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VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1862.

No. 20.

AGNES OF BRAUNSBERG.

A LEGEND OF THE TYROL.

(From the Tablet.)

It was summer on the mountains, and in the glens of the Tyrol. The wooded crags of that romantic region re-echoed with the warblings of the feathered tribe as they revelled in the bright sunshine. The torrent rivers of the ancient Rhætia ran, or rather leaped, rejoicing on their way, having at length thrown off the my fetters which had so long enchanned their sparkling waves. Bright are they all, those rivers of the Tyrol, and limpid as inountain streams ever are. but none of their brighter or purer than the silvery Falzan, as it rushes to the foamy embrace of the Adige, having first received the waters of the t'asseyer. There was sunshine on the river at early morn, and sunshine on the crags which towered above, crowned by the embattled walls of the Braunsberg. A cloud of radiance seemed to gather around the ancient fortalice, as its windows reflected the glory of the light, and its sharp angles and massive buttresses were all tinted with the rich radiance of the sunbeam .-Nature-though there all wild and stern-had donned the gladsome robe of summer, and all without was light and joy-on the river, and the cliff-the forest and the castle-keep -but within that stately dwelling there was sadness and unrest. The lady of the castle was oppressed by the grievous burden of a sorrow which none might share. Yet Agnes of Braunsberg was young and fair-ay, fair as the bly that bi ws

her graceful head beneath the light footfall of the zephyr. Scarce two short months had passed since she had given her unreluctant hand to a noble and wealthy husband, approved of by her mother, her only parent. Then why is Agnes sad? Why is the lustre of her soft hazel eye even now dimmed by the frequent tear? and wherefore is the peachy hue of her cheek atready faded gone for ever?-her form, too, has lost much of its graceful roundness, and the buoyant step of youth is grown heavy and tardy. What blight has fallen on her young heart, that

thus she withers and pines away in the dreary solitude of hidden sorrow?

them to adorn her as became her high rank, but when they had finished their task she at once dismissed them, and, throwing open a glass door opposite, she stepped forth on a stone piazza, honing that the young day, and the sunbright beauty of the world around, might cheer and invigorate her drooping spirits. Leaning over the balustrade, she endeavored to fix her thoughts on the scene before her. Never had she beheld that noble panorama of mountain scenery wear so brilliant an aspect, and for a moment her heart throbbed with delight, not unmingled with wonder. Far below rolled the Falzau, its waters here and there tossed into foam by the projection of unseen rocks. The castle was perched upon the summit of a lofty pile of rock which there descended almost perpendicularly to the water's edge, its sides thinly clothed with shrubs and bushes, with here and there a stunted pine hanging, as it seemed, from some fissure in the

fretted on its way to the neighboring Adige. For a time the Lady Agnes bowed her soul in homage before the Almighty Fashioner of this so beautiful earth, but alas! for poor, selfish human nature! her thoughts speedily reverted to crieth ever and anon, alas, alas, and for thisher own deep sorrow, and memory wandered far away to the scenes of her happy childhood, into worse than Egyptian bondage. I have among the fresh green hills and smiling valleys of given her over body and soul to a man who has her native Suabia. Pressed down by the weight no heart—no bowels of compassion—my child of accumulated wee, she bowed her head on Oh Agnes, my child I' and from morn till night the cold stone parapet, and murinured, almost she weeps and will not be consoled.'

sight, causing a sensation of giddiness, to look

down upon the restless river, where it toiled and

'My mother, my dear mother? would that 1 had died for thee on the day I accompanied Von and closed eyes before the stranger, but when it Braunsberg to the altar, so that my death could was ended she raised her hands and eyes to hearhave averted the ruin that awaited thee! Alas! alas! buoyed up with the hope of saving thee from utter and irretrievable ruin, and strength- me as thou wilt, but ob, take pity on her age, ened by the conscious fulfilment of my duty, I and lighten the load of her tribulation.' She rashly deemed inyself equal to the sacrifice .-But, oh fatal confidence ! too late have I discovered how very weak I am! And thou, my more: mother! how cruelly hast thou been deceived in believing him touched with pity for thy misfortunes. Now-now that he hath secured this other being worthy of a moment's thought? poor, worthless hand, which alone he coveted, he thinks no more of thee or thy necessities, and refuses to ratify his promises in thy regard. Ah, glance was downwards, and she spoke not a word. woe is me, I have then, bartered for an empty shadow-a mocking phantom, my hopes, my happiness-alas! my all!'

the still air, and Agnes started from her lethargy of woe: dashing away the tears that filled her eyes, she stood up at her full height and gazed around for the musician. The sounds seemed to

over the parapet, she discovered a person in the here!' garb of a wandering mustrel, seated on a ledge Agn of rock at some distance below. In his hand was the mandolin, whose tinkling notes had so startled the baroness, and far down, on the beach, was seen a small and light shallop, moored in a

ATHOLIC

Agnes listened entranced to the music, for the train was one she had often sung in her own old home, and there was magic in every note. She listened, and all of the present was forgotten .-The Tyrol and its wild and lonely beauty-nay, even the gloom of her wedded lot-her fearsher vain regrets-all-all had faded from her mind as by the stroke of a wizard's wand, and she was again young Agues Winstellaul, the queen of her native village—the life of her pleasant home, and the love of an hundred hearts .-Suddenly the stranger looked up, whether by accident or design, and Agnes, acting on the impulse of the moment, beckoned him to ascend, pointing to some rude steps cut in the solid rock, which, at no great distance from where he sat, wound up to the piazza where she stood.

The stranger arose, and with much difficulty obeyed, for his limbs seemed crippled by age, and as Agnes marked the slow and heavy step with which he dragged himself up the steep ascent, she half repented her invitation. Having reached the top, the minstrel bowed low to the youthful baroness. His figure was slightly bent, yet through the tolds of his long cloak was visible the perfect symmetry of its proportions. His face was not to be seen, being almost entirely concealed by a closely drawn hood.

Agnes pointed to a seat, but the minnesinger illently signified that in such a presence he preferred standing.

'Sir minstrel.' said Agnes, 'I would know whether thou art of Suabia, that thus thou playest, with the feeling of a true Suabian, an old Suabian melody? Truly, my heart bath hung upon thy notes, for they are the first that have snoken to mine ear of home since I have sojourned in this strange land."

She sighed heavily, and the minstrel's voice trembled as he replied in tones so low as to be barely audible: 'Dost thou so fondly remember thy fatherland, young lady of Braunsberg ? Ah tion, Rodolph Von Meinher, that thou tempt me tire-women while they made her toilet, suffering that one so fair and good should have deserted the country of her birth, and the green as the wife of another, I cannot hear thee as of and to terminate at once an interview so harrowgraves of her fathers, for this the stranger's dwelling - ah me! - ah me! - but woe is mine should the Baron Von Braussberg be within sight | those feelings which in bygone days were equally struggled for composure : or hearing, for well I know that he loveth not shared by both!-remember that by thought we the country of his bride, and would have her forget it with all its recollections."

'Holy Saints!' cried Agnes, 'how knowest thou this?—but as I live thou sayest true, for were I not assured that my lord is some leagues hence this hour I would not dare to invite hither one whom I believe to be a Suabian. Speak, good minstrel! knowest thou aught of mine honored mother, the widowed lady of Winchelaus? if so, oh tell me of her, I implore thee.'

' Alas the day !' returned the stranger mournfully, in his low cautious tones, 'alas the day! lady, I am he that can best inform thee of all that concerns that noble but most afflicted lady. At noon but three days since I parted from her. rock. It was a grand, yet almost a terrific and come hither charged with her blessing to her fondly beloved child. Poor lady! she hath been driven from her home by a merciless tyrant, and was fain to take up her abode in the dwelling of thy foster-sister, the young wife of the good Paul Ritter. And yet, amid all her grievous affliction, her chief sorrow is for thee, and she this - have I sold my child-yea, my treasure-

During this heartrending recital the wretched Agnes had remained standing with clasped hands en, and cried aloud: 'Great God! have mercy on my mother-my poor, poor mother! punish was silent though her pale lips still moved in

'And is there none else for whom the Lady Agues would inquire? Hath Suabia not one

A deep blush instantly suffused the pale cheek of Agnes, and her eyes filled with tears, but her The minstrel went on:

' Must I, then, force myself back on thy failing memory?' The blush deepened on the lady's robe with one hand, while with the other he at-As she thus spoke a strain of music arose on cheek, for the stranger now spoke in a different tempted to take her hand which she steadily voice, and its tones were but too, too femiliar, withheld. but still she was silent, and still her eyes rested on the flags beneath.

on the mage beneats.

Look at me, Agnes! and say what dost him who hath loved thee-ay! and loves thee she had done, yet her exquisitely tender heart picions, once more caught hold of his unhappy

Agnes raised her eyes-a moment she gazed on the now uncovered features, and the blood, receding from her face, left it paler even than before, but she resolutely turned away her head. Altered, ay, altered in very deed, she mutterey. After a moment's painful silence she spoke again, though without looking at the face which for months she had been laboring to efface from the tablet of her heart. 'And am not I, too, changed, Rodolph? Say, hath not sorrow written a sad tale on my features as on thine? Alas! were wont to call her our mother?' friend of my childhood, I suspected that it was thee who had run such risk to win a sight of Agnes. From the first word I heard thee speak, guessed the secret, disguised as thy voice was. Ah? it was once the voice of my heart, and could never be changed beyond my knowing.-But go, Rodolph! tarry not here-danger is round and about thee-go-go."

But Rodolph heeded not the werning. His pale and sunken cheek grew paler still, and his dark eyes were fixed in deep and painful thought. My voice was once the voice of her heart! he murmured, as though forgetting that he was not alone, 'and she doth not even offer me her hand -no, not even that common civility can she afford to Rodolph. And yet she was wont to own that she loved me, and we were betrothed in the sight of heaven when I went to fight my country's battles, and on my return the was to have been my wife. Since that parting I have not seen her, for when I again reached my home, I found not her-she was a wedded wife and gone with her wealthy lord to another land. And now when I have sought her presence, though it be but to say farewell forever, she bath no word, no look of kindness to bestow on one who loves her more, a thousand times more than his own life. Yet for her-so cold, so pitiless, I have pined in sorrow and in silence, till youth, and health, and strength are lading fast away. Fool, fool that I have been.'

He was turning away as if to depart, when Agnes laid her trembling hand on his arm, and he saw that her face was bedewed with tears .-He had not time to speak till she faltered out-I adjure thee by our common hopes of salvaold? blame me not, therefore, but rather pity ing and so fraught with danger. Not daring to me, and in mercy refrain from all allusion to approach Rodolph, she said, in a voice that vainly sin as well as by word or act-suffer not thy For shame that thou shouldst yield thyself to demind, then, to harbor thoughts that may defile thy soul, nor dwell on joys that are gone for comes a warrior-knight. Look at me, Von ever! Tell me, rather, of my mother, and let Meinher! behold how calm I am - and yet my me thank thee for all thy generous care of her. And yet,' she added, slowly and in an under tone, and yet it might be better for my peace of mind that another than thee had ministered to was she when she saw its effect, for the young her wants. But go on-thou who hast been as a son-yea, more than a son to my poor desolate posture, his cheeks glowing and his eyes flashing mother—thou who hast, as I well know, made many sacrifices on her behalf-why should I not thank and bless thee?—yea, Rodolph, I do bless thee-mayest thou-oh, mayest thou be

Alas, her own quivering lip and the ghastly paleness of her face too plainly told that for herself, at least, hope was extinct. Seeing that the keight was about to speak to speak with an air, too, of impassioned tenderness, she quickly went on, as though fearing to hear him again.

For me. Rodolph, I have but to bend my stubborn will to the fate which Providence hath allotted to me. Yet I complain not-mark me, Rodolph, I complain not. It is not permitted me to open my heart to thee, if even it were bursting with anguish; and she pressed her hands so tightly upon it that none might doubt the reality of the pangs she would fain conceal. 'I will be resigned, then, Rodolph; but friend of my early days-companion of my happy hours -my tutor-my champion-my more than brother-as a last favor I ask of thee never again to hazard thy precious life, and my neace of mind-yea, my life, too, by venturing hither .-And now I have but one word to add ere we part-for ever-tell my dear mother that I will endeavor to be happy-yea, happy,' she almost mental prayer, and the stranger spoke once grouned, and let her not reproach herself, for as much as what I have done was with mine own free consent. God bless her-and thee, too, Rodolph-may angels guard thee now and forerer. Away now, if thou didst ever love me, sense of mjustice made him desperate, lending a for thy presence here distracts me. Farewell for ever on this earth-in you bright heaven we tic step of youth. As he threw himself breathshall, I trust, meet to part no more.

She was moving away when the knight threw himself on his knees before her, grasping her

What! not even one touch of that hand I

come from the river, and, leaning once more thou recognize these aftered lineaments? Look still beyond all else this world contains. Oh was moved with compassion for the unmerited Agnes, Agnes! is it thus we meet-thus we part | sufferings of one so long, so truly loved. after all that hath come and gone? Can the heartless vows given to that unprincipled, unfeel- burying her head in a pile of cushions by which ing old man who hath proved himself so very a she had knelt, she wept in the fullness of her wretch-can they annul the promises, the friend- sorrow, 'ah Rodolph, little dost thou know of ship, the love of years? Ah, had not Rodolph the workings of this poor heart; couldst thou been far away this hated marriage had never see it laid open, even for a moment then wouldst been, for every acre that remains of my patrunony had been sold or mortgaged to rescue thy and thy generous soul would pity me. But, ob, mother from the ruin that hath since overtaken just and righteous Providence, suffer not my her. Thy mother-dost thou remember we

> long cherished, now so utterly blighted, the tenrs | bow all the powers of my soul to the faithful disburst forth from his agonised heart, and, covering his face with both his hands, the young man thou hast given me for a husband." wept like a very child. And Anges stood leaning against the wall for that support which she felt necessary-her face pale as the sculptured marble-her eyes sunk and lustreless as they Her first glance was directed to the Creek berested on the bowed-down form of the knight. Yet she could not weep-her heart was pierced by incurable wounds, and quivered in every fibre, vet tears were denied her. It is ever a sad sight to look upon the tears of manhood, for we know that the grief that wrings them forth must be, indeed, mighty and overwhelming; but when the unhappy Agnes looked on him who then knelt before her-when she remembered the lightsome heart, and later the martial pride, which had been his characteristics in days past-when she recalled his gay and soldier-like bearing-his form erect in the pride of early manhood, now low and drooping—when she remembered the plea-sure she had been wont to take in the admiration that followed him wheresover he movedwhen too-faithful memory conjured up before her tortured mind the happy days when they were all the world to each other-painting, too, in vivid colors his unshaken devotion and protecting tenderness-above all, the services he had rendered to her mother, she longed to throw herself at his feet and pour out all her gratitude and all her sorrow. But no-no-it would only increase the more his ill-starred passion, which it was now the interest and the duty of both to quench for ever, and while her heart throbbed with mingled pity and affection, the voice of conscience, speaking within her soul, warned her to

Wherefore this utter abandonment, Rodolph? spair! bethink thee how ill such weakness bepoor weak heart is-is-' she paused-blushed -blaming berself for even that unfinished and surely unintentional admission; doubly mortified knight started instantaneously from his kneeling with the fire of former days.

'Thy heart is-what?' he passionately exclaimed. 'Speak, Agnes, speak-speak, I implore thee! Only one word of comfort do ! entirely forgotten, and I will go hence and bless thy goodness-I will go seek to lose life and memory together in the dia of war!'

His fond appeal was unanswered, for Agnes, full of repentance for even her half-confession of sympathy, had suddenly made her retreat through the glass door, closing it after her with a sort of desperate resolution, as though tearing he might be tempted to follow her. In her implicit obedience to the dictates of duty she steeled her heart against her own sufferings as well as his whom she found to be still dangerously interest-

For a moment Rodolph was tempted to pursue her, though it were to the presence of her vengeful and jealous lord, but this frantic resolution was soon replaced by stern resentment, as he recalled the seeming disregard of his feelings testified by Agnes during their brief interview .-Rapid in his decisions and just as prompt in carrying them out, the indignant youth hastily snatched his mandolin, gathered his long cloak around him, sprang down the steep descent towards his shallop with the speed of an Alpine hunter, making strange contrast to the affected feebleness which had made his ascent appear so very toilsome. Outraged love and a stinging reckless swiftness even to the buoyant and elasless into his boat, he turned a look of angry contempt on the frowning walls above, and vow-ed never again to waste a thought of tenderness on her who had so spurned his affection.

Alone in her richly furnished chamber the unhappy Agnes gave way to the overflowing soft-ness of her nature. Though conscious that she once deemed mine own-not one look of pity for could not, dared not have acted otherwise than frenzied by this supposed confirmation of his sus-

'Ah, Rodolph,' she fervently exclaimed, as. thou cease to blame me as I know thou dost, weak heart to repine or murmur at thy dispensations. Grant me, O God, that I may forget Overcome by the remembrance of hopes so him-torget him quite-that I may cheerfully charge of my duty to thee, and to him whom

> She remained some time in silent prayer, and having attained some degree of composite, she rose and again walked forth on the balcony .low, but the boat was no longer there, and falling again upon her knees, she poured out a fervent supplication for the spiritual and temporal welfare of him whom she yet firmly trusted she should see no more on earth.

> While pacing her room to and fro, lost in the depth of her own sad thoughts-her beautiful teatures now flushed, now palled, and the fluting five of her eye betraying the restless mind within, her glance suddenly rested on certain of her rings, which, in her eagerness to have her totlet completed, she had entirely overlooked, and knowing her lord's excessive love of jewelry, she took them up, saying with a bitter smile, as she placed them one after another on her taper fingers:

. He boasted to me that these rich bambles had belonged in succession to his two former wires, and he told me that the beauty of the wearers, differing in its kind, had outshope the lastre of the geins. Truly they made but a sorry disposal of their rare charms, these by-past ladies of Braunsberg! Their baronial honors, too, were of short duration, for it seems that five years have scarcely past since Joachun brought fither his first wife, a Mitanese lady of high birth. And i, the humble successor of those high-born beauties -1, who in an evil hour took their place, how long shall I reign in this fordly p ison? God alone knoweth. He will, I trust, give me strength to fulfil even a protracted term of loveless duty -of duty, oh! how painful. But, sweet Mary mother! she suddenly exclaimed, " what meaneth this? What had become of that fatal ring wherewith Josephin wedded me ? All the others are here—it alone is wanting! But what—who can have taken it hence? it the most important though least valued of all?"

Surprised and alarmed she summoned her attendants, but they all denied any knowledge of the ring, and Agnes knew that none of them had ever yet deceived her. A vigorous search was set on foot and continued till every nook and corner had been examined, but the ring was not to be found, and Agnes became really apprehensive, from a knowledge of her husband's darkly suspicious nature. Her maidens had not yet quitted her presence when a door was thrown open, and the baron rushed in as quickly as the infirmities of age permitted. An exclamation of ask-only assure me that I am not unpitted, not terror burst from the blanched hips of the baroness, for his countenance, at all times repulsive, was now inflamed with the most deadly passion. The trightened attendants drew back on all sides. while the enraged baron approached his wife, and seizing her by the arm, shricked out:

> · Ha! then, thou, too-young as thou arthast given thyself up to evil courses! I deemed thee innocent, wretch that thou art-I believed thee free from guile-but I have found thee out -I have caught thee! I have caught thee!' he repeated in a still louder voice, shaking ber fiercely by the shoulder. 'So! seest thou this, base minion?' And he held before her astonished eyes the identical ring so lately missed .-Would none other pledge content thy guilty love than the ring wherewith I, in my folly, did espouse thee. But I have punished the vile paramour-yea, I have sent him to his reckoning with his sins recking on his head. Ha! ha!' he screamed in hideous laughter, 'I tore his dointy love-gift from his dead finger !'

> It never entered the mind of Agnes that he could possibly have spoken of any other than Rodolph, and shaking of the fierce grasp of the baron with the strength of a maniac, she started suddenly from her seat.

. Thou hast killed hun then?' she wildly exclaimed. Barbarian! was it not enough that thou hast blighted his hopes and darkened his young life, making earth a blank to him, bat thon must finish the deed, and pierce that noble heart already bleeding from a gaping wound .--Accursed be thy hand, oh, Joachim, for thou hast murdered an innocent man !?

These words, uttered with fearful energy, caused her maidens to tremble for what might follow, and they were scarcely spoken when the baron, wife, and, dragging her lowards the still open door, he shouted, as he paused a moment on the balcony beyond- Hast thou, then, the mardi-

that I speak the truth !' cried Agnes in a voice clearly distinct though her cheek was white with then I wronged thee not, Baron Von Braunsberg! mortal terror. Just then some of her women ventured to approach their dreaded lord, and his grasp, but, dashing them off with demoniac sympathy—but once to press my hand. For this stand aghast at the terrible price which has been rage, he fiercely shouled :-

Then die - die in thy guilt-go seek thy paramour in the infernal world!' and with the strength of a giant he raised her aloft, and, without an instant's hesitation, hurled her over the low parapet mile the depths below. No sound was heard from the wretched victim of unbridled passion, but from her attendants burst forth one ptercing scream of anguish, and, hiding their faces with their hands, they rushed from the presence of the murderer, as though fearing a similar fate for themselves. Their terror increased when they heard his voice calling after them to stop, and it was only when he had repeatedly assured them that they, at least, had nought to fear, that he prevailed on them to pause in their flight. Hobbling into the centre of the room, he fixed his keen grey eye on each in turn, as he sternly questioned them on the score of his wife's guilt. But in vain did he question and cross-question, for none of them could say aught but good of the baroness, and none could mistake the sincerity with which they simultaneously exclaimed:-

4 Alas, my Lord, she was as pure and good as she was fair to see, and we have lost the dearest, kindest lady that ever poor maidens served. Oh woe the day that we have seen such a sight! woe! woe! As to the ring, they all in succession bore testimony to the alarm its loss had occasioned, and the fruitless search they had been making for it. Joachun listened till he doubted the evidence of his own senses, and half repented the rashness which had defiled his soul with a double murder. Oh heaven! if Agnes had been innocent after all-yet how-how could it be so, when he had himself seen the ring on the finger of her favorite page? Nay, the lad had seemed rather to display his prize than hide it, and as the remembrance of his gay, smiling look of exultation came up before the gloomy imagination of the J-alous old man, he was seized anew with the fury that had crazed his brain when he stabbed the boy to the heart, and he revelled in the thought he had sacrificed to his injured honor both the wretched offenders. Urged by some mysterious impulse, he again walked forth on the. balcony, and bent over the parapet to see whether his were in sight, so that he might have the body removed. But what could equal his astonishment when far, far below, on a narrow shelving of the rock, he beheld, not a bleeding and mangled corpse, but the beautiful form of his young wife kneeling as if in prayer. Long did Joachun gaze with eyes starting from their sockets, but seeing that the figure moved not, he called out in a voice so lond and piercing that it might almost reach the dull, cold ear of death:

. Why, Agnes, can it be that thou art yet living? if so, speak-speak, I charge thee in God's name!

She was, then, alive, for she looked up, but instantly her head was again bowed, and she made no effort to make herself heard. It was, indeed, true: by a miraculous interposition of page was not dead, having been only in a swoon, Providence, Agnes had alighted safe and sound and that he now desired to speak with the baron. on the very ledge where Rodolph had sat but a few hours before, and she was now, and had been since she recovered the first shock attending her tremendous fall, engaged in thanking and praising that God who had so wonderfully saved her from an awful death. She prayed, too, for grace to pardon this dread wrong, vowing, at the same time, that her whole future life should be spent in the exclusive service of God. She then heard her husband's voice without attempting to answer but he having seen enough to convince him that the yet lived, and fully assured by her miraculous preservation that she was under the special protection of powers divine, and must, therefore, be pure as an angel, at once acknowledged his grievons sin, and, beating his breast, cried aloud that he was the most wretched of all mankind.

In a little time Agnes was carried from her perilous situation to the room she had so fearfully quitted - her maidens alternately laughed and wept as they gathered around her, and the baron would have knelt at her feet where she lay exhausted in a high backed chair, but this she would not permit, motioning him with her hand not to kneel, though it was some minutes before she could express herself in words-

' Not so, Joachim Von Braunsberg, not so .-Kneel not to me, but to that God whom thou hast so grievously offended, and may He forgive thee, even as I do. From this moment, however, our marriage is virtually dissolved. Thine own arm when it hurled me down the steep to that sudden and unprovided death from which the great and merciful God was pleased to save me-thine own arm severed, and for ever, the tie which bound us to each other. Nay, my lord, hear me out-1 must speak my mind once and for all in this matter. Thou hast doubted mine honor-that I torgive thee -thou hast shed the blood of him who for years not few I loved mother, to whom a trusty messenger was disbetter than life itself. Ay, look upon me as patched, took up her abode in the nearest conangrily as thou wilt-I did love him, and surely without a fault, for that love began in the purity and freshness of life's early spring, and grew I knew not how, but it strengthened with every passing year. But since I have been thy wife I have crushed it, Joachim, with all my might-ay, pure as that love was I have struggled against it till I thought it dead-dead. But to-day he came-I saw him-saw him oppressed with sorheritance to restore my mother to a portion of weary hearts ever find rest if rightly disposed. her lost possessions, yet of this he spoke not to

bood to say that thou gavest him not the ring? viated. It saw him thus noble—thus magnani-been I do say so, and be God my witness mous, and the love of years sprang up again that I speak the truth! cried Agaes in a voice within my soul in all its early ferror. Yet even no, not even in thought. He had travelled many a weary league to look upon my facehe asked but one poor word of compassion -of he knelt-for this he wept and prayed, but the paid for its life when the realities of the battle-field word was not spoken, nor the hand given. I remembered that I had given that hand to another before God's altar, and I would not that his passionate kiss should rest upon it. He departed in bitter anger - and I prayed that I might never see him more on earth. Thou hast slain him, Joachim, thou hast slain mine early love, and yet I forgive thee. Thou wouldst have given myself a cruel death, and even that do I forgive thee, but never again can I look upon thee as a husband-never! never! Moreover, I have promised my life to Christ. That promise was made while yet I knelt on that fearful precipice, and it is, I trust, registered on

high!'
The baron was silent for a few moments, his knitted brow and fixed eye denoting deep and tern thought. Approaching Agnes, he at length said :- Since heaven itself hath borne testimony for thee, I may no longer doubt thy innocencethough it is hard, too, if a man cannot believe his own eyes. Saidst thou that this angelical lover of thine came bither only this day?"

Surely, my lord, I did say so, and I could almost swear that before to-day he never set foot on ground of thine.'

'And how callest thou him?'

Rodolph, my lord, Redolph Von Meinher.3 Bore he no other name?' the baron asked again in increasing agitation.

· Assuredly not, replied Agnes in unfergued surprise. Rodolph Von Meinher could not stoop to borrow a name for any purpose whatso-

'Then have I surely and, indeed, shed innocent blood, for I have slain thy page Albert and not this Rodolph-so God have mercy on my

On bearing this Agnes bounded forward, and catching the arm of her husband looked eagerly in his face- Art sure, my lord, very sure that it was Albert that thou didst stab?"

'Yea, have I not told thee so? returned the baron sullenly-' thinkest thou that this is a matter for bandying words? I say again it was the page, so, pri'thee, question me no more.'

Agues fell upon her knees and raised her clasped hands to heaven: Now may the name of the Lord be ever blessed for that Rodolph hath escaped this evil hour." A moment, however, and the color left her cheek, and the light faded from her eye as she thought of the innocent victim of this so fatal error.

Alas, poor boy!' she tervently exclaimed, while the tears flowed copiously from her eyes; 'alas! could neither thy blooming youth, nor thine artless gaity, arrest the deadly stroke? Poor, poor Albert, that I should have been the unwitting cause of his untimely doom! May heaven have mercy on his soul !

A simultaneous 'amen' from the attendants seemed to exasperate the baron, who might, perchance, have given way to a fresh burst of wrath when a domestic entered to announce that the The latter waited not to hear Agnes express her joy, but hobbled off to visit the wounded youth. The short time of his absence was spent by Agnes in thanking beaven anew for such signal favors as she had that day received. When the baron returned his shrivelled features were expressive of shame mingled with sorrow, and Agnes had more than once repeated her inquiry hetore he could find words to answer that the wound was not mortal, and the boy was likely to

'And the ring, my lord - what says he of the ring ?

Alas! for my fatal-my accursed rashness!" returned the baron gloomily; "he says that he had been amusing himself this morningwith bow and arrow, when, seeing a raven perched on the branch of a tree at some distance, he brought her to the ground with a well-aimed shaft. Whereupon, going up to the dead croaker, he found the ring close by, and he supposes she must have dropped it from her mouth. It is most probable that the ill-omened bird had flown in at an open window of thy chamber, and picked up the ring from where it lay. The nad immediately drew the rich jewel on his finger and walked away admiring its beauty. At this moment it was that I unluckily approached, and instantly recognizing the ring, which the silly youth took care to display, I was seized with a fit of uncontrollable rage, and plunged my dagger, as I thought, into Albert's heart. The rest is, unhappily, too well known to thee, Agnes! why, then, repeat it?"

Two hours more and there was mourning in the Castle of Braunsberg, for its young and heautiful mistress had passed its gates never to return. She had rejected the piteous supplications of the baron, and, while awaiting intelligence from her vent. Wholly intent on eradicating from her heart that love which had been her joy in years past, and more recently her sorrow, she would not visit her mother's dwelling lest there she might encounter Rodolph. That fear might not have deterred her, for Rodolph was already far from thence, on his way to join the Knights Templars, which order he soon after entered.

A little while and Agnes, too, assumed the rerow for my loss. I saw him as the faithful friend | ligious babit with the free consent of her mother, of that afflicted mother whom thy faithlessness who hailed the change with delight. Knowing had robbed of its last stay. I had heard from a that her beloved child could never be happy in Suabian minnesinger who came hither by the world, she rejoiced to see her cast off its iron chance some days since that this true and gener- trainmels and seek consolation where alone it ous friend had sacrificed the chief part of his in- could be found—in the bosom of religion—where

(From the Correspondent of the New York Times.)

Opposite Fredericksburgh, December 13. The battle of Fredericksburgh, which has been raging since 10 o'clock this morning, without a mo-

ment's pause, was closed by darkness to-night. In its duration, its intensity, if not in the losses it has occasioned, it caps the climax of the whole series of the battles of the campaign. The Nation will like many of our engagements, though serving to illustrate the splendid valor of our troops, it has failed to accomplish the object sought. The sequel alone can tell whether the work of to-day is to be the prelude to a glorious victory or an ignominous defeat. But the result thus far leaves us with a loss of from ten to fifteen thousand men, and absolutely nothing gained. Along the whole line the rebels hold their own. Again and again we have hurled forward our masses on their position. At each time the hammer was broken on the anvil! I have not heart in the mood which the events of to-day have inspired, to write other than a bald record of facis. Whatever there was in the battle scene of picturesque or sublime and viewed merely as a spectacle a great battle displays these qualities in a way that no manifestation of natural forces or of human energy ever can-must shrink and shrivel before the awful earnestness of the issue. Of course at this moment it is impossible to give more than the most general impressions;—the phenomena of a battle are too multifarious and complicated for the resources of any one observer; and the man does not live who can reproduce with life and truth the reality of even the smallest engagement. The theatre of operations today extended from Fredericksburgh on the right and lown the south side of the Rappahannock for two miles. The accompanying diagram, together with a brief description, may serve to make the account a little clearer. Immediately behind the town of Fredericksburgh, the land forms a plateau, or smooth field running back for about a third of a mile. It then rises forty or fifty yards, forming a ridge of ground, which runs along to the left for about a qurter of a mile, where it abuts at Hazei River, which empties in the Rappalmock, west of the town. At the foot of the ridge runs the telegraph road, flanked by a stone wall. This eminence was studded with rebel batteries. To the right along up the river, the ridge prolongs itself to opposite Falmouth, and beyoud; and here, too, batteries were planted on every advantageous position. Back of the first ridge is another plateau, and then a second terrace of wooded hills, where a second line of fortifications were placed. Between the rear of the town and the first ridge, a canal runs right and left, and empties into the river some distance above Falmouth. This plain, of a third of a mile deep, between the auburbs of the theatre of operations of the Right Frederickburgh and the first ridge of bills, was Grand Division of the army, under Major-Gen. Sumner. On this narrow theatre our brave troops surged and swept, forward and backward, in the tide of battle, for tea long hours. A word now on the scene of operations of the Left Grand Division. From the Lower part of the town the ridge on which it is built slopes abruptly down to a comparatively level or undulated country, which stretches for some miles down the Rappahanuock. About a couple of miles back of the river it rises into a wooded slope. At a point a mile and a half below Fredericksburgh, two pontoons had been thrown across on Thursday morning, and on Friday the whole of the Left Grand Division, under the command of Major Gen. Franklin, had marched over the river. Daylight of Saturday found the force drawn up in battle array on the broad plain skirting the Rappahannuck. The battle ground, very marshy in some places, presented a fine field for military evolutions. The turnpike leading to Fredericksburgh runs about one half of a mile from and nearly parallel to the river. Beyond is the railroad, and still further beyond, the woody range of hills in which the enemy were strongly entrenched. About a mile and a bulf from Fredericksburgh, nearly on the river edge, is situated A. N. Barnerd's stone mansion, after the English style. The line of battle as it appeared in the morning, was as follows :- The Sixth Army Corps, under Gen. Smith (Franklin's old force,) on the right, composed of three divisions, namely: Gen. Newton, on extreme right and rear: Gen. Burke, on the centre, and Gen. Howe, on the left. The First Army Corps, Gen. Reynold's, ex- three other regiments, were deployed in front as let loose at the throat of the enemy. Meanwhile, as tending still further to the left, drawn up in the fol- skirmishers considerable firing took place. No soon- Fredericksburg had become too but to visit with a lowing order: Gen, Gibbons' Division on the right, connecting with Gen. Howe's; Gen. Meade's centre, and Gen. Doubleday, left, fronting to the southward and resting nearly on the river. This constituted the order in which our forces were drawn up, there being three distinct lines of battle. Opposed to our right, under Gen. Sumner, was the rebel left, under command of Gen. Longstreet. Opposed to our left, under Gen. Franklin, was the rebel right, under Gen. Jackson, Gen. Lee, Generalissimo of the Southern army, was in person in command of the Confederate forces during the whole day. The plan of Gen. Burnside, agreed upon in Council of War, was to endeavor to pierce the rebel centre. Early on the morning of Saturday the order was given that Sumner's left, composed of the Ninth Army Corps, under command of General Wilcox, should be extended until it reached Franklin's right - thus forming a continuous line of battle along the river for two miles, the left resting on the river at the point where the lower pontoons cross, and the right on Fredericksburgh. The left wing, comprising the whole of Franklin's command (fifty thousand men) should then be swung round, as on a pivot, formed by Sumner's extreme right, resting on Fredericksburgh. If successful in this manoauvre, Franklin would divide the rebel line, take possession of the railroad (the line of retreat), and come in on the flank of the rebei works back of Fredericksburgh. While this movement was being developed, a division was to be sent up from Gen. Sumner's command, by the plank road to storm the ridge. If there should be any failure in this it was hoped the co-operation of Franklin would presently make success certain. Hooker's corps was destined to act as a reserve. The dawn of Saturday found the forces distributed as thus indicatted. It was a fine Virginia morning - mild and balmy as a September day, though the mist and fog of a late indian Summer hung over the field of buttle. About 8 o'clock, the Phillips House (the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, about a mile from the river on the north side, and where, by the kind hospitality of the large-hearted old soldier, I had been staying for some time during a spell of camp fever) was the scene of a numerous assemblinge of officers. General Burnside and Gen, Hooker joined Gen, Sumner here, and the balcony and grounds in front were presently filled with officers and Aides. It was with alarm and pain I found a general want of confidence and gloomy forebodings among some men whose sound judgment I had learned to trust. The plan of attacking the rebel stronghold directly in front would, it was feared, prove a most bazardous enterprize, and one of which there is no successful example in military history. It was doubted that the co-opera-tion of the right and left, according to the programme, would admit of practical execution, things were generally at loose ends. "The chees-board," said Napoleon at Wagram, "is dreadfully confused; there is but I that see through it." all felt that the first part of the remark was applicable to our own case. But did we all feel equally confident that there was in our case an "I" that saw through it?" About 111 o'cluck I crossed the Rappahannock on the upper pontoon bridge, and passed

through the town of Fredericksburgh, along the

main street. At this time brisk skirmishing was

going on in the outskirts of the town, the rebel

sharpsh-oters stubbornly contesting every inch of ment to coase firing, as the force coming from the

the ground as our skirmishers advanced. Caroline woods were our own men. When it had advanced, day had to be crowded seemed to add redoubled

hood of the middle crossing, which is just below the railroad bridge. Other troops from the corps of Gens. Wilcox and Couch occupied the other streets of the town nearer the line of advance. Our batteries replied across the river, covering the advance of our forces In the meantime Franklin had been for a couple of hours briskly engaged with the enemy on the left. The force in Fredericksburgh had driven the rebels cut of the suburbs of the town and rested their column on the canal. The time had now come to attempt an advance on the rebel posi-The orders were to move rapidly; charge up the hill and take the batteries at the point of the bayonet. Orders easy to give, but, ah I how hard of execution ! Look at the position to be stormed. There is a bare plateau of a third of a mile, which the storming party will have to cross. In doing so they will be exposed to the fire, first, of the enemy's sharp shooters, posted behind a stone wall running along the base of the ridge - of a double row of riflepits on the rise of the crest-of the heavy butteries behind strong field-works that stud the top of the hill of a powerful infantry force now lying concealed behind these of a plunging fire from the batteries on the lower range - of a double enfilading fire from cannon to right of them, cannon to the left of them.' Sebastopol was not half as strong. The line of battle was formed by Couch's Corps, (the Second,) composed of the Divisions of French, Hancock, and Howard, the left of the line abutting on Sturgis' Division of Wilcox's Curps, (the Ninth.) The first advanced was French's, composed of the brigades of Kimball, Morris and Weber, supported Hancock's Division consisting of the brigades of Caldwell. Zook, and Meagher. Forming his men under cover of a small knoll in the rear of the town, skirmishers were deployed to the left toward Hazel Dell; Sturgis, supporting at the same time, moved up, and rested on a point at the railroad. The moment they exposed themselves on the railroad, forth burst the deadly hail. From the rifle-pits came the murderougly-aimed missiles; from the batterles, tier above tier, on the terraces, shot flames of fire; from the enfilleding cannon, distributed on the arc of a circle two miles in extent, came cross showers of shot and shell. Imagine, if you can, for my resources are unequal to the task of telling you, the situation of that gallant but downed division. Across the plain for a while they swept under this fatal fire. They were literally mowed down. The bursting shells make great gaps in their ranks; but these are presently filled by the "closing up" of the line. For fifteen immortal minutes at least they remain under this fiery surge. Onward they press, though their ranks grow fearfully thin. They have past over a greater part of the interval and have almost reached the base of the hill, when brigade after brigade of rebels rise up on the crest and pour in fresh volleys of musketry at short range. To those who, through the glass, looked on, it was a parlous sight indeed Flesh and blood could not endure it. They fell back shattered and broken, smid shouts and yells from the enemy. Gen. French's Division went into the fight six thousand strong; late at night he told me he count but fifteen hundred. The fire of the rebel batteries was not the only thing from which our men had to suffer. Thinking to silence the enemy's guns, our batteries planted on the bluff, on the north side of the river, embracing the 41 siege guns, some but-teries of 20-pounder Parrots and the artillery of the left and left centre opened fire. The intervening space is between twenty-seven hundred and three thousand yards; too great a distance to calculate on the projectiles carrying with accuracy - particularly contractors' ammunition. If shell should fall short, or take an oblique direction, and explode among our troops, it would be difficult to see how a panic could be prevented. Promptly seeing this danger, General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, instantly dispatched orders to cease firing. It was well be did so, for immedia ely afterward an Aide came galloping from Gen. Couch, from the other side of the the outskirts of the town, to re-form for a new encounter, let us see what goes on to the left At sion of this army appeared drawn up in battle array on the broad plain below Fredericksburgh and skirt-Massachusetts, Pennsylvania Bucktails, and two or Captain Hall's Battery, (Second Maine,) planted at the right of Gibbon's division, opened fire upon the rebels. Artillery firing now became general along the whole line, which was returned by the rebels. Heavy siege guns in our rear, the First Maryland, Artillery on the right; Capt, Ransom's and Captain Walker's in front, and Cowan's New York, and Lieut. Harn's Third New York Independent on the left, and other betteries, kept up a terrific fire on the rebels. Orders now came to advance, and about nine o'clock Gibbon's and Meade's divisions commenced moving slowly forward. Gen. Mende's command, consisting of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was arranged in the following order: Pirst Brigade, embracing the First, Second, One Hundred and Twenty First, and Sixth Regiments at the left; Second Brigade Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth, centre; and Third Brigade, (Jackson's) Fifth, Tenth, Eleveuth, and Twelfth, at the right. The advance resulted in almost straightening our lines, which were before somewhat of a crescent. Considerable resistance was met with, yet the forces continued to move forward until at mid-day the line of battle was three quarters of a mile in advance of where it had been at the outset. But now came the reserve fire of the enemy with terrific force. Shot, shell and cannister were poured into our men from various points, teries moved forward at the same time. As our troops saw the enemy giving way, cheer after cheer rent the air. Abous one o'clock, General Meade ordered a charge, which was well executed - the men pressing on the edge of the very crest, and skillfully penetrating by a movement on the flank, an opening dred prisoners belonging to the Sixty-first Georgia was progressing at that point, the enemy sent four They were handsomely repulsed and driven back, however, by Gen Doubleday's Division-Cowan's Third New York Batteries siding very materially in tions. Happily, though they fall all around obliged to full back a quarter of a mile, where they remained-three quarters of a mile beyond the ground first occupied. Very heavy musketry firing continued along the line, neither side gaining any material advantage. About half-past one o'clock the first line of battle in Gen. Gibbons' Division was relieved by the second when Tower's Brigade, now commanded by Col. Root, charged over an open field beyond the railroad, and down into the edge of the woods, occupying the breastworks which the enemy had constructed here, and capturing 200 prisoners, belonging to the Thirty-sixth North Carolina South Carolina regiment. General Gibbons was severely wounded in the right hand. They held their own for some time, but

me himsel on the contary besspoke only of BATTLE OF REDERICKSBURGH, LUMINOUS of Main street was occupied by Gen. Kimball's, Gen. bowever, to within fifty yards, the Commander of the me himsel on the contary beams convinced that the per sufferings follow the lattery beams convinced that the per sufferings follow the lattery beams convinced that the per sufferings follow the lattery beams of the suffering that suffering that street was occupied by Gen. Kimball's, Gen. bowever, to within fifty yards, the Commander of the me himself on the lattery beams only in the lattery beams on the lattery beams only in the lattery beams only in the lattery beams on the la fired the battery was ordered to fall back. Having fallen back the Captain called for volunteers to return and bring of the battery. Sergeant Berry Sergeant Stubbe, Corporal B. Greenly, and twelve men belonging to the 16th Maine Regiment, stepped for ward. The undertaking, though bazardous, proved auccessful, as the abandoned gun was brought off in safety. It was while the fight was progressing at this point that General Bayard was mortally wound-He had just reached Gen. Franklin's headquarters in a small grove of the Bernard House, and taken a seat under one of the trees, when a ball, striking a few yards in front of him, glanced and then went through his thigh, inflicting a fearful wound, He was immediately conveyed to the Bernard House and placed in the charge of Dr. Phillips, Surgeon of the Brigade. As he was lying on the couch, the Chaplain of the Harris' Light Cavalry approached and inquired if he desired him to write anything for him. by-and-by," be replied; then turning to Surgeon Hockley, he inquired if he should be able to live forty-eight hours. A negative answer being given, he further inquired if he should die easy. Several of the surgeons in attendance thought his life migut be saved by amputating the wounded iimb, but the chances were so small he preferred not to undergo the operation. He was perfectly sensible, and never for once lost that self possession which has always charracterised him on the field of battle. About two o'clock General Birney's Division of General Hooker's Grand Division, which had been delayed for some time in crossing by the enemy's shells, moved forward to the left to the support of Meade's Divisions. Gibbons had become much cut up. The musketry fight was then very heavy, and this division suffered severely. Adjoining the First Corps under Reynolds was the Sixth Corps under Gen. Smith, presenting the following formation, in three lines of battle: Gen. Newton at the right; Gen Burren at the centre and Gen. Howe on the left, connecting with Rey-nold's corps. At sunrise the skirmishers commenced moving forward, General Vinton commanding,-About 8 o'clock the rebels opened a heavy cannouade upon the men. Some of their batteries were but a short distance away. A burning dwelling, which attracted considerable attention the night previous. was destroyed by them in order to make better their range. Martin's New York battery, Frank's First New York, and Snow's First Maryland replied to the rebel guns with much spirit. At 3 o'clock General Newton's was withdrawn from the extreme of this corps, and took a position on the extreme right of Reynold's command, where it was actively employed during the remainder of the day. About 4 o'clock the Fourth New Jersey were ordered to charge upon a force of the enemy near the railroad, which they did, driving them back for one hundred vards or more. A superior force then appearing against them, they were forced to retire. Colonel H. B. Hatch fell. wounded in the leg. The rebels ceased their artillery fire on this portion of the army about 10 o'clock in the morning. Toward evening, however, they sent a full brigade in the direction of Martin's battery, who came on with a yell, expecting to capture it. The warm reception which they received from the battery and the Second and Fourth Vermont Regiments, which were acting as skirmishers, conpelled them to fall kack. At the same time the three lines of infantry, composed of Pratt's and Victon's brigades, stood to arms, and advanced with fixed bayonets. Night put an end to further operations on either side, with the exception of occasional discharges from our heavy guns. The result of the day's fignting on the left, so diversified in its character, was to give the left possession of a space about five handred yards in extent. So far as stubbornly holding its own and gaining somewhat on the enemy the left grand division deserves credit. It had, however, wholly failed to perform the tactical manageres assigned to it. Returning to the right, I found Gen. Summer seated on the front seat of an unyoked ambulance, at the Lacey House, directly opposite Freriver, begging that our batteries should cease, as dericksburg, at the point where the first pontoon they were actually firing into his command! While bridge spans the stream. The veteran soldier had the broken column retires to its original position in been extremely desirous of crossing over and directing in person the movements of his grand division, but the Commanding General would not permit it, daylight, the forces comprising the left Grand Divi- and as a compromise he had come down from the Phillips House, which Grueral Burnside had made his headquarters for the day, a mile from the river, ing the Rappahannock. At early morn the Thirteenth and established here at its brink, I could not help feeling regret that the leashed old war dog was not er, however, had the heavy mist cleared away, than I decent respect for one's safety, I remained with the General in the ambulance, to follow the tide of battle as reported by constantly arriving Aides and Couri-The old man looked anxious and fearful .-Things were not going well with his command. For three hours his men had been fighting against fear-First Massachusetts Batteries, and Battery D fifth ful odds. They were much exhausted, their loss was excessive, and nothing had been accomplished Indeed, to the test of the ear, at the point where we were located, it seemed as though they were being badly pressed. The batteries had been brought down and planted at the heads of the streets. The troops were hugging the city closely to escape the fearful fire. 'Where is Franklin?' was the eager iuquiry. 'Everything depends on Franklin's coming up on the flank. Franklin's position was plainly observable by the line of smoke and fire a couple of miles to our left below. He was making no nearer. At 3 o'clock an aide arrives from Gen. Couch to say that his (Couch's) troops were advanding finely; but that Wilcox was not keeping up. "Tell Gen. Wilcox," replies Gen. Sumner, "tell him he must make the Ninth Army Corps keep pace with the Second, if he can.' At 31 o'clock, Sturgis, who had been clinging to the valley amid showers of fire, is so botly pressed that 'be hardly thinks he can hold his own till Griffin comes up.' At 4 o'clock, French reports that his right is held by a brigade (Mason's) which is nister were poured into our men from various points, without atmounition. Summer sends a message, begwhile the rebel infantry appearing, fired with rapidity. Still they continued to press on. Several bat-But Franklin cannot advance. He has enough to do at this moment to hold his own, for Jackson has just thrown in reinforcements and is pushing hard to turn his left. Meantime the reserves have not been touched. Hooker's Central Grand Division - lifty thousand fresh men -- have not yet been engaged; indeed, are yet mainly on this side of the river. 'Tell Gen. which happened to occur between the Division of A. Burnside that he had better, by all means throw some P. Hill and Early's Brigade, captured several bun- of Hooker's in.' Buruside replies that he has directly ordered Hooker to go in, and that every man on this and Thirty-first North Carolina. While the fight side of the river shall cross Promptly the column is pushed down to the pontoons. Humphrey's division beavy columns down on our left near the river, of Butterfield's corps leading. The wary rebels sharply on the alert for the movement of troops, and having a battery or two admirably trained on the New York and Lieut, Harmy Fourth Artillery, and bridge, pour in the shells and somewhat delay operathe discomfiture of the enemy. Owing to the lack bridge, and kill some men on the banks, they do the of reinforcements, Gen. Meado's command was structure no harm. In case they do, however, a corps of pontoniers stand ready to recair any damage. At 4 o'clock, Gen. Hooker, who had not yet been across the river, proceeded over, remarking to a friend that he 'was going to put this thing through.' In half an bour prodigious volleys of musketry announced that Hooker, with the reserves is engaged. This last assaulting column consisted of the divisions of Humphrey, Monk, Howard, Getty and Sykes. They had, however, hardly got airly engaged before the sun went down, and night closed around the clamorous wrath of the combatants. At this time, Gon. Burnside, who had temained all day at the Phillips House, came down to the Lacey House; and in the garden facing the city, followed the progress of the fight. Externally calm, the leading player in were eventually compelled to fall back. The Second this tremendous game, was agitated by such inten-Maine Battery advanced with Gibbons' Division, sity of feeling as one can conceive, and he paced the When it fell back, three guus were left to bear upon garden gloomy as night. 'That crest,' he exclaimed the advancing enemy. An order came at that mopassionately, 'must be carried to night!' The brevity of time into which the stupendous issue of the

THE END. 1.7

Not Night nergy to the fury of the combatants. Blucher, as Wellington exclaimed at Waterloo, nt rather, Ajax's .prayer for ; more light, was the ompting of every hear. Creeping, up on the flank the left, Getty's troops succeeded in gaining the one wall which we had been junable all day to wrench from the rebels. The other forces rushed for the crest. Our field batteries, which; owing to the restricted space, being of but little use all day, were brought vigorously into play. It was the fierce passionate climax of the battle. From both sides two miles of batteries belched forth their fiery missiles athwart the dark background of the night. Volleys of musketry were poured forth such as we have no parallel of in all our experiences of the war, and which seemed as though all the demons of earth and air were contending together. Rushing up the crest our troops had got within a stone's throw of the batteries, when the hill top swarmed forth in new reinforcements of rebel infantry, who, rushing upon our men drove them back. The turn of a die decides such situations. The day was lost! Our men retired. Immediately cannon and musketry ceased their roar, and in a moment the silence of death succeeded the storing fury of en hours battle As Gen. anybody prove that at the time, and under the cir-Burnside, turning, walked off through the garden, and mounting his horse galloped back to his headquarters, what thoughts and feelings passed through his mind? No illusions could make him believe that lin, and he took up the Repeal Was he right, or a victory had been achieved. Shall we say, then, it was a defeat? Certainly, if to have started out to but for ourselves, the boyish instinct which then told accomplish a certain object, and to have failed in us that he was right, has been since confirmed by everydoing so, be a defeat, you can apply no other term to the upshot of to-day's battle. In spite of all the glosses of official telegrams which you may receive, it seems here to-night that we suffered a defeat. Let as hope that, when fully prepared, the assault may he renewed with new tactical combinations, the position carried and the day retrieved. If it be not so, Saturday, the 13th day of December, must be accounted a black day in the calendar of the Republic. If you are disposed to indulge in criticism on the plan of the battle of Fredericksburg it will not be difficult to point out its great and radical defects. To have hurried forward masses of men against the fortified works of those terraces was certainly a manifestation of daring, untempered by the slightest prudence. Was it not, also, a fatal error to have risked the whole success of the plan on the accomplishment of a certain managure (Franklin's ability to swing round the rebel flank), where all the elements of the problem were completely wanting? What a fearful fatality, too that our accumulation of artillery was all but entirely useless to us, owing to the distance of the range and the exposure of our own troops. And what a misfortune, equally lamentable that the approach to the rebel position back of Fredericksburg was an area so restricted that our field batteries were almost equally useless owing to the impossibility of manceuvres! In the course of this correspondence, from the time of our first occupa-Falmouth, I have informed you of the gradnal development of the rebel position, from an absolutely defenceless condition to the time that it became another Gibraltar. Never for a moment did we, who watched this progress, suppose that it would ever be attempted to be taken by hurling masses of men against those works. We had supposed that he was wrong there? Well it is our faith and our the resources of strategy would assuredly afford other means of accomplishing the desired end. Regarded as a position of defence that which the rebel lenders have taken up on the Rappahannock, and which we have been pleased to assail, none could possibly be more magnificent or more nearly impregnable. With fiftythousand men they should easily hold it against three times that number of assail ants. And indeed they appear never to have employed more than about that number. Every time we poured forward fresh men, they had ready reinforcements to mutch. From prisoners taken I learn that on the right, commanded by Jackson, half of the force only (and chiefly the division of A. P. Hill, and Enrly's Brigade) was engaged. I take it that they had along the line of the Rappahannock about one hundred thousand men, and that fifty thousand more or less were actually engaged in the contest. The Confederate lenders have acted with their usual wiliness in this whole matter. They did well to let | us so easily into Fredericksburgh, firing but half a dozen guns when they could have brought a hundred to bear upon us. The city itself was the veriest trap that ever was laid and we have walked into it. Is it any wonder that with such a position -on the ichonour and the gratitude due to him would be but imperfectly expressed .- London Tablet. side of an arc of a circle of batteries -

"'Mid upper, nether and surrounding fires "our troops were over and over again broken and shattered in the attempt to take it? The that such admirable pluck was shown. It is a hopeless task, now, to go back over the series of blunders that have made this disaster possible-to inquire, for instance, who is responsible for the delaying of the pontoon bridges ten days beyond the time promised Gen. Burnside, thus enabling the rebels to render their position impregnable. Enough that the inquisition will come by and by. At the close of the battle to-night, Gen. Burnside declared that he would renew the contest in the morning. There is to my mind, however, little probability that this will be done, or can be done. It is likely that the Council of Generals - composed of Burnside, Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin - now meeting at this house, will shake this determination, as I know they are all opposed to the measure. Indeed, one has only to go over to Fredericksburgh, where the army is now huddled, and see its shattered and broken conditionregiments scattered, disorganised, &c., -to see that a renewal of the fight in the morning, or even for some time, is wholly impossible. What the upshot of the whole affair is destined to be, it is, of course, fruitless to conjecture. We can, no doubt, by the adoption of the right plan, force their position. Their right is really their weak point; and that, by the way, they are now busily engaged in strengthening to-night. The line of the river is, however, entirely too long to be guarded against enterprising attacks, and with the proper dispositions, their position can rendily be flanked. The situation of our army, however-en cheval of a river-is a perilous one-one of the most demoralising known; and it may be the dictate of prudence to withdraw the army as soon as possible to the north bank of the Rappahaunock.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

O'CONREL. - O'Connell was the greatest National teacher that over lived. We are not so fanatical as to say that he was always right; on the contrary, we believe and hold in a general way, that being human, he was often wrong. But somehow or other, when we descend to particulars and investigate what he did and said on each occasion under the particular circumstances of the case, our general belief that he must often have been wrong is limited by the discovery that on the special matter under cousideration, whatever it may be, he was in the right -right in the general scope and purposes of his life, and in the magnificent devotion of his vast genius and stupendous powers to the regeneration of his country, and to the recovery of the rights of his religion and his race. Right in opposing the Rebellion of '98. Right in opposing the Union Right both as to time and manner and means in his first attempts to revive the broken spirits of the people. Right in every conflict with the Catholic leaders of the time Right in founding the Catholic Right throughout in his ardous Association. task of guiding and controlling it. Right against everybody who opposed him in it-and their name was legion. Right always till Emancipation was achieved Well, that is cheap and easy; overy one admits it. But was he ever wrong afterwards? Of course he was, and often, speaking in the general, for was not he human like the rest of us? But when we come spot and say, Here it was that he was wrong, we cau- now only exhibit itself in a very peddling description not find the spot. Was he wrong immediately after of annoyance. Its embodiment was once Oliver observed that during the short period since his own

Emancipation in his quarrel with the Whigs, in his demand for Repeal, in his quarrel with Lord Anglesea? It is a common cry. Many think so. We once took it for admitted, till we looked into it. But though there is a deal to say about it, we believe that just in proportion to the pains taken to judge fairly will be the strength of the conviction that at the time, and in the circumstances, he was right. And so it is throughout. Right on every single point at the time, and under the circumstances. Right when he opposed the Whigs, and supported them. As Mr. Traddles would say, it was a pull to have to make that admission, but there is no resisting plain evidence. Right in the Tithe Agitation, and right in the Tithe Compromise. It is the fushion now to say that he was wrong, and that it was the mistake of his life. We have satisfied ourselves that at the time and under the circumstances, he was right. We are ready to be convinced by anyhody who can draw up a case in black and white that will stand criticism, to show that he was wrong. And then the O'Counell Tail, and Lichfield House Compact, and the rest. A sad tale eo doubt. But, with such a tale, what was to be done? and was a better to be had? Let cumstances, there was anything else to be done than what O'Connell did. The Sir Robert Peel came but cumulative. It slowly but steadily gathered into into power, and O'Connell was Lord Mayor of Dubits professorial chairs an array of talent such as eswrong? It is the fashiou to say that he was wrong. thing that we have learned. At the time, and under the circumstances, it was more than the best course, it was the only course he could take. Would Repeal, if desired and asked for by the people of Ireland, i.e., by the Irish nation, do good to Ireland? We think yes. Would it injure England? We are satisfied that it would not, and that it would be far more in the interest of England than in the interest of Ireland to repeal the Union. But then, did the people of Ireland, i.c., the Irish nation, or do they now desire Repeal? For us, to whom a people or a untion has always meant something more than a numerical majority, ascertained by an indiscriminate counting of the noses of the rich and poor, the high and low, the educated and uneducated, the labouring and the affluent classes those whose lot it is to obey and those whose duty it is to govern, we should say that in our opinion, the people of Ireland, that is the lrish nation, or the inhabitants, did not, and do not desire Repeal, but that a great numerical majority of them did and do desire it. But we are not aware that O'Conneil ever said more than that. It was his nim to persuade the Irish nation to unite in the demand for Repeal. If they had united to demand it, they would have got it; and we believe that both heland and England would have been the better for it. Therefore, we hold that in the Repeal struggle he was in the right throughout. But O'Connell failed in uniting all classes of the Irish people in the demand for Repeal; and in 1846 the Whigs came in again, and he virtually abandoned the struggle for Repeal, and he saw the rise and growing strength of the Young Ireland party; and his last days were spent in counterbalancing their influence, and in a sort of renewed alliance with the Whigs. At least conviction that if in the face of the disasters which were about to blight the his country, which he had loved so well and served so faithfully and steered through so many dangers, if on the verge of the grave which was already open to receive him, his great intellect and his patriotic heart had been supernaturally enlightened and strengthened for the purpose, so that his last service to Ireland should be his greatest service, he could not have acted otherwise than as he did when he used all his powers and all his influence to check, to defeat, ant to put down the Young Ireland party It is our conviction that O'-Connell's influence was exerted to prevent the Young Ireland party (with the most pure and excellent intentions and with the most generous and noble en-thusiasm) from destroying the fruit of his life's labour, from severing the ties which unite the Catholic people to the Catholic Priesthood, from procuring the reconquest and the reinslavement of the Catholics of Ireland, and from causing the restoration of Protestant ascendancy, if not the reinactment of the penal laws. A statue to O'Connell! If a statue were crected to him in every town and village, and a monument to his memory on every mountain and headland, the

THE MATHEW MONUMENT. - We (Cork Examiner) are happy to state that the Mathew monument is really in progress. The eminent Irish artist, Mr. Foley, to whom the statue is entrusted, has forwarded wo sketches to the Committee, with a view to their making a selection; and as soon as that selection is made, the artist will proceed vigorously with his work. Father Mathew is represented in the act and attitude of blessing those who are supposed to kneel before him, and who have taken the pledge at his hands. The drapery in both sketches is rich in its disposition. The difference between the two consists almost entirely in the mode in which the drapery is managed. In one, it is more massive and majesticin the other, it is lighter in its effect. It fulls heavily n the one, and is gathered up in the other. The figure is represented upon an appropriate pedestal, which is sketched in to show the general effect, which is full of graceful harmony and yet most imposing. friends of Father Mathew may feel assured that the work which is to do honour to his memory is in hands every way equal to the task; for it is admitted, by every art critic of note, that Mr. Foley is one of the foremost of the sculptors of the day, and as his heart is in his present work, the Mathew monument or Cork will, we hope, be soon quoted as another of he artist's most successful achievements.

The scene which we record as having taken place resterday at the Catholic University, in Dublin, is one which cannot fail to impress profoundly all thoughtful minds in Ireland, whether their creed be Catholic or Protestant, whether they regard it from a friendly or an opposing point of view. It is one eminently characteristic of Ireland. It is a remarkable illustration of those powers which adversity has developed in our people. The Irish are considered by superficial observers a thoughtless, giddy race, full of good impulses, but incapable of steady and continuous exertion. It needs but the most casual glance at the past to confute such an assertion .-Their national independence was indeed sacrificed. but only after a struggle which lasted for long centuries. The frivolous people took ages of agony in preference to what they conceived a base submission; and when they were at last obliged to rield to a link which seemed inevitable, they only did so upon the admission of at least a theoretical equality with their not too affectionate partner. That theoretical equality, they will one day, with the blessing of God, convert into a practical one As with their political condition, so it was with their faith. The history of the world has presented no instance of persecution so long and so bitter as that to which the Irish Catholics were subjected. Yet it seemed, like the heated iron, to be only strengthened by strokes; and the result of three or four centuries of religious tyranny has been to leave Ireland the most staunchly Catholic country in the world. It has done more. Not only has the faith been purified, but its professors have become fearless and indomitable. Almost when they were at the lowest point they wrung from the oppressor the concession of equality again theoretical, but like the political equality, one day, and that day not remote, to be made real. Such are the people who have now taken up the cause of Catholic education in Ireland, who, with the sanction and approbation of their Church, have founded a Catholic University. As in every other undertaking, they have been opposed. The old spirit of persecution is not dead, though its claws are pared. Where once to the particulars, and have to lay our finger on the it used the torture and confiscation and death, it can

Cromwell; it is now Sir Robert Peel. But the spirit of the Irish people has not fallen away like that of the enemies of their faith. It is still full of hope and earnestness, and still as ready to encounter a necersory struggle, as on the proud day when the chains were struck from the limbs of the captive who it was feared would himself wrench them asunder. This is the spirit which still animates the people who have founded the Catholic University? Shall we believe that they who have overcome so much, will fail in this comparatively petty strife? Shall we believe that they who struck off the heaviest of their slavery shall not be able to fling aside the last marks of degradation which a small jealousy would seek still to hang upon their limbs? Shall we believe that they who have already won so much will be denied the privilege of educating their own youth in their own belief? laugh at the supposition, and are fully satisfied that the opposition to their efforts can only result in the disastrous humiliation of the rancorous bigotry which suggests it. The movement in favor of the Catholic University is not a factitious one, nor one which fails to enlist the fallest sympathies of the people. -The proof is simple in the extreme. Its beginning was quiet and modest; its success amongst the class demanding university education was gradual tablished universities, with every encouragement on the part of the State, capnot show. Year after year, despite the want of a State sanction, and while refused the commonest privileges of an university, its students resident and non-resident have steadily increased, and before long their numbers bid fair, under all disadvantages, to outstrip those of all competitors. Its position has improved as surely; its revenue gained from the popular good will is quite as secure, and less liable to cavil than the subsidies granted for the pet institutions of the Government. It has already so far advanced in material prosperity as to have outgrown altogether the limits of the original building, and to have laid the foundation of a stately pile which will be worthy of the greatness of the purposes to which it is to be devoted. The scene which was presented at the late inauguration of the Session was one as imposing in its aspect as could be offered by the proudest ceremonial in the country. The proceedings were fit-tingly commenced by an address from the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Woodlock, grave, able and temperate in its character, and, in its calm logic a triumphant vindication of the position taken up by the supporters and adherents of the Catholic University. In every respect we have proof of the settled and steady progress of this institution, and of the hearty feeling in its favor of the people of Ireland-a feeling that must eventually overbear all opposition .-Cork Examiner.

THE CATHOLIC OATH. - A Correspondent asks is there any prospect of a thorough combination of Catholic M.P.'s for the purpose of forcing on the attention of Ministers the necessity of abolishing the Catholic oath?' We are not aware of any such prospect; but we have no hesitation in saying that the time has come for some decided movement of the kind. The Catholics are by no means content with the oath. They have taken it under a species of protest every year since '29. They speak against it every Session in more or less energetic terms. It is a sign of insulting inferiority on the one side, and brutal ascendancy on the other. It is a badge of slavery, a blot on the honor of Irish Cutholics, and a standing reproach to those who impose it as well as to those compelled to swear it an entering into the House of Parliament. It carries on the face of it a most useless and unmeaning piece of insolent inven-do, when it orders the Catholic to solemnly declare that the Pope cannot empower him to commit assassination. The interence Protestants draw from this inuendo is, that the Catholic religion makes murder lawful. The Catholic is also obliged to swear that the Pope has no civil jurisdiction in these countries -the invendo being that Catholica regard the Pape as their political ruler. In these points, an old and often-exploded calumny is still kept alive to insult the Catholic who aspires to the honor of a freeman and the exercise of an undoubted right. But the really important portion of the oath consists in the clause which binds the Catholic to swear that he has no intention to subvert the Church Establishment as settled by law within this Realm! Now, this is a part of the oath that must be abolished.— The Tablet, in a series of articles lately published, showed pretty clearly, in our opinion, that many Catholics had a scrupic to go the whole hog for the abatement of the Church nuisance on account of this oath. If it tends to obstruct, in the smallest degree, the course of even one Catholic, it should be effsced; for, that it is the duty of every conscientious lover of his country to labor heart and soul for the subversion of that most infamous incubus, requires no demonstration Every Statesman in the Kingdom whose words deserve respect at the hands of the Irish people, has pronounced the Church Establishment as a 'hideous scandal.' The Press has lavished all its scorn and denunciatory sarchem on t: and yet Catholic Representatives are bound by oath to do nothing for its subversion! In this there is a thorough combination of insult, oppression, and barbarity unknown in any other civilised country in the world. It is time, we repeat, to take a determined stand against it : and we trust such Catholics as in future are obliged to swear that most degrading oath, will do so under a well-defined and expressive protest. - Mayo Telegraph.

THE MISSION IN EMLY .- Yesterday, the 30th of November, the first Sunday of Advent, was a day which will be memorable in the history of this once named seat of piety and learning. Looking round the country as far as the eye could reach, crowds of people could be beheld coming through the fields and roads from all quarters in, bodies which would remind one of the migration of the Isrealites of old when they trooped away from the rigor of Pharch. It is to be hoped that those masses of Tipperary men were leaving behind the bondage of the still greater tyrants-intemperance and violence. The arrivals for the completion of the mission afforded by the Redemptorist Fathers, continued to increase until the assemblage of persons of all ages and sexes swelled the number to thousands. High Mass commenced at 11 o'clock, before which the church was crowded almost to suffocation. The ordinary masses, four in number, were celebrated by the holy Fathers, and densely attended. This being the last day of their mission, no inhabitant at any inconvenience would fail to be present. The High Mass was celebrated by the Curate of the parish, assisted by a large body o the Clergymen, and presided over by the revered Archbishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy immediately after mass, the altar was ascended by his Grace, accompanied by the Rev. Father Harbisson, holding in his hand a large paper, which the Rov. Geutleman read. It comprised a solemn declaration from the contending parties of the parish of Emly and the surrounding districts. It contained the ing, with their solemn declaration of abandoning the practise of intemperance and violence. The names were eighty in number, and the parties were arranged in reserved seats in front of the alter, under the care of the respected, high minded and Rev. Father Rafter, P.P., who has evinced the utmost auxiety in subduing the abominable discords of faction, and preparing the people's hearts and minds to become reconciled with each other, and hold fast to the bonds of fraternal union. Those who were assembled repeated after the Rev. Redemptorist Father the solemn pledge contained in the written and now recorded document. Then the Rev. Mr. Harbisson called them up to the altar in couples, one of each party, and they knelt down, and solemnly, before his Grace the Archbishop of the diocese, gave each other the kiss of peace, after which the benediction of the benevolent and truly loving and patriotic Archbishop was bestowed. Then his Grace elequently

consecration, he had discharged his duty in the con-secration of Bishops, the profession of Nuns, and the that I have arrived at the conviction that the Pentsordination of Priests, and these were high and solemn duties, inducting the professed to religious and holy lives, yet, however great or good the individuals, he unbesitatingly stated that he never felt a more blissful feeling of pleasure in his inmost soul, than upon this solemn and happy occasion, in ratifying at the Altar the compact of social peace amongst the poo-ple. He was rejoiced to find the good holy Fathers had not toiled in vain, and that they had achieved a glorious triumph over crime -which the great arm of the law, the convict's cell, and the felon's grave, scemed to fail in ensuring. It is sincerely hoped that the unhappy fends which have been attended with so much loss of life, liberty, and prosperity, will end for ever, and the stigma attached to this county be utterly obliterated. As evidence of the effect, I am able to state, that I witnessed at the Petty Sessions Court of Tipperary, on last Thursday, one of the leading men in faction fighting, Jerb. Quinlan, nobly forgiving his opponent for grievous bodily injuries inflicted on him on the 15th of August last, since when the assailant had abscorded from his house and home. - Munster News.

Distribs in Lancasinae.-A requisition, calling on the High Sherill to convene a meeting in the county of Kerry, to aid the operatives in Lancashire in their present destitute circumstances, is in course of signature in Killarney. The movement was ori-Guardians held in that town on Tuesday, and the requisition has there been most respectably and numerously signed .- Killurney Correspondent.

Famine, that is, want of nutritions food, is experienced in portions of Clare and Kerry. In the former, in Feakle, the daily laborers, not alone have no proper aliment; but are in want of the necessaries of life. In the latter, we are told by the 'Kerry Star,' that the people of Ferriter, in the west of Dingle, are subsisting on turnips, things on which cattle are not fed alone. But in Clare and Kerry subscriptions are sent or sought for relief of the distressed in Lancasbire; and the quality of distress existing in the respective spheres, the relief is contributed to the alien or distant one, and the higher and holier domestic claim, for the present, at any rate, save in professious, ignored .- Munster News.

The Belfast News Letter, in reference to the Earldom of Crauford and Lindsay, states that - This long and extraordinary case is once more to come before the public, a new claimant having appeared in the person of Robert Lindsay, a retired sergeant of the 19th Foot, parish of Kilmore, in the county of Monaghan, the only surviving son of the late Mr. James Lindsay, said to be the lineal descendant of the Earls of Crauford and Lindsay.'

The Northern Whig gives the following remarkable illustration of transt right in Ulster :- 'As an instance of the value set on having a good landlord, in whom confidence can be reposed by his tenant, the following facts will speak for themselves. The occupation of a small farm of land, in County Down, of ten and a-halt acres, held at will, under Robert Batt, Esq., of Purdysburn, has just been sold for the sum of £245.

THREATENING NOTICE - TRALBE. - We regret to have to announce the fact that our hitherto orderly town has been disgraced by the sending of a threatening letter. On the 8th inst, Mr. Henry Stokes, the County Surveyor of this county, received through the Tralee post-office a letter threatening to take away his life if he did not pay to Mr. J. Moore, in this town, the sum of £50, which it was alleged that individual had some years ago lent to a road contractor named Burke, on the security of a presentment, and which he lost, owing to the refusal of the County Surveyor to certify for the contract in question. Mr. Stokes at once placed the letter in the hands of Sub-Inspector Magnire, who entrusted the matter to the care of Head-Constable Jackson and Constable Egan. Suspicion was at once directed to Moore and his family, particularly from the fact that he had. about 18 months ago, in an interview with Mr. Stokes on this very matter, used expressions that were repeated in the letter. The two constables paid a visit on the 12th to the house of Moore, and found in the shop several account books, &c., which are, it has been sworn, in the handwriting of Thos. Moore, son to the party referred to in the threatening letter. Informations having been sworn to this effect, the accused parties, John Moore and Thomas Moore, were fully committed for trial at the next assizes. but have been since admitted to bail in heavy reg miza n ces · - themselves in £200 and two surelies in £100 each. - Kerry Star.

We (Dundalk Democrat) hear on all hands that we have a severe winter before us. The crops are the worst we have seen for a long time, and much of them are yet in the fields, and have been seriously damaged by the recent wet and stormy weather Those farmers who secured their wheat, barley and oats in good weather are threshing away, and selling corn at a very low figure to pay exorbitant renta.

The Midland Great Western Railway is to be opened from Longford to Sligo, on the 3rd of December. Thus there will be direct communication between Dublin and the chief port of Connaught, which does as much business as Galway, Westport, and Ballina, united. Sligo is the only town between Derry and Cork-300 miles-having regular weekly steam lines to Liverpool and Glasgow; but steamers are wanted to coonect the port with Belmullet and Killala on the west, and Killybegs, Mountcharles, and Donegal, on the north. From its position it would be one of the best Irish depots for the Peruvian guano trade. The Midland Great Western will soon be able to run their trains to Belturbet, from which a water navigation, free of dues extends to Enniskillen 22 miles, Pettigo 39, and Belleek 46 miles, through the richest districts of Ireland, by means of Lough Brne. To this lake and Lough Gill at Sligo, pronounced by Frazer's handbook, 'The loveliest of the Irish lakes,' there will be hosts of tourists during the summer, for which the railway should provide steamers similar to those lately placed on Lough Lomond -- Mail.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN MAYO-Crossmoline, Nov 26, 1862.—As two men, named respectively, M'-Gloughlin and Walker, in the employment of Geo H. Jackson, Esq, of Fortland, were cutting through a piece of ground, and when about ten feet from the surface, they met with a solid piece of gold weighing 6lb. 2oz. When dug up it was shown to a man who had great experience as a miner in California, and he at once pronounced it to be gold of the best quality. On the men digging a little further other nuggets of gold were discovered, and the workmen at once communicated the news to Mr. Jackson, who took immediate steps to have the ground properly explored. Already Mr. Jackson has had many an plications from parties to purchase the land, and he is selling the ground along the river, in the vicinity of where the gold was discovered, at 2s 6d a foot. Over 200 men are at work at it, who have already succeeded in finding a considerable number of nuggets of the best gold. The intelligence has caused very great interest in the neighborhood .- Irish Times

GREAT BRITAIN.

BISHOP COLENSO AND INFIDELITY. - Into what channel is the current of religious speculations and hiblical criticism flowing fast, in our poor, misguiided country? Every one acquainted with the Bibleal literature of the day will at once answer-into the gulf of infidelity. The "Risays and Reviews" reveal but too plainly what are the ideas, feelings and aspirations of many of our Oxford and Cambridge students. And though there was a great outcry raised, and many protests uttered against the infidel work, when it first appeared; yet there is too much reason to fear that the "views" maintained by the writer, find sympathy and support in high places. Bishop Colenso's work on the Pentateuch-just publishedis a strong proof of my assertion. Hear the words

teuch, as a whole, cannot possibly have been written by Moses. . . And further, that the so-called Mosaic narratives, by whomsoever written, cannot be regarded as historically true," &c. (Preface, p. 8.) Again: 'And it is perhaps God's will, that we shall be taught in this our day-not to build our faith upon a book, though it be the Bible itself; but to realise more truly the blessedness of knowing that the living God, our Father, and Friend, is nearer and closer to us than any book can be, &c. (p. 12) Here is a plain intimation that the day is close at hand when the Bible shall be considered no longer necessary; but that men shall be taught by the spleaded results of science and Biblical criticism, to put their trust in the hving God alone The Bishop's work seems to be only a part of what we are to expect from some future luminous discoveries, which probably will end in convincing the Bishop (and many of his readers) " that he has at length arrived at conviction, that what the New Testament save, on the whole, (though he is exceedingly sorry to be obliged to announce the result of his inquiries) respecting our Lord and his so called miracles, is nothing more or less than a 'myth,' as Dr. Strangs has so clearly proved in his invaluable 'Life of Jesus'
- 'Das Leben Jesu!' Two facts are now staring ns in the face. 1st. That German Rationalism is becoming fashionable amongst our educated classes, and also amongst many of the Protestant clergy, and even the Bishops: and, 2nd That as Protestantism will end very soon in a positive denial of the boly Scriptures, and of everything supernatural contained therein, the great battle which we shall have to fight will assuredly be against the rankest and most loathsome form of Infidelity the Christian world has ever witnessed. Amongst the various attempts now made to disturb, or rather undermine, men's faith in the inspiration and authenticity of the Sacred Scriptures, few have seemed more plausible and to here met with greater success than those attacks which have been directed against the Pentateuch And why have Dr. Colenso and the writers of the 'Essays and Reviews' so insidiously endeavoured to prove that the Pentateuch 'is not historically true?' Because they know well that it is the foundation-stone on which the rest of the Bible is built. But these attacks are not of yesterday. Bishop Colenso is only following in the track of more able and determined writers before him, both in Germany and America, and in our own country too. Spener, the founder of the Pietists in Germany ; Busedow, Steinbart ; Somler, the originator of the famous theory of Accommodation; Ammon, Eichhorn, Vater, De Wette, Gesenius, Wegscheider, the younger Rosenmiller, Dater-lein, Bauer, Michaelis, and others too numerous to mention, have all advanced, years ago, their respective views and theories against the Pentateuch, and the miracles, and the narrative related by Moses. 1. is well known, however, that the Infidel writers at our ewn country, such as Toland, Collins, Hobbes Lord Herbert, Hume, Shuftesbury, Tyndal, &c., laid the foundation of Rationalism, not only for the infidel writers of France, but also for the modern school of Germany. It is a great misfortune for either Protes tant clergymen or laymen to be acquainted with German, unless their faith in the inspiration and an thenticity of the Scriptures be deep and lasting. But even this will not always be their shield and safeguard. Bishop Colenso tells us, that at one perio i of his religious life he had not the slightest don't but that the Pentateuch was ! historically true. Bus the late Ohevalier Bunsen's ' Egypt's Place in Universal History,' and the 'Life of Jesus,' by Straus. have done a world of mischief, the fatal consequences of which we shall witness year by year. Severa: other popular writers could be mentioned most a whose works are unfortunately transcribed into English and are extensively read in Oxford and Cambridge, besides being found in many of our large libraries. It is indeed consoling to know, that Von Poblen's attack on the Book of Genesis has been met by Hengstenberg's most able work, entitled 'Aegypten und Mose,' which has been translated into English. It forms the third volume of Clarke's 'Biblical Cabinet, New Series (Edinburgh, 1845.) Another book has also appeared in English, ontitled - Aids to Faith, written by Dr. M'Caul, Rev. G Rawlinson. and others, under the editorship of Dr. Thompson (Murray, London, 1861.) Though many of the theological doctrines and principles and canons of interpretation are not such as a Carbolic divine coult admit, yet some of the Essays are really excellent in answer to the attempts of our modern English Rationalism to undermine the sacred Scriptures. lat, unfortunately, these and other such cutions are read but by few, comparatively speaking. The evil has already struck such deep roots, that no Pains or Penalties inflicted in the Ecclesiastical Courts of Protestant England, seem ever likely to arrest the 'freedom of thoughts and expression." claimed by Bishop Colenso, 'as indispensably necessary for the discovery of truth.' Questions are now being raised, and points of vital importance discussed, by acute r inds, which Protestantism cannot thewer, nor settle in any satisfactory manner. Vaiz s the bonst of a writer in the 'Aids to Faith (v. 185,) where he exults in the idea-" that in the traggle which is coming on, our brauch of the Church will not be disinherited of its privileges or stripped of its safe-guard; but it will eject Rationdism in every form, more especially in the most us-English of all forms, that of Theology."

MAUDLIN PHILANTHROPY -- ROGUES AND HORSET Man. - If we might horrow a 'solitary horseman' from the late Mr. James, we would make him traverse Dartmoor on some snuny, showery Spring day. Our norseman should, as he descended from among the Tors, come upon a great building of magnificent proportions, and surrounded by a large extent of exreise and recreation ground, and by some expanse f carefully cultivated arable. His reflections would probably be that he had stumbled upon some highly successful attempt to realize the dream of a social philosopher, and that she problem was being solved pelore his eyes how light labor, nutritions food, and ensy slumbers might all be enjoyed upon a self supporting system by a community of happy mortals. The problem would be so interesting that we may, without any breach of probability, assume that our horseman would stop and mark how the day wears on with such a society. The first peculiarity he would note would be that there was an inequality even in this harpy spot. There is work, of course, going on. They are building a new range of baths or walling in an additional piece of exercise ground But the workmen are divided into two gange, and he remarks that while one gang works hard and with a purpose the other gang only 'make believe.' There is as much difference between the two gangs' work as there is between two columns of soldiers, one of which is marching at the double, and the other marking time. Again, white our 'solitary horseman' is looking on, a cloud covers and a sharp hail shower falls. It is not much just enough to make our horseman draw his closk around him, but not seek shelter. Now another difference is appar-The leisurely labourers, before one thread of their jackets can be wetted, are withdrawn by their superintendents into some lofty, substantially-built sheds; evidently constructed at great cost for the purpose. No notice is taken of the inferior gang; but these go on cheerfully with their work, wet or dry, as it may happen. All day long, with intervals for meals, the routine goes on, one gang working and the other gang playing at work. When six o'clock comes, if our stranger's cariosity should induce him to follow the more favored gang into the great house he will see that each, man of them is carefully fed with just that full quantity of food which is adapted to develope his suimal strength. He is then put sway for the night in a separate, comfortable dormitory, where there is every appliance for promoting sound and refreshing sleep. If, after seeing these gentlemen put to bed, our stranger return to the workground, he will find the other gang still at (Continued on seventh page.)

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Greek, not the Roman, question is now uppermost in the mind of the Great Briton .-Garibaldi and his wounded leg are for the present clean forgotten, and the staunchest of Protestants neglect their good daily exercise of anathematising the Pope in their anxiety about the successor of King Otho on the Hellenic throne .-There can be no doubt that, in so far as the Greeks themselves are concerned, they have made up their minds on this point, and that Prince Alfred has been duly elected to the vacant throne. But from the tone of the British Press, it is evidently very doubtful whether the honor, or rather the responsibility which this election involves will be accepted by the British Government. It is no light thing to provoke at once the jealousy of two such Powers as France and Russia, neither of whom can be expected to look complacently, or with indifference, upon the prospect of a great augmentation of British pelitical influence in the Mediterranean, and the East; and the Queen herself, who in her private life, and in the management of her children is as exemplary, as in her public life she is distinguished for those qualities which endear her to her subjects, and justly entitle her to their loyalty, can scarcely be supposed to desire for one of her sons, a career that would probably impose upon him, and certainly upon his children, the political ouligation of professing a religion which she, as Head of the Church of England, must look upon as idolatrous. Upon the whole therefore we think, that, in spite of his popularity with the Greeks, in spite of their almost unanimous vote in his favor, Prince Alfred will never reign at

Though the 2d of December passed over quietly at Paris, the French mind is still greatly excited by the rumors of a plot against the Emperor's life, which, so it was bruited abroad, was to be carried into execution on Sunday the 7th instant, upon the occasion of his Imperial Majesty's appearance in public to open the Boulevard du Prince Eugene. All Paris was expected to turn out at the ceremony, from curiosity to see whether the long standing predictions respecting their Emperor were then to meet with their accomplishment.

There is great distress in the manufacturing districts of France, in consequence of the cotton famine; and in the words of the Times' correspondent, " Paris has also its Lancashire in the department of the Seine Inferieure. The suf ferings of the working classes are daily on the increase. The mill-owner, and the merchant have ruin in the distance, but famine now stares the operative in the face."

But in France "famine" amongst the operatives-whose political creed may be thus summed up :- "That it is the chief end of Government to feed, clothe and comfortably house the people -that is to say the working classes"-means barricades, and revolution, and dynastic change. It is not in France, as in England, where, though partial disturbances may of course arise from the misery of the poor, no one dreams of holding the Government responsible; and hence it becomes to Louis Napoleon almost a measure of self-preservation to obtain access to the land of cotton, and thus to stave off the famine, and consequent revolution which, as things now are, seem imminent. The news of the last great victory of the Confederates, and the failure of the Federals at Fredericksburg, when it reaches Europe, will therefore probably determine Louis Napoleon to interfere betwixt the belligerents, by friendly mediation it possible, by force of arms, if necessary. The tenure upon which he holds his precarious dignity is, that there shall be no Lancashire in France, no starving operatives, and political than strategic considerations : that in therefore no "cotton famme." Frenchmen short, it was in obedience to the well understood can bear with a Government which merely de-land, in the case of the dismissal of General prives them of their personal liberties, which M. Clellan, the strongly expressed wishes of the muzzles the press, which suppresses St. Vincent authorities at Washington, that he so rashly, and de Paul Societies, and imposes silence upon the las events proved, so usely exposed and sacrificed Church and her Pastors; but a dynasty beneath which the people suffer from hunger, and operathey will not long endure.

sion—is the order of the day at Turin. Troubles many and grievous are, thank God | gathering fast around the government of Victor Emmanuel: find the dealing in, and selling of warmy conthe Ratazzi Cabinet is broken up, not however, tracts" too good athing to throw, away, at all without revelations from all sides of its treacheries and infamies-thus affording another apt illustration of the truth of the old, proverb-anent "rogues falling out." Strenuously as Ratazzi and his colleagues denied all complicity with Garibaldi in that mad expedition ingloriously terminated at Aspromonte, the facts that Victor Emmanuel and his advisers were cognisant of that movement from its inception, did approve thereof, and did stimulate Garibaldi thereunto-have been publicly established in the Parliament at Turin, and are reluctantly confessed even by the London Times—the unblushing apologist for all the atrocities and infamies of the Revolution-That this charge has been brought home to Ratazzi,' says the Times, 'we can hardly doubt;' and if this charge be true, we know that where, save in the records of the Old Bailey, to look for a transaction so infamous, or for treachery so abominable. They-the "King honest-man" and his Cabinet-first encouraged him-Garibaldi-" to set on foot the enterprise which ended so sadly"-London Times; and then when they discovered that the success of that enterprise would bring them into collision with France, they denounced their tool, and with their own hands sacrificed the unbappy dupe of their dastardly policy. Had these things been asserted by the Catholic press, of the Sardinian Government, they would have been scouted as incredible slanders-disgraceful only to their inventors and circulators; they stand forth now, however, on the nage of history, as facts admitted to be true even by the warmest partisans of Victor Emmanuel and his Liberal Government. Of course the people in Italy have been much excited by these astounding revelations of the duplicity of their rulers; and hence the fall of Ratazzi and his Cabinet, whom the 'King honest-man' has sacrifixed to save himself from popular indignation .-Their successors had not been installed up to the date to which our latest Italian news extends; but, according to the Times, Signor Pasolini had been entrusted with, and was attempting the formation of a new Munstry. In spite, however, of these forced concessions, Victor Emmanuel is last losing his popularity, even in the North of Italy; the people testify their feelings towards him by breaking, and otherwise dishonoring the carved or graven images of the 'King honestman;' and in the places of public resort free expression is given to the sentiments of contempt with which he is now pretty generally regarded by all intelligent Italians.

Ail was quiet up to latest dates, at Rome .-In the Kingdom of Naples the counter-revolution was daily gaining strength, and the loyalists appear to be bolder and more numerous than ever. No less than 120,000 Sardinian troops-according to General Durando-are actually engaged in consummating the conquest and subjugation of gate left open to accomodate an ecclesiastic, she disthe unhappy Neapolitans, who still bravely continue the unequal struggle for their King, their liberties, and their national independence. The Times correspondent, it is true, brands the Neapolitan loyalists and patriots as "brigands;" but in his letter under date 29th ult., he is forced to admit that "brigandage is a hopeless malady" which 120,000 Sardinian practitioners are unable to cure; and that the "brigands" are becoming daily more audacious in their resistance to their alien oppressors. The Civil affairs of the Kingunder the new administration are as honeless as are the military; and-again we cite the London Times, as an admirable witness against his own friends-"there are, it is to be feared, many who have been lying long in prison" victims of the execrable tyranny of the Sardinian intruders. From North to South of the Peninsula one feeling of disgust with the new order of thises obtains amongst all classes of society; and shortly may we expect to see the monstrous bubble of Italian Unity collapse with a terrific explosion, and efficien.

We have no stirring events in the field to record for the past week. Since its timely flight across the Rappabannock, the army of the Potomac has manifested no inclination to resume the give them a warm reception, as are the Confederates on the neights or Fredericksburg. The tone, of the Northern press, from boastful is becoming quite dolorous, and the Lincoln Government is the object of almost universal dislike and vituneration. General Burnside has indeed very generously, taken upon himself the undividstill be suspected by many that his attack upon the Confederate lines was dictated rather by the lives of the soldiers under his command .-Rumors of a change of Ministers, indeed of the

the tenacity of leaches .. We suppose that they events until such time as their heap of plunder, or what, gold diggers term their "nile" shall have attained a satisfactory height.

MARIA MONK REDIVIVA .- We thought and hoped that we had heard the last of this evangeheal lady; and that warned by the exposure which in her case was made, Protestant editors and Protestant ministers would for the future be more cautious in their attacks upon the Religious Houses of Montreal. There are however a sort of appetites ever craving after filth, more filth; and, unfortunately, to those deprayed appetites there are always at hand, both Protestant editors and Protestant ministers ready to pander .-To this vitiated appetite, to this sordid condescension, must we attribute the numbers of ' Interesting Narratives,' and ' Thrilling Narratives," with which the evangelical press still teems; and in which are duly set forth, the cruelties practised in ' Romish Nunneries' upon amiable, highly accomplished, but unfortunately deluded Protestant Young Ladies'-the ' Horrors of the Black Veil,' and 'Extraordinary Escapes' of the Young Ladies' aforesaid. One of these ' Narratives,' qualified as 'Interesting,' we find in our evangelical contemporary, the Montreal Witness, of Saturday last. As its perusal may possibly provoke a laugh, and as it is certainly a fair specimen of the garbage on which an 'intelligent Protestant public' delights to gorge itself, we reproduce it for the delectation and instruction of our readers :--

INTERESTING NARRATIVE .- Rev. Robert Travis, an

aged and superannuated minister of the New York East Conference, called at this office the other day to give us the following narrative : - A cousin of his eleven years ago, when seventeen years old, became a member of his family, and soon after connected herself with the Jane-street, M. E. Church in this city. Five years afterward, through the persuasion of a family with whom she formed an acquaintance, she connected berself with the Catholic Church and deserted him. Although she had a good education she was induced to enter the 'Sacred Heart,' that she might become more accomplished. Here she was treated kindly for seven or eight months, when she was enticed to Montreal on a pleasure trip. At this city she was placed in a couvent and persuaded to remain. Becoming dissa issed, however, she ex-pressed her wish to recurn to her friends, but was sternly denied permission. When she stated her determination to do so, whether allowed or not, she was informed that she could neither escape nor obtain the means to leave. Anxiety preced upon her. and she was taken sick and brought near to death. In that condition, when unconscious of what she was doing, she was forced to take the black veil. In last she wrote a letter to her friends disclosing her feelings and her situation, and confided it to an acquaintance, who promised to post it; but she betrayed her and gave it to the priest. At confession she was rudely charged by the priest with being a Protestant at heart, and in proof of this her intercepted letter was referred to. An altercation ensued, in which she became excited and charged the priest with falsehood. She subsequently implored the mother superior to allow her to return to die among her friends, but her solicitations was of no avail. She was parrowly watched, and her clothes and writing materials were kept from her. After having heen five years in the convent, one evening, seeing the guised herself, inverted her hood, and made her escape, passing the priest as he entered sharply eyeing She went to the house of a Baptist minister, who assuring her that his home was not a safe refuge, sent her for safety to the Rev. Mr. Roussy, the superintendent of the Grand Ligne Mission, where Mr. Travis found her in a state of destitution. Before she left this city her priest declared to her that Catholics were allowed to read the Bible; that the assertion of the contrary was a Protestant slander: but when she entered the convent the priest forbade her the use of the Scriptures under pain of excommunication and the damnation of hell. During her stay at the institution she never saw any part of the Bible except the New Testament. The young woman is now with Mr. Travis .- N. Y. Christian Ad-

We were perhaps in error in asserting that Protestant editors and Protestant ministers have ' Maria Monk' slanders which they instigated and circulated. They have, in fact, learned to avoid, not the 'lie,' but that particular form of lie known as the ' lie with a circumstance;' or at all events, | gelical." they put in as few circumstances as possible, so as to render detection difficult, and exposure an improbable contingency. Thus in the case before us, the fatal error in the 'Maria Monk' case is avoided. The names, both of the interesting female cousin of the 'aged and superannuated Minister of the New York East Conference'years,' and until 'one evening seeing the gate 'made her escape'-are prudently omitted. It suppress the name of 'a Baptist minister,' in whose house, after having effected her escape in refuge; but who assured her, the ' Escaped Non.' superintendent of the Grande Ligne Mission.

called through the scolumns of the Montreal Witness, the attention of the Protestant public of Canada to this, gross outrage upon personal liberty, and invoked its sympathies in behalf of the much suffering victim of Romish cunning, revolting scenes, that we best learn the natural and Romish cruelty ?

Yes, as it is, the concoctor of the above precious romance a la Maria Monk, has been far too particular, has entered far too minutely into detail. We say nothing of the cunning artifice by which the interesting victim at last managed to effect her escape; nor of the strange process by means of which she, after having all her clothes taken from her,' and on the spur of the moment, was enabled so effectually to disguise herself as to deceive the sharp eyes of 'the priest' whom, as she was escaping, she actually passed at the gate of the convent; but we will confine ourselves to this one strange apparent discrepancy, or inconsistency in the above given ' Interesting Narrative.' Like the good fat knight in an emergency, it may be believed that, though clothes she had none, the victim of Romish tyranny may have 'put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and so have escaped;' but how are we to account for the fact that, though her ill-treatment, her long years of imprisonment, and marvellous escape, must have been known to atleast two persons in Canada-'a Baptist minister,' and the Rev. M. Roussy, of Grande Ligne-neither of them put themselves in communication either with the Police or with the Montreal Witness on the subject; but left the thrilling news to reach us by the circuitous route of New York, and through the instrumentality of 'an aged and superannuated minister of the East Conference?

We have an hypothesis of our own upon the subject, which is this-If the entire of the above Interesting Narrative' be not a pure fabrication -if it have the slightest foundation in fact, it is our faith that the convent in which the cousin of 'an aged and superannuated minister' was forcibly detained for ' five years,' was none other than the establishment under the charge of Mr. M'Ginn, otherwise known as the common jail ;and that the young lady herself was one of that numerous class who as 'loose, idle and disorderly, are in the habit of figuring in the presence of the Police Magistrate. And as we have not heard of any romantic escape from the jail, as Mr. M Ginn generally keeps a tender and most vigilant watch over his numerous boarders, we suspect that the explanation of her flight is simply this-that the term of her sentence having expired, she was dismissed from custody. Young ladies of her class would no doubt find the Grande Ligne Mission a most secure and appropriate refuge, after their discharge from Jail.

We throw out the above merely as an hypothesis. If the talented and truth-loving editor of the Montreal Witness has any objections to offer to it, we will do our best to give him every satisfaction. Perhaps in his next he will favor the convent and other particulars of his ' Inte esting Narrative.'

REVIVALS .- The leading or characteristic features of a Protestant "Revival" have been so often depicted by Protestant hands; and its disastrous results, both morally and intellectually, have been so warmly insisted upon by witnesses against whose competency and impartiality it is impossible to urge even the semblance of a doubt -that it would appear well nigh a work of supererogation to say another word on the subject. All men one would naturally expect, of all denonot learned ' caution' from the exposure of the minations, would cordially unite in denouncing the ludicrous exhibitions of fanaticism, blasphemy and impurity to which the title " Revival of Religion" is given by the clique which styles itself "evan-

Such, however, is not the case, on this Continent at all events. In Great Britain and Ireland we believe that the recent exposures have completely discredited spasmodic religionism; and that it is there generally understood that convulsions, and hysterics form no part of the religion of Christ, and are not the work of the Spirit and that of the 'Convent in which she was of peace, of love, and order. In America, both placed and persuaded to remain,' and in which in the U. States and in Canada, the case is very offensive against any enemy so well prepared to she was detained a prisoner for nearly 'five different; and the professional Revivalist still drives a profitable trade amongst the "intellileft open to accommodate an ecclesiastic, she gent and enlightened" both of New England, and disguised herself, inverted her hood, and so of the neighboring Provinces. It is therefore the duty of every honest man to do what hes in was also, on the part of the Witness, well to his power to check the progress of the moral pestilence: and above all is it the duty of the Catholic journalist to display in its true colors, ed responsibility of the late defeat; but it will the ingenious manner above described, she took the nature and probable consequences of that religious system to which such strenuous efforts that this house was not a safe refuge'-and who are being made to convert the Papists of Lower sent her for safety to the Rev. Mr. Roussy, the | Canada. We have looked over the names of those who, in Montreal, have figured most prowhere Mr. Travis found her in a state of desti- minently in the late attempt to get up a "Revitution;' for sceptics and scoffers might feel in- val" in Lower Canada; and we find that, almost clined to ask why a Baptist minister,' if he did without exception, they are the same names as really entertain doubts as to the safety of the those which figure most prominently upon the Escaped Nun in his own house, did not put him- subscription lists, and the pages of the Record. self in communication with the Police Magis- of the F. C. M. Society. This is an important tives daily have famine starting them in the face, resignation of the entire Cabinet, and a complete trate?—why the interesting young lady herself and significant fact: it is suggestive both of the away His face from me, and bid it with His garment.

He let me see His side. He let me see the holes in reconstruction of its personnel have been rife for did not make the legal authorities acquainted processes which are employed by the Swaddlers His side. He let me see the holes in His side. Mr. Gebbie then atteited out his arm

Seward and his colleagues clipg to office with ment? and why, above all, neither of them French Canadians; and of the excesses into which it is to be feared that the latter would fall. should they submit themselves to the teachings and influences of their Protestant spiritual directors. It is, in short, from the "Revival" and its tendencies of evangelical Protestantism; and it is for this reason, and as a warning against the artifices of the F. C. M. Society, that we publish to-day some Revival statistics, which we venture to hope that some of our esteemed French contemporaries will lend the aid of their columns to circulate amongst their fellow-countrymen. It is for this reason, and in this hope that we to-day return to the subject, and reproduce some additional Protestant testimony as to the nature of that religion which is to be obtained at a "Ro. vival" which is admired and patronized by the leading members of the F. C. M. Society-and which it is the professed object of the latter to impose upon the French Catholic population of Lower Canada.

> The evidence which we are about to cite was published some time ago by the Liverpool Albion. a Protestant journal; and was elicited in the first instance, by the trial of the Reverend Mr. Gebbie, a Protestant Minister before the established Presbytery of Irvine, Ayrshire, on a charge of encouraging improper practices in the church of Dunlop. Amongst the witnesses examined appeared first, a Mr. Robert Orr, a shoemaker, and a Protestant; be deposed as under: --

"I went to the meeting (the Revival) about seven

P.M., and left after twelve o'clock. While I was

there, there was a great deal of excitement at the

meeting. There was much loud singing of hymns,

the congregation not being united - but singing in

detached groups different hymns all at the same

time; and occasionally Mr. Gebbic giving out a hymn, the congregation joined in. The church was crowded, so much so that some had to leave and go to the Free Church. There was a great deal of uproar, singing, and talk going on during the pro-ceedings, and people jumping up on the tops of seats. I saw a group nearly opposite Mr. Gebbic, joine by the hands in a circle, some of them waving their handkerchiefs, and some their Bibles, singing at the same time loudly a hymn of Richard Weaver's, heginning with, or having a chorus of, Only believe, and you shall be saved.' In that group there was one or two of them 'striding' with their feet on the bookboards, i.e., standing with a foot on the bookboard of one pew, and the other foot on the bookboard of another. There were other groups at the same time, where similar scenes were going on. At intervals Mr. Gebbie was going along the passages of the church looking after the people. I was in the guilery, and while sitting there my attention was attracted to a continuous noise of singing from some individual, who also kept his feet going at the same time, and going forward to the front of the gallery to see what this was, I looked over and saw that it was a boy, who was singing loudly 'Christ for me, Christ for me,' dancing the while, and keeping time with his feet to the tune, which was the tune of 'Polly Hopkins.' (Langhter.) He sometim's stopned when he got tired, or seemed to be tired, and he then went down upon his knees and appeared to be praying, getting up and beginning again, singing to the same words and dancing to the same tune.—
'Polly Hopkins' isn't a psalm tune—(laughter)—but is a comic song tune. After this I left the gallery, and went for a short time to the Free Church, to which some of the people had gone, and then returned to the Parish Church, where, when I got back, I found that the same scenes were going on. I went not into the gallery, but below, and, in going up the passage, I noticed a short built man in a pew, who appeared to me to have had some drink. Situs with the name of the 'female cousin,' of ting in the seat beside him was 'a braw young lassie or woman, and occasionally he was putting his arm around her waist, and requested her to sing a hymn, on which the young woman rose and began to sing. This was repeated several times while I was observing him. Sometimes he asked her to sing a bymn, and I also heard him ask her to sing a song. She always complied by singing a hymn. Mr. Gebtie was going about in the church at the time. though I cannot say he was in the passage where this was occurring. The whole scene through the evening appeared to me to be very extraordinary, and not at all like what we would expect to find in a church, though they appeared to be very carnest, and evidently thinking they were doing what was right. When the man was asking the girl to sing a hymn or a song, he kept looking into her face in a very loving manner. (Laughter.) In the course of that evening Mr. Gebbie addressed observations to the people. Once or twice when he wished to speak amid the great commotion, he went into the pulpit or precentor's desk, and, waving his hand, cried Whist' thus obtaining silence. He would then give out a hymn. The hymns he read out were Richard Weaver's hymns. In the course of that night I heard Mr. Gebbie, in speaking of salvation, say, that some people offered them salvation at some future time, but that he offered them jamediate salvation — He also spoke of salvation being so easily obtainable that any of us might obtain it before we left the church. Mr. Gebbie was talking about our estrangement from God, and the necessity for our returning to him; and he said that we ought to go down on our knees, and so saying he fell down with a clash in the pulpit. He then rose and said that our going on our knees was not sufficient, but that we ought to go out into the churchyard and throw ourselves on our backs, and suiting the action to the word, he threw his arms and his body back in the desk of pulpit till he touched the back of the desk. He said, you ought to go to the churchyard, throw yourselves on your backs, and pray to God to forgive you your sins.' In the course of that night I saw and heard Mr. Gebbie clapping his hand loudly. Mr. Gebbie, in talking of those who called in question their proceedings at these meeting, clapped his hands and said he was rejoiced that such things went on When I was in the gallery I saw an individual led out from one of the groups below, and as the person who was led passed Mr. Gebbie towards the session house, Mr. Gebbie shouted out 'Another soul to Christ, another soul to Christ."

Another witness examined was a Mr. James Ferguson, farmer: his testunony fully corroborated that of Morris. Being asked, if he remembered attending the "Revival" meeting? and if he could relate any of the proceedings on that occasion? he replied as follows:---

"Yes. I was at a revival meeting, shortly after the 17th October, 1860, and Mr. Gebbie said, 'I saw Christ.' When did he say he so saw Him? I can't i can't Bay the exact time when, but the impression left on my mind was, that it was some short time before he had been speaking. He said, 'I saw Christ; he let me see his legs. What beautiful legs! what beautime see his legs. What beautiful legs i what beautiful legs! I wished to see His face; but He held Confusion—if we may be permitted to expres- the past week—but some how or other Mr. with the particulars of her long illegal imprison- for the corruption of the faith and morals of the and his open hand, and added, 'He let me put my

see His face, but He would not let me' see His face till He let me see His face in glory." All the revival meetings I attended were on week nights 241 never remained till any of them were concluded, although on two occasions I remained till about two o'clock in the morning. "At all the meetings I was at there was a wonderful excitement. There were some greeting, and numbers singing in different bands all through the church, others were quarrelling and saying to each other they were damned. If names are required I will give you them. Others were crying they were saved; some 'Glory to God another soul saved.' Generally when this cry was heard there was a rush made across the bookboards, and through the passages, to where the cry came from. The parties who were singing joined hands, and were keeping time with their feet and hands to the 'lichtsome tunes they were singing. I never heard tunes like them. There was 'Wait for the Waggon,' and Betsy Baker - [laughter] -- and other tunes of a lively nature, and no psalm times were sung: I saw young men and young women with their arms around each other's necks, as if by way of showing each other passages (laughter). This was quite a regular thing. Both young menland Joung women, and married people also were doing this but, at the same time, as if pointing out passages to each other. Mr. Gebbie was going backwards and forwards through the church, and over the bookboards, all the time I was there, and he appeared to be well pleased with what was going on; all but one night, when some Stewarton people were there and were finding fault with some of the revivalists' teachings. Mr Gebbie on that occusion went into the precentor's desk, and giving his hand a wave they settled down quietly, and he then, addressing the Stewarton people, gave them a reprimand."

The same deponent was then questioned as to whether any indecent liberties had been taken with him by any of the female devotees, the victims of the Revival excitement? To this be answered in the affirmative; and being further examined as to particulars, he deposed that one woman caught | ed from his fall. bold of him :-

" She was not a braw lass : She was a stout woman [Laughter.] She asked 'if I had found Christ?' and I said that I could not answer that properly. She then asked me to sing with her one of Richard Weaver's hymns, the words of which were ' Christ for me, and I said I wasn't a singer ; on which she said that it was the dumb devil that was keeping me from singing-[Laughter] When the stout woman said that there was a dumb devil, in me, she added, ' and I'll shake it oot o' ye,' and so saying, she took a hold of me and gave me a shake"- [Laughter]."

It is needless to multiply testimony to the same effect. "Revivals" have been repeatedly depicted by Protestant hands, and always in the same disgusting colors; and there is in short a dreary monotomy in the accounts given by different eye witnesses, of the shocking scenes of which they were spectators. Always we find the most familiar, not to say irreverent treatment of the great parsteries of Christianity, mixed up with a style of language that savors strongly of Bedlam, and an impurity of action suggestive of the lowest baunts of infamy. In the obscene rites of ancient Paganism there was nothing more revolting to sense and decency than what actually occurs in the modern evangeheal "Revival," as depicted by unpartial Protestant witnesses. The subject is however, in many respects, a very nasty one, and one upon which for obvious reasons a Catholic editor out of respect to his readers, must observe a discreet reticence. The salient points of a "Revival" can in fact only be alluded to, or hinted at, by us; but we think that the Protestant testimony cited above, fully justifies the condemnation which, in common with many Protestants, all Catholics have passed upon " Revivals" or spasmodic religionism.

We have been amused by reading, in an American journal, a violent attack upon certain socialistic theories of the Editor of one of the many German radical newspapers published in the United States; followed by an editorial comment to the effect, that to attack Socialism in our age and in a commercial country, is to erect a man of straw, to have the fun of knocking it to

That the middle classes, the bourgeoiste, have at all times shrunk, and do now shrink, from the practical consequences of Socialism, as set forth by its avowed advocates, we are not disposed to deny. But if those who hate those consequences. adopt and defend principles which, carried to their logical results, lead to Socialism, what avail their denunciations I and with what face can they blame those more quick-witted, more consistent, more honest or more careless of consequences than themselves? There may be many steps from Luther and Calvin to Mr. Proudhon; but if each of these steps is the inevitable consequence of the other, the wisest man is he who descends the quickest to the bottom of the gulf.

Our good lies in the natural order. Heaven means temporal success, and the real Hell of a man is a failure in his attempts to secure this; the amiable and domestic virtues are those which alone we should seek to cultivate; we must be intolerant of no doctrine except the doctrine of intolerance itself,-that religious doginas are of real importance, that man has a supernatural destiny, and that he should be ever ready to sacrifice his temporal happiness to its attainment. This is what we read and hear on every side; these principles lie at the bottom of all our modern clamour for reform—they are the air we breathe. Yet these principles,-that our good lies in the natural order, and is not to be attained by individual effort, imply Socialism; it is in these assumptions, that the very essence of

Socialism consists. The thought of popular Protestantism in this matter is very well expressed in the famous essay

wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose, and perty is theft. seat every man beneath his own vine and fig-tree. It is the Gospel of Equal Rights. Utility and Progress are the two keys of the true doc-

Christianity when it first appeared was not understood. The Church, if not actually anti-Christ, at least became corrupt as it became victorious. The subtle Greek and the profound Schoolman struck an accursed alliance between the old philosophy and the new creed. Again men sowed the wind; still the temporal improvement of the human race was contemned as unworthy of the attention of the Scholar, the Mystic or the Saint. The true philosopher was despised as a mechanic, or burnt as a sorcerer.

At length the barren Philosophy which for sixty generations had beld the world in thrall, received its death-blow. What Christ essayed, but failed to do, Bacon effected. The Reformation in Religion, was the handmaid of the Reformation in Philosophy. Luther and his associates smote St. Thomas from his chair, and Bacon arose to take his place, to re-establish order amidst the intellectual anarchy which follow-

Bacon, according to the Essayist, Bacon the Philosopher of Protestantism, is the first Philosopher that turned his faculties to practical account. Others would raise us above vulgar wants-he taught us to supply them. Many before drew good bows-he alone hit the mark. Others offered Heaven as a reward for ruling the passions --he taught men to derive gratification from the wise indulgence of their sensual appetites and earthly propensities. St. Thomas prates of a happiness, that eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, to be enjoyed hereafter. Bacon tells men that a happiness, which men have done wrong to despise, may be attained here, if they will but give their united and undivided attention to the realities by which they are surrounded; and abandon mystic speculations about a future state and spiritual joys, which can be submitted to no scientific test, which cannot be subjected to the microscope, or put in the crucible, which they can neither hear, see, smell, touch nor taste.

And this Philosophy has produced its tangible results. Let us hear its eloquent Panegyrist, and one of its greatest disciples-" It has lengthened life, it has unitigated pams; it has extinguished diseases: it has increased the fertility of the soil; it has given new facilities to the mariner; it has furnished new arms to the warrior; it has spanned great rivers and estuaries with bridges of a form unknown to our fathers; it has guided the thunderbolt innocuously from heaven to earth; it has lighted up the night with the splendour of the day; it has extended the range of the human vision; it has multiplied the power of the human muscle; it has accelerated motion, it has annihilated distance; it has facilitated intercourse, correspondence, all friendly offices, all despatch of business; it has enabled men to descend to the depths of the sea, to sour into the air, to penetrate securely into the noxious recesses of the earth; to traverse the land on cars which whirl along without horses, and the ocean in ships which sail against the wind .-These are but a part of its fruits, and of its first fruits. For it is a philosophy which never rests, which is never attained, which is never perfect; its law is progress. A point which yesterday was invisible, is its goal to-day, and will be its starting point to-morrow."

These are the thoughts of Protestants; these are their words. It is of these things they boast, and on these things that they base their claims for their religion. On what assumption do all these proceed, that set this down as good? What is the argument that upsets their reasoning; what the truth to silence their rejoicing? This: that man has an immortal soul. That it is yet to be proved that there is no Heaven, no Hell, no God, no eternity of happiness or of woe; and this of the Apostle, " He that soweth to the flesh, shall reap of the flesh; he that soweth of the spirit, shall of the spirit reap life everlasting."

It is needless to assert that those whose God s their belly, and who mind earthly things, have discarded the eternal Gospel of the Son of God. The charge of infidelity comes with an ill-grace from them; and the disciples of Bacon and the disciples of Fourrier stretch to each other the hand of brotherhood across the gulf of ages .--The boasts of both are false. The Philosophers have promised what they could not give. Temporal happiness is not yet attained. Those who have adopted the Baconian premises are right in demanding further and more rapid progress towards the conclusion at which they have not yet

Moderate men may exclaim against certain doctrines as ultra and extreme; property bolders may recoil from conclusions which would lead to of Macaulay on the Philosophy of Bacon. Our the confiscation of their estates; patriotic men fixed for Tuesday evening next, in the Bonaven- before Judge Coursel, but could give no satisfactory and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. fathers prayed, we work; they meditated, we exclaim against the destruction of time-honored ture Hall.

fingers into the holes in His side. I still pressed to act. We merit happiness bereatter, by seeking institutions to which they are attached; theories to attain it here; Christianity is the protest of appear impious and horrible to those whose pos-Humanity against the usurpation of privilege—the sessions they attack; but the question is, whether cry of the people to be delivered from the tem- the moderate and conservative man does not poral bondage under which they grown; it is the hold principles which imply the last consequences religion that is to bless the earth, and make the of the leveller and the fanatic who shouts all pro-

Protestantism is a progressive religion, and its Ministers boast of this: the Catholic Church must be destroyed, precisely because she cannot change, and cannot be reformed. But Profestantism is progressive, is changeable ; -- does change -adapts itself to the times, and is in fact the ever varying expression of the people's will, the Revelation of the People-God. The Protestant boasts that he is not chained to a dead past; he admits the legitimacy of the Protestant movement, and of course, cannot refuse to condemo and reject old formulas, as these are, from time to time, outgrown and thrown aside. No Protestant pretends that the founder of his sect saw the whole truth, or that the fetters of Rome were broken, that new shackles might be forged from their fragments to again enchain the world.

Protestantism,-the denial that a Revelation has been preserved, - is for the men of this generation, the practical denial that a revelation has been made; it is the admission that no Revelation has been made to them. It reduces men to nature. and to the goods of this life alone. It makes Religion consist in doing one's duty in this world. The pursuit of money, credit, power, good repute, the gratification of self, and the worship of self, is the only true worship of its God. Its Saints and Heroes, are the wealthy, the successful and the great. Its Munisters derive their mission from the world, from their people, not from Heaven and from God. They are the servants, not of the Most High, but of those of whose will, and of whose views, they are paid to be the mouth-piece and the oracle. Riches and honor with Protestantism, are the measure of good, the end of life. Every act of civil government is wrong that does not directly tend to increase what is thus set down as the true happiness of man. Higher objects are a folly and a dream. The only thing substantial is this life; the only wisdom, to cherish and enjoy it. Almsgiring is a sin against Society; denial of the flesh is puerile and contemptible; prayer, a waste of time; to make a stand for opinion is bigotry; there is no ment in believing this rather than that, or in believing anything at all.

Man thus reduced to the goods of this world, shall the masses abandon this—their last and only hone, and admit that there is, after all, no good for man? Shall they have rational souls, teeming brains, warm hearts, and be told that wealth. pleasure, knowledge, fame, power, worldly possessions are the only good-and pass through life without one fierce struggle to gain the end for which they were made? Time passes like the summer cloud ; -- shall the people not yearn " to crown themselves with roses before they are withered, and leave every where tokens of joy, since this is their portion and this their lot ?"-

If then this destiny cannot be fulfilled by any but the favored few, that man is a criminal and a mad-man, who recognising this as the destiny of his fellows, complains of those that would upset the existing order, and are mad for social change. Who that believes that the Supreme Good is the enjoyment of earth, and to be sought from Nature and Society, not from God and the Church, can refuse to labor for that social organisation which is to barmouse the interests of all, and to make poverty and suffering, the only real evils, disappear. Socialism is right, or the material Philosophers have set up, and are worshipping, an accursed he. If Utility and Progress are the Evangel of Christ, Proudhon and Cabet are Saints and Heroes. The Socialists, of all Protestants, are the most consistent, the wisest, the most earnest, the honestest, the best. Let those ridicule their schemes, and those only, who either despise their end and aim, or have to propose

It is wrong to doubt the truths of Futh, to set up an idol for God, to be deceived and to err .-But to be in earnest is never wrong. Yes; the fanatical philosophers, and statesmen of the daythe Emersons, the Proudhous, the Mazzinis - are right; they are worthy of all love, of all aid, of all honor, if, as Bacon says, man's highest end is ployed so long a rope that the man fell much further efficacites operari ad sublevanda vitæ humanæ incommoda; il Heaven be indeed a fable, and Hell a dream.

DR. CAHILL .- Last Sunday evening the last of a highly instructive Course of Lectures was given by Dr. Cabill in the St. Patrick's Church; after which several members of the congregation waited upon the reverend gentleman in the Sacristy, where B. Devlin, Esq., on behalf of the St. Patrick's congregation, in an exceedingly appropriate speech, returned thanks to the distinguished divine for the services he bad rendered the Orphans, to whom he had generously made over the proceeds of the Course. The Doctor was requested and consented to deliver a farewell Lecture before leaving Montreal; and this is

ORDINATIONS .- The following Orders were conferred on Saturday last in the Grand Seminary, by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal :-

Priests-MM. A. W. Seers, and C. Clement. Deacons - MM. J. T. Gaudet, F. X. Blan-

Sub-Deacons-MM. F. X. Prefontame, C. Palin, P. O. Renaud, J. Piche, and J. O'Brien of Hartford.

Minor Orders-MM. F. X. Laberge, C. Maillet, J. Nr Lussier, P. Berard, P. Ludden of Albany, M. J Goodwin of Brooklyn, J M'Gean, G. Healy, W. J. Hussay, P. Tandy of New York; J. Barry of Portland; P. W. Coudon of

The following gentlemen received the Ton-

MM. D. Lavan of Ottawa; J. F. X. Poulin, of St Hyacinthe; J Lauzon, R Lamarre, L Geofficion and J H Park.

On Sunday last M. J. T. Gaudet received the Holy Order of Priesthood at the chapel of the Hotel Dieu, from the hands of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.

The typhus fever has broken out among the unforunate iumates of the Provincial Penitentiary, and deaths are said to be of daily occurrence. The Kingstor. Whig says, that although the law expressly declares that an inquest shall be held (for opvious rensons) upon every prisoner who dies in a prison, reformatory, or asylum, the Warden has not as yet seen fit to comply with this salmary provision of the law. -- Montreu: Gazette.

THE RIGHT WAY TO GO TO WORK .- The Council of the Township of Huton have passed a resolution calling a public meeting for the organization of two militia companies - Montreal Herald.

La Reforme says, 'It is comoved that the Parlinmentary buildings at Quebec are to be burnt down Whether this be true or false the rumour created alarm amongst our population. The authorities should not neglect every precaution. Excess of prodence cannot haim. We neard the same story repeated here a few days ago. - Montreal Gazette

We should infer from a statement of our conferre in London, in his letter which we insert to-day, and a remark of Mr. Tilley, of New Brunswick, that the negociation with the Imperial Government for building the Intercolonial Railroad, is likely to be unsuccessful, by reason of the Calonial Delegates not seeing their way to agree to a sinking fund, demanded by the Councellor of the Exchequer. - Montreal

A CANADIAN "CAUSE CELEBUE" - A remarkable

case is now receiving the attention of our police authorities. A lady, well educated and married to a gentleman of respectability, but who has been deprived of reason and is now in the Asylum is charged with the crime of shop-lifting. Such charges have been made before against persons of similar rank but in every such case that we can recall, it has been alleged that the articles purloined were intended for personal adornment, or were taken under the influence of strong temptation. This is not the charge in the present instance. It is alleged that this lady has not only stolen, but has done so systematically and has made use of her position in society for the purpose of disposing of her ill-gotten gains. She has been in the nabit of going round among her acquaintances in our best circles, and of selling at reuced prices an immense number of articles of wearing apparel; and this for more than two years, apparently without exciting any suspicion. The excuse offered by the accused has been, that the goods were the property of a widow whose husband had died immediately after coming to this country with a stook of dry goods. Silk dresses have been sold for one-half their value, and the buyers ears have been tickled with the idea that besides getting a decided bargain, they were aiding in the support of widow and the fatherless. It does appear extraordinary that sales of such articles could be made to so great an extent among the ladies of Toronto, without exciting the suspicion which would arise in the most innocent minds at reeing goods sold far below their real value. The side of the story makes the beroine a cool and wary purloiner. But there is another view of her position which it is well that the public shoul: see. It presents the lady as a person of benevolent dispositions, and withal of a very active and lively disposition, occupying herself much with other person's affairs. It represents her as delighted with an opportunity of making visits to her friends, and taking delight in gossiping about dress, which, unfortunately, is too common among women. It shows her visited by a woman now supposed to be the associate of thieves, who, by a well concocied tale, enlists the sympathies of this lady, and induces ber, as a matter of charity, to dispose of certain articles for the support of a fatherless family. We have presented both sides of the picture If the lady has stolen without assistance the immense quantity of goods she is known to have disposed of, she may be set down as one of the most extraordinary thieves If the other side be true, she must be of a surprisingly unsuspicious temper. The Mrs. Wilson, from whom she is said to have received the goods, and of whose whereabouts the police have not discovered a single trace, must be a person of remarkable skill .-

FRIGHTFUL SCENE AT AN EXECUTION AT WOOD-STOCK, UW .- On the 17th inst, a horrible occurrence took place in the town of Woodstock, at the execution of a man named Cook. The criminal was a blind man, aged 70, and had been convicted of the murder of his wife, which he alleged he had perpetrated under the influence of liquor, making very little defence of any other kind. The finisher of the law had constructed a part of his machinery so badly as to add double horror to the spectacle. He emthan is usual, or than was required, and the jerk of his body was consequently so great as to completely sever the head from his body. This produced a sickening effect upon all who witnessed it.

A Rifle Company has been formed in St. John's. It is also proposed to raise on infantry company. The cavalry troop of the same flourishing town lately received their uniforms blue with white facings, and to 'wet' them, we suppose, invited Sergeant Major Langford, of the British cavalry, their drill instructor, to a substantial supper. A rifle company is also forming in Shefford, another in Waterloo, and still another in Granby. Major Longley, of Waterloo, proposes getting up another company from the hardy yeomanry in that vicinity.

THE GENEROUS HOST .- Wm Pelletier, the fashionable young man from Quebec, who boarded at Mr. Belliveau's Hotel till lately, and mixed in polite society, but whom misfortune overtook on the occasion to the cause of religion, and the aid afforded to of his inviting several of his hospitable acquaintances to a pic-nic in the country, when his landlord broke in on his arrangements, and finally had him arrested for paying his board and other expenses with a check on a bank in which he had no money - has been committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions. Pelletier was examined a second time explanation of his misconduct.

We understand that it is found necessary to build another Lunatic Asylum in Lower Canada, and that there is talk of buying the College Buildings at Nicolet from the Priests for \$80,000 - Montreal Gazette.

MAYOR WANTED .- The following advertisement appeared in the St. Catharine's Journal : - " Wanted. for the flourishing and enterprising town of St. Uachet for Oregon City, and L. M'Kenna of New tharines, country of Lincoln, a man suitable to be converted into a Mayor for the year of grace, 1863. Good references will be required. None but a Protestant need apply Address, post-paid, J. F. S., box 2001, St. Catharines, Dec. 13, i862 Exchanges will confer a favor on a suffering town by giving this a gratuitous insertion or two? There were two candidates for the Mayoralty a few days ago, but they both counted up the probable expense of the contest, and each finding he would have to pay more for a reasonable prospect of winning the election than the honor of being Mayor was worth, they both resigned. Hence the difficulty. We have pleasure in giving the afflicted town a granuiton-notice

Mrs Shaw, the lady charged with wholesale shoplifting at Toronto, has been committed to the Assizes for trial. She was afterwards discharged on

Relief meetings have been held in Huntingdon and Hemmingford. The handsome sum of \$258 50 was subscribed at the preliminary meetings.

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Turcotte stated to soveral persons that he would resign and go into the opposition. It is understood that the reason which influences him is the refusal of the Government to meet his demands in reference to the Arthabaska Railway Claum.

The Hon, Malcolm Cameron is spoken of as the robable candidate for the Speakership of the Logislative Council.

The repairs of the Great Eastern having been completed, she will leave New York for Liverpool on the 3rd of January.

STRANGE STORY .- A startling instance of terrible punishment for a thoughtless oath, is thus related by a correspondent of the Salem (Ohio) Republican, writing from the 104th Obio regiment : - " strange affair occurred in Company K. a few days One of the boys got out of humor because he had to prepare for dress parade. He swere about it a good deal, and he declared he would'in go out; he hoped God would sever let him speak another word The went out on dress parede, and the next morning was utterly unable to speak. The poor fellow cried bitterly, but it was too late. He had prayed and was answered. Some said his language was, I hope Jesus Christ will strike me dumb, if I go on another dress parade or battalion drill.' Some say man be did not go out that evening. But all accounts agree on the majo point, that is, he wished to he a many and is now made a mute?

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, December 23rd, 1862.

Flour - Pollards, \$2 25 to \$2 50; Middlings, \$2 65 to \$2.80; Fine, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Super, No 2, \$4.20 to \$4.30; Superline, \$4.47; to \$4.52; Fancy, \$4.65 to \$4.70; Extra, \$4.90 to \$4.95; Super Extra, \$5.15 to \$5 30. We hear of no sales to day, and therefore continue yesterday's quotations. There have been a few sales of No. 1 Superfine, we understand, for May delivery, but not sufficient to establish rates. Ostmeal per brl of 200 ibs, about \$4 50.

Wheat - Canada Spring, 93c to 94c ex cars; U.C. White Winter, nominal, \$1 04 to \$1 05. Uar loads io good demand.

Peas per 66 lbs, 70c to 721c. Nominal. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, unsaleable; Inferiors,

\$6 40 to \$6 45; Pearls, \$6 40 to \$6 50; Interiors, \$6 40 to \$6 50. Butter little business doing; quotations as be-

fore: - Inferior, 10c to 101c; medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 12cl to 14c; choice, 14le to 17c. Lard per lb, dull at 71c to 81c.

Tallow per 1b, 81c to 9c; in demand.

Hams per 1b, dull; smoked, Ge to Se; canvassed, 8c to 10c. Pork per brl, Mess \$10,00 to \$10,50; Thin Mess, \$9,00 to \$9,50; Prime Mess, \$8; Prime, \$8. No

transactions; quotations nominal. Beef per hrl, Prime Mess, \$3 to \$3,50. Nominal. Hogs find purchasers at \$3 to \$3,50 for Live; and

\$3,75 to \$4,25 for Dressed, according to weight and Seeds Clover, 8c to 81c per 1b, ; Timothy, \$2 to

\$2,50 per 45 lbs.

FRANKLIN NOT FOUND .- No tidings from the frozen North gives hopes of Sir John Franklin's existence. Persons inhabiting a cold climate, or one so changeable as ours, should use Bryan's Palmonic Wafers only 25 cents a box, and are good for sore throats, hourseness and colds.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co. Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Birth,

In this city, on the 17th inst., Mrs. J. Cloran, of a

Died.

In this city, on the 12th inst., Mary Etizabeth, second daughter of John Charles. In Carlton Place, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Poole, wife of James Poole, Esq., proprietor of the Carlton

Place Herald.

In Prescott on the 2nd inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with great patience and fortitude, Harrio: Augusts, wife of S B Merrill, Esq. editor of the Prescott Telegraph.

TO TEACHERS.

A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, holding First Class Certificates, are wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, PRESCOTT, to whom a competent Salary will pe paid.

The School will be opened on the FIFTH of JANUARY, 1863.

PATRICK CONLON, JOHN MURPHY, HUGH GALLAGUER, Trustees...

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Syndics of the Parish of STE. SOPHIA, County of Terrebonne, will receive to the 30th of the present month, TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a

CHURCH AND SACRISTY,

at the said Parish of Ste. Sophia.

Plans and Specifications are deposited in the Office of the undersigned, in the Town of Terrebonne Tenders must be post-paid, addressed either to the Rev M. Payette, Priest and Oure of Ste. Sophia, or to the undersigned at Terrecounce.

The works must be completed by Christmas, 1864. and the Syndics do not engage to accept the lowest Tenders.

J. O. AUGER. Notary and Architect ...

Terrebonne, 3rd Dec., 1862.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books... Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children & Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps. for sale at DALTUN'S News Depot. Corner of Craig Jan. 17, 1882.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

There is to be a great fete in Paris mext Sunday (7th inst.); a new boxlevard, increasing the beauty of that magnificent city, is to be opened on that day. There have been rumours of attempts upon the life of the Emperor. It is unquestionable that the Mazzinis', conspirators of Italy hate the Emperor bitterly, as the one great obstacle to their schemes, and that they would slay him if they could. They attempted it once before, when two chesen assessins went from London to kill him. They failed, and one of them paid the penalty with his life. It is rumoured that other assassins, from the purlieus of London, have recently tried to murder the Emperor at Complegne: and the bitter feeling of the French against England is increased thereby. The Times, in a lengthened article, tries to combat this feeling, and argues that England is not responsible for the conduct of men who find an asylum on her shows, an asgument which the indignant contemporary people of France will hardly appreciate. Our London contemporary defends the national policy on the ground that men should not be arrested on light grounds of mapicion, and that they should not be punished till they ass 'At the present moment,' in observes. found guilty. there is no Sovereign in Europe so popular among us as the Emperor. There is no class of Euglish us as the Emperor. politicians who would not feel any personal mistortune to him as a most deplorable event? and say designs of assassination ' would arouse up other feeling but that of universal execution in all men, high and low, in this country.' This is very meek, very humble, and very conciliatory, no doubt; but it will scarcely conciliate the French colonels. The Emperor himself in disregard of those turneurs of intended assassination, has resolved, with that steady and coal courage which bas characterised him in every phase of fortune, to ride on horseback to the fete, thus deliberately facing all risk. - Dublin Irishman.

Dr. Bernard, the Frenchman who was tried a few years ago for complicity in the conspiracy of Orsini and Pieri against the Emperor of the French, has died in a lunatic asylum.

Paris, Dec. 2. It is said that M. Lavalette, late Minister to Rome, who has been on a visit to the Emperor at Complegne, believes he has made a serious impression on His Majesty's mind about Italian affairs; indeed, that he has nearly converted him to his views. Very possibly he believes so; but the friends of M. Drouyn de Lhurs may, and probably do, say the same with equal truth. This pleasing effect is produced less by what His Majesty says than by what he does not say. He listens to all with untir-ing, placid patience, most flattering to the speaker, who goes away charmed with his own eloquence and the seeming acquiescence of his august hearer. The

delusion, however, does not last long.
The Echo Agricole states that the Budget of the Minister of War is ready to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies at its meeting. The effective force of the army on the peace establishment is fixed at 242,000 men, including veterans and invalids, being about I per cent on the population. The effective force of the army on the war establishment is fixed at 400,000 men The cavalry comprises 1,210 officers of all ranks with 2,623 horses, 17,930 privates, and 13.316 horses. The artillery comprises 1,647 offi cers, 1,430 horses, and 18,842 privates, with 4,984 horses. The infantry of the line, which in time of peace is composed of 142,044 men, is raised in time of war to 274,596 men, of whom 266,616 are privates. According to the budget there is to be an increase in the year 1863 of 54,694 men above the peace establishment -- that is to say, there are to be altogether 297,478 men under arms. The entire expense of the army on the peace establishment is estimated at 197,000,000f. Each soldier is supposed to cost 2f. 23c a day, or 813f. 95c per annum. The annual conscription produces 45,000 recruits of the

The Presse, under the head of latest 'news, states that the Emperor is to hold a Cabinet Council at Compiegno, to take into consideration a despaich on the subject of Greece received from the French Ambassador in London, and likewise a proposal made to the French Covernment by Russia. The proposal is said to be to the effect that neither Prince Alfred nor the Duke de Leuchtenterg shall be put forward as candidate for the throne of Greece.

THE MUNDER OF MR BULLION -A letter received from the British Consulate of Marseilles, dated the 27th of November, confirms the reported death by violence at that place, on the 18th of Noveember, of Mr. Allan Buttion, assistant-engineer of Her Majesty's ship Parche. Mr. Bullion had been on shore with Mr Gray, another engineer from the same vessel. They were returning on board at about 10 o'clock at night, when they were set upon by a gang of men, and left for dead on the quay. Mr. Gray was discovered about midnight on the quar by the police, dangerously wounded in the lower part of his body with a knife. He was conveyed to the hospital, and is recovering. Mr. Bullion was found about 1 a.m. in a state of insensibility, and was conveyed by the police to the Townhall and afterwards to the hospital, where he expired the same evening without having recovered consciousness. A post morten examination was held on the body by a French medical man and the surgeon of the Psyche when it was found that death had been caused by the fracture of the back part of the skull, which was completely battered in. The unfortunate deceased was buried on the following evening by the resident chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Mayers, many of the officers and men of the Pache attending the ceremony. The authorities have arrested three men upon whom the strongest suspicions lest of being the perpetrators. Mr. Bullion was much respected in his profession. He was of inoffensive manners, and abstemious in his babits.

THE PARIS PLOT .- Travellars arriving from Paris state that nothing is talked of there but the plot. Foreigners and others anxions to see the Emperor at Compiegne are informed that at present all audiences are suspended. Paris is full of spies, and the wildest rumors are in circulation. A gentleman who was in that capital on Monday writes to us :--

Besides the Boulevard Eugene plot, almost every one you meet inquiries, 'Have you not heard of the Emperor being shot at down at Complegue?'

A man assured me solemnly on Monday thaat one of the Cent Gardes was killed at Compiegne by a ball intended for the Emperor, and that the assassin was executed on the spot! In order to enforce the truth of the anecdote, he assured me that he had seen a lady who had seen a sister of the slaughtered Cent Garde, in deep mourning for him! Moreover, he said that the bullet was of a particular description, and made ou purpose to penetrate the coat of mail which the

Emperor wears. The improbability of such an affair being hushed up is, however, so great that one cannot swallow it. But it is very curious that so many tales of plots and assessinations should be in the air. There is no doubt, at all about the increased activity of the secret police, and the terror among the class of politi-

The Paris correspondent of the Guardian, after relating how the opening of the Boulevard of Prince Eugene was suddently postponed, writes :-

Plot or no plot, I am wholly unable to tell you what may be the truth or falsehood of the rumors in circulation; but as to the sudden adjournment of the inauguration I can entertain no doubt, both from information from direct sources and also from the evidence of common sense. The question is, what has been the motive of the step taken and of the egregiously awkward fib respecting it perpetrated by the Moniteur? Arrests are said to have taken place. and Italians are also said to be amongst the number. One story has it that a portemonnaie lost in an omni-

but it is certain) that a public ceremony has been abr uptly postponed, that it would not have been

ITALY.

O onfusion reigns in the Government and legiolature of Victor Emmanuel. Strife, disunion, and ded from all participation in public functions. Most said one of the guards; 'you will be the stronger go, must ual recrimination is the order of the day. The of the 'liberties' acquired in 1830 for the Church, are ling before the mandaria 'If I am about to die,' said Rat zzi Ministry has resigned: On Tuesday a telegran a informed us that the ministry had evaded the difficulty they were placed in by giving in their resign ation sooner than submit to the too-distinctly indicated intention of the chamber. The news-isnow fully confirmed. Ratazzichas preferred avoiding: a dir ect vote of want of confidence by resigning hispow er and trusting to political necessities to give-it back to himagain. Already we are informed that two efforts made to construct another cabinet have failed. Whoever comes into office, it is certain that a greneral election must almost immediately take place. The Opinione of Turin praises the wisdom and patriotism of the ministers in resigning in order to avoid 'a dangerous political orisis,' and consider that in not awaiting a direct vote of the chamber they have rendered a great service to the country and opened up a way to agreement. Signor Ratazzi has taken the course which he considers most likely. to place him in office again. This is probably the way opened for agreement, to which the Opinione alludes Rome, of course, is the cause of dispute; but the ruler of France is not a bit more inclined to give the amp Rome for all their quarrelling .- Dublin. Irishman

Italians at the present moment have no language strong enough to express their dislike of the fallers Ministers. Ratazzi, according to them, is dishoness and tricky, cowardly and stupid, time-serving-and corrupt; he has lost great opportunities; to him is due that important successes have not been ittained. that humiliating checks have been met with. If the Italian flag does not dont over Rome, if brigands seid disturb the late kingdom of Naples, there is only one man in fault, and that is. Ratazzi. Ratazzi engonsagechGaribaldi; he resisted Caribaldi; and for bosh offences he is now condemned by the voice of his commarymen. In this energy of political dislike is is easy to see the temperament of a people new to constitutional life, and disposed to visit every disappaintment on those who are in power at the time of 12-occurrence.

Before the meeting of the Parliament it was under stood that the Ratazzi Cabinet was to be attacked with the whole strength of the Opposition. The supporters of the Ministry became fewer as the dar approached, for the world had passed, and men of all classes were beginning to unite against Batazzi .--Deputies from all parts of Italy bastened to Turing the chiefs of the various sections of the Chamber were in their places, and about ten days ago a regular debate of want of confidence began on the motion of M. Boncompagni.

Boncompagni denounced the Ministry as coming into power in the face of an adverse majority both in Parliament and in the country, and then seekidg to make up for the absence of legitimats support by unworthy intrigues. The great crime, however, was their complicity with Garibaldi. Anxious to gate friends by appearing to favor popular movements. and wishing also to receive the support of the bold adventurer, they had encouraged him to set on fort the enterprise which had ended so sadly. That this charge has been brought home to Ratazzi we can hardly doubt. We think that zeither he nor Garibaldi calculated on the resolution of the French Emperor. They both imagined that his occupation of Rome would be like the moral support he gave to the Sovereigns of Central Italy, or the material aid which lengthened the siege of Gaeta. They fancied that he would shrink from resisting by force a popular rising in Rome or an invading force of Italian patriots, and that, after a kind of passive resistance during a few weeks, he would abandon the city to the Italians and subsequently withdraw the occupying force entirely. But the attitude of the Emperor soon dissipated these notions. The Italian Government was made to understand that the question was one of war or of peace with France. Not only would the French army in the Roman States attack and de | Government reply, 'It can hardly be expected that stroy any invading bands, but the Tuileries would hold Victor Emmanuel's Government responsible for any belo it might give to the movement, or any connivance at it. From that moment it became necessary that Ratazzi should undo his own work. As for reasoning with Garibaldi, and inducing him to forego his scheme, it would have been like endeavoring to stop a cannon-ball by calling to it Nothing remained but to oppose him by force, and Aspromonte was the result.

The end of all has been his fall from power. The muth is that Italy is now oneasy, and wants a man of larger mind and firmer temper than Ratuzzi. He is overthrown, not because he falls below the average of fair weather Ministers, but because Italy now requires a pilot who can weather a very serious storm. There can be no doubt but Navoleon intends to maintain his hold at Rome, and that Italy must be content to bide her time. The more ardent friends of the cause in England may be indignant at this, but cannot say that we see in it much cause for discontent or discouragement. In fact Italy is really suffering from the rapidity with which her various provinces have been annexed to Sardinia. The events in the south are chiefly owing to the sudden and violent incorporation of the Neapolitan people with another people so distinct from them as the Piedmontese. The financial disorders and the administrative feuds which prevail are due to the same cause. It will take at least two years before the kingdom as it exists at present can be made homogeneous even in military and official matters. A onger time will be necessary before the Two Sicilies can be fully conciliated.

HIS CHARACTER. - A letter in the Standard thus describes the 'Re Galantuomo'; The King of Sardinia is the best living representative of Henry VIII. that I have yet seen. It is all very well for Charles Kean to get up his Wolsey. He plays it admirably certainly; but he cannot beat Victor Emmanuel in the part of the selfish, sensual, despotic tyrant.— Kean does it admirably as the great Cardinal, when his Royal muster shows his ingratitude; but then the gusto, and the true savoir faire with which the King casts off Wolsey and appropriates his wealth, why, Victor Emmanuel out-Garibaldies him all to pieces.

Ross.-Even the London Times is getting ashamd of its libels upon the Queen of Naples, and does that ill-used Sovereign tardy justice. Its Roman

correspondent writes:-'Like ivy, which clings to and imparts beauty to what would be otherwise an unsightly ruin, she with all the loving unselfishness of her sex, cheered and supported and all but fought for one to whom misfortune alone could give any attraction, and now she is repining in solitude at the fate to which her unhappy marriage has condemned her. Young and beautiful, spirited, and possessed of much talent, she should have been respected by every one calling himself a man, and it reflects no honor upon our sex that in this city calumnies have been uttered which even the violence of party feeling cannot excuse.

NAPLES. - According to the Times' correspondent

the Neapolitans have begun to suspect the advantages of Piedmontese government. He says :-

They have now been made to learn that it is a great mistake to think that an illegal and arbitrary host, was baptised only this morning.'
Government can ever be a strong Government. The "On receiving this information, I sent my catedisorders under which they were labouring, especially | chist Tchen to try to arrange the affair. He left on

so I sostponed without reason, and that the Emperor the liberals find themselves now in fact excluded so I costponed without reason, and that the Emperoral the liberais industries now to lact excitation were continued to the with them? While for the engagement, has been and this went in the man to have allowed such a thing to be from that absolute equality, that unlimited freedom; subfiden, I should have gone to die with them? While for the engagement, has continued and this went in the continued of the continu is not the man to have allowed such a thing to be from that absolute equality that unlimited freedom; lightdren, is should mave gone to die without serious and sufficient consideration, to the foundation of which exists for them are longer, she was relating the details in haste, and was getting on all day; until before high more than half the Of course, not a whisper of these matters has been the present religious condition of Belgium reminds him something to eat, the house was surrounded by army had disbanded, and was skinking and plunder.

The present respects of the last years of the Bell Do of the national gnard. Four satellites of the manda. In galactic town. Including the reserves, which ss, in several respects, of the last years years years of the last years of the last years are a kind of Puriahs, and three systematical ly excluof the 'liberties' acquired in 1830 for the C hurch, are in danger of being limited for destroyed. In short 'liberal' oppression has taken the place of I rotestant foreign domination. A few years ago when in Belgiam, some one died refusing the last sac raments; lather and mother; do not deliver me up to the manhis terrified relations had him interred in the still- darin. Have you any money? Wee, I have got his terrified relations had him interred in the Still- daria. Have you and mount you give us? 'I will that a European army of one fourth the Redeness of night in a reserved place matter to let so terrible a give you three tsica (about two france twenty-five ral, force would have carried it with a single death be divulged and thus spare the family the disgrace. Since 1852 this buly fear of an il apenitent to the mandarin, come away. And thereupon they death has dwindled away, especially in the capital. French fugitives brought into Belgium the so-called after much disputing, they agreed for one tael (seven cit... burials. As often eas a number of the t fugitive colony died after having retused the consolation of the Church, the democrate gave to the laurial the character of anti-religious demonstration. At the grave of the deceased eclogies were pronounced, full | est is concerned in allowing me to escape. If you of slanderer against the Church; on the following bring me before the mandarin, I will accuse you as day the radical papers described the ceremony in robbers. 'Never fear, never fear, you will get off.' pompous articles. The Belgian liberals wished to imitate this example. They formed the a secciation of the so-called Verburgeten, in order to heighten the splendoor of civic burnels. Every time a freethinker, belonging to the association dies, i a any city or village, the Verbundeten (Assestated) set id a deputation. A black cloth without a crucilix, 'covers the coffin; the entire liberal rabble accompany, and the best speakers hold blasphemous speeches over the best member. Some of these liberal burials have caused great scandal in Belgium...

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial Cabinet, through the Prussian Minister at Twin, has given the Italian Government to understand that any future violation of the Austrian frontier must becessarily be attended with very unpleasunt consequences to the offending parties. RUSSIA.

ST. BETERSBURG, Nov. 30 .- The Journal de St. Peter shoung of to-day says - We are enabled to confirme the statement that Russia has never for a moment thought of deviating from the principles expressed in the London protocol on the Great question, whereby all members of the families of the protecting. Powers are excluded from the throne of Greeze. The Russian Government made a declaration to this effect on the 19th. October last, before any discussion of the Greek question arose in England.

The Journal of St. Pelershurg of to-day contains on article on the Greek question. It says :-Under any other circumstances Russia would have beheld one of her princes ascend the Hellenic throne without regret, but she knows that deplorable rivalries ought to be avoided, because they would hinder the development of Greece; but the candidature of

Frince Alfred would not be seriously put forwards. INDIA.

The Times correspondent gives but a sad pioture of the progress of Protestant Missions in India. He

writes: --'Efforts are being made in Calcutta, Bombay, and Poonab to meet the increasing Christian vagrancy by B:bi--women as well as city missionaries. In the Calcutta.gaol two of these women wrought a wondrous change in English convicts condemned to imprisonment for long periods, by daily visitation, and reading and expounding the Scriptures. The system bas succeeded so well that it is about to be adopted alsowhere. A singular petition was made the other day by the people of Coimbatore to Sir W. Denison. Ten years ago he discontinued the practice which had always prevailed of making a yearly allowance of £15 3s to these people to pay priests who brought down rain. They now ask that the allowance be revived, for during the past ten years the rains have failed. They say, We beg to assure your Excellency that so soon as the ceremonies are again performed we shall have plenty of rain. To the petition the Madras Government, which has for years been withdrawing from all connexion with the religions of the country, will again enter on a course of policy which it has abandoned.' Coimbatore has belonged to us for 80 years, yet its darkness is as dense as are African hamlets where the white man has never been. And this is more or less true of all the masses of India, for we have never begun to educate

CHINA

The following extracts from a letter written in February last by Mgr. Faurie, Vicar Apostolic of Kony-Tcheon, to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, will be read with interest. To us nothing is more affecting than the thought that while we are going on in the daily round of European society, and thinking it much perhaps, some of us, to attend their Mass on Sunday and to approach the Sacraments at Easter, there are men like ourselves and brought up in a state not very different from ours, who this very year were rejoicing to offer up their lives as a sacrifice for the faith which we and they alike pro-

Gentlemen, - The blood of martyrs has recently been flowing in our province. The victims are: 1. Father John Peter Neel, of Sainte-Catherine sur-Riverie (diocese of Lyons), beheaded for the faith

last Monday, February 17;
2. His catechist John Tchen, aged forty-two

years; 3 A baptizer named Martin Ou;

4. The neophyte John Tchang, whose house was the Missioner's asylum; 5. The virgin Lucy Y, belonging to a very honorable family in this city. She was occupied, when arrested, instructing the female catechamens in a new

station opened by the Abbe Neel. They were all executed at Kouy-Tcheon, by order of the mandarin Tay-Lou-Tche, the same who formerly immolated the three martyrs of Mac-Keou, February 28, 1858. At the present moment, he is chasing the neophytes throughout the extent of his jurisdiction, and soveral must have already fallen into his hands.

The station of Kin-Oha-Loung, the last theatre of the zeal of the Rev. Mr. Neel, bas been only two months established, and now, instead of four catechumens he found there, there are more than a hundred. It was quite too great a success not to attract the attention of our enemics. A commandant of the national guard began the persecution by arresting one of the new neophytes, and threatening to say hands on all the others. No doubt, there was an understanding with the mandarin Tay-Lou-Tche, to whom I referred above, and there was also the instigation of general Tien-Ta-Jen, who had addressed a secret circular to all the magistrates of the province. recommending them to massacre us wherever found, taking care not to recognise us as Europeans or Christians, but simply rebel chiefs. On the head of this, they were promised promotion.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Neel, dated Sunday ovening, February 16th, informed me of the rising persecution; it breathes the spirit of our courageous fellow-laborer: 'I must,' said he, 'soon set out fer the capital; but I remain at my post to sustain my neophytes, the oldest of whom, John Tchang, my

ried l'out by as machine. Another report says that posed of was and is enly used to was and to district fatigue and hupger. Arriving at the threshold of was exhibited at the threshold of the th poor Tchen, there is no use enting.' Then rising, he drew aside two of the principal satellites: My brothers, said he to them, 'consider I have an old made as if they would garrotte him. In the end francs fifty centimes) each satellite. The catechist drew out his money to count the promised sum; but the satellites tore it from his hands. 'Very good,' said the catechist; 'I have you now; for your inter-

> But the question was, how to get out? the national guard being stationed at the gate. The wife of the martyr Tchang undertook to manage it. She sent the satellites to the front of the house, in order that they might divert the attention of the troop, while she let the catechist out by the back entrance, which opened on the garden; and enabled him to escape, by passing over rocks and brambles underlying the wooded mountains; she herself accompanied him, scrambling up the mountains, while her poor little feet and hands were cut and bleeding in the effort; she then pointed out the direction he should take to attain the high-road and left him .--The catechist continued to walk night and day, without tasting food; until he reached me, when, throwing himself on his knees, he said, 'Glory be to God, Father, we have martyrs again?' Then he related to me all the details I have given you, to which will add those I have since learned.

It appears that the Abbe Neel's death had been premeditated and decided on previously. On Monlay, after twelve o'clock, the satellites suddenly attacked his retreat, put chains on the Missionary, John Tchen his catechist, and also on John Tchang, the master of the house. They sent some of their party in search of the baptizer Ou, who was in a neighboring locality. The prisoners were all then conducted by them towards the city, which was about five ly (two or three kilometres) distant.

That no time might be lost, the mandarin had eracted his tribunal on the very place of execution, at the foot of the ramparts, outside the city. The interrogation did not last long: 'What is your name?' 'In the Chinese language I am called Ouen, my French name in Neel' 'Put yourself on your knees before me, as well as the others have done. 'I am not a Chinese; I have come from France by permission of the treaty concluded between the two empires. I will not go down on my knees to you. I am a guest and not a prisoner; you can see my passport. 'This passport has been given to you by your government, and not by ours; it cannot bind Renounce your religion, or else I will have you put to death. 'cuch an order is useless; killine, if you choose.' 'That shall soon be done.' Addressing himself to the other Christians, 'And you, fools, will you renounce this religion?' 'No,' replied all in the same breath. 'Let those wretches be put to death at once, and no more mention made of them.

The executioners were soon forthcoming. The chief of the national guard of Kia-Cha-Loung claimed the honor of cutting off, with his own hand, the Abbe Neel's bead; and at the signal of a carnon fired off, the heads of the four fell by the sword.

'At the moment that the Abbe Neel's head rolled on the ground, a bright cloud is said to have descended rapidly, from the heavens, and having remained a few moments over his body, it disappeared. The pagan crowd were seized with fear; the executioner more than all; and we have since been tol? vno came to tell as the news, that this chief is still very much troubled in mind, and now really believes he was guilty of a very wicked action. I shall test the authenticity of this miraculous cloud very strictly; though it in no way surprises any one who knew the Abbe Neel: he was indeed a saint.

The mandarin ordered that the bodies should be left without burial, so that they might be devoured by the wolves and leopards which abound in those latitudes. It is infested particularly with wolves. They prowl about in bands of thirty to forty every night, and they are well used to hunt after this place of execution. It is not rare to see dogs commence this horrible work, even in open day. I have with my own eyes, seen dogs disputing the remains of hu-man beings as their prey under the walls of this metropolis; once I saw one of them bear off an entire human leg, which it dragged as far as his master's house, more than a distance of two hundred paces. A flight of crows pursued the dog, croaking over head all the time. It was horrible. Such was the fate to which those precious relics were exposed The neophytes dared not go near them; the greater number had fled, and those who remained were well watched by their enemies.

The following morning the wife of the martyred Tchang sent her daughter a young girl of fifteen, to see after the bodies. All had been devoured; nothing remained on the ground but the large bones. This young girl said she recognised some of the Abbe Neel's remains; and when asked how she could have distinguished them from others she replied, that there remained a little flosh attached to one of the feet, and she recognised it by the whiteness of the skin However she was afraid to bring away any of the remains, as the guards remained watching them.

These are all the details I have been able to gather of those martyrs. I have sent there four or five poor Christians, who will travel about the country as beggars, and gain as much information as they can pick up tecretly.

The Abbe Neel was aged twenty-nine years and eight months. He was the youngest of the Missioners of Koung-Tcheou.

The young girl Lucy Y, who had not been taken and brought in until towards night, as the village in which she resided was at a greater distance, was not executed until the following morning. I don't know any of the questions put to her by the mandarin but this one: 'Renounce your religion, marry, and I will pardon you. 'With the grace of God, I shall neither do one nor the other, answered the young virgin. On saying which, she was immediately de-capitated; and I have not yet learned what became of her remains.

UNITED STATES.

We (Commercial Advertiser) have been permitted to make the following extract from the letter of a Oanadian Surgeon in the Federal army to a relative in this city, dated from Burnside's Hendquarters, on Sunday last:-" Being attached for the time to Headquarters, with nothing to do but watch the progress of the fight from the gallery of the Phillip's Mansion, which commands a view of nearly the whole field of noon as from a box seat of a theatre. At intervals State, and so poor as we are, we can manage to bus and examined by the police first revealed traces brigandage, they contend were only aggravated by Tuesday evening, travelled day and night, and are the clouds of smoke obscured the scene, but again struggle on, and do our duty to the coming generated on the significance of siege, and the strength their rulers distributed on the afternoon of Wednesday, worm out by they rolled off, and a grand panorams of the fight tion.—N. Y. Freeman.

BELGIUM:

Anti-Catholics Workshes in Bacelum.—The Estleved, the wife drew him aside: We have had more the Union troops, never fought, so badly in After they, giant Catholics who, in 1880, in the separation of martyrs! Our dear Father Out (M. Neel), his cate—had cone good within point blank range of the enemys. Belgium from Holland, made a common cause with chist, the baptiser On, the virgin Y, and my husband fire acting could induce them to advance. Breder the liberals, find themselves now in fact excluded were beheated ere-yesterday. If it were not for these lokaburgh, was filled with stragglers in thousands, between the liberals, find themselves now in fact excluded were beheated ere-yesterday. If it were not for these lokaburgh, was filled with stragglers in thousands, behere?' Our catechist, who was taking a mountain of think, from all, that I can learn, the killed and rice, could not swallow a morsel. 'Go on and eat, think, from all, that I can learn, the killed and said one of the guards; 'you will be the stronger go, wounded will reach 6000, and should not be surprised to learn they are not more than 4000. The position of the enemy, although good, was not exceedingly strong, and so widespread that it was li-able to be cut in half. It was not to be compared to that held by the Russians at Alma, which the Allies forced with so little difficulty; and I am satisfied centimes each). That is not enough. Come away rush But our men would not light; when the to the mandarin, come away. And thereupon they columns were got within range, they halted, began firing, every man on his own hook, became confused, and fell back in a perfect mob to be re-formed. Seen from a distance, the attacking columns looked like so many street mobs, on which the police had made a sudden attack, a convulsion seemed to shake each in its turn, it opened out appearently with a desperate resolve to form line and advance, and then came a regular sauve qui peut, and every man ran for cover to the rear, as though the devil was after him. Then the jeering yells of the Confederates would ring out above the dull booming of the cannon and the pattering of musketry, and springing up from behind fences and rifle pits, the dark, grey line would advance at a run, and pour crushing volleys into the flying rout. I don't believe, on the Confederate left and centre, that our troops got within a hundred and fifty yards of the advanced defences ; and it is certain very few of our wounded were too near to the enemy's line to be carried off. On the right, the fighting is said to have been better. The greater part of the loss on our side was among the skulkers in the streets of Fredericksburgh. We took and lost some prisoners on our left, but on no other part of the field were the two armies sufficiently near to each other to make captives. The greater part of our dead have been left where they fell, but arrangements have been made by fing of truce to bory them. The hour has struck when we must have an im-

mediate change of measures, and of men, or the next sound which greets our ears will be the knell of the Union. The public patience is exhanated. This stupendous Juggernaut of the administration crushes hundreds of thousands of brave Union soldiers beneath its bloody wheels; but it makes no impression on the rebellion. With a new army of six hundred thousand men brought into the field since August, we are worse off to day than on any preceding day since the rebellion broke out. Every leading measure of this administration has been a mistake It has strengthened the determination of the rebels by compelling them to fight for their property, their homes, and their rights, for the security of their dwellings, and the sanctity and honor of their wives and daughters, instead of lighting for a mushicom and demagogue government, established in opposition to the revered traditions, and at its outset without any secure hold on southern sympathies. This administration has consolidated the South by an insane policy which has extinguished and obliterated the Union feeling widely prevalent in every state except South Carolina at the beginning of the war. It has wasted prodigious resources, squaudered precious lives, tried the hearts of loyal men, and exhausted the long-suffering patience of the country. It stands before the world as the most gigantic and humiliating failure in history. Never before was theresuch a contrast between the goodness of a cause and the badness of its management; between the resources and achievement; between promise and performance; between professions of liberty and the practice of tyranny, as has been exhibited by the administration of Mr. Lincoln. If anything is to be saved: from the wreck, we must have an immediate changeof measures and of men. It is barely possible that a reconstruction of the Union may be secured by an immediate and radical change; but if Mr. Lincoln now turns a deaf ear to the remonstrances of an indignant and justly incensed country, the hour of the final dissolution of the Union is at hand, and the country must bid: Farewell! a long farewell to all its greatness!-N. Y. World.

BEFORE AND AFTER. - On last Monday week the New York Tribune wrote: - "To suffer them (the Confederates) to triumph, or even seem to triumph, in driving our army back across the Rappubanuock and into winter-quarters, is to let them loose in overwhelming force on our isolated armies in the South-West, and drive those back roused and desimated across the Cumberland and the Ohio."

SCHOOLS IN Onto. - The condition of affairs revealed in the following article of the Ciucinnati Cutholic Telegraph is one that ought to acrest the attention of fair-minded and reflecting men everywhere. How long will it be before the people of these States will understand that the education of the young ie not a possible function of the State, and that it can only be attended with results when left, where it belongs, to the family, and to the voluntary associa-tions? The Telegraph says:—"There are certain school districts in Mercer and Anglaige counties where the directors, pupils and teachers are almost all Catholics. In these should there happen to be a Protestant family, the children belonging to it are allowed their share of the district school money, and permitted to go into the nearest Protestant district if the parents desire it. Recently the Roman Catholies of one of our interior towns petitioned for the privilege of having their school-already in flourishing operation-considered as a district school. As was expected the petition was rejected—for the resson that the graded system would not allow the State to be spared the expense of building a school-house, and to give equal rights to all citizens. "We anderstand that the President of the Cincinnati School Board, in a report published last autumn, traveled out of his way to say that he found the commonschool system working marvellously to the satisfaction of all parties in Cincinnati, and that he deprecated any agitation of the school question by the Catholics. "Now in the face of this declaration of a man whose position should warrant him informed on the topic he is paid for studying, and truthful, we have the fact that every Catholic parish in Cincinnati has a school attached to it, supported by private contributions of people too poor to make their dissatisfaction with the common-school system of any consequence to the wealthy men who control it and talk about the universal satisfaction it gives. During the time in which the 'satisfaction of all parties has been so profound,' a large brick school-house has been built at St. Paul's, another at St. Francis', another at St. Joseph's, and another at Notre Dame, on Sixth street, another at St. Anthony's, ground purchased for another for the Cathedral, another for St. Patrick's, a frame one in the 17th Ward, at Holy Augels', and the pastor's house, partly occupied by one at all Saints'. In the meantime, the large free school in Sycamore, the pay schools at St. Xaviers and at the Institute, the free schools at Notre Dame, at the Sisters of Mercy, the school of the Sisters of Charity on George street, and of the Good Shepherd, are supported as a standing monument of " the satisfaction of all parties" with the workings of the common-school system. Of course we have no wish to agitate the school question, simply because we have no hope of doing anything in our day and generation but build our own school-houses and support operations on the other side of the river, I had as our own schools. Fortunately the religious orders. good a sight of the battle after the fog lifted about can keep cheaper as well as better schools than the

SECRESION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND -On Sunday evening, November 30, the Rev. William Lincoln, of Beresford Episcopal Chapel, Walworth, England, announced to his congregation his intention of seceding from the Church of England. He stated that, when he viewed the connection of the church with the State and the world, he was con-vinced 'it was Babylon out of which real Obristians were commanded to come.

streets—the brigands who lie hid to pounce on the passenger and deal a stunning blow. They are the

irreconcilable and untameable enemies of society.

The English and French papers have contained a paragraph announcing the arrival of a live gorilla by an African vessel at Liverpool. On the strength of this, a scientific gentleman from the Zoological Society, started by express train, with his pocket full of gold, to acquire the valuable specimen for the gardens in Regent's Park. A speedy telegram, how-ever, at once announced to those disappointed enthusiasts who believe, with Dr. Grey, that gorillas are as plentiful as sheep on Salisbury plain, that the so-called gorilla was nothing more than a poor chimpanzee, an animal often seen in England be-

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received to the 20th of DECEMBER NEXT, by the Local Council of the PARISH of CHATEAUGUAY, for the CONSTRUCTION of a BRIDGE, at the Village of that District. All Tenders must be accompanied by a plan. Addres to LOUIS BOURASSA Esq., Meyor,

LOUIS DESPARVIS, Secretary-Treasurer

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SERAFINO GIRALDI. 5m.

May 28.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF CHARLES KILLEHER, otherwise CHARLES CAMP, Tinsmith. He is about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight inches in height, fair complexion, stoops a little when walking, and exhibits a medal said to have been received by one of his ancestors for distinguished service in the British army. Any information of the above-named person will be thankfully received by the Peterboro St. Patrick's Society.

Peterboro, Nov. 24th, 1862.

SACRED PICTURES FROM RUBENS.

MR. TROYE invites the public to the above, as well as to his specimens of PORTRAIT PAINTING at MR. ROLLAND'S STORE,

ST. VINCENT STREET.

He solicits an early visit, as his stay will be short.

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The Commercial Course comprises the English, Prench, and German languages. Mathematics, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry and Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, etc., according to the capacity of the pupils. Vocal and Instrumental

Music will also be taught, if desired.

There is also a Philosophical and Theological department, in which are taught Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics, Dogmatic and Moral Theology.

Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of

education will rest, and propriety of manners and correctness of deportment will be strictly enforced.

The Scholastic Year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends on the first of July,

The Discipline is strict, but mild and parental. All letters, except letters from parents, must be submitted to the inspection of the President. The use of tobacco is prohibited.

No student is permitted to leave the College unless accompanied by his parents or guardians, and this will be allowed only on the first Monday of the month, or some other convenient day.

TERMS, (INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

Board and Tuition, for quarter of 80 days \$25 00 Washing, mending, and the use of Library, ditto 300
Instrumental Music, ditto 300 Spending Vacation at the College . . . 20 00

No extra charge for Vocal Music.
School Books and Stationery will be furnished by the College at the usual prices. No advancement in money will be made by the College to the students. It is therefore desirable that

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JAMES O'FARREL. Becretary.

Montreel, Nov. 28th, 4862.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that during the NEXT SES SION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, Application will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY of MONTREAL for AN ACT OF INCORPORATION.

P. O'MEARA, Recording Secretary, of St. Patnick's Society.

Montreal, Oct 10, 1862.



THE poculiar tains or infection which we call Schonula lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes in-AVERSI competent to sustain forter the vital forces in their Wigorous action, and leaves the system to

decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver com-plaints; on the skin, cruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

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is compounded from the most effectual anti-dotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the who series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and rigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by

many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is in-tended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

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Montreal Nov. 7.

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5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month.

Half boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and palliass. 6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 7th. Doctors' Fees and Medecines are of course ex-

tra charges.

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ttended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary.
10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided

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11th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children. 12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in unkable money.

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May 15

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same material; a straw hat, trimmed with dark blue

2nd. The terms for Board are, per month, \$5,50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge

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5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month

6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges. 7th Lessons is any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; use of Piano, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60

cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents. 8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing

s required. 9th. The parentsshall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children 10th. Every month that is commenced must be

said entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the

Church. 13th Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand.

N.B.— Our former Pupils will be admitted on the same conditions as they have been for the preceding

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To those who are affected with difficulty of breathing, or redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons they are indispensable; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them. In cases of moist asthma, M'Pherson's Lozenges will at once prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration, and in a dry or nervous asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing

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WOULD beg to intimate to his outstoners and the Public that he has in serious out to accommod the country of th

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