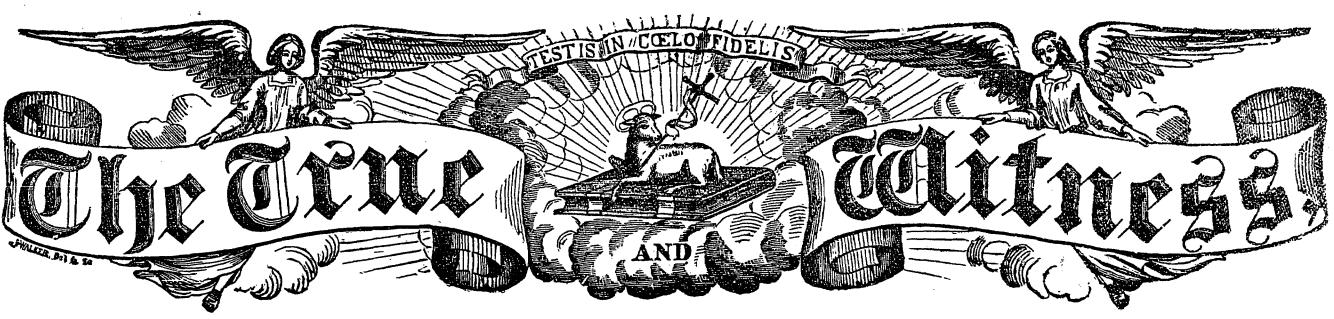
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## CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1867.

## PHILIPPINE DE DAMPIERRE. (From the Lamp.)

#### CHAPTER I.

The sun was setting over the monotonous plain, might have been copied from the war dress of which extends from Bruges to the North Sea. while the clock towers of the towns and villages. so thickly scattered in Flanders, were the only objects that enlivened the otherwise uninteresting landscape. At the time of which we speak, the castle of Winendaele, situated pot far from Bruges, was the residence of the counts of Flanders: the setting sun lighted up the stained glass of its beautiful chapel, and illuminated the thick, lead set windows of its western tower .-Two women were sitting near one of these windows: they were very much alike, although one was in the decline of life, and the other in bloomicg youth ; they were, in fact, Margaret of Lux embourg, Countess of Flanders, and wife of Guy of Dampierre; and Pollippine, the youngest and their cries of ' Welcome and long life,' by abundearest of their children, affinced, though only yet fourteen years of age, to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II.

The mother often interrupted her conversation in order to visit the adjoining apartment, where waiting women and various attendants were busily engaged folding and packing a costly wardrobe in numerous travelling chests. She directed their labors, and seemed much absorbed in these arrangements.

'Dearest mother,' said Philippine, taking her hand, 'you are giving yourself a great deal of trouble.'

" It is for the last time,' replied the countess; 'to-morrow, my poor child, you will no longer have your mother to watch over you : to morrow you will be gone from hence.'

'Dear mother,' said Putlippine, putting her arms round the counters's neck, " they tell me I shall be Queen of England, and a great lady, but I would much rather stay with you, to console you in your sorrows, and cheer you when my father and brothers are away. When I am gone you will have none of your children with you, except my sister Isabelle, who will soon go too.'

bid you farewell." " It is God's will, my child, and your father's, so I must submit. Queens and princesses have more trials than other mothers, in which they resemble the Blessed Mary beneath the Cross .----You also, my Pailippine, in future days, will tremble for your sons in battle, and will th your daughters married far from you.' But, mother, I will come back !' cried Philippine; 'I will ask Prince Edward to let me come to you, dear mother; our vessels are so swift, 1 can easily take the rotage.'

the richest country of Europe. They were count; and like a silly bird that throws itself mounted on beautiful horses, caparisoned with into the snare, I have allowed myself to be you say nothing of her,' said Count Guy, in a embroidered trappings; their bright armour was caught. If it had been only myselt . . . covered with gold, and their plumed helmsts But my poor little girl.?

He sighed, and Philippine, who divined his the ancient Scandinavians. Pages wearing their [thoughts, embraced him, weeping, saving through colors bore their arms. In the midst of this her tears, 'Courage, dear father. My brothers, brilliant troop was the old count, dressed in a and our good people of Flanders, will not leave us here; I should have neither sorrow nor an long robe of black velvet, over which flowed his venerable white beard. His grey bair escaped xiety, if it were not for the thought of my mofrom under his cap, which was encircled by his ther. Our captivity will be short, but she will ancestral crown. The people, who knew that think it very long ?

The governor left them: they were happy, at least to be alone and to be able to speak freely, as he passed. At the right of Guy of Dampierre, and weep without observation. Towards evening one of the count's valets joined them, they mounted on an Arab horse of great value, rode Philippine, who, confused by seeing such a mulsent also to Philippine one of her maids of honor. titue, cast down her eyes, and tried to cover her named Alice Sersanders.

#### CHAPTER III.

A species of stupor succeeded the first shock of grief and indignation. Their captivity between the gloomy walls of the Louvre, appeared to the poor prisoners like a horrible dream, so quickly had it taken from the count the exercise of her mother, the sweets of liberty, and the hopes, so near their fulfilment, of a happy marriage. Bot day succeeded day, and what had appeared a dream, became a terrible reality .----The old count bore his mislortune with Christion firmness; having already attained old age, he had no wish to dispute with his enemies for a few more hours of authority, or a few more days of happiness; but the sight of his daughter shook his courage. She happy in her ignorance, and strong in hope, always met her father with a smiling face. A few stormy days were not sufficient to blast so fair a flower. She thought herself so sure of speedy help, prompt deliver ance, and complete triumph. Seated near ber father, she told him all her motives for hope .--Was not Flanders'a country which kings might leave their father and sister in prison ? Oh no ! of captivity pressed heavily upon her. She pon Then she told over with pride the various re-

4 And my daughter, my poor little daughter;

voice of anguish. 'My father, Philippine must remain at the Louvre as your hostage.'

Dear father, I shall be glad to du so,' cried she. Go back to my mother; I shall join you soon.'

'My sister,' said Robert, 'on my knightly word I will deliver you.'

Guy hesitated; a cruel thorn was attached to his unhoped for deliverance. His two children on their knees besought him, for their mother's sake, who would die of grief, to profit by the permission of the king. He was obliged to consent, and, with the heart torn with grief, he gave his parting blessing to Philippine, who kissed his hands and suppressed her tears.

' My child,' said he, at last, 'it should have been your old father's lot to die here, and yours to be free."

Robert hurried, nay almost dragged him away, after giving a hasty farewell embrace to his captive sister. She heard the heavy gates open and close again; in the silence of night she could distinguish the tramping of the horses of the escort who accompanied her father. The sound, at length, died away in the distance. She tooked around, and, finding that she was indeed alone in that gloomy place, a deep impression overcame her, and she wept bitterly. Presently she felt a hand press her own, and a sweet voice whispered to her,- We also shall return to Flanders."

She turned and saw her faithful handmaid, Alice, who wept with her.

#### CHAPTER IV.

From this tune Philippine felt indeed a prisoner. Until now her 'houghts had carried her beyond the walls of her prison upon ways by which help might come; she had hoped, she had rely upon? Her brothers, the fiery Robert de lived in the future ; and, above all, she had had Bethune, and the brave William, were they not her father to strengthen and cheer; now she renowned for their final love, and their deeds of was alone. As she looked at the iron gratings, valour? Would they, knights as they were. hope was extinguished in her soul, and the weight dered now, as for the first time, over the minense A stern look came over Philip's face. No sources of her father's kingdom. She spoke of strength of the fortress ; its enormous walls feelings of pity filed his heart as he looked at the guilds of Ghent, so well armed and warlike ; flanked by twenty massive towers, its iron gates, the old man whom his sainted ancestor had of the people of Bruges, so eager and so rich ; its winding corridors echoing the steps of the called friend and comrade, or at his child, for of the fleets which sailed from their ports; of prisoners, its vast, gloomy halls, and its dunwhom himself had answered at the baptismal the archers of Courtray; of the laborers armed geons, the very name of which filled her with

No. 13. 

Edward of England, to demand your liberty. May God grant it, for His greater glory !'

After hearing this, Philippine could not sleep every moment she expected to hear the sound o foots'eps and voices which had before preceded the entrance of Robert de Bethune. She constantly imagine her brave brother appearing before her, with the words, ' Thou art free !'

During whole months this hope sustained her, though nothing occurred to confirm it; for the chaplain either knew nothing or dared say nothing farther. At length, not able to bear the suspense any longer, she ventured to question the governor.

King Philip le Bel has been victorious in all his enterprises,' replied he ; ' he has triumphed over Flanders, as his great grandfather, Philip Augustus, of illustrious memory, did before him. The city of Lille has capitulated, and your brother Robert, noble lady, is indebted to my lord's clemency for being allowed to retire with his arms and baggage."

'And did not King Edward come to his assistance? cried Philippine, eagerly.

"King Edward brought with him but a very small troop of men-at-arms; and it is decided that now he will recross the sea to his own kingdom.'

Philippine made no reply, but despair again took nossession of her heart. Some time after, the governor, without being questioned, said to her:--

" My lord the king has concluded a treaty with the court of Dampierre, by which he becomes master of the greater part of Flanders .---The city of Bruges has submitted to its suzerain and the king has put a garrison in the principal towns."

'Great God ! all is lost !' soid the princess, clasping her hands and exchanging with Alice a look of the deepest affliction. ' My father will be runed, and I shall die a prisoner?

The governor was not devoid of humanity, and could not help being moved at witnessing such grief. 'Noble lady,' saul he, in a low voice, do not lose courage; they say that the Sove. reign Pontiff solicits your deliverance."

"Alas!' replied she, "it is the work of the common Father of the Faithful to have pity on the unfortunate; but the king, my godfather. will be listen ?'

'Ludy,' said Alice, when they were alone,

'Yes, my daughter, 'hope you will return, but before you go to England, you will have to make another journey, which I shudder to think of.'

"What! dear mother, do you fear my going to Paris, to my godfother, King Philip? Is he not the suzerain, the friend, the ally of my father ? I expect that he and Queen Joanna will give grand entertainments and fetes in my honor.'

The countess shook her head at hearing these words, so full of the credulous confidence of youth, and replied sadly, ' King Philip does not inspire me with any confidence, for I believe his heart to be full of malice and treason. He has coveted Flanders for a long time. He thinks that our beautiful country, with its noble cities, would be a bright jewel added to the crown of France, and I believe that he looks with no tavorable eye upon your marriage, as it gives to Flanders so powerful an ally as the King of England. May God pardon me, if I judge him rashly, but my heart is full of uneasiness and sus picion; I should feel more secure, my daughter, if I knew that you were being tossed about by the fury of a storm at sea, than that you were at the mercy of King Philip, in the city of Paris.'

"But I am not going aloue; my father, two of my brothers, and a strong guard accompany me."

'Alas! I fear for your father, your brother, and yourself.'

Philippine replied only by tears.

Her mother took her hand, saying, ' Lot us go to the chapel, we will pray to God and His Holy Mother: cur help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth.'

#### CHAPTER 11.

A week after, crowds of the idle and the curr ous, always plentiful in large cities, assembled in the streets of Paris, to see the splendid retinue the clock tower, which is considered the safest your cause, and has declared you innocent of all sighing, 'Oh ! they cannot have forgotten me. of the Count of Flanders and the future Queen of all. You may see the tower from the win- offence towards your suzerain; and Jet Phillip My parents think of me. Robert has given me of England. At that time no nation surpassed dow." tee Flemish in wealth and elegance; every one now expected to behold wonders, nor were they the governor who was standing near, 'where is Philip, and, thanks to the sovereign pontiff, disappointed. The people of Paris admired the she to lodge ?' musicians in their scarlet robes, who opened the procession; then the numerous servants and wer there are two apartments for the noble young upon us hard conditions, but we accepted them, grooms who preceded the knights and barons; lady, and one for her waiting-maid. The or- in order to restore you to your people and to our and in whom the sight of so much misfortune in these last were the heirs of the proudest names diers of the king, my lord, were precise on this mother.' of Flanders, and, by the splendour of their ap subject.' pointments, represented the wealthiest lords of 'He has been expecting us,' murmured the old eyes.

sterniy,-

" By Heaven ! Sir Count I think that your daughter cannot have made an alliance so prejudicial to us and our kingdoin, without your orders. But it shall not be thus, for you have treated with our enemies without our knowledge, not recognizing your sovereign lord. You and lippine, in order to distract and rouse him, ranme.'

the old man had been one of St Louis's compan-

ions in arms at Mansourah, cheered bim loudly

face with the folds of her veil. They applauded

her youth and beauty, and the heralds replied to

The cavalcade arrived in good order at the

palace which Philp le Bel inhabited, and be-

tween whose strong towers arose the light beau-

tiful spire of the ' Holy Chapel,' founded by St.

Louis. The count and his daughter alighted

before the steps, and the King's officers con-

ducted to the presence of the Lord Suzerain the

most powerful of his vassals. Philippine trem-

bled on crossing the vast hall, with its walls

covered with fleurs de lis, filed with the pages

and servan's of the king, some in long robes and

some in armour, who opened a way for her, tili

she beheld seated under a canopy, in all his royal

majesty, Philip le Bel. In her distress she did

not look at the king's manly face, or his noble

figure ; she bent submissively, and seemed about

to embrace the knees of him in whom she re-

vered, not only the dignity of the sceptre, but

also one who held almost paternal rights over

'Behold, sire, my daughter, your cousin and

godchild, whom I and my nonles have promised

to the English king as bride for his son. She

would not cross the sea without first coming to

her. Count Guy spoke as follows :

dant largesses.

' My Lord King, this is treachery !' cried the old count. 'My lands I may not dispose of English, and Flemish; and when her father without your leave ; but as to my daughter, know that my paternal rights do not acknowledge your sovereignty ! I owe you service in war, and 1 gave it to your grandfather -- '

'You are bound to consult me in your alliances,' sternly interrupted King Philip ; 'and sourah, I did my best with my brave Flemings; you must learn it now, if you have not known it many Frenchmer owe their lives to me, and yet hitherto. Guards are waiting to conduct you to I am imprisoned in the Lourre !" the tower of the Louvre; as to your escort, they are free, and may return to Flanders. 1 have spoken, Sir Count !'

Philippine darted towards her father. He pressed her to his bosom with one arm, and pointing to the statue of St. Louis IX., exclaimed: 'Ah, sire ! the days of St. Louis are passed !?

royal guards, who had been prepared before. hand, surrounded the count and his daughter, whilst the Flemish knights were disarmed, and and the betrothed bride of Edward.

The governor of the Louvre received and conducted them to an apartment which had before seen princes within its walls.

· Ferdinand of Portugal was confined here for thirteen years,' said Count Guy, casting a melancholy glance round the vast and gloomy chamber.

with a low bow, 'it was in the dungeon under Court of Peers, solernnly assembled, has judged

'There, Sir Count, at the right of your cham-

font, both of whom were come to him with such with axes and pikes, in whom the courage and confidence. After a moment's silence, he said ferocity of their pagan ancestors were revived

. . would not the French king himself fear such soldiers ? The count smiled at the picture; nevertheless, he knew better than his child what difficulties these powerful, but jealous cities might oppose to the liberation of their sovereign .--When he fell into such mournful thoughts, Phiyour daughter must in consequence remain with sacked her memory ; she sarg with a sweet, melodious voice, the melodies of her country; she

recited all the poetry she had learned in French seemed disposed to talk, she begged him to tell her all about the wars in which he had been en. gaged. This always cheered him, the remembrance of King Louis was as a balm to his soul, but he would often say, 1 defended him at Man-

\* Father, there is a chapel here dedicated to St. Louis ; shall we not ask his aid?'

"I invoke it, daily, my daughter, as a friend whom 1 possess in Heaven; but we must redouble our prayers, for I foresee great mistortunes for this kingdom of France."

No news reached the prisoners; it appeared that the complaint addressed by the Count of This sorrowful appeal was unheeded. The Flanders to the French peers had been disregarded. Many months had passed, and even Philippine began to doubt. One evening, when the castle gates were being closed, the governor removed to a lower hall of the paluce. Half an entered, followed by servants bearing torches .--hour afterwards, the gates of the great tower of A young man accompanied him, who, throwing the Louvre closed upon the Count of Flanders himself at the count's feet, said to him, with a voice trembling with emotion,-

" My lord, my venerable father, you are free." "Robert, my son, is it you?" exclaimed the old father.'

'Not for one instant,' replied Robert de Beyou, my lord. We have never ceased to de- a willing captive. "Pardon me, my lord,' replied the governor, mand your liberation from King Philip; the whose aid we had solicited, we were granted an audience with the King of France. He imposed

Saying these words, Robert cast down his

horror.

"I shall live and die," she said to herself; "I shall never again behold the green fields of my dear country; I shall never reach the shores of England, where Edward awaits me. King Philip will never let me see my mother or my betrothed. I shall be a prisoner for ever.'

When these thoughts took possession of her, she fell into that deep despair which is one of the most fatal maladies of the mind ; she would weep and shut herself up for long intervals in solitude and darkness. Then her young attendant, Alice, would seek her, sit down beside her, and fulfil in her turn the office of consoler, as Philippine had done to her lather.

Alice was an orphan, and being attached from childhood to the service of the young countess, she loved her with a sisterly tenderness, and with the devotion of a heart which has concentrated its affection on a single object. Her only sorrow was the grief of Philippine, for her life having heen consecrated to her young mistress it was indifferent whether she served her in the Louvre or in England. When her gaiety and ful thoughts, when a word pronounced close to the cheerfulness of her discourse had excited a shadow of hope in the heart of the young countess, the latter would say to her: ' When I am married to Prince Edward I will espouse you, Alice, to some Euglish pobleman, and you shall be the first lady of my court.' Alice would reply, ' No, no ! I will never leave you; I will live and die maid of honor to the queen !?

To pass their time they often read alternately books of piety and recreation which Philippine had brought with hei from Flanders; they sang duets, and embroidered on the same frame .---Sometimes they cultivated a few sickly flowers on a kind of terrace between two towers, where old man. 'You have not, then, forgotten your | they were allowed to walk. Now and then they obtained permission to enter the chapel; and thune; 'nor have your good towns forgotten pray before the tabernacle, where their God was to do this hitle service for his sovereign.'

No news reached them; no one spoke to them of Flanders, and often Philippine would say, dow.' 'But, my daughter ?' said the coust at last to to Paris myself, with my brothers William and deliver me, it is because they are not able. But Edward, my affianced; cannot he claim his bride ?'

> who was occasionally allowed to see Philippine, spired the deepest compassion, said to her :-- | ders, your father, has joined with the powerful not heaven revealed to her this dirk secret that the

the King of France has a daughter.

'Yes; her name is Isabelle. I hoped to see her before going to England. But why do you speak of her, Alice ?'

"The king of England has a son !" ! My betrothed cannot betray his faith !' cried Philippine.

"Alas! my noble lady, I believe that King Philip has some great motive for keeping you captive. May God grant that my fears he groundless !?

#### CHAPTER V.

Some days after, on the eve of the Nativity of our Lady, Alice had obtained permission to go to confession to the chaplain. When she came out of the chapel a gaoler opened the door leading to the star-case of the great tower, and she slowly ascended the steep steps. At the top of each flight there was a landing place, surrounded with stone benches, and lighted by loopholes. through which a glimpse of the court could be obtained. At the second of these Alice sat down to rest. She was lost in holy and peaceher attracted her attention. Some one was speaking in a neighboring room, and Alice heard the words distinctly.

'The king would be much obliged to us,' said a man's voice, ' if we freed him of this little Philippine. She is to his way, for he wants to marry his own daughter to the heir of England. One thrust of a dagger into the heart of this Flemish girl would be well paid.'

'If I were sure of that,' said the other voice. 'Try it: it will only add another rag to the bundle of your general contession."

'Oh, it's not that that hinders me, but the fear of the gallows.?

'Oh, no fear of that : it is in behalf of the king, and the Seine would receive the body. I happy indeed were they when they were able to tell you in confidence that Master Flotte wishes

"Master Peter Flotte! But does he pay, well?

' You'll see.'

"But what must I do to find out?"

"Go this evening to the little princess's room, the key of which I have taken from the governor's bunch, and there give her the death-stroke.'

'It is settled then. This evening !' Alice had not lost one word of this horrible One day, however, the chaptain of the Louvre, pialogue; she recognized the voices of two of the officers of the prison. Trembling with weakness and terror, she with difficulty staggered to her apartment, and there reflected in silence. "They say, noble lady, that the Court of Flan- No human and could save Philippine; but had

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .----NOVEMBER 8, 1867

tion was taken, and she faced it without fear. That evening Philippine retured to rest as usual; she embraced her friend, who kissed her hands in silence; then Alice carefully closed the door of her chamber, and retired into the princess's oratory ; there she lighted a lamp, in order to draw the attention of the murderers, and, [longer. Her weak health helped to detach her covering herself with a long white veil like one which Philippine wore, she knelt at the prie dieu before the altar, where, with a brave and tranquil beart, she waited.

2

the stairs; a band opened the door of the oratory; a voice said, 'She is there.' One sure stroke prostrated the young gul, who yielded ber spirit without a struggle. The two assas- One day she besought the chaplain, on her kuees, sins, seized with fear, the inevitable companion to tell her all he knew. He looked at her with of crime, hastened to put the body in a sack, the deepest commisseration. 'My child,' said and, favored by the darkness, they descended he, at last, 'I will speak if you wish it, and you and threw it into the Szine. No human eye shall know how severely your country and your beheld the pale face of Alice ; her virgin corpse, house have been tried. Do you accept this borne to the ocean, there awaits the day of justice and recompense. The murderers, hired by the minister, Peter Flotte, believed that they had is more cruel to me than anything else. Speak !' merited their payment, and left Paris the same night. [The report was spread in Flanders that Philippine had been assassinated and thrown into betrayed by the citizens of Bruges, after trying the Seine. Robert de Bethune made that report serve to excite the popular hatred against Philip le Bel.]

The next day Philippine asked for her companion. No one could or would give her any of him ?' news of her; many days passed, and Alice did not return: the prisoner, deprived of her only friend, of her who had loved her even to death, became more sad and melancholy than ever, and at length fell ill. Two women were engaged to attend her, for her illoess was long and dangerons. Philippine saw that death approaching which she had so often desired. God, however, wished to try her yet more. She recovered. The old chaplain frequently visited her, and endeavored to turn more and more towards heaven a soul to whom the good things of earth had been refused. | it so many crosses.' She listened to him with submission, prayed with hun, and read the many good books which he raising her clasped hands to heaven, she saidrecommended to her. In one of these books, a manuscript of the letters of St. Ambrose, she found a little picture representing our Lord on suffer Thy judgments in place of my dear father the cross; below it was written in Alice's hand writing these words from the Gospel :- ' Greater love than this no man bath, that he layeth down will bear them in union with Thee, Lord Jesus !" his life for his friend.'

"Oh, Alice, where art thou ?" cried Philippice, kissing the pictare. 'My only friend, wilt thou never return ?'

There was no answer to this socrowful lainentation, and Pullippine felt in the depths of her heart the meaning of those two bitter words,-- capticity and solitude.

monastery, lead a life more detached from the | for you in heaven the crown of martyrs and virworld than did Philippine. She saw no human | gins !' faces but those of her two attendants, to whom she seldom spoke, with those of the governor and the chaplain; the former, sullen and gloomy; the latter, compassionate but austere. She heard nothing of what was going on in the world ; the rumours of the great city came to her as vague and indefinite as the murmuring of the sea, and ber monotonous days had no variation but that of prayer, reading, and work. She had asked for a distaff and flax, with which she spin like her countrywomen. She gave her work in the deep and earnest must become the public determinachaplano, that he might sell it for the benefit of tion to free the Irish people from its presence. The cleainstical State revenues are paid by the Protestant poor prisoners; for this descendant of so many last few weeks have produced some efforts at a dekings and princes who had founded bospitals and endowed monasteries had not so much as a farthing that she could give away. She fed of the Archdeacon of Ardagh. The Archdeacon several little birds by her window. 'They are fit recreation for prisoners,' said poor Mary Queen of Scots, a little later. And, when they were big enough, she would give them their liberty, and watch them flying round the turrets with longing eyes. Like one of these birds, which sometimes rested in the blackened vaults of the Louyre, a child from time to time would Courch is the preferable of the two.' If a tried to euter Painppme's room, to whom he had taken a great fancy. This was a grand-nephew of the governor, named Ralph Advenier, an orphan brought up in the castle, and who seemed to think the Louvre belonged to him, so joyfully superior efficiency of endowment be then gave the did he thread the intricate galleries and play in following proof :- "If our Church was supported the large, gloomy halls, trying on the old armour which hung against the walls; so lightly did he climb the battlements and turrets of the old fortress. He was eight years old when Philippine of extending the worthy Archdeacon's religion, and was first imprisoned, and soon became very fond at the end of that long period the religion thus supof her. He used to come to see her and play in ported has so miserably failed to strike root, that if her room. Formerly she played with him; but, the endowment were removed its reverend advocate since her illness, she had become too weak and languid for such pastime. Ralph, seeing this, or numerous enough, or religious enough to support became less noisy ; he loved to hear her read the a resident pastor at their own expense Ordinary legends of King Arthur, or the history of the intellecte would infer from such a state of matters Seven Brothers of the Machabees, or the wonderful events of the Crusades, while she was amused to watch the sparks of courage which discovers in this very state of matters a proof of the sometimes flashed from that young heart. The spiritual value of endowment. prisoper had no other pleasure than the society of this child, whom she fancied some day would become gentle, pious, and brave.

she might make a holy use of it? Her resolu- | terwards we will arrange the flowers and say a prayer to the Blessed Virgis, that she may deliver you, and that I may go away with you.' She smiled on the child, but hope, so often deceived, had no further power over her; she wished for liberty without expecting it; she stability, he tells us, he is 'quite sure,' disendowment sighed for happiness, but reckoned on it no from the earth; she was so pale and fragile, that Peter Flotte thought it no longer necessary to send murderers to her; he relied on her grief, that slow but sure poison for youth and beauty, At midnight muffled footsteps were heard on for doing their work. The profound silence which reigned round her was the greatest of her sorrows: weeks, months, years glided by, and she had no news of her country or her friends .--

cross, my daughter ?'

'Yes, father, by the help of God ; for silence King Philip is master of your father's kingdom, my daughter. Abandoned by his allies, a thousand ways to procure peace, Count Guy has been obliged to deliver himself into the bands of the King of France.'

'Oh! my noble father; and what has become

'He was overcome with sadness at entering Paris: and those who were with him said that he spoke of you thus: 'If I had not come to Paris the first time, my poor little daughter would not have languished so long in prison !' When he was brought before the king, with your two brothers and lifty faithful knights, he was immediately ordered to be imprisoned in the tower of Copiegne. Robert de Bethune is at Chinon, and William at Issoudun. You see, my daughter, how our Lord loves your tamily, since He sends

Philippine threw herself on her knews, and " My God, my Almighty Lord, I adore Thy holy will. I offer myself entirely to Thee, to and brothers. Let me live and die in this prison, so that they are free; give me their chains, I

for a long time, he had no longer any need to exhort her, but he told her of the meffable delights of heaven; he recalled to her remembrance the saints who had languished in fetters, the heroes of the cross who had endured persecutions, calumnies, the batted of their neighbors, and the treason of their own servants, adding,-

'Their crown will be very great. If appy are you, my daughter, to have no share in the king-Never did recluse, bulden behind the gate of a dom of a prince of this world, since God reserves pays a poor compliment to ber Majesty by instituting

#### (To be Continued.)

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND. DISENDOWMENT OF THE STATE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

We expressed some time ago, our desire that the friends of the State Church in Ireland should attempt to give reasons why that institution should be allowed to exist ; for we know that the more fully its demerits are brought before the public eye, the more

tual Litargy; so long will our Church stand, even though it be deprived of its emoluments.'

Then, what becomes of all the dark forebodings of evil to result from disendowment? The Oburch will stand, says her venerable champion ; and of her notwithstanding.

More recently, the Irish Establishment has had an advocate in Mr. Agar Ellis, who writes to the Times to say that nice tenths of the objections to the Anti-Irish State Church would be valid, if it were now to be set up for the first time ; but, he says, 'the Establishment is an accomplished fact of several centuries' duration.

One would imagine that the State Oburch defenders had slept the sleep of Rip Van Winkle ; for they really seem unconscious that they are only reproducing the same old fallacies that, during the period of their slumbers, were blown to the winds as untenable. Yes; the State Church in Ireland is an accomplished fact of three centuries. Our inference from this is, that in addition to the a priore argu ments sgainst quartering a Protestant Church on a Catholic ration, we have the unanswerable experience of three centuries demonstrating that such an auda cious cutrage upon justice has been productive, not

of Protestantism but of popular hatred of the power that inflicted the enormous wrong. Instead of making the past continuance of the evil a pretext for its future perpetuity, we should rather say that it has been tried long enough, and found destitute of every quality that could render it anything else than a source of strife, disaffection, and heartburning, to the Irish nation, Mr. Agar-Ellis might usefully isquire whether, if the English Protestant nation had been compelled by foreign force to support a Roman Catholic hierarche for the last three centuries, they would deem the long continuance of such an injustice any reason for making it immortal ? He, however, has a remedy for the Irish grisvance which he admits is an anomaly. Here is his remedy-Pay the priests. "It is urged," he says, "that the Roman Catholic priesthood would not accept State payment. I think they would ; for I feel convinced that there are many of the Roman Catholic clergy who would be only too happy to have their subsistence provided for otherwise than by their too often impoverished flocks; and it would be popular among the Roman Catholic laity, especially the small tenant farmer class." We can scarcely suppose that the gentleman who

writes the words we have now quoted can have read the resterated resolutions repudiating, in the strongest language, the State endowmont of the Irish Roman Catbolic Church, which have emenated from the National Association of Ireland at various periods since the data of its institution in December, 18-4 Nearly all the Irish Catholic bierarchy, and a large number of priests are members of that body. Those functionaries-who must surely be accepted as reliable exponents of the sentiments of their order-proclaim to the world in the most emphatic manner that no consideration will induce them to accept She could not finish : the priest spoke to her State payment. In the teeth of this emphatic and authoritative declaration, Mr. Agar-Ellis, just as if he had wakened out of a thirly years' sleep, proposes to solve all difficulties by endowing the very men whose public truth is pledged over and over sgain to reject encowment.

The unti-Irish state Church is called a badge of serfdom. "Why, so is the Queen's head upon the coin of the realm," rejoins Mr. Agar Ellis; and he says he has not heard of sovereigns and shillings being refused on the score of their reminding the receiver of the conquest of country. He certainly a comparison between the mark of her gracius de-minion as displayed on the coinage, and the mark of Irish prostration which is indicated by the State Church. Not five men in Ireland, probably, have the slightest objection that her Majesty should be their sovereign ; the cause of discontent, even among the Feniane, is not the occupancy of the throne by the Queen ; it is the objectionable and oppressive nature, as they deem it, of certain laws now in force Mr. Agar Ellis might also have remembered that the shilling or the sovereign is of use to the receiver, whether he be a Saxon who remembers the battle of Hastings or an I ishman who remembers the invssion of Henry, but what use can the Catholics and Protestant Dissenters of Ireland make of the State Church ? Mr. Agar-Ellis then tells us that the eclandlords, and not by the Catholic tenants. Just as the Protestant landlords orid them out of Suy other funds than the movey they receive from their tenants-whether under the designation of tithe, or of rent, is immaterial. Just as if the ecclesiastical Sinte revenues, by whomsoaver manipulated, were not originally wreached from the Church of the Oa tholic tenentry, and unjustly bestowed on the Church of the Protestant landlords ? If ever a great public wrong called aloud for restitution, assuredly it is Restitution cannot, indeed, be made by resthis. toring the endowment to the Church that originally possessed it : but it can be made quite as effectually by secularising that endowment, and applying it to purposes of general utility. Mr. Agar-Ellis says that it is the landlords alone who would be benefited by the disendowment. Evidently he thinks only of unconditional disend owment, which nobody dreams of proposing. Then be intimates that the Fenians doc't complain of the State Church; whence we doubtless should ufer that it is not provocative of discontent, and should not be disturbed. We however, have a very distinct recollection of a Fenian manifesto, in which the State Church was set down us a great national wrong; besides which, we can assure Mr. Agar-Ellis that there are many ardent friends of universal voluntaryism in Ireland who are not Fenians. It is a mistake to suppose that the Fenians monopolise political dissutisfaction. Having reproduced the effece fallacies we have noticed, Mr. Agar Ellis says with much self complacency, 'I hope I have answered the ordinary objec-tions.' He then tries to terrify us with a prophetic He then tries to terrify us with a prophetic vision of the borrors that will result from disendowment. 'The abalition would do this : i: would raise such a storm emong the Protestants that I believe life would hardly be safa.' Curious evidence this (if it be true) of the Christianising result of three centuries of State Churchism ! Life, we are gravely told, would be imperilled by the religious ire which would be aroused by depriving the Sinte Courch of the national spoils to which it has not, and never had the slightest equitable title, or any other title than that of the strong hand mailed in legal technicalities. Disendowment,' says Mr. Agar Ellis, ' would rouse such a spirit of sectarianism among the resident owners of property that a system of enercive proselytiam would be inaugurated which would make the country untenable for reace-loving people ' Coercive proselytism is a system that has already been tried without success. No doubt sectorian ficebrands and sanguinary Orange fauntics would be as ready then as now to blow the furnace of religions and political discord. But we warn them that their personal safety might be compromised by any intelerable extravagances; and we add the expression of our belief that they form a minority which, although noisy and mischievois. is yet too insignificant, numerically and morally, among the Protes-tant proprietors, to justify the fears expressed by Mr. Agar Eliis. We also remember that, in the former anti-tithe egitations, numerous Protestant landlords. and others, j lined the popular demand for disandowment. We believe that a great number of Protes. tant landlords would be happy to purchase from the State the lithe-rent charge on their estates at a moderate rate. Mr Miall suggested ten years' purchase; and we have no doubt that his suggestion, if acted on by Parliament, would be eminently acceptable to the great majority of Irish landlords. as we preach the gospel in truth, in purity, and in favourable to such an appl cation, at least partially. an agency fee of 25 per cent., giving as security to charge entered the Manchester rolice.

eges ago, the tithes of Ireland were in part dedicated. There are various other purposes, such as the drainage of bogs, the formation of railroads, the erection of hospirals, the deepering of harbours, the establishment of fishing-stations, which might advautageously engage the attention of commissioners appointed to exemine and report upon the best use to be made of the secularised Church revenues.

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Mr Agar Ellis talks of abolishing the sentimental grievance by making the tithe sent charge payable to the State, and then payable by the State to the Church. What notions he must have of the nature and extent of the grievance, if he really imagines that such a juggle as this would furnish a remedy ! He then proposes a thorough revision of the internal management of the Church revenues. This is also, we suppose, assumed to be a placebo for Irish discoutent. It would be as rational to suppose that a man whose house was cobbed would be reconciled to the robbery by being assured that there should be a thorough internal revision of the mode in which the booty was distributed among the burglars. True, his goods were taken from him, but he might console himself with the helief that they would be divided between the thieves on principles of the most impartial and unimpeachable equily.

The utterances we have cited from the excellent Archdeacon and the respectable laymen are fair samples of the helpless feebleness of all ordinary atcompts to advocate the anti-Irish State Church. Mr. Agar Ellis seems atra:d that the present Government may discover some fine morning, under Mr. Disraeli's inspiration, that the abeli'ion of that institu tion has been all along in accordance with the genuice principles of Conservatism. Perhaps he is right. We will not find fault with disendowment on account of the hands through which it may reach us. Meanwhile, we have the pleasure to assure our read-ers that the Irish and English friends of disendowment were never more thoroughly determined to persevera in the good work than they are at present Their mutual good understanding was inever more cordial than now The Secretary of the Liberation Society has spent the past few weeks in Ireland where he has visited the principal ecclesiastical and lay friends of voluntaryism, and we confidently expect that the result of his Irish tour will be the increased fervour, perseverance, and consequent strength of the united voluntaries of the two kingdoma. We cannot avoid again impressing on our Irich readers the indispersable necessity of energetic action. We in England understand no other proofs of political sincerity and earnestness than those which are afforded by legal and constitutional agi tation. We advise our frish friends, then, to make this question one of the first to be urged upon the consideration of their representatives, and through them upon the House Commons. Protestantism is interested in the removal of a scandal; and we have no doubt whatever but that if the principal of the Reformed Church were allowed to act in a free and unembarrassed manner, and were disassociated with a patronage which is historically connected with the worst periods of our misgovernment of Ireland, the mission of our ministers there would be more preductive of good fenits, and less ridiculous in its proportions than, to our reproach, we find it at present. -London Review,

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC PRELATES .-- We have reliable authority for stating that at the recent meeting of the Irish prelates in Dabin, their lordships unan monsiy declared they would take no part of the revenues of the Established Church, and expressed their opicion and their desire that those revenues should be sppropriated to the relief of the poor in Ireland. This decision was arrived at after the fullest and most deliberate consideration, and under circumstances which impart to it peculiar signifi cance and importance. - We understand that a few months ago inquiries were addressed by the Government, through Lord Stanley, to Cardinal Autonelli, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Irish prelates would accept an endowment for the Catholic clergy, as a solution of the Church question. The fact that negotiations were pending transpired, and it was rumoured that the Roman Government had placed a veto on the acceptance or the proferred endowment. Such, however, was not the fact. The Papal Government declined to interfere in the matter one way or the other, and the proposition of the English Cabinet was transmitted to Cardinal Callen as to the representative of the Irish Church to be laid for consideration and decision before the Irish prelates. Cardinall Cullen thereupon issued a circular to the bishops, stating the overtures that had been made, and invited their lordships' attendance in Dublin on the 1st of Oct. to take the matter into consideration, requesting them, in the meantime, to give the proposal their best attention. At the recent Conference three distinct propositions were submit ted to the assembled prelates - lst. Whether they should accept a share in the present revenues of the Established Church. 2nd. Whether in the event of the partition scheme being considered objectionable, a distinct and seperate eudowment would be accepted by the Catholic clercy. 3 d Whether, in case the clergy should repudiate personal stipends they would receive an endowment for the purpreses suggested by the Right Rev. Dr Moriarty-the maintenance of churches sod glebes. After mature consideration the three propositions were rejected, the decision of the prelates being, as we have stated to accept no subsidy in any shape or form from the State .- From the Cork Examiner. GEURCE ESTABLISHMENT. - The Freeman's Journal has appointed commissioners to furnish reports on the working of the Church Establishment throughout Ireland. The following is a summary of the introductory papers : - The Bishops, priests, and people f Ireland were all Catholiss, acknowledging the supreme authority of the See of Rome, when the Reformation was commenced in England. The Anglican system, forced on the country as a matter of State policy, was never accepted by the Irish clergy as a body, and the people endured dire persecution in resisting it. The managers of the Reformation in the sizteenth century had to import bishops from England and introduce them into the sees. The ecclesiastical property then consisted of see lands, glebe lands, cathedral, abbey, and monastic lands, and tithes, all in the enjoyment of the Catholic Church and people. The bishops' !and and glebes within 'the pale' were at once handed over to the imported ecclesiastics or to those who conformed to the imported faith. Most of the abbey and monastic lands were seized by the Orown, and sold, or distributed in payment for supposed services, among the retainers and adherents. Some of these confiscated lands were conferred on persons whose families now enjoy them, and some on public bodies, as the monastery lands of All Salats, on which Trinity College Low stands, and the Anglicanised Corporation of Dublin, who mades grant of them as a site for the Elizabethen semicary. At what time tithes were first introduced does not clearly appear, but authorities on both sides agree that they were generally enforced in the time of Henry the Second. The tithes were appropriated to four uses-one part for the building and main char co of church fabrics, one for the clorgy, one for the spiscopacy, one for the poor. No Poor Law was then required. The argument that tithes are now paid by the owners of land alone that they constitute a ren charge, and are not in any way naid by the tenantry is ' ingenious but fallacious.' Tithes are a variable and uncertain charge upon the industry of the agricultural population the amount fluctuating in proportion to the results. The lithe composition was a compromise for that annual variance, based on averages, and the present rent-

sincerity; as long as we use our beautiful and spiri- | It would be a return to the original purpose to which, the incumbent for punctual payment a first charge upon the land. Before these statutory changes the mode of collection would aggravate the oppressive character of the impost. The whole practice proved that tithe was a tax, not on land but on the labour of the peasan'. The Constitution Acts did not, as the Commissioners elaborately argue, change its char cter or basis or alter the feelings with which the proctor's demand was viewed by the Catholic peasants. The act of 1938 itself refutes the assertion that tithes are now paid by the landlords, for it opens with the statement that it is desirable to 'substitute' rent-charges for the ' greater facility and security of collection.' The Commissioners intimate that the Presbyterian Church, which has merged its inde-pendence, and obtained £10,000 a year from the Consolidated Fund, ranks next to the Established Church in 'mischievous importance,' and must be included in the inquiry. They coacluded with an and present position of the Calbolic Church.

LORD FERMOY ON FENIANISM - To the Editor of the Times .- Sir The recent Fenian outre ge at Manchester, which is only the commencement of a new phose of the malady, induces me to urge, through your influential journal, upon the people of England advice which I have ineffectually given to the two last and present Governments. There is but one cure for Fenianism, but one way of settling the question between the American sympathizers and the advocates of British connection; and that is by murshalling the loyal people of all classes and creeds in Ireland, and showing the world what is patent to every man who really knows Ireland and the Irish, that, taking Ireland from north to south, from east to west an overwhalming mass, if not in numbers, certainly in effective strength for all peace preserving purposes, and if necessary for war, are to be found on the side of law and order as well as British connection. Let this be done. Let the loyal Irish be called upon to defend Ireland from the rowdy invaders as well from native communists, and depend upon it such a display of well-disposed citizens will be made as will put an end to all Fenian speculators on both sides of the Atlantic. I very well know the superficial objection raised by the timid and the ignorant -namely, the danger of drilling and arming any one in a country supposed to be at heart disaffected. Just see the state of things at present. The only parties now drilled, party armed and entirely organized are the Fenians, who are mostly Roman Catuolics, and the Protestant Orangemen of the North, both of whom give the police and roops more than enough to do This is a bad state of things. But how can it he aggravated by allowing the Protestants who are not Orangemen, and the Roman Catholics who are not Fenians, and have anything to lose, to combine openly for the purpose of preserving the lives properties, and the peace of the country, imperrilled alike by Fenians and Orangemen? I have as good reason to koow the South of Ire.and, at any ra'e, as any other man, and I maintein that in it any Government, fairly disposed to trust the people, and try a fall with Feninaism in its own boasted stranghold, will find a sufficient number of well-disposed Roman Catholics and Protestants to combine together, if they are only treated with confidence, and duly aided by the Government, to put down in one week any Fenian outbreak. After that bes been done, should such take place, crat any rate ofter the pence of the country has been secured in the only way in which in my oblaion the peace of any country ought to be attained - viz., by native lovally, energy, and pluck - will be the time for the statesmen to istervene and temedy the many grievances which all admit more or less exist. But to attempt to propose remedies while revolution is penly advocated and tried would be simply suicidal on the part of those who wish to see the framework of society preserved. The simple way to make Fenianism collapse on both sides of the Atlantic is to show the world that Ireland contains men enough within her shores honestly discosed to preserve British connection, and to take their chance with the people of England, so lately cofmannised, of obtaining in a constitutional way all necessary reforms. For myself. I have not a doubt that such a number of people so disposed does exist, and I now say through you to the people of England - Give us leave to help ourselves, and to trust to an allwise Providence, and to us as His iost uments, for the result .- I am, sic, yours taithf. lly. Fangor. Trabolcar.

THREATENED ORANGE DEMONSTRATION We heard last week with great regret that a most ill devised movement had been begun, baring for its object the getting up of another great Orange demonstration towards the end of this month in a district of the county Down where some aristocratic countenance and encouragement might be conuted on. Yesterday we received further information, and we are sorry to say that there are grounds to believe that such a demonstration is being mooted smong the ultra-Orangemen, as a deliberate and open defiance of authority. Whether this disloyal demonstration be under the guise of support of the Church Establishment, or any other form, it is, at the present time, as unwise a proceeding as could possibly be contemplated. Unless the Orangemen are resolved to push matters to the lergth of armed conflict with the military and police, they will abstain from attempting what they know to be a violation of the law of the land, and what the Lord Lieutenant told them plainly last week would not be colerated. There may be some who would not be sorry to see the Orangement at length in arms against that ' law and order' of which they claim to be the only respectors, never areserting their loyalty more then when they are breaking the law. Most carnestly is it to be hoped, however, that the idea of the threatenel demonstration may be given up. Should it take place, and should anything disastrous be the results, those who are responsible for such flagrant and mischievous proceedings will be held accountable to And, more particularly, those who by the full. their prsition and ioffuence ought to set an example of obedience to the law, will be most severely dealt with if they encourage or participate in acts committed in daring and deliberate violation of the statutes - Northern Whig. THE 74rm HIGHLANDERS. - A respectable looking man, named Pairick Markey, was brought up at Capel street on Monday before Mr O'Danel, in cutody of Police constable 145 D, charged by Hugh Bailey, 74th Highlanders, with having acted as follows :-The prosecutor deposed that on Saturday night be was going towards his quarters; when he reached the corner of Temple street he met the prisoner, who was accompanied by his wife: he looked as if he had been dricking, and as witness went by he seized him by the shoulder and said, "There goes one of the Scotch Limerick murderore;' a soldier of the 39th, was coming up, and witness asked him to go for a constable while he himself kept the prisoner in view; when the 39th man and the policeman returned Markey was arrested upon which Mrs Markey laid her hand on the green ficings of the 39th man and said. 'Take off that green, you are unworthy to wear the color. She was then arrested, and was now charged for making use of the expression stated. Markey in his defence said that he was a little heady when the circumstance occurred. His worship decided that for the use of the insulting observations to the Highlander Markey should find huil himself in 101, and two sureities in 20/ each to keep the peace towards everybody and prosecutor in particular. With respect to Mrs Markey she was discharged without prejudice to the soldier's taking out a summons against her, if he thought proper to do so for her expressing doubte as to his fitness to wear the greeD.

him, 'and I am dead, you will bear tidings of me ritual ancestor of the modern Anglo-Irish biorarchy; to Flanders, to my brothers and sisters : you will tell them not to leave my poor body in the chapel of the Louvre, but to carry it to Winendaele, and to bury it in the village cemetery, that I may have green grass and flowers growing not supply the least valid defence of the tottering over my head.'

"When I am a man you will be queen,' replied Ralph, 'then I shall be a knight and wear your geouity will be able to convince any undiseased miad colors.'

'I shall never be queen,' said she : ' and yet Edward pledged his faith to me, and I to him.?

'He will come to fetch you,' replied the child, with confidence, . but you must get well first ; and see and adorn yourself with these little flowers, which I gathered for you this morning, lady.'

She took the roses and wild carnation which Ralph gave to her, and said, sadly :--

I will offer them to our Blessed Lady, as I 'I will offer them to our Blessed Lacy, as I and prospect for more charter expectation of the says, 'as long as our Church and used to do at Winendaele. I have no heart clergy continue to do their duty; as long as we now for ornament, my little Ralph."

. Then read to me, lady, some nice story ; af-

gathering of clergymen, among whom were mixed a few lay gentlemen, was held under the presidency made exactly the sort of speech which any one might expect from the advocate of a system at once lucra. tive and indefensible. He was good enough to admit that there might has great many arguments in favour of a voluntary Church ; but he balanced this admission by remarking that there might likewise be many in favour of an endowed Church. 'I am myself inclined to think,' said he with amusing nuivele 'that the one established and endowed support his opinion by referring to the coatrast between England and Ireland on the one hand, and Americs on the other; which contrast, he said, showed that endowment was a more effective means of promoting religion than voluntaryism. Of the by voluntary contributions there would be many parishes in Iraland which would have no resident minister.' The logic of this is delicious. Endowment no minister, the Protestants not being rich enough, that as endowment had signally failed to diffuse religion, its missionary worthlessness was thereby damonstrated. The archidiaconal intellect, however,

After such a sample of the reverend speaket's logic the reader will not be surprised to find him making an excursion into the dominions of fancy, and announcing as a reason for supporting the Establish-"When you are grown up,' she would say to ment the old nonsense about St. Patrick's being spiand the alleged conversion to Protestantism (conclusively disproved by the Rev. Maziere Brady) of the Irish hierarchy of the Marian period. Of which allegations we have only to say that were they even as true as we believe them to be groundless, they could State Onurch ; and as to their truth, we may say in the words addressed by Lord Dufferin to the Social Science Congress at Belfast .- ' No antiquarian icthat the legitimate successors and representatives of the Irish Church communion in the reign of Queen Mary are any other than the Catholic clergy and people of Ireland in the reign of Queen Victoria It is needless to follow the Archdeason through the devious wanderings of his alarmed imagination. We have seen his reason for preferring endowment to voluntaryism. Farther on, he says, there are miny parishes in which there are no othe: gentry than the Protestant clergy; 'and if they were removed,' he adds, 'I think the country would be given up to Pcpery.' The Archdeacon then exchanges this appalling prospect for more cheerful expectations. 'I am exercise our office for the good of the people ; as long

The King's County Chronicle snys :- We are informed that Sergeants Brett, who was killed in Mr. Ellis deprecates the application of the tithe-rent charge to the purpose of a poor rate. We are which the landlerd has become the tithe proctor for having joined a Oavalry Regiment, and on his dir-

#### -NOVEMBER 8, 1867. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-

THE MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CABE IN KERRY,-The three magistrates have fully committed for trial John Grillin, who is charged with the murder of his The evidence of a head-constable named wire. Walker wes to the effect that he went to the house in which the affair took place on the morning of its occurrence, and in the kitchen he saw John Griffin, his two daughters, and the deceased Bridget Griffio; the deveased was lying on her right side her full length on the kitchen floor, a pool of blood under her head, and a small quantity under her feet ; her right hand was open and her lefs band shut; John Griffia was sitting on a side table in the kitchen and his two daughters were standing at the fort of the centre table; asked him how did the occurrence happened ; he replied the woman shot herself; thinks he had some small share of drink taken at the time; found this (pistol produced) on the centre table; it was without a ramrod, and had an exploded cap en the nipple; asked John Griffin where his wife was when she shot herseif ; he said a'te was sitting down at the opposite side of the table, and he was sitting directly opposite her; the table was about two feet wide; he said the pistol was lying on the table, that she took it up in her hand and commenced playing or fiddling with it and that she did put it down; that she asked him then how it went off; it was then st half cock ; that he then took it up in his hand and put it to full cock, and put it on the table ; she took it up in her hand again, and that suddenly it went off and she fell down; witness remarked that if she fell down she must have fallen on her left sile, and not her right as she then was; Dr. Mawler and Mr. Maguire came in afterwards; he made a statement to Mr. Maguire, in which he described his showing her how to use the pistol and said that then she walked with it in her hand about the kitchen, and firing the pistol fell. In this respect the second this may be blended with mental proper, or with statement differed from Gr fin's first. It appeared that the prisoner was a pensioner from the 7.5 Hus- be the office of the society, and compline, which may ars, and bore suescellent character.

. j. j. av 1

The people of this town and neighbourhood were somewhat startled on hearing that the police of the town marchea at an early hour yesterday morning, under command of Samuel Bayer, Esq. S. J., in the direction of a quiet place named Og. ill, situate about three miles in a south westerly direction from Kil-From all I could learn it appears that about dare. five o'clock in the marning a mounted orderly was ecen deshing at a quick speed in the direction of Monasterevan, and that the party with Mr. Boyce followed shortly after The orderly, it is presumed. went to give orders to have the Monesterevan men assembled at a certain point which I have not heard The Kildare men on arriving at Oghill, were joined almost immediately by a so icitor from Dublin, whose | joined to doctare publicly and privately the doctrine practice at quarter sessions and assizes has caused him to be well known. There was also the Hon Major W. F. Forbes R. M. and a man and woman, neither of whom were known, and who bore a very respectable appearance. What followed seems not to be known, but it is a fact that the police did not remain long. The most conflicting reports were freely circulated, each baving its wn believers. Some had it that a private still was at work in the locality mentioned; others that a Fenian demonstration was thought to be the cause of the police being present but this gained no credence whatever. The effair was extensively discussed, but no other information seems to have been got, and the police maintained strict secrecy. This morning a rumour prevailed that a child, who is a ward in Chancery, was stolen from some part of the country, and that it was suspected it was secreted in this district. This rumour might certainly account for the presence of the s. licitor, but whether such was the case or not I can only surmise.

A desperate murder was perpetrated on Monday, Oct. 7, at a place called Tullydermott, near Swainlinbar, by a man named Owen Dolan, the victim being his own mother-in law, Mary Gilleece, an old woman between 69 and 70 years af age. It appears that she resided with her diughter and son in-law, with the latter of whom she was anything but a favorite-in fact, they were constantly disagreeing and quirrelling about domestic affairs, and it was in one of those ever recurring disputes that Dolan committed the horrible crime for which he is now in j il.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE CASTLE -On Monday moreing Oct. 7, a number of iron plates, pierced with loop-holes for musicerry, were silized to the railing running along the rear of the police station, Lower Castle Yard. They are, it is to be presumed, m-

brother is to pray daily for the Courch and society using either the officium proprium ' or the taree collects in the office. 2. When two brethren meet, the elder is to salute the younger in the words, 'Pax tibi,' to which the younger shall reply, ' Per Cruc.m'-except in the presence of stringers. 3 Every brother is to attend all the synods and chapters of the society he can, and positively the synod of May the 31 (Holy Oross Day), unless unavoidably detained ; in which case he shall communicate to the master or secrétary. 4. Every brother is to pay a subscription of not less than 10s. a year. Each brother upon his admission to the society is required to make the fol-lowing promises : 'I. N. or M. do hereby promise to cury out, as far as I can, the objec s of the Society of the Holy Cross and to keep the rules of the Suclety ; also that I shall be ready to render all brutherly aid, both in temporal and in spiritual things, to those whom I am bound in this holy bont " He aforwards says the Nicene Greed. Standard of daily life of the green rule. 1. Rise not later than 7.30 4.M. 2. Commend the day of God at first waking and the night at going to bed, by saving "Gloria Patri " etc., or some other form ; and at arising and lying down, sign yourself with the sign of the cross sying 'In Nomine Patri,' etc. 3 Communicate on all Sundays and holy days (if possible fasting) or at least be present at the celebration. If hind-red from sacramental communion make an act of spiritual communion. 4. Observe the rule of the church to-day mating and evensoing daily, either publicly or privately. 5. Use a preparation tefore and a thank giving after Holy Communion. 6 Examine yourself daily. 7 Read daily a portion of Holy Scripture (on your knees, if possible), as Goals voice to you ; s'udy. 8 Say daily, at mid day office, which may be family devotion 9. Say grace at least privately, before and after every meal. Food-1. Use all foud to repair the daily decays of nature, and not for self-indulgence. 2. Observe the days of fasting and abstinence appointed by the church. Dress -Avoid unclerical attire. Recreation .- Avoid all theatres, balls, and such other amusements as might prove an occession of scandal. Study-Gain, if presible, at least half an hour daily for study of Holy Scripture, or theological reading Society. - 1. Do not speak evil or disparagingly of any one, except as a distinct duty. 2. Avoid frivolous and unedifying conversa. tion, especially in female society. 3. Never quote Holy Scripture, except for some religious or useful purpose." Members of the society are strictly en-

of "the real objective presence in the Eucharist ;" and they are also exported to ' offer the Holy Sacrifice' with the 'intention' of promoting the objects of the society. The immediate adoption of vestments lights, and other acjuncts' of ritualistic service is also enjoined.

A good deal of onxiety prevails in the north of England with regard to the movements of the Fenians. A large number of the lower order of the Irish are employed in the factories, ironworks, and iron shipbuilding yards of the Type and Tees, and in some of the pit districts of Dusham and Northumberland, and of late midnights drillings and other such like movements have been observed smoog them. All the garrisons and barracks are now guarded by soldiers, and there is not very much darger of an stack in that direction, and if the Fennes did make any rash outbreak it is very likely a good account would be given of them. Fears, however, are eatertained of street cutrages, and if such were to occur they would be almost certain to bring on a conflict between the lower orders of English and Irish, and the consequences might be serious if judged by the tremendous onslaught made upon the Irish by the population when an outbreak of Fenianism occurred at Newcestle races a year and a quarter ago. On Friday and Saturday groat excitement was caused in Berwick by a report which was spread to the effect that the Fenings intended to make an attack the town. It appears that information of the apprebended attack was to be made, and the arms and ammunition seized. This was to be done by a par'y of Fenians who were to come from the south. Sir Richard Mayne, on receiving the information, at once despatched a detective officer to Berwick, who

ings, and by correspondence between brethren and absence of sympathy for him which is called 'public others engaged in like work. Green Rule: 1. Every opinion,' and which in Englant constitutes so great a check on private oppression and legitimatized severity. Education forms the subjact of another wrong. Add to these the popular grievance arising from the causes which compelsuch an unprecedented abadonment of home ; a decrease in their population of two millions of inhabitan's in ten years, and then no one can be surprised that such a condition of affairs, should produce wide dissatisfaction in Ireland. Still it can never justify such deeds or courses as those which we deplore. Widesoread as that dissatisfaction is in Ireland, yet su upright are ber people in their native land, that in some parts of her majesty's dominions do we read of assizes without a single case of crime for trial. It is to be immented that the adoption by some of these new irreliginus theories so popular here, and their application to this case, should have led to so great a crime .- . Liverpool Mercury.

> APPERHENDED ATTACK ON VOLUNTEER ARMOURTES. -For some days past alarm has been occasioned at the beadquarters belonging to several corps of metropolitan volunteers in consequence of private information that a Febian attack on their armonries was contemplated. Without questioning the authenticity of the communications received, the chiefs of the volunteers made known their fears to the police authorities. Last night and early this morning an assault on the armouries in connection with the 40th Mildlesex Riffs Volunteers, situate in Gray's innsquare, and Gray's inn-lane, was fully anticipated. It seems that in the course of yesterday an intimation of the threatened attack was forwarded to the colonel of the corps, and a similar document was received by Lientenant General Lugard, Under Secretary at the War Office. The facts were accordingly laid hefore the police officials, who immediately sent a 'arge body of mau to watch the place, while the constables walked two and three abreast in Gray's inn-lane. A ready response was also eviaced on the part of the volucteers themselves, who mustered strongly with a determination to stand by and proteet their arms should it be found necessary. It is a fact, however, that during the night and up to a late hour this morning the neighborhood of Gray's ian lane exhibited a greater stillness than on ordinary occasi na. An official latter has been forwarded from the War Office to the headquarters of the 40th Middlesex ordering the immediate removal of the armouries ; and this morning an escort of the Coldstream Guards, under the command of Color Sergeant Meyers, was despatched from the Tower to superintend the removal. The proceedings at tracted many spectators. It is said threats have been raised against the depot of the 30th Middlesex. and an order for the lodgment of their armouries in the Tower is also expected .- London Express of Saturday.

PROPOSED CAPTURE OF THE ARMOURY AT BERWICK-ON TWEED .- Last week a letter, which hears the Post Office mark of Berwick upon-Tweed, and which was addressed to a person at Manchester accident. aly fell into the hands of the officers connected with the detective police force in London, and which minutely detailed a plot for the purpose of seizing the armoury at Berwick upon Tweed. The letter, with the omission of names and initials, is as follows :- 'Dear ----, - received yours. Can make short work of them. No guard kept at night. Birrack walls easily scaled. There are 300 or 400 carbines and about 80 rilles kapt in the armoury, also six field pieces, and seven 32-pounders, besides am-munition for the Volunters. No one in barrack but the militia staff and families - about 13 soldiers in all; a number of them generally out at night .--We will easily manage it in one night, and (here follow particulars as to the movements of certain members of the Fenian body). We can number 23 with ---- and ----; all true Be here as soon as possible. Just one gunboat here. I am making airang-ments with (several persons and towns ment'ored) to bring the bags, which will come during the week. We can number from 150 to 200. We vill settle and be at peace in about a month. We upon the barracks, belonging to the Nathumbara d are sure of success Don's expect resistance from Artillery Militia, and also to the Volunteer corps of the soldiers in the barracks, but if they do we will the town. It appears that information of the appre- do the usual. We note to have it settled by this time next month.' After this sentence follows some writing in cypher. On th's letter being received by the police authorities in London, Sergenot Langley was despatched to Berwick-apon-Tweed. On his arrival he found that the statement relative to arrived by the morning express on Friday. The the armoury was correct in every particular, and tended to guard spainst any surprise that might be officer proceeded to the residence of Superintendent that the formidable garrison of 13 was the number of soldiers who guarded it. After receiving this munication from London, the Mayor, James Purvis, Esq., immediately convened a meeting of Magistrates to take steps to protect the armoury. DEPARTURE OF FENIAN AND OTHER CONVICTS FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA - The Hougoumont, which has been chartered by the Government for the convey- terly skill, first taught the lesson how an invulnerance of several hundred convicts to Fremantle, Western Australia, arrived in Portland roads early on Tues sy last, having on board a number of con-victs from Millbank, Obatham, and Portsmouth.-Shortly before midday 90 convicts were marched down to the Government pier at Portland under a strong escort of the 13th Light Infantry. The party included 23 Fenian convicts, among whom, it was said, was Moriarty. At the pier six Constguards-men, under chief officer Mr Boxail, kept guard. The Government steamer employed in the breakwater service was used for conveying the convicts on board the Hougoumont transport ship. The convicts were chained together on embarking, and on board the steamer a strong guard of Marines from Her Majesty's ship St. George was formed, and saw the convicts safely placed on board the Hougonmont. The go. vernor of the penal settlement at Fremantle Capt, Young, is on board the Hougoumont, and returns in that ship to his sphere of duty after paying a visit to his native land. FENIAN PANIC AT THE TOWER. - On Friday, the 27th ult, about seven o'clock in the evening, the Coldstream Guards doing duty at the Tower received orders to hold themselves ready at a moment's no tice, as an attack was expected on the fortress by the Fenians Officers who were dining out were tele. graphed for, and each soldier was served out with 20 rounds of ammunition, while the artillerymen placed 10 rounds of grape and canis'er by each gun. The sentries were doubled round the walls during Sunday, and the whole of the men were confined to barracks. It was not until Monday night that the old fortress resumed its usual quietness; the extra sentries were then taken off, and the men allowed to ministers, in which he pathetically asks the brethern leave barracks. - United Service Gazette. A despatch from Reepham to Reuter's Bureau sets forth, that at midnight, on Oct. 14, a Fenian mob attacked the armory of the Tweltth Norfolk Rifle Volunteers, situated at Roepham Sixty rifles and 10,000 ball cartridges were carried away. Pistol shots were exchanged, some policemen wounded, and the armorer in charge is mortally wounded .-There was great excitement in the district. The Fenians had retired to Foxley Woed, pursued by the police and volunteers, under the command of Gen. Sutton. A troop of cavalry had been sent for from Norwich.

The Fenian alarm panic in England had not subsided; in fact, it had been considerably intensified, owing to a statement made by a constable to the effect that he saw large parties of men drilling at a late hour, not far from Manchester. In Oldham there are said to be between four and five hundred members of the Brotherhood, and drilling to a somewhat extensive scale has been carried on nightly. In Warrington the Militia and Volunteer armories were closely guarded night and day. Many 'suspects' were closely watched. Four additional arrests were made in Manchester.

Set és

MANCHESTER, Oct. 30th, noon .- The trial of Allen is now in progress. The cuse against him and the others is very strong. There is much excitement in sigle of living and the style of thinking prevent it.

LONDON, Oct 31. - The Ferien Kelly, who was rescued at Manchester, has escaped from England. -It is reported that he is in France, and that he will soon leave for America.

If the Reform Act promises to bring new forces into the field, they seem, at all events, disposed to find them parading their claims in the columns of a serve under the old leaders; and the revolution morning paper. Mr. Lincoln announces divorces which is to dreg down expital to the dast, and make legally obtained in any State, without publicity or England a socialist republic, is quite as likely to exposure, and good everywhere. Mr. Holmes, find a prophet in Mr Disraeli as in Mr Bright. If the attitude adopted towards the latter by the leaders of until a divorce is obtained, while Mr. King offers the the 'Working Men's Association' may be taken as an same inducements and dues not confine bimself to index to the temper of the Reformed constituencies the English tongue In addition to these friends of the new Parliament will differ from the old rather in the unfortunete, Detective Wilder informs the the energy with which it will carry out its intentious public that he has added the divorce business to his than in the character of the intentious themselves. | regular 'lay ' and finds evidence, if existing, in any It is creditable to Mr. Potter's discernment that notwithstanding his just admiration for Mr Bright, he is added that if the evidence did not exist he would not blind to the distluction between his position and manufacture it with de patch, as witnesses can be Me Glasstone's. Though Me Bright is a younger man found have to prove anything. Let all therefore, than his leader, he has less of that mental elasticity with which age seems to have little to do There is repair to the legal gentry. Once they asked the aid truth therefore in the distinction which Mr Potter of a clergymen, now they may try an antagonistic drew, perbaps unconsciously, when he connected profession by which it is claimed that whom God Mr. Bright's name with the celebration of what has hath put together the dovil may soon put asunder. been achieved, and Mr Gladstone's with the anticipation of what has still to be done. The frankness with which Mr Gladstone has from time to time expressed his discent from the favorite formulies of dition of the freedman. These, to speak plainly, working class Reformers has alienated neither their are lamontable enough, and I have some sad facts affection nor their confidence. It is to his own fol upon the subject First and foremost, then, the lowers that Mc. Disraeli must lock for thanks for having led a great party through the motives which have it fluenced him to feel that any regime - when marriage was encouraged, to a cergratitude is due from them. Whatever may be Mr tain extent, enforced - there existed a sort of proxi-Gladstone's hold upon the existing House of Com- mate chastity among this population and its increase mons, his hold upon the country is as firm as if he, and not Mr Dismeli had been the author of the Reform Act.-Chroniele.

begins at last to tell on the revenue. It has been a such as it was sufficient to make the infantile subject of wonder that it should not have signally done so before. Not only has speculation gone to whites. With emoncipation, however, this ground cashire cotton mills are working but four days in as stated a very lamentable condition of concubinthe week; the Conset iron works are said to be age and storility. As to other matters aff-cting the about to close, and the Blaenan furnaces have been health of the freedman, it may be said that adults blown out; shipbuilding in the Medway is on half- do not suffer to the extent it was at first supposed time, and the once busy hands of the great iron ship- they would from the abelition of the sanitary regulayards of the Tyne are looking to charit ble coles for | tions of slavery Insufficient and unsuitable food. to an amount unprecedented since 1841, when aid, and in the towns and cities cold and lack of skilled labor in whole counties was reduced to a ventilation increase the ratio of mortality to a very condition bordering on famine. All this has not considerable extent, but still not to that degree come upon us suddenly or unawarce. In some depuriments of trade there may have been over pro- immediately succeeding emancipation. With reduction : end, in the range of joint stock companies, gard to their moral we fare it would be well for the there was undoubtedly for a time no li-tle g ambling." Our contemporary attributes the condition of trade principally to our living tor fast nationally, and calls upon us to 'make up common cause, with the industrious communities sround un, against the plundering and pauporizing system of overgrown armaments."

The Saturday Review, in an article on Farragel's vidt, says: 'In their complimentary mouption of Admiral Fairagut the Board of Admiralty have for once represented the feeling of the country. While the American war was raging the lack of British over 39,007, as rendered by Secretary Forney and as mosthy never stood in the way of the beartiest ro includes these among other curious items: 504 engnitions of skill and valour, on whichever side it was displayed. The leaning toward the South, 705 pairs of chears and 1,137 pairs of scissors \$1514 not wholly political. The beroism with which the Senatorial cutting and sleshing, to say nothing of armies of Lee and Jackson contended against odds a liberal supply for editorial service on 'my (wo pathat seemed to exclude hope was almost enough to pers, both daily;' 210 pairs of kid glores. \$4225-decide the sympathies of all except these who were pairs each, in order to take off when the hoperable strongly committed by political affinities to the case Senators want to hardle each other ( without of the North. The same centiment gave to Admiral gloves;' 440 pocket books, S1019-8 to each Senator Farragut an exceptional popularity quite irrespuctive of the side on which he was fighting. The man who lings ; 300 brushes and 550 pin-cushaion \$385 - to ran the gauntlet of the batteries to which New Orlean vainly trusted for defence, and who, with mas able iron-clud might be fairly worried to death by a host of feebler enemies, h d altogether too much the character of the ideal British asilor to allow the keenest opponent of his cause to remember on which side his feats of bravery were performed. Strong measures appear to be fashionable in the Established Church. We read in the Birmingham Gazette that on Wednesday evening work, immediately before service at St. Alban's temporary, but extremely Ritnalistic, church in that town the Rev. J S. Pollock, vested in surplice and stole, proceeded along the aisle of the chapel, apparently in search of some member of the coogregation. Having discovered the objact of his search, who was a woman in the habit of frequenting the services, he addressed her by name, and told her she was excommunicated. The person addressed turned pale at the announcement, but answered that she was innocent. The reverend gentloman bade her not to speak, but to leave God's house. The woman uvged that the church was free to all, and refused to leave. Mr Pollock then turned hrd addressed the congregation. 'I charge you all 'he said ' the faithful in God, not to speak to or hold intercourse with this woman, for by so doing yon will be partakers in her crime.' Then, again addressing the woman by name, he continued : - 'I declare that you are excommunicated, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,' a declaration to which some one present responded ' Amen ' THE PREACHERS OF THE BAPTIST BODY .- The organ of this body says that the preachers are popular in proportion as they are bulky. The Rev. Arthur Mursell, of Stockwell, has issued a touching appeal to the churches in behalf of a fund to support the to 'decide whether our country pastors shall see a joint of meat once a weak, or continue to vegetable on such casual nutriment as a small back garden may supply ' It is too had to make bodily bulk a condition of success, and then give over the unhappy preachers to a vegetarian diet for their sustenance.-Pall Mull Gazette. THE SHEFFIELD SAW GRINDERS - RATTENING ABOL-IMED. - A meeting of saw and jobbing grinders, was held at the Temperance Hall, Sheffield, for the purpose of adopting the rules for incorporating the two branches of the trade into one union. A rule. which will be read with some interest, and which was adopted, is as follows ; -' That the Society of Saw and Jobbing Grinders recommend that any member found guilty of rattening or committing any outrage of any description shall be at once expelled from the Society. A Glasgow paper states that no less than from twenty to thirty thousand men connected with the iron trade on the Clyde have been thrown out of employment owing to the successful competition of foreign with home manufacture.

#### UNITED STATES

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A LIVELY TRADE IN DIVORCES, NEW YORK CITY .-A large number of the divorces obtained in the Western States are of New York inception. Disaffected partners repairing from this city to distant parts in order to avail themselves of facilities there afforded. An active correspondence on this subject is maintained by New York lawyers and practitioners in distant courts and one can be put on rapport with the latter in a very short time Barry Gray i-sued an interesting volume last year intilled 'Matrimonial Infelicities, and hundreds of illustrations of this book may be found without much effort. In fact there is vary little domestic happinees in New York. The this city, and the Court building is guarded by The superficial education, the silly conventionalities National truops. Twenty six of the prisoners bave and the concentrated selfishness of city life, are powerful obstacles for home comfort. Our young men are addicted to their meerschaums and their Bouroon, and our young women have their fashions and their indulgences, and each is absorbed in the claims of selfishuess. To aid these discordant parties, surdry lawyers offer their services and we repeats the same announcement and makes no charge State in the Union. Detective Wildey might have who wish absolution from the bounds of Hymen

In its appliety as to his political status, the North seems to be overlooking the moral and physical conimmortility of the colored population throughout the South is something appulling Under the old slavery was rapid. Births were frequent, and chief among the cares of a mistress of a plantation was a jealous attention to the physical welfare of the negro chil-DRCLIVE IN THE REVENUE. - The Examiner sive: dren. This care way, of course, for the most part, The general depression in every branch of trafe based up in the monetary value of its recipients, but negro mortality one per cent. less than that of the sleep, but legitimate cuterprise is at a stand. Lun of care has been swept away, and the corsequence is, food. Gold accumulates in the cellars of the Bank, imprudent exposure, in ibility to command medic. 1 benevoient of our people, who have contributed so handsomely to the education and religious improvement of the freedmen to institute some inquiries as to the use made of the means so liberally bestowed. So far as my observation goes, the good of the freedman is made a very secondary consideration to the political advarcement of those who are supposed to have their interests at heart. -- Corres. of the N.Y. World.

> RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE - The stationery bill of the United States Senate for 1806 foots up something pocketknives to each Sepator - what fearful whittlers; Senators want to handle each other ' without wherein to stow away mileage and other fat ricken ble the Senators to brush up their ideas and to stick a pin thera." Lots of corkscrews, cyclet machines, combs, cologne, soap, pomade, toilet powder, lemous and other intellectual helps too astonishing and numerous to mention, in addition to the articles usually included under the title of stationery, go to make up this rather miscellaneons assortmont. Not the least important is \$364 worth of sponge, if it could only be used to wipe out three-fourths of the disgraceful items, and freshen up the bard-used consciences of men who can decend or to permit such petty stealing from the untional treasury. MAURIAGES IN VERMONT - At & late meeting of Convocation of Vermont, held in St. Johns, Poultney the essay by the Rev. M Douglass, of Windsor, was a very valuable and timely paper paper on ' Frequent Divorce in Vermont.' He showed 1, its frequency ; that one of its every nincteen couples is divorced ; 2. Its immorality; that it is great and alarming; 3. Its cause; that it is legislative license, granted on other ground than the only scriptural one, viz : adultery, and, back of this, an incorrect and ignorant public conscience, with defective religious training; and 4, Its remedy; which is immediate and thorough legislation by both Uhurch and State, for the correction of public law and sentiment. The essay was unanimonaly endorsed, and requested for publication, as a help in putting down this monstrous vica.

attempted on that portion of the Castle.

Two inquiries have taken place in Clonmel jail, into the circumstances attending the escape of the Feniau O'Brien. The worder who was on duty on the night of this rather mysterious occurrence has been suspended. The present inquiry has been instituted it is understood, by the government.

During the week ending Oct. 5, the number of cattle exported from Belfast was 5 353, of which nun obr 2,738 were for Scotland, and 2 570 for England. This is the largest number exported from Belfast in any week since the restrictions with regard to cattle exportation were put in force.

On Sunday, the 29th of September, several large prolities tell in the neighbourhood of Kiltenly, in the county of Wexford, and continued burning for some time after they reached the earth. Some fires, which have recently occurred in farmars' yards, involving the destruction of hay and grain, are attributed to the descent of acolities.

CLEVER ARREST - Oo Wednesday evening, a girl, named la ie Macauley, a native of Belfast, escaped from the Catholic Reformatory at Mogaghan. Head Constable Scanlan, of this town, having received information of the circumstance, went in search, and discovered her in a house in West-Street. She was sent back to Monaghan lastevening. - Ulster Observer.

The Itish Times says: The magistrates at Kil mallock have taken very decided steps as regards the granting of certificates to publicans, proved to have assisted, no matter how remotely, in the late Fenian rising.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

A memorial in the shape of a magnificant cathedrai to the late Oardinal Wiseman, is about to be erected in London. A site has been obtained close to the Victoria Railway Station, Westminster Abbey, and bordering on the new quarter springing into existence round Ruckingham Palace. It is intended to make the new cathedral a most imposing edifice, and clergymen speaking most of the European lan guages will be stationed there for the purpose of hearing confersions, and preaching to foreigners in their native tongue.

RITUALISM .- STRANGE RITUALISTIC DEVELOPMENTS-The Society of the Holy Cross, a priestly association of the Church of England, has circulated an address, stating the objects of the organization, from which we take the following particulars and rules of condact :

This Society has been founded for the primary purpere of deepening by means of a definite rule, the spiritual life in its brothron. It is restricted to bishops, priests and deacons, and bona file candidates for holy orders Its interior rule is divided into de. grees-the green rule, which is binding upon every brother ; the red rule. with stricter obligation ; and the white rule restricted to celibates, still more stringent in its requirements. Besides these, there is a roll of celibates to which any brother may belong without binding himself to the obligations of the stricter rules The external work of the society is directed to the defence and extension of Oatholic faith and discipline. This it endeavours to effect by establishing and working in home and foreign mistracts and other publications, and by frequent meet- his holding of which the tenant complains, and that for the day. The city is perfectly quiet. sions, by conducting retreats and missivns, issuing

Ronaldson to whom he told his then went to the residence of the Mayor, to whom the information supplied to Sir Richard Mayne was told. His worship called a meeting of the Magistrates, and also requested the attendance of Captain M'Bay who is in command of the staff of the Northum. berland Militia stationed ot Berwick; of the captain of the Coastguard; and of the capacity of the Volunteer corps in the town. To these geotlemen the Mayor explained the object of the meeting, and some discussion then took place as to the means to be adopted to repel any attack that might be made, The result of the meeting was that on Friday and Saturday night the Volunteers in the town assembled at the barracks, and each Volunteer had his guo placed in his own possession, it being thought safer for the Volunteers to have their weapons in their own houses than to have them stored in the barracks. The arms belonging to the Militia, which are very considerable, have been properly secured, the locks having been taken off the carbines previously. Two large fieldpieces stationed in the barrack square have been loaded, and so placed as to repel any attack, from whatever quarter it may be made. Hand grenades are also ready to be thrown over the walis of the barracks at any moment. The staff of the Militia are on duty day and night, and their arms are fully charged. The Coastguard and the men of the gubboat are also ready for action. The police, under the direction of Superindent Ronaldson, are

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mission.

at present on duty all night, 'I' is the rule that English public opinion applies with unflinching severity to all foreign institutions. If we hear of a church maintained for a small minority or a class ; if we hear of a province kept in a state of chronic exhaustion and misrule by the continual abstraction of its revenues and absence of its proprietors; if we hear of agriculture conducted under a fatal uncertainty as to the final share of the profits. or of any other ill which man can make or unmake, we immediately fly at the Government or constitution which can permit such harm, and 18

content to leave it alone. We listen to no excuses, for excuses we know there must be. We hold the people always justified in overthrowing the Government which will not or cannot rectify such ills, however long-standing. Nay, more; we have no besitation to assist provinces and peoples, more or less openly, to claim self-government and the power to do for themselves what their rulers could not or would not do for them. It is impossible to avoid the inference that so long as the condition of Ireland is such as must be condemned by the public opinion of England and the world, there remains the duty to do for Ireland what public opicion now everywhere requires - that settlement of her affairs most condacive to the pr sperity, happiness, and improvement of her people.'- Times.

A CATHOLIO BISHOP ON FENIANISM. - Bishop Turner, of Salford, has issued a pastoral, in which he thus refers to the Hyde-road rescue and outrage :-The sufferings and wrongs of Ireland are indeed, many and great. The church and religion of her people, so dear to them, long proscribed ; another church and religion attempted to be forced on them the majority, who are poor, left to support their own religion, and compelled to pay also for the new re-ligion of the wealthy few, receiving in return only mockery and hostility to their own. Hence that want of fixity of tenure and protection of interest in

The limes says :- We are officially informed that a Special Commission has been issued, under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, for the trial of the persons charged with having taken part in the late rescue of prisoners at Manchester. Two of her Majesty's puisno judges will proceed to Manchester for that purpose. It will probably commence its sittings on the 28th inst.

The Corner's inquest on Sergeant Brett, of the Manchester police force terminated on Tuesday in a verdict of wilful murder against Wm. O'Mara Allen, and others unknown.

The weather in the north of Scotland last week was very severe, and the outstanding corn was very much damaged. In some fields the crops were so LATER .- The Fenian trials have been adjourned lashed by the storm that there was nothing for the sickle but bare and blasted stocks.

POLITICAL COBRUPTION. - Hon. Wilcott J. Hamphrey, State Senator from the Thirtieth District, was arrested at Warsaw, Wyoming County. on Saturday, and taken before Police Justice Uole, of Albany, on a warrant issued upon an affidavit made by Hugh B. Wilson, charging him with bribery and corruption in The accused gave bail in three sureties of office. \$1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury which meets on the second Monday of November next.

The Tribene's special says :- A Southern editor has had a political conversation with Gen. Grant, and reports that the General will not accept a nomination for the Presidency from the Radicals proper, but he will accept it as the Representatives of the Concervative men.

A THISSTY TOWN .- The town of Ellsworth is the present western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. A missionary recently visited the place and made an inventory of the business houses. He found in all forty-two houses. Of these, thirty place sold ine toxicating drinks, and twenty-one sold nothing else.

Washingtoh, Oct. 28 .- The British Government declines to release Colonels Warren and Nagle from custody, and has directed that their trial shall take: place immediately. The State Department has diracted the employment of counsel for their defence.

Vermont reports a divorce to every nineteen mare riages. :::**:::**:::

Gen. Howard, says the negro population decreased ,308,600 since emancipation. Vermont his twenty-eight thousand Oatholics.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE NOVEMBER 8, 1867.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Crasg Street, by J. GILLIES. G.E. CLERK, Editor.

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1867.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER - 1867. Friday, 8-Octave of All Saints. Saturday, 9-Dedication of the Basilica of S. Sunday, 10-Twenty-second after Pentec et. St. Antonio, B. C. Monday, 11-St. Martin, B. C. Tuesday, 12-St. Martin P.M. Wednesday, 13 - St. Stanislaus de Kostka, C. Thursday, 14-St. Didacus, C.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is no easy matter for the journalist to keep pace with the course of events in Italy : and the difficulty is enhanced tenfold by the confused. and often contradictory reports transmitted by the Atlantic Cabie. To put together an intelligible, connected story is in short impossible ; but in so far, as far as we can make out, the following was the position of affairs on the 1st inst. The French expedition was actually in Rome, or was on the eve of entering Rome : the City was quiet, though Garibaldi occupied a position at a short distance, in which it was thought that the Papal troops would attack him. The Piedmontese government impertinently claims the right to interfere, conjointly with France, to enforce the terms of the September Convention. which it has violated : in other words, it pretends to have the right to occupy the Papal territory up to the walls of the City. But the Pope, with that constancy of which no perils can deprive him, has announced his intention of leaving Rome, should the Holy City be polluted by the presence of Vietor Emmanuel's mercenaries.

One thing amidst all the conflicting statements that have reached us is plain. That there has been an invasion, but no insurrection in the Papal States: That the hordes by whom the Holy Father are menaced are not insurgent sub jects of the Sovereign Pontiff, but subjects of Victor Emmanuel who have invaded his domimions, just as in 1866 a lot of Feman raiders, Yankee citizens, invaded Upper and Lower Canada. The parallel betwixt the two cases is complete in every respect.

It is also clear that this invasion has been all along connived at, - perhaps actively encouraged would be a better word, by Victor Emmanuel and his government ; and that had any sincere effort been made by the latter to carry out the solemn engagements of the September Treaty, Paus IX., with the small force at his disposal.

dation, neither are these precautions thrown prove an obstacle to these, it will unmake him as away. The assassin stalks abroad in the land, it made him: unmake him without waiting even and under the cover of night smites down his un | for the conquest of Rome, and the Proclamation suspecting victim. To say nothing of the brutal of the Italian Republic, One and Indivisible from murders that have lately occurred in London, the walls of the Imperial City. and other places-the latest telegrams bring vs | The Herald then proceeds, forcibly but truly, word of the wanton shooting of two policemen in to indicate the gross inconsistency or rather the Dublin on Wednesday the 23rd ult. The Govern- | vile hypocrisy of which Victor Emmanuel is ment has offerd a reward of about \$5,000 for the guilty when he, the robber of his neighbors, prediscovery of the assassing, but as yet these have sumes to affect publicly a respect for treaties, been able to elude the vigilance of the police .- | and the right of others :-God knows where or how this will end: but should it have the effect of practically convincing the Protestant Liberal world, of the folly and in Europe for an idea and that the idea of nationaliwickedness of encouraging Fenianism in Italy,

logal British subject must deplore. Prussia watches French invervention in Italy lealously, as if inclided to find therein a cause for the war with France, which though staved off for the moment, most politicians look upon as inevitable. In such a war France would doubtless be mistress of the Mediterranean, and with ber fleet could so effectually cut off Sicily from the main land of Italy, that the Sicilians would gladly avail themselves of the chance of throwing off the Piedmontese yoke which they bate, which presses so heavily upon them, and against which they have already risen in arms. War with France, even with Prussia for an ally, would be the signal for the break up of the bogus Italian kingdom-though such a war might not indeed have the effect of restoring the deposed open to the objection that they were foreign, or as dynasties.

have been educed from a great evil which every

Amongst the minor items of news we may mention that Buckley, the Femin captured at Dungarvan, has turned Queen's evidence, and has given full and most valuable information to the government.

PARIS, Nov. 4 .- The following intelligence was seceived from Rome at six o'clock this morung :- Papal troops, supported by the French forces, attacked Garibaldi at Monte Rotundo and defeated lam. Some say he is a prisoner, and some say he is killed. At half-an hour after the attack commenced, Garibaldi, finding his retreat cut off, fought his way to the town of Monte Rotundo, where he was reinforced by some Italian troops; but the French coming up to the assistance of the Pontifical soldiers, he was braten.

The Hon. Mr. Galt, for urgent private reasons, has resigned his seat in the Cabinet. It is said that he will support the policy of the Ministry in Parliament.

On Wednesday last Parliament was formally opened.

Victor Emmanuel truly has to eat much dirt, or as we have it in the vernacular has to swallow much "humble-pie." Of this his late Proclamation against Garibaldi and the raid upon the Pontifical States is a notable example : and the bitberto he has never scrupled to set at defiance, would have been fully competent to cope with king if he have any sense of shame left must, and to trample under foot, the days of Victor when he signed it, have felt keenly the ridiculous Emmanuel, as king at all rents, are numbered. handed, he was unable to oppose effectually any and contemptible position in which he was put- He may retire from business now as soon as he In this Proclamation Victor Emmanuel pro. fesses that Italy is to disturber of public order, is a well-squeezed lemon to him who maketh What is not clear is, what will be the upshot but respects treaties, and of her neighbors-as punch. He may retire from business now, for so of this business, humanly speaking ? With the the case of Parma, Tuscany, and the Kingdom low has he fallen, that even the partizans of the experience of so many centuries before their of Naples. The poor man also denounces Garibaldi for presuming to make war on his own monstrous on the part of one to whom Victor Emmanuel is indebted for the greater part of his | can. present dominions. The absurdity of this Proclamation, and the contemptible light in which its publication places Victor Emmanuel are ably ininsisted upon by the Montreal Herald in an editorial of the 31st-some extracts of which we the more gladly lay before our readers, since the journal in question cannot be accused of re-actionary tendencies, or suspected of ill-will towards the cause of the Revolution in Italy .---Now being interpreted, the article in the Herald more than insinuates that Victor Emmanuel, King "honest man" is a knave and a bypocrite, and a most ungrateful knave and hypocrite at at that :---

obtains. Nor are these alarms without foun- himself subservient to its designs : but should be

"It may be all wrong under any circumstances for a sovereign or a people to overturn an existing \* Victor Emmanuel must be strangely tica. forgetful of the past, or must believe the World to be and the Revolution everywhere, some good will strangely forgetful, when he issued a proclamation appealing to the knowledge which Europe has of his dislike of the disturbance of public order, and asserting, against the leader of the insurgents, the

doctrine that no subject has a right to decide on making war. It is but yesterday that the Emilian provinces of the Pope were taken possession o by the King's General, Cialdini, with no other title than that derived from the fact of an invasion by Italians of the Garibaldian stamp. As to Naples he possesses it in virtue of the most flagrant invision of a neigh boring government with whom he was at peace, by an expedition which set out from his territory. He received it too, as a gift from that disturber whom he now denounces. The Convention of September is not a more sacred instrument than the treat of Villa Franca, which guaranteed several States that were speedily afterwards wrung from the hands of their Prince, with the perfect concurrence of the King of Italy. Nor can any treaty establish specific o ligations which are more binding on the consciences of Princes than the great general obligation to good fuith, and strict observance of reciprocal duties. In several cases even the dynasties which have been overthrown in order that the dynasty of Victor Em manuel might be erected in their place, were not the Italians call them, harbarous. The rulers of the Papal, the Tuscan, and the Neapolitan States were as truly national as the rulers of the Sardinian Kingdom, so that no special justification for attack on them was to be found in any question of race : and against the idea that it is the sacred character of the proprietorship which makes the King now forbid an attack upon the property of his neighbour. is the fact that he has already accepted, and that he still enjoys the spoil of the Holy See. Italians and the world at large, therefore, will scarcely see anything in the King's latest proclamation but a hypocritical pretence, covering an unmanly servility to the Emperor of the French-unmanly because i does not avow itself as submission to superior force. but professes agreement of opinion and voluntary joint sation."

There is not a word here to which either Catholic or Protestant can take exception-only the former will probably wonder how it is that, seeing that Victor Emmanuel has long been known to have been guilty of all the villainy now laid to his charge by the Herald,

he should so long have been the idol of the Liberal Protestant world. Is not the secret to be found in this :- That Protestants can readily condone breach of faith, falsehood, violation of treaties, and all manner of outrages upon the rights of others, so long as these are contrary to the interests of the Catholic Churchand the power of the Pope ?

Let that pass however. One thing is clear that deserted by the Revolution to which he owes his throne, and compelled to plead against it, the principle of order, the moral laws which likes, for his work is accomplished, and he is of no more profit to his revolutionary allies, than Revolution like the Montreal Herald, point the finger of scorn at the man. Yes! if all kings were like Victor Emmanuel every gentleman, every honest man, would at heart be a republi

however faint does he make to reconcile his not unmerited condemnation of that "ism" with his admiration of Garibaldianism and the Revolution in Italy; an admiration not the less enthusiastic because qualified with the admission that he " has expressed dissatisfaction at his rasiness in implicating his King in a difficulty with France by invading the Papal States, knowing that such in vasion was a breach of treaty." If our memory fail us not, under precisely analogous circum stances, but when the invaders were not Piedmontese Garibaldians, but Yankee Fenians, the Evening Telegroph expressed something a little stronger than dissatisfaction of the rashness of the Yankee Fenian raiders upon Canada, who came the Society, and hoped the entertainment would near implicating their President in a difficulty be acceptable. He was happy to announce that with Great Britain, by invading a British Colony, they would bear two distinguished gentlemen knowing that such invasion was a breach of treaty. from the Lower Provinces Mr. Howe and Mr. And yet, wherein was the conduct of the said Anglin. Yankee Fenians more reprehensible than is that of the volunteers under Garibaldi, who are actually raiding upon the Pontifical States ?

Is there in short, and this is the great question of the day,-any standard of "right" and " wrong" in the political order, as well as in the moral order? If a merchant cheat his creditors, or a bank clerk rob his employers we all sny of the man so offending that he is a rogue : is there then one moral code for the commercial, another and different code for the political order ? Telegraph will perceive is a very grave ques tion, underlying all the political and social questions of the day; to which, in no captious or unfriendly spirit-(for we do not confound him with the common run of no-Popery scribblers, though we fear that he is sometimes a little prejudiced as a Protestant)-we beg of our contem porary to return an answer. Is there such a common, universal, and immutable moral standard, to which all political acts can and should be submitted, and by which their merits can and should be tested? or are all political acts morally indifferent, so that of no one of them " right" properly so called, can be logically predicated ? If there be such a moral standard, what is it, and how is it to be applied ? If there be no such standard—if all political acts be morally indifferent, is not this rather the devil's world, than God's world? We pause for a reply.

Lest however our position should be misunder stood, we assert that according to the constant teachings of the Catholic Church, there is such a standard, universal and immutable ; by which the moral value of all political acts can and must be tested ; and that, according as they agree with, or differ from that standard, no such acts are morally right and worthy of applause, or morally wrong and therefore, no matter how expedient. worthy of the Christian's and honest man's unqualified condemnation.

We have just had a notable instance of the love of fair play and equal dealing that so eminently characterises the Protestant press. Our readers will, no doubt, remember the extravagant encomiums lavished by Garabaldi upon the first French Revolution and the worship of the Goddess of Reason ; which, when reproduced a short time after by the late lamented Cardmal Archbishop of Westminster, were pronounced false by the press in the interest of Exeter Hall ; but the authenticity and accuracy of which were confirmed by reference to the report published in the London Times, where the blasphemous language was reported exactly as Car dinal Wiseman subsequently published it. Well! a son of Garibaldi has just been making a speech in London, at St. James Hall, in which he delivered himself as follows of Victor Emmanuel-the degrading vices of whose private life are known to every one, but do not by any means unfit him for being the head and leader of the great Reformation in Italy : "Sometime ago my father, " so said young Ricciotti Gar.baldi,"-called King Victor Emmanuel 'i/ Re Gulantuomo.' I don't know what my father thinks, but I know that every Italian thinks that he has made a mistake. Victor Emmanuel is a man sunk in vice. He has committed crimes for which men in England would be hanged and quartered; crimes which are degrading to human nature ; crimes which have been recently committed in England ; crimes which those who commit them ought to be burned for. I need say no more to indicate what I mean. Young Garibaldi's meaning was only too clear : but, as it would never do, to let such accusations from the lips of a Garibaldi go forth against one so dear to the Protestant heart as Victor Emmanuel; against one who has so fully atoned for the crimes and filthiness of his private life by his zeal in the cause of the Protestant Reformation in Italy,-by his persecution of priests and hi-teries,-by his cruel treatment of nuns and sisters of Charity whom his ribald soldiers have driven forth at the point of the bayonet from their modest retreats, to die upon the high waysand who above all has approved himself the indefatigable enemy of the Pope and the Catholic Church-why the words of Ricciotti Garibaldi were carefully suppressed by almost all the London press. And thus, sometimes by the sugges. of restoring a portion of the stolen property retto falsi, at other times by the suppressio veri is tamed by the Protestant State Church in Ireland,

#### ST. PATRIOK'S PROMENADE CONCERT.

On Monday evening the Concert of the St. Patrick's Society took place in the City Concert Hall, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. The audience was large, every seat being occupied, and a large number were obliged to stand. Shortly after eight o'clock, the President and representatives of other Societies and guests took their place on the platform, the band of the 60th Rifles playing 'St. Patrick's Day,' The band opened the Concer with the overture to 'Giovanni d'Arco.' The President B. Davlin E.q., on rising was received with applause, thanked those present in the name of

Speaches were delivered during the evening by Hon. T. W. Anglin, Hon J. Howe and Mr. John Hearn, M. P. P., and were listened to with marked attention and frequent applause . The programme having been concluded, Mr. John Leeming, President of the St. George's Society, briefly addressed the meeting, and the National anthem being played, the President called for thanks to the officers of the bOth Rifles for having so kindly given the services of the Band, and with three cheers for the guests or is there for the latter, no code at all, but is this part of the evening's amusements was brought every one according to his "might," at liberty to a conclusion. The floor was then cleared for to do what he will therein? This, the Evening | dancing, which was kept up to a late, or rather an early hour in the morning. The success of the concert must be mainly attributed to the exertions of the Committee and Mr. O'Meara the Secretary, by whom the arrangements were made.

> Amongst the many witty and somewhat malicrous squibs which the Anglican Synod has provoked, or startled into life, we may mention one bearing for its title "The Comedy of Convocation, in Two Scenes," and having attached the signature of Archdeacon Chasuble, D D. In this painplilet the question is raised, and seriously discussed, as to whether it " would be considered beresy in the Church of England to deay the being of God ?" That Our Lord's Resurrec. tion is an open question in that sect, is we behere the case, seeing that it is most certainly not held by many bright and eminent lights and Doctors of the Establishment, -- notably by those who, with the authors of Essays and Reviews. reject miracles as impossible and therefore incrediole : but tolerant as is Anglicanism of all kind of errors, false doctrines, and heresies, we doubt if, for some time at least, it will be content to treat the existence of a God as an " open question."

The editor of the Witness, being in a liberal mood, is much troubled in his spirit at the aspect of Romish Liberality which sought to exclude from the reading of the Institut Canadien two virulently anti-Catholic sheets, the Witness and the Semeur, whose columns are habitually filled with rabid and mendacio's personal attacks upon the Catholic Clergy, and violent abuse of the Catholic religion. But, would we ask our contemporary, has he never heard of an attempt made by Protestants to exclude from the table of a Reading Room of this City, a Protestant paper, the N. Y. Christian Inquirer, which-although one of the ablest and most gentlemanly conducted professedly religious paper connected with the Protestant press in America; one too whose columns are never defiled with personalities or falsehood ; and whose editor has never, like that of a certain evangelical journal which we could mention, been compelled in two successive issues to publicly confess humself a har and a slanderer, and forced to swallow his own dirty words — had nevertheless the misfortune to entertain on some questions of theology, private opinions contrary to those professed by the Montreal Witness? Has the editor of the latter paper never heard of this case ?

the attack. But of course, alone and single resistance to the entire military resources of the ting himself in the eyes of the civilized world. suh-Alpine kingdom which indirectly were being directed against hun, by an unscrupulous Court.

eyes, Catholics can entertain no doubts, harbor no fears, as the ultimate results. God has ever account; an act unjustifiable, and indeed most protected the See of Peter, and the authority of His Vicais upon earth, in a miraculous manner. Switt and exemplary have been His judgments in most cases, against those who have dared to ay profane hands on holy things, as, for instance in that of Cavour, and of the exile of St. Helena; and sooner or later, when the cup of their miguities shall be full, we may be sure that similar judgment will be given against the present nersecutors of the Holy See. But the time and the seasons are in His hands : He is patient because He is eternal: and in the meantime it is for us to wait with confidence in our hearts, and on our lips the prayer-Arise Oh Lord and let thine enemies be scattered-" Exurgat Deus et dissipentur mimici ejus."

.From England we learn that-as if already a judgment had befallen the encouragers of Italian Fenianism, and those who subsidize revolution in the territories of their neighbors-a great panic has fallen upon the land; and the fear of Greek Fire and of other murderous weapops, the counterparts of those Orsini bombs and Mazzini stilettoes which are so beautiful in the hands of Italian Fenians, has taken possession of the people. The Queen in her highland home at Balmoral, is hedged in with troops and guarded by detachments of the police .---From the armouries, in all parts of the country, the rifles of the volunteers are being taken. and stored away in the forts and citadels of the Kingdom lest the Femans should make themselves masters of them. The police, casting aside the traditional baton, are armed with revolvers and swords; guards over the arsenals

"Who is Victor Emmanuel? King of Italy. By the Grace of God? No; but hy the grace of Louis Napoleon--of Garibaldi-of the Revolution."

Never did the Herald speak a word more to pressed by its adversaries, emits a thick and inky the point: but if King by the "grace of the colored fluid, which discolors the element in Revolution ;" and as the Revolution is by no means prejudiced in favor of kings or such like cattle, what chance does the Herald suppose Victor Emmanuel has of remaining king long, when he shall have put bimself in an attitude of opposition to the Revolution, or shall be no longer necessary to the carrying out of its designs ? No matter what may become of the Temporal rally, he replies to A PAPIST in a two column Power of the Pope, the sovereignty of Victor article, in which the one question at issue is never Emmanuel "king by the grace of the Revolution" is sealed; for it is not for an Italian kingdom, but for a United Italian Republic that the Revolution agitates, conspires, and pours forth Power of the Popes, its origin, its utility-which the blood of its children. Victor Emmanuel it is as relevant to the question at issue as would be accepted as an instrument; and it would be a dissertation on the authority of the Tycoon, or are doubled as if the country were in a state of content to bear with bim perhaps yet a little on Japanese agriculture ; but not one reference siege; and from high to low, a general feeling of longer, and until the unification of the entire however remote, does the writer make to the holy cause of Italian Protestantism faithfully for the endowment of the old Catholic Church in uneasiness, or what the French term malaise Peninsula be accomplished should he still approve subject of Fenianism in Ireland; not one effort, served by the zealots of Exeter Hall.

The Evening Telegraph finds it easier to evade or shirk a question put to him by A PAPIST, than to answer it. The question was, as to how the writer in the Telegraph managed to reconcile his evident sympathies with "Garibaldianism, with his hatred and abuse of Feniagism ?"--- both isms being essentially the same in principle, both aiming at the overthrow of legitimate authority, and differing only in the accidental fact that the one aims at the destruction of Papal rule in Italy, whilst the other aims at the subversion of British rule in Ireland.---Evening Telegraph, 31 ult.

To answer this question was impossible : but as a certain denizen of the waters, when sore which it lives, and moves, and has its being, and thus under a cloud as it were, contrives to escape unscathed from the keen eyes of its loes-so does the editor of the Telegraph try to make good his retreat from an absurd, and untenable position under a dense cloud of words, which he emits and splashes up in every direction. Liteso much as alluded to, directly or indirectly. He favors us with a long essay, not badly written. from a Protestant stand point on the Temporal

The dignified attitude of the Sovereign Pontiff in this his hour of trial, compels the admiration of foes as well as of friends : as witness the annexed paragraph which we clip from the Montreal Herald of the 1st inst. :--

"The Pope, with more self respect and dignified adherence to the obligations imposed on him by his position, is said to have declared that if the Italian troops entered Rome he would leave. How could he accept such protectors, without the lowest degree of abasement? They who have despoiled him of provinces which as Pope, he must consider sacred, no matter what others may think ; and he who in the very last state paper which has come from his go-vernment still speaks of portions of the Kingdom of Italy as being only 'occupied,' wrongly 'occupied,' of course, by Victor Emmanuel. Protestants, and, of course, therefore without any faith in the Tempo-ral power, we yet recognize the grandeur of the Pope's position - bereft of buman strength he to the last refuses any recognition, still less concent or implied acquiescence in what he considers the moral wrong of which he has been the victim."

The London Daily Telegraph professing to speak with authority denies, as destitute of any foundation whatsoever, the report that Lord Stanley had held communications with the Papal Court through Cardinal Antonelli, on the question that country.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE----NOVEMBER 8, 1867,

The following address was recently presented to his Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop, on the occasion of his first pastoral visit to the par-19h of St. Henri, by O. J. Devlin, Esq., on behalf of the English speaking portion of the parishioners :---

To His Lordship the Right Reverend Doctor Bourgel, Bishop of Montreul :-

May it Please Your Lordship-The inhabitants of the newly erected Parish of St. Henri, speaking the English language, feel it to be their duty to approach your Lordship upon the occasion of your first Episcopal visit to this Parish, to tender their grateful acknowledgments for the provision thus made by your Lordship's zeal and paternal kindness for their spiritual welfare.

We are aware that the creation of the new Parish of St. Henri comes withic, and belongs to, a series of unportant changes made under your Lordship's wise counsel, and designed like every other act of your Lordship's long administration for the glory of God, and the salvation of souls committed to your charge .- and yet we feel we have special reasons for gratitude. Not only has your Lordship appointed as Cure of the Parish a Reverend Gentleman whom all must love and esteem, and whose knowledge of the French and English languages is well calculated to enlarge the sphere of his ministrations, but you have associated with him a priest of the same national origin to which we belong, and whose mother tongue is ours, in order that our spiritual wants may be more effectually provided for, and that nothing may be iest undone in our regard, to render glory to God on high, and peace on earth to men of good will.'

We are informed that in furtherance of your Lordship's benevolent intentions towards us, you will this day select a site whereon to erect a future Parish Church. We also thank your Lordship for commencing this good work at so early a day, and we cheerfully tender your Lordship all the assistance which our humble means will allow of towards its early completion.

Your Lordship will, we are sure, be pleased to know that although as parishioners we are entering upon arrangements which terminate a long connection between us and the Reverend gentlemen af the Parish of St. Sulpice, we entertain the most profound respect for these good Fathers, and shall ever cherisba feeling of gratitude for the kind and devoted services received at their hands.

#### REPLY.

Dear Children : In this family gathering this is the only title I can assume as it goes straight to the heart, and best expresses the relations of true paternity and filtal piety in all its most moving characteristics.

In the canonical erection of this parish, I have only fulfilled a rigorous duty, that of multiplying in this great centre of activity and material progress, easy, and I might almost say door to door, religious and priestly ministrations. On this occasion 1 am only but too happy to see and feel that you have perfectly understood my intentions. Your humble and respectful submission to the new order of things, leads me to conclude that I was not mistaken when I thought that the children of St. Patrick could lay aside all national feelings, and join with the children of St. Jean Baptiste under one roof, in one house of prayer. to worshin the common Father of all. Oh, what a subject of rejoicing it is for a Pastor, what a consolation, to witness persons of different origins blended together in the bonds of fraternal charity! This has been the constant theme of the

preachings of your Canadian Parish Priest and Trish Curate, a lesson which their example incuicates more strongly still than their words. 1 am happy to state that the lesson has not fallen on unprepared soil, since you already surround them with all the tokens of respect, confidence, and love, which good parishioners are wont to bestow on their Pastors. This testimony flatters me in the extreme, and makes me augur bappy results for your new Parish. In fact you have already earnestly set to work. irrespective of national distinctions to build up a temple adequate to your wants and worthy of your faith. It is to further there your pious intentions that I appear here to day. As, in the selection of a site for the new Church, I can and must only consult the interest of the majority, I feel convinced that you will cordially accept the selection which unites the greatest number of advantages. For every body must understand that a Parish Church cannot be at the door of every parishioner, and that thus it becomes the Province of the Bishop to follow the dictates of his conscience in the selection.

ing circular has been issued by the Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, V.G., and Administrator of the Diocese of Sandwich :--

THE DIOCESE OF SANDWICH.

inform you that Divine Providence has, at length, think, legitimately occasion a little disappointgranted a Chief Pastor to this portion of the Church of Christ-the Diocese of Sandwichin the person of the Right Revd. John Walsh, formerly Vicar-General of Toronto.

Our gratitude is justly due to the Almighty Giver of all good gifts, when we take in'o conraised to the Episcopate is, in every respect, qualified for this high office, and well deserving the esteem and confidence of the Clergy and People of this Diocese.

The prudence, zeal and ability which the new Bishop of Sandwich has ever displayed in the giving offence to friends by directing their strictures discharge of his sacred duties, in an inferior station of the Holy Ministry, is a sure guarantee of what can be expected from him in the high office to which he has lately been elevated.

On this solemn occasion, the duty of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Sandwich, is clearly pointed out. We will all cheerful y discharge it, by extending to the new Chief Pastor of the Diocese the hearty welcome which his sacred character and many virtues claim at our hands.

Meantime, it behooves us to offer up fervent prayers to the Throne of Mercy for the Bishop elect, whose Consectation will take place on the 10th of November next.

I have the honor to be, Rev. and dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M. BRUYERE, V.G. Sandwich, Oct. 18, 1867.

#### (To the Editor of the True Wilness )

DEAR SIR.-It has just struck me that a word regarding the progress of Catholicity in this district might interest some of your readers.

His Lordship, Right Rev. Dr. Horan, arrived in Warkworth, Percy, on Wednesday 23rd ult., and was there met by Very Rev. Dean Kelly of Peterboro, Rev. H. Brettargh of Trenton, Rev. D. O'Connell of Douro and Rev. J. Quick, all of whom accompanied their much esteemed Bishop to Hastings, the residence of Father Quirk. On Sunday last his Lordship, assisted by Rev. H. Brettargh and Rev. P. Kelleher, sang High Mass and solemnly administered the sacrament of Confirmation to two hundred and eighteen children in the Hastings Church.

When we consider that only four years ago the weeds choked up and stumps defaced the spot on which now stands a stone church sufficiently ample to accommodate two thousand persons, and when, on Sunday last, we beheld a congregation, crowding it to excess, prostrate in the presence of God begging his aid on themselves and their little ones, we looked on the whole as a most proud monument of our holy faith.

The Hastings mission in charge of Rev. John Quirk, comprises the townships of Asphodel, Percy, Seymour, Belmont, and Dummer, all of which were strongly represented on the occasion. The day being beautifully fine, the spirits of the children most buoyant, the gay attire, the mirth and innocence of so many young persons accompanied by their friends produced an effect so pleasing as not to be easily forgotten.

On Monday, His Lordship returned to King ston by Trenton, with the most kind wishes of thou who do ill, and to encourage by his presence our worthy pastor Rev. John Quirk, who has done so much within a very few years to advance our holy religion in these remote districts.

THE BISHOP OF SANDWICH.—The follow- least in word, all were not prepared to join, to a and anxious delay, and a failure in the first at-Bishops have confined themselves to words to which all have already assented, and it is scarcely surprising if no one is prepared to repudiate his assent. CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY AND FAITHFUL OF The sermon, therefore, is one which might be preached by almost any curate in almost any church. As such it is exempt from criticism, but as a sermon from 75 Rev. and Dear Sir :- It becomes my duty to Bishops on an extraordinary occasion, it may, we ment

Without, however, usurping the function of theologians, we may notice a point in the address which, when compared with one of the objacts of the gathering, is not a little instructive. There is to have been murdered eleven years ago and whose only one particular in which the Bishops have de- supposed murderer very narrowly escaped hanging :-serted the safe region of generalities. The Rationsideration that the illustrious clergyman thus Church of Rome receives a specific condemnation. alists and the Ritualists are alike untouched, but the It is somewhat remarkable that the Bishops should abatain from any distinct reference to errors within he came with his boat to Pike River, a stream that their own communion and should only be definite connects with Lake Champlain, just beyond the in denouncing the errors of those who are beyond Usuada line. Here Capt. Weatherway was to obtain their control. Preachers, it is true, are very apt to spare their own congregations and to abstain from | Prartsburg. During the day the two had a vio'ent entirely against strangers. But this is not the point of view to which we are now referring. Among the purposes with which the Synod was called not the least prominent was that of promoting reunion among the different parts of Christendom It is eingular, therefore, that the only definite declaration of the Synod in its formal address should serve to increase our seperation from the great Church from which we divided at the Reformation. The Synod has added one more to the many protests made by the English Church against the errors of Rome This result is a surious commentary on the anticipation, which we see has been expressed by Archbishop Manning, that the Synod would tend to restore in this country the dominion of the true Church. When our Bishops are confined to commonulaces on all other subjects, they join by an unconscious impulse, in denunciation of Roman Catholicism. The circumstance is satisfactory, so far as it goes, but it must be allowed that it affords an instructive commentary on the sort of talk we have recently heard respecting reunior. The old antagouisms seem just as active as ever, and this address might afford reason to doubt whether the apparent upion even of the Anglican Bishops themselves is not attained by a judicious avoidance of disputed topics. The fact is, as one expression in the address indicates, the Bishops cannot but be concious that the only real unity is a 'unity in truth.' So long as the different sections of Christendom are distinguished by important theological differences so long they must remain apart and no ecclesiastical courtesies can avail to unite them It must be added that such formalities will be ineffectual to maintain the present upion in the Anglican Oburch itself. The dangers which menace our own Oburch, as well as its only s fery, lie concealed in those d flicuit question which, at least in this address the Bishops have so prudently ignored.

> HYGEINE .- What may be aff-cird by draining, cleanliness, and sanitary precautions towards lowering the death rate in cities, is brought out communication A. B. Middleton.

other purifying processes, have been instituted | cence and accomplished; and the result is shown in a steady decrease in the annual death rate, which has fallen from the figures above given to 16 dered, had returned to Plattsburg. He tofused to per 1,000. The difference shows the numbers credit the story till, on the 27th instant, the man of persons annually killed by lift, foul air, and come into the village and showed himself alive. deficient drainage.

KINGSTON MURDER .- The men engaged in he soon became embroiled in a quarrel, was arreated. the late murder of the guardian of the distillery at Kingston, of which horrid tragedy a tall account appeared in our columns, have been tried offered to take bim as a seamen, giving an advance for the offence, and found guilty. The following of wages to pay the fine. Androw eccepted. and are the sentences : - Etnan Allan, the principal, was speedily shipped on an Roglish vessel. He went ston by Trenton, with the most kind wishes of and the sentences. Define Taking the photophysical as a common sailor to China, to Australia, and to all and with the most firm hope that he may see and apparently the most hardened villain of the various parts of the world in different vessels. He many years to praise those who do well, to chide seprenced to be hanged on the 11th of next month; Alex. Gemmill is sentenced to ten ye is in the Penilentiary; William Howard to become one of law and order, and as such ceases to nine, and Edward Whalen to five years.

tempt. But Mr. DeBoucherville was unable, single handed, to raise him out of the pond, and Mr. Collins was too much exhausted to do more than keep his hold of the coat, until assistance should arrive. Both gentlemen were nearly exhausted when rescued.

A MAN TRIED IN MONTREAL TEN YRAR? AGO FOR

MURDER - THE MURDERED MAN TURNS UP - The Albany Evening Journal publishes the following remarkable story of the re-appearance of a man who was supposed In the latter part of June, 1856, Capt. John C. Weatherwax, attended by his cousin, Andrew Weatherwax, sailed in a 1 ke boat from Plattsburg for a Canadian port. Having discharged his cargo, a lading of wood, with which to freight his boat to juarrel, which was witnessed by a man employed on the boat. At length there came the sound of a dull thud, as of a powerful blow with some heavy weapon crushing through the skull, and then all was still. Soon after this the captain came aft, but without his cousin. Next morning the hat of Andrew, and blood ear it was found on the forward deck of the vessel. The captain was moody and did not speak of his cousin. The captain of another boat, a little distance away, also heard the altercution the threats and blows.

After bis return to Plattsburg, C+ptain Weatherwax gave no satisfactory answer to the erquiries for the issing man On the very spot at Pike River where is boat had been moored, the dead body of a man recently killed was taken from the water. The man had evidently came to his death by violence, for his skull was crushed as if by a fearful blow from a murderous weapon in the hands of a vigorous assailant. The body was identified. The man ro cognised it as being, beyond a question of doubt, the man who had been missing from the boat, as Andrew, the consin of Capt. Weatherwax.

The Captain was arrested. The preliminary examination brought out the most conclusive evience of his guilt. There was no doubt of his convic ion. His ingenious counsel hethought themselves of the resources of international law and treaties. They succeeded in establishing themselves in the position, that inasmuch as this affair had taken place in Canada, neither the authorities of Plattsburg nor of Olinion county, nor yet of the State of New York had anything whatever to do with the matter.

One of them Mr. McMasters, recommended his client to flee from his native country, to change his name and lead a different life. But the captain would not accept this advice. He steadily declared his innocence and refused to budge an inch

The British authorities made a requisition upon the government of the United States for his surrender. W. L. Marcy was then Secretary of State and upon his warrant, dated Dec 9, 1856, Capt. Weatherwax was again arrested. He was taken to Montreal and there confined in ganl.

Cap, Weatherwax remained in prison at Montreal very strongly by some figures in the London about a year. He was tried twice; the jury failed Times by a resident of Salisbury who signs his to agree the first time, and the next one acquitted him under direction of the judge, who ruled the evidence insufficient The cap ain returned to A few years ago the average annual mortality Platteburg, branded with the implication of murder. of that city was 23 per 1,000. Since then flis relatives accused him of the crime. Nevertheless, works of public utility, such as drainage, and he continued for teo loog years to assert his iono-

Early in the present month intelligence was rought to bis counsel, McMasters, that Andrew Weatherwar, the man supposed to have been mur

He gave the following account of himself : He left the boat that night in a state of partial intexication and in a very irritable mood. Going to a rum-shop, brought before a magistrate and fined. Not having the money to pay the fine he was about being placed close confinement, when a man stepped forward and

BELLEVILLE, Oat. 29 .- Dr T. S. Huat of the cological Department of Canada, and Mr. A. Michel left Belleville this morning on a visit to the gold regions in North Hastings.

Charles Brosseau was recently drowned while working in Mr. Miner's saw-mill, at Granby,

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 5 1867.

5

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$5,90 ; Middlings, \$5,50 5,85; Fine, \$6,20 to \$6,40; Super., No. 2 \$6,60 to 5,75; Superfine nominal \$7,10; Fancy \$7,50 to \$7,60; Extra, \$7,75 to \$8,00; Superior Extra \$8 to \$9.25; Bag Flour, \$3,35 to \$3,45 per 100 lhs. On these 1 per brl. of 200 lbs. -\$5,60 to \$5,75. Wheat per bush. of 60 lb. -U. C. Spring, \$1,55

o S1.60.

Peas per 66 lbs-98c.

Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 41c to 42c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about

Oc to 75c. Rye per 56 lbs.- \$3.45 to \$3.50.

Corn per 56 lbs. -Latest cales ex-store at \$0.95 to SO 98.

Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5 60 to \$5 65 Seconds, \$5,40 to \$0,00; Thirds, \$4,85 to 4,90.irst Pearls, \$6.50 to \$6.55.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, \$18,25 to \$13,25;-Prime Mezz, \$16,25; Prime, \$15.00 to \$00.

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards.

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Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50c. ; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c. ; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c Sound Oolong 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do., 75c. ; Japan, Good, 50c. ; Very Good, 58c., Finest 75c.

#### GREEN TEA.

Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice. S1 ; Fine Gunpowder, 85c. ; Extra Superfine do., \$ !.

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered.

All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs. sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Ten Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867, 3m

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the Visitation of St. Mary, and of the Origin of Devotion to the Heart of Jesus. By Father O. H Daniel, S. J. Oloth, \$1 75. THE BEAUTIES OF FAITH : Or, POWER OF

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You could not part with your former pastors and fathers in God, without giving them a mark of your gratitude, for their long services and untiring zeal in this part of the Vineyard of the Lord. The spontaneous outpurst of your gratewith your faith, piety and religion.

The undying memory of all their benefits shall grateful hearts.

Nothing now remains for me to do but to express the ardent wish that in your new parish, God may be faithfully loved and served unto the end of time.

May the August Virgin, who protects the whole universe and who has for the last two centuries poured down her choicest blessings on this city, never forsake this portion of her inheritance. May she, from Her high Throne in Heaven, ever protect and bless this new parish consecrated to her as well as the remainder of the city.

+ I. B., BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

In no wise discouraged, the Ritualists of the Anglican sect propose holding a meeting or counter-Synod in London during the course of the present month.

#### NON PAN-ANGELI, SED PAN-ANGLICANI.

There was a big synod of soventy-two hishops so bothered they didn't know what to do; So to do what was wanted they drew to a head, Shut their doors, said their prayers, and-did nothing instead.

- Punch.

I am dear sir, Yours truly, SPECTATOR.

The gentlemen in Pan-Anglican Synod, have, in spite of the fun poked at them, issued an Ad. dress in which is embodied the result of thir deliberations, which is certainly worthy of the body from which it proceeded ; decidedly anti Catholic, and soundly Protestant as against Rome and the Church : ambiguous, shuffing, and timid, as against Ritualism, Rationalism, and Infidelity .---A very two-faced and thoroughly Anglican document indeed. Here is what the Times says ubout it :---

But, though a sermon in State, the Pastoral is still a sermon, and this cousideration relieves us from any difficulty we might otherwise feel in commenting upon it. It is the custom to receive sermous in submission. We listen to them in silence, and upless they contain something either extraordinarily good or peculiarly objectionable, we abstain from criticisms upon them. From the latter characteristic it will be readily acknowledged that this address is entirely We do not see how it can offend any party in free. ful feelings can astonish no one who is acquainted the Church, and it may even give a gentle satisfaction to all. The exhortation to the study of the Scriptures may gratify Low Churchmon ; a cursery phrase at The undying memory of all their benefits shall the end may be welcome to the supporters of the find a sprine and a sincere echo in your own Sacramental system; and the judicious absticence from a too dogmatic definition of Scriptural authority will relieve the minds of Broad Churchmen The address is, in fact profoundly innochous, and we lived in this city. at should not be surprised if Dr Co'enso himself should ing and expression. be found perfectly willing to sign it. In referring to disputed points it judiciously adheres to the language of our Articles and formularies, to which Dr. Colenso and members of all parties in the Church have already subscribed. Such caution is no more than might be expected from so grave an assembly; but the prudent resolution to be harmless as doves has, we fear in this metance, prevented the display of any extraordinary wisdom. The address is a sermon, and it does not appear to us greatly to differ from a sermon which might have been delivered by any one of the 76 Bishops who have signed it. We are far from complaining of such reticence. Sermons as we have said, must be taken as we find them ; but it is allowable to wondar why Bishaps should have been summoned from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South, to issue that which it it were not a fermos, might almost be called common-place. One of the Bishops, at the conver suzione on Frinay, said the Synod had served to show that, in days when men said the Church was much divided, there were still great points on which all were agreed. It was surely nonecessary to obtain were spreed. It was surely noncessary to obtain so unusual a gathering in order to demonstrate so obvious a fact. Every communion of Christians which calls itself Anglican uses subtantially the was happily successful in enabling Father Collins Bank of Commercial Bank, and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank, and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and having a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank of Commercial Bank and baring a tendrollar bill on the Bank and baring a tendrollar bill and the baring a tendrollar bill and the baring a tendrollar bill and the baring a same Articles and the same formularies as our own was happing successful in endoining Father Country Bank of Commerce, went and so'd it for \$6.50 in The Annual Section commences on the Oburch, and it would, indeed, be astonishing if," at to get hold of it, after a few moments of intense sliver. Probably he was 'bulf-agas over' at the time a ther, and ends on that Thursday of July.

20th ult., being the Bishop of Montreal's birth- | would be encouragement to 'terrorism' in the future. day, was a day of rejucing for the clergy, the No wavering in the performance of a stern duty will communities, and the citizens. Many of the be tolerated. The spirit that appears to have actuated clergy called on the venerable prelate to wish these misguided men must be crushed out, or that of him long life, and at four o'clock his Lord-hip, will be the final result of this state of things upon the accompany d by some priests, went to the Aca- largest industrial interest in Quibec it is impossible demie St. Denis, of the Congregation, where a to forerell. It may be looked upon as cornain, howcharming little family fete was got up for trin, ever, that pinching want will be felt by the families which highly pleased his Lordship. In the even-who are prevented from doing so by violence and a ing, a pions festival was got up at Cotean St. system of intimidation. The long Quebec winter Louis, in bonor of the Bishop of Montreal, who will soon be upon them, and to keep starvation from was accompanied by Dr. Beaubien, the generous the door, many of these men will be compelled to benefactor of that new parish. The ceremony is borfor a mere pittance at work they have not took place at the deat and dumb asylum and the to receive that sympathy and substantial assistance church.- Nouveau Monde.

The Congregation of the Gesu are delighted with their organist, M. Ducharme, whose master-

AT OTTAWA .- On Monday evening as the Rev. Neiges road, was lifted from its hinges, and to every Father Collins, Parish Priest of St. Audrew's lamp post a gate was bung. A good miny windows, (Centre Town) Mr. J. V. De Boucherville, of the Registrar's Department, were driving Union Avenue were b cken by stones. Many of the home from Alymer, they met with an accident from which the Rer. gentliman narrowly es- known and will be dealt with in likelihood, pretty caped with his life. About nine o'clock in the evening they reached the approach to the Chaudiere Bridge. The night was dark, the horse took fright, and backing against the low cially these of ladiet. The act is cowardly, and one parapet wall, capsized the carriage into the mill race, containing some seven feet of water Mr. DeBoucherville jumped out of the buggy the just now deploring the alarming increase of office the moment he felt there was a risk of their bunters in these two citize, and are speculating as being thrown over, but not in time to be able to singple enough. Let the thing be so arranged that catch the horse and prevent the catastrophe. An office-holder must work as hard as his neighbor, To save Mr. Collies, who was of course thrown for a not much higher rate of pay.

p sed death by violence.

STRIKES AND INTIMIDATION .- The question has now be only of local interest, but becomes of importance. THE BISHOP'S BIRTHDAY. - Wednesday, weakness in its administration in Quebec at this time snarchy will soon pervade the whole country. What been accustomed to. In this distress they will fail from the charitable the sight of unmerited suffering will always evoke, - Montrial Guzette,

THE BANK PANIC IN THE WEST - A FALL IN GRAIN. -The farmers a e likely to find out that they cannot ly performance on last All Saints, has since been make 's run on the bank' without burning themly performance on fast All Saints, has since deen the theme of many a conversation in musical Naintally enough, the banks have been contracting circles. The lessons be acquired at the cele- the accommodation allowed to their customers and brated Conversatoire during his lengthy stay in with a diminished amount of money pressing on the Paris, have certainly not been lost upon him, and grain market for investment, the price of grain has we have reason to feel proud of M. Ducharme's been coming down. In which telepitionys when these we have reason to feel proud of M. Ducharme's failen twenty cents here, and harley five or six conta distinguished abilities as a musician. His style It is said that though this is partly due to pature of strongly resembles that of the late Mr. Birnby, advices received from the East last we k, yet the one of the most accomplished organists who ever reduction is to be attributed to the action of the lived in this city, and like it excels in power, feel- banks forced upon them by the rush for gold .- Globe Corr. .

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT. -- Un Thursday night nearly every gate in Sheahrooke strent West as far as the ACCIDENT TO THE LEV. FATHER COLLINS property of Mr. J. J. Day Q. O. on the Cote-des nearly all the windows in the bonse of a lady in boys who committed these cownedly attecks are severely, for whatever ' fun' may be extracted from and earble and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now the horse play of carrying off pates to cause anoy ance, there certainly can be no excuse for muliciously breaking the windows of private houses, more equawhich would only be committed by cowards.

The Government organs at Torrato and Quebec are to what may decrease the enidemic. The thing is

ADMIRABL'IS Or, FIRST FIFTEEN YEARS OF MARY IMMACULATA. By Rev. Alfred Mouvia. Cloth, \$1.124. LACORDAIRES LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN, Edited by the Count de Montalembert, Translated by Rev. James Trenor. Cloth, SI. 12]. CHRISTIANITY AND ITS CONFLICTS AN-CIENT AND MODERN, By E. E. Marcy, A. M. Cloth, \$1.50. LIFE OF FATHER IGNATIUS OF ST. PAUL, By

the Hon, and Rev. George Spencer. Oloth, \$2.50. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

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French and Roglish languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupila.

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The Annual Section commences on the 1st Sep-

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. \_\_\_\_ NOVEMBER 8, 1867.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

Monstier has issued a note justifying the French expedition. Italy having failed to protect the Pope, the honour and opinion of mankind compel the Gov. ernment to this course. When the rebellion is crush. ed, France will retire and ask for a conference.

Paris, O tober 9th. - There can be no question about it, France is at present passing through a grave crisis. France is drifting in her politics, and hence the present unsettled state of public feeling and incipient alarm. The black points which the Emperor, in August last at Lille saw on the political horizon, seem to be coalescing into threatening clouds. Up to the present the Emperor's hand seems to have lost its cunning, and his one-man power system of government is undergoing a strain to which it has never hitherto been subjected. Opinions seem to be verging towards a policy of resignation in reference to Germany, and of non-intervention in general. Frenchmen are beginning to see that their role of plaguing the policemen of the universe does not pay. Whatever may be the pacific tendoncies of the Emperor, it does not prevent increased activity in the manufacture of cartridges at Mendon, and the purchasing of war material everywhere.

57.

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The Presse says : -"The violation of the Convention of September by Italy would have, as its immediate effect the placing Italy face to face, not only with France, but with all the Oatholic Powers, who would recover their right of interventions. Suppose, then, that Italy tears up the Convention, take possession of Rome, drives away the Pope, and declare war against us it would be for the Oatholic Powers to consider what they should do together for the protection and restoration of the Holy See. As for France she would not be bound, nor would she need to send slone, an army to the Penincula ; she would merely guard her frontiers. Three of our frigates would suffice to cut off all communication between Sicily and the mainland, and the next day Sicily would proclaim the Republic. Eight days afterwards the kingdom of Naples would be in insurrection, and the Cabinet of Flo-rence would have enough to do at home to think of making war abroad. A rupture with Italy would not create sny serious danger for France, and in more than one point of view it would be desirable. Its first result would be to relieve us from an alliance which has cost France the blood of 60 000 coldiers, many thousands of millions swallowed up in Italian coffers, and her freedom of action. It would put an end to the gravest of our internal difficulties by restoring to the problem of the conservation of the temporal power its true character and its natural proportions. Instead of being a question between Italy and France only, it would again become a question between Italy and Catholicity."

M. Herve, the editor of the Journal de Paris, which is among the most impartial as well as the ablest of the Parisian Press, has the following observations suggested by an article on the temporal power in the Pays :-

" The greater number of writers who earnestly desire the fall of the temporal power, and who endeayour to prove that this event will produce no emotion in France, allow themselves to be led away by superficial and incomplete observation. They do not reflect on what passes constantly before their ever. It is certain that in Paris and in the greater part of the country between the Seine and the Loire, indifference in matter of religion is so spread, not only among men of letters, and the bourgeoisic, but even among the lower classes, that the revolution which would destroy the last freble remains of the temporal power would not much affect the populations of that part of France, and might even cause them a certain entisfaction. But France is not exclusively composed of Paris and the adjacent departments. Go to the extremities of the country-the south and west for instance, and even to the east, ... you shall find among the bourgeoisic of the large cities, and only in a portion of that class, the sentiments which prevail in Paris But in the small towns, in the country. among the lower classes of certain great cilies, the | holds 6 000 men. religious feeling is far from having disappeared. On even been strengthened by the struggle between the two rival creeds. There are towns which are called Protestant which, in reality, are half Protestant, half Catholic, and which most assuredly are not Voltai. the subjoined figures :rian. It would then be a strange illusion to think that the Roman quastion is regarded everywhere in

the Empress and Prince Imperial with their suite went out alone. A trip to see some new embankments which are bring made to check the irroads of the sea at St. Jean de Luz (close to the Spanish frontier) had been arranged. The Empress drove her phaston with two ponies to the new dock at Biarritz, the Prince 'mperial and suite following in carrisges, and there embarked in her baleiniere (so called, I suppose, from being after the model of the whaling boats in which the Biarrots used in former times to pursue the whales when they frequented this coast) La Nive. It is a sort of cross between an admiral's gig and a life-hoat. In this she was conveyed to the steam yacht Chamois, which immediately started for St. Jean de Luz. This was between two or three in the afternoon. The day was rather dull and overcast, with occasional heavy showers of rain, and the white crests of the deep green waves certainly promised ill for the pleasure of the voyage. As the afternoon wore on, the weather became decided y stormy. A squall had come on, and the huge break. ers of the Atlantic rolled in with more than their usual vehemence and noise. The Chamois could get no nearer to the shore at St. Jean de Luz than at Biarritz, and the boats in which the Empress and snite were conveyed to land had a trying time of it. Every now and then they seemed to be lost in the waves, and their situation became very critical. Just as the boat in which were seated the Empress and Prince Imperial neared the shore a huge roller struck ft broadside and upset it: The whole party were instantly struggling in the sea. With great difficulty the Empress Prince Imperial, and their companions were saved, but one of the sailors was drowned Tha

Ambassador, had arrived on important business, so

Mull Gazette. BROERN HEALTH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL .- A Paris letter says of the Prince Imperial :- He returns to Biarritz this year, a weak and sickly object. on whom no hoped can be securely fixed. No Nelaton, no Zouave Jacob has been able to destroy the enemy altogether. The telescopes are again brought to bear upon his thin form and limping gait, as he moves to and fro upon the terrace in front of the Villa Eugenie. Even with the aid of the strongest glass, the gazer cannot perceive the irons by which the young prince is supported ; they are too cunningly concealed beneath his clothing ; but he feals them notwinhstanding ; and they enter his very soul as he reflects that upon this fragile prop and stay are built the hopes and aspirations of Napoleon 111. ; and for this sole cause is the trembling and toiling plotting and cir cumventing, while full of doub: and fear lest it should be all in vain. The journey to Biarritz was considered a hazardous experiment, and Nelaton pronounced most energetically against it. Had the boy belonged to parents in humble life, he would have been sent to some healing spring pecessary for the cure of his complaint; but the dread of awakening the alarm of the nation compels the journey to Biarritz, although the beir to the dynasty may return thence yet more pale and weakly than before, and with bandages folded still thicker about his neck than those he had been ordered to wear by command of Nelaton

Imperial party returned to Biarritz by land .- Pall

The information given by the Bulletin International on the organization of the French army and especially the Army of the East, is quoted by the Strasburg papers 'under reserve,' and with expressions of doubt as to its accuracy. The writer in the Bulletin raises the number of the French army to 500,000 men, divided into four corps d'armee - one in the north one in the south, one in the centre, and finally one, consisting of 180,000 men, in the east. At Strasburg alone, according to this imaginative writer, whose statements have been copied in nearly all the principal journals of France and Germany, there is an army of 100 000 men, in divisions and brigades, with generals appointed and staffs formed. "A hundred thousand geeze !' one is tempted to exclaim, thinking partly of Macheth, partly of the pies for which Strasburg is so famed. There are two complete regiments at Strasburg, the SOI and 84th of the Line, besides one battalion of chasseurs. Strasburg, fully garrisoned (which it is not at present

An article in the Monilcur gives some interesting many points, as in Alarce and Languedoc, it has details of the effects of the new military arms. According to the writer the improvement made in cannon and muskets, fur from increasing the slaughter on the field of battle, has diminished it. He gives

"At Austerlitz the French loss was 14 per 100 of 100. and the effective engaged, the Russi the Austrian 44 ; at Wagram, the French 13 per 100 and the Austrian 14 ; at the Borodino, the French 37 per 100, and the Russians 44; at Bantzen, the French 13, and the Russians and Prussians 14 per 100; at Waterloo the French 36 the Allies 31; at Magenta, the French 7, the Austrians 8; at Solferino the French and Sardinians 10, and the Austrians 8 per 100. According to the report of the United States General Resonctant on the battle of Murfreeaborough required 27 cannon shot and 155 musket balls to kill one man. For each soldier of the coemy killed there war an expenditure of 900 pounds weight of iron. The mortality in armies is not due to the field of battle, but to disease ; -bivouncking on cold nights halting in the midst of snow, marches under a burging sun-those are the real and terrible foes of the soldier.' NEW PROJECTILES .- A Frenchman named Lagdi, has just invented a 'multiple cartridge,' being a cylinder containing at certain measured distances several common musket charges. It is made of paper, and provided with a friction priming which enjoys the peculiar advantages of catching fire by its mere introduction into the barrel. As soon as the estridge has got to the breech it begins to spit fire from the top like a rocket till the uppermost charge is reached, whereby the first shot is fired; in it spits again till the fire gets to the second charge and so on. Six shots at least may thus be fired is succession. This cartdriage may be used with all kinds of muskets, making them as furmidable as need'e guns ; so that the great mass of muskets in Something must be done; and the only doubt is the store-honse, or in the hands of the people, may be turned to account, and, if necessary the nation muy be armed after the modern feshion without needles, and at a small cost. The other inventions of Mr. Landi consist in 'a fire engine and 'a flying torpedo; the former throwing fire instead of water on the enemy's ship at close quarters, the inflammable liquid being alcohol, oil of turpentine or patrol nm. The firing torpedo is a coogreve rocket, feathered like an arrow ; it may be cast against the side of a ship, and will explode under water being charged with fulminate of mercury. Any ship, however large may be destroyed by it .- Galistimi. The intelligence of the conversion of Queen Marie of Hanover to Catholicism -an intelligence first published by the Liberie-has for some weeks past been circulated in Hanover, and it is added that the former Catholic pastor, Schalberg, who has been banished from Hanover, figures on Vienna Church lists as 'Father Confegior to Her Majesty Queen Mary of Hanover.'- Observer.

moned bither from Paris, and M. Nigra, the Italian made that the royal troops which have bitherto been acting as an army of observation on the froniler, have received orders to advance in to the Papal territory. It was known here late on Tuesday night that one or two columns has crossed the boundary line, but the fact was not made public by the Government until to-day.

> The reports that Garibaldi was before Rome are confirmed. He has arrived in front of the advanced fortifications of the city with all his forces. His army increased in numbers all along the line of march, and instead of the four battalions with which he entered the Roman territory he now has twenty-two battalions of young and devoted volunteers

> No intelligence has been received from the interior of Rome since last Monday, at which time compara-tive tracquility prevailed. The reactionary policy decided upon by the King's Government causes tremendous agitation throughout Italy. The party of action are greatly exosperated, and violent demon strations of popular indignation are reported in the principal cities of the kingdom.

The Standard declines to believe that what has recently taken place in Italy is a comedy which Garibaldi and Battazzi rehearsed, until very good proof is given of it. Tont the Itelian Minister's position being a diffeuit one, he may attempt to conciliate both Garibaldi and the Emperor of the French is not improbable. But if he has fair words for both, he will have - he must have, strong and energetic measures withal, to show the Emperor. It is all very well for Italian newspapers to threaten that Italy will take the part of Prussia in the antici pated war if she does not get Rome; but no Italian Minister in his senses will renture to carry out the foolish menace. Italy would rush on her own ruin

in declaring war against France. Whatever the order. result might be, so far as Prussia is concerned, she would be its victim. Garibaldi does not march upon Rome merely to give liber ty to the Romans or unity to Italy. He goes to overthrow the Papacy as an institution to destroy priest craft, and to establish a system of religion of his own, which may better and purer, but which certainly would be repudiated by nine-tenths of the people of lealy, and would not be tolerated by the Catholics of Europe. The acquisition of Rome can only be of advantage to Italy when it comes from an amicable agreement with the Pope, and this egitation of Garibaldi and his friends can have no other effect than to increase the embarras ments of the Government in its foreign relations, and multiply the administrative and financial disorders under which the country labours. If Garibaldi persists in imperilling the fortunes of Italy Rattuzzi must show himself determined to save them ; and above all things, he must atonce make it clear to all men that he is thoroughly in earnest and will fulfi cost what it may, the obligations which he undertood

in Convention of September, 1864 The Chronicle remarks that it as there is very good reason for believing, Prussia furnished General Garibaldi with money for his expedition, it is evident that strong efforts are being made at Berlin to detach Italy from France. The irritating pressure lately exercised on Signor Rattezzi by the Emperor Napoleon - 16,000 men were in readiness to embark at Toulon and Marseilles - has doubiless raised the hopes of the Prussian Government on this point. On the other hand, the Emperor of the French has reasons f r not pushing matters too far. There has been an understanding, though probably not a formal or irrevocable agreement, that in CASC of a war between of 100 060 msn, to be paid and maintained by France; and this fact gives some pl-usibility to a rumour of a supplemental treaty - the work, it is alleged, of the temporal power wholly in the hands of Italy. The General at the head of the Italian troops passing the frontier, bids Garibaldi disarm.

Advices from Uivita Vecchis announce the arrival there of the flort of transports, and report that the French toons have disemborked and are now occupying the city. Large bodies of troops have arrived in the vicinity of Toulon, ready to embath for Italy, and their numbers are increasing.

It is reported that the Pope has informed the French Government that if Kinz Victor Emmanuel enters Rome, he, the Pope, will leave.

about to announce, officially and diplomatically, to middle of its body, and, letting go its hold of the the European Powers the following facts: rocks, suddenly sprang upon my arm, which I had

FLORENCE, Oct. 31. - The announcement is officially | receives comparatively small attention. The transaction of business with Florence is slow and besitating, where the utmost promptitude is needed. and matters which might be settled in an hour are permitted to drag their slow length along for months. The masses, it is added, consider that uneven justice was dealt out to them after the September outbreak of last year; for while some of their own rank were

shot, others of the high-st classes were let go unpunished. While this rankles in their hearts, it proves to them the weakness of the Government, and suggests to them that success may attend another attempt at disorder. It must be forgotten either, that these masses are ready instruments to serve the will of Bourbonists, priests and autonomists, who form a large and influential party. The writer to whom I have already referred, and who is well acquainted with Sicily, is of upinion that an exceptional system of Government is needed for an exceptional state of things, and that a Governor-General should be appointed with full civil and military powers. From Sicily the news of the epidemic is encouraging, but the island and Palermo especially

appear to be in a state of great distress and discontent. With all the elements of wealth about them they are poor and wretched, and clamorous in their diesstisfaction. Isolated from their position, they long for their autonemy, and jealous and suspicious of each other, Messica of Palermo, and the whole of Sicily of Naples, a division of feeting long encouraged by their rulers, they cannot cast in their lot with that of the Italians in general and engage in the long pull, and the pull altogether so necessary to their redempticu. There are, of course, other and more patent causes of the discontent, which is so great as almost to threa'en another 'three days of September' but the vigour which the Rattazzi Government displays may do much to maintain silver.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, OCT. 9. - The Emperor has sent a letter to Baron von Baust with reference to the recent adress of the Austrian Prelates in favour of the maintenance of the present Papal Concordat. In this letter His Majesty lays down the principle that the address will be reserved for due constitutional treatment at the hands of the Ministers, and the Emperar's final decision on the subject is postponed until his return, which will take place probably the day after to morrow.

#### PRUSSIA.

Lexpon, Oct. 29th .- The London Globe of this evening says that although Prussia is engaged to a neutral course of policy in the Italo-Roman question, Bismarck has given assurance to the cabinet in Florence that he will not all ow France to make war on Italy on account of the Papal complication.

A MONSTER OF THE DEEP .- In some parts of the ocean there are enormous sea-animals, called Sepia, which are a kind of polypi. Thy have very long legs, and are said sometimes to seize upon the coral diversalong the coast of Italy. Mr. Beals tells the following advanture with a creature of this sort :--

While upon the Bouin Islands, searching for shells on the rocks which had just been left by the receding tide, I was much astonished at seeing at my feet a most extraordinary locking animal crawling towards the retreating surf. I had never seen one like it before. It was creeping on its eight legs, which, from their soft and fi-xible nature bent considerably France and Prussia, Italy shall furnish a contingent | under the weight of its body, so that it was lifted by the efforts of its tentacula only a small distance from the rocks.

It appeared much alarmed on seeing me, and made General Menabrea - which shall so interpret the every effort to escape while I was not much in the September Convention as to leave the protection of humour to endeavour, to capture so ugly a customer, whose appearence excited a feeling of disgust, not Rous, Oct. 30th. - Garibaldi is at Monte Mario. unmixed with fear. I, however, endeavoured to he General at the head of the Italian troops passing prevent its escape by pressing on one of its legs with my foot, but although I used considerable force for that purpose, its strength was so great that it several times quickly liberated its member in spite of all the efforts I could employ, in this way, on wet, alippery rocks I now laid hold of one of the tentacles with my hand, and held it firmly so that the limb appeared as if it would be torn asunder by our united strength. I have it a powerful jerk, wishing to disengage it from the rocks to which it clung so forcibly by its suckers, which it effectually resisted : The Unita Callolica, the chief organ of the nltra-montane party in Italy, states that the Holy See is lifted it bead with its large eyes projecting from the

said a benedict to his lovely wife, who had mentioned the twenty-first as her birth day. 'Most people would think so from my choice of a husband, she replied. ' I didn't denorace you ' said a saucy young fellow to an editor, 'but only your subordinates ; I merely

'I thought you were born on the first of April.'

made a fling at your stafl.' ' Well, sir,' said the editor, suiting the action to the word, 'then my staff shall be flung at you.' A female begging impostor, importuning a gen-

tleman to give ber a 'copper,' the benevolent gen-tleman said she should have one, if she should only leave off begging and take in washing.

A daughter is almost always right when she endeavours to imitate her mother; but the mother is not equally right when, at a certain age, she tries all she can to imitate her daughter.

The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering troubles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating th under-growth of small pleasures, since very for great ones are let on long leases.

Old Parr, who lived 152 years, held as a rule,---Keep your feet warm from exercise, your head cool through temperance ; never est till you are hungry, nor drink but when nature requires it."

An honest Dutch farmer once wrote to the secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society ; Gentlemen, you will have the goodness to enter ma on your list of cattle for a ball."

We perceive that there is something good even in what is most defective, and that everything in human concerts is composed of good and evil.

If we grasp quicksilver, it slips though the fingers; and this is apt to be the case with most

Tongues are apt to be unruly ; for, as we can't see them, it is impossible to keep a watch on thew.

Pressures in the money market are far less plea. sent to young people than pressures in the lovemarket.

If you marry a widow and her fortune, it is generally easier to get divorced from the latter than the former.

A man should tell the truth without rese ve, but i general shouldn't take his army into battle in that Way.

An absent witness, like a rich young man invited home by the mother of merriageable daughters, is called in to court.

The next best thing to governing yourself is to be governed by your wife

The back often wears the gold that is a great deal more needed in the purse.

Horses haven't a word to say about saddles, but bridles are often in their mouths.

Are the minutes relating to an affair of honour always drawn up by the seconds ?

The railing of a cross woman, like the railing of a garden, keeps people at a distance.

A patient is undoubtedly in a bid way when his disease is acute and his doctor isn t.

It is a paradox that loose liabits generally stick tighter to a fellow than any other kind.

People who like so much to talk their mind should

sametimes try to mind their talk. We are told to " take care." but it comes soon

enough whether we want to take it or not. ' The Ghost' is a man's last conundrum, and every-

body is obliged to give up. Common Sense is only a modification of talentgenius is an exaltation of it.

#### OPENED SORES HEALED!

#### Ascot, August 3, 1806.

Mezars. S. J. Foss & Co., Druggists, Sherbroche: Ge tlemen,-In hopes that it may be of service to others, I wish to certify to the great efficacy of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

I have been suffering for many years with an open sore on one of my legs. I had tried a great many things, without any good effect until I commenced using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, six bottles of which have made me, to all appearance, as sound and well as ever I was.

H. PE≜SE.

Messrs, S. J. Fors & Co. know the particulars of

France as it may be in Paris, and in the peigobouring provinces. He knows little of the state of opinion in France who imagines that the fall of the temporal power would be received by the peasant of Lower Brittany or by the citizen of Toulouse who has just assisted at the beatification of Gumsin Consin, with the same indifference as by the habilue of the Boulevard Monumertre, or to the rich and incredulous farmer of the Beauce. It is in this that the great difficulty of the Roman question consists-in the absolute divergence which exists in it between the Voltairian bourgeoisic of the great towns and the Catholic population of the country."

The Saturday Review observes that Napoleon III is in no easy position. The Austrian and the I alian alliances are both necessary for his purposes. And he has every reason to dread the success of the Italjan democratic party .--- General Garibaldi representing in Italy the enti-Franch school. The men with whom Garibaldi acts, and by whom he is guided, regard Louis Napoleon as a sort of incarnate enemy of freedom. They cannot forgive him either his usurpations at home, or his military expeditions abroad. The Emperor is aware of, and fully reciprocater, this antipethy. Giving Rome to Italy is, in his eyes, helping the Italian revolutionists one stage upon their journey. Possibly he is right in thinking that this will be in the end the effect of such a step But the Roman question has now reached a point at which further opposition on the part of France becomes injurious both to French interests and to the cause of monarchical institutions in the Peninsula. whether Napoleon III is capable of sur endering his crotchets about Italy and loyally endeavouring to establish Italian order on a firm basis. The abortive raid of General Garibaldi will therefore do some service to the cause which he prefers both to life and to reputation. It is useless to talk of gettling the Papal question by a European Congress. If Italy is well advised, she will never consent to so suicidal a proposal. The whole key to the future tranquility of her province lies with the Imperial Government at Do what it may, the French empire cannot Paris. make the temporal power last beyond the Emperor's lifetime. By threats of intervention Napoleon III may screw up the Florence Oabinet to stay action against individual adventurers. But the passion for Rome has possessed the people too completely to be eradicated now; and in the long run the popular advanturers who profess to be its exponents will be too strong for the moderate Liberals. France if she is wise, will endeavour to arrange the matter while she can arrange it on her own terms. The time is fast approaching when she will be unable to dictate terms at all to Italy, when Victor Emmanuel must break decisively with France or with his own subjects.'

THE EMPRESS IN DANGER .- Writing from Biarritz on the 415 of October, a correspondent sends us word of a disaster which nearly proved fatal to the Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial .-"During their stay at their favourite marine residence, the Emperor and Empress of the French have been almost daily making excursions in the neighbourhood, sometimes by water and sometimes by land. One day they went to the grotto of Isturitz, another day to the little watering place of Cambo, in the Pyrenees, a few miles from Bayonne; and on another occasion up the river Nive in boats, tugged King and preserve the national honor, and concludes by a steamer. Yesterday the Emperor was busi ; by promising when tranquility is restored, Italy

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT. -- FLORENCE, Oct. 28th. -- The following s the substance of the Royal proclamation issued resterday :---

The King commences by saving that the country is in great danger. He declares that a war against he denounces the Garibaldians for usurping tho right to make war, which is the prerogative of the king. He says the nations of Europe must know that Italy is no disturber of public order, and that the flig raised against the head of the Outbolic Ohurch is not bis.

He commands the insurgents to return to their allegiance and exharts the people to sustain their MM. Rouher and Lavalette had been suddenly sum- with France will settle the Roman question.

1. That while all the provinces of the States are enjoying the most perfect peace and tranquility, armed bands, proceeding from the frontier of the territory occupied by the Florence government, have entered these provinces to excite discord and rebellion against the legitimate government and to commit acts of criminal brigandage.

2 That the inhabitants of the districts anddenly invaded by these bands, instead of responding to telimy grasp was extremely sickening, and I immesuch excitations and adhering to the result introduced among them, have remained loyal to the Holy Father, manifesting their abhorren coof such felonious acts.

3. That the bands have been formed in Tuscany and the provinces usurped from the Holy See, and that in broad day, under the eyes of the Italian gov. ernmental authorities, who have granted passports, although it was notorious that these travellers inleaded to invade the Pontifical States.

4. That the Ital an troops have given free passage to many of these bands who have invaded the Pontifical territory from various points of the Tuscan and Orvietan front er.

of invaders when beaten, and dispersed by the Pontifical forces, they have recrossed the frontier.

" On these grounds," concludes the Unita Catto licat the government of the Boly See will declare itself to be the victim of a fresh attempt on the part of the Florence government, which, notwithstanding the September Convention, has permitted an invasion of the territory which it solemnly undertook to guard.

The Correspondencia di Rossa publishes a summary of the census of the Papal States in 1867, just issued by the Roman Government. Rome coursis 541 parishes, of which nine are chuide the boundaries. The total population is set down as follows: - In 184 059; 1861, 194 587; 1862, 187,078; 1863 201,-061; 1864 203, 896; 1865, 208, 331; 1866, 210 701; 1867, 215,573 The total population of the provinces still under the Papal rule is as follows : - Rome, 362 -509; Civita Vecchin, 23,707; Vitorbo, 128,324 Velletri, 62,013 ; Frosinose, 154 559 ; or in all, 6+2, 112.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES - The people of Southern Italy are beauly sick of their Piedmontese masters. and in case of war with France, will gladly throw off the lated sub-Alpine yoke. The following extracts from the Times' correspondent throws much light on the state of public feeling :-

It surprises me, amid the daily and bourly talk about the Roman question, that Italians seem to ignore the existence of many other pressing questions and especially of the Sicilian question. Sicily is so far dis ant from the centre that its voice is scarcely heard ; it is regarded so much as an appendage that its interests, it is supposed can whit the settlement France and her probable allies would be impossible. of other and more important matters. Yet if the infermation we receive through so many channels be correct, its state is such as to awaken great anxiety. Many families, say a well isformed writer, are leaving Palermo from fear of another outbreak; the cholers and other unhappy incidents have done. immense minry to commerce, and poverty and

discontent are widely extended. It is not for a Government to undertake that which should be originated and carried out by the people themselves, but it is complained that both from distance and the | for worms ?' replied the young hopeful; 'mother over occupation of Ministers in other affairs Sicily | won't let me go a fishing.'

previously bared to my shoulder for the purpose of thrusting it into holes in the rocks to discover shells. and clung with its suckers to it with great power, endeavooring to get its beak, which I could now see between the roots of its orms, in a position to bite.

A sensation of horror pervaded my whole frame, when I found this monstrous animal. for it was abou four feet lorg, fixed so firmly to my arm. Its cold distely called to the captain, who was also searching for shells at some distance, to come and release me from my disgusting assailant. He quickly arrived and, taking me down to the hoat, during which time I was employed in keeping the beak away from my hand, quickly released me by destroying my tormentor with the boat knife, when I disengaged it by portions at a time. This animal was that species of Sepia which is called by whalers ' rock squid.' Thus are their bodies capable of sailing, flying, swimming and creeping on the shore. while their senses if we may jugge from the elaborate mechanism of their 5. That these same troops have received the bands | organs, must possess corresponding acuteness and perfection.

Some of the Bohemian letter writers give us this story of Longfellow: 'He was staying a few years ago at Newport, shut up in seclusion, deeply intent upon the production of some poetical work. A man demanded admittance but was refused by the zervant. He was importunate and Longfellow was consulted, and admittance again denied. At last the man broke through all obstructions, and burst into the poet's study. Said he headless of the poel's frame, 'Mr. Longfellow, you must excuse my interruption but I have business that is of more importance to you even than me, and I have come 1857, 179 952; 1858 183,359; 1859, 182,595; 1860, down from Boston on purpose to see you. You know them English blacking fellows, Warren, and them others kept a poet, and their blacking went off be cause of their verses. Now, I'm in the blacking business, and I thought that if we were to go partners you could make the rhymes and I the blacking and we could divide and make a good thing out of it.' Put him out! put him out!'shouted Longfellow, in an excees of indignation ; and the indiscreet blacking maker left the room with greater speed than he had anticipated for sale of his blacking.1

> A little four year old boy, son of Judge --- of Toledo, Obio, one day, when company was present, wished a seat at the table, but was sent away with the remark that his whiskers were not long enough for him to sit there. The little conp took a reat or a stand, where the servant gave him his diager. While eating it, the house cat came purring around him, when he said, - ' Ob I go off ; your whiskers are big enough to eat at the other table.'

THROWING ONE'S SELF ABOUT. - An instance of this proceeding was witnessed a few evenings ago at a party, in the case of a young lady, who, when asked to sing, first tossed her bead and then pitched her ▼ lice.

Come, Boh, get up,' said an indulgent father to his hopeful sou, the other m rning. 'Remember, the early bird catches the worm.'--' What do I care

this cure, and can youch for its truthfolness.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Dividson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Guräner, J. A. Herte, H. R. Gray, Ploault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Mediciae.

A FEVOLUTION IN CATHARTIC TREATMENT. --Thousands of persons regard aperient pills as a species of medicines that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-OOATED PILLS, however, are a grand exception-the only one-to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the which is called by whaters from the different largest dose. The effect they produce is perma-adaptation of their teutacles and modifications of uent, and it is not necessary to continue them, in their bodies capable of sailing, flying, swimming order to prevent a relapse. For constipation sick and cervous headache, bilious disorders chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility colic, and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure. This may be received as a role to to which there are no exception.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

#### ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. LAME BACK.

#### New York, Nov. 23, 1859,

T. Alicoc't & Co. - Gentlemen : I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having beard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yeurs respectfully, J. G BRIGGS,

Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

CURE OF CRICK IN THE BAOK, AND LUMBAGO

#### Lyons, N.Y., July 4, 1862.

Merses Allcock & Co.: Please send me a dollar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD.

Dr. Green, No. 863 Bioadway, New York, informs us he sold, on Monday, June 22nd, 1862, two plasters to a young woman soffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and CURED HER IN TWO DAYS of a most distressing pain in her back and loinz. Sold by all Druggists. November, 1867. 1m



seased the elements of enduring popularity, that luxury is MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA correct time keeping. Both the eye and the hand of WATER. Its freshness, its purity its delicacy, its the most skillful operative vary. But it is a fact that unchangeableness its wholesomeness, and is disicexcept wat hes of the higher grades, Eoropean fectant properties in the sick room, place it far in advance of every other perfume of the day. No

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J A HARTE

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE.

other toilet water is like it ; nothing can supply its pince; no one who uses it can be persuaded to use any other perfame. Hence the amazing rapidity with which its sales increase. It is so far superior to all other perfumes of this hemisphere that it may be said to have no second ; it stands alone, and after being thirty years before the people, is now making more progress than ever before.

Deware of Counterfeits ; alwive ask for the legitimate MCREAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton . Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and aliDealers in Medicine.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS are now up again for adjustment and the British government has expressed itself desirous of an arbitration. Among the claims persistingly pressed are those of the ever-present and active J. C. Aver & Co., for the value of shipments of Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, Agua Cure, and Pills, in transit for Oregon, Vancouver's Island and Russian America destroyed on the Anna Schmidt off the coast of South America. So universal is the use of their remedies, that they are afloat on almost every ses; and this firm is frequently caught between the upper and nether millstones of contending nations. But they are known to stand up for their rights, and to get them. - [Republican, Washington, D.C.

November, 1867.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

lm

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY. under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MCCORD STREET.

Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2nd, 1867 The system of Education includes the English and Freuch languages, Grammar, Writing, Arthmeric, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on Practical Sciences, Music, Drawing, with Plain and Ornamental Needle work.

COND'TIONS : - Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing,

500; Entrance res [unnial charge], 50e. Houns if CLASS: - From 6 to 11.13 o'clock A M., and from 1 to 4 e'clock P.M. No deduction made for occasional absence. Dinner permouth, \$2.

ST. ANN'S SEWING ROOM .- The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the Saint Aan's School, on Thursday, September 5tb, 1867 The object of this establishment is to instruct young cirls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all its brauches, and, at the same time, protect them from the daugers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronise this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

watches are the product of the chere's labor of Swizerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres, Lepins and so-called Patent Levers - which soon cost more in at'empted repairs, than their original price Common workmen, boys and womer, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, plish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be orderedwhether Loudon, Paris, Genesa or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M.I. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep ver: gred time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss in itation.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE.

The American Weitham Watch is made by no such uncertain process-and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials - the brass the steel the silver, the gold and the precious stones, to the connection of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing fest, re of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest the most perfect and delicate m chinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hund-ed parts of every watch is mode by a machine - that infallibly reproduces every fucceeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of at y particular style and then to adjust t e hundred to chines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. It any part of any American Walt ham Watch should be lest or it jured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return meil he would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would zojust to its position.

The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merits only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examina tion and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere. They claim to make

A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fushioned handicraft system -They manufacture watches of every grade, from good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the tinest chronometer for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jewoled cases ; but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Buston," ALL WATCHES made by them ARE FULLY WARRANTED

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Pills rapidly cure: — For Ryspepsia or Indigestion. Listless-ness, Eanguor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stom-ach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Eliver Complaint and its variaus symp-toms, Billions Headache, Sick Headache, Jauntlice or Green Sickness, Milions Colic and Billions Fevers, they should be ja-dicion-lytaken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cluse it. For Dysentery or Diarchica, but one mild dose is generally required.

for Hysteric point of the second cont. Gravel, Palpi-for Bheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpi-tation of the Reart. Pain in the Side, tation of the iffeart. Pain in the Nide, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the discased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear

· Ebropsy and Ebropsical Swellings they

For **Epropsy** and **Epropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to pro-duce the effect of a drastic purse. For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to pro-mote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often ad-vantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidently better, from their cheaning and renovating effect on the dises-tive apparatus. There are immerous cases where the appartus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumer-ate here, but they suggest them serves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

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#### For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Wheoping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Cough, Branchitts, Astama, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pullmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estima-tion, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the hugs and throut, have made it known as a re-higher forming and throut, have made it known as a re-higher forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effect and remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dan-gerous affections of the throut and lungs. As a pro-vision against sudden attacks of *Cromp*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to code and coughs, all should be provided with this antichter for them. Although settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Chevry Pertural*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throut, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When noth-ing else could reach them, under the *Chevry Pre- toral* they subside and disappear. *Singers and Public Speakers* find great pro-tection from it. *Asthrong* is always relieved and often wholfy cured by it.

cured by it.

cured by it. *Brouchitis* is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is un-necessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

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## CHOLERA.

## A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

## VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

## MANHATTAN, KAESHS, April 17, 1866.

Gentlemen- · · I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it free'y for the Asiante Cholers in 1849 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results.

# Yours truiz, A. HUNTING, M.D.

• • I repret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the lest three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease.

REV. CHARLES HARDING. Sholapore, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholers infastum common howel complant hrou-chitis, coughs, colds. &c. and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. C. BOOMER.

Messrs Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs -- Having witnessed the beneficial effects of our Pain Killer ia several cases of Dysentery and Choiera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevo-lence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or sim lar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

Those using the Poin Killer should strictly obcerve the following directions : -

At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Kiper in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and howele, with the Pain Killer clear.

Should the diarrhues and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fitteen minutes In this way the dreadful scourge my be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few boars

N B -- Bo sure and get the gonuine article ; and it la recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholers, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.

The Paiz Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store Keepers. E3 PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle.

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#### BETWEEN

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And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports o Three Rivers, S. rel, Bertaier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate Porta.

On and af or MONDAY the 30th of Sept., and until further notice, the BICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamera will leave their respective Wharves as follows :---The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B Labelle, will leave Richthen Pier, oppesite Jacques Oartier Square, for Quther, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Six P M precisely, calling, going and returning, -t Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this hout, as there will be a tender to take hem to the steamers without extra charge.

The Sie amer MONFREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Six P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and L'atiecan.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, wil leave Jacques Cartier Whatf for Three Rivers every Tue-day and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinorge, Riviero du Loup, Yamschielle, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M , calling at Lauoraie ; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain.

The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in con-Dection with the steamer Columb'a at Sorel. The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, wil

leave Jacques Oartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Two P.M., calling, going and returnng a' Repentigny, Lavaltrie. S', Sulpice, Lanorase and Benthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday at Four P M

The m teamer OHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Two P.M., calling, going and returning. at Vercheres, Contrecœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, S . Antoine St. Charles, St. Marc Belœil, ot. Hilaire, St. Mathias; aud will leave Ohambly every Saturday at Twelve P. M., and Wednesdays at Eleven noon, for Montreal.

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This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading baving the value expressed are signed therefor.

Further information may be had at the Freigh Office on the Wharf or at the Office, 29 Commissioner Street

> J. B. LAMERE. Manager.

> > a part

Office Richelieu Company, ? 28.h Sept, 1867.

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12m

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The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminaths with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only

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May 11.

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