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VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1863.

No. 20.

THE DISCARDED SON.

(Written for the Philadelphia Cathotic Herald) CHAPTER I .- TRIBULATIONS FOR CONSCIENCE' SAKE.

Father, I was told that you wished to speak to me.'

The words were uttered hesitatingly, and the speaker, a boy of fifteen years, looked anxiously at the stern man he addressed, whose keen, grey eyes were bent steadfastly upon him, though he gave no other token of being aware of his presence. The boy grew embarrassed under that scrutinizing gaze, and after a time passed in silent constraint, repeated his previous words in a tone of inquiry.

I hear you, sir,' was the harshly-spoken reply. I was only contrasting the ready obedience you affect in trifles, with your utter disregard of my wishes in things of greater moment.'

Still that relentless gaze was fixed upon the gentle youth, whose large dark eyes were lifted to his stern parent with an expression of deep mournfulness as he replied: 'Dear father, I hope you fied me always ready to obey you.'

'As your drawing lessons evince, for instance.' interrupted the same stern, unfeeling voice.

The boy's face flushed a little, but he spoke

Perhaps you will deny that you have thus been engaged ?'

'No, sir,' was the answer in a tone at once firm and respectful. 'You have taught me neforget your teachings. I have been taking lessons in drawing and painting from Professor pose that you would have any objection to my that iron will from its stern resolve. doing so, as the expenses I have paid out of my own spending money, and the time thus spent has not encroached on my studies. I have only spent my leisure hours in this way, father.'

'Your conduct is exemplary no doubt in your though it is rather a suspicious circumstance that you have never even made a passing allusion to this admirable mode of spending your leisure,

The youth did not answer. When, indeed, had his father manifested any interest in his studies or amusements, that would prompt a refer-

eace to them in his hearing? But as you profess to have misunderstood my reiterating them for the last time. It is my positive command that you benceforth spend no more time in this pursuit, whether by way of lesson, practice or amusement. Now, sir, I am

understood. 'Yes, sir,' was the sad spoken reply. 'Very well. Now for another matter. One year ago I wished you to commence learning the upholstering business at my establishment. You pleaded for another year's schooling. I yielded. The year has expired, but I have now other views in your regard. It is evident that you have not spirit, energy, or any of the qualifica-

tions for a successful man of business. All your

characteristics point in another direction. A certan gentleness of manner, insinuating address, tathusiasm on religious and aesthetic subjectsall of these are good qualifications for the ministry, and these you undoubtedly possess. I have no doubt you will make a fashionable and popular minister; and have accordingly made arrangements for your theological education to

Frederic Hudson had listened attentively to this speech as it fell upon his ear in the calm measured accents that betoken the iron spirit within; listened in silence while his varying features expressed the emotions it awakened. His first feeling of sorrowful disappointment, was suc-

ceeded by one of surprise, but at the closing words he looked up with an expression of an

commence immediately.'

arguish and dismay. Well, sir ?' said his father impatiently. your wishes in this matter,' said the boy with deep emotion. 'I have never felt any mclina-

tion for the ministry.'

the only response.

'There is one objection-one obstaclewhich is insurmountable,' said the youth, conquering his agitation, and speaking with a manly 'You know, father, my mother was not of your coldly save his own parent's. church; she was a Catholic-so am 1.'

about religion.

'Well?' queried the father as he paused.

Mr. Hudson muttered an execration against Popish meddlers. Then he spoke as imperatively as at first. It matters not, and I expect your ready compliance with my wishes; even the superstitious creed into which you have been entrapped inculcates, I believe, obedience to parents.7

' Not when it conflicts with the obedience due to God, father,' was the mild, yet firm reply .-Surely, sir, you do not expect me to give up my religion and-'

'No more!' interrupted the father sharply; the alternative of complying with them, or of leaving this house for ever. You can take this morning to deliberate. If you decide to obey

A haughty look flashed from the tearful eyes

A haughty look flashed from the tearful eyes

A haughty look flashed from the tearful eyes me, well; if not, prepare in the interim to leave a house which will no longer be your home, even for a single day. Not a word!' be added, imperiously motioning towards the door; 'after dinner I will hear your decision.

The bright morning sunbeams were shining cheerily through the open windows of that pleasant house as Frederic Hudson ascended to his room; but the brightness and beauty, and the balmy spring breeze that swept by, lifting his bright hair, and playing around his heated forehead, for the first time failed to awaken a thrill of pleasure or admiration in his bosom. Throwing himself wearily into a seat, he looked around with that wistful gaze we are apt to bestow on familiar objects which we are never to behold again; and the boy knew that this was the case; ver to stoop to a falsehood, and I shall not now for, feeling hunself obliged in conscience to refuse the sacrifice required of him, he felt also ciliate the stern man, and plead for forgiveness that in that he might as well attempt to turn the of the act to which duty impelled. Alden for some time past; but I did not sup- mountain torrent from its course, as hope to move

The extraordinary talent for painting which Frederic had early evinced, his father had labored strenuously to smother, positively refusing to allow him to join the drawing class in his school, under Professor Alden; but that gentleown estimation,' replied the father sarcastically; man, happening to see some productions of the youth's untutored pencil, gave him, occasionally, private lessons, and was amply repaid by his pupil's rapid progress. The latter at length tested his powers on a small landscape of his own design, which he submitted to the inspection of his teacher, who, while candidly pointing out the defects, he observed, felt justified by its many excellencies in advising him to devote himself to the | cy. Good-bye.' cultivation of the bright gift he possessed .wishes in this respect I will take the liberty of While the youth was indulging the glowing anticipations thus excited, Mr. Hudson had disco- love. vered his secret labors, and entertaining a sovereign contempt for daubers (as he always desig- of his deceased mother, Frederic directed his nated artists) determined to interdict them for the future.

Frederic, though grieved, was not much surprised by his tather's mandate; he knew his sentiments regarding art and artists. But his astonishment was great on learning that Mr. Hudson, who, until lately, had never troubled himself about religion, was determined on making him a minister. This was, indeed, astounding intelligence; and not less so to the father, was the announcement that the boy, of whose feelings and nursuits he knew as little as the veriest stranger, was a Catholic. Here was an obstacle of which he never dreamed. But he quickly resolved that it should not interfere with the accomplishment of his plans. Knowing the affectionate disposition of his son, he entertained no doubt of being able to persuade or compel him to accede to his views. But in this he was mistaken. It was a hard trial to Frederic to leave his home. to part in anger with his parent: but duty demanded the sacrifice; so, without much deliberation, though with keen regret, he made pre- what had happened. parations for the exile to which he was doomed.

'the last quiet sleep,' but whose fond praises of the early attempts of his pencil he remembered, and whose religious instructions were sacredly Oh, my father, it is impossible for me to meet treasured in memory. Long ago another had her place in the affection of its master; but that | heaven.' young heart was faithful to the memory of a 'Your other objections, if you have any,' was mother in the grave -upon her place in his heart, no stranger might ever intrude; though, ever gentle and forbearing towards all, he cherished no unfriendly feelings against his stepmother, who, on her part, was seldom deficient in kindearnestness which could not fail to win respect. ness to the boy, on whom, indeed, no eye dwelt

Mr. Hudson remained for a time in silent ent, was over, Frederic descended to the parlor, ently. thought. 'You know nothing of this matter,' where Mr. Hudson was walking majestically to te said at length, 'you were too young when and fro. On seeing his son approaching, he sat your mother died to understand or care much down by the centre-table, awaiting his communication with an air of supreme indifference. The part, his natural cheerfulness, and was able to 'Not so, my father, I assure you,' said the youth, after vainly waiting for a look or word of participate in the table chat his aunt, with woyouth earnestly. Her example and instructure encouragement, begun, in a faltering tone, 'I manly tact, introduced. At an early hour the tions had left a lasting impression, and besides have come, sir, to bid you farewell. But oh! kind old couple dismissed him to take a long task for his future hours, and Mr. Walker soon my father.

wishes - it is just as well.'

'Alas, I cannot-I dare not,' said the agitated | How familiar seemed the neat little room. How | destined to possess a more sacred, yet mournful . boy. 'Father, forgive me one act of disobe-

'Never. But go-go at once, ungrateful boy; you are henceforth a stranger to me-go.' With a contemptuous gesture he flung back the hand timidly extended, and the boy, with one look of sad reproach, turned away. Ere clously provided for him when harshly cast off by he had gained the hall, his steps were arrested by his father's voice. 'Unworthy as you are, and though I no longer consider you my son, I do not wish you to beg or steal at the beginning 'I have plainly expressed my wishes; you have of your career, whatever may be its termination,'

> -the tremulous lips curled slightly at the insulting words.

'Thanks for your kind consideration, sir: but I should prefer even the bitter means of living first suggested, to bounty thus offered,' and he turned proudly away.

The next moment, repenting having given way to his angry impulse, he returned, picked up the coins, and, laying them respectfully on the table, lest the room. Presently he re-appeared, sollowing the porter, who carried his trunk. He paused as he was passing the parlor, and looked toward his father, who sat as he had left him, apparently absorbed in a book. The boy's affecforth without one kind word, one parting embrace from his only parent. Must be depart thus, or should be make one more effort to con-

While he stood thus irresolute, Mr. Hudson, same cold, unrelenting expression, as, wilfully misinterpreting the wistful gaze, he said, taunting, 'Are you waiting for the money now ?-I never repeat an offer once scorned. Leave the house, sir !'

Outraged in his best feelings, Frederic passed quickly through the hall. As he reached the front door, his step-mother followed him, 'So, you will go, Frederic, she said, reproachfully. " is bard for your father to find his wishes thus slighted by his only child; but I hope you will not have cause to regret your undutiful obstina-

And thus the gifted, warm bearted boy

To the town of B-, where dwelt the brother course. 'The ' iron horse' bore him swiftly over the intervening space, and at sunset he reached his uncle's bouse, which was situated just without the thriving town. As he opened the garden gate, be could see the table laid out in the wide porch at the rear of the house, and his uncle and aunt about sitting down to the evening repast. The former, bearing the gate open, went forward and received the unexpected visitor with a hearty welcome; then led him to his wife, calling out in his cheery tones, 'Here is a pleasant surprise for you, mother. I'll wager you did not expect a guest this evening.

'Not so dear and welcome a one, indeed,' replied Mrs. Haines, as she greeted Frederick warmir.

Both were surprised to see how wan and languid the boy appeared; he had eaten nothing since early morning, and since then he passed through a severe mental conflict, which left him ceiving this, his uncle unconsciously inquired

In a few words Frederick related his banish-Sadly, while thus occupied, he thought of his ment and its cause. A glow of indignation mount- tened forward again. beloved mother, who had for five years slept ed to the placid brow of Mr. Haines; but it quickly died away, and he threw his arm around his nephew pressing tender kisses on his burning brow and trembling lips, as he whispered, soothingly, Blessed are they who sufter persecution

> 'Were it not that Frederick is so distressed, I would rejoice that something has occurred to bring him to us,' said Mrs. Haines, in her kind tones. 'We are very lonely here, at times, my dear, just two old people together. You will bring some life and fun to our quiet home.'

'Yes, you must be our child, now, Fred,' said ldly save his own parent's. his uncle; 'so cheer up, and let us hope that When the dinner, at which he was not pressome of these days your father will feel differ-

How gratefully did the disheartened boy respond to this ready kindness, and soon, stimulated by the desire to repay it, he regained, in night's rest, which, as Mr. Haines said, would 'This, then, is your choice?' interrupted his make him feel all right. With lightened spirit which in its truthfulness and exquisite coloring, instance.' When I was at my uncle's last summer I was father, coldly. You will not accede to my he sought the couch on which be had so was worthy of the beauty it pourtrayed. Proud Why not go yourself, Frederic? often enjoyed the calm sleep of childhood .- las the grand-parents were, of the portrait, it was! The youth hesitated.

vividly memory recalled the night he had passed before the little altar, to pour forth his grateful thanks to the Father in Heaven, who had so gra-

his earthly parent. Mr. Haines had been a merchant of B-, but on realising what he deemed a competency, had retired from business, finding sufficient occupation and amusement in cuitivating the few acres tiqued clouds-the presence of the bright, intelthough anxious to keep him ever with them, yet cles; the following day his letter came back, unopened, in an envelope directed to Mr. Hames. The latter also had thought it proper to write, sided with him, and gently pointing out the netionate heart swelled at the thought of going | cessity the lad was under of acting as he had | dered a large summer landscape, the design of

bright sky of Frederic's new life. Happy in the taste was similar to his own, joyicily set about never changing affection of his relatives, and the welcome task. Patiently wrought he on, tree to improve himself in the glorious att to day by day, never wearying of adding a few perhaps feeling that those earnest eyes were which he was enthusiastically devoted, two years finishing strokes, while his admining relatives fixed sorrowfully on him, looked up, with that glided happily by, the third opened for him a good bumouredly bantered him on his lastidious-

CHAPTER II .- OUT OF TRIBULATION INTO JOY.

The tame of Daguerre's discovery had reached B-, and produced quite an excitement—the desire to possess one of those wonderful sun pictures being almost universal. Mr. Haines advised his nephew to take a short trip to his native city, and procure instruction in the art from a superior Daguerreotypist, who had established himself there. The plan seemed to Frederic to present an opportunity of increasing the little store he was laying by with the view to spending a few years in Italy; and he quickly decided to avail himself of it.

With a mind agitated by conflicting emotions. he traversed the stree's once so familiar, debating with himself whether he should venture on visiting his father, when he suddenly encountered that gentleman in conversation with two or three acquaintances. One of them recognised Frederic as he involuntarily paused, and greeted him warmly. His response was but carelessly given, his attention being fixed on his father, who, having glanced toward him, turned carelessly away, and, with unaltered voice, continued to converse with his companions. Frederic passed on. He could not now go to see his step mother; neither would he seek any of his former friends, save Professor Alden; but achieved the object of his journey as speedily as possible, and with a feeling of relief that he would soon be far from the place, started for the railroad depot. It was early in the morning, and a very few had met him as he hurried on, when, on turning a corner, be found himself face to face with his father .-Mith an irresistible impulse, the boy extended his hand, exclaiming eagerly, 'O, father, won't you speak to me?' But with Indian stoicism, dejected and atterly discouraged. Instantly per- the stern man slowly pursued his way. The son looked after him as he walked so composedly along, then subduing his bitter feelings, and murmuring a prayer for his father's conversion, has-

The fame of Frederic's Daguerreotypes soon spread; they were admired and valued as well for their softness of finish as for their accuracy, and his time was now fully occupied at the camera, more profitably, if less pleasantly, than at taken her position in the household, and claimed for justice' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of the easel. With the rest came an old ludy and gentleman, leading by the band a tiny girl, a perfect fairy for beauty, grace, and sprightliness.—
They had long desired to have a portrait of the little sprite, who was the orphan child of their only daughter; but vain had been all their efforts to restrain ber restlessness during the tedious sittings, and they had been forced reluctantly to his liabilities, in which case, under the barbarous give up the attempt. But, on seeing some of law then in force, he would be imprisoned for the Frederic's sun-paintings, Mr. Walker's cherish- remainder. ed wish was again revived by the idea of having her likeness thus taken and transferred to canvass. The young artist readily concurred in the plan, and having excited the little one's curiosity about the camera, soon produced a perfect likeness, in the most bewitching phase of her strik-

> ing loveliness. To produce this on canvass was a pleasant will be sufficient. Shall I go to ascertain the ask for his future hours, and Mr. Walker soon real state of affairs, or would it not be better to bailed with delight the completion of the portrait | write some friend—the writer of this letter, for

> estimation. Not long after it was sent home, there with his idolized mother; nor was it with the darling original was attacked with the croup. less of childlike confidence and love than at that and in a few brief nours the fond recollections of time, though with deeper awe, that he now knelt | parental love, and the pictured semblance on the wall, alone remained to them of the little one who had been the beauty, and light and joy of that darkened home.

> Grateful to the gifted one by whose genius the countenance of their fost darling still seemed so smile in almost living beauty before them, they conceived for him a warm attachment. Especially did Mr. Walker, when the first poignancy of bereavement had yielded to a calmer sorrow, love to spend hours with the youth, who had regarded the little Ada with all an artist's pure, enthusiastic love of the beautiful, and whose ligent boy, with his winning ways and boyish kindly nature prompted him to listen with gratigleefulness, in that quiet house. Every day fying sympathy to the trifling but precious reserved to endear him more to his relatives, who, miniscences of the departed, upon which the bereaved grandfather loved to dwell. Naturally, unselfishly desired a reconciliation between him too, the old gentleman began to take a deeper and his parent, which they knew he had at heart. Interest in his success; and as he was a necson But of this there was little hope. Frederic uad of high standing and influence, Frederic scon exwritten to his father on first arriving at his un- perienced the results of his friendly notice and commendations.

> One day he brought to the studio a wealthy gentleman, who was about becoming a resident informing Mr. Hudson that Frederic now re- of B .-- . Struck with admiration of the youth's genius, he purchased several paintings, and ordone. But no notice was ever taken of this which he left entirely to Frederic, not even wishing to see the painting until completed ---This was the only loud that lingered in the The latter, who perceived that the stranger's

> > But it was done at last, and the most rigid censor might have pardoned the glow of conscious pride that lit up the young artist's face as he gazed on his work. It was a simple design, yet its very simplicity gave it a peculiar charm. In the background the dense foliage of dark forest trees rose up proudly to the dark, fleecy clouds, a silvery thread winding between the huge tranks, widened into a streamlet in front. with a band of joyous little children casting pebbles into its crystal waters, their little bare feet bathed by the pure liquid, as the pebbles broke its glassy surface into glistening wavelets. A few water likes beut their graceful neads above the stream, and further on a thick growth of blackberry bushes, with the tipe, shining fruit hanging in tempting clusters, completed the pioture. It was one to call up in the beholders mind sweet thoughts of forest bounts, and memories of childhood's happy days; and Frederic anticipated the pleasure it would give his generous patron, whose arrival he now engerly longed

His pleasant reverie was broken by the entrance of Mr. Hames, who uttered an exclamation of delight as he saw the painting gleaming out in rich colors from the favorable position it now occupied, and the heart of the gifted boy throbbed with ourer capture as he saw the mild eyes that ever beamed fondly on him now radiant with admiration of his work. With the childlike artlessness of his nature he threw himself into his uncie's arms, and laid his head upon his shoulder.

Why, Freddy, what is this?-vanity, en? said the kind old man, with a smile, as he raised up the bearning face, now suffused with an ingenuous blash. 'Well, I do not wonder," he added, again turning to the pointing with fresh

But uncle is this letter for me?' exclaimed the youth, -addenly noticing a letter in his uncle's

Mr. Haines looked down on the letter till thea forgotten, but made no answer.

Does it concern me ?' whispered Frederic with indefinable forebodings.

'It does, indeed, my boy; but I grieve to cloud the well earned joy of this hour with the tidings it brings. 'Tis from a friend of mine in your native place.' Frederic hurriedly read the letter. It told of

the total failure of Mr. Hudson, and expressed a fear that the sale of his effects would not cover

' And what is to be done now, my dear Frederic?' asked Mr. Haines, as he sat down beside him, deeply commiserating the sorrow which was depicted on the countenance so joyous a few minutes previously.

'I cannot tell, dear uncie. Perhaps the sum which your kindness has enabled me to lay by

unwilling to do all in your power to assist your

not refuse to accept assistance from me? I fear he will.?

'I trust not,' said Mr. Haines. 'I would rather hope that, sorely tried as he is now, it will that, happily, is not requisite; I need not say sake, until-plans for his future were made. that whatever aid I can render will be given Time passed on, and the sweet flowers of love will be yours some day.'

maining debt.

they would act for him in the matter; but they, fathers affection. either ashamed of not having proffered the slightest act of friendship, or afraid that by ac-

perity. Always cold and selfish in his inter- excited his astonishment and indignation. course with others, he had many acquaintances, but not one friend. Some time previous to his failure his wife had died. Unwilling to leave the house which had so long been his home, he bud rented it with the furniture to a lady who proposed to keep boarders, but being unsuccessful in her project, she soon removed, so that now he was alone in his dwelling save for the presence of the servant, and the man appointed as if he would fain open them no more. All to those eyes, dimmed their cold brightness .-Did he think in that lonely hour of the bright, and sadly around the gloomy apartment, now as if seeking fully to realize his desolateness and heavy sighs broke the dreary silence.

The door was gently opened-a form in the pride and vigor of opening manhood crossed the threshold, and paused in momentary hesitancy .-The eyes of the weary occupant were turned the grasp of intellent, and the profound erudition of upon the intruder—no glance of welcome or of eminent men, Catholics and Protestants! I beg to pleasant surprise beamed from them; but with an uncontrollable impulse the youth sprang forward and bent over the sofa, while tears of filial pity and love bedewed his manly face and fell upon the cold hand that lay passive in his fervent clasp. The stern parent turned away his head -not in scorn or anger, but with keen self upbraiding.

O, Father! dear father! do not repulse me now!' pleaded the son passionately; 'do not turn away from your only child?

Mr. Hudson was visibly affected. Slowly he turned his gaze upon the suppliant, and laid his hand caressingly on the dark hair that shaded the clear open brow, while in a subdued tone he said: 'You have not forgotten me, Frederic, derstanding that favour or partisanship must be you have not forgotten the parent who treated scrupilously excluded. The people of England are credited with a love of fair play and a horror of you so harshly?

'Oh, speak not thus, my father !' was the "On, speak not thus, my lather!" was the English press will give publicity to this repeated dequick reply; and hope sprang up in the youth's mand for an impartial inquiry. I have not done with heart us he ventured to press his hip to the care- this subject, but I will reserve further notice for my forrowed brow, and was not repulsed.

And then, the two sitting side by side, their bands fondly locked as if in fear of another separation conversed long and earnestly. It was a satisfaction to the afflicted man to pour out his long suppressed feelings to an interested and sympathising listener; whilst he had a purer, sweeter gratification in unfolding the purport of his visit, and assuring his father that-on the morrow he would be released from his embarrassing situation, without incurring any obligation, or leaving a shadow of dishonor on his name.

Mr. Hudson was far a time incredulous of his son's ability to perform what he so confidently promised. When reassured on that point he was curious to know how his son, of whose proceedings he had kept himself in total ignorance, had become possessed of the sum which was now placed at his disposal. Frederick was rejuctant gold articles in the Royal Irish Academy, Part III., pay 35. It forms the seventh in the academy's colto enter on a narration which could not fail to awaken unpleasant recollections; but being again questioned told the simple tale.

The father listened with deep interest. When said, in accents of unwonted kindness, 'and all oz., fifteen dwts, and measuring five and a-half inthe fruits of your patient toil—the hoarded savings of years, you have brought for my use, specimen is in remarkably fine preservation, and

'I know you too well to suppose that you are Frederick, can you, then willingly make this sa-

The youth made no reply in words, but the one-was made.

The stern, cold heart was conquered at last.

his household goods. Frederick, after a careful that could affect his comfort or pleasure; the culculation, felt satisfied that this sale, with the emotion with which he now watched the un-

THE END.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A CRALLENGE TO THE PROSELYTISERS. (To the Editor of the News.)

Clifden, Connemara, Nov. 18th, 1863. Dear Sir,-My attention has been repeatedly drawn within the last week to an anonymous letter which presence of the servant, and the man appointed appeared in the Dublin Erening Mail of the 14th inst to guard it until the sale. His pride so far un- signed by 'A London Clergyman.' I beg you and bent under the anticipated terrors of a jail as to your readers to believe that it is with the utmost reallow hun to apply to several persons for the luctance I defer to the judgement, and yield to the trilling and that would relieve his embarrassments that some notice ought to be taken by me of that but his applications were vain; and at length, anonymous production. The exaggeration and falseas night drew near, he threw himself des- bood of the statements circulated by the Proselytisers pairingly on the sofa, closing his eyes wearily in West Connaught have been so frequently exposed that it becomes extremely icksome to notice them, more particularly as they are paraded now, as usual, day his mind had dwelt with maddening perting the refuse verbiage of vulgar bigotry. The Lon-nacity, on his sad condition, and a prisoner in his own house, only to leave it to-morrow for a debtor's cell-now the excitement of hope and from Romanism; that these men taken from the debtor's ceil—now the excitement of hope and lower class of the community, were able to discuss the main features of the Romish controversy in the ceased, the apathy of despair settled down upon most intelligent manner.' I quote his own words. his tortured spirit, and tears, unwonted visitants | Now, I put it the common sense and unbiassed judgment of any candid man, if the 'London Clergyman' is entitled to any notice whatever after making that extravagant statement abet the competency and noble boy he had harshly thrust from his home, ability of a squad of ignorant clowns, 'taken from his only offence the beautiful taient with which the lower order, to discuss in a most intelligent Heaven had endowed inm -his only crime fide- manner the main features of the Romish controversy! lity to the religious teachings of a departed ino- Is it not rank nonsense to assert that the history, and ther. It might have been, for he gazed long Church the main features of the Romish controdarkened by the shades of descending twilight by thirty-three Connemara Scripture-readers, thirty as if seeking fully to realize his desoluteness and of whom had spent, according to the testimony of this anonymous writer, all their lives in the mists of Romanism? Aye, indeed, a few Souper neophytes in Connemara can ably discuss and finally settle points of controversy, which, during the last three hundred years, put to the proof the brilliant talents assure you that I have no wish to trespass on your space by any lengthened comments on the anonymous letter of this gentleman. The war of statement may be protracted to an infinite period unless some test be applied to ascertain the truth and detect falsehood. For this purpose, the Catholic Clergy of West Connaught, unwilling to permit the Catholic fame of their flocks to be calumniated and pained by seeing the credulity of the good people of England, who are really charitable, imposed upon by the false or exaggerated statements of the proselytisers, have frequently during the last eleven years called for a searching and impartial inquiry into the conflicting statements of both parties. The Catholic party offered to pay half the expenses of two honourable men to be selected for the inquiry. They now repeat that offer. Will it be accepted by the proselytisers? The programme of carrying out the investigation is extremely simple, as it shall be conducted with the unfalsehood and fraud. We therefore hope that the next communication, as I find my present note sufficiently long. I would, however, beg of the impartial press to give us a fair hearing, as the inhabitan's of this remote district are assailed in the most vital point by being wickedly and falsely accused of having deserted from the faith of their fathers.

Your faithful servant, PATRICK MACMANUS, P.P. ANCIENT IRISH ORNAMENTS. - At a late general meeting of the Royal Irish Academy a splendid collection of Irish gold ornaments was brought before the meeting by Dr. Wilde, Vice-President of the Academy, on which that distinguished antiquary made the following interesting remarks '-' One of the most remarkable specimens was, he said, a hollow globular bead, three and a half inches in diameter, formed of two hemispheres, soldered together, and weighing two oz., seven dwis, ten grains. It formed a portion (and was probably one of the largest beads) of the great gold necklace found near Carrick-on Shannon in 1829, and described in the Dublin Penny Journal, and also in the catalogue of the lection, of the eleven beads originally found, and

was for many years in the possession of the late Mr. Law, of Sackville-street, from whose successors, the Mesers. Johnson, it was procured. The latter was obtained through the Messrs. Neill, of Belfast, who 'It is not that,' said Frederic, 'but will be bright smile that beamed on his uplifted face told say they purchased it from a dealer. The history how cheerfully the sacrifice—if he felt it to be of both is unknown. They make the ninth and tenth specimens of this description of ornament in the academy's collections, in the extalogue in which they are described at page 57 as Maninillary Fibulæ My son! my own noble boy, was spoken in A small, but very perfect fibula, with flat circular be a balm to his wounded spirit to find his only fervent accents, and Frederick was clasped to discs, and a highly decorated bow, similar to that the chief clinging to him in adversity; that your the heart which, for the first time, throbbed with from which figure 598, No. 130, at p. 31 of the mudutiful affection will touch his heart, and triumph true parental love. How his spirit thrilled at seem catalogue was drawn. It weighs one oz, over his long cherished coldness. Make the that fond tone -that loving embrace.

A similar neticle without the discontinuation of the minimum which is a produced with the minimum which is a produced with the seem catalogue was drawn. It weighs one oz, seven dwts, and was procured from Mr. Donegan. effort, at least, my dear boy, and whatever may It was a happy night to both, and it was fol-mens of so called 'Ring money.' Several gold be the result, you will have the satisfaction of lowed by a still happier morrow, when, freed fillettes, averaging three eighths of an inch wide, feeling that you have performed your duty. from his difficulties, Mr. Hadson accompanied and elaborately tooled upon one surface. Four golfeeling that you have performed your duty.— from his difficulties, Mr. Hadson accompanied den manille, three of which have cupped extremias soon as possible. I could now advance a years been a pleasant home to him, and to which scribed at p. 35 of the recently published catalogue large sum to help him out of his difficulties, but his father was now warmly welcomed for his of gold articles, found in the plain beneath the Rock of Cashel. A string of nine tubular gold beads. A gold lunula, similar to those in the academy's collection, and specified in the catalogue from p. 10 to most cheerfully on your account, Frederic. In and kindness, that throw so pure and holy a 19. The two articles of most interest, however, are tact it is but giving your own, since all I have charm around the dreariest paths of life, grew and the Gorey and county of Down torque, which have flourished in the bosom of that once stern man, been procured for the academy within the last few The next morning Frederic repaired to his It was beautiful to see the confidence now sub- weeks, for which we are indebted to our indefatiganative city. His first care was to learn from the sisting between him and the youth whom he had ble librarian. The history of the Gorey torque is as creditors the amount of his father's indebtedness. so long bereft of his birthright—a father's affecting a quarry in that parish for creditors the amount of his father's indebtedness. so long bereft of his birthright—a father's affecting a quarry in that parish for creditors the amount of his father's indebtedness. His extensive stock had been previously sold, tion—the tenderness he now felt for his son; the A short time subsequently some children playing and the ensuing day was to witness the sale of solicitude he constantly evinced for everything about the mouth of the quarry observed something bright in the face of the ditch, and drew out, in a very perfect state, a fine torque of remarkably yellew gold, and which then must have measured 28 means at his disposal, would fully cancel the re- wearying labors of Frederic in the noble art he inches in circumference, and probably weighed 14 had tormerly despised; and beautiful to see how oz. It consisted of a solid quadrangular bar of gold, Still dreading that his interposition would be the son repaid his love and care with lavish in- twisted like No. 190 in the academy's collection. spursed, he called on several of his father's terest out of the depths of a nature that remeter of the article was seven and a-half inches; so most intimate associates, with the request that sponded gratefully to every manifestation of his that it was evidently a muin, or neck torque of every fathers affection.

His uncle and aunt rejoiced that the shadow which had so long darkened their favorite's brought it to a person in Gorey, who pronounced ceding to his request they would be expected to horizon, was at length lifted; but deeper was the owner to cut it up in order to conceal it from his make up any deficiency in his means, declined; their rejoicing when, influenced by the beautiful landlord or the crown, and for the greater facility and a last, with a deeper feeling of sympathy for examples of the power of religion which that of disposing of it. It was accordingly chopped into the parent who seemed so utterly forsaked, he happy little household presented, Mr. Hudson nine fragments, eight of which averaged about three determined immediately to seek an interview became a member of the one true fold. Now inches long, and the ninth was a small fragment cut became a member of the one true fold. Now off the end of one of the circular hooks, weighing he could understand the nature and extent of the not more than a few dwis, and which, I have reason It was truly a lamentable condition to which sacrifice he had once so imperiously required to believe, is still in existence. The torque having Air. Hudson was now reduced in a city which from his son in deference to his views, and no been chopped up with a cold chisel, was then brought had for many years been the scene of his pros- reason to wonder at the firmness which had then Mr. Donegan, who, having been erroneously informed that the academy were not in funds to purchase such articles, committed a fragment of it to the smelting pot. When he was waited upon by our librarian he at once, on the most liberal terms, sold it to the academy. Since then I have had it renaired with great success by Mr. E. Johnson; its present weight is 12 oz. 10 dwis. Now, had the peasant who found this article been acquainted with the Treasure Trove Regulation, and brought it in an unmutilated state to the police, or to the academy, he would have received the full value of the article, both intrinsically and according to its state of preservation, as an article of antiquarian interest, and the academy would have had one of the most beautiful article of its kind which has yet been discovered. I sincerely hope that this notice of the Gorey torque may be widely circulated, in order to prevent the further destruction of valuable articles when found, and in the hope of inducing the finders of such to bring them under the notice of the government, or directly to the academy, where they may rest assured that they will be fairly and liberally dealt with in receiving the full value of the article and being moreover secured from any proceedings which might be instituted against them. The last article of this class which I ave to bring under the notice of the academy is the Belfast torque (said to have been found in digging an old ditch, in the county of Down), which the are only a minth. Most of what our contemporary Committee of Antiquities procured through Messrs. Says is open to the very grand objection which ap-Neill, of Belfast. It is by far the most curious article of its class which has yet been discovered in the country, and substantiates in a most remarkable manner the fact that gold was manufactured in Ireland, for it is still an unfinished state, and was, in fact, in process of working when lost. It is a three-leaved torque, which, when brought to the jeweller, consisted of two fragments, but which was further brothe doctrines, and the discipline of the Catholic ken in his establishment, and when it came into our hands it was in a yery shattered condition. Under versy' can be discussed in a most intelligent manner the skilful management of Mr. Johnson it now forms a perfect whole, 32 inches in circumference, and about 3 of an inch wide, and weighs 5oz. 12dwts. 6grs. The terminal hooks are circular, as there is reason to believe the whole was originally. It was then cut longitudinally and hammered out into three three thousand Catholics. In short, it would bring bands of ribbons, each about three eights of an inch wide, but retaining their integrity in the centre, as was demonstrated by a careful examination of the sections of the fragments into which it was broken when we became possessed of it, and which did not exhibit in any portion at the junction of these bands the slightest trace of solder or other mode of joining. It was then slightly twisted, and might, in the opinion of our jewellers, be given the same twist as that of the Tara torques, by filling the triangular space between the fillets with lead or some other ductile metal. When the Tara torques were first described to the academy it was believed, both by antiquarians and jewellers, that the leaves or ribbons of which they were composed were soldered together at their inner edges, and then twisted; but after the most careful examination of this county Down torque, it is quite apparent that the process of torque making was as I have described it.

FATHER MATHEW AND HIS CONVERTS. - Mr. Maguire, M.P., in his interesting biography of Father Mathew just published, says that after the good Priest had been epeaking one day in Golden-lane, Barbican, to crowds of Irish, several hundreds knelt to receive the pledge, and among them the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord Arundel and Surrey. Father Mathew asked the Earl if he had given the stoject sufficient reflection. 'An I Father Mathew?' replied his noble convert, 'do you not know that I had the happiness to receive Holy Communion from you this morning at the altar of Uhelsen Chapel? I have reflected the promise I am about to make, and I thank God for the resolution, trusting to the Divine goodness and grace to persevere. Tears rolled down his cheeks as he uticred these words, with every evidence of genuine emotion. He then repeated the formula of the pledge. Father Mathew embraced him with delight, pronounced a solemn Benediction on him and his,' and invested him with the medal. Mr. Maguire says that the Earl cootioued faithful to the pledge, and 'it was not until many years after that, at the command of his medical advisers, he annetitated moderation for total abstinence.' One nobleman upon whom his influence was less successful was Lord Brougham. 'I drink very little wine,' said his lordship, 'only half a glass at luncheon, and two half glasses at dinner; and though my medical advisers told me to increase the quantity, I refused to do so.' 'They are wrong, my lord, for telling you to increase the quantity, and you are wrong in taking the small quantity you do, but I have my hopes of you'-and so his lordship was invested in the silver medal and ribbon. 'I will keep it,' said his lordship, 'and take it to the House, was for many years in the possession of the late Sir | where I shall be sure to meet old Lord — the Francis Hopkins, in the county of Westmeath. It worse for liquor, and I will put it on him.' He was was procured through Mr. West, who has always as good as his word, and, meeting the venerable The lather listened with deep interest. When manifested a laudable desire to benefit the Academy's Peer, who was so celebrated for his potations, he Frederic had concluded, he looked fixedly at him in silence for some moments. At length he with cup-shaped extremities—the one weighing six the work of you,' and passed the ribbon rapidly over the contract of the cont

likely only to draw upon him as a common enemy the wrath of the fanatics of all parties. In trying to make a Catholic country Protestant the State has at once confirmed and deteriorated the religion against which it made war, and vitiated and weakened the religion to which it lent the secular arm. From various other quarters, within these few days, have proceeded more authoritative and thorough-going defences of the Irish Church, especially from the Bishop of Tuam, Archdencon Stopford, and the oncefamous Dr. Hugh M'Neile. The basis of their argument is, that the Irish Church, instead of being anomalous and req iring abolition, is only misarranged and requiring re-arrangement or redistribution. All the money is required, they say, but some of it is wasted. There are flocks enough for all the shepberds, only many shepherds have set up their tents where there are no flocks, and many flocks happen to flourish where there are no shepherds. Strange to say, this View has been adopted and elaborately enforced by an able and usually liberal journal, the London Review, whose article altogether evades the principle and considerably perverts the facts. It begins candidly enough - "Seven out of nine Irishmen in ireland are Roman Catholics;" to which might have been added the explanation that of the two Protestants in each nine of the population pretty nearly one is a Protestant protesting, among other things, against the Protestantism of the Established Church. But our contemporary is anxious that people should not, on account of what he admits to be an "unpalatable and stubborn tact," proceed any length towards the conclusion that the Irish Established Church is a mistake or a failure. 'True.' be seys, 'she is, if people will insist on it, the Church of the minority; but it is equally true that her clerical staff and her revenues are no more than sufficient to provide for the spiritual wants of a minority of the population.' In the first place, this is arithmetically wrong, and, in the second place, though it were otherwise, the Irish Church would be none the more morally right. Our contemporary puts the number of clergy of the Irish Establishment at 2,200 and quotes the unanimous opinion of the late Church of England Conference at Manchester, as authoritatively setting the point that 'a clergyman cannot well and successfully attend to more than a thousand parishioners.' Well, the whole of the Irish population professing or assumed to belong to the Established Church, men, women, and children, and including, it is alleged and denied, the Wesleyan Methodists, is 691,872, which, divided by 2,200, gives, we think, one clergyman to 315 persons, or much above three times the number of clergy that the Church Conference pronounced to be quite enough. Our contemporary, seeing too late where he has lauded himself, tries to back out by saying that it is a fallacy thus to reason on numbers - we must also 'consider the area of distribution,' And then he goes on to state that the Irish Episcopal Protestants are so thinly scattered over the country that they require a much larger than the ordinary proportion of clergy. If this argument were carried fairly out, it would suffice to make good a claim for the maintenance by the State, of a full stall of clergy for the people of any sect possessing a brace of adherents in each parish. But the use of the fact that the Episcopalians are a scattered few as an argument why the State should furnish them with several times the usual and sufficient number of clergy, brings us at once to the principle involved. Ireland is not a thinly populated country-why, then, are the Episcopalians of Ireland so thinly sown? Simply because they are not the people of Ireland. The fact, therefore, adduced as a reason for the State giving them more clergy than other people is really a reason why the State should not supply them at all, or at least should not supply them on an insulting fiction that they form the nation of which they plies to most of what the State has done - the Catholies, the great masses of the population of the country, are left out of account. Thus, in dealing with the ugly fact that there are many parishes in Ireland with well-endowed clergymen and only two, three, or no Protestant inhabitants, he adduces as a parallel the facts that there are a few exceptional English parishes in which the 'inhabitants' are as few as are the 'Protestants' in many Irish parishes. Why Because that would bring out the fact that in those Irish parishes where the State makes splendid provision for one, two, or three Protestants, it leaves utterly unprovided, as our contemporary leaves utterly unmentioned, one thousand, two thousand, or out the fact which distinguishes the Irish Church from the Church of England, and from the Churches of all other countries on earth-that it is a Church not for the nation but for a clique. But, turning from what may, though not truly, be called those exceptional Irish parishes where there are churches and no churchmen, look for a moment at the aspect which Irish ecclesiastical arrangements present even in those districts where the Church is strongest. Oor contemporary speaks of Belfast as the most Protestant Irish town, of whose population of 120,000 inhabitants, '80,000 are Protestant, and 30,000 are churchmen.' Note, here, first, that of the Protestants only three-eights are of the Protestantism of the Established Church; second that the State not only provides for the 30,000 churchmen by the Establishment, but for the 50,000 Protestant Dissenters by the Regium Donum: and third, that to make up the total population of 120,000 we must add 40,000 Roman Catholics, whom our contemporary counts though he does not mention, and for whom the State makes no provision at ali. Or take Dublin, in which as the metropolis, the State Church is sure to possess more than her average share of social and political influence. . In the Dublin papers of this week we find reports of a public meeting, held in aid of building a Roman Catholic chapel in a destitute locality, at which in the presence of the Attorney General, the following statement was made as the substance of the last religious census of the city of Dablin: - 'There are 250,000 people, of whom 200, 000 are Catholics; about 30,000 Episcopalian Protestants; half that number of Presbyterians; and the remainder of other sects. The 30,000 Protestants have at least thirty churches, some of them very large-a great deal too large; and the 200,000 Ca tholics have only seventeen churches.' In other words, in the Irish capital there is a chapel for only each 8,000 of the poor population, and a chapel for each 1,000 of the rich minority; and the chapels and clergy for the rich are supplied by the State, those for the poor by themselves. It seems never to strike those people who seek to show that the Irish Protestant Establishment is no larger than the needs of the Irish Episcopalians, that they thereby make out a case for a Roman Catholic establishment eight times larger. Indeed, the very existence of the establishment is a standing argument to that effect and, therefore, and for other reasons, it is an injurious as well as an insulting institution-threatening evils in the future, besides having been from the beginning only evil, and that continually .- Scotsman

Grimaldi the clown is said to have saved his house

from both the Protestant and Popish incendiaries

during the Lord George Gordon riots, by chalking

up "No Religion." But Irish theologists are not so rational as London rioters; and an Irish Archbisbop

chalking up "No Fanaticism, no Partisanship," is

We (Cork Examiner) are happy to say that we shall be able to give particulars, in a few days, of a company which has been some time in embryo, but which is now thoroughly formed, for the promotion of the growth, preparation, and ultimate manufac-ture of flax. The company is at present to embrace the city and county of Cork; but whether it may extend its operations to adjoining counties is now a matter for negotiation. We have no doubt of the ultimate result of the movement, which is based upou commercial principles, though with a patriotic ob-

A FAT ESTABLISHMENT. - We sommend the following paragraph (taken from the letter of a Protestant gentleman) to the attention of our readers. The facts disclosed are worth a bushel of argument or a rolume of long-winded orations. Our readers must blind, indeed, if they do not see the advantage of being connected with a Church which receives £1,274 (not to mind glebe house or land) for the care of a parish in which its flock numbere just forty. five :- 'A Protestant Layman' writing to the Cork Constitution, says : - While hastily looking through vol 2 of Clerical Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, just published, by the Rev. Mr. Brady, I was struck inter alis with the details of undermentioned parishes: - Page II-Parish of Aglishdrinagh; no church, no Divine Service, no School; rent charge, £180 per annum. Page 124-Parish of Clondrobid Prorestant population, 62; rent-charge, £605 83 61d with glebe house, and 27 acres of land. The worthy rector was ordained on the lat of January, 1838, and presented to the living on the 18th of March, 1839, by his father, the then bishop. Page 175-Parish of Coole; no church, no school, no Divine Service; Protestant population 3; frent-charge £112 10s.— Page 213 - Parishes of Garrycloyne and Grenagh; Protestant population 45; Protestant children at tend the National school; rent charge £1 274 3s 4:1 with excellent glebe house, and 20 acres of land within five miles of Cork. The fortunate possessor of this parish was ordained in October, 1848, was only eight months a curate when he became a rector of Monanimy, worth £300 a-year. In 1852 he was transferred to Whitechurch, worth £588 9s 5d a-year, the onorous duties of which (the Protestants numbering 50 and no school) he discharged so satisfactorily that, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Stopford in 1855, he was promoted to Garrycloyne and Grenagh, What arguments for Bernal Oshorne in the next session of parliament.

BETTER MANAGED IN ENGLAND.'-' They really do manage those things better in England, writes the Globe in reference to the recent mishap of the Galway line. Do they? In Galway bay a steamer was run upon a rock, going according to the testimony of that journal a long ing to the testimony of that journal a long way out of its course in order to do so; but in Liverpool-which is we think in England - another vessel of the same line got quite as much damage merely coming out of dock. Was it frish mismanagement which caused the Columbia to carry away the dock gates when coming out in order to proceed to Galway for the mails? But, in point of fact, is Galway or Ireland in any shape responsible for the series of blunders and misfortunes which have pursued the course of this line from the very start? Why, the company, as far as any control or authority goes, is exclusively English, the builders and repairers of the ships were English, the captains are English, and the sole management is English. If the Globe means that the management failed because that it was Englishmen doing for an Irish company, we are by no means disposed to disagree with that view of the matter, and, indeed, we should rather be inclined to say it went as near as possible to the true explanation. All experience has shown that we can carry on our own affairs, from farming to railways, much better than they can be dealt with for us, even by natives of the enlightened country. But such an admission would argue an amount of modesty on the part of our metropolitan contemporary which need not be looked for in the English press. For centuries our affairs, political and otherwise, have been managed by England, and that country has at last had to confess the result is not to its credit. Even private speculations connected with this country do not seem to be much better when they get into English hands The Galway business has been only one of many illustrations of this truth. It has brought us neither profit nor honor, simply on account of its being exclusively in English hands. Whatever benefit it may have conferred has gone to England, not to Ireland. All we have gained by it is the odium of blunders and mcapacity not our own . -- Cork Examiner.

A brutal attempt to murder a man named Owen Cunningham, of Mullaghabawn, was recently made near Joneshorough. On his way to Newry market, on reaching Clohog chapel, he was waylaid by a ruffian who felled him at a blow, and who, being joined by two other assassins, beat him almost to death, till the Rev. Mr. Hughes, a Catholic clergyman, and two laborers named John Hanlon and Hugh Finnegan, came to the rescue, and gave chase to the would-be murderers. Father Hughes followed up and finally captured the most powerful of the ruffians, named Mick Sheeran; while John Hanlon ran down a second. The third escaped, but the po lice were put upon his trucks. Cunningham's body was almost beaten to a jelly. He, however, will probably recover.

THE MODEL SCHOOL SYSTEM AGAIN. - Within the present week one of the clergymen attached to St. Michael's parish, in the course of his missionary duty proceeded to the model school, for the purpose of ascertaining what species of religious instruction the very few Catholic children who continue in that establishment were receiving, and at whose handswhether, in point of fact, the teacher was competent to teach or not, or whether there was a religious teacher at all. The clergyman was refused admission. On Friday the administrator of St. Michael's parish, in pursuance of his duty went for the same purpose. He was also refused by the official, and told that if he went in he would be regarded in the light of an intruder. We have not room for a word of commentary on this extraordinary and astounding state of things .- Limerick Reporter.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.-A melancholy illustration of the of the uncharitabl- character of the rule of the Adelaide Hospital, Peter-street, that no Catholic Clergyman shall, under any circumstances be allowed to enter the hospital to administer the rites or sacraments of the Catholic Church, was afforded last night. The facts may be briefly stated, and in a Christian community require no comment A man named Kinsella, a shormaker, who had lived in Bride-street, has been in Adelaide Hospital, under treatment for one of his legs. Mortification being either apprehended, or having set in, the surgeons decided that amputation was necessary, and fixed the performance of that operation for this morning. There is danger that the man may sink under the operation He is a Roman Catholic, and as he may soon stand before his Maker to render the great account, he earnestly desired to receive the last rites and sacraments of the church in which he consciertionsly and firmly believes. The priest of that church would not be allowed to approach him within the walls of the Adelaide Hospital. The case was urgent. The rules are unalterable, and by order of the board must be inexorably enforced to keep from the dring Catholic his priest. The rules which dare not be relaxed were evaded by the medical officer. The passers by in Peter-street last night at a quarter before eight o'clock witnessed an extraordinary scene. They saw Kinsella carried out of the hospital on a door, in order that the priest, who was eager to answer the appeal of the poor sufferer might, outside the walls of the hospital hear his confession, strengthen him by the sacraments, and prepare him for the eternity over which he impends .-In the public street in this Catholic city this priest would have had to shrive the penicent and adminster to him the bread of life were it not that the owner of a house opposite, Mr. Mowan, on hearing the facts allowed the door on which Kinsella was borne to be brought into his front parlour. In this parlour lent for the purpose did the Rev. Mr. Crotty, of the Carmelite Church, perform his sacred offices for poor suffering Kinsella. His removal across the street in the darkness of the November night to this parlour, charitably lent for the occasion, was superintended by Dr. Barton, one of the medical officers of the hospital. Any comment on these facts, we feel, would he superfluous. They speak to every heart, and are specially deserving of the serious attention of the advocates and supporters of the hospital.

Sunday evening considerable excitement prevailed in the village at Ballincollig, owing to a rumour having been circulated that the garrison, which is now occupied by about 200 of the Royal Artillery, was to be attacked in the course of the night. Who the besiegers were to be was not particularly stated; but the proceedings of the military afforded grounds for crediting, in some measure, the report. Some thirty of the artillery were paraded in the village early in the evening, and continued to murch up and down the street, under arms, until between nine and ten o'clock. Inside the barrack gate considerable activity appeared to prevail amongst the garrison, the guns being, we are informed, unlimbered and ready to resist any besieging force. Some extra police were also brought into the village. The cause of all this commotion is not known to any save the authorities; but there are several canards affoat respecting it. One is that the General received a letter, stating that an attack would be made on the garrison by the Nationalists. But, probably, the cause of the warlike preparations was, that on the previous Sunday a row took place between some of the military and some of the navvies employed on the Cork and Macroom Railway, and it was to prevent a second rencontre between them that the troops were called out. We understand that on Saturday evening Mr. Rudd, the proprietor of the Ballincollig powder mills, cautioned the men in his employment not to remain in the village on the following night. The evening passed off without the slightest disturbance, or attempt at disturbance taking place. We give these statements on the authority of a respectable resident in the neighborhood .- Cork Examiner.

DUBLIN.-Clerical vultures and other proselytising carnivora of the Birds' Nest, Kingstown, have had to surrender a few more of their Catholic prov this week, under pressure of the Court of Queen's Bench. Widow Rooney's two children have been given up to their mother, by order of the Court. This matter reminds me of a pamphlet, 'Extreme Views on Religious Matters,' recently published by Rev. F. F. Trench, Chaplain to His Excellency the Lord Lieu-Archbishop Designate of the See of Dublin-a pamphlet obviously written with a view to secure the appointment of his kinsman-in which he boasted that it was he, Rev F. F. Trench, who, nearly forty years ago, laid the foundation of the Irish Church Missions. This pamphlet, written by the Protestant Rector of one of the most Catholic parishes in Ireland, Newtown, beside Kells, co. Meath, abounds with the vilest fabrications, of which jests of Tetzel and his prospective licence, for thirty crowns, to commit sin, may be cited as an example. Your apprehensions, therefore, as to the side which the New Archbishop may take, are not without foundation, his family being, to a man, bitter and persistent proselytisers, and unscrupulous as to the means used to affect apostacy. The question of the Established Church engages daily discussion here, Rev. Father Maher, P. P., Corlow Graigne, uncle to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and also 'A Cathelic Landlord,' having published admirable letters on the subject. The arguments in the letter of the Landlord, addressed to the Times, and copied into the Irish Catholic Press, are admirably stated and lucidly illustrated. Nothing can more forcibly show the politically prostrate condition of the Liheral party, and the diffidence in attempting to initiate popular organisation with a view to redress the many crying grievences of the country, than the culpable tardiness which the Catholic body evince in exposing the gigantic and iniquitious tyranny of the Church Establishment. An organisation mainly lay in its constitution should immediately be formed, and asks for explanations, which were given on Novemthrough the able, steady, and vigorous operation of which information would be collected, systematized, and published, the aid of the press effectively called in, petitions got up, parochial, county, and national meetings hold, and the whole strength and resources of the Catholics and the Liberals of Ireland concentrated so as to move Parliament and the Empire to consider this monstrous grievance. There is some hope that such will be attempted, but further postponement must end in failure, at least in the next session of Parliament .- Weekly Register.

EMIGRATION FROM INSLAND. - A Sligo journal says. 'Remittances from those who have been some time in the States arrive by every mail, and thus a continuous drain takes place on our population. The number of persons leaving for Australia and other British settlements becomes less every day, which can be accounted for by the large number of men under arms who have been taken from the farm and the workshops, and whose places remain to be filled up by Irish emigrants. We can see no remedy for the emigration of the Irish people so long as the present high scale of wages exists in America. At present a few months' employment suffices to furnish the emigrant with funds, which are at once devoted to paying the passage of relatives and friends remaining in Ireland, and we can only look to the termination of that most unhappy struggle as the most practical remedy for what is now acknowledged to be a serious evil-the continuous drain of the working population of Ireland.'

There is a marked concurrence of testimony as to two facts, the extraordinary low figure at which grain and all the other produce is selling, and the steady flow of the tide of emigration. Free trade has effected the former state of things-want of labor at home, and abundance of labor and high wages in the New World, have brought about the sudden increase of emigration, which is likely to become more extensive and general at the approach of next spring, than can at present be estimated with any degree of approximation. Whilst the decade of the small farmer classes is to be regretted. should it reach the threatened proportions, it is feared it will assume, there is one bright side to the picture of the state of the country—the abundance for man and beast with which it has pleased Providence to bless the country, so that those who remain will have no famine cry dinging in their ears. - Mayo Constitution.

MINING IN IRRLAND .- For some time past there has been but little doing in Mount Gabriel Mine, in which there are several large promising copper lodes; and although the mine has been partially opened in several places on the different lodes, the greatest perpendicular depth yet reached does not exceed 10 fms, from surface. Still these superficial workings, I am informed, have produced upwards of £500 worth of copper ore. This mine has been recently inspected by a well-kown and highly respectable mine agent—Capt. Henry James, of Redruth, Corawall. When we read the report of a disinterest ed and experienced miner, like Capt. James, is it not surprising that there should be any difficulty in obtaining capital to work a mine with such favorable prospects as are to be seen in Mount Gabriel? I do not wish by comparisons to disparage the miners of any district or country, but when we look at the millions of British capital lavished and lost in foreign schemes and bubble companies, it is really astonishing that capitalists will not look nearer home, and not only see what becomes of their money, but invest it where they may calculate upon fair and certain returns. I am well aware that a vast amount of prejudice enists against Irish mines; and, generally speaking, it is not to be wondered at, as large sums have been lost The public, however, do not stop to inquire how, or in what way, the money was expended; but I think there would be no difficulty in proving that where capital has been invested to work hone fide irish mines they have fielded good profits. I select a few mines in this fm. level: another cargo will soon be ready for the echo by the inhabitants—not the riff-raff, but market. Let any miner examine the ore coming up from the bottom of Ballycummisk Mine, and he of a town that sends members to Parliament. A would never doubt the existence of mines in the local newspaper gave them Camin' in smooth and the new net has minde the austrance and small shop-keepers, but watkin recused, stating that he meant to remain during evening service, which did not optimize the cargo will soon be ready for the echo by the inhabitants—not the riff-raff, but to remain during evening service, which did not optimize the complete the cargo will soon be ready for the echo by the inhabitants—not the riff-raff, but to remain during evening service, which did not optimize the complete the cargo will soon be ready for the echo by the inhabitants—not the riff-raff, but to remain during evening service, which did not optimize the complete the cargo will soon be ready for the echo by the inhabitants—not the riff-raff, but to remain during evening service, which did not optimize the complete t

APPREHENDED ATTAGE AT BALLINGOLLIG - Last | Schuil district, or that the lodes would last in depth. At Schull Bay Mine, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and producing fine stones of ore, carbonate of lime, quartz &c. The great slate formation of the Schull district is identical in character and composition with the slate formation of the Berehaven district. I have examined them, and both the one and the other belong to the same formation. The similarity of the strata is so striking that a piece of the slate rock taken from the Berehaven Mine, or the Schull Mines, could not be distinguished one from the other .-Mining Journal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CANTERBURY .- The New Carmelite Convent .- We read in the Thanct Advertiser :- The good Protestants of our Cathedral city will soon witness rising amongst them the long-talked-of Carmelite Convent on the Hales' Estate. All the preliminaries have been arranged. The estate, which has been lying fallow for some years, is now, it is stated, in a condition to pay off all the mortages on it, and this has accordingly been done. Meanwhile, the owner of the estate, Miss Hales, having a mind to build a Convent at her own expense, has, in consideration thereof, been let out of the one in France where she took the veil, and is now in this city attending to the execution of the one grand idea of her lite. -Thirty acres have been marked out on the estate as the site of the new Convent and other buildings connected with it. They will be entirely enclosed by a brick wall, measuring over three thousand feet. The architect employed is Mr. Pugin, of Ramsgate, son of the celebrated Pugin. For the rest, time will prove how long this second Convent era will last in our metropolitan city, which so many years ago swept away from her boundaries what was then reckoned a cause of offence in the sight of every true Protestant.

Porent in Henerondshine.—Popery is making steady and rapid progress in England. When lately in Herefordsbire, we found a large mounstery erected about two miles on the one side of Hereford, and tenant, and a near relative of Dr. Tiench, Protestant | a large number about six miles on the other. Both of these institutions were connected with perversions from Protestantism. - Bulwark.

REFUSAL OF ENGLAND TO ENTER THE CONGRESS .-The Morning Post expresses 'sincere regret' that the English Government 'is about to decline to give its adherence to the proposed European Congress' The purpose of the Emperor Napoleon was worthy of admiration, but 'at the same time it has not appeared to the statesmen of this country that the means by which he wishes to carry out his projects of peace would in reality effect what he sims at.' Negotiation has already failed with Russia, and it is thought here that we could say nothing more in Congress than we have already said in despatches. 'The Ministers of a constitutional country do not feel themselves justified in advising their Sovereign to send their representatives to a meeting which they regard as Utopian. We cannot blame them for this. It is a great responsibility to assent to a Congress which might only become the beginning of discord. And we must admit that though such a meeting, as in days gone by, may be newessary after a great convulsion, it is difficult in neaceful times to constitute any other tribunal than that which holds its seat in the general conscience, and finds its exponent in public opinion.'

THE EUROPEAN CONNESS .- The Gazette publishes the correspondence between the French and English Governments on this subject. The first document is a letter from the Emperor Napoleon addressed to her Majesty, on the 4th Nov. On 12th Nov. Earl Russell ber the 23rd by the French Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Earl Russell, on Nov. 25, finally notifies to the French Government that England declines to enter the proposed Congress, principally on the ground that a general Congress of European States is not likely to furnish a peaceful solution of the matters in dispute. Earl Russell says-Indeed, it is to be apprehended that questions are arising from day to day, coloured by the varying events of the hour, which would give occasion rather for uscloss debate than for practical and useful deliberation in a Congress of 20 or 30 representatives not acknowledging any supreme authority, and not guided by any fixed rules of proceeding. The concluding passages of Earl Russell's despatch are as follows—Were all these questions—those of Poland, Italy, Denmark, and the Danubian Principalities to be decided by the mere utterance of opinions, the views of her Majesty's Government upon most of them might, perhaps, be found not materially to differ from these of the Embut if the mere expression of seror of the French: opinion and wishes would accomplish no positive results, it appears certain that the deliberations of a Congress would consist of demands and pretensions put forward by some and resisted by others; and there being no supreme authority in such an assembly to enforce the decision of the majority, the Congress would probably separate, leaving many of the members on worse terms with each other than when they met. But if this would be the probable result, it follows that no decrease of armaments is likely to be effected by the pro-posed Congress. Not being able, therefore, to liscern the likelihood of those beneficial consequences which the Emperor of the French promised nimself when proposing a Congress, her Majesty's Government, following their own convictions, after mature deliberation feel themselves unable to accept his lmperial Majesty's invitation.

THE IMPOSTOR CAMIN AND THE IPSWICH MAGIS-TRATES.—It appears that the miserable importor who calls himself Baron de Camin, having ceased to draw paying audiences in Scotland to hear his mendacious stories about Rome and the conventual institutions, has come south, where, although ignorance and its offspring, prejudice, are not more rife than beyond the Tweed, halfpence are less prized; and is now roving through the country, endeavoring to raise the wind by lecturing after his own fashion upon such topics as he considers most likely to tickle the 'No Popery' projudices of his hearers. In his tour of defamation the vagabond lighted lately upon lyswich, where, it appears, he met with a cordial reception from the Beotians of that immaculate borough. He engaged the Temperance-hall to deliver two lectures, but the obstenity and egregious lies that formed the staple of the first were so disgusting and excited so much indignation among the Catholics of the town, including a large proportion of the troops quartered there, that the Mayor forbade the second, in order to prevent a breach of the peace. We offer no opinion upon the prudence or improdence of this proceeding. In our judgment it would have been better to take no notice of the mountebank. If people will be such idiots as to pay their money to listen to a scamp who says he was a Priest, though he never held the position in the Church even of a parish clerk, and tells them that he became a Protestant because when dining once on a Friday with the Pope the bill of fare consisted of roast beef, mutton, bacon, and chickens, which, upon his remonstrance, the Pope professed to change, by his supernatural powers, into salmon !-- if people will be such dolts as to pay for listening to such tales as these, let them. It is an old saying that fools and their money are soon parted, and certainly they must be egregious fools who part with their money in order to hear the vagabond Camin telling such tales as tickled the ears of the Ipswickers. He had evidently formed a correct estimate of the education and intelligence of his hearers when he told them, and they believed him, that in Rome the banquet of the Sovedistrict, now working, to show that facts are better reign Pontiff consists, on Fridays too, of roast beef, than opinions. The Roaring Water Mine, some 8 or and bacon, and chickens. What must foreigners and bacon, and chickens. What must foreigners 10 fms. deep, is producing a splendied ore. At Cop- think of lingland when they learn that such stupid pagh Mine the engine-shaft will soon reach the 94 trash is believed as gospel truth, and is cheered to fm. level: another cargo will soon be ready for the echo by the inhabitants—not the riff-raff, but

at Aylesbury in a destitute condition, and was employed for menial purposes by the Priest of the district for some time and then discharged, - that he thence went to Northampton, where the Bishop refused his proffered services and forbade him from his house, -thut, finding it hopeless, on account of his antecedents, to obtain the patronage of the Catholic Clergy, he became a Protestant, and was received and dipped by the Baptists as a Neophyte, of whom, however, that sect soon grew tired -and that being cast off by them, he took the profitable line of a No-Popery' lecturer, accompanied by a woman whom he calls, and for aught we know what may be, his wife, but whom he and she with imprudent falsehood, represent as having been a Nun at Winchester—the woman having, like her companion the 'Earon,' been neither more nor less than a menial servant. All this the people of Ipswich were told by one of their own local organs; but so strong are their ignorant prejudices against the Church of their ancestors that they took fire at the Mayor's proclamation forbidding the second meeting, and reproduced on a small scale the Lord George Gordon riots of the capital. For two days the town of Ipswith was in possession of a mob, consisting, according to a local journal, 'of respectable mechanics and tradesmen, of the smaller grade, and not by any means of the low classes which usually form the staple of a street mob - who paraded the streets 'shouting, yelling, and booting, and smashing windows and lamps wherever they went.' The Mayor's house was attacked with stones and all the windows broken, the Mayor himself was struck and his life threatened, several of the police were stoned, beaten, and stabbed, three or four of the most active agents of violence and mischief who had been arrested. were rescued by the mob, -and in this state the town continued until midnight, when the rabble thought it time to retire to rest, having as they supposed, done enough for that night to maintain their character, as true Protestant Britons, and to vindicate their right as freemen to do as they pleased and trample upon all laws human and Divine. Next day with extraordinary pusillanimity, the Mayor withdrew his proclamation, and the impostor lectured, and the lecture was the prelude to another scene of outrage and violence far more scandalous than that of the preceding night. This time the threats which resounded through the air on the previous evening were carried into effect, and the Catholic Chapel, the Priest's house, the Schools and the Convent were assailed with showers of stones and every window demolished. The same is thus described by the reporter of a local journal:

The mob having satisfied themselves at this sport (bonneting), a cry was raised 'Now for the Catholic Chapel.' This was about half-past nine. A rush was then made down Tavern-street, by the mob. hooting and yelling, all the time, to Orwell-place, the residence of the Rex. J. C. Kemp, the Roman Catholic Priest. Here stones were thrown, and in a very short time the whole of the lowere windows were demolished. The crowd here was very noisy and mischievous. At last the lamp by Mr. Kemp's residence was extinguished by a stone throwing hecame more general. A strong body of the police arrived under Supt. Mason, and having formed a line across the street by the Unicorn, and another by Mr. Whitehead's house, the Bull's Head Inn, succeeded in keeping the space in front of Mr. Kemp's residence clear of the mob. In this space several of the Magistrates kept watch, amongst whom we noticed Mr. G. G. Sampson, Mr. E. Grimwade, Mr. C F. Gower, c. These gentlemen kept their post until after midnight, when the crowd which had been gradually getting thinner, left, and no further disturbance took

Whilst this disturbance was going on in Orwellplace, a second mob formed, quite unknown to the police, and proceeded up Great Coleman-st., Woodbridge-road, to the Catholic Chapel. From the Assembly-rooms to the Chapel, there is not a single lamp but the glass of which is completely smashed. Some of the lights were extinguished by the force with which the stones were thrown, and many of the lamp irons bent and otherwise injured. Tho same mischief was also affected in St. Helen's-street. On reaching the Catholic Chapel on the hill, the mob, unchecked by the presence of a single policeman, commenced their work of demolition upon the windows of the little chapel, and the school and residence attached. As might be expected, the poor inmates, consisting chiefly or entirely of females, were fearfully alarmed, more especially when now and then cries were heard of 'break open the doors' and other terrifying shouts.

During all this time, the magistrates took no effectual steps to suppress the tunult which the Mayor's well-meaning Proclamation had caused; but allowed a savage mob to indulge to the top of their bent in all their brutal propensities But on Saturday, when the miscreant Comin had disembogued all his fifth in the Temperance-hall, and when the mob had done their worst and grown tired of rioting, and shouting, and window-smashing, and assaulting po-licemen and peaceable citizens, the Mayor and Magistrates came out with great force; the town was placarded with proclamations, the riflemen were into line, and the cavalry were summoned from their barracks, and a grand parade of force was made through the borough; but it is hardly necessary to add, in the words of the reporter, that 'everything was quiet. Of course it was. A brutal mob does not generally play its pranks in the teeth of energetic mugistrates and an adequate military force. The cowards know better than that. They are valiant in flinging stones, and breaking window, and wreaking their brutal fury upon the weak, the helpless, and the unprotected; out when energetic magistrates at the head of brave soldiers confront them, they are wonderfully discreet and docile. At Ipswich the military and magistrates were cheered on Saturday by the miscreants who were most active in the unchecked riots of the two preceeding evenings .- Weekly Register.

'Essays and Reviews.'-The Privy Council will shortly give judgment in the two cases arising out of the Essays and Reviews, as they appear in the list just issued. The causes are entered, 'Wilson (clerk) v. Fendall (clerk) and Williams (clerk) v. the Bishop of Salisbury,' and stand for the decision of the committee on appeal from the Arches Court. The cases have been two years before the public. In the Arches Court they were pending about 12 months, and it is now nearly 12 months since Dr. Lushington pronounced a sentence of 12 months' suspension. It was to reverse the suspension that Dr. Rowland Williams and Mr. Wilson appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. No day has been appointed as yet for the Lord Chancellor to pronounce the judgment of their Lordships.

Last week three Clyde steamers were reported as sold for the purpose of being employed as bleckade runners. There are, besides, two new steamers at present fitting out for the same trade. Should the demand continue at this rate there will soon be scarcely a swift steamer left on the Clyde. The steamboat owners never before had such a harvest, some of their steamers having been sold for nearly double their original cost, and that after a season's

ENGLISH SOCIETY IN INDIA. - The first requirenomis of a new country, says the Morning Herald, are said to be a church and a gaol. In these days it appears that we must add a Divorce Court. India, which may be considered a new country as far as English institutions are concerned, wants a get it. In politics, as in commerce, the supply is regulated by the demand, and the Indian demand for divorce is too strong to be resisted. We have always been of opinion that the new act has made the dis-

- told them that a dozen years ago he first appeared ! trimony which has taken place since the late Sir | took a red-bot iron out of the fire, and without hav-Cresswell Cresswell first hoisted his flag But we may suppose that what is justifiable among Englishmen in England is justifiable among Englishmen in India. The latter have as much right to be encouraged in doing wrong as the former. And it must be Zast that they appear to have been doing their best bringing us news of a fresh case of scandal-of an elopement, accomplished or attempted -of an action present or pending, in which married ladies, and some times married men, are concerned. Sometimes the affair is hushed up : at others it is made the subject of a court of inquiry - perhaps of a court-martial-and now and then of an action for damages before the civil tribunal.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS .- The ministerial journals have lately maintained a suspicious silence in reference to the rumours about the serious internal dissensions which have occupied the attention of the Cabinet at their recent frequent and protracted sittings. Now, however, that the storm has blown over for the present, they say there is no truth in the statement that Earl Russell is about to resign the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs. This denial is no doubt correct now, a temporary peace having been patched up; but we have reason to believe that the differences between two of the leading members of the Cabinet have been so serious that little harmony can be expected, and there will brobably be an important change before long. - Liverpoot

SEIZURE OF A CONFEDERATE STEAMER. - News has been received at Lloyd's from their agent at Calais, of the seizure of a steamer at that port, alleged to be intended for the Confederate mays. She is described as a large three-masted screw steamer, called the Rappahannock, and entered Calais harbor under Confederate colors. She is pierced for eight guns, is in an unfinished state, and has a number of carpenters and other workmen on board. She left Sheerness on Friday, and is at present detained by the French Customs authorities.

A courteous rector in a well-known Northern county was in the habit of not commencing Divine service till be had satisfied himself the squire was duly ensconced in the family pew; but happening on Sunday to omit ascertaining the fact, he com-When the wicked man --- ,' but was instantly stopped by his faithful clerk, who exclaimed, Stop, Sir, he nint come in !'

The following, from the Western Morning News (England), gives a description of "taking the veil in a Protestant Church": - We presume that all our readers have heard of the celebrated London Church. All Saints, Margaret-street, which was built as a model church by certain leading and wealthy ecclesiologists, and which every Sunday is besieged by a multitude of worshippers double the number that can by any possibility find their way within the 000,000 in money. It follows, therefore, that of doors. It is not so generally known, perhaps, that \\\ 450,000 men crawn, only 100,000 were it for service, attached to this church is a number for the receptand that to produce the number now called for will tion of ladies who chose to take certain vows, and withdraw from the world. This week a new sister first class has been received, and the proceedings attending her , reception were we should think, unparalleled in the annals of the English Church. The ceremonial took place in the private chapel of the clergy house connected with All Saints. A few friends of the new sister were admitted as spectators, otherwise the congregation was confined to the sisters, and the clergy, and the officials belonging to the church. The chapel, which is dimly lighted by some beautiful stained-glass windows, contained on this occusion an aitar adorned with a cloth of white satin, embroidered in the most elaborate man er. The sisters entered first, and knelt down, and continued kneeling through the whole service, which lasted more than two hours. The clergy then entered, and after lighting the candles on the altar, proceeded to celebrate the Holy Communion. A sermon was preached, in which the 'sacrament' of monastic vows was highly eulogised, and seemed to be preferred above Baptism, the Eucharist, ' Penance,' and the 'other sacraments.' After the communion ser vice, the new sister, arrayed as a bride, proceeded to answer a long series of questions, from which it appeared that she was taking the vows voluntarily, and that they were to bind her for one year. At the end of that time, which, as in the Catholic Church, is considered the noviciate, she will, if so disposed, assume the black veil, and become bound for life. assumed the habit. The other sisters then kissed her in ture, saying, 'Bless thee, Sister --- Then followed deep obeisances to the Lady Superior, and

-,' who had conducted the service. to ' Father -The law reports announce that the Rev. William Tates Rooker, a clergyman of the Church of England, has this week obtained the dissolution of his marriage by the Divorce Court. There are those among our Puserite contemporaries who try to persuade themselves and their neighbors, that the Church of England 'does not acknowledge the pro-Mr. Rooker's proceedings can be censured, either by the Bishop or any other authorities of the Establish-

ment .- Weekly Register.

The London Times says :- Lord Elgin dead! The news comes with frightful speed in the wake of losses fresh in memory. Three G vernors General in succession. First Dalhousie, then Canning, last Lord Elgin fell sacrifices to our Indian Empire. It is strange to reflect that not a single Governor-General remains alive except Lord Ellenborough. The Times aids, however, that it has not the positive news of Lord Elgin's death, but it regards the news received at the Indian office as affording no hope. Un the 14th inst., his life was despaired of. He had gone nals in their account of the festive selebrations. We to the hills, and had just been over a pass of 12,000 do not care to chronicle the several entertainments feet high, when he complained of the effect of the by which the servants of despotism were greeted, mountain air on his breathing. It was soon after From the grand triumphal procession, and the sumpthis exploit that his aliment manifested itself.

THE CLAYDON CHURCH ECCENTRICITIES. - At the Needband Market Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, before Sir G. Broke, the Revs. J. E. L Schreiber, M. Simpson, and F. Steward, the Rev. George Drury, rector of Claydon, was summoned for having, on the 7th instant, assaulted Abraham Watkin, laborer, one of his parishioners. A cross-summons had been taken out against Watkin, charging him with having assaulted Mr. Drury, and a second charging him with riotoge and indecent conductin the church. Mr. Champ, of Ipswich, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Stephenson, barrister at-law, of the Norfolk Circuit, for the defendant. It appeared from the evidence that on the evening in question two young men from Ipswich, attracted by the reports of the doings at Claydon Church, paid a visit to the parish. Not knowing the way to the church the complainant Watkins at their request accompanied them this ther. They found the principal door fastened, but a boy in the churchyard told them that if they went to the organ-room door they would be able to get admittance. They did so, and found this door also fastened, but it was opened by a girl, and all three went into the church. Four monks were there engaged in prayer. There were about 20 lighted candles upon the alter. On entering, Watkin exclaimed in a low tone, addressing Brother Ignatics, "What do you mean by that, Blazer?" Brother Ignatius, who heard what had been said, at the conclusion of Diverce Court, cannot do without it, and is about to the prayer walked up to the complainant and the other two young men and requested them to leave the church, as the ceremony then going on was private prayer. The young men from Inswich left as desired, but Watkin refused, stating that he meant

ing previously said a word, struck him with it on the forehead, inflicting a wound from which blood flowed, and also burning him. Having done this, Mr. Drury turned to go away, and the complainant admitted that he followed him to the chance!, drew said for our countrymen and countrywomen in the his pocket-knife, and threatened him with violence, but Brother Ignatius interposed a bench and opposed of late to find work for the local tribuoal about to his progress. Mr. Drury then made good his retreat be established. Scarcely a mail now passes without and soon after the complainant left the church. This was the assault complained of, and on behalf of the defendant Mr. Stephenson submitted that Mr. Drury had merely taken the iron out of the fire to prevent the complainant using it against him, and that with this iron in his hand he went up to Watkin and requested him mildly to leave the church, where he had no right to be excepting during priblic service; he refused to leave, and seized the iron, when a struggle ensued, in the course of which the complainu: received an arcidental blow. This in law did not amount to an assault. Brother Ignatius and another mank were called in support of this statement, and they and other witnesses alleged that the complainant was intoxicated, but numerous witnesses on the other side testified that such was not the fact. After hearing all the evidence, and the arguments of the advocates on either side, the magistrates consulted for a few minutes, and then informed Mr. Drury that they considered the charge against him fully proved. They fined him 5% and costs, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment in default The Chairman also intimated to Mr. Drury the opinion of the Bench that the practices he had introduced at Claydon, had brought upon him, all the illfeeling that existed in the parish, and that it would tend greatly to promote the peace of the neighborhood if he would resign his incumbency. The money was paid. The decision was received with warm expressions of approbation from the public both inside and outside the Petry Sessions-room. The case having lasted till nearly 6 o'clock in the evening, the hearing of the counter charges was postnoned.

UNITED STATES.

When the 3d Army Corps reached Brandy Station, on the 20th, all the water the soldiers could get was out of a deep well, and made everybody sick that drank it. Men were set to work to clean it out, and drew up any quantity of old buckets and all sorts of dirt, and two dead rebels. When the officers heard what sort of solution they had been drinking, they

The estimated annual interest of the debt of the Federal States for the year enling June 1845, is \$85,387.000, or more than the whole expenditure for all purposes before the war. The annual charge for pensions already reaches \$3,200 000 although only a fourth or the apolica ions have been determined.

The last Federal draft of 200,060, with fifty per cent, added, produced 60,000 conscripts, and \$12,and that to produce the number now called for will require a draft of the whole male population of the

In Baltimore they recently made an important capture. It seems that the mother of General Winder, who is Provost Marshui of Richmond, has been cought in the commission of a most beinous act of treason- nothing less, in bact, than keeping up a correspondence with her son. For this unpatribution conduct she was accessed by the military authorities at her boarding house, and consigned to the custody of a couple of beyonets. Having accomplished this visiorous proceeding successfully, we hope the authorities of Baltimore feel easy. The prisoner is 80 yrs, of age, a time, it would seen, when the treason, stratagems and spoils, would have fittle to do with a xo-Hut the Government is like Joe Bagmen's mind. stock, trough, tough, and devilish sly, and sees more in what is going on that most people. Mr. Pickwick's letter to Mrs Bardell was subjected to rather severe to ture in court when his innecest allusion to a warming psn was twisted into a declaration of love; but the Baltimore Marshals beat bors geant Buzfor all to nothing at the business of interpreting lewers. - Metropolitan Record.

A FACT FOR OUR IRISH FELLOW-CITIZENS TO CON-SIDER, - Il moneds of thousands of dollars are sent over every year by our Irish fellow-citizens to their colutives and and friends in the old country to aid them in coming out to this abolitionized and stricken After the examination, the babit of a novice was dis-played, and the officiating clergyman, or 'father,' as fractricidal war, the poor brishman and Brishweman land. Now, it is a fact that owing to this wreteled he was termed, blessed the various garments; and who have not indiated money with the view of put-the novice withdrawing, put off her bridal dress and ting it to this noble purpose, have had their little savting it to this noble purpose, have had their little savings reduced over fifty per cent, by the policy of the fannties and their abettors who have reduced this country to its present unfortunate condition. Thus, in consequence of the bigh rare of exchange, one lundred and fifty dollars is word, something less than ore hundred dollars of that is, for a draft on Ire-Ireland which would be worth six dollars there the poor man or woman is obliged to pay nine dollars here. And this evil will become worse as the Abolition polley become worse as the Abolition policy becomes more and more developed. Such papers as cedings of this Court. Is there any possibility that the Catholic Telegraph of Carcionacti are doing all in their power, by the advocacy of the abelition po-Hey to reduce the value of the remittances of the poor Irish in this country to their Glands at home. They have a right forsooth, to task of slave holding aristocrats, while they strike hands with the ignorant and valuer should aristocracy, which is the growth of this fixtricidal and cursed conflict. 'Ah,' said a hardworking countryman of ours, to whom we were paying some money, 'I am going to send this to my poor father in Ireland, but when it gets over to him it won't be worth much more than half what it used to be! -- Metropolitan Record.

We have no patience to follow the New York jourthous efforts of private hospitality, down to the municipal dinner, at which Alexander II, and George Washington - strange association ! - were tonsted in succession, and the grand public ball, which failed through being overcrowded, must pass unrecorded We turn involuntarily away from this scene by us. of galety and rejoicing, where tyranny is feted, to the bloody plains on which the same tyranny is strewing its victims. We turn from the ball-room. and the banquet, from the brilliant uniforms and the guy dresses, to another scene on which, to some exteut, the same actors figure, and where holy aspirations, and grand and chivalrous efforts are being stamped out in the life-blood of a nation. We leave in funcy, the mir daughters of New York, the music and the dance, to gaze on other women, not less fair, less virtuous, or less noble, who are writhing beneath insults and the blows of a ruffien soldiery; and we leave the garlands and gittering lights for the gioom of the filthy prison, in which so many of the daughters of Poland are awaiting torture far greater than even such an imprisonment. We think, sorrowfully, of the tyrant rule at Warenw, of the confiscations, the imprisonments, the tortures, and the banishments -on the gibbetted patriots, the banished nobles, and the hunted priests. We call back the accounts of the numerous executions, the military murders, the rapine and outrages of which Polard has been the scene-of young girls torn away from their homes and strangled, and of noble ladies publicly stripped and flogged. And, while we shudder at these atrocities, we cannot help acknowledging that, in the mind of every Irishman, a pang deep and poignant will be added to the horrors of these recoilections, by the sad reflection that the Government

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The refusal of the British Government to take any part in the proposed European Congress seems to have caused much irritation in France amongst the perfide Albion. What will be the course adopted by the other Great Powers, by Austria, Prussia, and Russia is still will politely but peremptorily decline the invitation to attend the Congress. They ask for explanations, before they consent to commit themselves, but these explanations it will be no easy as in the order of nature. The heart cannot be matter for Louis Napoleon to give. He has no derbt his " idea" upon the subject, but judging the man by his antecedents that "idea" is just what he wishes to concel for the present from public gaze. The pretences by him issued to justify the summoning of a Congress, and to satisfy the Powers enquiring as to its objects, and therefore necessarily be false pretences, and their falcity would soon be patent to the world. Upon the whole it seems highly improbable that the Congress will erer assemble.

Whilst the doctors are disputing, the patient is dying. Poland in whose case the State physicians have been called in, and for whom they were to prescribe, seem to be at her last gasp, in articulo mortis. If anything is to be done, to strong delusions that they might believe a lie; or can be done, to save her, it must be done scorning in their pride to submit themselves to yuickly. The Russian authorities seem to be the teachings of the Church, by a just retribuvery sore under the criticisms upon the conduct tion they have been abandoned to the infamies of of their officers towards the Poles, made by the necromancy; and too confident in their own in-English press; and the correspondent of the tellectual superiority to take counsel from the London Times has very uncermoniously been lines of the priest, they now seek instruction from marched out of Warsaw. The rumours of a the boards of a deal table, and bow down in all good understanding between the Czar and Louis humility of spirit before a three legged stool. Napoleen gains ground, and would appear to be founded on facts. Estranged from England by the curt resusal of the latter to participate in the Coogress, France naturally turns ber face easther in rishing a European war. By the report just presented by M. Fould it would appear that | important that it should be insisted upon, as tendthe deficit amounts to the sum of nearly Forty ing to elucidate one of the most striking phenoindlions sterling.

Spirit Rapping and the Communion of lately delivered himself of an address to the clergy of his Diocese which the Times publishes. We lay before our readers an extract from this document, in which the learned Protestant Bishop gives a forcible description of the religious condition of the land of open bible :-

"The abundance of material comfort had been distributed through all ranks of society, and had tended to produce a remarkable character of general respeciability among us. There had also been a great spread of intellectual cultivation which, if not of a very high order was yet of great superficial extent. It was not difficult to see the temptations to evil which must accompany such blessings. A people having them must be tempted to overvalue wealth, to retrain from exercising due parental control, and to indulge in luxuriousness which might degenerate into sensuality. The license thus afforded might be tempted by the prevalence of liberty to assert itself against all command, both earthly and beavenly, while the rapid growth of physical inquiry was directing its attention to the presence among us of the su-permatural, and secondly against the distinctiveness, and so the reality of revelation. These were our special dangers, and how were they to be met? The answer was not altogether encouraging. There was certainly a terrible tendency among us to worthen wealth, and to make life, as far as possible, sett and juxurious. The rule of parental authority was never less asserted or adopted than at present Woold to God he could stop there, but he feared there were grounds for the assertion that the difficulties connected with social relations were in a grent degree discouraging, and that the poisonous presence of secret vice was proportionately spreading among the middle and upper classes of society. Among other things he believed it to be true that of late there had been a great increase in our land of and mediums" which is but a communion with the paratural wickedness of infanticide. Further, there was an inclination to doubt, and even to deny the presence of any supernatural power acting really among us in the Church of Christ, and to assert that there was no Providence, no revelation, and no grace. by this characteristic. The press teemed with the writings of men who professed to believe in the Bible, but to deny its supernatural character; to retion. Beside this there existed a prurient super- | niorum." stition, which rejected the great doctrine of the Communion of Saints and supplied its place by spirit rappings and mediums."

land will apply to that of Protestant Upper Ca- | Tuesday, the 19th January next.

nada, and to that of the U. States. We would allude in particular to the spread of the Protestant superstition which has replaced the Catholic faith in the "Communion of Saints." This great doctrine of Christianity, though by Angli- ing is a list of the articles :cans retained in their Creed, and professed by their lips, is by Protestants of all sects discarded in practice. As a logical consequence of their renunciation of all Communion with the Saints, Protestants have entered into a communion with the damned; and having renounced all intercourse with the spirits of the just made perfect, they take naturally to an intercourse with devils, through the agency of spirit-rappings and mediums. Such is the case in England, according to the testimony of the Protestant Bishop of Oxford by us above quoted; such too is the case in Upper Canada, as we learn from an Upper Canadian journal, the Dunnville Independent of the 14th ultimo.

From what the editor says it would appear that "Spirit-Rapping" is as popular in the Dunaville district as is Morinonism at Chatham. "We visited," says the Dunnville Independent "the parties concerned in it "-(the Spirit-Rapping movement)-" and found men and women of influence and standing there, one man of wealth and respectability at the bottom of all." It seems too a Spirit-Rapping church, or "Society of Mediums," has been organised, and that uncertain, but the probabilities are that these "some leading individuals" are the prophets, and high priests of this Protestant sect.

vacuum. This is as true in the order of grace with the love of God, and His saints, it will be that there is a "Communion of Saints;" that the spiritual life by the prayers of the Saints reign-Council of Trent says, "a good and useful thing a void in the human beart; and this void has been naturally filled up by the modern Protestant superstition of Spirit Rapping and Mediums, which is but a polite form of expression for the "Invocation of Devils." Wise in their own conceits, Protestants have been given over

We are not aware that with the exception of the Bishop of Oxford, any Protestant minister has detected, or at all events, dared to insist upon, the close connection betwixt the rejection of the wards, and meditates an entente cordiale with | "great doctrine of the Communion of Saints" the Russians. Her finances would not seem and the "prurient superstation which has supplied however to be in such a position as to warrnt its place by spirit-rappings and mediums." Yet this connection is very obvious; and it is very mena of the nineteenth century. Side by side with the strong rationalistic current of the age, we find another current setting in directly the SAINTS.—The Protestant Bishop of Oxford has opposite direction. The one leads those who entrust themselves to its guidance, to the grossest materialism, to the absolute negation of spirit, and spirit world; the other sweeps its victims into the abyss of the most degrading and revolting of superstitions. So too in the commencement of the last century, when infidelity had become the fashion amongst the rich and powerful, the denial or disbelief in a living God, was found always in close proximity to a lively faith in a living devil; so the ever infamous Regent of France, was wont, as we learn from the Memoires of the Duc de St. Simon, to enliven his leisure hours by attempts to raise the devil, and other pagan rites, akin to the superstitions of the nineteenth century Spiritualists; so too in Protestant England and Scotland the belief in witchcraft and sorcery was never so rife as it was during the sixteenth century, when all that savored of Popery and Catholic religious practices was

held in the greatest abomination. In short, if men have not faith, they will have superstition; if they have not the cultus sanctomani, they will tend naturally and rapidly to necromancy; if they discard the Catholic doctrine of the "Communion of Saints" they will take up with what the Bushop of Oxford well calls the " provient superstition of spirit rapping devils - thus verifying the prediction of the Apostle of the Gentiles that in the latter times there would be a great falling off from the fai h: Our general literature in its whole tone was marked and that the consequence, and one of the signs of that apostacy, would be the giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils-attenceive what has been revealed, but to reject revela- dentes spiritibus erroris et doctrinis damo-1. Ep. ad. Tem IV. I.

The Committee of Management of the St. Patrick's Somely are making extensive ar-In almost every particular the above descrip- rangements for their Adual Concert, which tion of the moral condition of Protestant Eng- will take place in the City Concert Hall, on

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW-October, of prescribed work. It is to this end that the 1863. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The contents are attractive, and this may be considered a first rate number. The follow-

"1 Progress of Engineering Science. 2 Life and Writings of Thomas Hood. 3 Antiquity of Man.—4 Co-Operative Societies. 5 Japan. 6 Anti-Papal Movement in Italy. 7 Froude's Queen Elizabeth. The Church of England and her Bishops."

Of these, the sixth article, that on the " Anti-Papal Movement in Italy," is in many respects the most remarkable; both because of the strange ignorance that its writer betrays respecting Catholic worship and the origin of the Anglican Liturgy; and because of his sanguine expectations as to the religious future of the Peninsula when it shall have purged itself of Popery. The good simple man evidently seems to expect that the Italians, when they shall have discarded the Catholic Faith and religion, will take up with Anglicanism, and adopt the Parliamentary religion of England and Ireland as their own.

He deprecates therefore, earnestly, the efforts actually being made by some zealous non-Angglican Protesting communities to propagate their own religious opinions amongst the Italians .-This the Reviewer looks upon as little better than poaching; and he is accordingly very severe upon the missionaries sent out to Italy by the Free Kirk of Scotland, the Plymouth Brethren, and other Protestant sects, to sympathise with the Vaudois, who have already, we Nature, so said the old physicists, abhors a are informed, established congregations in Turin, Florence, and elsewhere. The Reviewer contends that Anglican sympathy with the Vaudois altogether void or empty; and if it be not filled is misplaced; and that "there is reason to fear that much harm has already been done in occupied by the devil and his angels. The re- Italy by the proceedings of unwise propajection by Protestants of the old Catholic faith gandists." As a case in point, he tells, on the authority of Dr. Wordsworth, an Anglican living on earth can be nided and assisted in the minister, a story of another English clergyman who went to Rome in order to circulate tracts asking for explanations as to its intentions would ing in heaven; and that it is therefore as the amongst the Bishops of the Catholic world assembled for the canonisation of the Japanese to myoke them, supplicater cos invocare "-lett martyrs. "The poor mas," says the Reviewer :-

"was treated wisely as well as with much forbearance, by the Roman authorities, who sent him quietly away, paid the rent of his lodgings, and gave im a compensation for his confiscated tracts. Dr. Wordsworth heard of this clergyman in the Vaudois Congregation at Florence, where it was announced from the pulpit that he would deliver an address in the course of the following week : so that the poor man may have the comfort of knowing that he has done his best to make our Church ridiculous in the eyes of Italian Protestants as well as Romanists"-

Nor is this the worst that flows from these irregular efforts at bringing the Italians over to the faith "as it is in Jesus," and the Gospel according to Achilli":-

"We have heard privately of other foolish doings in the same line, which it is needless to drag into the light: but there have also been displays of something worse than mere foolish enthusiasm; for it is stated that some of those who have seceded from the Roman Church have fallen into 'the denial of all notion of a ministry, the hesitating to pray to the Holy Ghost, and the mere stantinomianism." "--Ib.

elights the bitter drop will come surging up, to spoil the luscious draught. It is a pleasant thing, and it is an easy thing, to make secession from the "Roman Church" acceptable to Italian revolutionists: but to persuade them, having seceded, to adopt or profess any existing form of ever seen."-p. 250. heretical worship, and in particular that of the Church as by law established in England and testant Reviewer, they plunge with "the merest to the petition-" ab omni mulo-from all

ised, but Protestantised after the form and fashion of Anglicanism. Nay! he would allow them even to retain many of the most characteristic doctrines of Popery (idolatrous though, according to the thirty-nine stripes or articles of the would but agree to mould their ecclesiastical discipline after the Anglican pattern - and to make their King the supreme head of their new Church. The Pope is the one thing that must be got rid of: because the Papacy means the perfect independence of the spiritual order, and its suas it present itself to many minds within the Antive positions of Church and State, and the subin the spiritual, as well as in the temporal, order; and to degrade the Bishops and clergy to the Canon Wordsworth. Here is the second story position of government officials appointed, and as told by the evangelical Count :-

fallen Passaglia since his apostacy has devoted his talents; and this is the end that all the Liberals in the Peninsula have constantly in view. They care not how much, or how little the people believe: what, or how the latter worship are things of no moment in the eyes of the emancipators of Italy: all that for the present they care to labor for is the downfall of the Pope, and the destruction or his spiritual supremacy. They want to be absolute lords and masters over the conscience as well as over the bodies of their subjects; and with this end in view, all their policy is now directed to the transferring of the government of the Catholic Church from the bands of the pastors appointed by Christ, to the hands of the Deputies returned by the people to the Parliament in Turin. The real tendencies in short of the Reformation, or anti-Papal movement, in Italy were brought out in a striking light by Passaglia himself, in a motion to the effect that, no person should be permitted to receive the Holy Ghost for the office of Priest in the Catholic Church, unless he had studied at some university approved of by the State, and had passed through certain examinations before officials appointed by the civil power. This motion, conceived in the true spirit of Anglicanism, was rejected; but as it is more than probable that God would not allow Hunself to be bound by the decrees even of such an august body as the Turin Parliament, it matters little whether it were rejected or accepted; nor is the motion worthy of notice except in so far as it displays the animus of the anti-Papal party in Italy; and in so far as it furnishes a commentary upon Liberal professions of regard for religious liberty, and upon their tavorite formula, "a free Church, in a free State."

Although therefore no dogmatic question, except that of the Supremacy of the Pope, has as yet been raised by the Italian anti-Papal movement party, the Reviewer has some grounds for pretending that there is a tendency, or movement towards Anglican principles amongst Italian Liberals. True, these men at heart are infidels and look upon all forms of Christianity with equal contempt; but in so far as they are aiming at the union of both secular and spiritual power in the hands of the civil magistrate, they deserve honorable mention along with Cranmer, and the fathers of Anglicanism. The Reviewer however is not content with this one point of resemblance; and he has allowed himself to be deluded by the cunning tales of apostate priests, into the singular belief that, as a religious system, as a worshipping machine, the Anglican church is attracting the sympathies of Italian Protestants. Herein the Reviewer betrays his ignorance in a most ludicrous manner, as shall be evident from the following story which he gravely quotes on the authority of the Dr. Wordsworth above mentioned. A Count Tasca, an Italian Protestant "whose services" says the Reviewer "in con-Still from the bottom of the cup of Protestant tributing to the religious enlightenment of his countrymen are above all praise, spoke as fol-

> "I lent a copy [of the Italian translation of the Prayer Book] to a priest who used to rail against England as a land of schismatics, heretics, and infidels ; and he confessed to me that the Litany in that book was the most beautiful form of prayer he had

Considering that the Litany in the Anglican prayer book is, with one or two trifling excep-Ireland !- there is the rub, there the labor and the tions, a mere translation of the "Litany of the work! It is-as the above extract shows-with Saints" of the Catholic Church, this story is, to tie Italians, as with apostate Catholics every say the least, something more than improbable. where. When they throw off their Popery, A Catholic priest reading an Italian translation they throw off their Christianity: and in eman- of the Anglican version of the Litany, would at cipating themselves from the slavery of Rome, once recognise an old friend, somewhat mutilated they absolve themselves from all the restraints of or disfigured. He would miss all the invocations morality and decency. In the words of the Pro- from the "Sancia Trinitas, unus Deus," down evil;" he would perhaps notice that, whilst in the All this is very disheartening to the Reviewer | Catholic ritual, the response is-" Libera nos who desires indeed to see the Italians Protestant. Domine, deliver, us O Lord," in the Anglican version it runs in the form of " Good Lord deliver us;" he would observe the addition in the Anglican Litany of the prayer for our gracious Queen, for the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the lest of the Royal Family-for the Lords Parliament church, those dogmas be)-if they of the Council and all the Nobility; and the paraphrase of one or two other petitions, or collects, which occur elsewhere in the Catholic Liturgy-but be would find nothing to which from his childhood his ears had not been accustomed; nothing to excite either his surprise or admiration. The Anglican Litany is, in so far premacy in its own sphere. But Protestantism, as composition is concerned, a splendid specimen of terse, vigorous English, as a work of art most glican sect, implies rather a secular than a spiri- admirable; but then it was not in the original tual fact : and the reform which minds of this but only in an Italian translation thereof, that description hanker after is a reform of the rela- the nameless priest quoted by Count Tasca read the Anglican service; and in a translation it is ordination of the former to the civil power, rare that the artistic beauties of the original can Protestants of this cast of mind are Erastian be preserved. The story therefore, as told in the rather than evangelical; and they therefore hall Review, may at once put down as false, as it prethe present anti-Papal movement in Italy, not supposes on the part of an Italian Catholic priest because it retains, or professes even to retain, any a total ignorance of his own Liturgy. The seconnection with Christianity; but because, if quel of the story is of the same kind, and for successful it provises to make the King supreme the same reasons manifestly false. Count Tasca,

salaried by the State for doing a certain amount "After the battles of Magenta and Solferino, I

was entrusted with the superintendence of the military hospitals. . . I translated many of the Collects and prayers of the English Prayer Book into various languages, and put them into the hands of the soldiers on their sick beds. Almost all accepted and used them, and expressed the great comfort they had in them. Some of the Catholic clargy and Bishops who visited the hospitals were delighted with them, and I was warmly thanked for what I had done. . . At last however it was discovered that they were translated from the English had done. Prayer Book, and then one of the bishops in my neighborhood denounced them as heretical."-p.

This story may be accepted by those Anglicans who are so ignorant as not to know that the collects and prayers of their Liturgy are, with scarce an exception, mere translations of the collects of the Catholic Missal. The ever-recurring prayers for the Queen, the Royal Family, and the High Court of Parliament; the collects in the service of thanksgiving for the deliverance of King James I. from a bogus conspiracy, and for the happy arrival of the Prince of Orange and the Dutch; those also in the services to be read yearly on the anniversary " of the martyrdom of the Blessed King Charles the First:"__ those in the form of thanksgiving to Almighty God " for having put an end to the Great Rebellion,' and for the restoration of Charles II. on the 29th of May, "in memory whereof that Day in every year is by Act of Parliament anpointed to be for ever kept holy;" as well as the prayers in the other form of thanksgiving to be used on the day on which Her Majesty began her happy reign-these prayers indeed, these collects Anglicans may call their own; but these we humbly submit were not prayers or forms of worship from which French, Italian, or Austrian soldiers wounded at the battles of Magenta and Solferino were likely to derive much spiritual consolation-and we may safely conclude therefore that these were not the collects and prayers which Count Tasca translated for the use of the patients in the military hospital.

In fact the evangelical Count's story again requires us to believe that the Catholic Bislions of Italy were so atterly unacquainted with the Collects and prayers of their own Liturgy which they were in the custom of reciting, that upon seeing them for the first time in an Italian translation, they were unable to recognise them .-Such a silly story may be acceptable to Protestants, and may tickle the vanity of Anglicans; but to the Catholic it furnishes a sure proof that the narrator is perfectly regardless, not only of the true, but of the probable; and that he places implicit and unlimited confidence in the ignorance or gullibility of the intelligent Protestant Great

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE - November, 1863 Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The best things in the current number of Blackicood, are the " Chronicles of Carlingford," and the tale of " Tony Butler." both continued from the preceding numbers. A large space, indeed much too large, is devoted to the late King of Greece, Otho, and the Revolution or storm in a teapot, that drove the poor man from his trumpery throne. There are few we suppose who take any interest in the man, or in his kingdom; and the space devoted to their discussion is disproportionately large. A very excellent article on 'Our Rancorous Cousins," being a critique on our relations with the Yankee Government, and which contains many wholesome but bitter truths, concludes the num-

STATE-SCHOOLISM IN UPPER CANADA. -The Perth Courrier of the 11th instant contains a " Report to the Rev. W. Bain, M. A., Chairman of the United Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees, Perth," which throws much light on the moral effects of the School system of the Western Province. This Report is dated from Kingston, 21st November, 1863, and is signed by the Rev. W. F. Checkley, Inspector of Grammar Schools. Its contents may therefore be accepted as a true statement of the morale of Upper Canada Schools, for they are authenticated by the signature of a Protestant Minister; and the document itself in which they appear was published By Order of the Board of School Trustees, at a meeting held at Perth on the 4th inst.

From this Report then it appears that the Schools alluded to therein, are " mixed" schools indeed; that is to say "mixed" in the sense that therein the youth of both sexes are mixed together in such a manner as effectually to corrupt, the one the other. The details given by the Rev. Inspector, and by the Board of School Trustees ordered to be published, are so abomicably filthy that we cannot pollute our pages with them, that we dare not offend the eyes of our readers by exposing them to them. The nature, if not the full extent, of the hideous revelations made by the Rev. Mr. Checkley, after a personal inspection of the premises, &c., may be guessed at from the following words with which he concludes the disgusting subject:

" If the young of both sexes in Perth are to have a particle of modesty left, and to escape utter pollution, your Board must, by some means or other, put a stop at once to this state of things."

Who after this can impuge the prudence of the Prelates of Canada in condemning "as altogether dangerous to faith and morals," the

common or mixed school system of the Western Province! who can impute improper motives to the Catholic parents, in that they desire to withdraw their children from such sinks of iniquity, such hot-beds of pollution, as these common or mixed schools are by Protestant Trustees declared to be! The system of allowing | ant merality. The Budder says:the mixing together of the youth of both sexes of advanced years in the common schools is, we and to this intermingling much of that impurity which, as a people, so emmently characterises good feelings of the parents of the West will oppose a barrier to the further progress of Yankee school customs amongst us. We have copied them enough, a good deal too much, already. But, if the young of both sexes are " to escape utter pollution"-as the Report of the Board of School Trustees says-we must carry our imitation of Yankee instittions, and above all of the Yankee School system, no farther. It is to be hoped, at all events, that the revelations made by the Perth Board of School Trustees will have the effect of stimulating the zeal of the Catholics of that district in behalf of Separate Schools, and of a thorough Catholic education for their own children.

THE KIDNAPFING CASE .- Sentence in this case, which has naturally attracted much attention,-was pronounced by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the convict Hawkins, on Wednesday the 16th instant. That sentence was that the said convict pay a fine of One hundred dollars, he imprisoned for six months in the common gaol of the district, and further, that he stand committed until said fine be paid.

Sach a lenieut sentence for such a heinous offence as that of which Hawkins was convicted -an offence which as the Court informed the convict when pronouncing sentence " was considered by many authors as deserving of being classified by legislation among the capital felonies"-will no doubt astonish many; let us hope at the same time hope that it may serve as a caution to Yankee agents and their abettors in Canada, how they for the future carry on their criminal enterprises in Her Majesty's dominions. Perhaps too our Legislature would do well to look to the matter; and at their next the law, as it at present stands-assigned to a short of the malignity of murder.

One very strange, but most important and suggestive fact in this case was indeed brought: furnished to the criminals by, our own Police must perceive to what strange suspicions it naa strict and thorough investigation into the cireign country under martial law, was proved in

danages instituted against him at the suit of Redpath, for injuries sustained by the latter in consequence of the result of Europe.—Puaca. consequence of the alleged complicity of the said Mr. Giddiags with Jones and Hawkins in the notorious abduction case. A motion has since been made to declare invalid the captas issued against Mr. Giddings, on the ground that it was made upon a Sunday, and for other pretended informalities. In reply a powerful speech was mape by B. Derlin, Esq., who insisted upon the enormity of the offence of which Mr. Giddings slands accused, argued that the proceedings adopted against the latter were perfectly in accordance with the law. The judges having heard counsel on both sides, took the matter en delibere, but judgment has not yet been pro-

"A HEALTHY SIGN OF THE TIMES."-It is friumphantly announced by the Protestant press, that M. Renan's blasphemous " Life of Curist" has attained to an immense circulation in Germany, where within a few days " fifty thousand "may be regarded as a healthy sign of the

RELIGION AND MORALITY IN SCOTLAND .-The Builder turnishes us with some facts upon this subject, which as coming from a Protestant source must be accepted as unimpeachable by Protestants themselves, however unfavorable they may be to the traditional belief in Protest-

In England, Norway, and Sweden, and Belgium, the proportion of illegitimate births is 1 in 15; in France and Prussia, 1 in 14; in Scotland, Denmark, know, almost universal amongst the Yankees; and Hanover, 1 in 11. The immense proportion of illegitimate births in Scotland, like its drunkenness, constitutes a very remarkable feature in the statiswhich, as a people, so emmently characterises ties of a country with such pretensions to superior them must no doubt be attributed. But it is to religious character. Something evidently must be wrong; and its clergy ought to reflect seriously on be hoped that, in spite of the strong Yankee the probability that it is the very stringency and biproclivaties of our Upper Canadian Liberals and gotry of their religious rule itself which yields such unwholesome fruits; for, "by their fruits ye shall know them;" and Scotland, the spiritual and moral exemplar to England and the whole empire, as it conceives itself to be, is par excellence, the land of basturdy and drunkenness. - Builder.

> In another column will be seen an account of the capture of the Confederate steamer Chesapeake by Federal gun boats, and in British waters. The Nova Scotia authorities have demanded and obtained restitution of the vesse! thus illegally captured, and it is to be supposed that when the tidings reach England some apology or reparation for this outrage upon flag will be made by the Government.

At Halifax itself great excitement was occasioned by this affair, and by the subsequent conduct of the authorities, which however has been very differently represented in the several accounts that have as yet reached us. According to the first of these, the crew of the Chesapeake had been arrested by the Colonial authorities; upon this a serious riot headed by many of the leading citizens broke out; and ulfrom the hands of the officers of justice and carried off to a place of safety. According to another account the very reverse of this of this occurred; and so far from the Colomal authorities captors of the Chesapeake over to the Federal authorities, the latter complain bitterly of the protection and countenance that the crew of the said steamer received from the Colonial government. It is in short a most introcate impeach, and will it is to be feared lead to angry correspondence betwixt the British and Federal go-

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION. -Session assign a severer punishment than is by Many persons are much exercised in their minds by this dispute about the succession to certain crime which in malignity falls little, if at all, Duchies. Mr. Punch gives the following full which all difficulties will no doubt be dispelled :-

THE DANISH DIFFICULTY EXPLAINED - Young perout on the trial, and warmly insisted upon by B. sons who dine out, and wish to be considered wellwith which Jones and Hawkins, the ostensible consequently the Duchy of Holstein, being meagents in the crime, fettered their dupe and vic- diatised, could only have ascended to the Landtim Redpath, were actually the property of, and gravine of Hesse in default of consangunity in the therefore Schleswig, by the surrender of the Duke of authorities. Comments upon this strange fact | Saxe Cobourg Gotha, was acquired as a u fier in remainder by the morganatic marriage of Frederick we need not at present make; but every one VII. This is clear enough, of course. The difficulty, however, arises from the fact that, while the Danish protocol of 1852, which was drawn up by turally exposes our Police, and the necessity of Lord Palmerston, but signed by Lord Malmestury, repudiated ex post fucto the claims of Princess Mary of Anhalt, as remainder-woman to the Electoress of cumstances by competent authority. The story Augustenburg, it only operated as a uti possidetis in iedeed seems incredible, but yet it is but too reference to the interests of Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg Glucksburg, while Batrue. That our own Police, or some of them, neffully aided and abetted the scoundrels Jones, whole of the lineal ancestry of the Grand Duke from Hawkins, and Co., in their criminal enterprise to claiming by virtue of the Sulic clause of the Pragcarry of a British subject a prisoner into a for- matic Sanction. The question is therefore exhaustively reduced to a very narrow compass, and the dispute simply is, whether an agnate, who is not conopen Court. This should be at once looked sanguineous, can, as a Lutheran, hold a fief which is clothed by mediatisation with the character of a neutral belligerent. This is really all that is at issue, and those who seek to complicate the case by introducing the extraneous statement, true, no doubt, in Mr. Giddings, American Consul General, was itself, that the Princess of Wales, who is the daughas our readers are aware arrested, and bound ter of the present King of Denmark, made no public over to find securities to answer an action for hairbenshes when the duchies, or the ivery

> at all events one great reason, for its dread of tions of those who pretend that Catholics are gunboats has caused delay in her capture. On Tuesday the Ella and Anna, Lieutenant-Commander necessarily revolutionary and disloyal. This silly Nichols arrived for coals, and was immediately Orange calumny the Globe disposes of in the supplied at Cunard's wharf She received information of the pirate where the property of the provided the provided that the supplied at Cunard's wharf She received information of the pirate where the provided that the provided the provided tha

a hierarchy connected with the State, which would, of course, be the Roman Catholic as the most numerous and wealthy church, would have an antidemocratic tendency.

This is certainly true. The Church is not only eminently conservative, but she is also the only emmently conservative, but she is also the plished it. The crew offered no resistance, but at guardian of liberty, which is seriously menaced the eight of their pursuers immediately fled to the only by the democratic tendencies of the age.

DONATION .- The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges the receipt of Fifty turkeys for a Christmas Dinner for the stopped in Nova Scotia. copies have been sold." This we are assured Orphans, from the hand-ball players of this City. Mr. T. Fernand was kind kind enough to Straits has been again repaired, and telegraphic give the tree use of his Ball Court for the day. | Edward Island restored.

RECRUITING FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY IN QUEBEC -Recruiting for the Federal army has been carried on with more or less impunity in Montreal during the past six months, but no attempt that we heard of was made in this city until within a day or two. The police got wind of a recruiting agent having arrived here on Tuesday, and that he was actively engaged in picking up men to send to New York, offering them one hundred dollars in hand with a free ticket. The detectives were put on his track to beat him up, but the wily customer was too much for them and they were unable to trap him. Ex-detective Murphy was then employed by the Chief of Police and under the instructions of Deputy Chief Reynolds started on his errand. He went to Blanchard's hotel, where the recruiting agent lodged, bung round the bar, treated and was treated in turn, until the recruiting agent spied him and fixed upon him as a fit subject for southern powder. The two soon became intimate, Murphy took the bait and was listed, and arrangements were made by which he and fourteen others were to leave for New York yesterday. His mission accomplished, Murphy returned to Police headquarters, laid his information, upon which a warrant was issued, and the fellow was arrested by Deputy Chief Reynolds and lodged in gaol. His name is Vospoe or Voscoe, is a Cana dian, and was formerly a resident of this city, but decamped some years ago. He is doubtless one of the self-appointed recruiting agents which the large bounties now paid in New York, have turned into man-trappers. He will doubtless get his descrts. To-day he will be brought before the Judge of the Sessions for examination. The proof against him is conclusive. Recruits in New York now get \$900 each, but a tenth part of this money never goes into their own pockets - Quebec Daily News.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN DAYLIGHT .- An unfortunate man, a French Canadian, was found frozen to death in St. Vallier street vesterday efternoon. He was British neutrality, and the bonor of the British very poorly clad, and had a small bundle tied up in a handkerchief. Whether under influence of liquor, or overcome by fatigue, he sat down on the side walk with his back against the side of a house, and while in this position he was passed by dozens of persons who took no notice of him. When the body was seven-and-a-half per cent of the pricipal thus-oneabout to be removed, it was found frozen quite still, sixth on or before the first March, one-sixth on 1st -Ib, 17th inst.

Fine AND Loss of Life. - We learn from the Three Rivers Inquirer, that one of the most pitiable accidents by fire, attended by the death of six persons, occurred last Thursday night at Pointe du Lac, 8 miles from that city. It would appear that the dwelling house, in which the family of Louis Crete and his father-in-law, Louis Biron resided, caught fire in the night time from hot ashes, which were placed in timately the prisoners were rescued violently a wooden bucket in the porch. When the immates were awakened by the cry of a child at two o'clock in the morning, the house was half consumed. Crete himself, his wife, and one child managed to escape, but old Biron, a young man of twenty years, and three little girls were all burned to death. Crete is severely burned about the head, and his life is dehaving taken any steps to deliver the Confederate spaired of, and the child which was recould died

> A Bible Society meeting took place at liamilton, C. W, on the 11th instant; the meeting was a very stormy one, and ended in a free fight, sticks being effectually used to the damage of the heads and limbs of the pagnacious Christians present.

The Leader thus discourses on the subject :-"Another meeting and a disgrareful row! Such in belief, is the result of an attempt made on Thursday evening to hold an adjourned meeting of the Hamilton Bible Society in the Mechanics' Institute. The meeting was called by Mr. E. Jackson, one of the Vice-Presidents, the Society, no doubt, ignoring the unconstitutional meeting held there not long since, which struck the names of Dr. McQuesten and Mr. Walker from off the list of office beaters. During the day the citizens were excited by the following notice posted on the walls :- Bible Society,-Friends and suscribers, be at the Mechanics' Hall, at and lucid explanation; after the perusal of E. Jackson's meeting, this, Friday evening, at seven o'clock, to protect the rights of the Bible Society.' Such a notification was hardly needed. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. Jackson was moved into the chair. Dr. Ormiston, in obedience to the Chair-Devlin, Esq., - whose active exertions to bring informed young diners out, must desire to be able to man, offered up a prayer. Reverends Messrs Inglis to justice the several criminals engaged in the quently put as to the real value of the difficulty neither would be listened to, and after a valuatabduction of Redpath merit the highest praise about the King of Denmark's succession to the tempt to make themselves heard, gave way, and the Schleswig-Holstein duchies. Mr. Punch will Chairman dissolved the meeting in the midst of the tempt to make themselves heard, gave way, and the and the thanks of the community. The fact to explain the matter in a moment. The case greatest excitement. Subsequently a free fight took which we allude is this. That the handcuffs is this:-King Christian, being an agnate, is the place, in which 'shillelaghs' were used in the most collateral heir male of the German Dist, and approved fashion, a person named McMahon, who freland. was 'converted' during the late ministrations of a sensation preacher in that city, making himself particularly conspicuous. The manner in which the sticks were used, and the way in which those who bandled them so scientifically rushed into the hall give rise to the oregumption that there was a settled determination on the part of the opponents of Dr. McQuesten and Mr. Walker to break up the meeting. The Spectator calls the row 'the most disgraceful that ever occurred in the city.' If it were premeditated, as alleged, there is a case for the police; though the clergymen who took part in the meeting cannot be held guiltless. Had they manifested the slightest Christian forbearance-had they acted towards each other as any one gentleman would act towards another, the scenes of Thursday night might have been avoided. Their persistence in striving for the pre-eminence gave vent to the smothered feelings of the audience, and a general uproar was the consequence. Certainly these gentlemen of the immaculate tie are setting a pretty example to their flocks.' Before they point out the motes in the eyes of their congregations it is not too much to ask them to look after the beams in their own. It is positively disgraceful that a society whose estensible object is the circulation of the Bible should be made the mediam of the most indecent cle.ical blokering. The days of Aminadab Sleeks have passed, and a new order of white-chokered gentlemen has sprung up. What will become of the heathen during their unseemly quarrels? They must bide their time for the proverbial 'moral pocket handkerchiefs and religione hose. Bair! It is shameful that these men cannot conduct themselves as quiet, peace-loving, lawabiding citizens ought. They must be looked after

POLITICAL TENDENCIES OF POPERY.—The HALIFAN, Dec. 17. The movements of the Che-Globe in a recent article betrays the reason, or, sapake, since her first appearance at Shelburn, have been narrowly whithen by the United States officials and American citizens of the Province. Catholicity; but is so doing it refutes the asser- Her whereabouts was known, but the absquee of the tion of the pirate at haif-past eleven p.m., and steamed for her, arriving at her rendezvous at three There can be no doubt that the establishment of hierarchy connected with the State, which would, from the Roman Catholic as the most not have a standard to the course he the Roman Catholic as the most not have a standard to the course he the Roman Catholic as the most not have a standard to the course he the Roman Catholic as the most not have a standard to the course he the Roman Catholic as the most not have a standard to the course he that the catalogue and the course he the course he the Roman Catholic as the most not have a standard to the course he the course he the Roman Catholic as the most not have a standard to the course he can be no doubt that the establishment of p.m., but the Chesapeake left at nine a.m., on Wed-hierarchy connected with the State, which would, he can be not connected with the course he can be not connected with the connected Lunenburg for orders, arriving in the evening. Meantime the officials received information of the pirate being at Sumbro, and notified Lieut. Nichols, who immediately set off in pursuit, determined to take ber, and at day-light on Thursday accomwoods, leaving a sumpenously prepared breakfast. The Chesapeake was token in tow, and Lieutenant Nichols started for an American port. The Docotah anon came up and ordered Lieut. Nichols into Halifux for sanction of the act by the Government, where the three vessels arrived at 4 p.m. Three of the original crew were captured, the others were

The submarine cable across the Northumberland

UNLAWFUL SEIZURE .- The propeller "Brantford," while lying at Prescott last week, was subjected to Toronto, on Thursday last, of starration and expoa thorough stripping process by a portion of the sure. crew, who had become alarmed by the reported insolvency of the owners. Failing in an attempt to spirit the craft to the American side, where the law is rather liberal regarding the right of seizure, the crew proceeded to disembark every nortable article on board, completely stripping the cabin of furniture, taking anchors, chains, and even including the furnace rods and oil pump of the engine in the confiscation. The propeller arrived at this port on Saturday, with a crew of six, including in the them. number the cabin boy and steward. Of course, the measure was a violation of law, and as the liabilities of the owners are perfectly secured, the perpetrators of such hasty action will regret having placed themselves in an unpleasant predicament .-Kingston American.

THE QUEERC LOAN AND OTHER DEBIS TO HE Forced to a Settlement.—We understand that a basis for the settlement of the indebtedness existing under the Quebec Fire Lour, has been arrived at by the Government, and that measures will be forthwith taken to give effect to the arrangement. The past mismanagement it is not possible to retrieve Negligence occurred at the very inception of the loan in relation to collateral securities exacted from the borrowers; and the result has been that of claims amounting to £18,910 on mortgaged property since sold, the province has lost not less than £10,000. Of the £8,910 which have been recovered, upwards of £3,000 has been absorbed in agency experses. In the interest of the province, then, it is expedient to enforce the collection of outstanding claims with the least possible delay; and it is with the view of facilitating this that the ministers have adopted a plan of adjustment by which the extent of the loss may be promptly ascertained, and the payment of remaining indebtedness made comparatively certain.

The terms of the settlement offered may be succincily stated. (1.) Parties being original porrowers may obtain a discharge from all indebtedness by paying eighty per cent of the principal on or before the first of March next; or by baying eighty-June, and one-third on 1st December next, and one third on 1st June, 1864. (2) No reduction will be made to purchasers of property mortgaged at the period of purchase, but time will be granted to those of the number who are unable to pay at once the amount due by them.

We believe also that means are being resorted to, to collect arrears due to the province in connection with the Jesuits' Estates, the Crown Domain, and the Seigniory of Lauzon. The items of indebtedness are in most cases comparatively small, but they form an aggregate which the guardians of the Treasury cannot afford to overlook. The testimeny of Mr. Russell, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lends, establishes the radical defects of the system which has prevailed in regard to this branch of the public service. The agents, he tells us, make the collections, render their own returns, and we have no means of verifying either.' The revenues of the Jesuits' Estates and the Seigniory of Lauzon the same witness states, are composed "principally of rents, many of them of a very small amount and entailing comparatively expensive management. It is understood that the debtors are to be required immediately to pay the same due for the year now expiring, and to give bonds for all prior indebtedness. At the same time, inducements will be offered to the parties concerned to enter into a general scheme of commutation with the view of rendering unnecessary a continuance of the blo - Mondreal Witness. the present system of management. - Queber Chromicle.

The Government has promptly filled up two of the offices recently vacated in consequence of the report of the Lafrenaye Doherty Commission. Mr. Boutbillier is removed from the Customs to the Shrievalty; Mr. B. Holmes becomes Collector of Customs vice Boutbillier; and the Hon. L. A. Dessaulles descends from the Legislative Council, and from the editorial stool in Le Pays office, to become Clerk of the Peace in place of Mr. Brehaut. - Montreal Gazette.

Died,

In this city, on Sunday, 13th instant, after a lingering illness, which she vore with Christian resig. Gibb & Co.'s, and examine the stack for themselves nation, Ellen McMullen, relict of the late Patrick before purchasing elsewhere. Scally, aged 72 years, a untive of County Antrim.

In this city, on the 23rd inst, Mars, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Olleann, aged six COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS years and eight months.

At Dundee, C.E., on Saturday, 12th iest, Ann Mc-Rae, widow of the late Wm. McDonell, aged forty- Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Res. E. J. Horen, Eshop of Kingston.

At L'Assomption, on Friday, 4th inst., after un illness of four days, William Collins, student of L'Assomption College. The deceased was in the 14th year of his age, and was son of Mr M. W. Collins, of New York city.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Sorel, W M'Callian, \$2; Lonsdale, M Sweeny, \$2; Jarvis, G E Forster, \$1 : St. Sylvester, J Coarre, \$2 Niagara, P Clarke, \$2; Napierville, W Moran, \$2 Appleton, E Dowlin, \$2; Moncton, N B, Rev J C Murray, \$2; Maryaville, P Kilmurry, \$2; Edwards-burgh, P Curley, \$2; West Frampton, P Quigley, \$1; Cumberland, J Morris, \$2; Thorold, M Mulloney, \$4; Caraquette, Very Rev J Paquette, \$2; Vankleek Bill, D Flood, \$2; S. Johns, C E, Dr. Howard, \$3; Buctonche, Rev W M.Manus, \$7; Ottawa, G. M'Garron, \$2; Annapolis, U.S., D. Buckley, \$2; Monatain City, U.S., J.D. Gargan, \$1; Adare, W Reilly, \$2; Douglastown, Major E Conly, \$1; Holland Landing P Graham, \$2; St Sophia, C U-Connor, \$4; St Columban, S Roucke, \$3; St Hyacointhe, F A Larocque, \$2; H Muaro, \$2; St Jean IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW-Chrysostome, T Lynch, \$12, 50c.

LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing

Per P Purcell, Kingston-P Doyle, \$2,50; H Cummins, \$2; M Quinn, \$2; J Cavanagh, \$1; Bath, J McKenty, \$2; Wolf Island, Thos Connolly, \$4; Highland, W Cone, \$2; Glanburney, James Hickey, \$2; Kingston, Jas Harty, \$3,75; P Erown, \$4; Thos Flood, \$4; John O Brien, \$1; Wolf Island P Dawson, \$2; Jones Falls, E Murray, \$2; Gananoque, Mrs Summers, \$1; Kingston, Rev D Matte, Sa; Glenburney, P Daley, \$2. Per C F Fraser, Brockville- John Pigh, \$2

Per T Griffith, Sherbrooke-Mrs Thos Grace, \$1. Per M L McGrath, Point Mara - Cannington, D

O'Donovan, \$1. Per Rev H Brettargh, Trentoz - P L McAuley, \$2 50c .- Frankford, W Feron, \$3; D O'Neili, \$3. Per Rev J E Baudin, Ottawa--Rev G Collins, 2.50; Key Father Tabaret, \$2. Per Rev E Langevin-St Michel, Rev G V Droiet

Per E McCormick, Peterboro -- A E McDonnell, \$1; Ashburnham, S Glancy, \$2. Per M O'Leary, Quebec - Thos Roche, \$5; Rev

Mr McGauvran, \$2.
Per F O'Neill, Fitzroy - W Mooney, \$1.
Per P J Steridan, Tingwick - Jas Williams, \$2. Per J Brennan, St Johns - Jas O'Cain, \$2. Fer J Caminion, Billery-J Timmony, \$2; Jas

McKenna, \$2. Per Rev Sax, St Romuald d'Etchimon - Self, \$2; McNaughton, Sr, \$4; Thos Wilson, \$4.

Per M Kelly, Merrickville—P Dowdall, \$2; James O'Neill, \$2; John Roche, \$2.

Per J Harris, Jr, Guelph—Self, \$1,50; H Mc-Guirk, \$5; O Brady, \$1; Guorock, Jas Keough, \$1.

Per P Lynch, Allymette—W Maloney, \$2; F Turcott, \$2; J F Cogblan, \$1; T Doff, \$1; Patrick Pitapatrick, \$1; T Kelly, \$1; M Kelly, \$1; M Jan. 17, 1883.

Donellon, \$1; Jas Hartney, \$1.

An aged man, a stranger, died in the streets of Spiritualist meetings are being held in London, (C.W.) every Sunday.

OXYGENATED BITTERS .- The cures effected by this remedy are truly assonishing. The confirmed Dys-

peptic regains his pristine vigor, the Asthmatic breathes freer,' Indigestion disappears. These bitters produce these wonders. Let all who suffer try

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.)

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Dec. 22, 1863.

Flour- Pollards, \$2,00 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2,00 \$2,00; Fine, \$0.20 to \$3,40; Super.. No. 2 \$3,70 to \$3,90 ; Superine \$4.15 to \$4,25; Fancy \$4,50 ; Enten, \$4,05 to \$4,75 ; Superior Extra \$4,45 to \$5,50 Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2,50.

Gaiment per bri of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00;

Whent - U Canada Spring, 90c to 92c. Ashes for 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,00 to \$5,05; Pearls, in demand, at \$0,15 to \$0,20.

Enter-T are is a good demand, for New at 130

to 17c; the to choice, suitable for home consumpmon, life to .4c. Figes per don, 11s. to 1st.

Last per 15, fair demand at 80 to one.

Tallow per ib, the to be. Cut-Ments per lo, Smoked Hame, 60 to 80;

Bacon. Se to sie. Pork - Quiet: New Mess, \$10,50 to \$14.00; Prime Mess, \$10 to Sin,50; Prime, \$10,00 to \$11,00 .- Mont-

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET -- Dec. 22.

First Quality Cattle, \$5,00 to \$5,50; Second and third, \$4,50 to \$3,50. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$18 to \$25; extra, \$39 to 46 .- Sheep, \$2,56 to \$4,00; Lambs, \$2 to \$3,00. Hogs, \$4,25 to \$5.00, live-weight Hides \$4 to \$5. Pelts, 75c. to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c

TORONTO MARKETS - Dec. 12. Fall wheat 90c to \$1,00 per bushel. Spring wheat 70c to 75c per bush. Earley, 75c to 80c per bushel. Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel. - Globe

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! THE Subscriber is SELLING BOOKS at TWENTY-

FIVE per cent less than any other house in the city. Parmes wishing to present to their friends a Christmas or New Year's Gift, would find it to their advantage to call at PICKUP'S BOOK STORE, 213 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, adjoining Messrs.

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THE above institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health , morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Papils.

TERMS:

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

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

LEDGED that Wenzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best quanties of the Whenler & Warred and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking ի նորանան. JAMES MORISON & CO.

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taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition. WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING

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MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the Pirst Prizo at the present Exhibition.

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DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

FRANCE.

According to the Paris correspondent of the Times, faith in the proposed European congress s gradually becoming weaker, and will soon vanish altogether. He asserts that neither the threats of Europe nor the persuasive eloquence of a Congress will tempt or extort from Russia the concession of an independent Poland .-Nothing that a Congress could do would convince the world more than it is convinced that war is the most costly and destructive pest of the human race. The Emperor of the French might have been sincere when he declared that the principle of the new empire was peace; but

The Paris Constitutionnel attacks the English Government for declining to enter the proposed Congress, and says if trouble and conflagrations should ensue, as is probable, the entire reaponsibility will fall on all those who rejected the work of peace and conciliation.

Paris. Presse:-

"We are assured that the English Government, while applauding the proposal of a Congress, does not adhere to it. So much the better. The task of the Congress will only be all the more simple; we will prove this when the time arrives. England derives her greatest power from what is supposed of her. The Continent has everything to gain by leaving her on one side, and adopting for rule of conduct this precept :- Nothing against her; nothing with her: everything without her."

PETITION IN FAVOR OF THE RECOGNITION OF THE POLES. - The Central Committee of the Polish cause has addressed the following petition to the French Senate, asking for the recognition of the Poles as belligerents :-

"Polish beroism does not grow weary, nor the Polish cause.

"For nearly a year the Poles have sustained a struggle which Europe, in the first instance thought impossible. Persecuted patriotism, elevating itself until it becomes a religion, has alone been able to render equal this desperate struggle.

"This long trial is a lesson for Europe. We debating assembly." know now what is the question at issue with Poland, in the midst of so many catastrophes.

"It is no longer a question of certain guaranters inserted in treaties and violated with impunity; it is a question of a Christian communtheir native land.

"The three partitions wished to efface the as a community. The work of annihilation suc- tiaux. ceeds that of dismemberment.

" Such an attempt has touched the public conasked themselves if the authority of international volting complicity.

what remains before us?

by that very fact upon the independence of national right. There cemains a paramount fact no longer opposed by the obstacle of any law.

Under these circumstances we consider we are not obeying the voice of humanity and Christianity, we consider we are merely conforming to the truth is asking the Senate to interpose with the French Government in order to obtain the recognition of the Poles as belligerents.

we express the hope that they may be so, also, by the recognition of France."

The Secree, in publishing the above, says it When travelling in Italy now-a-days, one has only hopes that the Secute will take into serious to mention the name of Malta, to cause some hairy consideration this nuble request conceived in terms at once ordent and moderate."

FRENCH IRONSIDES .- A collosal iron-coated steam frigate, called the Numancia, was launched on Thursday last at La Seyne, near Toulon. This leviation is an iron frigate completely plated over a teak sheathing, and carries 40 first and revolution afterwards, were introduced inguns of the largest calibre in a covered battery, besides some pieces en harbette on her upper deck. She is to be rigged as a sailing frigute, of ever forming part of Victor Emmanuel's kingdom. and her masts, of a single piece, were brought from the forests of California. Her machines fit of whose rule they fully appreciate, and they are are nominally of 1,000-horse power, but the great and earnest advocates for His Holiness' Tempower may be increased to 4,000-horses. Her coal buskers centain 1,000 tons, and her crew a little too loud, they organised a grand display of will consist of 700 men. Her length on the fidelity to His Holiness which came off on the Festideck is 288 feet, her breadth 25 feet, her draugist of water 23 feet. She is supposed to be the largest non-coated forgate affoat. Her iron plates are thirteen centimetres thick, and weigh 2,300,000 Edogrammes. Her armour has been tried against the heaviest shot, and is supposed to be bullet proof. Notwithstanding her great weight, which exceeds 7,500 tons, it is expected that this frigate will possess extraordinary speed and great facility of manœuvring in consequence of the namense power of her screw, as well as from her admirable lines. The Numancia was only 16 months on the stocks.

THE FRENCH CORPS LEGISLATIF .- A Paris letter gives the following description of the place where the Corps Legislatif holds its sitting, and the mode in which the business is carried on-

"The sittings are held in precisely the same hall which was invaded by an armed mob in February, Congress has reached the hands of His Holiness. sant position. Every now and then it was plain 1850, and whence the representatives were expelled. This letter, which leaves, nothing to be desired in that he barely restrained a burst of laughter, pro-

The back of the building, consisting of a portico not unlike that of the Mudeleine, looks towards the river the front is in the Place du Palais Bourbon a desert out of the session, but at present crowded with carriages, the aristocratic brougham with armorial bearings (some of which, by the way, would make the Herald's College hair stand on end, jos ling the quiet remise, or the democratic fivere, which last session would have been sufficient to contain the whole of the Opposition. There is a crowd of coachmen and fluckers in tharge of the carriagesa crowd of badauis gazing at both, and the inevitable sergent de ville contemplates the scene, and looks as if he considered himself master of the situation. At two o'clock Messieurs les Deputies have generally assembled. A good many congregate in the salle des conferences, a comfortable room, in which a good fire is kept up; a few in the library, a splendid apartment; and by far the greater number at the burette, a dismal parody of our Bellamy's. a strange commentary on the text was found in Imagine a long narrow uncarpeted room. At the the Crimean, Italian, Chinese, and Mexican top is a counter, like that at the refreahment rooms of some railway stations. Two gloomy-looking waiters stand behind, who look as if they suffered extensively from dyspapsia; they dispense rolls, sherry, and what those who consume them fondly suppose to be sandwiches. At three o'clock there is no bell, but a roll of the dram, and hastening out of the furcic we come into the hall, and behold Duke de Morny, escorted on each side by an officer, aword in hand, passing slowly between a double line of sol-M. Emile Girardin writes as follows in the diers presenting arms. He enters the body of the house thus escorted, and ascends to the presidential chair. This chair is the same that was used under the Monarchy of July and the Republic; so is the beil placed on the President's table, so is the table itself. The President and the members alone have changed. The house is semi-circular in form, and raised like an amphitheatre. There is a narrow desk before each member. The room is comfortably carpeted, and rather too hot to be pleasant. It looks excessively genteel, but rather gloomy. The tribune or rostrum, which used to be placed immediately in front of the presidential throne, is now abolished, and members sneak from their place, an innovation with which one great fault is to be found that the acoustic qualities of the room are very bad. At the back of the President's curule chair the government shorthand writers take their stand. All round the house there are a number of boxes which so far as appearance goes, strongly remind one of the boxes at the French plays in King-street, Saint James's, under Mr. Mitchell's ru'e. The smallest of these is reserved for the public - there is one reserved for the Corps Dipiomatique (generally empty)does the sympathy of France, and you will not another belongs to the President, and is almost in-be astonished that we have come to express to variably filled with ladies - another box is reserved you our wishes and our reclamations in favor of for the Court another for members of the Senate, None is reserved for the press-and the papers receive the report, cut and dry at the hands of the offi cial reporters. When it grows dark the house is lighted up on the same principle as our House of Commons, but as the sittings commence at three, and never last beyond half-past six the consumption of gas is not equally great. The whole aspect of the place puts one more in mind of a court of justice in which some very tedious case is being argued than a

BELGIUM.

The place and date of the second Catholic Congress in Belgium was fixed by the Permanent Committee on the 16th inst. It was unanimously decided that the next Congress should be held at Malines, that it should commeace on Monday 1st, 1864, and ity which resists the destruction-that is to say, that it should last six days. The Bien Public of the extermination—of persons, the spoliation of Ghent tells us that sundry useful steps have been property, the deportation of families far from taken towards giving the next Congress a still more practical character than the Congress of last August. The Permanent Committee has ascertained that a great number of the resolutions adopted last name of Poland as a nation. The Russian Gen- August are already being carried out, thanks to the erals of our own day wish to destroy the Poles activity of the indefatigable Secretary, M. Ducep-

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The special correspondent of the science. The governments, like peoples, have Times, who appears to have accompanied King Victor Emmanuel on his recent visit to Naples, has written an interesting account of the journey, in treaties is not ruined by leading itself to the aclike the peoples, ought to declare that it is time more calculated to strike a stranger than anything to absolve European public law from such a re- he will meet with in the south of Italy. They number from 30,000 to 40,000 men; but, with rare exceptions,' says the writer, ' they are useless for any "If Russia is deprived by its own acts of the real service, and no more ridiculous display of the benefits of the original treaties, if the decree is citizen soldier can be imagined than the great already pronounced in the European conscience, mass of these Nationals. Whether provided or not and if the cabinets merely discuss its terms, with uniform they are certainly not strong in discinotion on the Continent that the citizen soldier is "There remains Poland delivered from the the guardian of political liberty, and were there not control of the treaties of 1815, and re-entering a law in Italy organising the National Guard, these worthy men might be sent home without any one losing by it. The bourgeois National Guard has always been a subject of ridicule, and can never be anything else.'
Turin, Nov. 21.—The Official Gazette of to-day

publishes a notice stating that notwithstanding the protests made by some of the Bishops, the Government has decided to carry out the provisions and regulations relative to the exequatur and the 'placet-

Turin. Nov. 26 .-- The Turin journals state that the "They are so de facto, they are so by right: soldiers are being recalled from their furloughs and the garrisons increased in the Venetian provinces. The works on the fortifications are also being accelerated.

When travelling in Italy now-a-days, one has only faced Italiano to exclaim, 'Malta! ah! questra e nostra signore! Maita, ah! that's ours, sir! In vain need one plead the difference of race, or the popular voice which chose England for ruler : Italy claims Malta as hers by virtue of the decree of Unity, and all opposition must cease. As Englishment we can of course afford to smile, but mean time, Italy is in entnest, and all those efforts by which discontent to the badly governed states of Italy, are put into full force here. Except a small faction, the Maltese have the revolutionists and feel insulted at the notion They are thoroughly loyal to the English, the benoporal Power. In 1862 finding that the very small Italian party amongst them were beginning to talk val of St. Paul's. The streets were filled with English and Maltese flags, ensigns of every European Power except Italy, and large banners of the Pope, with Vica Pio IX. Papa Re. Little boys with Papal flags in their hands danced round the leaders of the Italian party, whenever they appeared in the streets, and shouted for the Popo. The Italians resented this demonstration in favor of the Pope as personally insulting to them, and appealed to the English Government, but the truth was represented by the local authorities, and nothing was gained by the motion, Shortly afterwards the Bishop of Malta was called to Rome for the Canonisation, and he was made the bearer of a monster address to the Pope from the whole people, except 33 who declared themselves to be sympathisers with the Italians on the occasion of St. Paul's Demonstration .- Cor. of Tablet.

Rose. - The Pope in reply to the Congress invitation from Napoleon, expressed his conviction that the Congress would respect his rights to the Pontifical provinces occupied by Piedmont.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager of the Two Sicithat witnessed the great parliamentary struggles lies has arrived in Rome, accompanied by her young-

FOR RIGN INTELLIGENCE. St the bayonet's point on the 2nd of December, 1848. respect of tilial protestations of, devotion to the ina note which explains, with a certain clearness the points of the opening speech of the Chambers, which interpretations of revolutionists had succeeded in making doubtful. Thus, the words fulls accomplis relate only to the clauses of the treaty of Zurich relating to Lombardy, Nice, and Savoy; and everybody knows that this treaty reserves the rights of the Pone and of the Italian Sorereign Princes. There is little doubt that the Court of Rome, which had accepted in 1859 the proposal of a Congress, which came to paught in the well-known manner, would still accept, for the very same reasons and on the same conditions, the Congress proposed by the

Emperor. On the 17th instant, two Americans from the Southern Confederation were received by the Holy Father, and presented to him the homage of their President, Jefferson Davis, who, Protestant though he be, addresses a message to the Vicar of Christ drawn up in terms which would do honour to a Catholic, and having for its object to request Pius IX. to be the mediator, the pacifier, of the United States, This personage has learnt that Pius IX. had written to all the Catholic Bishops of the American Union whether in the Northern or in the Southern States, a letter to trace out to them their conduct in the midst of the civil war, and, struck with respect and admiration, he comes to ask for peace from him who has received it from the Master. 'Pacem meam do vobis, pacem meam relinquo vobis.'

Pius IX, is reported to have answered to the envoys of President Jefferson Davis, whom he received with affectionate simplicity, that he would consider himself happy to fulfil such a holy mission of his ministry, if President Lincoln, followed the example of Mr. Jefferson Davis, would consent to accept the paternal intervention of the Vicar of Christ. How great is that ancient Pontiff in the eyes of distant nations, even while he is so beleaguered by the revolutionists of his own land, urged on by the enemies

of Christ throughout Europe.

Rome, Nov. 21. - The Holy City contains already an extraordinary number of foreigners, and nobody would suspect the existence of any revolutionary feeling there, did not the Piedmontese and Mazzinian agencies kept up there, take a special case to earn salaries by spreading a pamphlet entitled, 'The Revelations of the Approver Costanza Vaccari-Diotallevi in the Venanzi-Fausti Prosecution, and other Documents relating thereto, published with considerations and notes from the Roman National Committee, Rome Oct., 1863.'

The band, which has woven together this tissue of calumnies, dotted with some colouring of truth is well-known to be that of the Advocate Gennarelli spirators, he has inserted in it imaginary lists of revolutionists in which honourable asmes beyond all

suspicion are foisted. Every one here feels that war is imminent, and that Venetia is likely to be the first point attacked. It appears certain that Spain has offered an occupation of the Patrimony of St Peter, and its reception or rejection will probably depend on the terms M. de Sartiges brings from Paris. He is expected very shortly, and is reported to be the bearer of an ultimatum, which will, if so, be met by a 'Non possumus, which is quite as powerful a weapon there is anxiety and grave preoccupation for the fuit would be idle to deny; but Rome has never been more tranquil than now. All the administration in working excellent order, and the steady and dignified progress of reform, and public works, and improvements going on undisturbed by the noisy vituperation of the Italian Press and the halleluias of of Turin journalism .- Cor. of Tablet.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - Victor Emmanuel has been to the South of Italy to open the railroad to Foggia, the capital of the Capitanato, and close to the field of Cannæ, where the thick harvest of the citizens of ancient Rome fell before the sickle of the great Hannibal. The Times Correspondent gives a graphic account of the country and the journey. There is a good deal about ' brigands.'

For the rest, nothing can more clearly show that the Piedmontese are only in military possession of the country than this very letter of the Times Correspondent. He wants us to understand that the Southern Italians value their pigs more than their children or even their lives. An odd taste, no doubt. To prove it he tells us that an officer, who believed that some brigands had passed by a cottage, asked where they had gone :- Non saccio' ('I don't lar to dare an act of clemency, and sees no safety know') was the answer, accompanied by every us-surance on the truth of the Gospel that it was the of its antagonists; and secondly that the Emperor's surance on the truth of the Gospel that it was the fact. The officer growing impatient, threatened to kill the man. The threat had no effect. He seized hold of the sun and had a picket told off to shoot him. Still the same plea of ignorance. At last struck by a bright idea, he threatened to have the pig cut up and roasted for his tired soldiers. The threat produced its effect and the man not only gave the required information, but actually showed the way. I don't wonder at this tenderness for the pig, for it is, according to all appearance, the cleaner animal of the two, and certainly the least corrupt.

If the people are degraded, which we doubt not, this system is hardy likely to raise them. But it shows what the Piedmontese authorities call liberty. Whether anything of the sort really existed among the Scotch peasantry under the last Stuar: Kings is at this moment warmly disputed. It is clear that it is exactly that which all Protestant historians, from Woodrow down to Lord Macaulay, have attributed to Claverhouse and others, and have considered as a full justification of the Revolution. For the honour of our country we hope that this Correspondent may not be an Englishman, who sees nothing to shock his sense of justice and right, nothing inconsistent with civil liberty, in a ctate of things in which every military officer here is able summarily to hang every peasant who will not or cunnot give any information which he suspects him

of possessing. The following amusing and graphic account of the recent visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Naples is

taken from the Memorial Diplomatique :-Naples, 14th Nov. 1862 - " Victor Emmanuel arrived at Naples on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at noon. His journey, which the Piedmontese insist on transforming into a complete ovation, has been on the contrary, an uninterrupted succession of accidents and deceptions. Some grotesque episodes marked the arrival of King Victor Emmanuel. A woman, all dressed in black, holding a great banner dressed in black crape, was intended to represent Rome. When the cortege started, this woman wished to rush forward, and show herself to the King, but she slipped and fell into a great pool of water, from which she was not picked up until the Royal party had passed on. You know the people of Naples, and that they are very superstitious and much inclined to joking. On every side arose mocking cries 'All is over! Rome has fallen into the sen. Victor Emmanuel has missed Rome, 'tis not the first miss he has made of it,' and other jokes which amused me very much, being accompanied by those gestures which are unmatched in the world. The Municipality had conceived an unfortunate idea, which was to post on all the walls immense placards bearing these words, 'Benvenuto, il Re d'Italia.' The result was that on all sides one heard that Victor Emmanuel was dethroned, that the Municipality had announced it everywhere, and that Benvenuto was king in his stead. The next day a caricature representing Benvenuto (the principal confectioner in Naples, and as well known here as Tortoni in Paris), seated on a throne in his cafe, and receiving the homage of his subjects, made its appearance. But to return to King Victor Emmanuel. He was wet to the bones, but appoared to take his bath philosophically enough, under Louis Philippe - the Revolution of February - est children. The Imperial letter of invitation to the and certainly conducted himself well in an unplea-

and the Syndic, both seated in front of him. They reflected dolorously on the colds and catarrhs by which they would expiate their damp journey. Their teeth were clenched during the whole of the drive. The air of all the persons composing the cortege was rather pitiable than enthusiastic, and the King jested with the ladies who had been invited on the fraicheur of their toilette. Having reached the palace, the King appeared for a moment on the balcony The troops were then to have marched past, but the instant the King presented himself the rain, which had ceased for a few minutes while the cortege was passing down the Rue de Toledo, recommenced with such violence that Victor Emmanuel, apparently thinking the joke had been carried too far, retired, and the inspection did not take place. Some raga-mustins crossed the square, crying, 'To Rome! to Venice!' But the King was changing his shirt, and the mounted gendarmes dispersed the crew. At San Carlo it was found impossible to get up an opera. They sang a cantata of Verdi's in honor of England, and having nothing whatever to do with the King's arrival at Naples. It seemed as if the spectacle were in honor of Mr. Elliot, the British Minister. Apropos of Mr. Elliot, you must know that the jettaturo has pursued the Ministers who accompanied the King, as well as the King himself. The Prussian, Turkish, Russian, and English Ministers, as well as the First Secretary of the French Legation, have followed Victor Emmanuel everywhere. At Bovino the diplomatic equipage was overturned. The Turkish Minister sprained his wrist, but Mr. Elliott, whose mind is greatly pre-occupied about brigands, immediately suspected an ambusende, and drawing his revolver, fired at the postilions. No one was wounded, but it was very difficult to calm Mr. Elliot. The bad state of the roads was the sole cause of the accident; in fact, the Engineers dare not work where the brigands reign. I do not know how Mr. Elliott will be able to affirm that brigandage no longer exists, and that the roads are perfectly safe, when he arms himself cap-a-pie to make a journey with the King in the midst of an army. Let us return to Naples. There was to have been a grand illumination in the evening. The rain having ceased for some hours, the lights began to give sign of life. But lo, they had placed a bust of Victor Emmanuel on a sort of altar in front of the Ministerial Palace, in the Rue de Toledo, and lighted candies all round it. In addition, immense wax torches were lighted in each balcony, and the crowd were presently bathed in showers of hot wax. It was a compensation for the ducking of the morning. Briefly, it was not pretty, but then it was very funcreal. At half-past nine the attendants charged with the management of this illumination after the faof Florence; and to add to the confusion which he shion of Pere La Chaise, came, and economically nopes to excite and to justify the condemned con- extinguished the candles. Then the crowd hissed, yelled, screamed, and burled execuations at these unhappy creatures who hereby exceeded the orders they had received and who retired amid a shower of abuse. At cleven o'clock a torrent of rain extinguished the lamis which still zealously burned. The object of Victor Emmanuel's voyage was to review the fleet. It is the same case, at present, with the review as with the marching past. On Thursday, at 9 in the morning, the Admiral ordered the fleet, then anchored at Baja, to proceed to Naples. Large placards had invited the whole population to witness the review wnich was about to take place. At one o'clock half the fleet arrived. The weather was so bad it had been found impossible for the smaller ships to leave the Gulf of Baja. No matter, the review must be held. The admiral ordered the ships to be got into line of battle. The whole population had assembled on the shore. At half-past one, a furious gale swept over the Gulf of Naples, the rain came on again, the sea was terrible to behold. The ships drove from their anchors, and the review become impossible. The public cried out that all this was very mysterious. Brigandage is still flourishing. The official figures

acknowledge four thousand refractories, and three hundred deserters, in the Province of Palermo alone.

The correspondent of the London Tablet says :-No further rumor of the amnesty promised as a consequence of his advent has been heard of, and I fear it will be necessary to make the 'amende honorable' for having been led even for a moment to dream that Victor Emmanuel or his ministers could be capable of a chivalrous or a generous action. The secret of this maintenance of severity lies in two things-firstly, that the government is too unpopuspeech has raised hopes of a proximate cession of Rome, which makes the Cabinet procrastinate any lenient measure, in the bope of giving a general amnesty in celebration of the auspicious event. It is wretched policy, for in the meantime the kingdom of Naples is becoming one vast prison, and more bitterly alienated than ever from Piedmont. No one can take up a Neapolitan paper of any colour without seeing the profound exasperation that is growing daily, and which the cession of Rome would no more affect than the fall of Charleston. It is local onpression that is complained of-local interests that are attacked. Naples has been a capital since the days of Roger the Norman, no city in Italy has advantages like those it possesses as a centre, and there would be only one chance of inducing the Nenpolitans to accept Italian Unity, and that would be in giving them supremacy and declaring Naples the Capital. The Revolution, however, in their hatred to the Holy See, will be satisfied with nothing less than Rome; and the countless desecrations which would follow their occupation of the Eternal City, for it is sacrilege more than physical violence that is to be dreaded here-ten thousand times worse in the eyes of a Obristian than outrage on life or property-for what personal danger can weigh in the balance with the possibility of such scenes as Italy has seen enacted since 1860 ?-at Rimini, where an ass was dressed in the sacred vestments, and set up before the altar to say a mock Mass, at Catanzaro, where the Holy Sacrament was burnt on a hecutomic of peasants, who had gathered round it for protection : or at Casamari, where it was trodden under foot by the officers who led the soldiers of Savoy to sack a Christian church. These and the like outrages are what the Revolution is bringing us, and it is a matter of utter marvel to all who have seen it near, who have studied its fearful realities, how it can find support or indifferent acquiescence in the ranks of the better spirits among our separated brethren, and far less among those of our own communion. That persons who know all I have said to be true to the letter; who have the heritage of the faith, and the honor of belonging to the old Houses; who never flinched under the long persecutions of penal days, should be too weak and cowardly to withstand the success of the Protestant and the infidel is most inconceivable. Noblesse oblige! and never more than now, when we may almost certainly look for a division of the Christian world into two camps-the

fenders on the other, and no neutral ground for moderates or compromisers.

enemies of the Church on one side, and its warm de-

Count Rechburg had made in the Austrian Reichsrath a declaration fully approving with that made by Bismark in the Prussian Chambers.

In the Austrian Lower House of the Reichsrath. on the 18th, there was an unimated debate on the Holstein question. Some deputies demanded the most energetic conduct on the part of the Govern-

It has been stated in various journals that Renan's and that chiefly through the influence of Cardinal Rauscher. This is entirely incorrect, as not only cation to obtain the aid of the police to see that the | puty President and Municipal Council consider it ex-

voked by the irrepressible shivering of the Prefect order is not infringed on; the Cardinal, however, unfortunately, meets with very slight support from the State Minister, and therefore the book has been largely, though not openly, circulated. It seems a pity that a good book does not create the same de. mand as a bad one; the more infamous it is, the more do people desire to read it.

PRUSSIA.

Judging by the German papers, all Germany is expecting a war. Before a month, they tell us 10,-000 volunteers will tenter Holstein, the people will take up arms, a provisional Government be formed, the Duke of Augustenburg be proclaimed, and war burst out. The Journal of Frankfort says: -The treaty of London exists neither for the Duke of Augustenburg, nor for the Duchies, nor for Germany, and the sole question to be determined is how we can secure our just rights? Now, the first step should be the proclamation of the Prince of Augustemburg by the States of the Duchies of Holstein those of Schleswig being prevented by force from declaring themselves - and the taking possession of Holstein. In the second place, it is necessary that the German people should announce in an energetic manner their determination to maintain and defend the legitimate succession against all foreign intervention, even at the cost of a war against all Europe, We well know that this is saying much, and that such a struggle would impose upon us incalculable sacrifices, but we know also that this question of the Duchies is the touchstone by which will be tested our right and our wish to be a great nation. The possession of Schleswig-Holstein is the honor of the national flag, is the possibility of our having a navy, is the future of our future peoples, with which we delude ourselves our songs, our gatherings, our fetes. The moment is favourable for avenging the affronts which we have endured, and for enforcing our rights. To arms, then! Volunteers forward!

The Times says :--'Every piece of news that comes to us from Germany shows that the people are becoming every day more excited on the subject of the Danish Duclies and that it will require the greatest firmness on the part of the Governments to resist the pressure. In this matter Germany may be taken to mean Prussia; for, though other States may boast and threaten, it is not likely that even the two 'Federal executioners' Hanover and Saxony, will proceed to their task of dismembering the Danish Monarchy until they receive the word of command from Berlin. It is to the proceedings in that capital that we must therefore look if we would discern the course of events. Within the last four or five days Prussian patriotism has been rising fast and strong. The Liberal victory involved in the repeal of the Press ordinances threatens to increase the difficulties of King Christian. The anger that was directed against the Bismark Government, the energy that was generated in the hieasts of the Deputies by the prospect of a Constitutional struggle, are now turned against the King of Denmark.

DENMARK.

King Christian issued a proclamation to the Holsteiders on the 6th instant. He asserts his claims and says the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy is his duty, and he is resolved to put down insurrectionary movements with armed force. He hopes that when Holstein finds herself contented on constitutional freedom, which is granted, her troubles will end. A proclamation is also issued to the Launburgers, thanking them for not having been led away from their duty as subjection spite of overtures made them from without.

POLAND.

The Monde correspondence from Wilza, dated on the sixth states that the Catholic Clergy are persecuted in Lithuania in the most violent menner. Arrests daily bring into the prisons of the capital the Clergy of the surrounding villages. None are set at liberty; they are kept in durgeons or sent into the interior of Russia. A long list of Priests of the Diocese of Wilna, imprisoned or transported, has been recently published. The other dioceses furnish a not less numerous contingent to imprisonment or exile. Many parishes are without Pastors, and Divine service is suspended throughout whole districts, There are no longer any converts in the tows; they have all been surned into barracks or prisons. Those of their former inmates who have not been arrested ere

reduced to starvation.

The Consistory of Willia has addressed to Mouravielf a protest against this daily diminution of the Clergy. The Governor has replied that a sure means of preventing it, was to address to the Clergy a circular similar to that of the Bishon of order the Priests to creak off any connexion with the national cause, and not to perform any act that may seem favourable to the insurrection. The Consistory trightened at the threats and acts of the Governor, yielded to try to save the remainder of the Clergy still left in Lithuania. It sent to Mouravieff a circular drawn up according to his intentions. But although proceeding from terror, this letter still preserved the tone of dignity which became its authors. But Mouravieff took care to make additions and erasions in it, so that it came out of his hands more like one of his own pro-consular edicts than a pastoral instruction; and in that guise it has been sent by his care to the Clergy. The Consistory cannot protest against such a fraud without incurring the pain of exile into Siberia. There are hitherto but two apostates out of the whole Catholic Clergy of Lithuania, and they are the Priests Niemekssa, and Tupulski. The Government has promised to the peasants who were condemned to transportation, their liberty, leave to remain in the country, and indemnities for the plundering and burning which have ruined them, if they consented to become achismatics. Out of several hundreds of families so condemned in the district of Ceaminns, six persons only have consented to accept these offers in exchange for their faith. On the 10th of September, more than 400 persons who had preferred exile to apostary were carried off from that district alone, to be transported to the other extremity of the Empire.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir,-Mr. Martini's Voice of Russia illustrates the oft-repeated charge that Russian cruelty is only matched by Russian mendacity. He quotes one witness (himself) to prove the humane treatment of prisoners. The value of evidence may be estimated by comparing it with the report of the Municipal Council of Warsaw, submitted to the Grand Dake Constantine in July, 1862. It is worth remembering that this official document was drawn up long before the war in Poland commenced-six months, indeed, before the Poles raised an arm in self-defence.

The report opens with this statement :-'The total number of men and women arrested from the beginning of the year 1862 to the 19th of July, 1862, in this town is 14,833.

One of the rooms in which the political prisoners are confined is thus described : -

'This room is of the same size as the other two, except that it is but half their width. It contains 30 men arrested for not carrying lanteres at night. This room has no furniture, and only one small barred window. There is so little space that the men in it can neither lay down nor move about in freedom. There is scarcely a breath of air and the close packing of these 30 persons is an unprecedented instance of disregard of human life!

The last sentence in this official paper not one word of which has ever been contradicted is as fol-

lows :--Considering, first, that the number of people arrested during the past half year amonats to nearly one tenth of the whole population of the town, and to one lifth of such population, excluding children; Life of Jesus" has not been forbidden in Austria, secondly, that among those arrested are persons deteined for the most triffing inattention to the decrees of the police, and that mothers with little chilhas the Cardinal forbidden it, but has made appli- dren at the breast are often arrested, the Depedient that steps should be taken to stop this evil." Such was 'he treatment of 'political prisoners at a time when the Grand Duke, according to the recent rescript of the Cz-r, was animated with 'good-will' towards the Poles. Now, the Cz-r tells us that the good-will and mild Government of the Grand Duke have, 'by the permanent and constantly increasing character of insurrection.' become incompatible with the stern necessities of the present administration.

Henceforth the Mouravieffs and De Bergs are to have it their own way. Can your readers imagine what must be taking place when Muscovite severity is now avowedly substituted for Muscovite good-will the good will having been exemplified by the close packing of political prisoners so that they could not lie down, 'the imprisonment of little children, and mothers with children at the breast,' and 'the disregard of human life' recorded in the official report from which I have quoted?

I have often heard it said that the Russian police must be great brutes to punish little children for po-litical offences; but whatever may be the nature of the Russian police, we should not, in this instance, condemn them too rashly. They are only fulfilling the Imperial law. Not long since I saw the little the imperial law. Not long since I say the little children in Poland, and even the babies at the mothers' breasts, all dressed in mourning. The Emperor of Russia has deliberately ratified Mouravieff's proclamations, declaring that mourning worn by any individual whatever is a political crime, entailing fine and imprisonment for the first two offences, and flogging for the third. The police are therefore only carrying out the laws, as the Imperial ordinances are called; and to the Emperor Alexander II. and his lieutenants must be reserved the credit of inventing a political crime which may be committed even

by an infant at the breast. As Mr. Martini speaks as a Russian, and a zealous defender of the foreigners who are now endeavouring to exterminate the Poles, some of his admissions and

sentiments are worth repeating:

The country is swamped with soldiery. 'It is decidedly true that these parts suffer terribly, and are going to be ruined.'

"The measures of the two Monravieffs, father and son, might be looked at as cruel if considered as aggressive ones; but they are quite natural.'
The Mouravieffs are just men, who serve in righte-

ousness the Ozar. Their acting with energy is the more meritorious as they fear not the present outcry of Europe.'

These instructive sentences of the Russian advocate are written, I suspect, with the more genuing sin-cerity than that mysterious passage in Lord Russell's last despatch, in which be tells Frince Gortschakoft of the profound satisfaction Her Hojesty's Government experienced on being informed that the Emperor of Russia continues to be animated with benevolent intentions towards the Poles.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. Pope Hennessy.

BETWEEN HEALTH AND THE GRAVE there is but a thin partition, and all who value life are willing, it is presumed, to do their best to prevent disease from breaking it down. Who so mad as to await the final attack, when the first onset can be repelled with Bristel's augur-conted Pills, a preparation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also cuilds up the strength and braces the constitution of the patient. Composed of antibilious and carthartic vegetable ingredients, at once save and searching, it is the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be relied upon under all circumstances, and in all climates The idea of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives; but Bristol's sugar-coaled Pilis do not create an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the alimentary passages. Need it be said that they are the best household cathartic and alterative at present know? They are put up in glass viais, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Briston's Earsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills. 409.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FORIDA WATER from its great celebrity in South America and West Indisa markets, for which for twenty years it was exclusively manufactured, has been extensively imitatd in this country. Now, however, the original article has been introduced, and as it bears the distiretive trade mark of the proprietors may be readily distinguished by its externals from the simulated preparations. The internal tokens of genuineness are still more unmistakeable, for ' Murray & Lanman's Florida Water' has the odor of the fresh tropical flowers and plants from which it is prepared, and exposure to the air increases the delicacy of the aroma, instead of producing a sickening effluvia as is the case with toilet waters scented with strong

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NATICE. - HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. - Sea-Sichness Cared .- Let us whisper in the ears of all who go down to the sea in ships that HOSTETTER'S STO-MACH BITTERS positively, immediately and infallibly core nausea at sea. Brandy has been tried within, plasters have been tried without—a thousand noticums have been recommended for this most depressing and overwhelming draw-back on the plea-tures of a sea voyage, They have all failed, utterly siled. But the proprietori of Hostetter's Bitters take their reputation on the efficacy of the preparatica as a means of calming and strengthening the lowested stomach during the stormiest royage. It is certain to act in one of two ways; it may either stay the perturbed stomach at once, and restore the appetite for food, or it may cause a discharge of the toptests of the organs, to be followed almost instantly by an entire relief from sea-sickness, and renewed relish for the good things of life. That it will effect the desired object in one of these ways is as certain as that morn will follow midnight.

No landaman, and above all no lady, should go to ea without a supply of Hostetter's Bitters-the butest topic and the most powerful restorative ex-

Agents for Montreal: Devins & Polton, Lamplogh & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte H. R. Gray, and Picault

AN OPENING FOR AN EDITOR .- A RARE CHANCE. If anybody wants to edit the Vicksburg Sentinel, may be edified by the following brief history of me of the men who have figured in that position.

Jumes Hagan took hold in 1837, had a number feet fights, a duel with his brother editor of the ling, and was killed in 1842, in a street-fight, by D. W. Adams. His assistant, Isaac C. Partridge, died of yellow fever in 1849. Dr. J. S. Fall, another assistant had a number of fights, in one of which he was badly wounded. James Ryan, next editor, was lled by R. E. Hammit, of the Whig. Next came Waltor Hickey, who had several rows and was re-Peacedly wounded; he killed Dr. Macklin, and was son after himself killed in Texas. John Lavins, another editor, was imprisoned for the violence of his Montreal ricles. Mr. Jenkins, his successor, was killed in he street, by H A. Crabbe; Crabbe was murdered a Sonora. F. C. Jones succeeded Jenkins, but soon

erwards drowned bimself.

pation is ' negro murderers.'

WHAT ABOLITIONISM IS DOING FOR THE NEGROES ROYAL -The emancipation proclamation was intended to free the negroes. According to reports of the Ad-INSURANCE COMPANY ministration's own agents it has made forty thousand of them, along the banks of the Mississippi, free to starve, free to perish of coid and neglect, or free to die of disease in the swamps and bayous of that great i river. This is the first result of Abolition philan-

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

thropy towards those whose welfare it professedly

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IT IS

August 26, 1863.

ASTONISHING

Still another grateful letter sent to Messis, Davins & Benton, Drugglas. next the Court-lause. Montreal:-

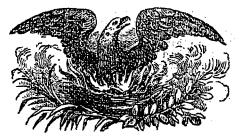
Sieur Sirk-For years I have suffered scravely from fiver consplaint, constant pain in the side, no appelile, intense drowainess, and a sense of suffocation, compelling me of limes to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking the lieline, under the advice of two of our best city physicians, without getting any relief. By their orders I spent the whole of last summer in the country, but without benefit. Last March I was advised by a friend, who know its virtues, to try Bristol's Savenyacilla, but I had lest comildance in avery shing, and was featful of gesting where Ar list I did try it : I's effect was most been belief may apporting returned; the heavy drawshass left mer and ray digestion became viz crous and beating. I used in off twelve to this, and am new as strong and well as any man could device.

You are at Direty to make my case known to the public.

Then are symmetric. T. H. HENNELDE Opening of the best Williams of Francis

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

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The Great Purifier of the Blood,

And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrotula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

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The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard

against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devise & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.-Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co,

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

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commin-

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Your obedient servant, L J. RACINE.

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

P. GUITTE, Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

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Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston - Gentlemen -Having experienced the beneficial results of Dc. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own peason and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy 'par excellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such .- Yours, &c., JOS. TANNER.

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None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS' on the

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(Vegetable) SUCAR-COATED

For all the Diseases of the

Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood puritiers, ERISTOLS SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hope-less sufferers need not destoir. Under the influence of trese two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered atterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the follow-

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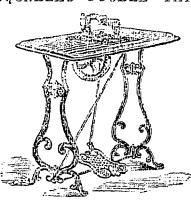
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Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES

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STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

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

Mesers, Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen-I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a 'puff' for any one, and I abbor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bit-ters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ulti-mate healing of many of the most most common in-firmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucu-ous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone—I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference

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

Church. HOSTETTER'S GELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C.,
April 2, 1363.

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

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

HUSTETTER'S CELEBRATED . STOMACH BITTERS.

New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. 5 Mesers. Hostetter & Smith:

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

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

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THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at LONGUEUIL, will RESUME the duties of their BOARDING SCHOOL on the SEVENTH of SEPTEMBER. August 27. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the CLERGY of Canada, that having spent nine years in the leading Houses in London and Paris, where

LAMPS and CHURCH ORNAMENTS are Manufactured, and having Manufactured those things in Montreal for the last five years. I am now prepared to execute any orders for LAMPS and every description of BRASS and TIN WORK on the shortest notice, and in a superior style.

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

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Montreal, Sept., 1863.

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May 1, 1862.

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