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ATHOLIC RONICLE.

VOL. XV.

AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER VI.-Continued.)

Snapper arrived in due time at the place from which he had set out. Everything was wrong-Jude was a 'trollope.' The man of all-work was a 'robber;' and a boy who came to take the horse and gig to the stable was knocked down -a feat which obtained for Mr. Snapper the benefit of some special, but not very desirable, prayers and wishes.

But all things have an end; and the bad temper of Mr. Snapper evaporated, after he had flung his boots at a male servant, torn his kid gloves, and upset a bottle of Cologne water, in pure contempt for such frippery. In fact, Mr. Snapper said, 'd-n Cologne water, and all such stuff,' which proved that Mr. Snapper was sometimes a man above the littleness of employing it, as many others are above employing what will not serve them.

Mr. Snapper rang his bell-he did not ring in a passion, and therefore he was sooner answered. John-John is always the name of a servantman-John appeared. He looked very straight and very mild.

' John,' said Snapper, just as mildly.

'Sir,' said John.

Send up Forde, and I'll thank you.

'Yes, sir,' said John. John went down stairs, and told Jude there was mischief brewing for some one, for that

beauty was very quiet. Beauty was a name which the servants gave Mr. Snapper, in consequence of that gentleman's personal attractions; if intended to flatter him, it must have been very sincere, for they never told him that they gave him such an ap-

pellation, and of course, therefore, never so addressed him personally. Forde' presented himself. He was a man in height about five feet two inches-one inch of which was given to his forehead, three to his

ears, and half an inch to his nose. He had a very thick head behind the ears, and thick lips before them. Forde was not considered prepossessing.

'Forde,' said the land-agent. ' Yis.'

'You know, as the saying is, justice must be done.'

'Sartinly,' said Mr. Forde ; sartinly.' 'You have a stranger below at your cabin, and so on, you know."

serve the 'ends of justice,' you know.' ' I undherstand. Anythin' else ?'

' You may go now, Forde, my good fellow.' Mr. Forde went leisurely enough down the stairs, and philosophized as he passed through the hall. ' Gan dhouth air down she an duall fein e, ach bolun she an diall fein,' which means that he was convinced Mr. Snapper was the devil himself, only that Mr. Snapper 'beat the devil.'

And so Mr. Forde went forth to forward the ends of justice.' CHAPTER VII .- SHOWING HOW PEGGY HYNES

DID NOT GO TO THE POOR-HOUSE, AND WHY.

Biddy Brown the Beggarwoman's house lay at the back of all the dwellings of the town-land.-It was a lonely house, on a lonely road, called the 'Bog-road;' and behind it, far, far away to the shadowy mountains, one saw nothing but 'reeks' of various bulks, and ' holes' of various dimensions; these ' holes' spreading out, some into diminutive lakes, and others looking like open graves overflowed with water. It was a sad place to dwell, and only Biddy Browns could live there ; but Biddy very truly said that ' beggars can't be choosers.'

A great flood of light poured in through the chimney, and made the hearth-place very like a roofless portion of the cabin. A large quantity of reddish peat-ashes was always gathered here, and it was a favorite spot for little Eddy to sit while he made his 'sally-whistles,' or sometimes fondled, much against its will frequently, Biddy Brown's black cat.

There was a plain board on ledges, which some how or other kept their places on the wall, this was the 'dresser.' There was a fox's skin banging from an old cross beam, a broken tub, an old sieve, and a spinning-wheel on the floor ; 'Our Blessed Lady'-a frightful woodcut be-smeared with pink and blue (why don't we make out some decent woodcuts for the poor ?)-was on the wall; and in the end of the cabin there were two 'locks of straw ;' by a figure of speech these were called beds; and, alas, they are the beds of the poor.

But Christ was poor ; and ' dear Mary' often it is said, was hungry; and the best friends of God-those who lived only to make him known, and died to glorify him-they all lived in hunger and thirst and cold, like the winter time of old Biddy Brown's cabin. 'A great sign,' poor Biddy often said, 'a great sign,' she said, 'that this was'nt the world God made for his friends, for many uv 'em hadn't much uv id, and the handful of 'em that had any syst didn't care about id,-like Ailey Moore, God bless her.' Would any of the philosophers please mform a man who does not wish to give up the Christian religion upon what principle-that is, by what reason-money is these times made a sign of the love of God, and of the truth of religion ?-'Wherever I met the cross,' says a mighty peer of Eugland, and a very devout man too; ' wherever I saw the cross, poverty was near at hand,' and then his lordship shook a wise and pitying brain. 'Surely,' was the sympathising induction - God's truth and this poverty cannot abide

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

she began to make up her mind to go. And then poor Peggy looked at everything around St. Senan's-the little spring that spark-

led in the sun, and the shadows of the leaves, as they trembled on the clear deep water. She looked at the pleasant little nooks where she used to nestle when a little girl, and where she used to feel 'like as if the angels were all around'er,' though she saw them not; and the little ozier tree-she thought she knew every leaf upon it, for she never remembered that it changed; and she thought how many a time she had stood in its shadow, and somebody that loved it with her, too, beside her. The thought brought another burst of memories, which again opened the fountain. Poor child, she thought it bard to leave them all-perhaps for ever; and she was foolish enough to kiss many a spot besides the Cross-spots where loved ones and holy ones trod; and prayers for her were often breathed -she was tempted to believe, too vainly ; and she looked and looked, and was almost jealous of the beauty that was round her; she thought it nearly unfeeling in everything to look so gay, and she 'going into the poor-house.' Poor Peggy Hynes!

At length she tore herself way. The peasant's final thought-God bless the Irish peasantry !- was Peggy Hynes's-' God's holy will be done.'

The girl's mind was burthened with a multitude of griefs, and her affections were fresh and full as the spring in her own valley. So she was always taking 'last looks,' until she came to a turn in the highway, on her sad journey :--there the Old Cross should vanish-a few little steps, and she could see it never. Why did poor Peggy believe that she should never see it again?

The lonely woman paused-the baby looked into her face. Prematurely sad sue thought was the infant's look. It clung to her, and it shook, poor little creature; and then a buge cloud darkened the sun-a few drops fell, and there was a peal of thunder. Peggy locked her little one in her arms. Her heart began to beatfearfully-terribly.

That was all Peggy Hynes remembered, when she woke in Biddy Brown's cabin, and found old Father Quinlivan by her bed of straw.

Drenched with rain and covered with gorefor she had burst a blood-vessel-little Ned discovered her, and like a sensible how that knew the soft heart that poor Gran' had-we told the reader that Biddy Brown had a gentle heart under her rough exterior-he engaged the service of the first passer-by to bring her to ' his house,' and to save her. Biddy Brown clapped her hands-thanked God upon her bare knees-cursed the agent, it must be admitted-prayed for every poor sinner that wanted it-chafed the temples of the sick woman with some decoction of herbs-sent Neddy off for Father Quinlivan, and then remembered she had not the young mother's dinner. ' God's will be done !' exclaimed Biddy Brown. The faith and hope and patience of the poor ! If ever poor and sick, and deserted, we find ourselves homeless and helpless, may it be near the cottages of the poor ! The comforts of noverty are the comforts of feeling and hopethey all come from the other world, or, at all events, they all have the light of the other world upon them. Faith 1s not a mere word with the poor, as it is with people who have their pleasure in eating, and drinking, and pride .---Faith is the poor man's inheritance, and the fortune of, his little children, and his wife. He clings to its promises, therefore, and he does its commands, because he ' will have pleasure in beaven.' A greatly deceived man is any who the baby. 'Come,' she said, 'I must have my looks for happiness to falsehood and folly; but

tears, she said it comforted her somewhat, and the infant. Neddy was at his work for the cles all nicely in their places. baby, and the mother was praying for it. God makes people love little children.

' Gran,' said Neddy.

' Comin',' said Gran.

' Peggy is very handsome,' said he-although he had not looked round.

'Yes, avic ; poor Tom will be glad to see her won't he, agra,' she said, addressing Peggy, when he comes back from America !'

Peggy smiled, and a large tear rolled down her cheek, and fell upon the baby. Poor thing, it stretched its little arms up towards its mother, and cried.

She raised the creature and kissed it, and laid it gently in her bosom ; but the drops of perspiration stood upon her brow, after the little exertion thus made and she nearly fainted.

' Gran,' she said.

'Yes, agra,' said the good-hearted beggarwoman, as she rose and went towards her. "Gran,' she whispered, 'bury me down by

old Manning's side,' and the tears rolled fast as she spoke.

"Gran, agra, I'm dying, and dying in peace, and with a forgiving heart for all. Bring Tom to where you lay me, and make him kneel upon the grass beside me, and say, Peggy, his own Colleen was true, and will meet him;'--and poor Peggy looked up, for her speech had failed her.

' Cushla, Cushla,' said Gran.

' Stay,' interrupted Peggy, ' Gran, the Father of Heaven will bless you, and Neddy will be your garland. Neddy is so good, and he never, never lets one hear of it. Neddy, come and kiss me—your poor Peggy, agra gall.' ' No, I won't,' answered Ned, abruptly. ' Eh, Ned!' said the sick girl.

'No,' the boy again answered in a lower voice.'

'Och, Neddy,' joined Gran ; 'l thought-' The poor boy was overcome : he burst into a passionate grief, frightful for one so young-and ran-ran out of the door-ran, shrieking along the road.

God bless that healthful honest heart of little Ned !

'Gran,' again said the sick woman.

'Yes, agra, don't wak'n yourself.'

'Gran,'-acd she smiled; 'twas like sunshine from heaven on her face, even while she was still weeping. ' Gran, I have got a mother for little Aileen !' and she again raised her first-born, who laughed in freshened vigour as it embraced its mother. 'And, Gran, listen ; God made me call her Aileen; tell no one till I'm gone-but do you know the reason ?'

No. 5.

"A neighbor of yours?" said the doctor to the sick old woman-' and good little girl, truly. ' A friend of hers,' said the young woman, an-

ticipating the old lady's reply. In a short time afterwards, the Countess of had occassion to call upon the same doctor, and servants in livery attended her.

" Mon Dien !' cries the doctor- mais-but your ladyship is the same I met cleaning up old madame's house.'

" Hush !' said the Countess, placing her finger on her lips.

But the doctor did not hush, for which we hereby thank him.

Was not the countess happy ?---certainly she was. And there are hundreds of ladies like her in Paris-for Paris is Catholic, thank God !

Ailey Moore spent a portion of every day with her sick friend, preparing her to die, and persuading her to live. She would take her by the hand, and kiss her hand very often, for Ailey thought her hely. She was a martyr, poor Peggy was, and she said she deserved everything for her sins; for, oh, she 'so often fretted her good mother, and she was so wild,' she said, and 'she hadn't loved God half enough, and He was always so good to her; although once she put Tom between her and God, and God had given 'Fom to her, and he had done everything for her and sure had given her Miss Ailey !'

Eddy had the point of his finger on Ailey's. little shoe, and he looked up in her face like one worshipping, for he sat at her feet, and really did worship her-he murmured, ' Aily Moore.' Ailey overheard hun.

'Well, dear little Eddy,' she said, raising him with one hand, while she held the child by the other-'well?' she said.

'Nothing,' replied Eddy.

"Do you remember the story I told you?" Of the boy that bought his father from

slavery by working and saving?" ' Exactly.'

'I'd do more than that for some wan,' said Eddy.

'What would you do?'

'I'd go and be the slave myself to the man." 'You would ?' ' Is.'

"Bravely said ; and for whom?"

'Ob, for some wan.'

"Come, now, for whom ?--tell me; for the

" Well ?' said Forde.

'And he will not, as the saying is, have peace or quietness till he has a particular gentleman in this neighborhood, you know ?

But Mr. Forde did not seem to know this time.

' Young Mr. Moore,' continued the devil, in man-shape, ' is very good, and, as the saying is, he's very well known, and this poor man wants to speak to him particularly-most particularly to speak to him.'

And you know, Forde, as you come down, and so on, you pass by where the murder was committed the other might.'

Forde shook a little-an excess of feeling, it may have been-but he made no remark.

And you and Mr. Moore stop there, just at dark-'

'An'-

' Forde, here are four half-crowns--'

' But, sir ----'

Ah, Forde, listen. Don't touch the hair of Mr. Moore's head. You'll lose something there -'twill be the dusk of the evening-and you know, as this amiable young gentleman is suspected of this murder, it is very natural he should go to see the place, and be very much agitated, and all that, and-'

And then ?'

And then, Forde, we must do justice, you know.'

Forde's eyes began to fill with light; his features relaxed, and in a full state of illumination, he said, 'Young Mr. Moore is to be put in jail.'

Justice must be done, you know, as the saying 1s, Forde.'

'There 'ill be witnesses to see him comin' back, would 'is heart full, to the spot ?'

Witnesses, and so on, are always necessary for the ends of justice, you know."

'Yıs,' said Forde ; 'yis, I understand,' and "his brow darkened. 'Is that all ?' he added. ' You may go now,' says Snapper.

And Mr. Forde was preparing to depart. He taken his bat, or what remained of that useful article of costume, in his hands.

' Forde,' said the land-agent.

'Yis, sir,' said Forde.

' When you are at that nice gentleman's house, and so forth, you might find a glove going astray, her baby in her arms, at the foot of the great or an old pocket-handkerchief, or even a pistol.' 'Murdher an agers, sir.'

little article or another, any trifle at all, as the the ' Mother of God, near the Cross, on Mount saying 15, which being found on the spot, would Calv'ry;' and though it made her shed more some hearth, and she looked towards Peggy and was clean, the bed adjusted, the few little arti- was almost like a miracle.

together.' 'Is he not the son of Joseph the carpenter,' over again. The world will never be without Gentiles, to whom the cross is ' folly.'

A sick girl was lying on one of the above mentioned locks of straw, and a baby, beautiful as a cherub, was lying beside her. Neddy, with the shirt clean as ever, and the elbows and knees still 'out,' and the stiff hair shooting straight and uncombed, from all parts of his head, was squatted in the middle of floor, 'making a new sally whistle to please poor Peggy Hynes's child.' Neddy had a brave, healthy heart, we would say, unders his dreamy and often-abrunt manners.

Peggy Hynes it was that lay in Biddy Brown's poor cabin.

Thus it happened.

On the day that she prepared ' to go in,' that is, into the poor-house, Peggy brought the baby once more to St. Senan's Well, and she knelt this day all alone, at the foot of the great stone cross-and she thought of everything-the distant-the dead-the past, and, ah! the futurethe frightful luture. It must be admitted that the poor young mother wept very much-it may be too much, because there is a great well of feeling in the depths of the hearts of the noor ; and when her soul was fullest, and her eyes had rolled up the four half-crowns in a 'rag,' and | swimming in tears, she looked at her baby, and it smiled - smiled so joyously, so heavenlike, the poor little angel, and flung its little arms around the mother's neck so-that love, and fear, and

> cross. She remained there a long time, a very long time, she said, until her infant began to

the poor man, whose religion is his all-if he look to anything but God for comfort is a mad-

man. And the great bulk of the good of the world is among the poor-all the holy saints were poor. If we ever get sick and sorrowful be among the cottages of the poor.

On the fifth day of July, in the year before mentioned, poor Peggy was better ; she had now been a full fortnight lying down. Her features had become more defined; her flaxen hair was softer and more glossy, and her skin was fairer and more delicate than ever it had been before. Her eyes were very brilliant, and her cheek had the color of a young and tender rose-leaf; and as she bent her mother's look upon the sleeping baby by her side, she seemed a creature fit for paradise." Everything around Peggy Hynes, we

and fine-the counterpane was nearly new, and she had two pillows; in fact, her little hedclothes contrasted with the bed and with the

'Yes,' answered gran.

'Ah, no one knows the angel, only me; she never let me out of her eyes-never; and no man was the wiser. And I'm lying on the sheets of her own bed; and her pillows are supporting me. Oh! darling, darling Ailey Moore.'

A shadow fell on the door-way; the speaker looked from Gran, and she say Ailey Moore herself, leading Eddy by the hand.

'Och, cead mille fuilthe routh wasail, ieshal !' cried Gran, as she ran forward to welcome her : Cead mille fuilthe routh !'

We cannot give a translation of Gran's welcomes-the Euglish language fails us here .---The idea, however, is a hundred thousand welcomes to the fair Ailey, whom she calls a lady that comes down to the level of the poor. If any of our readers will send us a better translation of 'wasail ieshal,' we shall correct the one July. Alley had no fear; every one knew her. which we have given.

bonnet, and approaching Peggy Hynes. Anley piece of sky, that struck her as beautiful, that took Eddy's kiss from the invalid, and raised up litte namesake;' and the child clapped its little | ter of Reginald or Gerald Moore, and she was hands, and put forth its little lips to press those to Ailey.

The young lady pressed the aurseling to her bosom ardently.

No one but such as Ailey Moore knows the far from the aid of home and friendship, may it luxury of making poverty's paradise. What an ecstacy there is in beholding even an infant rejoice in your arms, and witness the fire of her burning heart come into the mother's eye as she proudly sees her little one caressed by 'a lady.' Alas, with what little cost wealth might become the sunshine of the sorrowful, and share the felicity it creates and forms ! How happy even a few young ladies might make their locality by sitting down once of a day, even for a little while, beside the bed of the poor ! How much love they might develope-how much gratitude and then how strong might be the bonds between the rich and the poor !

Father Mullous, of Paris, tells us that a medical man, some short time ago, found a smartlooking, neat young woman, and a handsome one to do God's bisiness.' waiting upon a poor invaliddin a poor faubourg in a back room of a wretchedly poor house.-Gran was at her wheel near the great light- Eyerything was nicely done up. The furniture

riest? 'Yis, sartinly, for Father Mick,' replied

Eddy ; 'he's good to Gran and ev'ry wan.' "And for poor Gran ?" pursued Ailey.

Eddy gave Gran one of those concentrated ooks so wonderful in a boy-it spoke a volume. "And,' continued the beautiful girl, "surely for---

'Ailey Moore,' steadily as if he were a man, and in a low tone, replied poor Eddy. Eddy had a brave heart.

Ailey Moore and Eddy two hours after were proceeding along the 'bog road.' The evening was fast declining; Ailey had overstayed her time. At a distance the sea was seen through two hills, and looked like an undulating lake of noiten gold. The cultivated lands were commencing to spread their rich verdure and glorious promise to the eve. The smoke was ascending in blue curls from the farm-houses, and the cattle lowed along the plain and hill. It was a beautiful evening, indeed, this fifth of and loved her. She prayed, because she always 'Thank you, Gran,' said Ailey taking off her prayed. She never saw a shrub, or flower, or brought not the Eternal to her mind, because she knew He had sent them. She was the sisa Catholic.

Right in the mid-path, as they proceeded, they were met by the man whom we have seen so often, and know so well- Shaun a dherk." He asked an alms, and he received it.

'God bless the lily of the valley !' said Shaun -' and God purtect 'er frum her enemies !'

'That's Shaun,' said Eddy, in his old dreamy way.

"Will you give me wan momint's talk, miss?" said the beggarman.

' Certainly,' was the reply.

' Miss Ailey,' the strange man said, in a low voice, and one of great solemnity, 'you are the friend of the poor, and the poor love you. I want to do your brother good.'

Ailey started, and reddened, and grow pale. 'Avourneen,' the beggarman continued, ' there is a net around him and you; och, don't fear--don't thrimble a bit, not a bit, agra; there's a God in heaven, and a strong 'honest arm on earth

But you frighten me,' she replied.

'Look at me,' said Shaun a dherk.

She did, and his form expanded : the change 5 /

memory, and apprehension smote her altogether, should remark, wore on appearance of neatness, and poor Peggy Hynes fell down sobbing, with and even of comfort. The sheets were white

. Don't go fast, Forde. You might find some weep along with her, and then she remembered place.

-SEPTEMBER 9, 1864, THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ----

· Look into my face, he said. She saw the soul of an enthusiast, and read unshakeable. resolution.

· You look like one who can trust me, he said, your brother ; he met me wance afore. He's a man. Tell 'im I'm the whip of justice, to avoid dherk. God protect the Luly of the Valley, that Mary may pray for her and the ould parish priest."

home. Her heart beat violently, and no wonder.

She reached Gerald's room, and on her knees she prayed to know was he in any danger ?'

' None, sweet sister.

2

- "None whatever ?"
- ' None. What means this letter ?'
- * Letter ! how ? whence ?'

' From a beggarman-Shaun, a---'

He broke open the seal.

She watched him narrowly, but saw little change.

· Ailey,' he said, after a pause, ' to-morrow I will give you a conference,' and he smiled faintly - 'we must part till dinner, love.' With a slow step, and spirit a little shadowed, Ailey went to the altar which she had erected to ' MARY.'

The following was Shaun's letter :---

Sir-It is known the landlord refused you everything, and his insults to you whin you went there. You can't keep the land-the 'rears of murther, to take you out o' the way, and thin the wolf will come upon your fold. All the money you have in the world wont pay a bond your father signed in security for a man that's gone to Merikay. Snapper has that bond; he tuk id from the dead man Skerin. Whin you're in jail, and your father is poor, and your sweet sisther hasn't a home to cover her, some people think they'll get a wife asy. You have some friends that want nothin' from you-they don't want to know you 'till the day come.' They'll die, or save you in the end; but as an honorable man, burn this letther, and never know in any SHAUN.' case.

'The clouds are gathering,' said Geraid, as he tore the paper to atoms quietly, and burned the fragments on the grate-' God's will be done !?

(To be Continued:)

PASTORAL OF THE MOST REV. DR. CULLEN, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

On Sunday a pastoral from his Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, was read in the several churches and chapels of Dublin, from which we take the annexed portions :

Though specially favoured as our people have been by a merciful providence with that primary and special virtue; though rich in faith! to use the language of St. James but poor in all that regards the possessions of this world, yet we have, Reverend Brethren, but too many painful procis of the organ-ized conspiracies which have been formed to rob them of this treasure, to question the necessity of the closest and most persevering vigilance to guard it from the insidious attacks of its enemies. But as it is against the rising generation that the effects of proselytism are now principally directed, and education is the instrument by which it seeks to accomplish its unholy object, it is necessary, Reverend Brethren, to continue to watch over youth, that most important portion of the flock of Ohrist, with your wonted charity and solicitude, and to give to their educational training that salutary direction, which may combine the promotion of piety and morals, with the intellectual advancement of the pupil. For this most useful purpose it is most desirable that you should give every encouragement to the schools that are under the care of the Christian Brothers,

and of the many excellent communities of ladies

them a superior education, and he consider himself justified in exposing their faith to danger, on account of the great temporal advantages which are to be gained. As it is not now the time -S then, sweet lady, never know me again-ne- to enter in the question of the superiority of ver, until God is satisfied. Give this letter to schools, though it would be easy to quote the evidence given before a late royal commission, to show that in reality education is at a very low ebb in the principal Protestant schools of Boran, and never pretind to know 'Shaun a England-all I say is, that faith is a treasure which ought never to be risked for temporal advantages. and that we ought always to keep in mind the maxim of the gospel-' What will it profit a man to gain Alley made no unnecessary delay in reaching im of the gospet- what will it prome a man to gain the whole world, if he lose his own soul? What will it profit children to be learned, if their faith be undermined and their souls be eternally lost? And what a dreadful responsibility will those parents have to bear, who for earthly considerations, or in accordance with fashion, thrust their children into the furnace of danger, and expose them to the loss of the beginning, the root, and the foundation of all justification, without which it is impossible to please God. As publications hostile to religion and morality, perverting the judgment by the falsest, but not unfrequently the most specious sophistry, whilst pretending to eulighten it, or influencing the passions by the most dangerous incentives to vice, whilst af-fecting to give a truthful picture of life and natureform one of the most fatal and widely diffused means employed by the demon for the destruction of souls, it will be the imperative duty both of parents and pastors to prevent, as tar as their influence extends, the reading and circulation of all such pernicious books. Novels, romances, several cheap English publications, which appear in weekly numbers, and some newspapers lately established in Ireland, which, whilst pretending to be organs of the Irish people, seem to have no other object but to villify the Carist would brake you. You'll be charged would | tholic Church, and to withdraw our people from its pale-all such publications offending against faith and morals are calculated to do the greater mischief, and ought to be cautiously avoided and condemned by all good Christians. They only protect one against the poison they contain is to banish them from every house, and to destroy them when they

> † COLLEN, Archbishop of Dublin.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

fall into your hands.

The Archbishop of Tuam, accompanied by the Very Rev. Thomas MacHale, Professor of the Irish College, Paris, visited the new church of Headford. the then went to St. Mary's, where he remained for the night. Early next day he crossed the Corribat the ferry of Knock, in one of those primitive boats such as the people used there before Eaglish civilisation came to the rescue "of ungrateful Ireland, her beggarly aristocracy and disnuffected serfs." The friends of the Irish Church at home and abroad will be glad to learn that his Grace is so vigorous and well, that he proposed walking to Oughterard, a distance of eight miles, as the vehicle which was to convey him to that town was not in time; but the young clergy begged leave to decline doing so, and preferred waiting. After some delay, his Grace got on a Connemata jaunting car, and passed over the parish of Kilanan, where he saw the poorest people on earth, many of whom are living for the past two months on one meal a day, their raiments being rags and their cabins not fit to shelter any human being but an Irish peasant living under the British Government. Those people would be but too happy to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, if they could get six pence per day. His Grace did not delay at Oughterard, but got into his carriage, which was waiting for him, and drove off for the town of Olifden, where he was to hold a visitation of his clergy, and would be engaged in administering the sacraments of confirmation and penance to the people who reside in the island of Boffin, Achill and Newport.-Dublin Freeman's Journal.

THE LIBERALS AND THE IRISH VOTE .- The Liberals complain that the "Irish vote" is upon all important questions given decidedly against them, and they labor to explain this very disagreeable, and, as they profess, very surprising, fact by such 'cock and bull' stories about compacts between the Pope and Lord Derby which have so grievously confused two or three very respectable but rather muddle-headed Conservative members of Pariiament. Now, the wonder really is that an Irishman can be found to spite, the most important interests of his country. That the Government should have obtained some 25 Irish votes in the last great party fight is the fact which properly demands examination and explanation We are afraid that the explanation can only be found in that wide spread deep-striking disease of placehunting with which the Whigs have infected Ireland Surely no Irishman who did not look for a place of an elector, for the retention in office of men π 10, not content with doing everything in their power to destroy the agriculture and the manufactures of Ire-Ireland, insult her in her misery, and whilst they have the proofs before them that a large portion of her people are starving insist that they are in the enjoyment of unexampled prosperity. No Irishman with the slightest feeling of patriolism, to whatever Church or party he may belong, can honestly desire the continued existence of a ministry whose policy it seems to be to win Oatholics by injuring and insulting the Irish Church, and Protestants by abusing the Pope ; who send to Ireland as their representative an amiable nobleman whose proper place is the chair at the meetings of the Stoke Pogis Self-Glorification Society, and a dashing baronet, who would just have done for Ireland in the old days, when to dine, to wine, to quarrel, and to fight, were the principal duties of an Irish politician, but who in this sober prosaic age, in which a minister has to consult the interests of a country and to endeavor to act fairly and with courtesy, but according to a definite principle, between contending parties, is as much out of his element as he would be in a drysalter's warehouse ; who have set themselves with a vehemence which is almost unexampled in official history to ruin an enterprise which promised as much for Ireland and in which so many Irishmen placed all their hardly earned savings. The Whig calculation upon Irish support, and complaint that it is not got, really rest upon an estimation of the Irish character which Protestants and Catholics must alike accept as a scandalous insult. It is assumed that Irishmen are so absorbed by their religious and political differences that they cannot understand their material interests, and that understanding they cannot units to maintain them. Lord Palmerston and his colleagues say "We must have one party whatever we do. If the Catholic vote against us the Protestants will support as, and vice versu, out of sheer batred the one of the other. Poor fools they are so blinded by their sectarian animosities that whatever mischief our policy may do in Ireland they will not be able to agree in opposition to us, and the complaint of one party will be the signal to the other to come forward in our defence." That is the Govern-ment calculation, the failure of which has thrown their organs into such a state of irritation. The calculation might perhaps have been a correct one some time ago, but it is now quite out of date. The people of Ireland are not the fools their Whig friends suppose them to be. Although they have not abandoned the principles which divided them, and fallen together into a languid atheistic indifferentism, they ceive, no tongue can express, the enormity of their know well enough that Irishmen, of all parties, have guilt, or the rigors of the judgment with which it a common interest in just legislation for Ireland, in

and and any pressession and an electronic sector of the electric draws we have an interpretation of the strengt

legislation, of fair treatment. They see it destroying by its financial legislation, two of the most important of their national manufactures, stimulating a crime that was dying away, and ruining tens of thousands of honest. hardworking people. They see it snearing at the distress and immorality it has produced, obstinately refusing to grant any relief, and at the same time denying that Imperial recognition of assistance to local efforts for public improvement which it grants so profusely in England and Scot-With what feelings, for instance, must intelland. ligent Irishmen of every party view Mr. Gladstone's financial muddling? By repealing the paper duty, and admitting foreign papers duty free whilst a heavy export duty is still levied upon the raw material which the Irish and English manufacturers need, he has inflicted wide-spread misery upon some of the heretofore most prosperous districts of Ireland. The distress caused by the closing, from the impossibility of working at even the smallest profit, of paper-mills, is common to Ulster and Munster, and men of all parties feel the effects of this most ruinous legislation which Mr. Gladstone, clearly as the result of its action have been exposed, refuses to aid in remedying, whilst he laughs at the sufferings of his victims. The duty upon Irish spirits a dozen years ago was only two shiilings and eightpence a gallon. By different measures that duty was assimilated to that levied in England and Scotland, and the common rate was made eight shillings. That duty was sufficiently high to yield a large revenue and not high enough to prompt illicit distillation. Mr. Gladstone, however, was not content to leave well alone. He raised the duty to ten shillings, presuming that the augmentation would give an increase to the revenue of nearly a million and haif. The result is that the revenue, instead of yielding that increase, has abso-lutely diminished; that the trade of respectable legal Irish and other distillers has been seriously injured ; that illicit distillation, with all its concomitant evils, has vastly increased ; that the spirit sold in the low drinking houses in Ireland and Scotland is commonly adulterated with the most deleterious ingredients-in one word, that while the revenue has not been improved the people of Ireland have been taught again to break the law, and a habit of ille-

gality has been generated; and all this, Mr. Glad stone pretends in the name of morality. In vain have the consequences of his most ill-advised measure been pointed out ; he persists in maintaining it, in denying the distress and the immorality of which he is the cause. Is it wonderful that the people of Ireland, with the evil results of Whig legislation, of which these are but a small part, before their eyes, should be disgusted with a Whig Government, and earnestly desire to see the Conservative party again in office? The wonder and the shame, we repeat, are, that so many Irish members are found to vote for the Government, and Irishmen of all parties and all creeds must be bitterly pained to find that even now so many Irishman are eager to sacrifice the interests of their country for the chance of places for themselves or their friends.- Standard,

ENGLISE AND IRISH EMIGRATION. - Emigration from Ireland is a very good thing in the eyes of our English masters. Some Irishmen think, however, that it is a good thing or which we have got rather too much. But, of course, our rulers know best what is good for us ; and we are bound to believe that the expulsion of another half million of ablebodied men from this country would greatly improve our condition. It appears, though, that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.-Emigration is the sure panacea for the ills of Ireland. But emigration from England is a thing to be deplored and guarded against. The end of Erglish legislation has been to shake the Irish people loose from the soil and send them adrift. Millions have been scattered over the wide world; and more millions must follow them if our English masters are permitted to have their way much longer. But emigration wears quite a different complexion when it happens to be from England. The returns of the Emigration Commissioners show that the emigration from England is small when compared to that from Ireland, particularly when the population of each country is taken into account. But even this comparatively small emigration from England is locked upon with alarm by English legislators. Some weeks ago we commented upon a debate in the London Parliament on the subject of emigration from Ireland. We were told on that occasion that the flight of our people was a blessing. Lord Palmerston talked quite feelingly of our social virtues, and told the world that Irishmen were at a premium in the manufacturing towns of England, they were such admirable workmen. Sir Robert Peel praised Irish landlords to the skies for getting rid of their tenants-instancing Lord Castlerosse, who had just packed off seventy families. (The 'independent opposition' members, Messre Blake and Maguire, pro-nounced Lord Castlerosse 'a brilliant example' for landlords in general.) And so our rulers made it appear that the faster the Irish people could be rooted out from the land of their fathers the better for all parties concerned. Elsewhere will be found a report of a speech delivered last week, in the English Parliament, by Lord E. Howard. This speech will enable our readers to see the vast difference between the value of an Irishman and an Englishman in the eyes of our paternal rulers. It will be seen that the Government are anxious to do all in their power to keep Englishmen at home. This speech of Lord E. Howard reveals some curious points of difference between the English and Irish character. It appears Englishmen run away and leave their wives and children a burden on the rates ; and the chances of their coming back to their families or sending for them are very remote, indeed, according to this English Lord, who ought to know his countrymen well. A Mr. Windham, of Hull, got drunk, and was induced to take the bounty and shoulder the musket to fight for 'Uncle Sam ;' and, regretting his folly when he got sober, Mr. Windham, of Hull, wanted to get out of his blue coat as fast as possible -particularly, as he 'almost hourly expected to receive orders to join the army.' 'He, (Mr. Windham, of Hull), complained loudly,' says Lord E. Howard, ' that the British Government did not interfere to prevent these scandalous outrages upon Englishmen, apparently forgetting that by going to America, and on board of an American ship, he forfeited all reasonable claim upon the country he deserted.' So that it is absolutely a crime in an Englishman to desert his country. As the Greeks of old used to exhibit their drunken slaves. in order to teach their children to abhor the vice of intemperance. so Lord E. Howard holds up certain Irishmen, who were kidnapped by an American crimp, as a warning to his own countrymen. It is curious to observe in the speech of this noble lord the struggle between batred of America and the dread of offending the American people. He would not for the world embarrass the foreign-office, or give rise to any bad feeling. Mr. Layard, on the part of the Government draws it very mild, too, and hopes that the American Government will do what they can to prevent these abuses. Lord E. Howard concludes his speech with a piece of rhodomontade, which is exceedingly amusing, considering the figure that England has been making among the nations of late. It is a neat example too, of the art of sinking. After alluding to the big guns and 'our wealth' and the 'arbiter of nations' and the 'national strength' and the goodness of the cause,' to finish with a hope-that information would be distributed to prevent poor people from being led astray. Oh dear 1 has it come to this with the 'flag that braved,' and soforth ?-He wished to use no threats against any other nation. But the house had lately been told that our ships of five guns were now as efficient as our ships of 130 guns used to be; our resources were ample; our wealth never was greater; we were in a position to be the arbiter of the world; and at all events shall be visited. I know that a parent sometimes | fair treatment of her industry, and in the vigorous | our voices would have the weight which had always

children to Protestant schools in order to secure for the present Government they have no hope of just the Government, conscious of the national strength; the cereals, I have reason to thisk thet there is a conscious of the goodness of the cause, and con-scious, moreover, of the truth of what he had stated -for he had not stated one hundreth part of the evil -would lose no opportunity of remedying and releiving the suffering of these poor people, and of distributing information so that other persons might not be led astray.' We ought to learn wisdom from our enemies. This anxiety upon their part to get rid of us, and keep their own people at home, ought to open every Irishman's eyes to the duty of clinging to his country. We say nothing to those who are suffering from real privation, or who see certain beggary before them. But we earnestly implore every man, woman and child, who can live in Ireland to stay at home, in God's name. By doing so they may be escaping a fate far worse than poverty. Have they forgotten the revelations of the Bishop of Toronto? revelations that ought to have sent a shudder of horror through the length and breadth of Ireland.-Are Irish bishops to much eccupied in warning their flocks against dangerous brotherhoods,' to have any breath left to warn them against the jails and brothels of America?-Irish People.

> The total of the 1rish who transferred themselves to America in the eight years from 1847 to 1854, inclusive, amounts to the precise figure of ' one million three hundred and twenty-one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-five.

THE EXODUS .-- The exodus is clearing our country still with gigantic hands. The platform of the tailway at Oloumel was almost impassible by reason of the immonse numbers of young men and women from the vicinity awaiting the arrival of the Limerick down train for this city, to take them to our quays, en route to Liverpool for America. It was a heartrending sight to see the rush of those left behind to bid farewell, in many instances perhaps forever, to their departing friends, and the trial on sympathetic nerves caused by their screams and lamentations, was something to be conceived, but not described -It was with the utmost difficulty the railway officials could keep them from rushing under the train as it got in motion. The Vesta sailed from here for Liverpool, 'crowed with Irish exiles. God help them.

THE FLAX CROP IN LOUTH .- From the returns of Mr. Donnelly we learn that the number of acres of flax grown in Louth last year was 702, and that there have been grown this year no less than 2,551 acres. - Dundaik Democrat.

DUELIN, Aug. 10 .- The experiments which the Irish farmers have been this year induced to make in the increased cultivation of flax are naturally watched with great anxiety as their result will exercise a most powerful influence, whether for good or evil, on the prospects of the country, both in a manufacturing and agricultural point of view. In the north, where the cultivation of this valuable crop has been so long practised, and its management is thoroughly understood, a partial failure would be be regarded as only one of the unavoidable losses which must be expected occasionally; but in the south and west, where the crop is new to the people, who were only with difficulty induced to embark in the speculation by the prospect of large profits, disappointment would have a very depressing effect, and probably deter them from again venturing on its cultivation. It is, therefore, highly reassuring and gratifying that the accounts from all parts of the country agree in describing the appearance of the flax crop as giving promise of a return that will amply remanerate the growers. The 'pulling' is now going on in every direction, and in some places, where the flax was early sown, it is going through the processes of 'retting' and grassing. Some interesting information on this import-ant subject is contained in a statistical return just issued by the Registrar-General from which it appears that in Loinster 5,285 acres have been sown with flax more than last year, chiefly in the counties of Longford and Louth, the former showing an in-crease of 1,298 acres, the latter of 1,839. In Munster the total increase is 5,438 acres, of which Cork has about half-viz, 2,276 acres. In the province of Connaught the increase amounts to 6.213 acres. In Ulster, as was to be expected, and particularly in the vicinity of the great seats of the linen manufacture, there is the largest increase amounting to 70,907 acres, of which Antrim claims 13,271 and Down 14,174. Altogether there are 301,942 acres under the crop, showing an increase over the extent of land devoted to its cultivation last year for the whole island of 87,843 acres. - Times' Cor.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS .- The warm sunover the were Sorca

greater breadth under wheat than last year, and that crop, and the oats and barley-the latter is sown to a very limited extent in the counties above namedare most promising. In some favorable districts the sickle is at work, and should no untoward weather ensue during the month of August the great bulk of the cereals will have fallen before the reaper. The important flax crop also promises well. I need not tell you that the hay crop forms an important item in the farmers' 'assets ;' apart from the home con-sumption this is the case. I am aware that hay was exported to a large extent last year to England and Scotland, and from the accounts I have seen of the former country I have no doubt it will afford a ready market for a large supply this year; if so it is gratifying to know that the crop in Ireland has been saved under most favorable circumstances, and is prolific beyond any year since 1859. Although not coming under the heading of 'crops,'it will not be out of place to mention that there is at this moment more turf saved than the entire quantity brought into use during the years 1862 and 1863.

The Munster News says :- 'The bay harvest is in active process of being saved in the city districts, and some of the product is coming into market, where higher prices than were anticipated, are required, the rate being fitty shillings a ton or over. It is assumed that the dry weather parched the soil so extensively, that the whole quantity of fodder will be less than in former years. The assumption, however, remains to be realized, as a few weeks will probably fill the market, and reduce the price.'

Chief Justice Monaghar, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Donegal, said he had learned that there were in the prison of the county the appalling number of forty lugatics, all in charge of an ordinary turnkey, assisted by persons who are undergoing the sentences of imprisonment with hard labor. There is however, a lunatic asylum for the district in course of erection, and some months hence the poor lunatics of Donegal will have a chance of proper treatment. The increase of madness keeps pace with the increase of poverty under Whig rule in Ireland.

The scarcity of grass, occasioned by the drought. has been of very serious loss to the Wexford and Kilkenny farmers, who, having literally nothing to give their cattle, had in some instances to cut down their green outs and use it. A special instance is mentioned of an extensive grazier who, running short of grass, and numble to get a remunerative price for his stock in the Irish markets, shipped them for England, exhibited them in the English markets, and in no single instance was he offered within one pound of the price which he originally paid for them.

THE IRISH PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX .- It appears from a Parliamentary Return just issued that the total amount of Income Tax levied in Ireland in the year ending April, 1803, under Schedule D, was 167,-\$341, and the amount of income charged with tax £4,973,734. As compared with 1862, there was a slight decline in the amount of income charged with tax and the sum assesses , the total of the latter being in that year £168,132. The same results are shown under Schedule E, but the decline in that department is also a small one. A closer examination of the document shows that a greater number of persons were assessed £100 per annum and under £150 in 1863 than in 1862, the numbers being in 1862, 814,792, and in 1863, 831,991. The 'decrease' is principally found under the larger heads of amount charged. In one instance, that of the income ranging between £10,000 and £50,000 per annum, there is a fall of nearly £5,000 in the tax received, in consequence of four persons dropping out of that category. There is one more person paying upon £50,-000 and upwards, there being three in all for 1863, and two for 1862. The growth of the minor class of incomes, which is pretty general under £1,000 a year is a wholesome sign, though not considerable enough to deserve any marked mention. The increase in Great Britain between 1862 and 1863, under Schedule D is about £150,000, and the number of payers has slightly increased. The total income tax from Ireland in 1863, under all the schedules, was £796,-170; in 2862, £783,984. The increase which countorbalances the loss under Schedule D occurred under Schedule A.

ANOTHER HAYES' ARREST .- A party of the constabulary belonging to the Kilsheelan station were out on patrol a few evening since, when they found an old man, wearing a suspicious appearance, and seemingly—to the police—very like Hayes, the re-puted murderer of Mr. Braddell. He wanted some of his teeth, was stooped in appearance, aged about sixty, and altogether presented the tout enscable which the Hue and Cry described. The man was at once placed under arrest, and the overjoyed constables started off to Clonnel with their prize. Having arrived here they introduced their prisoner to Mr. Percy Gough, J.P., who not being acquainted with the appearance of Hayes, had to appeal to Constable Hugh Hughes, who, during a six years' residence at New Pallas, and near the supposed murderer's house, had frequent opportunities for becoming acquainted with his person. The constable, at a glance, said that the Kilsheelan men were at fault, and very much disappointed indeed were they at finding all their hopes of future distinction vanish in a moment. The man they arrested was Thomas Gaule, from Kilmacow, county Kilkenny, who certainly suffered the inconvenience of seven hours arrest, and a journey of eight miles to and from Kilsheelan, simply because he happened to have lost his front teeth, and to be rather tall and elderly. We would advise every old farmer over six feet high, who may happen to want their front teeth, either to visit the nearest dentist, or to keep their mouths closed when in the presence of the constabulary .-Commel Chronicle, A LOVER JILTED AT THE ALTAR - One of the most singular illustrations of the well-known aphorism, 'There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,' occurred, we are informed, in Antrim on Thursday. It would appear that at an early hour of the morning a dashing suite of three carriages, with the customary hymenial embellishments, were furnished by a well-known local posting establishment to convey an apparently happy bride and bridegroom and a joyous wedding party to the historic town of Antrim, where the ceremony was arranged to take place. The party are said to have been in the highest spirits on the way, and, arrived in Antrim, at once proceeded to the sacred edifice in which the twain were to be made one. The officiating clergy-man was in readiness, the bride and bridegroom took the places, and the pretty bridesmaids, with a pardonable flutter of expectation, arranged themselves in their allotted positions, and all went merry AS & marriage bell until the clergyman in the course of the service, asked if any present knew of any just cause or impediment why the aspirants for matri-mony before should not be joined in that holy estate. The query was instantly responded to by a young gentleman in the body of the church, who protested that he had just reason to forbid the banns and amid excitement which can be better imagined than described, he requested permission to put a question to the bride. This was accorded him, and in a manly voice he asked her if she had not, some two years since, plighted her troth to him ? The feir fiancee hung her head, and answered ' Yes !' and while her intended husband, in concert with the entire assemblage, gazed in utter bewilderment on the scene, the fickle fair one put a climax to the proceedings by adding, 'And I will keep my word !' Instantly seizing her former lover by the arm, she swept with him in majesty from the church, and. entering one of the carrieges which had driven the party to the sacred edifice, drove off at locomotive speed with her recovered swain to the residence of her mother, leaving the poor fellow in the church to ruminate over the inconstancy of woman .- Northern

with which this diocese abounds; schools in which whilst secular knowledge is admirably imparted, give a vote for a party which has so grossly neglectthe strongest and most salutary religious impressions ed, and indeed so seriously injured, as if out of sheer are made upon the tender mind. The lay gentlemen of the society of St. Vincent, and the several pious confraternities of the Christian doctrine, will without doubt, give you invaluable assistance in providing for the wants of youth, and preserving them from danger; and I need scarcely add, that the services rendered every day in this respect by the ladies of the admirable orphanage of our patron, St. Brigid, and the ladies of the Association of Charity some kind for himself, his relatives, or his friends, of St. Vincent, are above all praise. Their pious i or was not under the influence of somebody who did, solicitude, their zealous labours, and their unbound- | would vote either as a member of Parlianout; or as ed charity, will bring down blessings upon themselves, their families and their country, whilst at the same time they will be a source of edification to all. and a living proof of the advantage which society derives from our holy religion. Whilst availing yourselves of these aids you will not omit to instruct parents that it is a duty on their part, which admits of no compromise whatsoever-no palliation or excuse-to save their children from any schools or institutions where their faith or morals may be grieviously endangered, or where secular education is given without being hallowed by the salutary lessons of religion. I need scarcely say that all proselytising schools, and all model schools, where the instruction of Catholic youth is committed to Protestant, Presbyterian, and oftimes to Arian or Methodistical teachers, are to be cautiously avoided. The model schools, indeed, pretend to be conducted on liberal principles; but their object is to throw the education of this country into the hands of a Protestant and hostile government, to imbue children with a high idea of Protestantism, to place it in a respectable position before them, to conceal its unchristian origin, and at the same time to exclude all Catholic practices and teachings; to cause our country and our church to be forgotten and silently to undermine Oatholic faith. The late Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, in his last charge threw off the musk, and did not hesitate to avow that his object in promoting the system of mixed education carried out in model schools was to raise doubts in the minds of Catholics, and to undermine the'r religious convictions. And if the obligation of preserving their children from the dangers of a perverse education presses with indispensable rigor on the destitute and famishing, assuredly it can admit of no relaxation on the consciences of the rich and the prosperous, who have no such temptations to encounter, no such plea to offer, but whose conduct would be aggravated by the additional circumstance of scandal. How can they justify themselves if they send their children to Queen's Oolleges and Protestant or infidel universities, exposing their faith to the imminent danger of being lost? The Cananeans are looked on with horror, because they immolated the bodies of their children to Moloch, their cruel divinity; but are not those parents worthy of severer condemnation who, for some paltry temporal advastages, sacrifice the sonis of their offspring by robbing them of that faith without which salvation is impossible. Woe to the unnatural Christian who consents to sell back again to Satan, for the wretched dross of the world, the souls that were purchased by the precious blood of Ohrist! No mind can conpersuades himself that it is necessary to send his development of her resources. They see that from attached to the voice of England. He trusted that tions, are as sound as could be wished for: As to Whig.

一种物料的现象形式 经济目标 编制 一起。

country which during the month of July suddenly changed to a cool temperature and usual clouded appearance, and with a strong wind, rising to the dignity of a winter-gale, making the sea foam with a frothy hue, rain down in torrents turning into a perfect torrent before noon. The effect was, no doubt, most refreshing and conducive to health in the city, where dust was effectively wiped away, and the sewers thoroughly cleansed by the water which, at times, impeded the traffic of the streets, and not finding sufficient means of escape underground, flowed into many houses, while in the coutury, agriculturists rejoiced over the verdant hue with which it painted green crops and pasture land, without doing any injury to the ripening corn, for, although the wind was very high, we have not heard that the wheat or other grain crops have suffered. The weather brightened up in the evening, but the wind continued to blow strongly from the West, and several accidents are reported to have occurred about Dublin and Cork, particularly to pleasure seekers over the uncertain ocean, because of the unexpected appearance of the breeze. We have since had some showers, and temperature has risen somewhat, but the sky has been overcast. The potato crop is abundant and healthy, and there is a prospect that the abundant harvest which now promises to bless the land will be saved at least one week earlier than usual, reaping having already commenced in many parts of this district - Waterford News.

HARVEST FROSPECTE.-A correspondent of the Evening Post evidently well informed, describes the appearance of the crops and promise of the harvest in the following terms :- Within the past week I have had an opportunity of hearing and-more important still-seeing a good deal of the crops of all descriptions in the counties of Westmeath, Galway, Longford, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Sligo, and in every instance I have to report most favorably. I shall not attempt to give you any close guess to the statistics which the registrar-general will fornish in a few weeks hence, but I can state with the utmost confidence that if the total area under crops this year approach the extent of 1863 the produce will be far in excess of the last return of Mr. Donnelly. There are two causes for this : - in the first place, in the counties I have named, the rule has been early sowing; secondly, the weather all through has been more propilious than for many years past. As an evidence of the probable increase I may mention that in previous years the potato crop is seldom tried, as they say in the country, before the beginning of August; this year, large quantities of excellent potatoes had been sent to market in the last week of June, and throughout the month of July, up to this first day of August. The harvest last year was considered a good average one, yet there was a considerable loss in the potatoe crop from the blight; this year there is no reliable complaint of blight having visited the tubers to any extent; some six or seven weeks since there was a report to the effect that the potato crop was seriously injured in the county of Leitrim, from the appearance of the leaves after a heavy storm of thunder and lightning ; since then, genial rains, have positively imparted a green and healthy hue to what was considered a fatal decay, and I have learned that in fields which were supposed to have been irretrievably injured the potatoes, with rare excep-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

The popular demonstration on the occasion of lay- fast has been the scene of Orange rioting and blooding the first stone of the O'Uonnell monument showed, and is admitted to have shown, how fresh and warm in the hearts of the middle and lower classes of the Irish Oatholics is the memory of Ireland's. Liberator. Nothing was wanting to the day that the genuine feeling of the masses of the people could supply. They had an opportunity of doing honor to the memory of O'Connell, and of showing their affection and gratitude to Lim, and that was all they cared to do. Both in the speeches delivered at the Banquet, and in the press, frequent allusions have been made to the absentation from all participation in the day's proceedings of the Catholic laity of the upper classes. The Outbolic Peers, Baronets, and Members of Parliament; the Catholic Judges and Barristers; the Oatholic Deputy-Lietenants, Magistrates, and Country Genilemen, were so scant-ly represented that they may be said to have been absent. It may be said that their absence is to be ascribed less to any indifference to the memory of O'-Connell, or unwillingness to do him bonor, than to their desire to keep aloof from, and to avoid identifi-cation with, the brawls of Dublin cliques and committees. It may be said that they have joined the Corporation of Dublin and other municipalities in rendering honor to O'Connell, had they not feared that occasion would be taken to make speeches and uttor sentiments which would be disagreeable to their feelings, and contrary to their convictious. All this may be said and much more, but few will be found to believe it. Most men will choose a shorter and a more simple explanation, and say that they were absent when it was a question of doing honor to O'-Connell dead, just for the same reason that prevented them from being present to give honor and support to O'Connell living .- Tublet.

OBANGE RUFFIANISM IN BELFAST .- A convent wrecked.-BELFAST, Aug. 12.-The rioting which has been going on every night during the week culminated to an alarming pitch this morning, and several handto-hand fights occurred between two and five o'clock. Stones, brickbats, bludgeons, and even guns were stones, once outs, ontrogeous, and gone home for to be discharged, on the ground that he was entitled the night, came upon the scene, a number of houses to immunity from arrest, as he was at the time in were wrecked.

Several men going to their work were seriously injured, one girl was knocked down and severely maimed by a blow from a policeman's gun, and a man was shot through the leg and severely woundød.

At five o'clock this morning murder seemed to be the point aimed at by the contending parties. One man was barbarously set upon, and in a few minutes left for dead. A gentleman coming up had him conveyod to a modical man's establishment.

After a minute investigation the doctor pronouuced the sufferer in a very dangerous state, and hegged of the parties in charge of him to have him conveyed to the Belfast General Hospital.

The nunnery on the Dablin road has been wrecked. The St. Patrick's Burial Society in Durham-street has had every window smashed, and other private houses have been more or less injured by the mob. The district is still in a most disturbed state. The

workers in the neighboring factories are out on the streets, and cannot be prevailed upon to go to work. There is every prospect of dreadful rioting this

evening, and the authorities are holding a consultation as to what is best to be done to preserve the peace of the town. We understand it is intended to call out the military .- Special Edition of Northern-Waig.

The Belfast riots subsided on the 18th. There was a slight outbreak on that day, when the remains of a rioter was being removed for burial, but the presence of the military prevented anything serious. Subse-quently, tranquility prevailed throughout the town, and the military and constabulary commenced to withdraw. On the 19th, however, the rioting was resumed with unabated tury. Four constables and about a dozen civilians received gunshot wounds, some of which were serious. An influential meeting was held, attended by both Protestant and Oatholic gentlemen, and a deputation was appointed to visit the disturbed districts and reason with the rioters.

Neither law nor justice can tame the wild Belfast Orangeman. He is of that rpecies which can know no rest. He is equally ill at ease when he seeks re-His greatest desire is to see Papists venge. prostrate in misery, and his greatest ambition to walk on Papists' necks. We believe be would rather suffer want all his days than witness a Papist increasing in prosperity; and it is not going too far to say that he would rather be driven from Paradise Belfast Orangeman

shed, a scene which cannot find a parallel in any other part of the world. Such a lawless faction deserves no protection. They are unfit to be let loose in any civilized society. They are the scum of the earth, and far beneath the savages who live in the American forests. Every man's hand should be raised against such barbarians, in order to subdue their wild ferocity, if such a thing be possible; and no civil rights should be accorded to men so brutal and savage in their nature.

The Catholics of Belfast should be always ready for such a trying ordeal as they have just gone through. Living amongst blood-thirsty foes, they should apply for permission to held and carry arms for their protection, if the local authorities neglect to shield them from outrage. The Orangemen are the greatest cowards imaginable, and they are dreauful ly afraid of arguments coming from a well loaded rifle. These arguments, so convincing and powerful should be kept in reserve by the Catholics of Belfast. If it be known that they have them for self-defence. they may rely upon it that they will be respected ; that the Orange faction will keep at a respectful distance; and that the riots or rioting will be known in Belfast no more. - Dundalk Democral.

BELFAST, Aug. 18 .- A disturbance occurred to-day at the funeral of one of the men who were shot, but it was soon suppressed. Party riots broke out last night in Dundalk, where an immense crowd burnt King William in effigy.—Times Cor.

An important legal question was decided yesterday by one of the Judges in chambers. A cavalry officer, quartered at Newbridge, while proceeding to barracks in the discharge of his duty as officer of the day, was arrested at the suit of a bill-discounter. He represented to the bailiffs that his presence at the stables was imperatively necessary, and-whether they were more tender hearted than the majority of their tribe, or that his eloquence was unusually persuasive-they released him on parole. He went of honor, returned to their custody. He now applied discharge of his duties on Her Majesty's service. The case was a novel one. His counsel admitted that there was no precedent for the application, and the Judge declined to make one, and accordingly refused it.-Ib.

Among the Acts which received the Royal assent at the close of last Session was one giving the sauction of the Legislature to a compromise that terminated the long-protracted litigation about the Guillamore estates. The terms of this family compact have now been made public. The present viscount obtains Cahir, Guillamore house, and demesae, in the county of Limerick, with an income of about £3,000 per annum; Lady Guillamore retains possession of the beautiful seat of Rochbarton, besides a handsome provision made for her by the late viscount; and to her infant daughter, the Hon. Cecilia O'Grady, is secured landed property worth £7,000 a year.—16.

The assizes have now almost terminated, and there is no reason to recall the expressions of congratulation upon the improved condition of the country as regards crime which the calendars elicited. In the few places where the Judges still preside the criminal business has been all disposed of, and their attention is confined to the trial of records of an ordinary character. -- Io.

The accounts of the harvest from all parts of the country still continue to be the most favorable. A change in the weather has taken place, which has tended to remove the apprehensions that were entertained in some places in consequence of the long prevalence of drought. An early and abundant harvest is now anticipated,-15.

The Derry Journal says :- The 2d of August was celebrated here to-day by the apprentice boys firing cannon, hoisting flags, and marching in procession with sashes, badges, nusic and banners. There was a sermon in the Strand Presbyterian Church. After nightfall the apprentice boys marched through the. streets with torches. There was some fighting afterwards, and one or two persons are said to be seriously injured.

Some time lately three workmen, while engaged in removing the surface of some land in a place called Camp, near Tralee, for the purpose of opening a a limestone quarry, found within six inches from the surface the skeletons of two human bodies. The land in which they were found is said to be that in which then enjoy it in a Papist's company. In a word, the the Cromwellians pitched their camps, when besieg-Relfast Grangeman abbors all who love the Pope, ing the Castle of Tralee in 1041, and, no doubt, the remains were those of some of the besiegers. They were re-interred. We understand that there is an immense demand for labor in several parts of the country at present, owing chiefly to the fact of the harvest coming in so quickly and together. Lord Waterford has, for instance, advertised for one hundred men to work at his splendid new fountain, as also on his farms, and all he could get was lifty. Reapers are getting from six to eight shillings per week and their diet, with wages still looking up. Wheat presents an unusally rich golden hue this year. In the case of illicit distillation which resulted in the man John Darcey being shot by the police, the magistrates, aftor a thorough hearing of the case, said they deplored that a necessity should have arisen that the police should have to resort to such ex-treme measures; and they were of opinion that it was the smallness of the party-only seven menwhich induced the resistance on the part of the people, and requested the County Inspector to communicate their views to the Inspector General on the maiter. We (Mayo Telegraph) are glad to find that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has seen grounds for exercising the prerogative of mercy in the case of the two unfortunate young men (Morrison and Clarke) found guilty at our late assizes of the mur-der of Acting-Constable Connell in this town in July 1863 and sentenced to be executed on the 25th August; and his Excellency, accordingly, has commuted the sentence of both culprits to one of penal servitude for life. AN OCCASIONAL SERMON IN THE CASTLE CHAPEL. -Yesterday (says the Evening Mail), being the eve of the great Ultramontane festival of Defiance to the law of the land, a sermon appropriate to the occa-siou was preached in the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, by the Rev. Maziere W. Bready, D.D., nephew of the Lord Chancellor, and one of the Chaplains to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The reverend preacher selected his text from the episode of Ananias and Sapphira, in the Acts of the Apostles, making a particular application of the crime of lying against God' to certain dealings with the Church during the last three centuries. A great robbery had, he said been committed upon the occasion of the Reformation, when both laymen and ecclesiastics made free with property consecrated to the use of the body of the Church, which was Christ. The crime of withholding goods from the common stock was at that time aggravated by the usurpation of the possessions of the Church by a support the religion of a small part of it, by the libut the guilt of Ananias and Sapphira was incurred so long as the claims of the sister Uhurch were igoff all the weapons they could lay hands on. But nored and it was denied that Roman Catholics were entitled to an Establishment, with their full proportion of the common property of the Church. The the remuneration for religious services into a more equitable relation with the labor required in their of a hundred to whom it would be unjust.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following letter has been addressed to the Times, but has not been inserted :--

Sir,-The Rev. Ernest Hawkins appears in your columns as the advocate of the Missionaries in Turkey, and they could not desire a better one. Shall no one say a word for the Sultan ?

Bishop Southgate, who was the head of the Ameican Episcopal Mission in Turkey, and Dr. Joseph Wolff, an equally impartial witness, will assist us to appreciate his recent acts

The Protestants of Turkey, says Dr. Southgate, whose mission it was to augment their number, ' are infidels and radicals, who deserve no sympathy from the Christian public- (' Christianity in Turkey,' by Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, ch. x., p. 244.)

'The worst people among the Eastern natives,' adds Dr. Wolf, who spent half his life among them, 'are those who know English, and have been converted to Protestantism'-(Travels and Adventures, ch. rv. p. 269, 1861.)

If the English public are to judge fairly between the Sultan and his Protestant subjects, is it equitable to hide from them such testimouies as these?---Your obedient servant, М.

BROAD CHURCH THEOLOGY AND MORALITY. - The Spectator professedly, and we may add ably, represents the school which terms itself the Broad Ohurch. It often goes out of its way to profess its belief in Christianity, and to withdraw a distinction between its own tone and that of writers who, because they really believe nothing, are contempt to accept 'with a smile and a sigh' (as the wretched Gibbon writes) uny system or any doctrine which may be popular. The editor is understood to be the author of 'Tom Brown,' a clever and spirited tale, of which Dr. Ar-nold, of Rugby, was the hero. It is not without in terest and importance to trace the religious opinions of such a school. Dogma, we all know, they consider of small consequence-in fact, as no part of Christianity. Arnold, indeed, made an exception to this rule. He could not admit Sociaians to be Christians It was a happy inconsistency which would have obliged him, had he carried it to his necessary consequences to receive the whole teaching of the Catholic Church. But the mind of man is unable to balance itself permanently upon the point of a needle over an abyas of contradictions, and schools are sure before long to reject those parts of their founders teaching which are really inconsistent with this system, however his heart may for his own lifetime have been too strong for his head. We do not, therefore, suppose that any of Dr. Arnoid's actual followers followed him in this point.

But if dogma is no part of Christianity, the question recurs, what is? The Speciator of the 6th throws a strong light upon it. It says :---

The Danes are admitted to be one of the very best people in the world, upright and sober, singularly free from violent crime, hospitable, cheerful, and kind. They pay, however, it would appear, but little attention to the externals of religion ; rarely go to church, never dissent from the established form of worship, and care nothing whatever for ecclesiastical discussions. The clergy are fow, the churches poor and scanty, and only opened opparently for one service a week. In Denmark as in Heaven men find themselves able to keep the law of God without the observance which in the rest of the Protestant world buttress and prop and shelter failing virtue. We suspect the explanation is to be found in the temperament of the Dane, which disinclines him to vice and Calvanism, as it does to other strong excitement,

A strange sort of Heaven. But what is remarkable is the writer's notion of the object of Christianity. If men are 'upright and sober, free from violent crime, hospitable, cheerful, and kind,' the ends of Christianity are sufficiently answered, for the 'law of God' is kent. If men can from natural temperament do this without Christianity they stand in no farther need of it. It is a 'prop' for virtue weaker than theirs, but theirs can stand without it.

This strikingly illustrates the real nature of the system which dispenses with dogma. It makes Obristianity a sort of moral police. But no man can think it possible that God became man and lived and suffered, and died, only that men might be ' the very best people in the world,' i.e., ' upright and soher, free from violent crime, hospitable, cheerful, and kind.' Good ends as these are, they are so purely natural, so absolutely to be produced by na ural means, that no one can imagine that means so supernatural would be employed to produce them. Un the other hand, one Catholic Saint is a result so clearly beyond nature that although no man can say what it is worth, no man can undertake to say how much it may not be worth. This after all is just what one would expect if the Christian religion i s indeed true. It is perfectly that the peculiar type of character which it forms should not be found anywhere outside the system, and moreover that it should not be valued. Englishmen should lay these facts to heart. The popular argument in defence of Anglicanism is that however inconsistent it may seem, or how hard to be defended in reasoning, yet its results are good. The English people are highly respectable. Well, but it seems the Danes are more respectable still, and so far from having the 'apostolic succession' and the Sacraments, they are admitted to have no religion at all. But in fact theirs is no solitary case. Everyone who knows the country districts many miles round Paris is familiar with the phenomeuon. The peasants and farmers are laborious, upright, sober, singularly free from violent crimes, and cheerful and kind. No men on earth work harder, spend less, and save more for their families. We can speak to cases in which simple neasants, without any special opportunities, have saved so much that their daughters, who may be seen any day supplying the place of a tether by taking the cow to feed led by a rope (to prevent its trespassing in a land without fences), arc known to be heiresses to the amount of several thousand pounds. But in France no man need trouble himself to go to church or maintain any other external of religion except he wishes it, for to notice the omission would be felt inconsistent with the profession of religious liberty and equality, The fact is that natural virtues obtain their reward in natural prosperity. Supernatural virtues have sometimes special troubles here, overcome by an especial principle of life. We cannot account for this by the French temperament. It is fiery The Revolution has divided among the erough. peasants the material wealth of the country, and robbed them of the faith. The educational system favored by the Government of Louis Philippe, and which in the main still prevails, has taught them that crime and vice are directly opposed to their interests. None of the temptations common to poverty and ignorance exist among them. Morality, in the sense in which the word is commonly used, is nownere so high. They scruple nothing to commit actions which the Church regards as mortal sins. But these must be consistent with the highest standard of decency. We are unable to enter into details. Those who really know the district of which we speak can supply them. Well then, here is the Spectator's Heaven among a population absolutely without God, and which would scoff at Anglican-ism much more than at 'Popery,' against which in general they have nothing to say, except by denying deaths are as low as six per 1,000,000 tons raised. the existence of God and of the soul. To avoid misunderstandings, we repeat that we do not give this as a description of France (there are remedy of that grievance ought, of course (continued the preacher), to be followed up by such a re-arrangement of the Protestant share as would bring miles round Paris is absolutely certain. We much doubt whether in that district there is one peasant out And thus for ten or eleven days the town of Bel. | peformance. The Earl of Carlisle and the Marquis | We invite our Anglican friends to consider how | Oburches South than that of the Methodist. The deeds which have occurred in our midst."

of Lansdowne, the Lords Lieutenant, in esse and in this fact bears upon the argument which they are Oatholic Bishop at Natchez was required to go under posse, were among the listeners to this curious manifond of drawing on behalf of Anglicanism, from the arrest, and was placed in the small town of Vidalian festo. Register,

> WHALLEY THE WISE. -Mr. G. H. Whalley has lost no time in giving an account of his Parliamentary stewardship to the intelligent electors of Peterboro', who do themselves so much honor, and so thorough ly vindicate their title to the franchise, by returning that determined enemy of Popery. We regrot that we can find room only for a portion of his admirable address to his constituents. Mr. Whalley, after a sketch of the past session, and references to his introduction of a protest against the Church of Rome on the third reading of every railway bill and other domestic measures, proceeded :- ' I shall contique this course. I am asked what Popery has to do with railways? I answer-everything. I know that every station-master is a Jesuit in disguise, and some day when there is a Roman Catholic rebellion, and troops are wanted, the lines will be blocked, and probably collisions will be arranged for the destruction of the Queen's soldiers. The Jesuits are everywhere. Do you know why the Nelson Column is not complete ? Because Popery obstructs homage to the victor of Roman Oatholic fleets, and Sir Edwin Landseer has been converted (cheers.) Do you know that the Lord Chancellor of England, in utter defiance of the law that the Keeper of the Queen's conscience shall have no Popish leanings, has fa-vored the interests of Mrs. Yelverton? Why? Because that lady is a Catholic (sensation.) Do you know that the Queen of Spain has ordered a statue to Columbus? Why? Because the Emperor of the French has founded a new Catholic Empire in America, and that in ten years Federals and Confederates will lie at the feet of the Pope. Gentlemen, I have often felt pangs of conscience at representing a borough called after St. Peter, and I do wish you would change the name of your town (cheers.) Are you aware that in the heart of London, in front of the most magnificent milway terminus we have, is rising a beautiful and costly copy of Eleanor's Cross, the superstitious monument crected by a Popish king? Do you know that the conductor of the music at our noblest opera house (visited, I am sorry to say, by the Heir to the Throne) is M. Costa, a Catholic, and that he has got a dispensation for leading the 'Hugnenots' and the National Anthem? Have you heard that Earl Russell, the pretended enemy of Popery, is going to bring in a bill for restoring to his relatives' property its old Popish name of Convent Garden? You know, gentlemen, that the London General Omnibus Company was a foreiga speculation, but do you know that all the conductors are Jesuit Priests, that they charge half fares to passengers who cross themselves, and misdirect to Oatholic chapels those who inquire the way to Protestant places of worship? (Shame.) Yes, gentlemen, and can you hear with patience that a Catholic Tract Society has obtained leave from Mr. Panizzi, of the British Museum, to insert a tract in every vo-lume of the library? Does Mr. Panizz's name remind you of England or of Italy? Was there a word, gentlemen, in the Queen's speech last week, to remind us that the Sovereign is a Protestaat ?-Not one. But the Queenwas made to go out of her way to express satisfaction that she is on good terms with the Emperor of China. Who cares for the Emperor of China in himself ? But what so-called Christian religionists have had for hundreds of yours the greatest sway in the Chinese Empire-who have been tolerated when Protestants have been excluded? Why, the Jesuits (cheers.) Again, do you other German States have. But let there be a Fede-note that it is made matter of boast that the French ral Diet for the protection of interests common to and English are drawing into closer alliances, Ga- both sections in their dealings with foreign Powers, tholic with Protestant? (cheers). Ay, you cheer, but that is not all. Who is our friend's friend?-Who, at this moment of the increased amity is about to visit the Tuileries? The King of Spain. Does that auti-Protestant bigot come for nothing? Will Lord Cowley see him? We live in awful and perilous times, gentlemen. I know for a fact that there were hundreds of Oatholics among the riflemen at Wimbledon, and that if one of them had been the best marksman of the meeting, Lady Elcho would Powers. There would be a common tariff, and there have unhesitatingly presented him with the Queen's might be a common coloage and currency-that is if prize (sensation.) Yes, and how soon would that the old State Bank system -as seems most likely to silver vass have become the ornament of a Popish be the case-should got to the wall. The navigable mass house? It was providential that it fell to Mr. rivers, too, would be under the regulations of the Wyati, who is a Protestani, but no thanks to the Federal Diet; and the perplexing question of slavery authorities. Why have passports just been so universally abolished on the Continent? In order to the State Legislatures or the Southern Congress, entrap Englishmen and Englishwomen into Catholic would be forever removed from the political arena. countries in order to promote Proselytism? Why Fugitive slave laws would be rendered useless, of

bridge being constructed at vast expense, at Black-

(July 26). You are aware that some time ago there was an order issued here for all the clergy to read prayers for the President of the United States in their respective churches, on every Sunday, under pain, if not complied with, that the offenders were to be sent out of their lines, and their churches closed and taken possession of by the military. This order caused some correspondence between the Bishop and the General. Of course the Bishop could not comply with the order ; the result was an order issued yesterday banishing the Bisbop from Natchez, and report by 12 o'clock to the Provost Marshal at Vidalia, where he is to remain until the matter is heard of from Washington. That part of the order that closes the church is, by order of the General, suspended. The church is opened as usual. 'I went to see the Bishop early in the morning. I never witnessed such a sight as when the orphans came to bid their father, good-by. About 11 o'clock, the Bishop, Father Gra-mic, and Father Charles, got into a carriage, and Mr Quigles, Mr Owen and myself stepped into another and drove down to the ferry. When we reached Mr. Grant's store, I was surprised to see all the ladies, old and young, waiting for the Bishop to take a last farewell. We got to the forry, but the boat was not over; so the ladies had time to get to the landing. They all gathered around the Bishop, and when the boat came and rang the bell to leave they all fell on their knees, and for the last time the poor Bishop gave them his blossing. O, I wish you could have witness-ed that scene. I cannot describe. We then got on the bont, and the Bishop reported to the Provost Marshal. He was assigned quarters at the hotel for the present, until other quarters can be provided. The Bishop is to have the full freedom of the city of Vidalia, but not to go out of the lines. He is not to hold other than verbal intercourse with any one. He was allowed to take any clothing he wanted, and also a servant. The Bishop was the only person, during all the time, that seemed in good spirits, never ceasing to tell his jokes. He will have a very lonely time of it, as there are no troops in Vidalia but colored ones,

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PEACE PROSPECTS .-- The New York Scottish Ame-peaceable Convention of States. We have to romember, first of all, that there is nothing whatever thus for in any movement of the South towards a peaceful solution of the trouble to indicate that Jefferson Davis entertains the most remote idea of compromise upon any ground short of the national independence of the Southern States. His agents have not for a moment suggested naything pointing to a settlement on the basis of union. President Davis himself, in his late interview with Messes Jaques and Kirke, at Richmond, gave them distinctly to understand that under no circumstances would the South accept less than absolute independence. It may be asked, then, on what possible grounds could the parties represented in a Conference of States expect to arrive at a compromise? We will not attempt to enter fully into the grand subject which this question opens up. But we think there is the broad common ground for North and South still to meet upon-to make the relationship of the whole of the States that of Coulederacy instead of a Federal Union. Let the South have its independent legislature and government-as Austria, Prussia, or the and for the establishment of an American Zollvevein. This would leave the American people one as much as we ace Germany--the whole Teutonic race --ono people to-day, bound together for the assertion of German rights in the most remote corner of Europe. It is true there would be two Presidents, two Congresses, and two separate systems of home administrations; but there would be a Confederacy fer mutual support in case of trouble with outside being subject solely to Southern control, either in has the cross on St. Paul's just been estentationally rather they could not exist; for the South having no and splendidly regilt? And why is a magnificent voice in the Northern Congress, could exact no stipulations of protection for this sort of property, and this fruitful source of irritation would soon dry up. There would, after all, it is true, be the great question of the dividing line to settle ; but a simple vote of the people in their different States would settle this. The South would hardly claim, and the North would certainly not give up Maryland. It is doubtful whether a majority in Missouri would not go with the North And beyond this the only isbate-able ground would be the mountain counties of West Virginia and East Tennessee. For we assume, of course, that were the Yankees imported into New Orleans during the last three years left out of account, there would be only fifty votes cast against a Southern Confederacy in the whole of Louisiana. A line drawn somewhere about the parallel of the southern frontier of Kentucky, west of the Alleghanies, and that of Point Luokout on the Lower Potomac, east of the Alleghanies, would embrace nearly all the districts that, so far as we can see, have any strong Northern sympathies; and we do not think, if it came to the question of boundaries, that the stumbling block in the way would be found at all insurmountable. This question of a Confederacy instend of a Federal Union is, after all, the only logical issue of the States' Rights dectrine. Under a consolidated Government, State rights necessarily disappear. Bere in the North they have disappeared already. The functions of the State militia have almost already leaped into the hands of the national military authorities. Continue the conquest of the South, and a central military despotism becomes a necessity. Conquest implies the power of keeping the conquered in a state of perpetual submission .-The military business does not end with the overthrow-were even that possible-of the Southern armies under Lee and General Hood. The Southerners would have to be treated as the Poles are, and the grand feature of the Republic then would be the frowning military bastiles and its vast military orgauisation. The Southern history of the past three years would have to be blotted out, and some of the proudest monuments of military achievements razed. to the ground. That sober men should begin to think that there may be a way out of the trouble without accepting such a fearful conclusion, is natural. The prace movement, therefore, we believe, will gain ground each day, and the end will be byand-by.'

and revere the memory of Daniel O'Connell ; and he becomes wild, ferocious, mad, when he hears either of them revered or well spoken of by any one.

The other day there was a grand procession in Dublin at the inauguration of the statue to honor the memory of O'Connell. Protestants took part in the great business of the day as well as Catholics. The entire affair was one which could give offence to no one, because there were no factious feelings displayed from the beginning to the end ; and friends and foes who witnessed the vast assemblage spoke in the highest terms of its order, its good temper and praiseworthy conduct.

But that was not the way in which the display iu Dublin was viewed by the Belfast Orangemen. They waxed wrathful, and exhibited the temper of demons. Daniel O'Connell was a Papist; he labored hard to emancipate Papists, and instead of honoring such a monster, they would burn him in elligy. And accordingly, on the 5th of August, they made up an image of O'Connell, and hawking it about until they arrived at a certain spot, and then they set fire to ⁴Dan' and burned him to ashes! That was a great exploit-a wonderful achievement! But not satisfied with that astonishing performance, they assembled the next day and buried his remains, using his name and his memory with the greatest indignity !

The Catholics were quiet. They were severely prov.ked, but they did not retaliate. The memory of their Liberator was dishonored by savage foes, but like good Christians they did not prepare to exact vengeance. But they had not long to wait for the insults of the Orangemen, to provoke them to deadly conflict. The 'brethren,' after burning and burying O'Connell's effigy, commenced to maltreat those who revered his name. The Orange blood was up, and the Orange faction should visit the houses of Oatholics, break their windows, smash their furniture, and immolate a number of Papist victime.

And so the bloody work commenced; and the Orange ruffians were allowed such freedom of action ann so much elbow room by the authorities that the Catholics, when they received no defence from the law, were obliged to defend themselves.'

We are told that the magistrates took things quiet easy, and that most of the local police acted as if they were Orange partisans. And so the savage work went on from day to day and night to night. Ruffianly Orangemen were seen to pounce on single Catholics and strike and trample them down, Even little girls going to their work at the factories, were knocked down, and dragged along the ground by the hair of the head ! Stones and brickbats were the weapons used by the contending parties for three minority to the exclusion of the Unirch by a days, but these after some time gave place to blud-geons, billhooks, and hatchets. The Orange rabble ago to redress the evil of making the whole nation finding themselves worsted, notwithstanding their numbers, at this sort of warfare, resolved to obtain mitation of the pressure in the tithe rent charge ; fire arms, and indulge in slaughter! For this purpose they broke into the guasmiths' shops, and carried the Catholic party were not caught napping. They, too, looked out for guns and pistols, and on Wednesday both parties met, and fired away at each other, neither we are told, flinching an inch. The wounded in the conflict were carried off to hospital, where many of them died, and others will be cripples for life.

friars-and observe that Popish name, gentlemen. Pecause Blackfriars-bridge will open a tempting and delightful road from mid-London to Cardinal Wise-man's Popish eathedral, St. George's. Lastly, gentlemen, though 1 could give you a hundred similarly alarming demonstrations, hear this. You have heard of Mr. Banting. His system is artfully promulgated all over the country. It is pretended that he merely desires to reduce the over corpulant. Bah ! He is a Jesuit Priest, and his object is to introduce and make popular the Popish practice of regular fasting. Yes, gentlemen, I repeat that we live in perilous times, and the Triple Crown will soon dominate the Three Kingdoms." Mr. Whally sat down amidst loud cheers and passionate cries of No Popery !'-Punch.

An English Government report on convict prisons just issued, contains the statement that 'experience goes far to show that it is female influences, exerted in some way or another, and not, as it is often supposed, intoxication, which is the source of so much crime.'

The Lords of the Admiralty have gone to Ireland for the purpose of concerting a plan for the formation of a Dock Lard at Queenstown, and were entertained at a grand banquet on Tuesday by the citizens of Cork, whose spirited and eloquent Mayor, Mr. Maguire, M P., presided. This may well be called an instalment of that 'justice to Ireland which O'Connell spent his life in demanding, and the preparation for payment has not in all conscience been a duy too soon. We trust the debt may now be paid with liberal interest. Depend upon it that the more generously and kindly we treat freland, the larger the store of vast and inestimable future benefits we are laying by for ourselves. It is generally understood that Lord Carlisle retires immediately from the Viceroyalty of Ireland, and that he is to be succeeded by the Earl of Bessborough, whose fa-ther, the bosom friend of O, Oonnell, died in the office almost at the same hour that the Liberator gave up his soul to his Maker in Genoa the Superb .--Weekly Register.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES .- In the year 1863 there were 907 deaths caused by accidents in and about the coal mines of Great Britain, 226 less than in the year 1862. 163 of the deaths were caused by explosions of firedamp, 407 by falls in mines, 147 by accidents in shafts, 134 by miscellaneous underground accidents, and 56 by accidents at the surface. There were also, in 1863, 91 deaths caused by accidents in and about the inspected ironstone mines of Great Britain, 14 less than in 1862; nine of these were from explosions of fire damp, 39 from falls in mines, 27 from accidents in shafts, 9 from miscellaneous accidents under ground, and 7 from accidents on the surface. In South Wales one life was lost to every 45,390 tons of coal raised, and that has been about the average of the last eight years; in Scotland the

UNITED STATES.

'RONNING THE OHORCHES.'-Banishment of the Catholic Bishop of Nutchez. - We publish below a por-

PLEASANT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO .- WO find in the local columns of the Chicago Times the following allusions to the present delightful state of affairs in that city :- "Why does nearly every man walk the streets of Chicago armed? Why are leaden messengers of death concealed about nearly every man's person? Why are long glittering, gleaming knives hidden in bosoms which have never known fear? The bloody riots, the midnight assassinations, the brutal murders, the horrible massacres which are daily occurring in our midst, will be a convincing answer to all such questions. The lives of citizens are always in danger, and arms are necessary for protection. The life of no man is safe. He is liable to be murdered every time he walks the streets, in his own house, and even in his bed at night. It is horrible to contemplate these things; it is awful to retion of a private letter, written by a gentleman of flect upon the rapid descent we are making toward. Natchez, to a friend in this city. It discloses the savage barbarism; it is startling to look back upon fact that the War Department is running other the past few months, and recepitulate the many dark.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER, 9, 1864.

The True Miness. CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Noire Dame Street, by J. GILLIES.

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance ; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no sellers will be laken out of the Post-Office, unless prewaid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

BCCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER, 1864.

9, Friday-Of the Octave Sem. 10, Saturday-St. Nicholas of Tol. C. d. 11, Sunday-Seventeenth after Pentecost. So Jemnisation of the Nativity of the B. V. 12, Monday-Of the Octave, remid. 13, Tuesday-Of the Octave, semid.

14, Wednesday-Exaltation of Holy Cross, d.m. 15, Thursday-Octave of the Nativity, d.

The "Forty Hours' Adoration" of the Blessed Sagrament will commence as follows :--

10, Saturday-St. Bridget's, Montreal.

12, Monday-Ste. Cecile. 11, Wednesday-St. Joseph, Chambly.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Continental news presents little of interest. Some political importance is attached to the visit of the Spanish King Consort to Paris, and it is hinted that its object is to negotiate a marriage between a member of the Bonaparte family, and one of the Spanish Bourbons. The Emperor's fete on Monday the 15th ult. was a brilliant affair.

In Beigium the Liberal party have obtained some advantages over the Catholics in the late elections. This victory was appropriately celebrated by insults to Catholic priests, and public demonstrations in the streets of the most obscene character. Of one of the songs of the Liberal party, wherein the triumph of their principles is chaunted, the Bien Public remarks, that it "exceeds all that can be imagined of obscenity and impiety."

The accounts of the Pope's health continue excellent, and wherever the Holy Father presents his self he is received with marks of profound respect and affection by the people .-Bankruptcy, we are happy to say, appears to be impending over the Piedmontese Government .--A report is current that the latter, dreading the advanced Liberal or Revolutionary party; meditates a coup detat against them, and under French protection. It is stated also in the European journals, that a plot to kidnap and carry off the King of Naples from Rome had been hatched by the Piedmontese authorities, filled with the latter, and numbers had been atand frustrated only by the vigilance of the French General. The idea is said to have been to force the King of Naples, whilst a prisoner, mto a formal renunciation of his rights. The Danish question is for the time settled, and the fate of Poland is summed up in the words "order (tiary. He lies in a very precarious state."reigns at Warsaw." After about a fortnight's civil war in the streets of Belfast, order has also been restored by a large military force in the capital of Protestant Ulster. The papers are full of the harrowing accounts of these dreadful riots, caused, as all admit, by the wanton aggression of the Belfast Orangemen upon their Catholic fellowcitizens, and fostered by the criminal apathy, not to say consivance, of the Orange magistracy .--'As our-readers will remember, these riots had their origin is the indignities and outrages offered by the Orangemen on the Sthult., when, with every insult to Catholics that the latter could imagine, the effigy of O'Connell was paraded about the streets, and finally burned .--Presuming from the success of their first attempt that they might insult and bully the Catholic minority with impunity, the Orangemen proceeded to further indignities. On the following night, Tuesday, 9th ult., the rabble again collectnight, Tuesday, 9th ult., the rabble again collect-ed, and with blasphemous mockery of the most and inefficiency of the local authorities. It is now sacred rites, went through the form of burying the ashes of the effigy which they had burned on | tible display of party spirit and personal enmity to a Monday. They paraded through the town with these ashes in a coffin, and in the words of the Tames correspondent, " the hallowed precincts similar insulting display, they, in all probability, of an ancient cemetery were descrated by the attempted intrusion of the brutal mob" of Orangemen. Up to this time the Catholics had cincis of an ancient cometery were desecrated by the remained perfectly passive, nor is it even pretended that they had in any manner attempted to retaliate upon the "brutal Orange mob" which for two days had been heaping insults and undignities upon them. But patience has its limits. "The attempted intrusion" on, and " desecration of the hallowed precincts of an ancient cemetery," provoked the Catholics of Belfast to measures of self-defence. They re- when night closed on the town it was fully exsisted the "attempted intrusion;" they essayed pected that a series of encounters more formidable

the Orangemen, trusting in their superior numbers, their organisation, and the favor of the civic authorities, had long provoked, unfortunately commenced. For nearly two weeks the battle raged, with occasional intermissions-battle such as has not been seen in the streets of a European city since the great uprising of the Socialists in Paris in 1848. The Orangemen, besides the advantage of numbers, were well supplied with fire-arms and powder, in both of which the Catholic party were very deficient, and consequent. ly the former had an immense advantage over their opponents. It would be impossible to convey an idea of the excesses of which the Orangemen were guilty-the magistracy the while looking on with arms folded, and making not an effort to protect the Catholics from murder, or Catholic churches and coavents from destruction. Nor were Catholics the only victims. Moderate Protestants, who would not join the Orangemen were in many instances brutally ill-treated .--Thus we read in the Northern Whig, a Protestant paper, that the Orange mob beat an unfortunate man and his wife, both Protestants, almost to death, because the latter would not say at their bidding, "To hell with O'Connell." As another instance of the fiendish spirit by which these Orangemen were actuated, we take

the following from the London Times, a journal certainly not over partial to Irish Papists :--"A collision took place between the Orange mob ot ship carpenters and the navvies of the Roman Oatholic party. The navvies were forced into the mud banks in the harbour, and were there fired upon from the banks of the river by the Orange party .-Nine or ten navvies have received gun shot wounds. One is reported dead. The navvies were up to their peaks in the mud when fired upon by the Orangemon, and it was painful to see the wretched men

struggling for their lives, not knowing but that in a

few moments they would sink deeper into the mud.

-Times, 19th ult. These things occurred, not in Revolutionary France of the " Reign of Terror," but in Ireland; not in Catholic La Vendee, but in Protestant Ulster in 1864! As we read of them, are we not carried back in unagination to the noyades and the fusillades of the former epoch? can we hesitate to recognise in the modern Ulster Orangeman, the worthy brother of the Carrieres, of the Le Bons, and the other sanguinary moosters of Jacobinism whose names have been handed down to an eternity of infamy.

The Catholic Coadjutor, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Dorrian, published in these trying circumstances a Pastoral, in which he exhorted his flock to bear patiently the outrages of their enemies, and to abstain from violence. The Catholic population sent a deputation to Dublin to represent their condition to the authorities there, and to complum of the criminal countenance given by the local magistracy to the Orangemen; and the Irish Government, at last fairly roused, sent a large force, infantry, cavalry and artillery, to the distracted city, by which at length order was restored. By the latest accounts, the riots had ceased.

own cemetery; and in a word, the fight which magistrates do what was obviously their daly-read the Riot Act, and disperse the mobs, of whatever faction, by the stern exercise of military force? Why should they have allowed the business of the town to be suspended, the lives of its peaceable inhabitants to be endangered, and their property destroyed or plundered, through a culpable timidity in the use of the means which the Constitution empowers them to employ in such extremities? It is no wonder that they have been called upon to abdicate their functions and deliver the town over to martial law; or that the leading members of the Oatholic party have requested Government to depose them, and instrust the care of the town to special commissioners.

We suppose there will be a Government Inquiry into, and a " Report" upon, this bloody affair. Sad as it is, however, we believe that it will be productive of good. Amongst Protestants there is already springing up a suspicion that their cause is injured, not served-their religion disgraced, not glorified, by such champions as the Belfast Orangemen, who drive unarmed Catholics into the mud, and then deliberately, and in cold blood, shoot them down like dogs. Orangeism in short will fall into disrepute amongst all loyal and honorable Protestants.

Sherman, it seems, has at last by a series of well conceived and skilfully executed movements, got possession of Atlanta. This is of course a serious blow to the Confederates; and though it cannot be considered decisive of the campaign, it gives to the Fedarals all the moral effects of a great victory. The army of the Potomac has been rather inactive during the past week, and from Admiral Farragut before Mobile we have received no important tidings, since those of the capture of Fort Morgan.

The Chicago convention, after a series of resolutions strongly condemnatory of the Lincoln policy, have nominated Gen. McClellan as President. This is looked upon as a triumph to the War Democrats, though what the real policy of these gentlemen will be, what their objects, we cannot make out. The Lincolnites, or War party, have an intelligible policy and a set of principles, which, whether we condemn or an prove of them, they endeavor to carry out to their logical consequences. So also with the Peace Democrats, for they are simply "States" Rights" men and consistently deny the right of coercion. But the War Democrats are neither one thing nor the other. They cry out for the " Union as it was," and yet profess to condomn the employment of the only means by which union betwixt North and South can be effected. A few months possession of power will expose the absurdity of their position. Either they must make peace with the South, which can only be done by acknowledging its independence or they must continue the war, and thereby follow out the very Lincoln policy which by their Chicago Revolutions they have condemned.

Our respected contemporary the Courrer du Canada will, we trust, take it in good part if we point out to him an error in respect to the TRUE WITNESS whereinto, in his issue of the 29th ult., he falls ; our contemporary says :--"The True Witness has almost always declared The total number of killed and wounded is not itself against the project of a Confederation." This is not strictly correct, because, on the contrary, we have always abstained, and extended to in their own houses. Amongst the plicitly declared our intention to abstain, from dangerously wounded is Mr. Sullivan, editor of all consideration of the abstract question of Conthe Ulster Observer, "who was dreadfully beat- federation-for the excellent reason that no such question is as yet, or for many long years can possibly be, before the country. If the Courrier du Canada will honor us with a perusal, he will find us carefully guarding, or at all events endeavoring to guard, ourselves against the suspicion even of pronouncing any opinion upon the merits of Federation or Confederation, by the employment of the following terms : -

tual circumstances; for the simple reason that there can be no league or fadus betwixt Upper and Lower Canada, as two sovereign and independent States, until such time as they do stand towards one another in the relative positions of two sovereign and independent States; or in other words, until the existing iniquitous Legislative Union be repealed, and their several Legislatures be restored to Upper and Lower Canada respectively.

In the second place we have argued that a Federation, so long as Canada remains a British Province, would be at the best useless, expensive, and cumbersome; would in all probability be injurious to the autonomy of Lower Canada; and would certainly operate to her disadvantage when the Imperial connection should have ceased, since she would then find herself bound to Upper Canada by ties which would impede her freedom of action, and prevent her from asserting her State Rights; in the bold and constant assertion of which Rights alone, under a Federal form of Government, can freedom be preserved. The proofs of our propositions are very simple; we bave already exposed them to the public, and they are unanswerable.

All the necessary functions of government local and general, are in the case of every British Colony, performed by two bodies; one the Imperial, the other the Provincial, Government .-Now a Federal Government, implies a third government interpolated betwixt these two ; and as every government must have some functions, it follows - unless we create new functions for our new government, as well a new government to exercise these new functions-that the latter must encroach upon the functions of, either the Imperial, or of the Provincial Government. We have a moral certainty that the former, or Imperial Government will not give up any of its functions, or suffer them to be encroached upon ; and with the same certitude we may therefore

predicate that the functions of this new hybrid government, interpolated betwixt the Imperial and the Provincial Governments, will encroach upon the legitimate functions of the latter, or Provincial Government.

In short the Imperial Government actually discharges for us all the legitimate functions of a Federal Government. It manages our Foreign Affairs; provides the military and naval armaments requisite for our protection, and the defence of our trade on the high seas; it regulates our intercourse with foreign nations, and by it, our attitude towards all other Powers is determined.; it declares war for us, and it makes peace; it concludes Treaties, and in short discharges every conceivable function that, with due regard to its autonomy, or "State-Rights" any member of a Federation would concede to its central or Federal Government.* All British Colonies are already Federated under one head, or central Government, resident at Westminster, even as the head of the late American Federation was resident at Washington; and whilst we

impossible, indeed inconceivable, under our ac- vince, and whilst bound together in Legislative Union as one Province-as undesirable, and indeed as morally impossible.

That which the TRUE WITNESS opposes, is the scheme of reform, or " constitutional change," announced by the President of the Council through the columns of the Globe, as the scheme to which, under the pseudomyme of Federation, the Ministry have given their assent. To this scheme we have offered, and shall ever ofter, our opposition; because it is insulting to Lower Canada, and dangerous to the, material, interests at least of the Church. In this we trust that our friend-it he will permit us to call him so-the Courrier du Canada will see nothing factious, no spirit of party, no ill will towards the persons-many of them no doubt most estimable men-of whom the Ministry is composed; and even this opposition to their scheme we will withdraw whenever our contemporary shall have shown us, that there can be a real Federation-2.e., league betwixt two independent States-betwixt Upper and Lower Canada so long as Upper and Lower Canada are not Two independent States, and form but a political unit; and that the interests of Lower Cauada will be well and safely provided for un-

der that form of Government, or "Federation !" which the President of the Council tells us, without contradiction from his colleagues, the Ministry have agreed to impose on us-and under which, according to M. Rameau, our second condition would be worse than our first. Of course the Courrier du Canada will understand that we hazard no opinion as to the truth or falsity of Mr. George Brown's assertions as to the assent of the French Canadian-section of the Ministry to the scheme arnounced in the Globe as the Ministerial plan of Federation; whilst, however, those assertions shall have been formally uncontradicted, we must deal with them as if their truth were admitted,

Whilst some of our contemporaries in their desire to depreciate the Federal principle, and to cry up the advantages of consolidation, centralisation, and Legislative Union of all the British North American Provinces-distort facts, and pervert logic in order to lay the blame of the war raging in the States upon the inherent defects of Federation, the correspondent of the London Times, with a juster appreciation of the facts, and more delicate regard for truth, attributes the same war to the constant encroachments of the Federal or central Government upon the rights of the Sovereign States; and the efforts of a particular party to maximise instead of to minimise the power and authority of the Central Government. That this is the plain truth any one whose vision is not distorted by prejudice must at a glance perceive ; therefore let us take warning in time, and let us be careful how we too in Canada be guilty of the error of "maximising instead of minimising" the power and authority of the Central Government.-Here are the words of the New York correspon-

vet fully ascertained. The General Hospital was en while engaged in his professional duties at a fire which occurred near the Catholic Peniten-London Trmes.

The Times comments most severely ca the conduct of the Orange Magistracy during the disgraceful proceediugs. " One is most struck," it says, " with the supineness and inefficiency of the local authorities." They had to keep the peace-of regular troops about 3,000, and of an armed Police force about 900 men, under their orders, and yet they made no effort to stop the riots, or to curb the fury of the Orangemen .-They looked on and encouraged the " Scarlet Brethren" to proceed in their good work. Nay for fear that the armed Police force should aclively interfere, the Magistrates gave orders that the mob was not to be fired upon; and two Policemen were put under arrest for disobedience of this order. This is not a calumny of the Catholic press, but the deliberate assertion of a Protestant writer, the correspondent of the London Times : --

more than a week since these disturbances commenced. They originated in a vicious frolis-a contempgreat public character. It passed off, however, without any evil consequences, and had the magistrates taken effective measures to prevent the repetition of would not have to deplore the ismentable catastrophe which has since occarred. But the mock auto-duife of Monday was allowed to be succeeded by the mimio tuneral of Taesday, when even the hollowed preattempted intrusion of the brutal mob. At last, after life has been sacrificed, and when the bospitals are filed with the maimed and wounded victims of mob brutality, the police are permitted to fire, but with the understanding that they should only use blank cartridge. Some of them, by accident, it is presumed load with ball, and two of the rioters are killed. The pouches of the police are immediately examined, and two men, each of whom proves to be minus a bullet are placed under arrest. The news of this tender re-gard for their lives quickly circulated among the rioters, whom it emboldened to fresh outrages, and and sanguinary than any that had preceded them to ward off the threatened "desecration" of their would take place before morning. Why did not the

" For the present carefully abstaining from bazarding any opinion on the merits or demerits of Federa-tion."- True Witness.

Our contemporary has therefore misapprehended, and consequently has unintentionally misrepresented up. He will surely not take it amiss that we point out to him his error-of which ambiguity of language on our part may have been the cause ; and that we endeavor to explain to him once for all our actual position.

"Federation" is a league or compact betwixt two or more sovereign and independent States -(sovereign and independent at least as towards one another)-in virtue of which the said sove reign States expressly delegate a limited and clearly defined portion of their several functions to their creature the "Federal" or central government. A Federation in short is simply a political league or partnership for a particular object-that object being mutual protection against foreign aggression ; but in which the autonomy or distinctive political existence of each particular State composing it, is carefully preserved. A Legislative Union on the contrary, may exist as in the case of Upper and Lower Canada; without any mutual consent, league, or compact ; Legislative Union also implies the fusion or merging of the several nationalities-parties to the Union-into one; and therefore, we hesitate not to avow with M. Rameau, that of the two, we prefer a Federative to a Legislative Unionand if by means of a real Federal Union we could get rid of the incubus of a Legislative Union that now presses on us, we would accept the former gladly.

But we have said that such a Federation is

remain British Colonies or Provinces, we need

no other Federal or Central Government than that which we already possess, and which abundantly discharges for us all the legitimate functions of a Federal Government-to wit, these of an agent entrusted with the management of our common Foreign Affairs.

But this state of things cannot last for ever. The day will come when we shall cease to be British Provinces, and when we shall have to set up in business for ourselves; and for that day we should prepare ourselves, as for an inevitable evil, even as the Clear-Grits and Liberals look forward to it, and seek to precipitate its advent. Now we put it to the Courrier du Canada, whether it would not be better for Lower Canada, when that day arrives, to find herself in the attitude of a sovereign and independent State as towards Upper Canada, and therefore free to make her own terms with her neighor as to the Federation which might then perhaps be advisable-than to find herself already hampered by the terms and conditions of a mongrel Union, miscalled "Federation," and in virtue of which many of those functions which a truly sovereign and independent State would reserve to itself." would already have been made over, irrevocably, to a central government in which her enemies, the enemies of her laws, her language and her religion, would be in an overwhelming majority? Yes, we say; if we look forward to a favorable and real "Federation" to-morrow, and when our connection with our present Federal or Imperial Head shall have ceased, and rendered another Federation possible and desirable, we must naturally be opposed to that mongrel kind of Federation which it is proposed to impose upon us to day. The pear is not yet ripe.

Instead therefore of representing the TRUE WITNESS as opposed to Confederation, the Courrier du Canada would deal more justly with us were it to say, that the TRUE WITNESS looks apon the Federation of Upper and Lower Canada at the present moment, and under our actual circumstances-i.e., whilst a British Pro-

. With the one exception, that our present Federal Government can impose no taxes on us even for Federal purposes.

dent of the London Times, July 19th, 1864 :--"As all the difficulty which has plunged the country into this fearful war rose out of an intermeddling with the rights of the States-and an attempt, unhappily successful, to maximize instead of to minimize the power and authority of the Central Government, the true remedy for the evils which afflict the land and threaten the anarchy which the General foresees would seem to lie in a return to the principles of the Constitution.

If the earthly fabric of God's holy Church be the "domus Der et porta coli," the laying the foundation stone of this " gate-way" may indeed claim to be an event of no ordinary importance. They are in sooth-these foundation stones of Churches-the mile stones marking the spread of Christianity-the landmarks of the Catholic Church. The waves of the ocean had preseribed unto them their uttermost limits-thus far shalt thou go, and no further-their boundary lines are marked by the beetling rock or the yielding shingle. But to the waves of Catholicity ever rolling onward with silent perhaps, though certain progress no barrier is too strong-no obstacle insurmountable. The stern rock and the shifting sandbank have alike to yield to their overwhelming force; and as each successive. barrier is overcome it becomes meet to lay down a lasting record of that success marking the date thereof by day and hour-that generations yet. unborn may note the various epochs of her progress. It was to embed firmly in the preserving earth with all due ceremony one of these lasting landmarks, that the Catholics of Asphodel, Percy and Seymour were congregated in the little village of Hastings in such countless numbers on Tuesday (August 30) last. The first rays of the sun, as they streamed over the dark. forest pines of Seymour or battled with the heavy fogs of our giant river bidding them disperse, normar the festive scene, revealed a picture of busy life in our little village, that will be long engraved upon the tablets of our memory. The note of preparation had already sounded, and mingled in pleasing harmony with the busy hum of many voices, and the cesseless murmurings of the river. as maid and matron, youth and aged sire, hastened to the all important spot.

Our good Bishop (His Lordship Dr. Horan) had arrived on the previous day from Kingston.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

Travelling by rail to Colbourne, he was met at the Station by our worthy pastor, Rev. Mr. Quirk, with a goodly array of his parishioners in carriages, who had come to do his Lordship reverence. Seated in a handsome carriage. drawn by a span of splendid greys, driven by Mr. Craig of Percy, and followed by the numerous cavalcade, the bills and valleys of Cramabe and Percy flew in rapid panorama before his Lordship's eye. 'Tis said the lion immediately recognises royalty. Had those prancing greys, think you, as they sped along so proudly with arching neck and streaming mane and dilated nostril, recognised their reverend burden? By a happy coincidence the episcopal cavalcade entered the village of Hastings at the same moment with the Very Rev. Oliver Kelly of Peterborough, and Rev. Mr. Lynch of Down, who had come from their respective missions to meet our good Bishop and to assist at the ceremony.

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After a votive Mass on the auspicious morning, offered by the Very Rev. Oliver Kelly, to beg the blessing of God upon the building -(unless the Lord build the house, he labors in vain who builds it)-and to lay the undertaking at the foot of the Eternal Throne, the episcopal procession proceeded at ten o'clock A.M. to the site of the future church. The building will be of lime stone, and of the most solid masonry. In length it will be 75 feet, in width filty. The walls will be 28 feet from the foundation; the whole to be surmounted by a tower, the stone work of which will reach an elevation of 65 feet. to be capped by a tinned roofed spire of 20 feet -total height 76 feet. The quoins of the entire building-the jambs and archways of the door, together with the sills, mullions and arches of the windows, will be cut stone (alternate long and short with chamfered edges) from the Provincial Penitentiary. The terms of the contract specify that the church shall be "enclosed" by the 1st November of the current year, and that it shall be completed on the 1st August, 1865.

Entering the grounds, the procession proczeded through the opening of the future doorway to a temporary dias erected on the site of the future altar. Here the litanies were chanted, after which his Lordship, accompanied by the Revs. MM. Quirk and Lynch, traversed the foundations, sprinkling them with holy water, whilst reciting the prescribed prayers. They then proceeded to the foundation-stone, whose downy hed of soft mortar having been duly laid by his Lordship with ready trowel, it was gradually lowered to its final resting-place, there to hold in sacred deposit for future ages, the record of the foundation of the first Catholic Church built in the village of Hastings, and a noble and lasting monument of the zeal of the Reverend Mr. Quirk and his good parishioners of Hastings and Asphodel. Beneath the stone, in a receptacle prepared for it, was placed a tin can carefully ourselves above the prejudices of those who dislike sealed containing the coins of the Province, an appropriate Latin inscription, and copies of the ing your sojourn here you have succeeded in these. TRUE WITNESS, Cobourg Sentinel, Toronto as far as eloquence, piety, sparkling wit, and pater-nal love could attain, and left with us a reading-Leader, and Hastings Messenger. Amidst library that shall ever be a monument to your mebreathless silence the stone descends to its place, mory, when we cannot see you but through the inthree taps by the Bishop with a gaily decorated spiration of prayer and the delight of thought. miniature mallet upon the top of the stone, a murmur of approbation from the river coursing over its rocky bed below, a whisper of approval from the surrounding forests, that are about to be consecrated by the presiding presence of God's holy house, and the foundation of the Catholic Church of Hastings is " un fait accompli." His Lordship's discourse upon the occasion was traught with his usual eloquence and force of expression. At the conclusion he dwelt with evident pleasure upon the good feeling evinced by the Protestants of Hastings in endeavoring to forward the good work, and expressed a fervent hope that this good feeling might continue to increase, and might never be marred by any unkind or ungrateful ast or word on the part of the Catholics of the mission. On the following day his Lordship, accompanied the Rev. Mr. Quirk to the beautiful church of the village of Seymour Bridge to hold confirmations. Here 137 persome received the holy Sacrament of Confirmation in the presence of a large and respectable congregation. His Lordship, on this his first visit to the village, was particularly struck with the beauty of the situation of the village itself, but above all with the imposing and commanding aspect of the church. If his Lordship in his address on laying the foundation-stone of the Hastings' church was eloquent, in his sermon to the postulants for Confirmation he surpassed himself. His forcible contrast of Peter trembling before the slightest accusation of a simple maid servant, with Peter confirmed with the Holy Ghost, becoming the undaunted "Boanerges," was a model of perspieyous antithesia and noble eloquence. Altogether the tertio Calendas and the pride Calendas Sept., will be red-letter days in the ecclesiastical register of Hustinga and Seymour villages. ASPHODELENSIS.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW-July, 1864. Daw son Bro's, Great St. James Street, Montreal. The articles are marked by the force and learning which distinguished this great organ of British Protestantism of the more advanced or liberal school. A notice of the the late controversy between Dr. Newman and Mr. Kingsley will be especially interesting to the Catholic reader. The Reviewer admits that the Protestant champion has met with one more than his match, and has in consequence received a severe punishment from the Catholic priest whom he had imprudently challenged to the field.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal started on his Episcopal tour on Tuesday last. His Lordship propuses to visit the different parishes of His Diocess as follows :---

St. Henri	••••		8	September
Terrebonne			9	do.
St. Anne des Plai	ines.		10	do.
St. Janvier			11	do.
Ste. Therese			12	do.
St. Eustache			13	do.
St. Angustin			14	do.
Patronage de St.	Joseph		15	do.
Lac des Two Mon	ntagnes		16	do.
St. Placide			17	do.
St. Andre			18	do.
St. Hermas			19	do.
St. Benoit	••••	,	20	do.
Ste. Scholastique	••••		21	do.
St. Colomban			22	do.
St. Jerome	••••		23	do.
St Sauveur	••••		24	do.
Ste. Adele	••••		25	do.
St. Agathe			26	do.
St. Sophie			28	do.
St. Calixte	••••		29	do.
St. Theodore	• • • •		30	do.
St. Julienne	••••	••••	1 (October.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. MR. MEAGHER,

A few days ago, the members of the congregation of St. Patrick's Church took occasion to present a farewell address to the Rev. Mr. Mengher, S. J., expressive of their regret at his departure from their midst for a new sphere of labors. The amiable and unassuming of manners this reverend gentleman.combined with his rare talents, had won for him the esteem, not only of the congregation with whom he was connected, but of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The address was in the following torms :---

ADDRESS.

" To the Rev. M. Meagher, S. J., on his departure from Quebec to New York.

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER,-We, the members f the Irish Catholic Society of Quebec, and of the St. Patrick's congregation in general, approach you with love and deep regret for your unexpected departure from us. Your untiring zeal in the cause of our salvation - a zeal always remarkable in the holy order to which the Almighty God has called you; the burning love you constantly exhibit for our welfare in the land of our adoption, and for those we have left behind in that lovely Isle which many amongat us are destined never again to behold, shall be always to us a cause of esteem and admiration. The history of our beloved country, that you have with glowing zeal instilled into our minds with such ardor and amiability of manner, can never be obliterated from our memories.

Reverend Father, after your welcome arrival in our midst, the aim of your first labors was to excite in us that devotion which always defied the horrors of persecution in our native land, to bind us in fraternal unity, to study the history of our country, to eralt us, and to live in unity and harmony with all. Dor-The sudden grief which the short notice of your departure has caused casts such a gloom over us that we cannot express in adequate words our sudden sorrow, nor the friendly ties that have bound us to you during your holy mission here. But we submit with humility to the commands of our holy church, and with the overflowing gratitude of our hearts, wish and beseech the powerful Giver of all blessings to grant you unbounded success in the accomplishment of all your future and pious labors. Your memory, Reverend Father, shall be always dear to us, and we cherish the hope that you will remember us when sending up your petitions to the throne of Heaven for the spiritual welfare of the faithful whose salvation has been purchased by the blood of our Divine Redeemer. Praying that Almighty God may grant you the

DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS .- The 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards with three companies of the Fusiliers, embarked at 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening in the Europa and Montreal steamers, the heavy baggage being previously em-barked on Monday at 10 o'clock. On the arrival of the troops in Quebec, they will immediately embark on board the Hunmalya and sail the fallowing day for the Thames. The 1st division of the Prince Consorts own Rifle Brigade will arrive in this City from Kingston on Wednesday.

Le Courrier de Montreal says that Judge Loranger is about to reside at Sorel, and will preside over the Richelieu and Joliette districts.

COMMON SCHOOLS. - We lately published an extract from the Kingston Daily News, stating, that in the first common school of that city, only one pupil in a large class waa found competent to recite the Lord's prayer. The Canadian Churchman, the English Church organ, published in Kingston, refering to the News' remarks, comments as follows :--

"Our contemporary seems to be somewhat surprised at the lamentable ignorance with regard to a religious education, displayed by the children of the first class common school in Kingston. But we are not at all surprised, because we have for a long time known that such a sad state of things did exist in the common schools throught the country. We can moreover assure our contemporary that this is by no means a solitary instance of the non-religious character of our common schools, and it is in order to try and remedy such deplorable spiritual ignorance that the Synod of Ontario has taken action on the school question, and for doing so has been denounced by many."

Protestants are every day getting a better s insight into the true character of our Common E School system; they now see pretty clearly, what Catholics have long insisted on, that its tendencies are decidedly irreligious; and that in excluding all religious teaching from the school room, it is destined to train up the rising generation in deplorable spiritual ignorance, or, in other words, to make them little less than pagans. Turkeys, per couple, (old) 8 0 to 10 0 The wisdom of Catholics is establishing separate schools, is becoming every day more patent .---Oltawa Tribune.

A fire broke out at Toronto on the 5th inst., in the Terrapin Restaurant, completely gutting the Music Hall; tee upper part of the building is untouched. The proprietors Messrs Carlisle & McConkey, are insured for \$2,000 in the Commercial Union, and \$3,000 in the Western. Some damage was done to the same premises last week by an explosion of gass caused by rats

eating through the service pipe.

FIRING AT A STEAMBOAT .--- A Quebec contemporary has the following :- ' The tug steamer Voyageur, while coming up the river yesterday, was hailed near Indian-Cove, by a boat in which were two men, supposed to be ' crimps or boarding house runners,' with a demand for the steamer to give them a ' tow' up. Those on board the Voyageur, not understanding the demand or not wishing to comply with it, kept on their way, when one of the men in the boat, which was then close at hand, rose up and discharged a pistol in them to the Sisters of the St. Joseph Asylum, St. the direction of the steamboat. The ball struck Bonaventure Street. one of the hands named Labadie, wonnding him severely, we are informed, in the wrist. The

The inquest on the body of James Clarke, who was shot some days ago in Ohamplain street, Quebec, has resulted in a verdict of mauslaugeter, by some person or persons unknown. The persons taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the affair are therefore acquitted.

On tht first instant the new British grain duty went into operation, the tax in future being 3d. sterling per owt., instead of a shilling per quater.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 6, 1864. Flour-Pollards, \$3,00 to \$3,25; Middlings, \$3,10 \$3,30; Fine, \$4,10 to \$4,20; Super., No. 2 \$3,75 to \$3,85; Superfine \$4.40 to \$4,80; Fancy \$4,30; Extra, \$4,50 to \$4,60 ; Superior Extra \$4,70 to \$5,80 ; Bag Flour, \$2,30 to \$2,35.

Oatmenl per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00: Wheat-U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U C. Winter, 90c.

Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at $\$6,57\frac{1}{2}$ to \$5,65; Inferior Pots, \$5,60 to \$0,00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,35 to $\$6,27\frac{1}{2}$.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 14hc to 16c; fine to choice, suitable for home consump-

tion, 13c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 10hc 11c.

Lard per 1b, fair demand at 91c to 9hc. Tallow per 1b, 8c to 8 c.

Cut-Meats per 1b, Hains, canvassed, 11c to 124c

Bucon, 5c to 6hc. Pork-Quiet: New Mess, \$18,00 to \$18,00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$00,00; Prime, \$16,00 to \$00,00 .- Mont real Witness.

MONTREAL RET.	AIL MA	RKE	T I	R	CI	cs.	
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Dressed Hogs, per 100 1	bs .		S10.	50	to	\$1	0,75
Iny, per 100 bundles			S8	,00) :0	\$1	0,00
Straw,		• • • •					
Eggs, fresh, per dozen			0	7	to	0	8
Butter, fresh per 1b,		••••	1	0	to	1	3
Do salt, do			0	9	to	0	0
Lard, do.			0	7	to	0	8
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TORONTO MARKETS-Sept. 3.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4,45 to 4,55 Fancy, \$4 25 to 4,33 ; Superfine, \$3,85 to 3,95 Wheat, Fall per bushel, 90c to 96c; Spring, 85c to 920.... Barley, per bushel, 58c to 60c Peas, do, 50c to 00c. Oats, do, 42c to 46c. Potatoes, do, 75c to 80c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4 50 to 5,00. Eggs, per dozen, 13c to 15c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 17c to 23a do, tub, 10c to 13c. Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40 Ducks, do, 40c to 45c. Sheep, each, \$3,50 to 4,50c. Caires, do, \$3,00 to 4,50. Lumbs, do, \$2,00 to 2,50. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$4,50 to 5. Sheepekins, each, 56c to 00c. Califskins, per lb, 11c to 12c. Wool, per bb, 40c to 42c. Hay, per too, \$8,60 to 10,00. Straw, do, \$6,00 to 7.

BAZAAR FOR THE ORPHANS.

ON MONDAY next, the 12th instant, the ANNUAL BAZAAR in aid of the ORPHANS, will be opened in the HALL of the ASYLUM ST. JOSEPH, Bonaventure Street, and will be continued throughout the week. The Hall will be open to the public from 1 P.M., to 10 P.M., each day. A splend GOLD WATCH, of the value of \$100,

will be railled for on Friday the 16th, at a QUAR. TER DOLLAR the ticket. Persons charitably disposed, who may have any

articles to send to the Bazaar, will please address Montreal, September 8, 1864. 2.in.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above Institution, at moderate charges. The Principal having enlarged his premises. is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those few years past. For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on

MONDAY, TWENTY-NINTH of AUGUST, atNINE o'clock A.M.

the School to the Principal, W. DORAN:

August 24, 1864. 2m.

5

LACHINE CONVENT.

THE PUPILS of this Institution will RESUME their studies on THURSDAY, the EIGHTH of nexs month. The Ladies of this Convent are happy to have it in their power to offer to their Boarders a great increase of room. They would also warn parents that henceforward the Course of study will be--balf French and balf English. There will also be a special Course for those Pupils whose parents desire them to study one language only.

Although the plastering of the rooms in the new house which the Pupils are to occupy is almost finished, they will, at the commencement of the Scholastic Year, all continue to sleep in the old house, so long as their parents desire it. August 18, 1864, Gw.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

THE undersigned will, on MONDAY, AUGUST 28th, OPEN a Commercial Academy, at

No. 50, St. Joseph Street.

The Course of instruction will comprise English, French, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Writing, General History, and Geography. For Terms, &c., apply at Class Rooms, from 9 to 12 A.M., or 1 to 4 P.M.

D. J. ANDERSON. August 23, 1864. 3in.

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 ednestion in the fullest seuse of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

S. MATTHEWS,

MEROHANT TAILOR,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS., WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that his Buyer has just returned from the European Markets, having made large purchases of well selected WUULLENS suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount. N.B-NEWEST STYLES and sound material guaranteed, also, a perfect Fit.

S. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, Corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.

The Montreal Gazette (Ministerial) states positively that the Government has determined not to remove to Ottawa this season. The unfinished state of the public buildings is the reason assigned for this determination.

ANNUAIRE DE VILLE MARIE FOR 1963 .---A very useful and in'eresting compilation by H. Latour, Esq., showing the origin, utility, and progress of Catholic Institutions in Montreal. This work appears with the approbation of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and will be found well worthy of the patronage of the Catholic public.

entire reward of your pure and holy desires, Rev. Father, we bid you farewell."

To which the reverend gentleman returned the following :

REPLY.

"My dearly beloved friends, In tender language you address me as Father, and

in terms peculiar to the children of St. Patrick. In consequence of the sudden order to depart from you, it is with difficulty I can express my feelings.

Educated in Ireland and sincerely interested in her spiritual desires, I found that the number of her clergy were sufficient for their pious labors; I therefore volunteered to assist my countrymen on this side of the Atlantic. I have succeeded in the object of my different missions, because I always found you eager to promote my most ardent desires, and assisted by our Divine and powerful Father who has never refused the yearnings of a sincere heart.

My beloved and faithful children, let you continue to remember me in your prayers; let all your actions be directed by religion ; live in love and peace with those who differ from you in opinion ; remember well to obey the laws of your adopted country, and to always love the land and people you have left behind. Hoping that God may gladden our hearts by the attainment of our purest desires, I give you prayers for your spiritual and temporal consolation. M. MEAGHEB, S.J."

FRANKNESS IN SELF-GOVERNMENT IS IN-DISPENSABLE .- In England, all official deliberations pass in open day with a frankness and absence of constraint that nothing alters. Not'so in Canada. Since the commencement of the political armistice, the people are not allowed to know anything of the proceedings of the Government; they are told to wait notil the meeting of Parliament six months hence, and then the policy of their rulers will be made known. It is presumed that plots and intrigues are not in question, but honorable and legitimate deliberations, which the entire public ought to know and participate in. It is not merely a knot of political men that the great question of a constitutional change concerns: it is the whole country-the press, the mass of society, the spectators and actors are simultaneously interested in it .- Dunnville Independent.

ruffianly assailants were unknown, and succeeded in making their escape. The wounded man is a resident of Point Levi.'

A meeting was held in Hamilton lately in the in terest of Rev. Mr. Kinnaird, the colorded clergyman of Hamilton, recently seized and committed to custody in Deleware, where he still remains. In answer to a petition for his relief, Lord Lyons declares he can only protect British-born subjects, and that Mr. Kinnaird was American by birth. He had been naturalized in Oanada but Lord Lyons quotes a re-

cent despatch from Earl Russell to the effect that naturalization in a colony does not entitle an alien by birth to a British passport or British protection out of that colony. He had been arrested because there was a law in that state against free colored men without regard to nationality. A petition to the Queen was agreed to, praying for relief by treaty with the United States, from such a condition of atfairs, and failing this, by the unaided power of the British Government. Mr. Kinnaird bad a friend, fortunately, who bought him off. - Montreal Gazette.

The deserters from the 62d Regiment, sentenced to death by court-martial, have had their sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

NIAGARA ELECTION .- We received the following special telegram of the close of the poll at Niagara last night : NIAGARA TOWN. NIAGARA TOWNSHIP. Majoritysfor Morrisson 41 -Mont. Herald, 6th inst.

A rich citizen with plenty of Uncle Abes greenbacks, or a shoddy contractor, with his pockets lined with the money he has swindled the soldiers out of can now afford to buy hams at 26 cents per pound but the hard working mechanic, who earns his money by the sweat of his brow, cannot afford to eat meat at these Lincoln and shoddy prices.

Birth.

In this city, on tae 2nd instant, Mrs. Daniel August 3, 1864. Rooney, of a daughter.

Married,

In Ottawa City, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. M'Grath, G. Ward, Esq., J.P., of the city of Montreal, to Mary Frances Isabelia, second daughter of D. D. Barrett, Esq., of Fenagh Vale, County of Prescott.

Died, In this city, on the 4th inst., Mary, infant daughter of Mr. John O'Keane. In this city, on the 5th inst., Annie Hartigan, the beloved wife of Mr. John O'Keane.

THE above Institution resumed its duties on Tuesday, the 6th of September. The Course tion includes English and French Gramm Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, (History, (Ancient and Modern); in a we fect Commercial Education. No pa spared to give the Pupils a competent k the English and French languages.

TERMS :

Board and Tuition £18 per Annum, (p. teriy in advance.)

Beds, bedding, if	required,		£1	10	0	
Music,		· · · .	2	0	0	
Washing,			1	5	0	
September 7, 1864.					297.	

MRS. C. O'KEEFE,

SO long known and favored in Montreal tem of Teaching the ENGLISH and FR guages, will RE-OPEN her Classes at h dence, No. 15, St. Constant Stre On THURSDAY, the FIRST of SEPTE Private Lessons will be given at hour be agreed upon. August 24, 1864.

HEYDEN & DEFC BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS Solicitors in Chancery

CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND AGENTS. OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savi No. 74, CHURCH STREET TORONTO.

L. S. HEYDEN. D. Augast 25, 1864.

HICKEY & BUCK

Barristers and Attorneys at-Lau in Chancery, Conveyance NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c. OFFICE - IN THOMPSON'S BU

(Corner of Sussex and York Str OTTAWA, C. W.

M. J. HICKEY. P. J. BUOK

C. F. FRASER Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANC

BROCKVIL Collections made in all parts Canada. REFERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Mo

M. P. Ryan, Esq, James O'Brien, Esq,

FARM TO LET.

ies on Tues-	
e of Instruc-	THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH
mar, Writing,	OLST. LAURENT, containing 170 ARHENTS, to be
Composition,	LIGASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part)
vord, a per-	with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the
ains will be	other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings
knowledge of	This Farm is well known to be one of the hest in
	this island for its produce of Barley. Potutoes, Tur-
	l nips and other Vegetables.
payable quar-	For particulars, apply to
payabio guar-	P. CARROLL, Esq , Tannery West
61 10 0	Tannery West
£1 10 0	Or to the Proprietor,
200	PETER KING,
	St. Laurent.
297.	August 11, 1864.
,	IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW-
al for her sys-	LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing
RENCH lan-	Machine, combining the best qualities of the
her old resi-	Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the
	world for general family use, and Dressmaking
eet,	purposes,
EMBER next.	JAMES MORISON & CO.
rs which may	
19 Muled mith	WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have
3t.	teken First Prizes at the second One Prize
54.	taken First Prizes at the present Great Provin cial Exhibition.
• •	
OE,	ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
A TO T A YET	AND THE DALEST IMPROVEMENTS
-AT-LAW,	are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Ma-
/,	chine. For Sale at
D TORONTO	MORISON'S.
	TRANZER & CONS RAMARIA
man Dawl	WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING
nngs' Bank	MACHINE, (The "Combination,") has been
T,	awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.
	FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is
M. DREOR	no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer
12	Combination.
	JAMES MORISON & CO.
LEY,	
	WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES
w, Solucitor	on he had only from the AUG MIACHINES
crs,	can be had only from the Agents,
	JAMES MORISON & CO.
s. kc.	288 Notre Dame Street;
UILDINCS,	
reels)	INFORMATION WANTED,
	OF EDWARD MACCARTHY, (son of Michael
	M'Carthy, Gardener, Montreal,) aged 20 years, of
LEY, L.L.B	tall, robust frame, and of dark complexion. He left
12-m.	for the United States in July, 1863, and was in Ste
	Louis when last heard of.
	Address-"TAUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C.E:
• 1	LT Oatholic and other United States papers please
Chancery,	copy.
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CER, &c.,	DALTON'S NEWS DEDO
LE, C, W.	DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.
• .	Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books
of Western) NOVER, STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS (Thildren), Books
	LOUR DOURD, AIMENBOR, DISTING AND Protone Stemp
ore, Montreal	I UT SAID ST DALIUR S NEWS DADAL COPRAT AT CHAID
"	and Di. Lawrence Surgers, Montreal.
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Jan. 17, 1863.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER 9, 1864. 1101.14

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

na daugead of GERANCE, and he estat all Paris, Aug. 6 .- The Constitutionnel of to-

- 6

tday, in an article correcting the journals which accuse the French Government of having allowed an opportunity for territorial aggrandisement to the National Bank-has-been obliged to reissue pass by, says :- The only thing true is that Eng- both in the Neapolitan and in the usurped Papal land, with the object of preserving the possessions of King Christian, would willingly have passed from diplomatic action to military action. But than a year ago, to withdraw from circulation, in a war with Germany, France would have had to bear the full brunt and expense. England would have swept the, sea, capturing the vessels belonging to the belligerents, and taking a glorious part, almost costless and convenient. The Constitutionnel in conclusion declares that France never had the promise nor the prospect has been erected. A Florentine journal obof territorial aggrandisement. England offered nothing-France asked for nothing. Neither Earl Clarendon during his journeys to Paris, nor the British Cabinet in the diplomatic despatches, ever hinted at France taking the Rhine frontier.

Paris, Aug. 11.-Frankowski, an agent of the Polish National Government, was tried yesterday at the Court of assizes for the Seine. He was charged with having altered the numbers stolen during the insurrection. The court sen- General Della Rovere. tenced him to two years' imprisonment, that being the lightest punishment that could be in- of the Chamber of Deputies was to have been flicted.

The French language is far more democratic in 1864 than during the Reign of Terror. The language of the salons is so mixed with slang that it is hard to distinguish by the ear alone between a costermonger and a count. A noble lady who had left her husband on the Boulevard, said lately on entering a friend's salon, "I have just spat out my Legitimate upon the asphalt "-- (Je viens de cracher non legitime sur l'asphalte !)

The Royalists of the Faubourg St. Germain, nowever, have not adopted the fast manner and slang language which find so much favor in France and England. They preserve the civilisation of the past into which, however, they have imported religion and piety. The world outside criticises them not only for their exclusiveness, but also for a certain severity which implies the absence of the grace and sparkle of the old regime.

The population of Paris is 1,700,000, of whom 400,000 live on their property or by public salaries, or by liberal professions. 1,000,000 live by their labor; 200,000 live by trade; and 100,000 are in schools, or in prisons, or in hospitals. - Tublet.

Missioners in the Reductions. They are now | len."

in a state of degradation and poverty. Now, where once stood inagnificent colleges, vast and Christianity, thanks to the prayers and canticles | ried by the arms of men.' taught them by the Missioners, and which they have gone on singing. On certain days they meet again to sing the songs of their dear and filled with ignorance and vice, immoveable and paid by the State as it is in Brazil, that may be expected a revival of religion in such a country.

of business. The Piedmontese Prime Minister, impossible, during the life of the reigning Pontiff, his Minghetti [a traitor Papal subject], has been obliged to issue in all haste Treasury Bonds to. the amount of two millions sterling, at the yearly rate of interest of eight per cent., to pay the di- neighborhood of Castel Gandolfo. Every place is vidends of the National Debt, and such is the anxious for the honor of a sovereign visit; Frascati, scarcity of money in the Kingdom of Italy that provinces, the old comage which it had been commissioned by the present Government, more so as to realise the boasted unity of Italy-in its comage at least.

The Piedmontese Government is having the Church of the Madonna della Grazie, in Palermo, pulled down, so as to leave in all its perfection the ancient temple of Diana in which this church serves that it thought hitherto that the Piedmontese Government did not so much worship Diana as Mercury, Bacchus, and Venus.

The former Garibaldian General Bixio is become an object of hatred to the troops he now commands, on account of the unworthy treatment to which he subjects them. Complaints against him come on every side to the Minister of War, and the inhabitants of Allie, who have been witof some bonds of the Credit Foncier of Poland, nesses of such treatment, have sent a protest to

TURIN .- A meeting to demand the dissolution beld at Florence; but information of the same having reached the authorities, they could not permit it to be held for such an object, and the meeting was consequently abandoned.

The Opinione of the 22nd of July gives us a desolating description of the departure of Garibaldi from Ischia, a description which agrees with a letter of Garıbaldi hımself-(Casamicciola, July 18th, 1864)-where it is said: 'To the numerous addresses with which I have been honoured during these days, it was not given to me to reply singly ' on account of my broken down health." Garıbaldi departed on the steamer called the Zouave of Palestro, which at six o'clock in the morning of July 19th, hove in sight of Casamicciola. 'The General,' relates l'Opinione, ' after half an hour made his appearance, carried on a litter, the gift of the committee of action of Naples, and was embarked upon a boat with oars. . . . Having reached the steamer which had cast anchor, Galibaldi was drawn up by the arms of strong men, and by means of a rope and pulley, which serves to disembark cargo. Scarcely had he arrived upon the deck than he was taken from the litter on which he

was lying and placed on the bed which had been The Monde of the 30th ult., gives a descrip- prepared in a cabin on deck on the right hand. tion of the visit of Mgr. Lurangevia, Bishop of The General has a long beard, which is growing Rio Grande do Sul, to the former Reductions of grey. His right hand was bandaged and suspendthe Jesuits in Paraguay. The country still ed from his neck; the wounded foot, which now bears the names of "the Missions." The Bishop is the healthier of the two, was in a slipper workconfirmed there 11,000 persons. The Guarant ed in worsted of different colours; the left foot Indians still speak of the happy time when their was wrapped up in a silken pocket-andkerchief, ancestors lived under the paternal rule of the and it was visible to the eye that it was swol-

All this about the state of Garibaldi's health is still more confirmed by the following extracts sumptuous churches, solid and convenient houses from a letter of a very dear friend, says the newsfor the Indians, rich and vast cultivation and in- paper entitled Il Movimento-Casamacciola cultivated fields and orange groves of the Fathers. | health ; on the contrary, I can tell you that I The walls of the churches blackened with fire have never seen him so prostrated, both physicalare daily crumbling under the pickaxe of treasure | ly, and (allow me the expression) also morally. seekers, who still fancy that the Jesuits' trea- Simile, freshness of colour, all has disappeared. sure consisted in gold and silver, and lay hidden Those cursed rheumatic pains, attacking him in in these former residences of theirs. As for the many parts of the body, have rendered him un-Indians they squat on the land of their ancestors. able to walk, and hence have obliged him to the They have still preserved some knowledge of bed, or at least to a litter, upon which he is car-L'Unita Cattolica of June 26th contains the fol owing :-- 'At Caprera, Garibaldi was again obliged to disembark in a litter, not being able ancient Sion. Alas! it is not from a Clergy absolutely to move himself.' We are far from rejoicing at so much misery, but it appears that the revolution in Italy can now entertain but very poor hopes. The revolution ary triumvirate In execution of the law of June the 8th last, was Garibaldi, Farini, Cavour. Poor Cavour is the Emperor of the French has issued a decree, in the tomb; the unfortunate Farini has lost his mind, and is in a lunatic asylum; and Garibaldi has cursed rheumatic pains in several parts of the vants' will receive a yearly allowance of £44 on body, one hand bandaged and suspended from the reaching at sixty years of age, £48 at seventy neck, one foot wounded, and the other one so swollen, that, according to the saying of l'Opinione, ' the wounded foot is the healthner of the ROME .- Politically speaking, Rome 19 perfectly tranquil, and the Government, which takes charge of all the weightier matters of Churca and State, is lebouring to prove itself refuge at Montesou, in the house of M. Laborde, the best under the sun by directing all the minute details of social and commercial affairs. As you are already aware, there has been the shadow of a change in the Municipality, and they have begun to illustrate the proverb of the new broom. Thus they are busy in clearing out the main sewers, and at all hours of the day, under a broiling sun, the action of which on the alluvial deposits does not improve our atmosphere, all the elements of fever are being turned up. It is strange to see the vast amount of material that Sisters of St. Joseph. These latter especially has been thrown out, and stranger still to see the quantity and size of the clothes, which are carefully dried in the sun for the profit of the scavengers. The laborers are wisely paid by measurement of result, and not by the day .--

Holiness's health is narrowly watched by all parties. It seems at present to be excellent, and his renewed vigor enables him to show himself on foot frequently to the inhabitants of the towns and villages in the Albano, Marino, and the larger towns have sent their mayors and municipal councillors to invite his Holiness ; and each loftily-perched mountain village on the Alban range has deputed its quinque paires to implore the boon of the sovereign presence. One immediate and admirable result of the Pope's villeggiatuara is a general mending of the rugged roads between the different villages and a general cleansing out of the accumulated rubbish and filth which too often renders the interior of these localities as an. sightly and unsavory as their external apperance is picturesque and romantic. Communal councils are held in urgent haste for this object throughout the district, and the local dignitaries endeavor to show their loyalty to the Sovereign by subjecting him to as little jolting as possible.

The Pope's country life consists in getting up early, saying or hearing Mass before breakfastwhich repast, by-the-by, only consists of a cup of black coffee-and taking exercise afterwards, visiting the environs, either driving or walking, so as to return to his palace at Castel Gandollo by ten or eleven o'clock in order to receive his Ministers, each of whom has his day fixed for the usual business audience. The reception of foreign Ministers, local deputations, and distinguished visitors comes next, and has to be got over by two o'clock, that being the Pope's dinner hour. His Holmess is more hospitable in his villeggatuara than at the Vatican. His table, or rather the Court table-for the Pope dines at a separate one, is generally crowded, and the expenses of his commissariat department are far greater at, Castel Gandolfo than at Rome. After dinner the Pops reposes, in the Italian fashion, and arises from his siests in the cool of the evening to find his equi-

page, guards, and attendants ready to convey him to some of the beautiful adjoining points of view, where most of the fashionables in villeggatnara are on the look-out for him.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- A letter from Naples, dated on July 28th says, that disputes and violent recrimminations took place lately in Ischia. Garibaldi was supported by some and abased by others. He has even been called a traitor. Sic transit gloria .-He has now to make room for Mazzini. Meanwhile the Piedmontese themselves confess that Naples is the capital of the country brigandage, just as Turin is the capital of the town or official brigandage .---The hand of Franchella ranges through the province of Salerno and defies the manœuvres of 6,000 soldiers. Tortora and Crocco occupy the woods of Rapalla and Venoza. The Melfisi are intrenched in the forest of La Frasca. The Abruzzi of Aquilla are overawed by three bands. San Domenico di Chieti and the mountains of Pacina and Lega are occupied by other bands. The band of Caporale spreads terror in Lacedonia. On the road of Ariano, forty-six brigands assail the carriages that pass by, take the horses, and rob the passengers. Near Cermara there has been a bloody struggle. The syndic or mayor was taken, and as he resisted he was killed.

SWITZERLAND.

The following documents show that the Swiss authhorities have called the attention of the police of Ticino to the impending arrival of Joseph Mazzini at Lugano.

Lugano, July 34.

To the Municipality of M. . . The police-direction informs me that Mazzini intends to visit Lugano or the neighborhood, and orders that his residence in the Canton shall not be tolerated. I impart this to you, as I am not willing to take the responsibility on myself in case he should choose to reside there without my knowledge.

The Commissioner Beladini, Lugano 25th July, to Me. M. . . . I remind you of your duty to make declaration whether you have any guest staying with you, and also to give information it any stranger has wished to take up his quarters with you, that you may only have to ascribe it to yourself if else you expose yourself to annoyance, and experience the full rigor of the law.

BAVARIA.

The two chief antagonists of Catholic interests in the Bavarian Ministry, H. von Mulzer, Minister of Justice, and H. von Zwehl, Minister of Religion and Edusation, have resigned, and have been replaced, the former, by H. Edward Bomhard, and the latter by H. N. von Koch. Their resignation is considered to be one of the consequences of the late meeting of the two Archbishops and six Bishops of Bavaria at Bamberg. The new King, Louis, has returned a gracious answer to the Bishops' Address. The King says :- I have received this address with satisfaction and have perceived by it that the objects which the Bishops pursue, as well as the ways and means which they propose to adopt, can also be the object and the means of my Government, with full preservation of the most happy confessional condition of the country carefully fostered by my father. I rejoice at the concord between Church and State, which will surely be the fruitof this agreement of my Catholic subjects, and I beg you (the Archbishop of Munich) to be the medium of my thanks to all the members of the Bamberg Assembly.

many countries, I should think, more utterly free from religious squabbles than this dear old Denmark. The Reformation was brought in here with little resistance-none, I may say, on the part of th people, who only remarked that 'the new faith would not make the herrings dearer.' Ever since that time Lutheranism has lain light and easy on the Danish race - a comfortable doctrine, which its ministers draw extremely mild for the believer. The only sect, I am told which makes numerous proselytes is that of the Mormons, who, however, must emigrate immediately upon their conversion, as the peculiar application of their tenets to prictical life would clash with the civil organization of the State. Among a race of men so little swayed by fancy or passion it is difficult to guess what can engender this predilection for polygamy, and I must needs feel inclined to ascribe it to a compassionate feeling of the men for the desolate lot of spinsters, for whom it may be thought that ' half a loaf is better than no bread.'

For the rest, whatever may be the causes, it cannot be denied that of mere outward religion there is but little in Denmark. Such as it is, it is a thing of the Sunday exclusively. On week days every place of worship remains jealously shut up, so jealously, that here, as well as at Roeskilde and Odensee, I had endless trouble, when I wished to see the cithedral, to get at the man who had run eway with the keys in his pockets The churches, even in the owns, have no warming apparatus, and are never heated during the long and very severe winter, their icy atmosphere thus supplying an excellent pretext to such as prefer to stay away. There is also, properly speaking, hardly any Liturgy; the service is very short, and the part assigned to the congregation shorter still; the rites are too plain and unimposing to create and keep up the interest of any but the best educated worshippers.

Altogether, if you compare one of these Danish communities-as, for instance, Elsinore-with a district of the same extent and importance in Southern and Roman Catholic countries, say, Forlimpopoli, Fossombrone, or any other of those minor Italian sees, with their bishop, cathedral chapter, semi-nary, and at least 300 priests, with a church, chapel, or oratory at every third house, a dozen convents and nunneries, as many lay confraternities, and an alabaster Madonna with its ever-burning oil lamps at every street corner, unquestionably this may, by the contrast, be looked upon as a cold-hearted, Godforgetting country. There is no escaping from the fact, however, that the Danes are the most upright, honest, earnest, sober, and strictly moral nation in the world. Three days' experience in the country will soon convince any unprejudiced stranger of the truth of this assertion. How they can afford to be so faithful to the law of God with so little aid from the minister whose business it ought to be to interpret and enforce it I shall not attempt to decide. The Reformation has certainly here, as in all other Protestant countries, done away with that omnipresence of the mere forms of religion which beset a man in every phase of life throughout the Oatholic world and compel him to lean on the priest from baptism to extreme unction. The Protestant learns to walk with his own legs, and communes with his God face to face without the need of an earthly mediator. His religion has become an affair of the heart and soul, and is no longer a matter of the senses, a routine of genuflexions, the reiteration of prayers, the worship of visible symbols. Of all Protestant countries I should say Denmark is the least ceremonial or demonstrative in matters of frith and worship. It is possible, indeed, very probable, that true religion, which has so little to strike the eyes in this country, may be more universally spread and more deeply rooted than anywhere else in the world. Truly, the Danes seem to have the least occasion for either church or priest; but may it not be that, with the advance of civilization, education, and all manner of refinements, man feels less need of outward bonds, relies more upon that inward sentiment, that deeply-seated veneration, which guide man's actions as if by instinctive rectitude, and make him independent of the ministration of his tel low-being? Can it be that in Denmark every man i: his own priest, and that they are approaching millenium in which the clergy shall be deemed as superfluous as cure. judges, police, and all those instruments by which heavenly "nd earthly laws have striven to humanize

man, to soften him or terrify him into compliance with the will of his maker?

POLAND

from Copenhagen to perform the last rites upon the the sirteenth. I do not mean that throats are cut dead man's sepulture. On the whole, there are not indiscriminately as they were by Alva, although many countries, I should think, more utterly free many a dark tale of cupidity and assaination has issued from the forests and by-ways of Virginia. I could, were it not as distasteful to me to write as it is to your readers to learn such gloomy horrors, accumulate evidence substantiating the occurrence of many such murders of civilians in cold blood beyond refutation. Nor, again, do I assert that women are stripped and forced to run races in the presence of a licentions soldiery, as in the days of the brutal Dake of Cumberland. But I do mean to assert-and I challenge contradiction of this statement-that outrages such as my pen must seek a periphrasis to des. cribe, and of which white women are the object have repeatedly occurred; that in a special degree the country called the northern neck of Virginia (lying between the Potomac and the Rappahannock Rivers has witnessed them again and again; and the Afri. can savage, stimulated by those while agents who give effect to Mr. Summer's and Mr. Beechers Stowe's theories, is the perpetrator of them; that I am in a position to mention not less than ten horrors which. during the last three months, have occurred in the county of Westmoreland alone and which are unsurpassed in atrocity by the most loathesome records of modern or ancient warfare.

> A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that MBS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP WAS was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had dove, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homospathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he adminis. tered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well. the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderfal change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering crying babies and restless rights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 35 Cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. September, 1864. lm

> IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT-That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nebody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still have the welfare of the people at heart, by givthem such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another column, and get a bottle of it without delay. Sold by all Druggists.

> John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. August 20. 11

RECALLED TO LIFE.

The following letter was received by Dr. Picault, of the firm of Picault & Son, Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street :-

Montreal, C.E., May 9, 1864. DR. PICAULT ;- Deer Sir, -- Do you not remember having been called by me last summer to see my wife, who was suffering from Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months. You were the ninth Physician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the prescriptions carefully. She was reduced to the state of a skeleton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her. You advised me to give her BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL-LA. From the first dose she experienced relief, and after the seventh bottle had been taken, she was completely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordinary

JOSEPH BELLANGER,

No. 30 Aylmer Street. I do remember having been called for the above malady, and not hearing of anything since that time. I surely thought she was dead long ago. P. E. Picaular, M.D.

dated August the 13th, deciding that henceforth the lowest rank of Parish Priests or 'desseryears of age, £52 at seventy-five. The general allowance of 'desservants' is only £40.

The Constitutionnel publishes a letter from two !' Madagascar dated July 2nd, which states that a revolution was expected. Radama was to return to Tananarive with the assistance of the Sakalave population. The French had taken the consul. Letters from the Isle of Bourbon of the 4th ult., state that the Catholic missionaries in Madagascar continued their labors; but did not make so many conversions as the Methodists and their chief, Mr. Ellis, who allow to their neophytes to keep their numerous concubines as servants. The Hovas wonder that the Jesuit Fathers are not as tolerant as the Methodists. There are now at Tanararive and its neighborhood, eight Jesuit Fathers, and three are overwhelmed with work.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, Thursday .-- The result for the elections for the Chamber of Representatives throughout the whole of Belgium gives a majo-rity of twelve in favor of the Liberal party.

PORTUGAL.

We understand that the Portuguese Government intend to modify the abominable law which suppressed religious institutions in Portugal, and to allow the revival of a few monasteries and convents. Freemasonry and pseudo-liberalism have inflicted deep wounds upon religion and made sad havoc on the Lusitanian Church, once so exalted for its piety and its virtues .- Weekly | haps rather exacting, from the fact of their exercising Register.

ITALY.

its Five per cent. Consols are at 68 on the pate any proximate unification of Italy and the States I believe, no house of meeting in this place, nor rages enormities as repugnant to the civilized warfare by all druggists and dealers in medicines. To see the Papel Consols are at 76; eight of the Church. As the realisation of Italian unity of the Church. As the realisation of Italian unity have the Roman Catholics. Whenever any one be-per cent. of difference in the estimation of men has been generally admitted to be improbable, if not

Trmes. The Correspondance de Rome says that in Naples and Tuscany mention is made of murders and suicides committed by Priests who after having become revolutionists are now mad.

The French Government is at present endeavoring to enter into a treaty of commerce with the Government of the Pontifical States similar to that already established with the Italian Government. The treaty is agreed to in principle, but the discussion of the details has developed some difference of opinion between the plenipotentiaries-the French being pera protectorate here, while the Ministers of his Holiness are for the very same reason inclined to maintain their independence, and insist upon every possi-PIEDMONT.—The Kingdom of Italy is fast be advantage in the construction of the treaty.— hastening to bankruptcy and anarchy. While its Five per cent. Consols are, at 68 on the

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 9 .- Austria and Prussia are reported to have entered into negociations respecting the establishment of a jpint provisional Government in the Duchies, to be proposed to the Frankfort Diet.

H. E. Cardinal von Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna, has published a Pastoral upon the Roman loan to recommend it the Faithful. His Emicence explains the occasion of the loan, and points out that no great sacrifice is involved in participating in the loan, for that it can be obtained in small portions as low as 41. each, and that 5 per cent interest will be regularly paid. The Cardinal adds, 'Those who comply with this invitation will contribute to a grand ob-ject. They will help to provide the Holy See with necessary resources, and they will help to demon-strate the unanimity with which the Catholic world comes forward to guarantee the continuance of the Pope's Temporal Power. It is not a question of mo-ney, but of the cause of the Church and of justice. All Catholic nations ought to be represented equally in this great work.'

DENMARK.

The Times gives the following description of the religious aspect of Denmark :----

That worthy English divine who deplored the condition of the Danish people as wholly destitute of religion might in so far be borne out in his assertions that the Danes are on the whole, rather indifferent churchgoers. There are, so far as I know, only two churches in Elsinore-a town which only ten years ago numbered 8,000 inhabitants, and is now reduced 5,000. I am not aware that these churches open either for afternoon or evening 'service, nor could I feel quite sure that the attendance at the other and larger church is greater than at the one I was at. I could, however, hardly go much wrong if I com-puted all the people who set foot within a house of prayer on a Sunday at something like 1,000, or scarcely one-fifth of the population, of which about one-twentieth are men. So far as my experience goes, the frequenters of churches do not go beyond that average either in the rural districts or in the capital of Denmark. Besides the two old ministers in the town, we have here the chapel in the Kronborg, where in former times the Court had intro. duced worship in the German language, a practice which has been discontinued since the outbreak of the present war. Dissenting denominations have Russification is still the order of the day here. A

few days back 100 Russian officials arrived to take the places of as many Poles who have been dismissed or sent in their resignations. Lists are being prepared of all Government employes of sufficient service to entitle them to a pension, who are to be superannuated, and succeeded by Russians. The effects of this introduction of the Russian element into the administration are already becoming visible in the absurd severity of the official regulations, and particularly in those directed against the Jews. A Jewish merchant of this town, named Loewenberg, was very unpleasantly reminded of this change in the Government by finding himself condemned to a fine of 50 roubles for having kept a Obristian nurse in his house, this being regarded a serious offence under the new state of things. The informer was a dis-tinguished Russian general, who was not ashamed to descend to the functions of a spy on the occasion.

UNITED STATES.

TERMS OF PEACE -- State Independence !-- The air is full of talk about 'Peace.' On what terms can a rational peace be framed. Abe Lincoln, who owned he didn't know the difference between a State and a county, except as regarded extent or population, says he will not agree to talk about peace, except on the terms of entire abolition of negro slaveryinvolving, on this soil, an extermination of negroes. Authorised agents of the Southern Confederacy, and even President Davis himself, have declared that the Southern States were ' not fighting for slavery, but for Independence.' We have been amazed at the spirit in which this noble declaration has been received at the North. We know there is little states-manship in these regions, and in the daily press, not a refracted ray of it. But we were not prepared to find that, through the columns of the daily press, not a single expression of old-fashioned American principle could make itself heard. This assertion of independence is not, at least primarily, the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is, simply, the recognition of the sovereign independence of each of the States! It is the re-assertion of the distinctwe principle for which our grandfathers fought and bled in the war of American Independence! The Southern Confederacy would become a usurping power the moment it woulk seek to trammel or control any State in this assertion of its State supremacy. These ideas are expressed in the document nown as the Constitution of the United States They are expressed in it, because they already lived in the institutions and political traditions of the people-the men who framed that Constitution made it the utterance and manifesto of their political habits of life. These habits of independence would have existed, had that document engrossed on parchment, and known as the United States Constitution, never been written down, debated or accepted. For our grandfathers were freemen 1-N. Y. Freeman.

FEDERAL OUTRAGES .- The Richmond correspondent of the London Times, writing on July 5, says : In burning words of eloquent censure Mr. Motley has held up to our loathing the horrible cruelty of Alva and the bigoted tyranny of his master. Yet Mr. Motly is the complacent and contented servant of a Republic which, in the name of liberty, encou-

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

WHY LONGER SUFFER ?- Those who are so fortunate as to have escaped Dyspepsis, and its attendant evils, can hardly conceive the suffering that these diseases cause. The wonder is, that the afflicted continue to suffer, when that infallible remedy, the Oxygenated Bitters, is within their reach.

Son.

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

used in connection with the Pills. 420 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is ispidly sending to oblivion a host of toilet waters which have long been a disgrace to the dressing-room, and a nuisance to persons of refined tastes. Less expensive than the Farina Cologne it is as pure. delicate and lasting a floral essence as that cele-brated article, while it possesses superior cosmetic properties. Gentlemen, whose skins resent the manpulation of the razor, can immediately mollify the irritation of the surface, by moistening the chin new reaped' with this balsamic, cooling and fragrant Agents for Montreal:-Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

THE APPETITES .- It is very difficult matter with the majority of persons to restrain their appetites; hence we see an abundance of Dyspensia, Liver Complaints, and Disorders of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will entirely cure these complaints, and restore the system to its original vigor and strength. For sale



GLASGOW DRUG HALL,	Terrebonne for Monireal, on Monday at SEVEN	I feel grateful.		creased minrhingly, and so reduced was I that I	lics. By Hon. T D M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols, cloth
268 Notre Dame Street.	o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, AM,	T. QUESNEL.	RHEUMATISM,	could walk but a few steps without resting to reco-	\$2,50; half calf or morocco, 3,50.
	Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at		NEURALGIA,	ver from the pain and fatigue which so slight an ex-	TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By St Fran-
CAMPHOR.	SIX o'clock, A. M.	South Granby, C.W.	TOOTH-ACHE,	ertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced	Cie of Sales, with an Introduction by the time
	STEAMER L'ETOILE	Mr Henry R. Gray,	HEADACUE,	taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was com-	Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1,00.
1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE	Captain P. E. MALHOIT,	Chemist, Montreal.	BURNS, SCALDS.	pletely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in	NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet.
at the	Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assomp-	Sir-I am most hap-	BRUISES and	my family and administered it to my children with the	18mo, cloth, \$1,50.
GLASGOW DRUG HALL.	tion, at follows : On Mondays and Salurdays at	by to state that my	SWELLINGS.	I DEDDIESE LEEVILE. I AM AURA that such Coondians on	The Cottage and Parlor Tabana
	FOUR o'clock, P M; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE	mont Liniment, having	SORE THROAT.	I use the Balsum can but pheak in its farrow. It is a	1. The Spanish Oavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish
HORSFORD'S	o'clock, PM; stopping, going and returning, at	accidently got a nee-	LUMBAGO,	preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow-	Wars in Spains. Translated from the French by
AMERICAN YEAST POWDER.	St Paul L'Ermite; returning will leave L'As-	dle run under her fin-	LUMBAGO,	ledged as the remedy par excellence.	Mrs. J. Sadiler, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1,00.
THE Genuine Article may be had at the following	somption for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN,	rer nail. The pain was ' +	åc., &c.,	Vous abstington in a second	2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad,
- Messre Messre M'Gibbon's, Kuglish's, Duiresue &	Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Satur-	most intense; but by		Your obedient servant, L. J. RAOINE.) DY MIS J Sholler, 10mm, cloth 75, and with 1 on
inconstruction Milland's Millaren's, Perry's, Discaloca's,	day at SIX o'clock, A.M.	using the Liniment, the	and may be used in-	CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.	1 5. DE95Y CORVEY : OF The IPAD (41b) in Amountain
Bangliack's Donglas', Wellington Street, Mullin &	For further information, apply at the Richelieu	pain was gone in a few 🕨	< ternally for	tonic ton anoorma cooga.	1 DY MITE J Shuller, 10mg, cloth, 75 center with 1 on
Healv's Firnn's Bonaventure Building.	Company's Office-	minutes.	D CHOLIC and COLDS.	St. Hyscinthe, C.E., Ang. 21, 1856.	I THE HOST COD : AD MUBBOOR OF the French Demotives
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T DOUDNIED & OO, 247 St. PAUL STREET,		Having, on varions		had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved,	1. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the
inform the Public that they have on hand a Fresh	ROYAL	occasions, used your -	Much might be said	I and in less than three days was entirely award and	I FIEDCO, DY MIS J Sadiler, 18mo cloth 29 at-
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