreeable view of a lime-kiln; add that the house was whitewashed, and that there was a pump and stone-trough near the door, and you have a fair idea of the residence of Mr. Boran.

There were no houses near Mr. Boran's-all of them seemed to have moved off, as if Mr. Boran's house was a martinet, and the others were not ambitious of near-neighborship. And Mr. Boran's house looked, too, as if it had the authority which would make a martinetship rather more than a name. The lodges were admirably kept; the stone tences were capped by thick perpendicular slates, from which not a single slate nor an ounce of mortar was absent ; Mr. Boran's cows were the fattest and most sleek, and his seeep and lambs, and all his live stock. were of the best breeds and most 'generous natures;' in fact, words are wanting in power to convey our idea of the perfection of all the appointments of Mr. Boran's farm-only it wanted trees; for Mr. Boran declared trees near the sea to be a nuisance, that kept away the sun and never could be sold.

The reader will understand why we suppose Mr. Boran's house to be a house 'in authority.' because it had the appearance of needing nothing. We hold that to be the crowning line the signature to a man's charter for local influence-to need nothing.

Ye patriots of the nineteeth century !- Ye patrons of progress and loyal lovers of an 'emancipated humanity,' behold I give the people purses, with something in them-give them commerce, and land, and letters, and religion to teach them the emuloyment of wealth, and governments will be ruled by reason, because reason will hold the capital. Wrong will never yield to the hand which trembles with hunger; and right in these degenerate times will not associate with rags .-Weldo not mean that right disdains weakness, but that strength will keep it in bondage, until weakness holds the purse-strings and becomes 'respectable.' Do not cry 'heresy against the power of ideas-iasensibility to the force of strong will. There is no power in 'ideas,' when the 'ideas' are not there, and people have no strong will' until they have a 'cash-box' to guard, and see a fair way to increase it. Give us, O you philosophers, a few sovereigns in every man's pocket, and teach us the 'Christian browhich springs from success, and we can spare you infinite speculation, diplomacy, and hum-

On the lest-hand side of that passage, called and you visited me.' by old Daddy Boran 'the entry,' and called by Daddy Boran's house a room—a room like Dadfalling leaves; fourteen red deal chairs, staand Mr. Boran, jun., on the left.

could help it; and when he did look, it cost him his nead, so negutiful and so innocent.

so awful aneffort to be civil, that he 'grinned hor' afraid he sometimes allowed her to sit too long and your son, too, I declare—well, well, 1 rible and ghastly smiles, all the time he spoke. there, for 'poor Ailey had got pale of late,' he am glad to see you.'

'So Forde has escaped to America, you say, eh? and Snapper's gone to the-?' remarked

old Drddy Boran.
'Yes, I heered he escaped; an' Shaun a dherk said Snapper was turned out o' the drawin' room be the lord,' answered young Nick, looking over towards the glass case.

The Moores can't be well off now?' asked the old man, a little thoughtfully.

'They were allowed a trifle for the house,' was the reply, 'but the stock wint for nothing.'
'How much did they get out and out?' ' Four hundred.'

Ould Forde is in the jug?'

'He is.' And young Nick grunned, and grinned, while his eyes shot from side to side, won-

'Safe in this world !' exclaimed the old man. You must marry her, he continued.

'Without nothing?' demanded young Nick.
'Pshaw! pshaw! pshaw!' was the polite but half-indignant reply. 'Can't you do as you are desired ?

Be course I can; but I suppose there's no threason in asking a question.

'Well, hould your tongue, now.'

And old Mr. Boran commenced to fillip the table in tan-ta-ra-ras, gentle but sharp, with the very points of his bony knuckles, because his mind was very much engaged, although the twinkle of his grey eye showed that the engagement was resolute success, and not painful anx-

You must marry her!' he again added, stopping suddenly, and looking his son in the face.— Mr. Boran's wig did not stop though, by any means; on the contrary, it went up and down, like a boat pitching in a sea.

"Well, where is the use in saying id, a hundred times over?' very properly asked the docile and gentle Nick, junior. 'I suppose if I must, I must,' he most philosophically conti-

'Augh!' was the beautiful rejoinder.

Gerald Moore, as the reader is aware, was proved to be innocent; but innocence was no protection against ruin. His enemy was proved to be a villain; but Mr. Snapper's malignity lived longer than his character. We don't mean to aver that Mr. Snapper, J.P., continued, after his detection, to exercise his revengeful influence. but only that the effects of his villany were allowed to take their course; and, therefore, when Gerald Moore came from prison, he found himself nameless and a beggar. This is the comfort of justice under the reign of Hibernian land-

The simple fact was, that the Moores, by a legal fiction and legalized robbery, were supposed to have deserted their home, and besides losing the land which they had enriched by mo. ney and labor, they lost the mansion which had absorbed a thousand for every hundred which they received as compensation.' Such are the 'land benefits' of our 'incomparable constitution!' May justice be added to the other qualities of our 'noble laws!'

The little ready money which the family now possessed should be carefully economised, for it was the only support of a sick old man and an unprotected girl. Apparently, Gerald's father would not long need sympathy for his suffering or outlay for his necessities-mind and body had kind word would often make an old breakingbent under the stroke of injustice; but his many down spirit, that carries its bag to the open infirmities required more attention, and his imbecility rendered him quite insensible to expenditure. The poor man often called for indulgences, ther's course of education,' and we shall have which he never enjoyed in the days of his commade the opinion of legislation before the Speak- petency; and he would complain even at neceser puts on his wig and gown! Give us time— sary delay in obtaining all he desired. But gengive us 'industry' and 'order,' and the hope the Ailey was his nurse, and she loved with a real, real love, the bedside of infirmity; even Nick could say the same, though he never had There, at all events, will be found even-handed had it been a stranger's she would have loved it, been guilty of the imprudence of sitting outside justice, agra, won't it? because she thought of His words—'I was sick, or inside the mail coach, or ever had travelled

aspiring, gentility 'the ball,' there was and is in aid Moore, and Gerald Moore was just the his 'room;' and felt the sheets (by no means a donna?' young man to see it should, and not to hesitate foolish thing) to ascertain it they were damp; dy Boran; and like the house, and like the farm. in the presence of duty. In the shadows of the and saw his horse fed, the master's eye' having It is sufficiently commodious, and very neat, tho' night he came from the gaol to his father's hum- a most 'fattening' effect on horse-flesh, as he coldish. 'The hoards are fairly sanded; the grate ble lodging, and he kissed the old man's brow; declared; and saw his clothes brushed and foldcoldish. The boards are fairly sanded; the grate ble lodging, and he kissed the old man's brow; and fire-irons are so polished, that they seem ne- and he almost thanked God, through his tears, ed, and laid by; and went to the bar to speak ver to have been used; a red deal table is in the when he found that the sick man welcomed him particularly about the time of breakfast, and middle of the floor—a broad strong table, with 'hone,'—hoped he had a good day's hunting, what he would have for dinner, and so forth. So and expressed some anxiety about the 'stock.'tioned like places for immovable things, are The poor man added, that he was not able to around the room; there is a 'low-boy,' a glass rise for a few days, because there was something and having entered, he found in the coffee-room case of books, and various prints of varying the matter with his heart. but he said, 'Ailey a gentleman with green spectacles reading the merits are hanging on the wall. At this table was a very kind and obedient darling, and he newspapers. The face of the gentleman was are sitting Mr. Boran, sen., on the right side, prayed that Gerald would not allow any one to turned from him, but his hair was gray, and Mr. take her from him.' And then old Mr. Moore de- Boran thought be knew the look of him, when As the reader already knows, one seems mere- sired Gerald to kneel down beside the bed, be- turning round he at once revealed Fathhr Mick ly a reflection of the other—the wig and the cause he thought it was 'long since he had blessed him, he said. Then the sick man was sorry We may also remind the reader of two most that Ailey was not there; and he besought Gerhe never looked any one in the face, when he and he felt a kind of reverence when she sat by a little more to the heart? could help it; and when he did look, it cost him his nead, so beautiful and so innocent. He was 'Nick, Nick-Old friend,' cried Father Mick

said; and he was 'quite sure,' he added, 'that Ailey grieved when Gerald rematned out too long. Ailey stood, during this conversation, on bowed under 'the Cross'-for she remembered the Cross was the truest portion of innocence. and the securest. She always lived in the presence of God—and, as we said long ago, that measures the reality of things. How large things lessen when viewed with God in our company, and how small things vanish. 'Whoever wants to give true joy a new life,' old Father Mick used to say, 'and to give sorrow a deathblow, let him live in the presence of God, and love the poor.'

Never was there time, apparently, more propitious for wooing, the lady was poor and helpless, and the 'gentleman' had more wealth than he could count. Moreover, he came with sweet Moorfield in his hand, and opened the door of home' to a failing father. 'He cannot he refused,' thought the old gentleman, Mr. Nick Boran, senior.

Why on earth he had been so beleaguered by his father, and so wantonly taken from a 'hoith' of things at home, to go seek a wife who had no money, was, on this occasion, the puzzle of Mr. Nick Boran, junior. Besides, Mr. Nick, jun., never met Asley Moore that he did not wish himself a thousand miles away. He would go to the opposite side of the road to avoid meeting her. She was not like any of the people he had known, and 'she spoke so,' and 'gliding along so,' and 'one felt ashamed so,' near her, were the comfortable reflection of the son and heir of the old miser.

At all events, both of them, father and son, ascended a buge yellow gig, something like a travelling tub, and each looking in a different direction, they commenced their journey to Cloninel, where they knew the family still resided.

Nery little conversation took place between the Borans in their journey to town, and as the way was sufficiently long, there was, plenty of time for meditation. In the earlier part of the afternoon, old Daddy Boran's reflections were frequently quickened by the wayside commentaries of the younger portion of the population .-Whether he would 'sell his wig,' and whether his goold was in good health,' were favorite interrogations: while a few of the bolder and older wanted to know whether he was going to sell young Nick to the museum. But Boran looked at the poll of his hopeful son, thought on his chinking bags in his own back office,' and in the banker's chest, and said, so substantially as Horace's miser, 'Let the ragmuffins shout-I have the rhino!' And let it be Mick. said to his credit, that on this day he gave a beggarmar fourpence 'for luck,' he said, because, though Daddy was no niggard in giving food, he rarely gave money, and even the food was given with so bad a grace, that poverty felt in the soul more than the body was relieved by his be-

Why is this? God knows the poor are our brothers and sisters, are they not? They suffer enough in being refused, or in being obliged to beg; why should we add biting words and bitter bearing to our refusal? or why destroy our little alms by them? Ah, how happy a smile or a grave. Let us make up our minds to be gentle to the poor-God's poor.

'The hotel-at Clonmel-I know well,' was a favorite piece of rhyme with travellers who looked for a blazing fire of a cold winter's evening, or hot buns and strong tea after a night outside or inside the Dublin mail coach. Daddy very much further than he did on the day of Something should be done, and soon, by Ger- these presents. For Daddy Nick always saw that he knew the hotel very well.

The candles were lighting when he came; Quinlivan.

of the old light in his eyes, and the hand stretch-

'You're here too, Father Mick,' answered old Boran, giving his hand as warmly as old Boran could. 'Come here, you,' Mr. Boran, sen., said, the odposite side of the bed, and looked at her addressing his son. 'Why don't you come and father through her tears, dear child—but Ailey speak to the priest, you keolan you.' 'You will both eat a bit with me,' said Father

> 'Throth, tis'nt the first time,' answered the old mon, who saw a saving in the matter.

'We'll have Gerald Moore-an old friend.' 'Gerald Moore.'

'Yes.'

'Fortune is in my favor, anyhow,' answered the old man.

'You wished to see him.'

'Came, in throth, all the way, for no other purnose. 'You're just in the nick of time then; the

family are going by easy stages to Limerick tomorrow; going for the present to a sister of the old man-a widow pretty well to do.'

'And has the sister children?'

' No.

'Then I suppose she will leave her share to Ailey?

Father Mick looked at the old miser, for Father Mick saw something in the question. 'Oh, her mony is not much, but 'tis steady,

and she can give Ailey a home.'

' Ailey can have a home, if she please,' said the

miser-' Moorfield.' Mr. Nick Boran, senior, was interrupted by the arrival of Gerald, who just entered the room He was grave as usual, and held the evening paper in his hand. He was startled by the presence of old Mr. Boran and his son; for so many strange events had recently occurred, that every strange face looked like an indication of a new irial. However, he welcomed old Mr. Boran cordially, and shook hands with young Mr. Boran, and asked and answered all the questions which such an occasion is sure to produce. Although a few sentences sufficed to show the object of Mr. Boran's visit to the town.

Gerald did not openly advert to it. Gerald opened the newspaper.

'Justice has seized upon wrong, he said, addressing Father Quinlivan.

Snapper has been discovered in something which gravely compromises him. 'Eh ?' cried the Borans together.

'He has been seized in Dublin, and is now in rison.

' Who told you?' cried Father Quinlivan. "Tis here," said Gerald, pointing to the news-

'And who accuses him?' continued Father

'John Murtough.'

'Shaun a Dherk!' euclaimed all, with one

'And Ford has made full confession,' Gerald

continued. 'Eternal praise to the God of Justice!' cried

the priest.

Gerald took the old man's hand.

'Father,' said Gerald, 'you told me on the day I went to goal, that I was among the arrangements of Eternal love and justice. You were right.'

The priest flung his arms around Gerald and embraced him. "Tisn't our country at all, agra, this bad

world-we are going home every hour-Ouando fiet illud quod tam sitio

Ut, te revelata cernens facie, Visu sim beatus tuæ gloriæ! When will my beart-wish be given,

That, beholding thy beauty unveiled, I may shine mid thy glory in Heaven!

'I have more news,' continued Gerald, 'we have had letters from the Tyrrelis.'

'The young lady that gave Ailey the Ma-'And her brother.'

'Oh, yes, of course; Frank, they called hım. And the strange bandsome man that shook

hands with us in the police-office-' 'Is the uncle of Cecily and Frank.' 'Ah! Now, Gerald—is it so?' cried Father

'He has brought them all the news; they even know that you got back your library.'

'They?' Father Mick looked steadily into Gerald's

face-but it was a look of dreamy thought .-And then his reflections began to have consist-The old clergyman started up at once. Some ency, and then he looked like a man that had made a discovery; and the good old gentleman the claims of the gentle Ailey. interesting qualities of young Nicholas Boran ald to love Ailey, because she was an angel, ed forth in love. Why Jont the world give way then, in a low voice and with moistening eye,

know the rich. Quite true. Many 2 good heart the bronzed old beggarwoman-and thinking

and a fresh, free soul, too, are under silks and laces; but the objects they would adore are separated from them. Oh, if they knew what treasure of transcending joy they would find in the love of the humble, and if the humble only knew how honest and fond may frequently be the occupant of a coach ! Alas! why will not the rich and poor know one another!

'They want Ailey to go to France, sir,' remarked Gerald.

'To France?'

'To France, sir.' 'And Ailey, what did the Flower o' the Valley say?'

'Ailey said her father was sick.' 'Mille beneachth air ma colleen! -- a thou-

sand blessings on my little girl?' said Father 'And Eddy Browne goes with Ailey.'

'Poor Eddy!'

'The shopman loves him, and offered a handful of guineas, but he would not be moved.' 'Och! but he wouldn't.' 'No. He looked at the man, and he told

him he liked him, and said he would come to see him; but that if he left Miss Ailey he'd die: and then he went on his little knees.' 'At what hour do we leave?' ' Early; for, father, you know I must part

from noor Ireland before a week; and we

must settle my poor father and Ailey in the first

place.' 'So you have your journey for nothing,' said young Nick to his father, at half-past seven o'clock next morning, as they turned the horse's

head towards the Carrick road. 'Hold your tongue, yo' madhawn,' answered Mr. Boran, senior.

And Messrs Borans' offer failed, as we said at the beginning of the chapter.

CHAPTER XIX. - HOW CECILY TYRRELL MET GERALD MOORE, AND THE AWFUL STORY

CECILY HAD TO TELL. Old Mr. Moore became sensibly better after his arrival in Limerick. The air of Limerick is balmy, and there is a cheery, cleanly look about the streets, houses, and quays, that operates favorably upon all hearts and heads. The city is not so large, that one feels himself lost as soon as he passes the barriers, and it is not so small as to contract the feelings of the inhabitants into those of mere villagers; in fact, Limerick is altogether a pretty place, and many tasteful folk prefer it - men, women, lace, glories, bacon. tobacco, and all-to any city in the sister king-

Here Mr. Moore's, (senior) only sister lived. Many beautiful villas crown the sweet slopes by the Shannon's banks, on the Clare side of the river. They are-that is the villas-are of every possible shape and size, and they are in every direction. The Doric stands in sober gravity on one spot, and the Corinthan shines in its gracefulness upon another: the Gothic, or Elizabethian,' like an old lady in ruffles and snectacles, vindicates the claims of the sixteenth century; and the plain convenient dwelling of modern times, shows that the utilitarian spirit of the age can find in place even among abodes of relaxation and indulgence. In a word, everything is as it should be-and looking along the circling and serpentine ways -and walking amid sweet-briery fences and flower-gardens, and looking down upon the lordly river, rolling on-ward to the sunset, and viewing the homes and seekers of pleasure all around-a dreamer might imagine that the ages by the Shannon side shared its immortality, and still retained even

Mrs. Benu had one of the cottages on the banks of the Shannon, and Mr. Moore, senior. had a charming look-out therefrom. And then Mrs. Benn had so many old recollections to indulge, and they being, every one of them, of the spring-time of existence, fresher and fonder as years wither up all things besides; and as Mr. Moore had a kind human heart, and all things soft and homely were there treasured, it came to happen that the old gentleman lived in his boyhood and young manhood again, and enjoyed the scenes which memory haply preserved. And thus Mr. Moore, although of the present, he could be made to comprehend little, and would enjoy nothing, was vivid and accurate in the tune of the 'Volunteers.'

their fashions.

Mrs Benn's cottage is a Gothic one, and Mr. Moore has an easy chair in the 'oriel window. and Ailey is already sitting at a round table in the middle of the apartment, Mrs. Benn being vis-a-vis. The aunt and niece really like one another, and, in truth, there is no merit in the affection of either, for Mrs. Benn is an admirable woman, and the reader need not be informed of

Eddy has finished whatever small work has been allotted to him, and he is looking out from 'I know—I know how it is.'

A popular French writer says the poor don't to the sea. Poor Eddy is thinking of Gran'—

Green to the state of the safe as he stim through

she sat knitting by the old hearth; and often, scheme, and hardly any other affair could be supwhen she said her prayers upon her old beads posed to bring the old miser from home. He and he thinks of how many a time she kissed him had scarcely ever dreamed of travelling so far, in his little bed of straw, when she thought be and independently of the trouble, the expense, to was asleep, and the tears flow down the poor old Mr. Boran, would appear a greater mountain boys cheeks, and he thinks he should not have left her. But then 'Gran' begged him to go, and she laid her two hands on his head, and she blessed him, and she said she would go hire among the neighbors, that never refused a bit to any one, and she would pray for Eddy and for Miss Ailey, and not forgetting handsome Master Mr. Gerald; you are up to time, as you always see their all again, she knew."

The reason of the second of the second of the

What a noble character the one that lives in love! Love the old hearth! love the old parents! love the young little brood of brothers and sisters! Let the heart flow with delicious journey-I mean a long journey for me-to see ardour when you see those around you smile in you.? homes, dear, dear joy! Every look of light and word of kindness will enrich you with flowers of home's holy affection, and around you will flourash a garden of love! Riches—there you have what riches can never buy, and what money is gathered to purchase. Power-you have in and wiped his forehead with his pocket handkerhome-love what power can never command, chief. and what ambition vainly laments after slaying

Love is power and riches and dignity altogeteer; and we may have it at the expense of only opening our hearts, for it knocks at the door, and it is the child of innocence:-

> - que t'importe, Le riche et le puissant, Un souffle les emporte, La force la plus forte, C'es un cœur innocent! What are riches to thee? Why care you for power? A breath may destroy them. They are things of an hour ! A might like to God's But to one thing is given: A heart that is pure Is the right hand of heaven!

What a wrong road many a wise man travels in his search for happiness. 'The kingdom of heaven is within you.'

'A servant coming up the walk,' said Mrs. Benn, 'and bearing a letter, I declare.' Immediately a knock is heard at the front door.

' Very well,' said Eddy Browne, in reply to some remark from the messenger.

The people in the parlor heard no more; but in a few minutes Gerald Moore came down stairs. Gerald was in his room when the messenger came with the letter. He looked (we mean Gerald) a little puzzled, though not excited, and he held the letter in his hand. Ailey Moore raised her eyes from her work, and aunt Benn raised her spectacles up among her nice, shining, crispy brown curls, and looked out from very nifest any temper. mild blue eyes.

'News, Gerald?' asked Mrs Benn. 'Why, yes,' replied the young man, smiling.

6 I think Ailey has another suitor.' Aunt Benn looked knowingly at Ailey, and Ailey slightly blushed-very slightly, however, befor Ailey knew her brother too well to believe that anything serious would be so lightly intro-

'And my beau?' Ailey asked with a smile. Old Mr. Boran has come to town to seeand only to see me; I do not think he cares to your christening-and at Ailey's; and see, young see me unless for Ailey's sake,' answered Gerald man, your mother knew me well-better than laughing.

'Ailey can't go,' cried old Mr. Moore, who, | coffin !' very unusually with him, caught some notion of the import of Gerald's words.

Where, papa?' Ailey asked, rising rapidly, and approaching him with hands outstretched: the poor child was delighted to see an appearance of improvement in her father. The tears came down old Mr. Moore's cheeks, and the gentle daughter throwing her arms around his leading articles which appeared in the Standard of neck kissed him. Again she asked-

Where, papa, snan't I go.'
'You, Alley,' replied the old gentleman,—
'You?' he said, laughing through the tears,— Oh, no fear of you going-no fear of that-no fear,' he repeated, 'no fear you'll go.

Where, sir? He put his mouth to her ear.

'To Vinegar-hill,' he whispered. 'Ailey, agra, there is no fair play. We've lost the land, only those that sold their souls for it; and we are all turned into herds and ploughmen, and they beat us; and-Mary,' calling out to Aunt Benn, 'Mary take this wild girl away from me! Ailey is pale,' he said, 'and there is Gerald that's the 'buschill!' he said proudly, and the and takes no account of the exaggerated assertions old father's eyes sparkled.

'l am going out, father ; good-bye, for a little while.' 'Have a look at Moorfield, Gerald,' said the

old mab. ' Yes, sir.'

'And look at Ailey's own little room.' ' Yes, sur,'

And tell Jim and Bid, and Jim and-och; tell all the servants and neighbors we are going home immediately.

Yes, sir. 'And see, Gerald-Mary, what was I saying? -Oh, yes !-Gerald, agra-be good to the poor | city; for, as it is sure to find reporters, it shows that servants. They work, poor souls, and they keep us up. Don't they, Gerald ?'

Without waiting for an answer, old Mr.

Moore went on-'Tis a great wonder entirely that God makes them work for us, isn't it, son? and they often so much better than ourselves. But I was always fond of the servants, wasn't 1, Mary, when I was a boy; and I recollect you, Mary, you, were like Ailey-your little Ailey there-and ochone where was I, Mary? Ah, I sometimes thing my memory is failing me; but-

Gerald waited to hear no more. There was the mind-wreck of a rude storm of injustice.— With many sons as full of feeling as Gerald Moore, and not so full of religion, it is wonderful that we have so little vengeance in Ire-

Gerald walked rapidly, and in spite of his pre-

than one of the Alps or of the Pyrenees.

Good morning, Mr. Gerald Moore, said a voice just behind our friend Gerald.

Gerald turned round, and saw Mr. Boran him-

. We are bound for the same place, I believe, Gerald, and she, poor Biddy Browne, would have been; you are so- he continued; and he gave Gerald his hand.

How do you do, Mr. Boran?

'Oh, yah; how would I do, an old codger like me? Come along, Mr. Gerald. I made a long

Few words passed between them till they arrived at the botel.

They were shown into a neat apartment, comfortable, and of moderate dimensions. Old Mr. Boran laid his hat and his stick on the table,

Gerald held his hat in his hand and stood. 'Let us sit down, Mr. Gerald; I'm old .-There.'

After a pause, old Boran said-' You had some fine pictures at Moorfield, Mr. Gerald. 'Yes.'

'I bought them,' said the old man, looking furtively at young Moore.

Well, sir, I hope they'll prove worth your money.

'I paid one hundred and fifty pounds for a small picture of the Blessed Virgin Mary.' Why, I heard an Englishman bought it for

fifty pounds.' So he did; just so; and he had one hundred pounds profit off old Nick Boran—what very

few men ever heard before.' 'You must have liked it very much.'

'Soldid. I liked it very much. I bought it for one I liked, because he liked it.' Gerald looked at Mr. Nick Boran, senior, ra-

ther doubtingly, we suppose. 'Oh, yes, by course by course that's it. I'm Nick Boran, the miser!'

The character of the old man's face changed for a moment. The features relaxed, and the eyes softened.

'Mr. Gerald Moore'-and the old man went over and shut the door closely to. 'Mr. Moore,' he said; 'what are you going to do now?tell me.?

Gerald looked a little surprised, as well be might, considering the question and the questioner. However, he was too well bred to ma-

Why, Mr. Boran, all my plans have not yet been matured. 1 cannot exactly inform you.' 'Oh no, of course—'tis none of my business -just so. I'm curious and inquisitive, and I'm an old good-for-nothing grub - and I'm not to

'Really, Mr. Boran, I do not, and did not

mean--' 'Gerald!' said old Mr. Boran. 'Gerald!' he said: and this time he looked the young man full, quite full, into the face. 'Gerald, I was at | counsel selected by the defendants are at liberty to any one has known me, since she went into the

(To be Continued:)

THE STATE OF ROME.

(From the Weekly Register.)

We command to the particular attention of all impartial Englishmen the statements in the following letter of a Roman citizen, which is a reply to the 28th ult. and 5th inst., but which was denied insertion by the editor of that journal, for reasons best known to himself :-

(To the Editor of the Standard.)

Dear Sir,-It is with all confidence in the spirit of fairness which your nation claims, with some degree of justice, that I beg leave to address myself to you, as the Editor of the most Conservative journal of the London press, to answer the remarks which even such a journal has thought fit to make on my Pontiff, my Sovereign, and my country, in leading arti-

cles published on the 28th ult. and to-day. It is at present the order of the day for the British press to speak against Rome, and it takes a great interest in crying it down in the present circumstances. To so many accusations it is hardly worth while to answer, for all the world now knows and judges that such things are written for a purpose. and calumnies reproduced. For they cannot be considered otherwise by persons of good sense, whether from the nature of the accusations themselves, which are mostly air-drawn attacks and vain declamations, or from the present political position of Rome, which is now more than ever placed in evidence, because there reside the official eye-witnesses of such a nation as France, which keeps there, in addition to its army, a real and truly active police, who watch still more than the private individuals, the daily acts of the Papal Government; secondly, because Rome has neighbors who are intent, with lynx-like vision, on seizing on every fact of any kind, even of human frailty; so that any fact, how-ever strange but true, which happens in Rome, serves, out to set off the general character of that general assertions against Rome are both useless and incredible. If, then, what takes place of evil in Rome excites so much wonder, it must be something which, philosophically speaking, forms an exception, and not the general rule; for be sure that you know but too well all that actually takes place in

my native city. This ought to suffice to answer all accusations. and even those contained in your article of the 28th ult, the reading of which by any one really acquainted with Rome, would tend to prejudice the reader more against the writer than give him a bad impression of Rome. When I read such accusations in a Conservative journal, which I have good reason to esteem in so many respects, my first feeling was one of pain for your journal itself, and I felt sure aure that you would not be displeased to insert the answer thereunto, which, as a Roman, I may be better able to make, so as to give you better infor-mation than you have received from others.

The first accusation is that 'the abuse of police espionage to enforce spiritual duties suffices to make life in those States (of the Pope) an intolerable bondage.' That 'it is the duty of servants to denounce

remembered how she used to look at him when believe itato be a re-opening of the marriage swer to this would be to say that it is a calumny, as that charity, which are attended to by the secular can a police enforce fasting, which is an acclesiastical prescription of a limitation of the quantity of food at the morning and evening refection, and who can ascertain what any person does in that respect? But I think I can guess of what your writer means to speak, and whoever was his informant must have known Rome at least half a century ago. It is not fasting he means at all, but abstinence from flesh meat on the days on which the Catholic Church forbids its use to persons in good health. The law of England orders the Sunday's rest to be observed, and the police here watch that on that day all the public-houses be shut during service time and that no gambling with dice or cards be carried on in public during so holy a day. The law of the Catholic Church, on the other hand, enacts the observance of rest from labor on Sundays and Feasts of Obligation, and the abstinence from mest on certain days. In former times, and as recently as the Poutificate of Leo XII., who died in 1829 (the very year of the legal emancipation of the Catholic natives of Great Britain), it was forbidden to eat meat in public, and those who chose to eat it in restaurants or cafes, had to go into a room set apart, so that no scandal should arise from their departure from the rules of the religion of the whole city. The police enforced this arrangement certainly, but in no way interfered with the individuals themselves as to what they chose to eat. The Catholic Church. which has abolished public penance long ago, has now thought fit to relax the enactments as to the eating of meat in public on abstinence days in her temporal dominions. The ecclesiastical law remains unchanged for Lent and other fast days; but now it is more the custom of the city than anything else which still maintains in many eating-houses the system of separate rooms for the serving of meat on Fridays, &c., as the authorities do not enforce it with any rigor. After all, the Pontiff, who makes such laws for the whole of Christendom, may well consider it his duty to enforce its public observance in his capital. As for the present it is hard enough to obtain in Rome that even shops should be shut on Sundays, when the soldiers of the French army may fancy they want to buy anything, even during ser-

vice time. 2nd. Your journal states that 'Bishops forbid young men to make presents to maidens and the police are called to compel obedience, &c.' I do not very well understand this accusation, which seems to me ridiculous, and I do not know anything like it existing in my country, unless it be that presents are made by young men to maidens, when they shows that their project was, in the event of the are betrothed, and these presents are kept with great care and respected by all as a sign of the marriage to be contracted, and a proof of its being promised. Whenever such a promised intention of marriage is given up, such presents are immediately returned, and as long as they are in the hands of the maiden, it is a pledge of marriage, and the restitution of which testifies to its being freely given up. The Parish Priest may be and is often concerned in such transactions, because, amongst us, he is truly like a father. He has not external power, and yet every one desires him to be his judge; he is truly a justice of the peace, and all questions are decided in presence of the Parish Priest, not from force but willingly, selected as he is for that office by the peo-Parish Priest, as to the terms of a marriage contract, may bring about the restitution of the gifts of bethrothal. This is about all that can be said to account for your writer's assertion.

3rd. 'Justice,' says the said writer, pretending to speak not of Italy, but of Rome, 'incurably corrupt in its lower grades, is intolerably unscrupulous in the higher. He then gives us the instance of 'one of the highest Ministers,' (he does not say who) ' failing to convict a person accused of some crime, ordered that on his first transgression, whatever that might be, he should undergo five years' imprisonment in enhancement of the proper penalty of the offence.' The tribunals of Rome are held in the sight of all, and it is hardly necessary to answer your writer's accusation as long as this publicity is kept up, as it is, with the most scrupulous care. These courts of law consist always of may judges, and the search and investigate all the documents belonging to them. Ministers have nothing to do with the courts of law, and it is but lately that in Rome itself a tribunal ordered the incarceration of a personage intimately connected with the Prime Minister him without any regard for the Minister's constant protection. Whether a Minister in England would be able to impose on any court of law the duty of condemning, for his own private views, any private individuals to five year's imprisonment more than their due. I leave you to judge: in like manner allow me to say that in Rome the Tribunals do not content themselves with the accusation of a single person even on oath, which is only considered in so far as the person sworn is corroborated by proofs in the shape of facts, and the whole of the proceedings are printed, while the sessions of

the Tribunal are public. 4th. Your writer further tells your readers that 'Laymen are excluded from all the higher posts in the government service, and thereby prevented from attaching themselves to the powers that be.' Whoever wrote this must be terribly behind the age in any knowledge of the subject. This is an accusation which has been discussed, answered, refuted ever so many years ago; and France herself as well at the other Powers represented in Rome, have fully recognised it, while the very Italian revolution of 1848-49, in Rome, perceived the falsity of the accusation in general and the necessity of the few cases to which it applies. A volume of the statistics of the officials was published by the lawyer Petri, in which you can see with your hands, as we say in Rome, that no Priest is employed in the civil government in Rome; and, that, on the contrary, many laymen are employed in the ecclesiastical branches of administration, as for instance in the Dataria, which is an ecclesiastical department, where all the officials are laymen. The Ministers are sometimes laymen, with the exception of the Secretary of State, who, having in his department to treat of ecclesiastical matters with foreign Powers, it stands to reason (for us at least) that he should be an ecclesiastic, more particularly as he is the Secretary of a Sovereign Pontiff. Even now, the Minister of Public Works is a layman to all intents and purposes, while the Minister of the Interior, the Director of the Police, Governor of Rome, the Minister of Finance, the President of the Consults or highest court of law, are not Priests, although they rank as Prelates. As for me, I do not see, if a Priest is capable of assisting any branch of public administration, why he should be excluded from it, and that the public welfare would be in any way promoted in any nation by such a system of ex-clusion. Even now, in England, I believe there are Anglican Clergymen in sufficient proportion amongst its magistrates to deter its public writers from reproving any other country in this respect.

of wealth, has impoverished the richest country in | man States throughout Ohristendom. Europe,' says your writer; to which I answer, that the States of the Church are anything but impoverished, as the work of the Comte de Tournon proved at the beginning of this century, and as the state of the Roman funds—at present about ten per cent. higher than those of the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel—can testify. The Government of the Popes has ever been most economical, and its public debts have been chiefly created by revolutions and revolutionists. As for the salvation of souls absorbing all the time of the Clergy in Rome, I can state that certainly this is the case for the parochial Clergy and the Religious Orders; but, in addition to these, there are also in Rome Prelates who while they atoccupation, conjectured from time to time what | masters who eat meat in Lent, and the police enforce | tend to the public affairs, are not in any way ham. of this great measure."

that she once lived near the sea also ; and he could be old Nick Boran's business. He did not the fast by fine and imprisonment. The sole and pered by any care of souls or other duties of spiri-

6th. Your writer ends by saying that Life and property are scarcely safer in Rome than in Kentucky or Tennessee, and that the people of the Pope are worse than those of other Sovereigns. Really if the writer had added that the people of Rome eat each other up, he would have as much ground to make the assertion as to write the above. Where are his facts to prove such sweeping assertions. Are the statistics of murder in the Paps I States higher, in proportion to the population, than in England. Are there more suicides, infanticides, or deaths by starvation than in any other country. If, however the reverse is the case; and if the English resident in Rome only becomes the more enamored of that dear old city, and hear there daily of less crimes of violence than in the rest of Italy and in England; if they never hear of a suicide or a death by starvation and hardly ever of an infanticide; if they find taxes there infinitely lower than in Victor Emmanuel's dominions, or England; if they find in Rome, also a much lower proportion of lunatics, than in either of these countries; and thousands can testify to this - what are we to think of any assertions of life being less safe in Rome than in America, or even in England, and that its people are

worse than any other. Finally, your article of the 28th ultimo decrees solemnly that 'idleness has debauched the rich, and almsgiving has demoralised the poor.' The first part of that sentence might as well apply to England, at least, as to Rome; while the second part is rather a Lasty way of deciding a question which puzzles the first sociable economists of Europe. It is, in fact, an attack on Christian charity, and not against Rome. If Rome, by its charity, demoralises the poor and makes them idle, here official relief leaves them to die of starvation. In Rome there are certain poor people who turn charity into an abuse, and it would be a wonder if there were not; but there are never found in Rome whole families without decent clothing, or bread to eat; while in London there are certainly idiers, vicious poor, &c., without any one to care for them; in Rome there are also poor, even vicious poor, but Christian charity ever watches over them.

Your article of to-day reckons on a general rising in the Papal States, as soon as the French troops leave them, and I believe you are not mistaken in your presumption in the present state of Italy. But beg that you will not attribute such a rising to the people of Rome or its provinces, when the trial of the conspirators recently condemned by the Consulta Pope's death, to introduce from 8,000 to 9,000 armed men from the rest of Italy to play in the various parts of the Papal provinces the part of the native population. Such is an old trick throughout Italy, which five year's use ought to have made familiar to

your readers. In conclusion, allow me to express my admiration for your national character, which gives me new pleasure as often as I return to visit England and sojourn in it. There is a love of truth in the English, a straightforwardness which, with regard to the temporal dominion of the Roman Pontiff, makes most of those I have met here, tell me at once: 'If things are as you say, I can understand that you like thom, but I do not think so, and so conclude differently. ple. Naturally in some cases the judgment of the | So be it. But, instead of this, the writer of your article of the 28th ult. sets about accusing the Pope's Government to come at once to the destruction of the Temporal dominion of a rightful Sovereign. This seems to be hardly the act of a good Englishman, but rather that of a bad Italian.

However, after all, Providence cares but little for non-intervention; and this is, in the midst of present events, the one consoling thought of, Mr. Editor,

your most obedient servant, A ROMAN.

London, Oct. 5, 1864.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- The academical session of the Catholic University was solemnly opened on Sunday in the University Church, Stephen's-green.-High Mass, at which the Very Rev. Monsignore Woodlock, Rector, officiated as priest celebrant, commaster of the ceremonies. The professors and a large number of students occupied seals in the upper part of the church. There was a very large and respectable congregation. After the first Gospel of the High Mass the Very Rev. Dr. Anderdon ascended the pulpit, and, taking for his text, 'You are the building of God, preached an able and eloquent ser-mon, which both in its literary and religious character, commanded throughout the profound attention of the audience. The fine choir of the church, under the direction of Signor Celiai, sang in splendid style the beautiful music of the Mass, which we understand, was expressly written for the occasion by Signor Celini. The Signor presided at the organ with that ability which distinguishes him as an eminent musician .- Dublin Morning News.

Since the mission opened in Cushentown, says the Wexford People, there was no ceremony so joyful to the fathers of the parochial clergy as that of the general communion of the children on Saturday last in the chapel, when all the little boys and girls, each wearing a wide blue ribbon, from which was suspended a large medal of the immaculate Conception, with the Agnus Dei, advanced two and two from the parcoial house to the chapel, the fathers and priests accompanying them, and all singing the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. The confessionals are thronged since the mission began, and all this week the chapel of Rathgarogue is literally full from six in the morning to nine o'clock at night. On Sunday the 16th ult., the mission closed, on the evening of which day there was a sermon preached in each of the three chapels, concluding with the renewal of the baptismal vows and benediction of the most Holy Sacrament.

The mission lately given by the clergymen of the Jesuit Order, in the Catholic church of Ballybricken, was on Sunday, Oct. 2, brought to a close. The final sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Kelly, S. J. The Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien attended, and after the ceremonies administered confirmation to a large number of children.

ROMAN LOAN IRIBH COMMITTER, -At a preliminary meeting of the friends and promoters of the Roman Loan in Ireland, held on Tuesday, 4th inst., the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

"Resolved-That we deem it the imperative duty of all Catholics to support, by every means in their power, His Holiness Pope Pius IX., as Supreme Head of the Church, and the great barrier against infidelity; and, therefore, that we gladly respond to the appeal of the Sovereign Pontiff to take part in pro-5th. The mismanagement of ecclesiastics, intent moting contributions from Ireland to the Loan of rather on the salvation of souls than on the creation Two Millions Sterling, now being raised for the Ro-

'Resolved-That, with a view to carry out this object, the gentlemen here present, with power to add to their number, do form a Committee, to be called " The Roman Loan Committee in Ireland," the Right Hon. Peter Paul M'Swiney, Lord Mayor of Dublin, Chairman, James W. Kavanagh, Esq., Secretary, and that the Committee shall meet, at three o'clock, every Tuesday.

'Resolved - That an address, or statement, expla-, natory of the terms and commercial advantages of the Roman Loan, apart altogether from the religious sentiment involved in the question, be drawn up and circulated amongst the Catholic Hierarchy, Clergy ing even among the populations which were most and laity of Ireland, with a view to the furtherance of this great measure."

It is inevitable that it should do so. But the effect of his preaching

his final-resting place. If he had never been known as the Apostle of Temperance, Cork could hardly have forgotten him. He had worked for something like twenty years among the poorest and most degraded of the population, and his influence was firm. ly established throughout the city long before the memorable evening on which he signed the pledge with the characteristic words, "Here goes in the name of God." His perfect charity, his free and open earnestness; his simplicity and truth as a preacher, had won him affection and obedience, and when he joined the temperance movement he carried to it an influence which had been hardly and laboriously earned. Of the immense benefits which he conferred on his country when he threw himself into that cause it is sufficient to say that in three years the consumption of spirits in Ireland had diminished by one-half. From being over twelve million gal-lons in 1839 it had sunk in 1842 to less than six millions and a half. Of this benefit Cork must have received a larger share than any other city or neigh. borhood. There the new work began, and there it continued even to Father Matthew's death; for, on his deathbed, when he was barely sensible, men knelt at his bedside to repeat the pledge, and received from his hands the sign of the Cross on their foreheads. His memory appears from our Correspon. dent's description last week to have not lost its charm over the population of his city. Fifty thousand people crowded into the streets to witness the procession which preceded the inauguration of the statue; yet there was not a single policeman to be seen on duty through the town, and there was not a single instance of disorderly conduct. Many women even with children in their arms, and mothers with infants at the breast, were to be seen in the crowd. The Corporation, all the trades of the city, and the Friendly Societies joined in the procession. In short the whole city seems to have gone out to celebrate the memory of their friend and see his features once more. Nothing could be a more appropriate tribute to his memory or a more fitting inauguration of his atatue than this universal yet temperate enthusiasm, this spectacle of the whole population of his adopted city forming one united and orderly multitude, ani-mated by one generous impulse. What other memory or what other principle or object would unite the population of any Irish town in a similar demon. stration! Father Mathew stands fer above the vulgar crowd of teetotalers or total abstainers. He had nothing but the name in common with the fanatics or simpletons who would treat all the vices and diseases of humanity by the water-cure. The enthusiasm of the movement may have carried him somewhat beyond the goal which would be fixed by a cooler reason, but there was no folly, nor fanaticism, nor ignorance, nor want of consideration in the course he adopted. He weighed the subject long and carefully, be estimated it in all its bearings, and he supported it upon his deliberate judgment. His life grows out of the circumstances of his time, and derives all its harmony from them. At the time when he commenced the movement Ireland had reached the highest point in its consumption of spirituous drinks. In the course of many years' constant work among the poor of Cork, Father Mathew had witnessed the ruinous and debasing effects which followed this intemperance. He came to the concinsion that if he could put a stop to the drinking he would strike at the root of an immense amount of the evil and misery around him. He found that he could not do this effectually by the usual religious and moral motives for moderation, and he saw no effectual means open to him but to get rid of drinking altogether, if possible. For this purpose he signed the pledge, and became the abostle of total absti-He did not maintain, as fanatics do know, that there is anything wrong in itself in drinking stimulating liquors, but he simply believed that there was no other way of shaking off the vast incubus of drink which was dragging his countrymen down but to throw it off resolutely at once. His object was to rescue the people from the vices which made their country miserable. He convinced himself that drunkenness was a principal cause of these, and he set himself to remove the very possibility of drunkmenced at twelve o'clock. The Very Rev. Dean enness. It was by means of the nobleness, simpli-M'Devitt and the Very Rev. Dr. Quinn officiated as city, and truth of this object that his extraordinary deacons. The Very Rev. Dean O'Loghlin acted as powers were able to attain such a success. He did not attack any isolated vice, nor did he rest his apmere partial or subordinate emotion, but he worked upon the most fundamental principles of religion and morality. It was this nobleness and loftiness in his purpose which raised him so high and commanded such universal sympathy. Abstinence was not an object with him, but a means, and men saw in the very enthusiasm with which he threw himself into a generally despised movement the evidence of the profound religion and love of virtue which absorbed his whole nature. His labors, in short, as the Apoetle of Temperance were undertaken only in the discharge of his duties as a priest. There never was a greater misconception than when men imagined that he had some political purpose in view. He wanted to make his countrymen religious and moral and he pursued that object with a sincerity and enthusiasm, and at the same time a collected thoughtfulness, which it is safe to say has never been surpassed. Considering his life in this way, and seeing the harmony of his great undertaking with the still nobler and greater tenor of his whole nature, our love and admiration become wholly independent of our general opinion of the so-called temperance movement. As a general rule, that name is an obvious misuse of words. Temperance consists in using things temperately, and is actually made impossible by refusing to use them at all. Father Mathew may claim the name of the Apostie of Temperance, for it was only in the interests of temperance that he preached total abstinence, but teetotalers in general have no right to the use of the word. Their virtue is but an intemperate avoidance of intemperance. In ordinary circumstances, therefore, the movement will receive the support of no man of common sense. We should soon go back to primitive barbarism if we abandoned every product of civilization which is liable to abuse. Moreover, if the total abstainers could carry the day, they would simply annihilate a virtne. The question from this point of view is not worth wasting an argument upon. But experience seems to show that in such circumstances as those in which Father Matthew commenced his work the pledge offers the only chance of recovery. The fascination of drink to habitual drunkards is something quite incomprehensible. Let them but touch it, and all their resolutions of moderation are drowned. On the other hand, it seems also proved by experience that, except in unusual cases they can leave of drinking entirely without any bad results. It must be added that it seems undeniable that, as a rule, all the ordinary demands of physical labor may be met without any recourse to stimulants. In exceptional cases, therefore, the pledge becomes a valuable moral instrument, and there can be no doubt that it has done an immense amount of good. Only do not let it be urged as a universal obligation, and its preachers may be wished good speed. No doubt, too, considering that, as we have said, alcoholic stimulant seems generally unnecessary for the support of bealthy physical labor, it would be often but wise economy in a laborer to deny himself what can be little more than a luxury. Our working classes would be in a very different position if but half the money were saved which is unnecessarily spent in drink To enforce all these considerations it is only necessary to remember the life of Father Mathew. The actual observance of the pledge is, no doubt, decay-

If any man ever earned a perpetual memory in his

city and country, Father Matthew deserved the sta. tne which has just been erected in Cork. He was a

greater benefactor to Ireland than all its so-called

Liberators and Patriots combined, and Cork was at

once the origin and the headquarters of his work and

and his example will support temperance long after his followers have broken through the tyranny of total abstinance. As we read of hundreds of thousands in Ireland, in this country, and in America have signed the pledge under his influence, it becomes impossible to conceive the amount of good which he must have accomplished .- The Times on Futher Ma-

UNVEILING OF THE MATHEW STATUE IN CORK-Grand Procession .- The unveiling of the statue recently erected in Cork in honor of Theobald Mathew the apostie of temperance, took place on Monday, and was the most imposing ceremonial which ever took place in the city. Having traversed the prin cipal streets of the city, the procession arrived opposite the status in Patrick-street; and after an inaugural address by the Mayor, the statue was unveiled amidst the deafening cheers of the many thousand persons present. No ceremony which has ever taken place in Cork displayed so much pomp, combined with elegance as this. The members of the various trades to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, all wore appropriate sashes, badges, or dresses of some kind, and the finished character of their arrangements in the provision of magnificent banners, and insignia, gave an air of completion to the whole, which rendered it unique, in its way, in Cork. Besides the trades, about 5,000 other persons, consisting of Odd Fellows, Foresters, Temperance Societies, &c., took direct part in the procession; while those who accompanied it through the streets, although taking no regular part in it, were four times that number. At the moment of unveiling there could not have been less than 30,000 persons in the immediate vi-cinity of the statue. The entire proceedings passed off without disturbance or accident of any kind. The proceeding was wholly devoid of any sectarian or party spirit, and to this may be mainly attributable the perfectly quite character of the entire ceremony. worthy the reputation of Mr. Foley, R. The statue is In resemblance to the original, in the character of its pose, is its dignity, and in the grace with which it has been invested, it is a masterpiece. It is of bronze, and stands 8 feet high, including the plinth. One hand gathers up the folds of the large cloak placed upon his shoulders. The other, slightly extended, seems as if it were about to be raised in benediction. The long surtout and the close-fitting Hessian boots, while well suited for sculpturesque purposes, are, as many of our readers probably remember, mere transcripts of the well-known attire of Father Mathew. A temperance medal upon the breast is equally characteristic and significant. But the triumph of the artistic effort is in the face. Though Mr. Foley never, we believe, saw Father Mathew, and has therefore been compelled to depend upon such helps as he could in the way of portraits, he has not only produced a most striking likeness of the mere features, but he has contrived to throw into the lineaments that expression of sweet and beaming benevolence which made the charm of the countenance the people so loved to look upon. The statue has been most successfully cast by Mr. Prince of London. The cost has been 1,000l. The pedestal, which stands nine feet six inches high, has been designed by Mr. Atkins, architect. Its best feature is its suitability. There is no ambitious attempt to ontshine or hide the statue. It is square, with a rich moulding a little below the base of the figure, which has not been allowed to project to any considerable extent. Owing to disappointments in the arrival of some bronze scrolls, the inscriptions have had for the present to be painted. They are as follows:—The word 'Mathew' and 'Apostle of Temperance' on the frieze. On the block 'The Tribute of a Grateful People' is inscribed in the front, and at the back, Erected in the Mayoralty of John Francis Maguire, M.P., 1864.' On the sides towards the footpaths are small marble drinking fountains .- Cork Examiner. TALK AND WORK .- Are the Irish people thinking

seriously about the coming General Election? If not the Whice are. The Freeman of Monday comes out with a sort of editorial feeler -a skirmishing article, discharged at long range. 'On the approach of a General Election, (says the Freeman), 'the present state of Irish politics is a topic of deep interest.' Just so - on the approach of a General Election! At any time, the state of Irish politics is a topic of deep interest - interest of life and death, if that be ' deep to the Irish people. The case is different with the Whigs. In general, they make slight account of Irish politics - but a coming General Election works wonders among them. The Irish then have it in their power to despise and reject the Whigs-and, therefore, the Whigs must pretend deep interest in the Irish. The Freeman, which is the principal organ of the Whigs in Ireland, tries to cover the great and real crimes of the party, by accusing them of things that are harmless enough. 'The famine came,' (says the excusing and accusing Freeman), and though that tremendous visitation was one that might have defied any human wisdom, yet, the hard theories of political economy ostentatiously promulgated to a perishing people, served more than anything else to make Government odious.' This is a pretty defence for murder! to accuse the murderer not even of a common assault-but merely of bad language! The excuse will scarcely reverse the verdicts of 'wilful murder' pronounced against Lord John Russell, by Irish jurors, in the days of Irish starvation. It is not the hard theories of the Whigs-at least, not their promulgation-that did she mischiet. Soft words butter no parsnips,' says an English proverb-and soft theories, when only promulgated, and not put in practice, would do no better than hard ones, for the support of human life. It was not hard theories-it was the hard fact of a stone given instead of bread, that emptied Irish homes, and filled Irish graves with skeleton corpses. 'The tremenduous visitation,' which the Freeman says, might have defied any hu-man wisdom, would not have defied the loan to Ireland which Lord Bentinck proposed—the inhuman wisdom, of the Whigs defied, and prevented that. Another of the Freeman's mild accusations against the Whigs, consists in blaming them for folly,—that greatest of legislative follies—the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, as it says. Now, if it had called the thing insulting, illiberal, ungrateful, there would be severity and truth in the charge-but to call it fooiish is not correct, and would be very gentle censure if it were. It would have been a Whig folly if it had alienated the Bishops and Priests of Ireland—but it did not. The Whigs got a sale opportunity of indulging their feelings-and the majority of the Bishops and many Priests used the opportunity which they got, of showing Uhristian forgiveness for the starration of the people and the insulting defiance of themselves. The Freeman next proceeds to the foreign policy of the Whige and beats them unmercifally, with a straw, in its gentle rage. Here is the operation :- 'It may be true that no English Minister could have acted otherwise, but at any rate need-less taunts and insults to the Pope might have been spared.' So, you see, the severe Freeman would be satisfied if the Irish people had been starved on soft theories instead of hard ones, and if the Pope had been robbed politely, after the manner of Claude Duval, who always took of his hat to a lady, before and after taking her purse from her. The slight blame of the Freeman to the Whigs for their foreign policy, is accompanied by some slight praise to the Tories. Speaking of the needless taunts and insults, it says, the Tory leaders, with some few exceptions, had the good taste and tact to avoid them. Now, the taunts and insults were needless, surely—the Pope could be robbed without them, was not robbed by them, and could not be. Therefore, they were harmless as well as needless. But, the Tories held their tongues, did not love the Pope better than did the Whigs that spoke out-and wado not forget Lord Derby's plague spot of Europe. Whig and Tory would be equally hard on the Pope as a spiritual ruler. But it was not the abuse of the Whigs that robbed the Popeit was their official conduct that did it. By the dogmas of the Establishment, the Archdeacon has Pope to his rights - but: Lord John Russell released | of Dissenters.

him from his engagement, he said, by a dispatch in which he insisted that the Romagnols should choose their rule through vote by ballot. The choice was simplified by the fact that one condition was that any vote given for the Pope should go for nothing. Now, though the Tories like the Pope much as the Whigs do, they would never have tolerated the principle that: Kings should be banished or elected by callot vote, even if honestly managed. They would respect the Pope's rights as a King, for the sake of their own Queen and themselves. Consequently, they would not have issued a despatch like Lord John Russell's-the French Emperor would have had no excuse for his perfidy-and the Pope would have got back the Romagna. But the Whigs could preach vote by ballot for the rlunder of the Pope, though they would not allow it in England even for the electing of a member of parliament. After all the small blame given to the Whigs by the Freeman, comes praise which that journal thinks great indeed. The Whigs, it says, admit Catholics to a share of power in governing the empire and in administering justice. As to their improvement of the Irish Bench, we need only refer to Judge Fitz-Gerald, who insulted a Priest that was seeking decent remuneration for his labours as chaplain, and to Judge Keough, who hanged the Cormacks, and who, more lately, told a man while passing sentence of death upon him, not to believe the teaching of his confessor. As to their share in governing the Empire, Irish Catholics only get it from the Whigs by helping them to misgovern Ireland. THE CHURCH AND THE STATE. - Every Catholic

knows himself to be a member of two bodies politic;

a subject of two distinct Governments, each supreme in its own order; the Church and the State. Of laster; not, indead, on his obedience, (for simple obedience is due to each when acting within its proper sphere) : but on his loyal and affectionate attachment. Let us contrast the two in some of their numerous contrarieties. (1) The Church's primary end is immeasureably higher than the State's. (2) The blessings which she conveys are immeasurably higher and greater. (3) The State neither has, nor claims to have, any authority over inward convictions; but the Church, as God's infallible organ, authoritatively and absolutely controls them on the highest, most momentous, and most practically persuasive of all imaginable truths. (4) From the mere fact of the church issuing a command, we know for certain that such command is within her province; and we are bound to obey it so far as we are able. with whatever energy and severity the State may forbid our compliance. (5) The rulers of the Church like the rulers of any other society, have their own maxims and principles of government; out there is marked the corn stacks pulled down. These chithis broad contrast between the two; that the dren, being supposed to know more than they admit, and heavenly, while those of an earthly society are, in general, most deeply and widely tainted by an anti-Christian leaven. And this is emphatically the case now that the State has everywhere well-nigh abdicated a distinct Christian basis, and that the great Christian ethnarchy of the Middle Ages-Christendom, properly so-called—no longer exists; there are nations composed of individual Catalana, but there is no grand Christian policy. (6) The Wilson was the cause of the eviction. Let use the Church, like other bodies politic, has her heroes, the stated, according to the Daily Express, that the steward was looked upon by the tenantry as a spy, babit of making private reports there are nations composed of individual Christians, and memories of her children as her great ornaments in the past. But the world's heroes have ennobled their names by qualities which are often not necessarily not virtuous at all, and which are almost alway compatible with any amount of worldliness and godiessness; while the Church's gaints are heroes in the very respect of their leading that life which, as reason declares, alone of all others is consistently virtuous, and which, as faith assures us, is no mere result of human effort, but is both started and maintained by the wonder working grace of God. (7) In every nation there is a certain subtle, yet most powerful influence, which we call the national spirit, it is produced partly by netional character, and partly by long-continued habits of legislation and administration; and it imbues unconsciously the mind of each individual citizen with an indefinite number of notions, regarded by him as self-evident first principles, and as beyond the province of criticism or examination. In like manner, on the Church's side, there is a Catholic spirit, and there are Catholic instincts, produced partly by the working of Catholic truth on these plous and simple souls who faithfully receive it, and partly by the more direct agency of the Ecclesia Docens; and this circumambient Catholic atmosphere is one of our principal instruments in bringing home to each individual the great truths with which she is instructed. But these two spirits-the Catholic and the national respectively-are very far more antagonistic than harmonious. To the former we cannot resign ourselves too unreservedly, for it is the very eilluence of God the Holy Ghost. Towards the prevailing national spirit, on the contrary, our only reasonable attitude is one of deep jealousy and suspicion; because it is charged with principles which from the corruption of human nature, are sure to be far more false than true, and from which we should keep ourselves entirely free until we have measured them by their true standard, the Church's voice. From all these points of centrast it follows that we have a far closer corporate connection with a French or Italian Catholic than with an Irish or English Protestant, as such; and if he be a loyal son of the Church, should have with him a deeper and wider sympathy. And it also follows, as we have already observed, that we owe to the Church a far more unreserved and loyal devotion than we owe to the State. The enemies of Catholicism, have, indeed, founded on this our principle one of their most violent objections and maintain that no zealous Catholic can be a good subject. Catholics contend, on the contrary, that the most zealous Catholic is the best of all subjects, partly because there is no lesson which the Church more earnestly enforces than the hearty and generous rendering to Casar of all which is Casar's due, and partly because the highest interests of the Church and State are, in fact, identical. To this it may be added that, just as a good man loves his fellow-men all the more genuinely and earnestly from the very fact that he loves God still better, so the zealous Catholic loves his country in a far bigher and truer sense than that in which the worldly patritot can love her, from the very fact that he knows wheeein her true welfare consists; that he pursues that welfare simply and disinterestedly; and that he ever views her relation with God and with God's kingdom, the Church. On such grounds as these the Protestant objection may be most satisfactorily answered; but as to the premiss on which that objection proceeds the premiss, namely, that, if Cathoiicism be true, a far higher and more unreserved devotion is due to the ecclesiastical than to the civil government-surely neither Protestant nor Catholic Can raise a question .- Dublin Review for October.

The Munster News, of Oct. 8th, says that it is supposed that Lord Wodehouse and Sir R. Peel are not likely to get on well together in their management of Ireland. The impression also prevails that the eccentric baronet long since placed his resignation in the hands of Lord Palmerston, and that the latter is only looking about for his successor before he accepts it. It is also said he was willing to take a peerage and the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, only that the duty of resisting every innovation no matter how Lord Pam thought both or either would be too pre-

A correspondent of the Northern Whig writes :-The Baptist denomination at Portadown has held a weekly prayer meeting in the house of one of the tenants of the Rev. Archdeacon Saurin, Incumbent of the Parish of Seagoe, for the past three years; but, owing to the strong language recently employed by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of London, respecting the noticed his tenants, on pain of his displeasure, not to notice, although his ceaseless activity for the conagreement of Villafrance, and the Treaty of Zurich, noticed his tenants, on pain of his displeasure, not to notice, although his ceaseless activity. for the control of his ceaseless activity, for the control of his ceaseless activity. For the control of his ceaseless activity, for the control of his ceaseless activity. For the control of his ceaseless activity, for the control of his ceaseless activity. For the control of his ceaseless activity, for the control of his ceaseless activity. For the control of his ceaseless activity, for the control of his ceaseless activity. For the control of his ceaseless activity, for the control of his ceaseless activity. For the control of his displeasure, not to notice, although his ceaseless activity. For the control of his displeasure, not to notice, although his ceaseless activity. For the control of his displeasure, not to notice, although his ceaseless activity. For the control of his displeasure, not to notice, although his ceaseless activity.

THE HOWTH HERRING FISHERY. - The autumn bit of making personal and individual appeals where sees this, and profits by it; but what do we? Why. herring fishery of the Howth fleet is unprecedentedly productive. Nearly two hundred regularly appointed fishing vessels are engaged, and the appearance of the fleet by moonlight, moored to their nets, or on setting out or returning to harbor, is one of the most interesting and beautiful sights it is possible to coaceive. Seen from the cliffs of Howth as the moonbeams glint upon the sails far out on the dark waters, the vessels look like floating birds Sometimes there is borne over the surface the sound of a hymn or sea sorg, and often the commands of the Commodore echoing faintly among the heights seem weired voices from another shere. It will be seen from the official table given below that the capture for a week of five days amounted to 24,100 mace, and the sum realized by the sale was £12,752; or as there were 186 boats engaged, an average of nearly £70 to each boat for five days work.

Dublin, 18 .- Very little additional information has been obtained by the magistrates with reference to the recent agrarian outrage in the country Donegal: Mr. Wilson, who so narrowly escaped with his life, was able to pull up his horse at the house of a man named Boyce, whose wife orgod him to raise the neighborhood and pursue the assassins, whom Mr. Wilson pointed out. He refused to do this; but he consented to go with Mr. Wilson back to his residence at Ballyheran. It is stated in the Daily Express that the inhabitants of the neighboring houses admit having seen Mr. Wilson pass, having heard the shots, and observed the two men loave the place in which they had been concealed; but they all deny that they saw the assassins, or would be able to recognize them, which may be quite true, as strangers are often employed by the Riband Lodges for jobs of these, the former has far stronger claims than the that kind. It is stated that the nearest police station, Rosnakill, is four miles distant from the scene of the outrage. There was a station at Mifford, but the Earl of Leitrim deprived the authorities of the use of the barracks, and the constabulary being evicted by the landlord, whose tenants so much needed their protection, were draughted off to three other statious in remote districts. The police, howother statious in remote districts. ever, were on the spot in two hours after the outrage occurred, but at first they could only guess at the locality, as the people denied that they knew anything about the outrage. A man named Carr was arrested on suspicion, but was discharged by the magistrates, an ulibi being satisfactorily proved A boy about 14 and a girl about 12 years of age were within thirty yards of Mr. Wilson when the shots were fired. They saw the assassins, who had black or very dirty faces, and they thought they must have been in the 'blind' very long, as they had been working in the field several hours and had re-Church's maxims of government are simply pure are retained in custody. Two men, named Peter Ozeny, and John M'Dermot, were arrested, but the latter was discharged. The constabulary spent the whole night and until twelve o'clock next day searching suspected houses, without obtaining any information. As to the motive for the commission of the crime we have nothing better than conjecture, It appears that a man had been turned out of a farm who was in the habit of making private reports about them to their landlord. No suspicion could make him so odious to the people as this, and if it be well founded it is probable that the unfortunate man had many personal enemies.

IRISE ADROITHESS.—Cresar Otway tells a story of courageous little dapper exciseman, who entered Connemara, single-handed, to seize a fat lady who did a good business in silks and laces. He met the contrabandist in a narrow pass, and came upon ber, if I recollect right, unexpectedly from behind a rock. The lady who was very large and fat, was riding on a pillion behind a servant boy. Although taken by surprise, she proved herself more than a match for the excise officer.

'I shall thank you ma'am,' said he, taking the horse by the bridle, 'to dismount.' Dismount! Arrab, what for sir?' asked the

lady. 'I am an officer in his majesty's service, ma'am, and have reason to believe that you have contraband property about your person, or beneath the saddle of

the goods about her person; they were all stowed our present Administration has repeatedly sanctioned

'I really cannot come down,' said the large fat

'But really, ma'am, you must,' said the courage-

ous little man, looking up at the mountain, Then if I do sir, you must help me.'

miniature exciseman, holding up his hands to assist

The lady who came 'down at a run,' plopped into his arms with a weight and velocity which threw him on his back on the road, where she held him ninned beneath her. 'Ride away, ma bouchal,' said she, in Irish, turn-

ing round her head to the servant-boy; 'It's me the gentleman wants, and not you.'

Let me up madam, roared the exciseman.

Oh dear me, sir! what a fright you gave me! olling herself off; 'and I declare that boy has rode off with the horse. - Once a week.

The Limerick Reporter say :- 'There is a greater dearth of water in Nenagh at present than has been experienced for a number of years past. All the public and nearly all the private pumps are dry, and many wells and many springs in the neighborhood, which were never known to be without water, are now in a similar condition.'

The Decry Journal says : - Two skulls and other bones of a couple of human skeletons were discovered recently, by the workmen employed in leveling the embankment between the new roads leading from Ferryquaygate and Bridge st. to the new bridge, about four feet beneath the surface of the ground. They are supposed to have been the remains of persons killed during the siege.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE POPE, THE PRETENDED BENEDICTINES AND THE Unity of Christendox."-On last Sunday the Rev Father Rooke, Kentish Town, in his sermon stated that a communication had been received from His Holiness directing the Bishops in this country to point out to the Olergy the duty of impressing on their flocks the danger of giving any countenance to those who, though remaining Protestants, have presumed to adopt the name and the habit of members of Religious Orders in the Church. The preacher added that the same communication emphatically condemned the acts of those who under the form of promoting what they call "The Unity of Christendom" would reduce the Catholic Church to the level of schismatical and heretical creeds. The Rev. Preacher eloquently traced the history of the struggles of the Church in these countries, spoke in warm terms of the labors of O'Connell in the cause of religious liberty, and forcibly urged upon his hearers plausible it might appear.

FATHER IGNATIUS, PASSIONIST .- The London (Protestant) Daily News speak thus of this eminent man: The Hon, and Rev. George Spencer-Father Ignatius, Passionist-who was buried last week at the Retreat, near Sutton, was not a man to astonish the world by eminent talents or native force of character, but he held a position which made him an object of interest to two Churches. He was not accustomed to obtrade himself violently on public version of his countrymen to the fatte of Rome increase of the other.—Edinburgh Courant.

during a period of more than thirty years, and his ha- more impregnable than brown paper! All the world | quote the lines of the other.—Edinburgh Courant.

it was possible with that object, necessarily made him widely known. Mr Spencer was a son of that sumptuous nobleman, the Second Earl Spencer. His own tastes, however, like those of his brother, Charles John, Viscount Althorpe, Earl Grey's Chancellor of the Exchequer, were exceedingly simple. Having taken Holy Orders, after no more special study than was customary in those days, he was presented to the family living of Brington, a village at the gates of his father's park. He understood, however, the compelle in rare in its milder sense. He was the soul of kindness, and incapable of applying any harder pressure than that of persuasion. Indeed, his meekness was such as to cause a certain amount of social inconvenience. His harnessroom was burglariously entered and his saddle stolen. It was in vain that his friends endeavoured to stimulate him to the discovery and prosecution of the thief. "They'll take your horse next." took his horse, and then he walked, and got told for his pains that he was encouraging crime. He did not long remain at Brington. He thought as well as worked, and with thought came doubts. and with doubts a sense of the need of some infallible spiritual authority to terminate the conflicts of the individual reason. Among the bishops of those days were learned men, bent on strengthening the theological position of the Church by their writings, and ardent politcians, fighting off reforms of every kind, having read that judgment should begin at the house of God. But of bishops sympathising with earnest and sincere minds, and ready to offer their fatherly guidance, there were few. Mr. Spencer's bishop was the celebrated Dr. Herbert Marsh, who introduced the writings of Michaelis to the clergy of this country. It should be said, however, that there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Spencer consulted any body competent to advise him at this crisis. two years ago he took advantage of some Romis's celebration in the neighbourhood of his father's seat to give a public account of his conversion. The great movement which has had the credit of giving so many sons of the English Church to Rome had not begun then and Mr. Spencer's secession was an extraordinary event. He repaired to Rome studied in the English College, and subsequently became a priest. In 1849 be joined the Passionists, a preaching order devoted to a life of poverty and mortification. In this character he visited every part of England, and many countries of the continent as far as Hungary. As he passed up and down this island in a long coarse black coat, an with feet protected only by sandals, there were those who, reflecting on the fewness of the lives which stood between him and au earl's coronet, have said—" What if this strange figure should glide into the House of Lords? What if the splendid revenues of Althorpe should go to nourish an alien Church?' Providence has cut short these specula. tions, and left us to wonder at a character, adorned, indeed, with many virtues.

ALLEGED ESTABLISHMENT OF A CATHOLIC COLLEGE AT OXFORD .- We are authorised to contradict the report which has been given currency to in several Loudon daily papers, that a Catholic College or any other educational establishment is about to be formed at Oxford, under the presidency of the Very Rev. Dr. Newman. - Weekly Register.

At the Condover monthly petty sessions, on Wednesday before the Rev. II. Burton and H. De Warter, Esq., two agricultural laborers, were brought up at the instance of their master, charged with having, on the 4th of September, refused to obey his lawful commands. From the evidence it appeared that the 'lawful commands' deposed to in the summons were resolved into the fact that on the day named, it being Sunday, the men were ordered by the master to go to church, which they point blank refused to do. The case having been fully proved, the defendants were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment in the House of Correction. - Birmingham Post.

Now what we desire to maintain is this,-that at the close of the second year of the American war, the moment had arrived, as France perceived, when policy and humanity pointed to the same course of action. In dealing with the American difficulty, our Government could only be guided by one of two motives. Either they might openly avow that they cared for nothing but the material interest of England; that is, that policy was their only pride; or they might take the line which France adopted when Fortunately for the contrabandist she had none of America first revolted from Great Britain, and which federates were a nation, and not a faction. Since it is evident that our rulers did not choose the last of these alternatives, it follows that they preferred the first. They were willing to calculate and not willing to be generous. And what has been the result 'With the greatest pleasure, ma'am,' said the of what they would call their 'policy?' It was accepted, according to the hypothesis, to serve the interests of England. Has it done so. The answer is found in the letter of the Times Correspondent to which we have referred. Both parties, Federal and Confederate, now hate us with equal cordiality. That is what we have gained by the principle of non-intervention, justifiable at the outset, but as inhuman as it was impolite when two years of warfare had proved that the two conflicting parties could only succeed in inflicting mutual injury, but that neither could succeed in subduing the other. If, then, we consider the conduct of our Government as a political scheme and it is impossible to view it in any other light, we cannot exaggerate its failure. Its want of generosity is only equalled by its want of sagacity. We might have secured, without risk and without costs, a sure ally and fast friend on the American Continent, whose sympathy would have neutralised for ages to come the rampant brutality of the New England monopolists, and the ignorant hatred of the north western farmers. Without diminishing in the slightest degree the malice of these ancient foes, we have managed, with our usual felicitous blundering, to convert the Southerners, who were fighting for rights which we profess to venerate, and whom we might have attached to us by enduring ties, into caually determined enemies. When they have won the final victory which the justice of their cause and their own valor deserve, we shall offer them our worthless congratulations. We can tell beforehand how they will be received .- Weekly Register.

READY, OR NOT READY.-That is the question. At s time like this, when all other nations are pressing hard on with their armaments, can it be said that Eugland-of all other nations the one to which a naval supremacy is a matter of nothing less than life and death-is prepared to take and keep her fitting place in the strife of nations on the sea? We have the means, doubtless, of placing on the sea a fleet which, setting aside for awhile the well-estab lished superiority of our officers and men, would be superior to that which any other nation could produce, but we have the administrative talent or the administrative readiness to do so? We can build the finest ships, invent and construct the best machinery of any nation in the world, and we may have men and officers to man those ships and work the ma-chinery, but who will say that at the present moment we can be said to have any of these essentials at immediate command? At this very moment, we are at a loss to decide us to what kind of ship is likely to be the most efficient. The order of things has changed in toto, and while we have been making experiments for the benefit of the whole world, and the world has not been slow to profit by our liberality, we, and we only, seem to be at a loss to discover the result at which those experiments point. We produce impregnable iron-plated targets, and, throwing aside our wooden walls, commence to construct an iron fleet, which is no sooner near its com-

just this. To arm our ships with the irresistible gun would be to stultify our grand discovery of impregnable iron-plates, and so not only do we take no measures to do so, but we actually leave our ships unprovided with the only kind of shot which such guas as we have consented to supply them with could render in any way available against the yes. sels which we have taught other nations to construct. This is certainly a pleasant state of things to contemplate. With the Northern States of America in full practical activity, raying denunciations at us, and threatening Canada and England itself, we nave no confidence in the ships we are constructing, but are vacillating from day to day between plan and plan, and one constructor and another, and have not yet even decided on a gun for the navy, much less got such guns in store. - United Service Gazelle,

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.-Another of the ga laxy of able men whom Sir Robert Peel introduced into official life has disappeared. Within a few years the country has had to lament the early loss of Dalhousie, Canning, Herbert, and Elgin, and now we have to add the honored name of the Dake of Newcastle to the heavy list of prematurely departed British Stateamen. One of the most remarkable incidents in the official life of the deceased Statesman, was his visit to North America as the responsible mentor of the Heir Apparent to the Crown; and there will, we think, be found no brighter spot in his character than in his admirable conduct under the trying and difficult circumstances in which he was placed by the perverse and indecent conduct of the Canadian Orangemen. To that abominable faction he was strongly opposed, as proverbial enemies of the good order and peace of society, and fanatical bigots who, while impudently arrogating to themselves an exclusive admiration for the principles of religious and civil liberty, have ever been the unrelenting enemies of toleration and the clamorous advocates of civil restriction on account of the profession of religious opinions. But his mission to Canada being one of friendship and fraternity, he strove to induce the Orangemen to behave, if possible, as decent, well conducted citizens for even a day, and to lay aside for the occasion their musty bannersemblems of discord-to cease for a moment from their party tunes, as incentives to strife, and to unite with their fellow-subjects of all political and religious denominations in giving a hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales. The good intentions of the Minister failed, for his generous and enlightened suggestions were offered to a ferocious faction, who think all occasions opportune for the indulgence of their foul passions, and as the Orangemen could not os prevailed upon to exhibit a decent and Christian deportment even for an hour, the Duke humiliated them by a rare combination of calmness, dignity and determination .- Weekly Register.

Mr. GLADSTONE AND THE PHOTOGRAPHER .- A proect, suggested by Mr. M'Lachlan, for the formation of a photographic gallery or museum in which negatives should be preserved of the portraits of great men has been before the public on several occasions, and has been mentioned in the Manchester City Council more than once. Mr. Gladstone, on Friday. gave his assistance towards carrying out this scheme. Upon his arrival with Mrs. Gladstone, at the Victoria Station in the morning he was received by the Mayor and the Town Clerk, and they were immediately driven in the Mayor's carriage to Mr. M'Lachlan's gallery, Stamp-office-buildings. Mr. Gladstone was soon placed in a position to admit of a characteristic portrait being taken, but Mr. M'Lachlin experienced a difficulty upon what object ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to fix his attention. In the emergency he put his hand into his waistcoat pocket drew out a sovereign, balanced it adroitly on the back of a chair, and asked Mr. Gladstone to look intently at the coin. The object was defeated by the spontaneous laughter that the act produced. Gladstone remarked that Mr. M'Lachlan had selected the best possible thing for him to look at-it was quite a bait. Mrs. Gladstone said that Mr. M'Lachlan had shown that he possessed a deep knowledge of human nature. After the mirth, in which all present joined, had subsided two or three successful negative portraits of Mr. Gladstone were taken. - Manchester Guardian.

MULLER'S TRIAL .- There is every probabilty that Muller will take his trial at the October sessions of the Central Criminal Court, to open on the 24th inst., as, in reply to a communication from the Solicitor to the Treasury, the solicitor for the pri-soner has stated that he will be quite ready for his away beneath the pillion, or saddle, on which she in our own time, that every people has a right to choose its own Government; that is, that the Conconducted by the Solicitor-General, Mr. Giffard, and Mr. Beasley on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Serjeant Parry is specially retained, with Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Besley, for the defence. Muller being entitled to be tried by a jury of half Englishmen and half foreigners, will, it is understood, avail bimself of the privilege. It is currently rumored that such a constitution of the jury is one of the grounds upon which he places his reliance for acquittal .- Observer.

THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT .- On reference to the Septennial Act of 1715 it will be found that the duration of a Parliament is for seven years, reckoned from the day on which it may be appointed to meet. The present Parliament was appointed to meet on the 31st of May, 1859, and, therefore, its natural duration will be till the 31st of May, 1866. Of course, it may be terminated at any time at the pleasure of the Crown. The confusion upon this subject in the public arises, no doubt, from the notion that next Session will be the seventh Session of the present Parliament, and that it must be; consequently, the last. But there might be 20 Sessions, or more, in one Parliament, although it could only last seven venrs. — Times.

Alarm prevails in several districts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire amongst the farmers, and other owners of property, in consequence of the renewal of the incendiary fires by which such a vast deal of proporty was last winter destroyed.

Captain Semmes of whom we have heard so little since the sinking of the Alabama, has again left Liverpool on a cruising expedition. On Sunday last the barque Laurel, 296 tons, left the Mersey ostensibly for Matamoras, but in reality bound for Havana via Nassau. Her cargo was of a most miscellaneous nature, comprising several heavy guns, a large number of cases of ammunition, chests of clothing, shoes, leather in bulk, and drugs.
The Laurel is commanded by Captain J. F. Ramsay, a gentlemen not unknown in biockading "circles," and Captain Semmes was on board. The Laurel was cleared from this port, by Messra. Lafone and Co., who, since the commencement of hostilities, and the blockade of the Southern ports, have been doing a large business in this vein. Captain Semmes took with him eight of the officers of the Alabama, and 100 men, many of whom it is understood served with him on board that vessel.—Post.

BIGGES ON BURNS .- At a soirce given in Glasgow. on Friday evening to Richard Weaver, the nugitistic preacher, who has just completed a 'ravival' engagement in that city, the Rev. Mr. Howie, of Wynd Free Church, in the course of his remarks referred to the speech which Lord Ardmillan had made in proposing the memory of Burns at the Ayrshire Society banquet on Thursday evening, and said he should like to know what good the productions of that post could possibly effect among those living in the wynds and sileys of Glasgow. Weaver, who delivered an address afterwards, said with magnificent loftiness that he did not wish to be told of a Shakespeare of England, or a "Booby Burns" of Scotland; but he did like to be spoken to concerning John Knox or Martin Luther. He had no desire to hear of men who cast chaff to the people; for where was the soul that had ever been blessed by the writpletion, at an enormous cost, than we produce an ings of a Burns or the acts, of a Shakespeare? As irresistible gun against which iron-plates are no for himself, he would not learn a verse of the one, or

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no

letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER-1864. Friday, 11-St. Martin B. C.

Saturday, 12-St. Martin, P. M. Sunday, 13-TWENTY-SIXTH after Pentecost. St. Stanislaus. Monday, 14-St. Didacus, Conr. Tuesday, 15-St. Gertrude, V. Wednesday, 16-Of the Feria.

Thursday, 17-St. Gregory, Th. B. L. The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows :-

Friday, 11-St. Martin. Sunday, 13-The Epiphany. Tuesday, 15-St. Liguori. Thursday, 17-St. Joschim, Chateaugusy.

NOTICE.

We request all our subscribers in Quebec and vicinity, who are in arrears, to hand in the amounts due to our agent, Mr. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, 18 BUADE STREET, Quebec.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The latest mails have not brought any very interesting news from Europe. From France the news is altogether unimportant. The Emperor had left Paris to visit the Czar at Nice. The latest advices inform us, however, that in Italy the proposition of the Convention will be carried out by a large majority. The position of Victor Emmannuel is not very enviable at this moment. The Turin correspondent of the London Times gives a very gloomy picture of the situation at present. He states that, owing to the unpopularity of the King, he cannot go into the city without a strong body guard of armed men; in our opinion Victor Emmanuel is only about to commence his troubles. The number of persons killed at the late riots in Turin is about 180. It appears to be definitely arranged that Parliament will be transferred to Florence. Our neighbors on the other side of the Lines do not appear to be making great progress towards a solution of their difficulties; in fact the state of the money market would indicate that the North has been losing ground for some time past. On Tuesday the election for the Presidency took place between Lincoln and McClellan; it is generally believed, although the final result is not yet known, that Lincoln has been elected by a heavy majority.

In our own Province, the Delegates from the Lower Provinces, have returned home I the only excitement now going on, is that in connection with with the investigation of the officers of the raiders on St. Albans. This affair is moving on slowly, and evidently will not be completed for a very great length of time.

SECTIONAL DELICACY AND SECTIONAL MORALITY .- Much disappointment was felt and expressed in Lower Canada and by the Lower Canadian press, in that at the Montreal Banquet no declaration was made as to the results arrived at by the Conference lately held at Quebec to determine the conditions of a Union of the British North American Provinces. This declaration we were assured by the Lower Canadian Ministry and their friends could not be made, because delicacy required that the proceedings of the delegates should be laid before the Imperial Government, pefore they were given to the Canadian public; and because every member was in honor bound not to divulge what had taken place in the secret sittings of the Conference, and of which secrets he had cognisance only through his official position. This explanation of the reticence of the French Canadian Ministers present at the Montreal Banquet, was accepted; their decision to keep the results of their deliberations secret was acquiesced in; and their motives were no doubt duly appreciated.

Other laws of delicacy, quite another code of morality, however obtain as we go West; and the reasons assigned above for keeping the decisions of the Conference a secret at Montreal, and from the people of Lower Canada, are without weight in Toronto and in the case of Upper Canadians. No feelings of delicacy, or sentiment of honor such as closed the lips of M. Cartier in Montreal, deterredithe President of the Council from speaking out in the capital of the Council chamber of the Quebec Conference to In the present scheme however, instead of sixy-five heart and soul opposed to the scheme as divulged have long insisted as conveying a most valuable without money.—Quebec Mercury.

the expectant ears of an Upper Canadian audience. The depths of this mystery the fathom. If—thus does the Minerve state the case-if M. Cartier was bound in duty and in honor not to divulge the secrets of the Conference to a Montreal audience on the 29th of October, how is it that neither duty nor honor operated to prevent Mr. George Brown from divulging the same secrets to a Toronto audience, on the 3rd of November?

The explanation of the mystery is we think to be found in the fact that the divulging of the secret in Montreal implied the confession of a humiliating and crushing defeat to Lower Canada: whilst its divulgence in Toronto implied the proclamation of a full and glorious triumph to Upper Canada. Now no man likes to be the herald of his own discomfiture, and every soldier is well pleased to be the bearer of dispatches announcing a splendid victory. The results of the Conference are no doubt humiliating, most disastrous to Lower Canada; but for the same reason most satisfactory to the other section of the Province, whose political ascendency over her hated Romish rival thereby seems to be effectually secured. We can therefore easily understand why M. Cartier, himself a French Canadian, and a leader amongst French Canadians, should have shrunk from declaring the results arrived at by the Quebec Conference to a Lower Canadian assemblage; and we find it equally easy to understand why Mr. George Brown, an Upper Canadian, and the chief of the Clear Grits should gladly avail himself of the first opportunity that presented itself for proclaiming the triumph of Clear-Grit principles, and the defeat of Conservatism to an Upper Canadian audience. As Samuel Weller would say "'tis human natur."

The Minerve may deal with our explanation of the mystery as it pleases, but we think that it will be unable to suggest one more plausible, or which more naturally suggests itself to the looker on at the great game of politics now playing. There is also another little suggestion that we would take the liberty of offering to our contemporary. The Minerve, referring to the Toronto Banquet, and Mr. George Brown's discourse, naively asks :-

"If Mr Brown has taken it upct him to divulge the secrets of the Conference, whilst M. Cartier deemed it his duty to abstain from so doing in Montreal, it must be admitted that Mr Brown is a terrible man, and that he was quite capable of violating the discretion solemnly promised by the members of the Conference at the beginning of their labors.

"But if Mr. Brown was authorised to act as he has done, we should like to know why the tongue of M. Cartier was not in like manner untied at Montreal." --Minerve, Saturday, 5th inst.

A very pretty dilemma indeed: or it might be

If the reasons assigned by M. Cartier for not divulging the plan of Union agreed to by the Conference at the Montreal Banquet on Saturday the 29th ult., were valid, then Mr. George Brown has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a statesman and a gentleman in that he dirulged that same plan in Toronto on the 3rd of November; and he is therefore one whom no true statesman or gentleman would associate with, or accept as his colleague in office.

But:-

If Mr. Brown was justified in divulging the plans of the Conference to a Toronto audience on the 3rd instant—then the reasons assigned by M. Cartier for not divulging that same plan to a Montreal audience on the 29th ult. were not valid; then M. Cartier was humbugging—to use a cant phrase—the people of Lower Canada, concealing from them a matter in which they were deeply interested, and on which they had the right to demand full information; and therefore M. Cartier who without valid reason kept that information from them, and assigned false reasons for his silence is not . .

We leave the Minerve to fill up the hiatus as the wisdom and long experience of our contemporary shall dictate.

The Montreal Herald having been for many years a zealous champion of Upper Canade, and i an advocate of its claims for representation by population, is well entitled to a hearing from Lower Canadians, upon the merits of the proposed "constitutional changes" as revealed to us through the columns of the Toronto Globe, the Montreul Gazette, and by the President of the Council lumself at the banquet given to the delegates in Toronto on Thursday the 3rd inst. The Herald then accepts these changes as a payment in full of all Upper Canada's demands, and even as something more—as concessions so liberal as to leave nothing more for Upper Canada to claim, or for Lower Canada to give up. Here is what the Herald, in this case a competent because impartial judge, says upon the matter:-

"Taking this constitution in reference to past controversies, it manifestly involves very liberal concessions by those who have hitherto refused to admit of the Journal de Quebec, impose on us a a readjustment of the representation in the sense now adopted. Hitherto from a fear which we have thought exaggerated, in what we may call both its branches-fear that the French element would be swamped numerically in United Canada, and fear Council from speaking out in the capital of the West, and from divulging all the secrets of the cession of increased representation to Upper Canada:

members from Lower Canada, that is chiefly from French Canada, being confronted with eighty-two dience. The depths of this mystery the members from Upper Canada, which would have Minerve of Saturday last vainly attempts to placed them in a minority of forty-one, reckoning twelve English speaking members from Lower Canada, they will now, if we still assume twelve English speaking members to be sent from Lower Causda be in a minority of one hundred and thirty seven; or if we consider the sixty-five Lower Canadians as all French Canadians as all French members, in a minority of one hundred and twenty five. Taking either of these proportions it places the French element in the joint Legislature in a position of very inferior importance to that which it would have held in the Legislature of United Canada, under any equitable scheme of representation, and this fact becomes of still more importance when it is coupled with a consideration of the numbers agreed upon for the Legislative Council. Equality there would have been at any time cheerfully accepted by the Upper Canadians, and Lower Canada would then only have been tied as to numbers with Upper Canada, whereas, taking Lower Canada to represent the French element, it will now, even supposing every Lower Canadian Councillor be a French Canadian, find itself in a minority of one to two. We acknowledge very readily that this scheme of Confederation is not ours,-is perhaps the last one we should have tried in order to get rid of existing difficulties; but it having been adopted as the remedy, we are bound to say that the necessary concessions have not been made in any niggardly spirit. If again the form adopted be not so directly a legislative union as we should have desired it to be, it cannot be doubted that the numination of the Lieutenant Governors by the Central Government, will confer upon the latter very large powers of influencing the local legislatures-perhaps it will be found in practice,we do not say too large, for we do not think that possible—but too direct. What we mean is this that the Lieutenant-Governors are almost certain to be political officers, and that their change with changes of Ministry, or for other purposes, may be found an inconvenient interference with legislatures, which, while acting within their own sphere, ought to be as perfectly independent of the general government as our Municipal Councils are at present,

Yes! "which ought to be as perfectly independent of the general government as our Municipal Councils are at present;" but which, as the Montreal Herald by implication admits will not be so independent. This it is that in the eyes of the Clear Grits and of Mr. George Brown constitutes the chief merit of the scheme just elaborated by the delegates at Quebec; but this also, if there be aught of manhood, of intelligence, and of honesty amongst the Lower Canadians should ensure its rejection in this Pro-

And that it will be so rejected we have every reason to believe, if any credit can be given to the pledges, if any reliance can be placed on the promises, of the Ministerial section of the Lower Canadian press. Over and over again these scheme of union as that upon which it now is an hypothesis, has now become a certainty: or stake. rather it is now certain, not only from the quasi agreed upon by the Conference contains provisions more fatal to the autonomy of Lower Canada than those which our Lower Canadian contemporary above indicated denounced in the following strain :-

Gazette that the central parliament will have supreme authority and that the local legislatures will be delegations from this authority—the guarantees given in local legislatures would be but idle words' and those things that the Province seek to defend would be sujected helplessly to the will of the ma-

jority.
"Were we compelled to select we would prefer a parliaments in case the former should have sovereign control over the others; we should be spared at least the inconvenience of an expensive tyranny. It might be despotism, but at all events it would be cheap despotism, whilst the other whilst oppressing would beggar us."-Journal de Quebec, 6th Septem-

We cannot, we will not until compelled to do so by the clearest of evidence, believe that the French Canadien section of the Ministry approve of, or in any manner intend to countenance the policy now fully made known to the public by their colleague Mr. George Brown .-We have been by their organs asked to have one to the destinies of Canada." confidence in them, in the honesty of their intentions, and in their ability and determination to protect the rights of Lower Canada committed to their care by a generous and confiding people; and we reply that that confidence we are prepared to give, but on one condition-to wit, that they now speak out and act as becomes honest men, patriotic French Canadians, and loyal Catholics, worthy of the trust that has been reposed in them. No man, however blinded by cipal Councils, would be the ruin of State autonomy, and that to accept such a scheme would us. Assuming then the honesty and good intententions of the French Canadian section of the Ministry, and their right to demand our confidence, we must necessarily assume that they are

Lower Canada. If our assumptions be correct then, we should waive our paltry party disputes, and rally round our Ministers to a man, and we should seek to strengthen their hands to resist our enemies and their enemies. Yes, if they would but boldly and frankly appeal to their fellow countrymen in this crisis of our fate: if they would throw themselves confidently on the people of Lower Canada for support-pleading that though fully prepared to accede to any readifferences betwixt Upper and Lower Canadathat though ready and willing to consider the question of a league betwixt all the British North American Provinces - they were determined never - no matter what the consequences of their refusal-to accept such monstrous terms as those which Mr. George Brown tells us have been agreed upon; never to give their assent to a Union such as that of which their President of the Council in his official speech at the Toronto banquet, and through the columns of the Globe, has divulged the conditions-Yes, we say, if our French Canadian Ministers would but do this, they would merit and they would receive the confidence and support of their countrymen, and of all lovers of constitutional liberty throughout the Province.

But if they will not act thus: if they will not follow the path of honor and of prudence; if they will not speak out and detach themselves from Mr. George Brown and his schemes for our degradation-how, and with what show of reason can they ask us to place confidence in them? or to look upon them in a different light from that in which we look upon Mr. George Brown and the Clear Grits of Upper Canada?

NEW LIGHT .- We congratulate the Montreal Witness upon the new light that has lately dawned upon his brain. Some of the effects are very extraordinary indeed, and deserve to be recorded.

It will be remembered no doubt that, since the commencement of the war betwixt North and South, the Witness has always insisted that journals have assured their readers and the it was a war having its origin in the slave quespublic of their firm resolve to oppose such a tion; and for its objects, on the one hand the abolition, on the other hand the perpetuation and certain that the delegates at the late Conference extension of negro slavery. The TRUE Withave agreed; a scheme which if carried out NESS on the contrary has always insisted that would not only give to the central government | not slavery but the question of "States Rights" supreme authority over the local legislatures, but was the cause of the war, and the question at which would not even leave to the latter the in-lissue: and that slavery though it may have predependence actually enjoyed by our Municipal cipitated the inevitable rupture betwixt the Councils. That which some few weeks ago the States, and the Federal government, was but an Journal de Quebec, for instance, dealt with as accident of the quarrel, not the great interest at

This we urged to justify our sympathy for the official utterances of the Globe and the Gazette, Southerners, and as against the plea of the Witbut from the formal statements of the President ness-a virulent Yankee organ—to the effect of the Council himself, that the scheme actually that the Northerners were fighting for the freedom of the blacks. Remembering that it was by these same Northerners that the trade in human chattels has long been carried on; and that it was Yankee capital that furnished the Cuban slave market with its quota of black flesh, we "If we are to understand by the article in the could not but admire the impudence and the hypocrisy of the Abolition organs, and the stupidity of those who could accept their ardent professions of love of freedom, as the genuine article. On this point the Witness has however done us justice. He has come completely round to our single legislature, to a central parliament and local side of the question; and aided by we know not what glimmer of celestial light, he now recognises that not to slavery but to the collision betwixt Federal pretensions and "States Rights" is to be attributed the great American war. In a late issue of our contemporary, he thus recants his

"This great question of State rights in opposition to Federal power, is the one upon which the United States have split and gone to war."—Witness.

Our contemporary continues:

"We little thought then, that the very same question would soon be agitated amongst us, as a vital

This shows how blind, or at all events shortsighted our contemporary must have been; for as the TRUE WITNESS has never failed to insist, no one with any pretension to clear signtedness can have failed to notice the striking analogy betwixt the relative positions of Upper and Lower Canada, and these of the Northern and Southern States. Often have we insisted upon this perfect analogy, endeavoring to educe thence a rule for our future guidance, and for so doing we have prejudices, can now fail to see that a scheme of been taken severely to task by many of our con-Union which if carried out would leave the local temporaries. The Upper Canadians are, as we governments more dependent upon the central or have for years insisted, "our Yankees;" to us of general government, than are our actual Muni- Lower Canada they hold the same position as Southerners: the latter are fighting the battle of convicted by the Judge of the Sessions, of procuring that which the Yankees hold as towards the be basely to sacrifice the interests of Lower Canada in particular; that it would in the words of the Journal de Quebec, impose on us a Central government: the cause of which in the tyranny which whilst oppressing, would beggar Northern States Beast Butler may be taken as Assuming the honesty and cook interests of Lower Canada in particular; that it would in the words Yankees, that of Centralisation, or of a sovereign month impisonment, and to pay a fine of £40 sterning and costs. Baker not only got the soldier out of Quedec in disguise, but managed to take him Safely across the lines, where he is now, no doubt, the champion and fitting respectation in the American army. The evidence may be a serving in the American army. The evidence may be a serving in the American army. The evidence may be a serving in the American army. The evidence may be a serving in the American army. The evidence may be a serving in the American army. The evidence may be a serving in the American army. The evidence may be a serving in the American army. the champion and fitting representative, is the cause of the Cear-Grits of Upper Canada, of whom Mr. George Brown is the national type and spokesman. On all these points we

by the President of the Council, that they are de- lesson to Canadians, and Catholics; and we are termined at all hazards to oppose that scheme, and | well pleased to see that we have at last convinced thus to maintain the State rights and autonomy of the Witness of the perfect accuracy of our views on these points.

Whilst congratulating our contemporary unon. his newly acquired faculty of vision upon some points, we will take the liberty of pointing out to him how very feeble are his eyes as to some other important points. The Witness asks-Why French Canadian Catholics should express so much fear of Anglo-Saxon and Protestant ascendency, and at the same time expect that the British and Protestant minority of Lower Canasonable terms for settling the long outstanding da should not be equally afraid of French Canadian and Catholic ascendency? The reply is very obvious. We dread the intentions of the party of whom Mr. George Brown is the chief, and at whose mercy our religious, our charitable and educational institutions would be placed by the accomplishment of the proposed 'constitutional changes," because they have constantly and openly avowed their hostile designs against those institutions: because, as a body they have never failed to applaud every act of violence, and theft perpetrated by the revolutionary governments of Italy and of South America against "nunneries" and "monkeries:" because they have always approved themselves the enemies of "Freedom of Education," and the supporters of "State-Schoolism." We judge them out of their own mouths. If it be right and a good work-as they pretend-to suppress convents in Italy, and to secularise the property of the Church, it must be right and a good work to do likewise in Canada: and we cannot believe that Mr. George Brown and his friends would hesitate to employ -were it in their power so to do-the same weapons against the Church in Canada, her Clergy and her Religious Orders, as those which. with their unqualified approbation, the Liberals of Italy, of South America-and indeed of every country in the world where Liberal principles prevail-employ against the same Church, the same Religious Orders, and institutions abroad. In that the Liberals of Upper Canada approve of the policy pursued towards convents and nunneries in Italy by Victor Emmanuel, have we not the best of reasons for believing that they would, were it in their power to do so, pursue a similar policy towards our religious, charitable, and educational institutions in Canada? We have therefore the best of reasons for

> dreading the ascendency of Liberal principles; but the British Protestant population of Lower Canada have no such reasons for dreading unfair treatment from the hands of a Catholic majority-because they cannot assign a single instance in which that majority has ever yet attempted, or expressed even a wish, to deal unfairly with them. On the contrary, the Catholic majority of Lower Canada—even when a Liberal Protestant majority in Upper Canada was enforcing a tyrannical system of State-Schoolism upon the reluctant Catholic minority of that Provincerecognised the right of the Protestant minority in Lower Canada to educate their children as they pleased; and if Protestants here have still aught to complain of in the matter of schools, they have but to make formal application to Parliament for redress, and we are sure that neither from the Catholic press, nor from the Catholic members of the Legislature, will they encounter any opposition. If Protestants in Upper Canada would but deal with their Catholic minority, as the Catholic majority in Lower Canada have always, and spontaneously dealt with the Protestant minority of their sections never would there have been heard a note of those "sectarian" discords which Protestant intolerance alone evoked.

This is our answer to the query of the Montreal Witness; and if he deem it not conclusive, we challenge him to cite one single instance, in which, by word or deed, through the press, or through the Legislature, the Catholics of Lower Canada have given their Protestant fellow subjects reason to dread unjust treatment from a Catholic majority.

MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON—A view of Old Ireland once more. - It will be seen by an advertisement in anoteer column that MacEvoy's Hibernicon is being exhibited in this city. The crowded houses that witnessed this interesting panorama of Ireland on former occasions will no doubt, draw still larger ones now, as the performance offered is a good one. As it will not remain long in the city, it is to be hoped that the lovers of Irish scenery, almost unsurpassed for beauty, will not fail to go and see it.

The collections taken up on last Sunday, for the poor, in St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget Churches amounted to \$300.

PROCURING A SOLDIER TO DESERT. - Richard Baker, serving in the American army. The evidence upon which the case rested, was that of a seaman, who accompanied Baker and the soldier in the journey, and who made a full confession of the whole affair, having quarrelled with Baker on account of his leaving him to find his way back from Island Pond TO THE CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL.

FELLOW-CATHOLICS,-The documents which accompany this humble appeal, as already announced from the pulpit of St. Patrick's Church, speak for themselves. My mission has the sauction of the most sacred authority—of the Holy See, of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, and your own venerated and beloved Bishop, whose words of eloquence are before you, which every Catholic must have read with emotion. especially the Irish Catholic.

My mission has also the sanction of the most distinguished of your fellow-citizens, without distinction of nationality, whose respected names will be found upon my Committee. Nothing could be more gratifying than the cordulity with which I have been received by these gentlemen; and I avail myself of this public opportunity of tendering to them my most respectful thanks in the name of the Catholic University of Ireland. Such is the patronage under which I now address you, and claim your respectful con-

The object of my mission is to aid in the construction of the Catholic University of Ireland-a noble undertaking, and worthy of Ireland. The circumstances under which this institution has been called forth impart to it a the claims of Ireland to such a seat of learning, with pleasure.

On the landing of St. Patrick in Ireland, he showed great moderation, and proceeded at once to the conversion of the nobility. He appears before the National Estates at Tara, and overthrows the Druids with Apostolic courage. He is denounced to King Loagaire, in a condition not unlike to that of a well-known Pagan monarch on the plains of Dura. He converts. numbers of the nobility, as well as the King's Consort; and so great became their zeal for Religion that they not only devoted the tenth part of their riches to the Church, but also their tenth son! And this explains how our ancient Bishops represented the first blood of the nation.

Having established his Primatial See at Armagh, he founded there a University which he made the head of all the Universities and Academies of the country; and it is well known that the school of Armagn contained 7,000

Camden informs us "that in the sixth century the Irish scholars of St. Patrick were perfected so notably in Christianity that in the succeeding age Ireland was termed 'Sanctorum et Doctorum Patria;' and her Monks so greatly excelled in learning and piety, that she sent whole flocks of the most holy men to all parts of Europe, who were the founders of Leuxen Abbey in Burgundy, of Bobbio in Italy, of Wortzburry in Francopia, of St. Gale in Switzerland, and Malmsburry in Londisfarn, with many other monasteries in Britain." In fact every Religious foundation in those days included an academy such as St. Friedens, and St. Fachnanus of my own Ross, which Ware informs us, "was one of the principal academies of the age, and grew into a large city."

The University of Clonard, next to that of Benchoir, was the most famous, und contained three thousand scholars. "In no country was history, civil and national, better cultivated; and as to chronology, it surpassed that of any nation." Even Cambrensis, the greatest enemy of Ireland, writing of the four Gospels illuminated for St. Bridget, says: "That neither the pencil of Apelles, nor the chisel of Lysippus ever formed the like. In a word, that they seem to have been executed by some thing more than mortal hand." Indeed so great was the fame of Ireland for learning in those days, that when a man of learning disappeared from view, the phrase was: "Amandatus est ad disciplinam in Hibernia."

Iu the Seventh and Ninth centuries, Ireland was styled the "Athens of Europe." Our schools were opened to all the world, and from all parts of Europe they resorted to them .-"They supplied these strangers," says the venerable Bede, "not only with meat, drink, and clothing, but even with books gratis."-Such a noble old country, therefore, has a right to arrogate to itself the honor of establishing a Catholic University.

PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR UNIVERSITY -ITS AIM.

It is now twelve years since the Catholic University of Ireland was founded on the express recommendation of the Holy See. Its aim is to supply a thorough Catholic education to the youth of Ireland-as a bulwark against the unprincipled incroachments of proselytism. Illiberality has made this undertaking imperative upon Ireland-our Holy Faith is attacked in its most vital parts-the education of the young, and Catholic Ireland is resolved not to withdraw from a field, which she has made immortal by her suffering and endurance. What the sword, the gibbet and the penal code, could not effect is now sought to be accomplished under the specious pretence of a sectarian education. When they could not pervert the old, it is now the policy to seduce the young by a treacherous education. Rome has condemned this immoral sound Catholic Education. Our Bishops have Fitzsimon. thrown themselves into the struggle applauded by the Holy See, and all good Catholics. Nothing can be more glorious than the attitude of it would not be worth while correcting them. Treland at the present moment. After having But the other gentleman whose office ought to P. K. Branigan, be it successfully grappled with her giant enemy for enable him to know better not only adds to facts, the last three hundred years, she is now called but in one instance increases in fourfold ratio. upon to gird her loins for a new and more dan- He makes it appear that there are 47 Protestant gerous conflict. The gold, the patronage, the pupils in Wickham, and that in district No. 5 bigotry—the evil spirit of modern infidelity, are the Protestant pupils are the majority. arrayed against her single-handed; her only

affection of a fond parent, she is gathering her little ones around her whom the enemy is dragging from her maternal embraca! You will not allow that. The Infidel and Heretic will never have Ireland for their own-God forbid!

For her sake, I have torn myself away from my peaceful avocations-given up friends, country, all-lite if necessary-to guard the ancient landmarks! Our Holy Nuns are praying for me -won't you pray and assist me. I know you will; I know you will not allow the good old inheritance to be given to the dogs!

Montreal has nobly done its duty through her Saintly and Apostolic Bishop, who has received me, and encouraged me with all the affection of a Father and those of her generous citizens that I have been able to appeal to, all have pledged they should not, I will show in another communicathemselves that Ireland will not be alone in this vital struggle.

"We trust,' says His Lordship, "that the City of Montreal, always zealous in the great works of Religion will honor herself by taking her proper position amongst the other large cities which have already hastened to testify their sympathy for the great Institution in question with a view to maintain the faith in Ireland. Already have we seen the flowing of the stream of charity from thrilling interest. A few details, therefore, as to all parts of the world to aid Ireland in this great work. It cannot be doubted therefore that its present condition and effectiveness, cannot be | Montreal will follow so noble an example, as we unacceptable to you, and hence I supply them are led to believe that the Rev. Mr. Beausang will find here, as he has found elsewhere abundant contributions for the Catholic University of Treland which by so many and so strong titles deserves our warmest sympathy."

I dare not add a word to this magnificent utterance.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNIVERSITY. Her first effort was to bring to light the noble monuments of our-long lost Celtic literature, by the hands of the learned, and patriotic O'Curry. This work alone is enough to give a character to a much older Institution; and Professor Robinson only the other day, in a work of masterly erudition, has vindicated the honor of Catholic Spain from the slander of the proselytiser, which has received the applause of the Catholic world. And as a nursery of science and art the Atlantis published within the walls of the University, is paramount evidence to the literati of Europe, which was proudly put into the hands of the Premier as proof of the genius of the nacent Institu-

The Catholic University of Ireland counts upon the role of her Students five hundred and fifty Alumni, and is the Alma Mater of twentyfour Colleges and Schools in which the Rector holds annual examinations, and distributes to the most worthy the burses established by the Bishops and illustrious lay Catholics for their use and benefit. Even the other day we got possession of one of those endowed Schools of Elizabeth in the City of Waterford under circumstances of peculiar triumph to the Catholics, and corresponding humiliation to our opponents.

And this is the University that the Liberal Government of England has refused to Charter! The English Liberals charge the Catholic Religion "with contracting the intellect and enslav-ing the soul." We undertake to refute the charge —we ask their permission on equal grounds, and they refuse it!! O England, how worthy this is of your boasted Liberality! She treats us as

broken mother's heart,—I appeal to you in the name of our Catholic mothers in aid of this good work, to save " the seamless garment of Christ" from desecration and insult. And you, my fellow-countrymen, whom the torrent of persecution, not unlike the spars of a noble ship belabored by the storm, has flung upon the coasts of this vast Continent. But you have only grown into numbers, intelligence, and wealth.-Everywhere I see the faith of Patrick germinating with a marvellous fecundity, and the lily so characteristic of home, more luxuriant if possible abroad. I see magnificent temples raised by Irish hands to Ireland's Saint. I ask about you, and I listen with pride. They tell me that in this city alone you are Twenty thousand strong. I appeal to you in the name of those holy Altars around which your knees first bent in adoration of the God of your fathers. Once more the fine old Church is buckling on her armour to meet her ancient enemy face to face upon the old battle ground! Won't you fly to her standard, and grasp her battle flag, and side by side flight the good fight unto glorious victory! We did it before, and we will do it again; our power is the same, our armour the same, our conrage the same. It is the cause of God, and He will know how to defend His own.

I have the honor to be, fellow-Catholics, your faithful servant in Christ,

R. BEAUSANG.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MR. EDITOR, - I ask the indulgence of your readers to make a few remarks on a controversy system "as dangerous to the faith and morals of now pending in the Montreal Herald, and carthe youth of Ireland :" and declared that there ried on by Mr. William Bothwell, Secretary to is no alternative but in a rebutting system of the dissentient Trustees of Wickhain, and Mr. P.

Both these gentlemen make mistakes, but those made by Mr. Fitzsimon are so trifling that

There are really only 11 Protestant pupils in reliance is upon the mercy of God, the prayers Wicknam belonging to the Municipality; while of his Blessed Mother, and the good St. Patrick in district No. 5 alone there are 24 Catholic who has never abandoned the good old Church— pupils. He also states that the property of reand the sympathies and generous support of the sident Protestants in Wickham is valued at modesty of character possessed all hearts with love, Catholic body, to nerve her arm and fortily \$24,315 whereas the true sum would be \$7, her heart against the foe. With outstretched 994. Could these have been mistakes? The Pro-

will not-you cannot refuse her. With all the | 75. The Daily Witness says that the census of 1861 gives 145 Protestant. I knew all the Protestants that left since, and all that still remain, and altogether they would not make that number. But if the census was taken in Winter, there would be quite a number of lumberers from Maine. But I do not think they ought to be euumerated, not being residents, possessing no property, and not being British subjects. But apart from all this; complaints from Wickham are quite unfounded, as the School Commissioners do not deny the dissentients to have a School even without a sufficient number of pupils. They allow them to collect their own rates, and to draw their portion of the Grant. But the dissentients seem to think they ought to have the rates on all the properties owned by non-residents. Why tion if you be good enough to publish it. I do not wish any portion of my fellow creatures to suffer injustice, and certainly I must say that if the statements made at a meeting sometime since held in Montreal and published in the Herald of the 3rd instant, when the following gentlemen were the first of October be true, that the Protestant elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing six months: population of Lower Canada suffer very much from their neighbors. In order to find out whether they are Wickham fables, or real facts I beg leave to propose to the Protestants who made statements at that meeting the following questions, viz :--

1. How much more school rates would a Protestant Clergyman bave to pay than a Catholic Priest if they both held property valued to the same amount in the same Township?

2. What is the privilege enjoyed by Catholics in Upper Canada that is denied to Protestants in Lower Canada?

3. In what Municipality have Protestant Teachers and pupils been asked to conform to the rites of Romanism?

4. What School Teacher, holding a Model School Diploma, did the Commissioners hold three special meetings on to remove, because she opened school by having a chapter read in the Bible? 6. In what schools were Protestant children

forced to cross themselves and recite Catholic Catechism ? I respectfully solicit answers to the foregoing,

and if the facts be as stated I am certain the Catholics of Lower Canada will assist their fellow-christians to put a stop to such proceedings -but I fear no answer can be given. I remain your humble servant,

PATRICIUS. Leonards Hill, November 5, 1864.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL.

Once more the hand of death has snatched

away its victim-a great man, a good man, a true Christian has been taken from this earth, to enjoy, we trust, the reward of his long career of usefulness-Dr. Cabill is no more.

Who can measure the grief that these last words will cause to the entire Catholic Church, of which he was one of the foremost champions. To the children of old Ireland, whose cause he so nobly advocated for so many years; to his many friends who had been gathered around him, and who esteemed and venerated him for his great abilities and his Christian virtues. Possessed of a powerful mind, and talented in an eminent degree, a profound scholar, a brilliant of the property of the profound scholar, a brilliant of the profound scholar of of your boasted Liberality! She treats us as Dissenters, and compels us to avail of their privileges through the London University.

Catholic mothers—you who know so well how to sympathise with a mother in affliction—you who appreciate so well the value of a sound Catholic education, and the waste of the youthful heart without it, and the sting that it leaves in the loved with the pure affection of a patriot priest.

sessed of a powerium minu, and targined in an approximation, and to a profound scholar, a brilliant degree, a profound scholar, a brilliant degre His career is too well known to require recapitulation in our columns; his great labors in Ireland have won for him the unmitigated respect of his fellow-countrymen; and during his sojourn on this Continent he has incessantly exerted himself on behalf of every work of charity w'ich appealed to him for assistance. Dr. Cabil' as gone from amongst us, but his memory will er be cherished, and the record of his noble deeds

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to have to record the death of Patrick Kelly Branigan M. D., an estimable young man, who was cut down in the prime of life on the 4th inst at Newbern N.C. while battling with that fearful epidemic, the scourge of the South, Yel-

Young Docter Branigan was born in Castleblaney, Co. Monoghan, Ireland, on the 5th Nov. 1839, and consequently was in his 25th year at the time of his death. He emigrated to this country, together with his family, when very young; he graduated at Queen's College, Kingston, and received his diploma in the spring of 1862. His numerous colleagues bear ample testimony of his gentlemanly manner and bearing, always ready to relieve affliction and assauge pain. Few young men could be found in whom were concentrated the many qualities which constitute the gentleman and the Christian, as were

combined in Dr. Branigan.

And although in the possession of a good practice, he felt as though he was called to a larger scope of action. He accordingly entered into negociations with the Medical Department of the United States and was accepted, receiving his appointment as Assistant Surgeon to the 99th Regt. N.Y. Vols; and though having had the offer of Head Surgeonship on the James River, he declined the honor, being unwilling to sever from those of his regiment, to whom he was warmly attached. The following resolutions bear testimony of his general conduct :-

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in the mysterious providence of His ways to take from our midst our beloved and respected Assistant-Surgeon

deeply and deplore the death of one who by his innate nobleness of character, won the love and esteem of all, possessed a name, the synonym of truth, honesty and unblemished integrity, and whose unselfish patriotism for the cause we love, had endeared himself

to us all. "2nd. Resolved-That in his deep respect and veneration for his religion, we recognise a heart susceptible of the finer emotions of nature; in intellec-Catholic body, to nerve her arm and fortify her heart against the foe. With outstretched hard she asks you for your assistance—you stant Population of Wickham at present is only and she asks you for your assistance—you show the foel of the feel a victim to the destroyer, and his spirit J P O'Meara, \$2,50; T Murphy, \$2.50; M O'Brien, Johnston, 52,00.

| Almanas, Diagree and rostage munication with him; and that in the midst of his munication w

passed into the keeping of that Being whom he so

loved.
"3rd. Resolved-That we wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.
"4th. Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his afflicted family." (Signed)

John C. Lee, Captain Commanding 99th regiment N.Y. Volunteers; Chas. E. Cartwright, Captain Commanding Co. B, 99th N.Y. Volunteers; Geo. L. Elder, Captain Co. C, 99th N.Y. Volunteers; F. L. Harding, 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, 99th N.Y. Volunteers; Columbus Sampson, 1st Lieutenant, Commenced Co. 20th N.Y. Volunteers; Columbus Captain Co. 20th N.Y. Volunteers manding Co. A, 99th N.Y. Volunteers; E. A. Kenny 1st Lieutenant 99th N.Y. Volunteers; John N. Bingdinhall, 2nd Lieutenant 99th N.Y. Volunteers; John S. Herbert, Lieutenant 99th N.Y. Volunteers,

Head Quarters 99th Regt. N.Y. Vols. >
Bush Grove Outpost, near Newbern, N.C. 5
October 5th 1864.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The semi-Annual Meeting of the above Corporation was held in the St Fatrick's Hall, on Thursday COMMITTER OF MANAGEMENT.

President-Mr Myles Murphy, re-elected. 1st Vice President-Mr George Murphy. 2nd do do —Mr John Rogers. Secretary—Mr John Walsh. Assistant Secretary-Mr John Kelly Treasurer-Mr Thomas Jones Gol. Treasurer-Mr. Michael Wilkinson. Assistant Col. Treasurer-Mr Wm Cunningham. Grand Marshall-Mr Thomas Lowes, re-elected.
Asst. Marshalls-Mr J McCarthy, Mr J Roach.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY:

St. Anne's Ward-Messrs John Enwright, John Diffley St Antoine Ward - Messrs J. Carroll, M. Gorman. do -Mr Patrick Burke St Lawrence Ward-Messrs Peter Coffey, Patrick

St James Ward-Messrs Michael Clune, Matthew

King
St Mary's Ward — Messrs Denis Murney, Martin
Nolan. East Ward-Mr Bernard Emerson. West Ward-Mr William Russell.

Centre Ward--Mr Felix McIver.

After which the Treasurer submitted the following

Report of the Society's finances :					•
g May 3rd, 1864.					
To Balance in Bank	\$505	37			
In Treasurer's possession	9	39			
			\$	574	76
Receipts for six months	522	08		522	08
)	006	84
EXPENSES					
2011022	\$ 84				
" widows and orphans	242				
Funeral expenses	27	25			
Printing, &c	105	13			
Total expenses for six months				458	38
				638	46
				9	39
Anna Lan Alla of Panista				647	0:
Amount to credit of Society				04 (33

By Order

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

JOHN WALSH, Sec.

St Raphaels, D McPherson, \$2; Dundee, W Mckenham, D Smith, \$4; Beauharnois, J Bisaillon \$2; St Andrews, D McDonell, \$2; Rev G A Hay, \$2; Williamstown, Rev Mr McCarthy, \$2; St Martin, Rev Mr Blythe, \$2,50; Beauharnois, Rev Mr Charland, \$2,50; Leeds, F Scallon, \$1; St Gregoire, Dr G A Bourgeois, \$2; Hemmingford, J Kennedy, \$7,50; St Regis, Rev Mr Marcoux, \$2; Alexandria, D McDonell, \$1; Quebec, Rev L'Abbe Maingui, \$2; Penetanguishene, Sergt R O'Donnell, \$1; Cote St Paul, B Casey, \$4; Russeltown, E McGill, \$2; J Campion, B Casey, \$4; Russeltown, E McGill, \$2; J Campion, \$2; St Johns, T Sheridan, \$2,50; Beamsville, J McLaughlin,\$2; Windsor,J O'B Scully,\$4,50; Oshawa, McLaughlin, \$2; Windsor, JO'B Scully, \$4,50; Oshawa, JO'Regan, \$2; Pembroke, JDavidson, \$3; Westwood, JS Driscoll, \$2; Simcoe, Rev JR Wagner, \$2; Centreville, B Ingoldsby, \$5; Vroomanton, Rev L Braiz, \$4; Nupierville, W Moran, \$2; Hastings, DRyan, \$2; Eganville, D McGrath, \$2; Whitby, GPower, \$4; North Stukely, Rev E Gauthier, \$2; Berwick, T Kennedy, \$2; Hastings, D Kavanagh, \$2; Joliette, Rev D Lajoie, \$2; Conway, E Hickey, \$2; Hemmingford, P Lyons, \$2,50; Longueuil, Madame Hicke, \$2; West Shefford, Rev P E Gendreau, \$2; Hicks, \$2; West Shefford, Rev P E Gendreau, \$2 Alexandria, L W McKinnon, \$2; Merrickville, P Kyle, \$2; St Cesaire, P Gigault, \$5; Georgetown, T Rowan, \$3; Dickinson's Landing, E Ryan, \$2,50; Sillery, M H O'Ryan, \$2; Grand River, T Carberry, \$2; Ottawa M E Chambers, \$1,87; St Bridget, Capt Maguire, \$2; St Angelique, G J Horan, \$2,50; Guelph, FS Clarke, \$5; Kincardine, P Kehoe, \$7; Silver Hill, P Murphy, \$1; Hungerford, D Byrne, \$4; St Monique. Rev C Z Rousseau, \$2; St Francis, Rev J Paradis, \$2,50; St Sylvester, John Coarr, \$2; Lancaster, Donald McGillivray, \$2; Worcester, Mass, Rev J C Moore, \$2; Newmarket, C Delaney, \$2,50; Waterloo, Chas Moore, \$2; Medical P. Manager, \$2,00; Coarses, N. R. ran, \$2; Warden, P Maheady, \$2; Caraquet, N B Very Rev J Paquet, \$2; St Ferreol, Rev F McDonell, \$2; Rockburn, Rev F Woods, \$2; Wheatland, P Fitzsimmons, \$2; Lancaster, 30, 8 con, D A McDonell, \$4; Port Daniel, Rev Mr Beaulieu, \$2; Maskinonge, Rev LE Bois, \$3,10; Smithville, P P Curran, \$2; Cherry Valley, Jas Goodin, \$2,50; St Hilaire, Rev F X I Soly, \$2; Sherrington, H Blake, \$2; Tweed, P Casey, \$2; East Hawkesbury, T Hoisted, \$2; Starnesboro, Jas Wright, \$6,25; St Columban, John Burke, \$2; Three Rivers, Rt Rev Dr Cooke, \$5; St Valier, Rev L A Proulx, \$2; Alexandria, T Chisholm, \$3; Molhein Ray N Danget \$3, 1 Optiming 1 Ray 4 Remarks Malbaie, Rev N Doucet, \$2; L Original, Rev A Brunet \$2; Little Rideau, J Brennan, 2 dols; Richmond,

Jas Murphy, 2 dollars.
Per F Ford, Prescott-J McCarthy, \$2; F Culhome, 50c; D Crowley, \$2,50; M Kielly, \$2. Per P Kelly Renfrew-B Gillies, \$2.

Per J Kennedy-W D Stacy, Downeyville, \$2; P Molloy, \$1. Per Low's Hotel, Montreal-TJ Bishop, Inkerman

Per J Walsh, Railton-P Casey, \$2; Elginburg, T Donovan, \$2. Per J Quinn, Ottawa-Patrick Davey, Watertown Wis, US\$2,50.

Per J Doran Perth-R McDonald Franktown \$4 50,

T Downey Clayton \$2.50. Per Geo Murphy, Ottawa-W Mackay, \$2 50; B Gaffney, \$1; Jas Murphy, \$1; New Edinburgh, J Johnston, \$2,50.

\$2; D McElheran, \$2,50; P Grogan \$2 50; J Johnson \$2; Jas Kelly \$2 50; Rev B McGauran, \$2 50; M O'Connell \$12 50; M J Nolan \$2 50; Jas Langan \$2 50; John Enright \$2.

Per F Mullin, Montreal—J Healy, Kingston, \$4.
Per L J McLachlan, River Beaudette—D McDonald

Per P Purcell, Kingston-M Quinn, \$2; A. John-

son, \$2,50: H Cummins, \$2: Portsmouth, B McGee-han \$1; Wolfe Island, M Baker, \$3. Per F O'Neil, Fitzroy—E Lunny \$2. Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall—J S McDougall,

Per Hon J Davidson, Alnwick, N B-Self, \$2; W Davidson, \$2; Rev R Vereker, St Andrews, \$2. Per J Scanlan, Oshawa—Self, \$2; C Allen, \$2.

Per J Killorne, Seaforth-J O'Sullivan, \$5. Per B Hind, Barrie-W Daley, \$2. Per Rev Mr McCarthy, Williamstown-A McLellan

Per C F Fraser, Brockville-W Hervey, \$6; A O'Neil, \$3. Per Rev J J Chisholm, Alexandria—Self, \$2; Mrs Col Chisholm \$2; W Donovan, \$1.

Per P Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—Self, \$2; J Carr.

Per J McIver, Dewittville - A Murphy, Huntingdon

Per E McCormack, Peterboro—A McGarrity, \$4; A McDonald, \$1; Ennismore, L Doran, \$1; South Duoro, I Farley, \$3.

Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews—R McGillis, \$5.
Per P J Sheridan, Tingwick-Jus Williams, \$2.
Per J Coughlin St Cutherine de Fossambault--J Griffio, \$2; Miss Carroll, \$1.

Died.

In this city, on the 1st instant, of inflammation of the brain, Patrick Arthur, eldest son of Mr. J. J. Nicholson, aged 5 years and 2 months.

In this city, on the 1st instant, Elizabeth Toward Cunningham, aged 67 years, mother of David Cunningham, Metre Inspector, New City Gas Co.

On the 29th ult., at Gransby, C.W., after a severe illness, Donald Rose, late of Tomintoul, Banffebire, Scotland. May his soul rest in peace



M'EVOY'S HIBERNICON:

TOUR IN IRELAND,

HAS OPENED again in this City, for a few nights,

MECHANICS' HALL. The following Artists will appear in connection

MR. JOHN HERON, the celebrated Irish Comic Singer, who will appear as BARNEY the GUIDE.

MISS ANNA GOODALL, the gifted Contralto. MISS S. TAYLOR, the favorite Soprano. Prof MacEVOY, Musical Director and Lecturer.

Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. No second price. Doors open at Seven; to commence at half-past Seven.

Matinee Saturday at Three o'clock, when children will be admitted for 10 cents.

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE by the undersigned :-

APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA, by the Rev. Dr. Nawman, being his reply to the Rev. Mr. Kingsley. 8vo., 557 pages. Price \$4.

D. & J. SADLIER, & CO., Montreal.

WANTED. A TEACHER, baving a Diploma, to Teach in No.

1 School, St. Columban. Apply to Michael Tracy, Sec-Treasurer; or to Mr. JOHN POWER, Commissioner. Nov. 9, 1864.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CUURCH.

WILLIAMSTOWN. BEG leave to inform their friends and the public

generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865,

and the four following days of the week. The pro-

ceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest: MRS. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown,

MRS. DUNCAN McDONALD, MRS. A. FRASER, Fraserfield.

MRS. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown. MRS. JAMES MCPHERSON, Lancaster.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

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

FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of Sr. LAURENT, containing 170 ARHENTS, to b LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings.
This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.

For particulars, apply to P. CARROLL, Esq , Tunnery West

Or to the Proprietor, PETER KING, St. Laurent.

August 11, 1864.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp

for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig

े वर्षे हैं। वर्षामा वर्षे स्वापन के हैं।

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 18 .- It is certain that the Vienna Government has accepted the Franco Italian Convention in a conciliatory and seemingly unsuspicious spirit, and shows a disposition to make the best of an event which of course cannot be agreeable to it. Probably it does not feel a profound conviction that the Treaty is only what it seems; that no secret understanding exists; that the evacuation of Rome may not hereafter prove to be linked in the minds of the contracting parties with events of still greater gravity and more directly affecting Austrian interests. But Vienna justly thinks it wiser to leave it to time to bring hidden projects to light, if such there be, than to court hostility by assuming a distrustful and antagonistic attitude. Her communications with Paris have, therefore, been couched in terms which have given satisfaction here; she abstains from any hint of future protection to the Pope when France shall have withdrawn her œgis; and, although she considers that she has little reason to put faith in Victor Emmanuel's Government, she replies to the Convention of the 15th of September by a measure of disarmament, which there is good reason to believe both bona fide and extensive. This measure seems to have given the signal for the spread of a host of pacific reports. The Italian army is also to be reduced, it is said, and truly Italian finance has great need of such reduction. There is a greatly improved understanding between France and Russia; between England and France it is well known the bonds of cordiality have been considerably tightened by the Emperor's decision with respect to Rome; and, under these more favourable circumstances. again the word 'Congress' is uttered by the Paris press, and affirmed to be heard with favor -or, at least without repugnance-by several who regarded the idea with dislike and suspicion when first put forward, now nearly a year ago.

The King of the Belgians is reported to be among those converts; his journey to Baden is said to be connected with the revived project, and a Paris Congress for this winter is talked of with considerable confidence, at least by some whose wish readily fathers the thought.

PARIS, Oct. 11 .- The France and Patric of this evening affirm that concilitary ideas are beginning to prevail at Rome, and that an arrangement of the financial question was not considered impossible. The same journals declare that a formal contradiction has been given to the statement that the Pope will refuse to reorganise his

Three weeks of incessant discussion, and the publication in the Moniteur of the text of the of Christendom any nearer to an exact comprehension of the object and possible operation of the Convention of the 15th of September. The French semi-official journals still desperately argue that it is full of benefits to the Holy Father, if he would only see it in that light; and the French Foreign Office is prodigal of similar assurances to all whom it may concern. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, it is reported, has even said that the Convention is constructed in exact accordance with the wishes often expressed by Oardinal Antonelli, speaking in the name of the Roman Government—that is to say, that all the Pope's Government ever asked the French Government to do was to give due notice of the time at which they intended to withdraw their troops, and to guarantee the Holy Father against an attack from the Government of Turin pending the re-organisation of his army. But if this be the case nate blunder on the part of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, that among the other documents which he has published on the subject, he has not printed a despatch of or memorandum of conversation with the Cardinal Secretary of State in this sense. It is unfortunate because, so far as the conduct of the French Government as a Catholic Power towards the Holy See is concerned, it is almost unnecessary to discuss the terms and provisions of the Treaty. It is an unwarrantable offence to the Holy Father and to the Catholic world, in the mere fact that it has been negotiated and ratified without the previous knowledge and consent of His Holiness. To this objection the French official organs give no answer, because they have no answer to give that would bear to be printed. But the answer that is given by French official persons is, that the Pope's Government is an unreasonable Government, and only answers Non possumue to practicable proposals—that it was therefore necessary to make the best treaty that could be made in its interests, without reference to whether it would take a common-sense view of the document or not. This is a very good argument as expressed sotto voce; but the personage who employs it will be sure when they speak at the pitch of their voices in Senate or Legislative Corps next spring, to breathe nothing but devotion and reverence for the Holy Father, the College of Cardinals, the See of Rome and its Temporal Power. The position is simply a hypocrisy; and the whole policy of the French Government is only a flagrant and scandalous bypocrisy, sure in God's good time to end ill for that Government. - Tablet.

It is said that alarming accounts have reached Paris from Algiers of a vast uprising of the natives against French rule, in obedience to the call of some religious fanatic of paramount influence among the Arab tribes to take up arms for a holy war upon the Giaours. Of the result there can of course be no moral doubt. French valor, discipline, and civilization, will crush all the efforts of wild tarbarian enthusiasm to regain its savage independence, but, at what a cost of lives and treasure. The conquest of 1830 may have furnished France with trained troops for other wars, but the African drain upon the French Exchequer must have made itself severely

felt. - Weekly Register. EGYPTIAN KINGS ANTERIOR TO MOSES .- About three years ago, M. Augusta Mariette discovered at Sakhrah, in the necropolis of ancient Memphis, not far from the Great Pyramids, the funereal chapel of the tomb of two personages called Nekht and Tounari. These personages filled important offices Egypt under the reign of Rhamses II.—that is, about the time when Moses lived. The fact of this synchronism, by the way asserted for the first time by the Vicomte E. de Rouge, is now confirmed by authentic testimonies of the existence of the Jews in Egypt under that reign, as M. Chapas has shown in his work on Egypt. To return to the chapel above alluded to, one of its walls is adorned with a bas-relief, which contains a hieroglyphic list of 85 medallions containing the names of Kings, arranged in two lines. This list has been called the table of Sakharab, and is the most important feature of the move ment. M. Mariette has now, by continuing his excavations, discovered some fragments which were wanting to render it complete. - Galignani,

BELGIUM.

and the anniversary of the martyrs of liberty and independence, were this year celebrated with extraordinary solemnity, rejoicings, and eclat.

The Franco-Italian Convention, as it is called, is quite an interesting windfall—an acceptable God-send for the Italian, French and Belgian papers. They turn it, and twist it, and roll it, and enrol it, and turn it again, and retwist and reunroll it, till at last it becomes a complete olla podrida, an inexplicable unsavory potage. Their lucubrations, and explanations, and elucidations, and misinterpretations, and protean evolutions, and strange commentaries, and suppositions bewilder and annoy, until at last we throw aside in weariness and despair both papers and pamphlets, and begin to think for sovereignty cannot abdicate its rights. Now, while ourselves, and give our own common-sense version still free, we swear to constitute Itaty, with, without of the subject. That the Emperor Napoleon should just at this moment throw the apple of discord among the gods and goddesses of politics and diplomacy is certainly a masterly stroke of statecraft. third, no matter what may be the consequences. He far surpasses in wiles and cunning the old fox Palmerston, and catches him in his nets as a spider does flies. As for the German Powers they have no chance with him. They only begin to open their eyes when his work is done, and his plans become ing excellent health. furts accompli. He left Russia and Germany to do as they liked with Poland, and Denmark forced England to cut a most humiliating figure in the eyes of the world, and lose her prestige on the Continent; and now it is his turn - and in his doings with Italy he is sure of non-intervention on their part. But happen what may, I am fully persuaded it will be all the better for the good cause at Rome. Inti-mately acquainted as I am with the affairs of the Eternal City from an eight year's residence therein, during the French occupation, I can vouch with safety that the Franco-Italian Convention will neither disturb its equanimity nor alarm its well-founded hopes and expectations.— Weekly Register.

King Leopold left here a tew days ago for Darmof Russia. Conjecture is upon the wing to divine the meaning of His Majesty's recent visits to the French and Russiann Emperors. Any intelligent politician may easily guess the reason. Verbum suprenti sut. I was thinking of sending you a short account of the Malines Exhibition and the treasures of art it contains, but my letter is already too long; I must, therefore, put it off till another time.—1b.

SPAIN. of Tuscauy has prepared a protest against the project of making Florence the capital of Italy, as con-trary to the rights reserved to him by the Treaty of

Munich. The same journal says:—
M. Pacheco will leave for Rome about the end of the month. One of our contemporaries has declared its belief that the new ambassador had made it a condition to Lis acceptation of the post of Spanish representative to the Holy See that the Government of Madrid should neither approve nor accept the late Franco-Italian Treaty. We believe our contemporary to be perfectly correct in its forma-

The Epoca and the Politica urge the Government to keep the Chincha Islands as a pledge until Peru doubly necessary. That the Emperor is not sincere shall have given satisfaction.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- Turin, Oct. 19. - The Italia Militaires Treaty, with its annexed protocols and despatchs of to-day denies the report of the disarmament and have not apparently brought the public opinion discharge of soldiers of various classes upon unlimited furlough, and says :-

It is possible that such a measure will be adopted for financial reasons, but the strength of the army will not be thereby diminished. The regimental lists will remain intact, and the men be capable of recall under arms in a few days upon any emer-

gency. Turin, Oct. 21.-By a Royal decree published today the squadron of evolution, hitherto composed of two divisions, is reduced to one. A declaration of Garibaldi, in which the General declares himself opposed to the Franco-Italian Convention, appears in the Diritto of to-day. The Italian journals continue to discuss the Convention, and several protests from political associations against the measure have been published.

The Marquis Pepoli has made a speech at Milan for which we feel greatly obliged to him. His postprandial eloquence has done more service to the cause of order and morality than we are sure he ever ntended. As one of signatories of the Franco-Piedmontese Convention he was invited to a banquet by the Milanese, who hate Piedmont, and in replyng to a toast in honor of himself he made use of the following expressions:-

I am convinced that this noble people (the Turi. nese) when it has acquired the assurance that the Treaty does not in any degree affect the Nrtional programme, but that, on the contrary, it has broken he last link of the chain which bound France to our enemies, will be the first to submit to the sacrifices which will be asked of it in the name of Italy.

The object of the Marquis was to coax the Piedmontese to assent to their own degradation, and spread the delusion that the acceptance of Florence is not the renunciation of Rome as the future capital; and hence the assurance that the national programme is not at all affected by the Convention.

The Italian journals publish the following as the text of the letter from Mazzini on the Franco-Italian Treaty, alluded to by the Pads as being in circulation at Naples :-

Sept. 24 .-- Let our observations be short, but clear. The Convention between the Italian Government and Louis Napoleon on the subject of Rome is an act of treason against the declaration mode in the Italian Parliament, and successfully repeated by Ministries which have succeeded Count Cavour, as also against the announcements contained in the plebiscites by which the kingdom of Italy was constituted. Plebiscites, Government, Parliament, and country have all decreed that Italy should be united, and that Rome should be the metropolis. The solemn decision The peace negotiations at Vienna are not yet ternow consecrated by the Convention, means this: In | minated, instructions upon the financial questions accepting the different clauses the right of the invading foreigner over Rome and ourselves is recognised and Italy is condemned to be enslaved and dismembered or false to her engagements. If the Government maintains the clauses of the Convention, a state of feudality is decreed. Rome is abandoned for two years to a fierce conflict which will be without a result; Italy is enchained and immovable in face of that struggle-it is Aspromonte in permanence. If the Government does not maintain the clauses of the Convention the Italian nation is dis-would especially include the Protestant portion of honored; France will make war on us to punish the country, comprising the present territory of the violation of treaties freely consented to, and Prussia, as well as the kingdoms of Saxony, and Europe will lose all confidence in the engagements which Italy may make in the future. The Convention has, indeed, other inconveniences—secondary ones, it is true, but still very grave. To take to our charge a part of the debt of a Government which expends its money in subventioning a war of brigands against the provinces of Italy is the height of servility; against the provinces of Italy is the height of servility; duchies of Baden and Hesse-Barmstadt. The two it involves the necessity of fresh taxes at a not distant Emperors would each reside temporarily at Frankdate; it offers a strange example, and says to the fort, and a single Parliament, representing the whole enemy of Italian national unity, 'We are about to of Germany, would be held in the city. If the male aid you to reconstitute your credit, not that you line of one of the Emperors should become extinct, should withdraw, but in order that you may the the chief of the other Imperial house would become more easily organize your forces in order that you Emperor of the whole of Germany. It is of course should remain an eternal obstacle to the accomplish- understood that the consent of France to this proment of our desires, and that you may slaughter our brothers when the whole of Italy shall rise up and on the left band of the Rhine; that of Italy by the cry out, 'To Rome!' A draught upon liberty subcry out, 'To Rome!' A draught upon liberty subscribed at two years date on such occasions, accepted and signed by a Government which can place on a war footing 500,000 men in a month—by a Govern-

meets in November. People here for the nonce seem to have set aside politics altogether, and think only of relaxation from their daily labors and avocations. The four glorious days of the latter end of September and the appropriate of liberty achieve the conquest of what belongs to you, and if you are not capable of placing yourselves at the head of Italy and rising with her when her honour is at stake, at least keep silent and maintain by an endless essentially Catholic province, which, since Jagellon, protest the eternal rights of the nation; leave the open to the events which will arise from unforesen eventualities, and reply to the foreigner as 15 years ago the Romans, then abandoned by you, replied to the invader with whom you are now bargaining, We may fall, but cannot sign any treaty with you! If there still remains in Italy a spark of honor; if the present Italian generation is not decrepit from toe cradle, the country will one day remember that ple-biscites violated by one of the parties to the contract are no longer binding on any, and that the popular or in opposition to the present Government. If the Convention becomes an accomplished fact, the two first conditions are at an end. We will then try the GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

ROME.-We learn from the correspondences of the Unita Cattolica, the Monde, and the Union de l'Ouest, dated on the 4th Oct., that the Holy Father is enjoy-

The Pontifical army amounts, at present, according to official returns, to 9,000 men, and, although the Holy Father has issued no appeal to that effect, Catholic recruits, from his own States, as well as from other countries, are daily seeking admission into the ranks of the several corps in his service. This does not in any way result from the new-fledged Convention.

The recent famous Convention continues to occupy attention here, and is variously interpreted according to the bias and politico religious leavings of individuals, some few whose judiment is altogether tional decrees, about which so much noise has been swayed by their feelings and sympathies, viewing it made by the Bussian papers, they have created very as the 'beginning of the end,' or rather as the penulstadt, where he had an interview with the Emperor | meant to be the destruction of the Pope's Temporal Power. The vast majority however, while distrusting the Emperor's policy in reference to the Holy See, recognise in the Treaty a definitive settlement of the question of Rome and the Temporal Power, basing their opinion on the clause which stipulates the transfer of the capital to Florence. The Pope is said to have received the notification with his accustomed equanimity, and to have undiminished confidence in the development of events. "Within the next two years a good deal of water will have flowed The Epoca of Madrid affirms that the Grand Dake | through the bed of the Tiber," observed the Holy Father with a smile, alluding to the possible contingencies of that period. As to the embodiment of a Papal army, the treachery of Castelfidardo and the memorable despatch of the Emperor to Cialdini, 'Fran-pez fort et vite,' cannot fail to inspire His Holiness with mistrust in all Imperial suggestions, however seemingly friendly. "Timeo Danaos et dona fe-rences" would not be an unsuitable response to all proposais emanating from the Tuileries. The collision of national with the municipal interests of Turin, which has already occasioned the abrupt dismissal of one Ministry, is likely to be equally fatal to their successors and to lead to such complications as will render the presence of the French in Rome in his proposal to withdraw the troops is evident to any one who has lately visited Civita Vecchia, and examined the extensive and costly military defences, which evidently indicate a prolonged occupation .-

Cor. of Weekly Register.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The advocates of Italian unity have very little to reassure them in the accounts which arrive from the Southern extremity of the kingdom, where, according to the statement of an English gentleman, a resident of Naples, 20,000 Piedmontese and Lombardian gendarmes are required to keep down insurrection. This gentleman, who is by no means extreme in his views, assures me that the name of Victor Emmanuel has become a byeword of execration, and the proletaire guest of Sutherland House is now the idol of the day at Naples.

AUSTRIA.

The Wanderer of Vienna publishes the following article, under date of the 14th October :-"According to reliable information, Austria has

taken up a decided part as regards the Convention of the 15th of September. Without deviating from the principles which have hitherto directed the policy of the Vienna Cabinet in all affairs relating to Italy, the Austrian Government has come to a decision which is of the most reassuring nature. We believe we may state that the Vienna Cabinet will inaugurate a policy of conciliation towards France in this sense-that, without abandoning its passive policy in the affairs of Italy, it will imbue it with a certain character of benevolent abstention. We may add that this change in the attitude assumed by Austria will not entail any change in the Cabinet. Independently of the resolution taken by the Government not to oppose the Convention of the 15th of September, the Austrian Ambassador at the Roman Court will receive instructions to enlighten the Holy See, so as to prevent it entertaining wrong illusions as regards the mission of Austria."

A writer in the Debats says: - I have been able to procure exact information as to the present state of more, simply because the great majority of New York the Austrian forces in Venetia. The army of Gen. Benedek still consists of three corps, each composed of 25,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry, and the total force including artillery, is 90,000. There are, moreover, two divisions of reserve in the Tyrol under General Castiglione and Hardig, and 20 battalions specially destined to guard the fortified towns, The total of the Austrian troops in Venetia, all included, is therefore 127,000 men and 15,000 horses. This force is sufficient to repel an aggression, but not for an offensive war.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Oct. 21 .- Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will leave Copenhaving been sent as late as the day before yesterday to the Danish Penipotentiaries at the Conference.'

The German journals, according to the Siecle, are at the present moment exercising their imagination in forming plans for the remodelling of the map of Europe. The following ingenious project for the foundation of German unity may be taken as a sample. The King of Prussia would take the title of Emperor of Northern Germany, and Francis Joseph that of Hanover, the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Nassau, Saxe-Co-burg, and Saxe-Weimar, with the Electorate of House. The second Empire would embrace Catholic Germany, and consists of Anstria Proper, Bohemia, the kingdoms of Bavaria, and Wurtemburg, and the ject is to be obtained by the cession of the territory fer of the Polish provinces which belong to Austria and Prussia. This plan is called in Germany Count de Bismarck's idea.

POLAND.

and is preparing to form others in Lithuania. That had never seen its soil dishonored by schismatic establishments. The rural schools in Lithuania have been entirely placed under the direction of the schismatio Olergy, and all the teachers who professed the true faith are now banished. The Journal de St. Petersbourg, moreover, contains a clear explanation of that determination of Russia to schismaticize Poland :- The material emancipation of the peasants, it says, must be followed by that of the Polish nation from the yoke of the Roman Priesthood and that cannot take place until the bases of public instruction shall have been radically altered. If the Government does not provide for this change, it will leave in the hands of its enemies the most terrible weapon. The Russian Archbishop Johannitius has been decorated by the Emperor for his zeal in propagating the orthodox faith in the Kingdom of Po-

The news from Russian Poland is most melancholy. Both the kingdom and the provinces are in a state of indescribable disorganisation, and discontent prevails among all classes. Russia, it appears, wants money, and, being unable to extort any more from the ruined nobles, is taxing the peasants so heavily that in many parts of Lithuania and Volhynia serious riots have taken place which it required the presence of the military to suppress. In the kingdom the committees for endowing the peasants with property display the most shameless venality, and, as they are composed exclusively of Russians, who are entirely ignorant of Polish law and custom, the blunders committed by them in the performance of their delicate functions are endless. As for the educational decrees, about which so much noise has been little impression in the country, it being obvious timate act of a revolutionary drama whose finale was that their object is chiefly a political one, like that of the late decrees regarding the peasants. By establishing schools for teaching the different dialects, &c., spoken by the people in various parts of Poland, it is hoped to weaken and disorganise that Polish spirit which has, notwithstanding a century of persecution and foreign dominion, shown such wonderful unity and strength in the last insurrection, and proved that it still extends to every district of ancient Poland.

A St Petersburg letter, in the Botschafter of Vien

na, says:-'Events are assuming a more and more afflicting appearance in this country. The Poles incorporated among the Russian troops cantoned in the provinces bordering on the Volga are said to have formed a plot in conjunction with a secret seciety of Russians called Nihitists. The intention attirbuted to them is to burn all the villages and towns in the provinces. Accident and the energy of the authorities have saved Radan and Samara, but the town of Simbirsk and all the public edifices of the town. Regiments of Cossacks have been sent into the town. A commission of inquiry, presided over by an aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, has also been opened. The burning of the town had reduced thirty thousand inhabitants to misery and deprived them of shelter. Those disorders are not to be wholly attributed to the Poles; the incendiarisms are above all due to peasants, who are employing this means of avenging themselves on their masters. The social fermentation is extreme in Russia, and is extending. The reports sent to St. Petersburg are fearful, and mention considerable disaster at Moscow, Orel, Caluga, Kostroma, and Pekoff. The loss is immense. At Narwa two of the guilty parties were seized in the act of lighting the fires. They were not Poles, but Russians, named Popoff and Kliktoroff, and formed part of a secret revolutionary society. The crowd threw the men into the flames, which they had themselves lighted up. Secret societies are being everywhere organised in the Empire. The sect of Russian Knights formerly founded by Count Momonoff, already in-cludes a large number of adherents, and the 'Public Welfare Society, is still more revolutionary.'

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF VERY REV. DR. CAMILL .- The Very Rev. D. W. Cahill, D. D., is no more. This will asaders: for verv few of them tonish man knew of his illness. He died at Boston on last Thursday, October 27, where he had been staying for some weeks. He went there to lecture for a charitable purpose, but took sick quite suddenly and never recovered. His disease was a softening of the brain, having been sun-struck in Brooklyn last summer, from the effects of which he never quite recovered .-N. Y. Freeman.

Within the next week, prodigious reports of victories will be telegraphed from Washington. Don't believe them! If Gold is knocked down again to 220, buy it! It is now 228! After the election it will mount like a kite.—Ib.

THE INSULT TO NEW YORK .- The outrage of Lincoln's Administration in seizing the authorised agents of the State of New York in Washington and Baltysoldiers in the Federal army were in favor of Seymour and McClellan, requires from us no remark .-Let Gov. Seymour be firm and bold. Let the people the militia of New York State-be ready to stand by the Governor and the laws! -Ib.

Mr. Charles Windsor, for fourteen years teller of the Lercantile Bank, No. 191 Broadway has absconded. Au examination of his cash account disclosed the fact that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$207,000 in currency and \$34,000 in gold.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS OF CONFEDERATE GOVER NORS. -At a meeting of the Governors of the States ot Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia Alabama and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Georgia, on Monday, the 17th inst., Governor William Smith presiding, after a full, free and harmonious consultation and interchange of council, the tollowing among other views were expressed :-

Resolved. That there is nothing in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace, based on the independence of the Confederate States. And to give encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field, and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

Resolved, That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that to repeal all such laws as prohibit the Executives vice wherever most urgently required.

Resolved, That whilst it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate forces, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able bodied man, without exception, in any of its various departments, whose place can be filled by either disabled officers and soldiers, senior reserves or negroes, and dispense with the use of all provost and post guard, except in important cities, or localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads, not in the immediate vicinity of the armies, as we consider these agents an uncessary annoyance to good citizens

And whereas, the public enemy, having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able bodied portion thereof, the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against

duty of all slaveowners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms; and when they should fail to do so that it should be made the duty of the pro-per authorities to enforce the performance of this duty; and to give such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who bappen to fall into their hands to purposes of war, seems to justify a change of policy on our part, and whilst owners of slaves under the circumstances should yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required. Resolved, That the States have the right to export such productions and to import such supplies as may

be necessary for State use, or for the comfort or support of their troops in service, upon any vessels owned or chartered by them; and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon such exports or imports by the States.

And lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow-citizens, to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States, or to perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency President Davis, and also one each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governors of the several States of the confederacy, to be laid before the respective bodies. -Richmond Examiner, Oct. 24.

Gold rose to 226 on Monday, in consequence of the news of Grant's failure in the general advance attempted to be made against the rebel works around Richmond. The certainty that these movements are ordered, not with a view to the requirements of the military situation, but to aid Mr. Lincoln's efforts for re-election, does more even than defeat to shake our national credit.

The New York World says :-" Another draft, is seems, is coming right along. It appears to be a fact that, notwithstanding its enormous cost to individuals and townships, the five hundred thousand call was a failure, and produced very few men, comparatively. We are not surprised to hear, in this connection, that the next Congress will be asked to amend the conscription law, so as to compel every person who is drawn to serve, no substitutes being allowed?

The long-expected movement of the vast army under Gen. Grant commenced on the morning of the 26th. The right wing, on the North of the James river, commanded by General Butler, was pushed against the opposing forces, with orders to find the left flunk of the enemy and if possible assail and turn it. The enemy was soon met with, behind formidable entrenchments, and in every instance, our troops from these works were bloodily repulsed .-New York Paper.

AFTER TEN YEARS' TRIAL .- I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Paysician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine is Rev. "N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir." I have used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article.

J. B. Woodward, M.D. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT

Agent of the Grand Trunk Raiiroad, CANADA.

Read the following letter, received by Mr. James Hawkes, Druggist, Brockville: Lyn, C.W., June 13, 1864.

James Hawkes, Esq., Brockville:

Dear Sir,—Allow me to make a statement in favor of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which ought to be known by everybody far and wide. In March, 1860, a Tumor appeared on the left side

of my head, which had grown so large by December of that year that it affected my eating very much, and the Doctors thought it best to have it removed, which was done at that time. It partially healed up, and the rest remained a running sore for three years and a-half. I had tried several Physicians, who all came to the conclusion that it could not be healed, and I was told to square up my books for the last time. After using several kinds of SARSAPARIL-LAS, I was induced to try BRISTOL'S, from your establishment. Before I had used five bottles, I felt it was doing me good, and, as you know, I have continued to use it for the past fourteen months, and the result, after using between thirty-five and forty bottles, (which has brought away several pieces of the skull-bone, one of them measuring two, by one and three-eighths inches,) I am a well man.

Yours truly, GEO. WEBSTER, Agent, G. T. R. Co. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault &

SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS HEADACHE, all proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, so speedily, and thoroughly cleanses tones, and regulates these organs as BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The warrant for this unqualified assertion is a mass of testimony, which any jurist in the land would pronounce conclusive. For example: Edward Warren, of Olinton street, Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14, 1862:-After having suffered eight years from constantly recurring sick headache, two vials of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse.' Mrs. the military forces of each should aid the others against invasion and subjugation, and for this purpose we will recommend to our several Legislatures my enjoyment of life. I had been in almost consequently such laws on publish the Propositions. stant misery with bilious headache for many years. from sending their forces beyond their respective No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I limits, in order that they may render temporary ser- tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health.' They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPA-RILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

THAT DISTRESSING MALADY, the Dyspensis, is not a periodical, but a permanent complaint, - producing suffering at all times and under all circumstances. BELGIUM.

BRUSSBLS, Oct. 11, 1864. Since my last communication of last month, nothing of consequence of a political character has happened. The Parliament when its patience shall be exhausted by a series of contirm the complaints made by the Pope, and show the series of contirm the complaints made by the Pope, and show the series of contirm the complaints made by the Pope, and show gislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and that down that in the matter of 22,000,000 men called these agents an uncessary annoyance to good citizens a periodical, out a perio

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE NURSERY The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. O. Z. Weiser, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:-BENEFACTRESS.

a challenge of the mobile of the form of the contract of the address in the contract of the

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

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow-know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 35 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. October 27.

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - There is a healthful exhilirating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrances of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the by-gone scenes in which we first heard it. Spiritual and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is perhaps more lasting, and the odor never changes as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local applications as a means of relieving the palm; and as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing. We refer solely to 'Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.' The imitations are worthless. 185

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A Good Resolution .- When you have made it maintain it firmly. Don't let your own prejudice nor the influence of others move you from a determination to persevere in the right. When you find that "Henry's Vermont Liniment" is a good remedy for the disorders it is intended to relieve, don't give up the use of it for something else that may not for the disorders it is intended to felleve, don't give up the use of it for something else that may not serve you so well. It will relieve cholic, headache, the contache, rhenmatism, &c. &c.

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Montreal C. E. October, 20.

BRUNCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are re lieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' 'I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Eronchial Troches.'

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A DUTY. - The preservation of health is a duty we owe not only to ourselves, but also to those who may be dependent upon us, to those with whom we may be associated as relatives or friends. With a due consideration for this, those afflicted with Dyspensia Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Stomach or Di-Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Stomach or Di-as follows:—On Monday and Saturday, at THREE had of any druggist or dealer in medicines. Particle of the Stomach or Di-had of any druggist or dealer in medicines. Particle of the Stomach or Di-had of any druggist or dealer in medicines. Particle of the Stomach or Di-had of any druggist or Di-had or Di-had of Di-had or Di-had Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Stomach or Di-John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E. 2t

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August 11.

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Montreal, May 12, 1864

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Montreal, April 21.

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

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Company's Office-

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This Elixir made its

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For as more than half the diseases 'to

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> I have used it myself with the very best Z success, and now when everI am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Carrier it to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping-Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption Consumption, and to the Profession as e re-

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T. QUESNEL. South Granby, C.W. Mr. Henry R. Gray Chemist, Montreal. Sir-I am most hap

py to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidently got a nee-dle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes. Yours very respect-

fully, W. GIBSON.

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RY

Dec. 12th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it. beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhœa summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character I have also found it a never failing specific for COLDS, and for affections of the head. -I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without

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Montreal,
Feb. 5th, 1862.
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Oct, 28, 1864.

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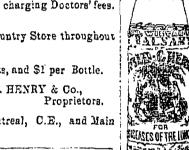
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There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, bowever slightly developed, of the above symptoms-a neglect of which might symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue The power of the 'medicinal gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired.

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> You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it .- Yours, P. GUITTE,

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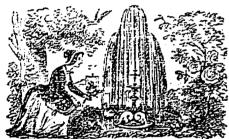
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Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive

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Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen-sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Pever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Finshes of the

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I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoof-land's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and land's Bitters is interest. Yours truly, is 'no: a rum drink.'—Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

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J. H. KENNARD. Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

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N.B.—NEWEST STYLES and sound material

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THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Oustomers and the Public that he has just received, a a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of-YOUNG HYSON,

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> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

J. J. CURRAN,

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ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL were RESUMED on Thursday, the 22nd September.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

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Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city-five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

March 27 1864.

L. DEVANY. Auctioneer.

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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 unin Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and property and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

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March 24, 1864:

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Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand: Beer Pumps, Shower Baths, Hot Air Fur-Tinware [naces Voice Pipe, Hydrants, Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift& Force Pumps Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes Johng punctually attended to. 🗐

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M. J. HICKEY,

Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solutior in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c.

Office - In Thompson's Buildings,

(Corner of Sussex and York Streets) OTTAWA, C. W. August 3, 1864.

C. F. FRASER,

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BRISTOL'S



(Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED

PILLS. THE GREAT CURE

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

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

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

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

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

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THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

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well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1254.

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NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE.

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es-

tablishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE, On very reasonable Terms. Apply to FABIEN PAINCHOUD.

No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street.

August 4, 1864. COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF

MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mon-

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir,-Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few potnds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now. Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phos-phate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and sait. I have used the Super-Phosphate with equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas.

The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I

am that they will be well pleased with it.

Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fertilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant,
T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.
For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare &

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.



The Great Purifier of the Blood Is particularly recommended for use during

SPRING AND SUMMER. when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES Scroftela or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils,

Tumors, Abscesses, Ul:ers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURYY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb

Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most pow-erful Preparation of

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI.

LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless, and may be administered to per sons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable me dicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue labe.

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