## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XIV.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1863.

No. 11.

LEON GONDY.

A LEGEND OF GHENT.

Some three hundred years ago, there lived in the good old city of Ghent, a rich clothier and banker, by name Karl Rosenfelt. He was a man of mark and note, sage in counsel and elo-quent in speech, a shrewd man of business, but, above all, a good and just citizen. His temper was merry, and no man at proper times was more jovial and pleasant. He was stout, rather tall, and altogether the very type of his class. His countenance was the reflection of the reality. It was intellectual, benevolent; and about his eyes and mouth there was an expression which warmed at once all who had occasion to address hun. He had his faults-and who has not? He was obstinate to the last degree upon occasion, and rather timid in presence of physical danger. A bolder or firmer merchant, when facing commercial difficulties, has been rarely seen; but he shuddered at the sight of a sword, and when he travelled, lived in continual apprehension of attack and pillage. He was a widower, with one daughter, Edith, a very charming, sumple, unaffected girl of seventeen, with a very peculiar education. Karl Rosenfelt intended her to be his successor. He certainly hoped that she would marry in due time, but he wished her to be able to carry on the business, if necessary, herself; at at events, to be able to understand her husband's affairs, and to aid with counsel and advice, if needful.

Who his daughter's future husband should be, was, to the merchant, the subject of many an hour's reflection. There was one hope which he had cherished for years, which, even now, he was foolish enough to indulge in sometimes, tho', it must be admitted, more and more rarely. And what this hope was we will tell you.

Years ago, when he was but a lad, or, at most, just on the verge of manhood, he had bidden farewell to the dearest triend he had, a foster brother, who had gone as a soldier, to seek his fortune in the distant colonies. The friendship which had existed between these young men was most unexampled. Brothers could not have been more closely bound together in heart than were they. From earliest childhood they had been companions, though Karl Rosenfelt was the son and heir of a wealthy merchant, and Paul Woltmann inherited from his father, a humble artisan, only his uprightness and honesty, his love of learning, and a few florins. They pursued their studies together, and it was not until they were called upon to take their places in the active world, that their paths in life diverged. The one entered his father's mercantile house as partner; the other, having no taste for his lather's calling, went forth as an adventurer, risking his little all in the new world.

Brothers they had been in heart, and thus they always designated each other. And no brotherly affection could have better withstood the test of time, than did Karl's affection for his foster brother Paul. Years passed away, and no word came of the wanderer, yet Karl could not believe him dead, but still waited patiently for him to return. When he became sole proprietor of the house of Rosenfelt, its reputation was European, and it had correspondents in every part of the known world; yet Karl could never discover by their means any trace of his foster brother Paul Woltmann. Karl was very rich, and he felt that, were his brother alive and pleased. Leon and Edith in general sat near poor, or dead, having lett children behind him, a spinet, by the side of which was a table; here he had enough for all.

In their youth, when together indulging in bright visions of the future, they had—in their or sang. On the evening in question, things boyishness forgetting the many circumstances were as I have described. Leon was speaking that might prevent its execution-promised each other time and time again, that should they marry and be blessed with children, their children should be united in marriage. Thus, when his Karl, suddenly raising his head, and addressing wife had died, leaving in her stead a daughter to claim his love and care, Karl's thoughts had reverted to this youthful promise, and he wondered if a son of his early friend was destined to be her husband. And the hope that this might be, he had cherished year after year, until Edith grew to womanhood, and he was finally obliged sadly to relinquish it; for yet no tidings came of his brother, or brother's son. So he contented himself with talking to Edith, and regretting the that you are as well as ever you were in your fate of the other.

where he kept a good table, and where many a suppose you cannot have. Now be a man, and tion and delight at the brilliant prospects of his even the very thought of breaking off a marriage state affair had been discussed, to say nothing of speak out!' the money that had changed hands. Karl negotiated loans even to princes; and although not an illiberal man, taking care where he lent, he made his heart bound again. He looked at Edith pressing business so as conveniently to have a became rich. He dealt in almost all the wholesale articles of the day; sold silks, and cloths, as well as and spices, and even jewelry. There was then bustle and activity enough in Rosenfeld's house. Without moving from his days was a serious thing, requiring time and revidently completely refreshed. The whole bustle and allows closing his eyes, he spoke.

Young Karl Woltmann—so he was called—

A sudden resolution; he determined to the domestic details of the house, as well as appeared towards evening heatly dressed, and affairs; Karl carried on his vast business; and days was a serious thing, requiring time and revidently completely refreshed. The whole place, and almost closing his eyes, he spoke.

Karl overlooked all, even to the rich family crowded round him, and asked him a able professor. He took, however, much more

him, when one Rigardin, a French clerk, robbed | say, I meant not to have said. So direct a chalhim and fled, he made no active search, for he said: 'Ungrateful rascal though he be, he has injured himself most. I am not less considered, or even much less rich, while he is ruined. Let him go.' To replace Rigardin, who had been a confidential clerk, Karl took, on the strong recommendation of a Paris correspondent, one Leon Gondy, a weil educated youth, who, wishing to learn business in Ghent, came gladly to he place. Leon Gondy, when our story commences, had been six months with the house of Rosenfelt. He was about nineteen, an eager scholar, attentive, but silent and thoughtful. He never neglected business; but often when his occupation was over, he would retire to his room, and remain for hours shut up, there devoting himself to meditation and the study of the poetical things. But Leon was none the worse at his ter.' figures, wrote a clear, good letter, and prepared the private books of his employer with diligence and patience. Karl liked him at once, and soon treated him as one of his own family, admitting is probably a poor man, yet the thought of that him regularly into his intimacy, and making him the constant companion of his daughter. The two young people were soon great friends, and were a great mutual resource. Karl had too much good sense not to be fully prepared for the consequences. He knew many young men whom he would, in one sense, have preferred as a husband for his daughter, but now having finally given up the dream of his life, Leon was the only one who was placed in the circumstances which he thought likely to conduce to her bappiness. Karl had no idea of happiness apart from the house; he wished his children to grow up identified with it-a part of it; and as the edu- After a moment's silence, Leon, in a gentle tone, cation of Leon was in his hands, he thought he asked if she were inclined to ratify her father's could insure the continued prosperity of his for-tune and the future well-being of his child at the 'I do

As yet, however, he interfered in no way; he allowed things to take their course, and seemed of perceiving that what he wished was likely to ny, which, however, is very readily pardoned. bappen. Leon and Edith seemed never happy save in each other's society. They talked, they generous offers.' read, they sang, and they played the spinet together; they were often silent and contemplative; | you.' Leon would watch the door with unwearied pa- ' Why?' tience when she was out; and, in fact, there were very evident signs of what was going on. I should have is a week's reflection. But Leon began soon to be sad, very sad; Edith But think of my doubt and anxiety! Besides, naively asked him what was the matter, but he your father expects an answer.' did not know. At last he said that he thought Pell him, then, that I have always been an his native air would do him good, and that he obedient child, and that I am not disposed to must return to France.

Karl was astonished to find his daughter in tears one morning, and still more so that she could not explain why. Some time after, how- call you, Edith Rosenfelt, my wife ? ever, she mentioned timidly, by the way, that Leon was about to ask for his dismissal on the plea of ill health. Karl smiled, and thought the time was come for him to interfere.

П. old-fashioned arm-chair, by a table, in a room furnished in the antique Flemish style, richly but heavily. A lamp illumined the table, on which rested some books, either of devotion or travels. Near him sat knitting a kind of half-uttendant, half-duenna, who had waited on Edith from infancy, and was privileged to be wherever she she worked when he read to her or talked .-Sometimes they turned to the spinet, and played in a low tone to Edith, who scarcely answered.

' Has anything happened while you have been in my house to displease or offend you?' usked

' No, sir, nothing,' said the young man, coloring op, and looking very much amazed, while Edith continued steadfastly at her work. "Then why do you propose leaving us?" con-

tinued Karl. Why, sir, I do not feel very well; and I fan-

cied-I thought-that-that my native air-'Hum! Now my idea, Master Leon, is, hie, but that you have some secret cause of re- were already making for the wedding. The fa- was a bond as binding as a triple-sealed parcinKarl Rosenfelt lived in a grand old house, gret—that you wish for something which you ther of Leon Gondy had signified his satisfact. Inch in a grand old house, gret—that you wish for something which you ther of Leon Gondy had signified his satisfact.

> thing in the old man's tone and manner which have the books of the house in good order, and day very thoughtful and very sad. -she bowed her head, listening with all her month's holiday; while Edith was busy seeing to

In the benignant spirit which characterized my friend?-addressing Edith- what I have to ter-

lenge, however, leaves me no alternative. I cannot say many words, but I love your daughter, Meinherr Rosenselt-

'And-,' said Karl, seeing the other hesitated.

'For that reason I was about to leave-' 'I should have thought that a reason for staying,' put in Karl, in his dryest tones.

'But perhaps my daughter has refused you!' said Rosenfelt, slily.

'I have not spoken to her,' replied Leon, who was overwhelmed with astonishment. 'But, sir, I, the son of a respectable jeweller, intended for commerce, it is true, like yourself, have yet no pretensions to aspire to the hand of the daughter of a merchant prince: and feeling this, I wished romances of the day, which, however crude and to go away, before, carried away by my feelings, vapid in general, were the forerunners of great I risked an avowal of my affection to your daugh-

'Leon Gondy,' said Karl quietly, 'my futher was a poor man, who rose by honesty and industry to vast wealth. My foster brother, if alive, makes me love and remember him none the less. You are not poor; you are the son of a respectable, well-to-do tradesman; you have received a good education; during the year you have been with me, I have had reason to be much pleased with you. If my daughter is willing to accept you, I shall be very happy, one year hence, to take you as my son-in-law end partner. In faci, if you can settle this between you, I shall take steps to proclaim to the world the immediate union of the houses of Rosenseit and Gondy.'

Karl bowed his head upon his book once more, and left Leon and Edith to their own thoughts.

'I do not know, my friend. I do not wish you to go away; but to decide so important a question so hastily----

Lovers are in general somewhat selfish. The occupied only with the commercial education of answer of Edith was not exempt from this dethe young people. He soon had the satisfaction feet. It had a tinge of that ungenerous tyran-

Then I must go, and refuse your father's

At all events, he is more generous than

'To make me answer at once, when the least

change my principles, replied Edith in a very him. I will. He writes me to give him my low tone.

'I may then dare to hope that one day I may

The girl made no reply: but she listened with evident pleasure to the young man's protestations of affection, and smiled, at last, at some of ther wife, and giving him a position in the world. his lively pictures of the future that awaited them. From that hour there was great joy in Karl was wont to sit in the evening in a large the house. Karl was delighted. He now saw ther.' a clear prospect of happiness for his child: he perceived in Leon all the signs of earnest industry and perseverance; and as he saw hun so diligently devoted to his interests, longed for the moment when they should be bound together by girl. irrevocable ties. There was something so frank, manly, and open-hearted in the character of Leon, that Karl already loved him as a son. In His foster brother-that Paul who had been his the course of a few weeks, it was settled that playmate, his companion, his leader - was gone, the marriage should be celebrated when Licon reached twenty years of age.

The sensations of Leon and Edith were pleasant indeed. The world smiled upon them; they were young people, nearly of the same age, sensible, affectionate, well suited to each other, and looking forward to a happy marriage, sanctioned the deep and lasting offection which had always by parents and society; they had wealth well. attached itself to the memory of the father. earned, and always well-spent, for Karl had taught them the secret of doing much good with have fulfilled his brother's wish in all things. It their money. He was not a man to lavish gifts is true he could make his son wealth; among the indiscriminately, but he never refused assistance | wealthy, shower on him gold, and all that gold to any, when it could be really useful and pro- can bring; but he could not give him his child. Stable. The future was then bright and supply. Why had he been so rash? Why had he given fitable. The future was then bright and sunny, and they went on their way rejoicing, pleasantly, his Edith to a stranger ?- a noble boy, it is true, calmly, happy.

It was four months later, and preparations son, and had renewed the promise of a visit at a Leon remained speechless. There was some- future time. Leon was working very hard, to My worthy and respected master, and you, costumes which were being made for his daugh- thousand questions, to which he readily replied, to fencing, and all the manly sports and exer-

clerks and others employed in the house having of Flauders. He described his father minutely, a general table. One day the meal was nearly over, when a servant announced that a young man had just entered the court-yard on horseback, and insisted on seeing the master of the house instantly. He was, the servant said, in a state of great agitation.

HRONICLE.

Let him come in. Scarcely had the words passed the merchant's hos, when a youth of about eighteen, sunburnt dusty, and giving signs of extreme agitation, entered. He was tall, fair, with small features,

and an expression of considerable shrewdness. 'I have the honor to address the worthy and respected burgher of Ghent, Karl Rosenfelt?

said the youth, in a shrill, agitated tone.
'My name is Karl Rosenfelt,' replied the other, much astonished.

'Have you forgotten your foster brother Paul?' continued the youth, whose voice trembled, while his eyes were fixed anxiously on the old man.

'No?' cried Karl, rising, while at the same time he shook with emotion. 'Speak! what of him? Is he alive? What message bring you from him?

'Then let me embrace my lather's friend!' said the youth, rushing to the other's arms. 'You his son! But my brother-where i

he? Where is Paul, my long-lost brother? The boy held down his head, while drawing forth a thick letter from his pocket-book, or rather a leather pouch that served the purpose .-Edith and Leon had risen, and placed themselve.

one on each side, overwhelmed with surprise. 'Dead!' said the old man sadly, while taking the letter-' dead, and without my seeing him Poor Paul! But let me read his last words .-Sit down, my child. Give him dinner, Edith; welcome our guest. Leon, my friend, do the

honors of my house.? The old man, as he spoke, withdrew to a window to conceal his emotion, and to read the letter. Leon and Edith made the tired and agitated youth sit down at the table, and gave him to eat and drink. They did not press him much to talk, seeing that he was weary and exhausted. He, however, ate and drank like a man who had travelled much, and then demanded leave to retire to a room, where he could change his be-

'I will be a father unto him,' said Karl as he entered. 'It seems my brother has suffered much in Mexico and elsewhere, and died six months bank, leaving this only child. He has sent him to me, begging that I will provide for

chi'd in marriage --'
Your child?' cried Leon.

'My friend, that cannot be, I know. But we can make up for the non-fulfillment of this wish of my dear brother's, by finding him ano-'On, yes, my father,' cried Edith; 'as for me,

he must look on me as the affianced wife of ano-. Thank you, my dear Edith, replied Leon;

but I must leave you - I have a hard day's work before me, and there is no time to lose." . And I to the dressmaker's,' said the young

Karl Roscufelt remained alone. He was glad to be left to his thoughts; he was very sad .was dead; and he had died, too, in a foreign land, with only a boy near him. Karl would have given his fortone at that moment to have had his friend alive, even for one instant, to have pressed his hand; but, at all events. he had his son, and he vowed in his heart to transfer to him

Rosenfelt was sad. He could have wished to but still a strunger. It would have been so delightfui, so pleasant to have united their children. But it could not be. The word he had given was a bond as binding as a triple-sealed parchwhich had been settled under such hoppy au-SDICES.

But Karl Rosenfelt went into his office that

speaking with an accent so completely foreign, cises, than to mental accomplishments. He was

They dined at mid-day in private, the mass of as to leave no doubt of his having been born out bringing tears into the old man's eyes. He had arrived in Europe in time, for his education, it was clear, had been much neglected. He was so incredibly ignorant as to astonish Leon, who was so very different in character. He seemed. however, modest and well-behaved, and rather won upon the old man and Leon; but Edith did not appear to like him much: she seemed to feel by instinct that a great danger was near her .--Not that she disliked him. How could she?the child of her father's long-lost friend; but she rather shrunk from any display of kindness and affection. Her manner was slightly repulsive, and she seemed beforehand to say: 'Do not attempt to make any advances. It will be in

Karl was never tired of hearing him speak .--He made him relate all he knew of his father's life. He knew not much, having lost his mother when young, and being then left to the care of a quiet family in a village near Mexico city; but he knew that his father had been a soldier, an overseer of silver mines, a speculator in tobacco, and that he had died poor, after writing the letwhich he had delivered that morning. He had seen hun buried; and, with what money he had, had at once taken his departure for Europe in search of Karl Rosenfelt, whose kind and generous reception be should never torget.

'I have scarcely had time,' said the old man, to introduce you to my future son-in-law, Leon Gondy, an intelligent and good youth, who will soon be my daughter's husband.

'Ah !' was the sole reply of young Karl while he looked considerably astonished.

The old man gazed at him curiously, while Leon and Edith interchanged glunces.

' He is a rival already,' whispered Leon.

'No matter; you have nothing to fear,' said Edith quietly.

'Your father,' continued the merchant, in a tone which did not conceal his deep regret, 'I know had different wishes. He hoped you would find my daughter free, and that a union between you might reunite those so long parted. But you came too late; such a thing is not to be thought of.

'I am very sorry, my uncle—if I may so call you,'—said young Karl, his eyes fixed on the spattered dress and take some rest. Leon ac- ground. 'I certaily did myself come with this companied him to his own chamber, and then hope; but I should be the last necessar to wish returned to join the merchant and his daughter. To separate those who love. I wish my new coasin much joy. I think Leon and I will be great friends.

'I hope so,' replied Leon gravely.

Edith said nothing; she was looking with much sorrow at her father's serious and somewhat melancholy face. She felt an acute pain at her heart. She knew that her parent, under the impulse of his emotion, and influenced by his love for his long-lost brother, desired with ail his soul that which to her was an impossibility. She was well disposed to like the young man as a cousin, or even as a brother; but she was sure, that even if she had been tree, she could never have accepted him as a husband; she resolved. therefore to resist firmly any attempt to make her waver in her resolution. She felt strong in her father's consent, her marriage-day fixed, and in the affection of Leon.

Young Karl himself was very thoughtful the greater part of the evening. When old Karl took up his book as usual, he went to a window that looked out on the principal street of Guent and appeared there enjoying the lively scene below-in reality, he was watching the lovers .--There was something in his countenance of envy as he saw them looking at each other with intense affection, and as he listened to their whispered protestations.

Edith herself introduced the subject to her lover; she told him that she was sure her father now regretted having affianced them, not from any want of affection for Leon, but because of his dead friend's wishes. But she told him quietly, that even if it were proposed, she would never consent to a union with young Karl .-Leon thanked her warmly, and also declared that he should trust to the old mao's word, and hasten on the marriage. He added, however, that he was quite sure the so-call d consin would make an effort; he thought him a youth not likely to give up the battle so easily, as it appeared. They must; therefore, be cautious and observant, and not give the enemy, in this one sense, any opportunity of action.

Young Karl himself was more and impassive; what were his hopes and wishes, it was impossible to say.

There was apparently little change in the position of affairs. Leon remained at the bend

given a handsome allowance; and he soon began of common society in deference to the cruel requirements of a blinded bigotry. Yes, every agency has to cut a figure amongst the dashing, young men been at work, the allorements of wealthy hypocrist, the terror of persecution all have been used to crush the terror of persecution all have been used to crush sure than of business. He did not, however, do anything to disgrace the name he bore, kept reasonable hours, and never wholly neglected those Balmez-'In a storm the waves always dash with to whom he owed so much. Indeed, he sought in every way to ingratiate himself with Edith; made, in fact, undisguised love to her; and be-gan, after a few weeks, to look solemn and sail; the consciences of those who by birth or education but Edith repelled his advances firmly. As he grew attentive, and even spoke of his deep regret at her being engaged, she grew cold and distant-Leon thoughtful.

Karl said nothing; he never thought of inter-fering to break off a connection he had himself formed, but his regret at not being free to carry out his brother's wishes could not be concealed. land her light is seen, is felt and honored; her mis-He watched the progress of events with painful sionaries are not the musbroom untutored devotees of anxiety. If the youth had not taken the thing the Bible Society, with no other vocation than useto heart, if he had fixed his affections on the to heart, it he had fixed his affections on the richest heiress in the town, Karl would not have They preach the religion of peace, and scorning cared he would have felt himself released from every principle of hatred and dissent, labour to reall anxiety; but the boy seemed really to love concile the Jew and the Gentile; and should indivihis daughter, and the old merchant suffered much. He respected and liked Leon as much as ever; he could not do otherwise; he was as- mission" entrusted to them. Truly is Catholicity an siduously attentive to his interests - his whole enobling study under every aspect, in the unbroken thonghts appeared centered in the house.

A man struggling between a powerful sense of duty and a strong affection, suffers much; a good Bishops and Priests have died the martyrdom of man like Karl Rosenfelt would naturally feel exile or of the scaffold; in every country the faithmore than most persons, and yet be never ful have been persecuted, but the black prosecution swerved; he was firm in his determination to be of these countries was doubled-dyed, our sanctuaries just: but he racked his brain to find the means ments and vessels thereof were destroyed, to profess of making up to young Karl for his disappoint- to be a Catholic was treason, to make the sign of ment. He invited the good men and true of the cross was the signal of death. Yet, all has failed Chent to come and sup with him, with their to uproot our faith; rather all has served to verify wires and daughters-he tried to draw the youth's attention towards several beautiful girls. sion to our ranks; not the forced one of persecution He spoke them the necessary words of polite- nor the empty one of earthly reward, but the accesness, and then returned where he could now and sion which conscience has dictated. When we read then speak a word to Edich.

Old Karl Rosenfelt grew full of melancholy and remorse. Every night he retired to rest not healtate to proclaim aloud that that list with all with hope that the morning would bring him fresh its greatness of wealth and of name receives more counsel. He never reflected that young Karl honor by their accession that it could possibly inwas in all probability totally unfit to make Edith friendship, and in some instances the vast revenues happy. A youth who had lived a wandering and of support. They descended from the regions of semi-savage life in a country so uncivilised as the aristocratic and royal dignity; but we fear not to newly discovered Mexico, could not be reason- remind them that there is no dignity so great as ably expected to replace Leon, a young man of that which faith bestows, and that Catholicity and superior education and polished manners for his day, and who possessed the affections of his ed this hope of union with a child of his fosterbrother's for years, and had only given it up when time rendered the other's return improba-

Young Karl said little about the matter, but he threw out occasional hints of regret; often in so much as it commands a plethoric exchequer. said how much he grieved that he had not come | a year sooner; to all which Karl answered not. As things were, he saw no use in encouraging a the days of persecution they preferred to barter faith dropping to pieces. Her manufacturers are less, her As things were, he saw no use in encouraging a time mays of poissed not they passion which could only prove fatal to the rather than property; an hour in church on Sunday funded property less, her commerce less, her live stock less, her cereal and root produce less; urban youth, and painful in the extreme to Leon and Edith.

One evening, however, the youth spoke to Karl too pointedly for him to put off the reply : ism, notwithstanding all its temporal advantage, its this condition is governed? There is indeed, the they did not notice Leon and Eoith, who were broad acres and plethoric purses, notwithstanding seated side by side in an adjoining room, of which all its missionary societies, its cheap Bibles and grathe door was open.

'Unrie,' said young Karl, 'I must leave you; beyond my strength.'

in a state of protound agitation. 'My brother's Rome. only child leave me! it cannot be.

listened to my addresses, I should have been but bait of some temporal advantage, or procure food to England; it will do me good. When I return, my feelings will be conquered, and I can see Edith as a friend only.'

Karl Rosenfelt sat motionless and silent for some minutes. At length he spoke. 'My son, your decision is wise. The dearest wish of my grief, let us stifle our regrets. Come to my arms, my boy, and wonder not if an old man weeps. I never dreamed of your being in existence, and yet I had a hope that I might live to see in Paul's son a son-in-law. But go; you shall travel at your ease : I will give you letters for every capital in Europe; and you shall see \(\frac{\ping}{\pi11,000}\) a year as the evangeliser of the west? courts, and kings, and festivals-everything that can distract your attention, and fill your mind.'

Thank you, my uncle; at my age, travel father's letter, this was not what I hoped for.

Karl did not notice. He sat talking for some ber ranks: rather, she blesses them in their new life time, and then supped as usual with the whole and makes some shine forth as stars who hitherto family, and went to hed.

(To be continued.)

CATHOLICITY AND ITS CONVERTS-PROTEST. ANTISM AND ITS PERVERTS - A CON-TRAST.

(To the Editor of the Dundalk Democrat.) MY DEAR SIR, - To the Universal News we are indebted for a carefully prepared list of some of the recent converts in these kingdoms. The reading of this list has suggested to my mind the contrast beby its relations with the human mind, promoting to the unity of the church's doctrines, and the number more systematic than that of the Church of Rome. --Otherwise it could not have outlived the trials and dangers of centuries; attacked on every side by ment' will gain little support from a half-dozen halfsects that felt within their breasts the most furious passions, and whose only hope of triumph, at least of self-gratification, was to excite those passions and overwhelm society with the most afflicting troubles. Religion was invoked by them as the pretext of war and massacre. From house to house, from country and nassacre. From nouse to house, from country to country, the baneful example spread. I myself have witnessed those whom the recollection of early friendship should have calmed, forget all the decency that one rod makes an acher (acre.)

Good government is where the people are happy this human institution of which Macaulay spoke : but in vair, for according to the beautiful idea of fury against the immovable rock which resists

The Catholic Church the tender and careful moare estranged from her. By the light of her example she guides and comforts her own, she invites the stranger, but forces him not; the wealth of 'faith' is her only reward, a share in her trials, the comfort she gives on earth, regardless of contumely and derision, friendless in danger and unawed by the circumstances of time or place she has been ever faithful in the fulfilment of her mission. From the islands of Japan to the wilds of Paraguay; in every lessness or laziness at home; no other commission duals deviate for a moment from such a course, they act in disobedience to the counsels they have received and so long are unworthy the high "comlinks of succession in its Hierarchy, or in the undying faith of its people. Each succeeding hour brings proof of the 'eternal newness' of its life. Pope and were profaned, our temples and the sacred vestthe saying of Tertulian - the blood of martyrs is the seed of Christians.' Each day brings some accesover the list afforded as by the Universal News, we are rejoiced to read so many honoured names, and while we are gladdened by such an accession, we do its converts present an edifying contrast to Protest-

antism and its half-dozen perverts The various subvarieties of Protestantism in these daughter; but then Karl Rosenfelt had nourish- countries would entangle the cicerest intellect; divided amongst each other in most essential points. Each heresiarch handed down his own views and has his own followers—of one union can they boast,

and that is in their hatred to Catholicity.

Protestantism is not a form of worship belonging to the people, for it only commands their sympathies Its Parsons enjoy good livings and therefore preach the Authorised Version. The large majority of its affliction did not aggravate the incontrovertible and and the hope to increase their family inheritance. Such was the spirit of the days of persecution, and now that we live in a more tolerant ora, Protestanttuitous books of Common Prayer: notwithstanding its high-bred bishop, and not less so parsons, royal I cannot remain and witness the happiness of its churches, and casy pews, and accommodating withstanding all this, there is no progress, no coneducation; but it may be said, their places are My son, what mean you? replied old Karl being filed up by secessions from the Church of

Freely might Protestantism be defied to point to 'I had hoped so, too. If Edith could have one bona side secessionist. Has he become a sincere disciple who has been allured by the glittering too happy; but she is another's; she cannot be for a starring family, or to please the capricious promine. Let me leave you-not altogether: give selytism of some local or personal influence, or to me the means of travelling; let me go to Paris, revenge as has been done in some instances, on Catholicity, because of the correction so sadly earned and so faithfully administered? Is it conversion or perversion to sell, like Essau, one's birthright for a mess of pottage? Where are the proselytes of the state of Ireland is a positive disgrace to England 'hundred soupers' which England's charity sent over to Ireland, how many have yielded in the hour of famine to the perjured itinerants of Exeter Hall, and eat the reward of apostacy? How many have forheart would have been to unite you to my feited a moderate competency to join in the humblest lieve emigration can be the corrective. Mr. Fisher, daughter, you the son of my dear long-lost ranks of Protestantism? Can Lord Plunkett or any friend; but it cannot be. Let us silence our of his evangelising daughters calculate even for a day on the consistency of any new follower in Partry. Could they point to one who unbiassed by the neculiar circumstances of his case, sacrificing comfort, and actuated only by principle, joined in the crusade of Protestantism so ardently waged and so ineffectual in its grand object, for I believe, his Lordship of Tuam saw the late Lord Beresford crippling fast to the grave, and who so worthy to get

A few miserable wretches may be counted as the captive seized in the war of Protestantism against Catholicity. We make a present of them as freely as would the gardener give away the loppings or the cannot fail to do good, though, when I read my rotten branches of the trees, and whilst we read with pleasure the list presented to us by the Universal The reply of the young man was uttered in a News, we remember with gratitude to our forefathers tone of pique and disappointment, but this old and through them to Heaven, that Catholicity borrows no additional light from those who may join were as dark clouds, dark in themselves, and darkening the way of others. We are moved by a fresh Dukes and Lords, the rich and the powerful are on it, for thousands of the humble classes in those countries have been convinced by one truth, and their sonls are just as precious as if their bodies were surand dignity, our pleasure springs from a more honorable source being daily reassured of the progress of Catholicity and ever ready to share its treasures with all that come with sincerity within our fold, reassured, to that whether or not the New Zealander of within her bosom. Guizot himself admits that ism, the veriest human institution, without the ditthere never was a government more consistent, vine principle of preservation, will prevent a sad and a sorry contrast, and as a falling house is foolishly propped by rotten stumps, so the 'Establishmade pervertz. Faithfully yours,

Why are umbiellas like pancakes? - Because they

A CLOGHER PRIEST.

are seldom seen after Lent. 'Oh, dear l' blubbered an urchin, who had just had 13(1) A WORD ON IRELAND. (From the London Standard.) 1

and progressive. There never was a country so wretched as ireland. Go where we will poverty and equalor stare us even now in the face. In the cities you behold thousands of men out of work, with gaunt, careworn, visages, and ready as such persons are, for any mischief. You look around and see a number of shut-up shops, and dilapidated, unpainted houses-the very pictures of failure and bankruptcy. You see women and children blue and pinched with hunger, unkempt, and half clad. There is no air of content and plenty, none of luxury. Extravagance and riot peep out here and there, but these are the outbursts, not of jovini hearts, but of wild and jarring spirits. All the symptoms grow worse in the towns. There is less traffic, less em-ployment, more starvation. The hamlets and villages present, out of the whole, the saddest scene. Hore dirt festers and want abounds There is actual nakedness and positive famine. There are no dwellings for the poor, but hovels only fit for the swine that herd in them with the wretched tenant, who looks to this only resource for his dole of rent The country throughout is stricken with poverty, and this manifests itself in various forms. The landlords are away, for they cannot endure the presence of so much destitution. The merchants and manufacturers have only small profits, and pay but scant wages. The farmers find it difficult themselves to live, and do not pay their laborers enough to eke out a miserable existence. The families of these poor fellows must feel the common dearth, become chargeable to the parish, or die. The shopkeeper grinds and lags through his weary life always a struggling man, unable to accumulate or improve his condition. Bare walls make giddy housewives, and over the entire land there is bareness. That vice and crime do not more abound is solely due to the strong religious sentiment among the people. This is the main check to universal delinquency. A readier temptation, however, presents itself. The people stream cut of the country. The strong and the willing go where they can find sure bread. They depart too often with mad curses on their lips, senseless condemnation and hatred of the Saxon, and they carry this animosity hot to other lands-all rivals or antagonists of England. The poor Providence-watchers left behind in time find help; the promised remittance comes, and they, too, quit their country for ever, bursting asunder every tie of affection and love of fatherland to bear their regrets and their deep resentments across the Atlantic. This is not a funcied picture. It is a faint description of Ireland in the middle of the nineteenth century, and sixty-three years after the enactment of the Union. When our beloved Queen and Prince Albert visited Ireland eight years ago, things were not in the woful plight they are now. And yet the sovereign had even then publicly to remonstrate against the habit of ragged and exposed dress prevailing among the poorer population. This first outward sign of misery was then not more stark and squalid then it is now. Wherever her Majesty went she saw sure indications of decay. She observed and noted far more than we have attempted to describe. Since then matters have not been mending. They are becoming, on the contrary, worse. The highest authority in the contrary, the Lord Lieutenant himself, has admitted this. The Chief Secretary could not deny the increased destitution; and parliament, last session, rang with the old, but not altogether false cry, of Ireland's misfortunes and wrongs. The seasons, it is true, were made to bear all the blame, just as if this real unchanging distress. The country is now literally life and rural life are alike dying out, and the people are hurrying from the shore as from a land under a plague or a curse. Who will say that a country in form of a government. This is even stronger and more prominent in Ireland than in Scotland or Wales, or any other special division of the kingdom; for there is a Viceroy in Dublin, there is a Minister example and patronage; the gorgeous equipages to in London, both exclusively for Ireland. But, not-Leon; I cannot be present at the wedding; it is thinned of those who belonged to it by birth and retrogression in every department. Whig rule has often been said to be the bane of Ireland. Never was that assertion better proven and more justified than now. Even the north of Ireland is becoming visioly poorer. And it might have occurred that if Ulster had not had special advantages bestowed on her, and a capital and encouragement to start with in her career, the same wretchedness which marks the rest of the country would be evident there also. As it is, poverty widens and deepens, and is fast overspreading the whole land. It is almost presumptuous for ministers to intermeddle with the sufferings or wrongs of other people while this great difficulty remains on our threshold. The decadent and a stigma upon our administration. There is no defect without its remedy, and there is even a certain cure for the woes of Ireland. As we do not think over-population is the vice, so we do not beof Waterford, in a late address to an agricultural society, instanced Saxony as a contrast to Ireland in every particular. The soil was not so fertile as that of Ireland; the climate was not more genial; there was no seaboard, no harbors, no fishermen; and yet in Saxony the people are contented and pauperism rare. But what is the comparison of population? Why, for every square mile in Saxony there are 373 souls, while in Ireland there are only 175. And, then, we have the very striking fact that while taxation in Saxony is only 13s per head, in Ireland it is 23s 5d per head. It may be said, it is true, that Saxony is a cheap country, and that Ireland, like the rest of the United Kingdom, is costly in her productions. This really is the case, but it only proves the further inability of a poor country to bear a heavy taxation. When we turn to the remedy for this most disastrous state of things, we shall require it in part from the government, but most from Irishmen themselves. It is the duty of the administration to foster and encourage every branch of industry in the country, commercial, manufacturing, and agricul-tural; to develop the resources of the soil to the furthest limit, and to check the tide of emigration by pleasure each time we read that list, not because making it more profitable to remain at home. The policy of the Whigs, and in particular of Lord Palmerston's government, has unfortunately been to promote the welfare of a few influential individuals, to favor a sect, a class, or a coterie; but to ignore rounded by all the circumstances of temporal pomp or neglect the people. And when an effort has been made or an advice given, these have generally been of the most impracticable or puerile character. The latest nostrum propounded by Lord Carlisle was to of the most impracticable or puerile character. The turn the country into one vast pasturage, and this at arms and ammunition, and all the money brought a time when foreign competition is the real cause of ashore, and finding no safe place for storage nearer tween Catholicity and its converts and Protestant. Macaulay's fancy, may sketch the ruins of St. Paul's the diminution of the hrestock of Ireland. It is ism and its perverts, and brings to my recollection from a broken arch of London bridge, whether or plain the Lord Lieutenant's panacen will not effect the chapter in Balmez 'European Civilisation' in not Exeter Hall relax or increase its evangelical ef- any manner of restoration, if even the people were which he proves the divinity of the Catholic Church forts, come what may, the progress of Catholicity stilly enough to try it. But we may ask here what will not be stayed and its converts will be prized not steps did the cabinet take to mitigate the privations because of dignity of position, but on account of the arising from three years of acknowledged bad seaof great minds which that unity has always enclosed sincerity of their convictions, whereas, Protestantsons? Through the whole career of the present Ministry there has been a marked apathy to the genuine sufferings and decay of Ireland. But the chief remedy here must flow from the people themselves. Irish landowners, Irish merchants, and other persons possessing property must spend their money in their own country. This now becomes a mater of interest as well as a moral obligation. If property is to retain its value in Ireland, there must be applied

necessity for tenant-right. We do not see why Ire-

landlords; determined to identify themselves with days at sea when the ship in which he sailed was the interests of the people; which ultimately must captured by a Tarkish corsair, who carried him and become their ewn. The £14,000,000 nowldeposited his fellow-passengers as a prize to Smyrnc. The bine the lish banks at 11 per cent by the farmers and shop, however, when he saw that there was no others will then be released for active profits for chance of escaping the pirate, divested himself of all those investments which make the fortunes of enterprising men. But the industrial classes in Ireland have also much to learn. We know of two instances which occurred in the south of Ireland lately, that prove the need of an active energy. An attempt was made to establish a native glove manufacture, and a pative shirt manufacture in that impoverished province, in order to give ample employment to fe-males. The glove-making was new to the hands, demanded close application, and was not at all popular. The shirt-making had to be taken to the north of the country, where eager and willing hands cagerly set about the work. Ulster is now, we believe, the principal seat of shirt manufacture in the United Kingdom, thus giving remunerative employment to thousands of industrious girls and women, who would otherwise, doubtless, be without profitable occupation. The same kind of evidence of neglect of attention to self-regeneration will apply to every district and every department of Ireland. But government must at all times remember that it is the duty of the state to do the mission of a sub-prouidence to the people, and aid the willing hands that these may learn to aid themselves. This solemn obligation the Whigs have uniformly ignored or for-

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONVERT OF MERCY .- BALLINA .- Sunday being the day announced for laying the corner stone of this convent, many througed in from the adjoining narishes to witness the imposing ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Convent of Mercy. Among those of the local Clergy in attendance on the occasion, I noticed the Rev. Messrs. Griffin and Heely, of the Diocessan Seminary; Rev. Messrs. Irvin and Timlin, of the town of Bailina; Rev. Mr. Conway, Screen; Rev. Mr. Timlin, Cooneal; Rev. Mr. Costeiloe, Crossmolina; Rev. Mr. Lavelle, Kiiglass; Rev. Mr Moneley, Backs; Rev. Messrs. M'Hale, Ardah and Adrigoole; Rev. Mr. Malone, Belmuilet .-Unfavorable as the morning was the spacious cathedral was crowded to excess at the last Mass. After the last Gospel the Most Rev. Doctor Feeny, the Bishop of the Diocese, ascended the pulpit and gave an impressive discourse, which lasted about two hours, on the duty of the rich towards the moor, selecting his text from the Old as well as from the New Testament. Immediately after the sermon, arrangements having been made, his Lordship, robed in his pontificals, with crozier and mitre, attended by the Clergy, and followed by the dense congregation, walked in procession to the new Convent grounds, where a platform and temporary tent were erected for the occasion. Here, after the ceremony of laying the corner stone, and singing the Litanies and other prescribed prayers according to the floman ritual, and blessing the part of the chapel and Convent walls already built, his Lordship, in thrilling eloquence, discoursed on the advantages of Conventual Institutions-the arduous duties of those consecrated by vows to the service of God-their self-abnegation-their ministrations to the poor in sickness and health. After passing over in review the many religious edifices which studded and graced our once happy island of Patrick and Bridget, he next pictured in glowing terms the ruthless march of the Suxon invaders under Cromwell. The attention of the vast throng was next directed to the many roofless monasteries, almost in sight of the new convent along the banks of the Moy, now fast mouldering into decay, but standing monuments of the zeal of our ancestors, as well as living records of bygone days of alien misrule. His Lordship, after having given his benediction to the spectators of the only ceremony of the kind witnessed during some centu ries in this county, and, after having, in the words of the Royal Psalmist, invoked the blessing of heaven on the new building in progress, and upon those contributing to its completion, retired with man; an earnest prayer that the building be blessed and continue to unborn generations.—Freeman's Journal.

IRRUAND, Two HUNDRED YEARS AGO .- The Hibernian Magazine of the month gives some most interesting information concerning the Irish Hierarchy of the 17th century, and their position. The article

opens with the following picturesque scene:—
On Monday, the 22nd October, 1645, an armed frigate, with the 'fleur-de-lis' flying carrying at her prow a gilded figure-head of St. Peter, dropped anchor at the mouth of Kenmare river, not far from the point where it falls into the lovely bay to which it gives its name. Soon afterwards a boat was seen pulling shoreward, and a few shepherds, who were attracted to the beach by the sight of the large ship, could easily discern that the party approaching were strangers, and that one among them was a personage of high distinction—an ecclesiastic dressed in costume with which they were not familiar - accompanied by a retinue of twentysix individuals, whose garb and features left no doubt that they too were natives of a foreign clime. Scarcely had the boat touched land, when the whole party proceeded to a shieling, which the poor shepherds had erected to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, and set about preparing for the celebration of Mass. It was the feast of St. Phillip, bishop of Fermo-an episcopal city in the pontifical states-and he who now robed himself for the holy sacrifice was John Baptist Rinucinni, prince bishop of that see, and nunzio extraordinary, sent by Innocent X. to the Irish Catholics, then in arms for their king, religion, and country. Good reason had Rinuciani to be grateful to God for having enabled him to reach the shores of Munster in safety, for, indeed, the frigate in which he sailed was nigh falling into the hands of one Plunket, a renegade Irishman, who commanded the Barliament squadron then cruising in the Irish channel, and who pursued the St. Peter with two of his vessels fully a hundred miles, till a fire breaking out in the galley of his own ship, compelled him to shorten sail, and abandon the chase. 'Tis certain that the nunzio's frigate would have shown fight had she come within range of Plunket's guns, for he tells us that the St. Peter's carronades was cast loose and shotted, and that the Irish-most of whom were soldiers and officers who had fought in the Netherlands, under Preston and O'Neill, and were now returning home to serve in the confederate ranks-declared that they would rather die in action and be buried in the sea, than fall into the hards of the fanatical Puritans, from whom they

could expect no quarter.

Having duly celebrated Mass of thanksgiving in or more secure than the old castle of Ardfully, he converted it into a temporary magazine, and then ordered the St. Peter to weigh for Waterford, and discharge the residue of her freight in that friendly The wind, however, proving contrary, the vessel had to make for Dingle, where the arms were landed, and soon afterwards sent on to Limerick, in order to save them from the enemies of the confederates, who, by way of retaliation for not having Runuccini himself in person, were intent on capturing

Dr. O'Dwyer was sent to Rome by the Irish Bishops: he was to convey their request to Urban VII. for a cardinal's hat for Father Luke Wadding. Urban died and Luke modestly had the document withdrawn. O'Dwyer was made a bishop, and met capital. The presence of the owners of the soil and strange adventures : -their active protection will do away with any strong

Having purchased a goodly supply of vestments, books, and other requirements for the diocese of Limerick, Dr. O'Dwyer set out for Ireland, from one presence and action of a body of just and patriotic of the French ports; but he had not been many vests that occurred since 1848.—Derry Standard

the insignia of his rank, and heaved overboard the valuable vestments and other sacred objects which he had collected at Paris, and which he knew would be desecrated, had the Turks got possession of them. On reaching Smyrna, he was sold as a slave, and condemned to work at a mill, with a mask on his face to prevent him eating the flour; and in this condition he might have lived and died, were it not for a contingency which seems almost miraculous. An Irish lady, wife of a French merchant, then living at Smyrna, happened to visit the mill, and on discovering that the poor captive was a countryman of her own, and a bishop in reluctant disguise she lost no time in reporting the fact to her husband. who at once paid a ransom for the prisoner, and sent him back to France, where he soon replaced the sacred furniture which he had flung into the sen, as we have already stated.

Rinuccini describes the Te Deum at Limerick for the victory at Benburb :--

'At 4 o'clock, p m,' writes the nunzio, 'the procession moved from the Church of St. Francis, where the thirty-two stands of colours (taken from the Scotch) had been deposited. The garrison of Limerick led the van, and the captured colors were carried by the nobility of the city. Then followed the nunzio, the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Limerick, of Clonfert, and Ardfert, and after them the Supreme Council, the mayor and magistrates in their official robes. The people crowded the streets and windows, and as soon as the procession reached the cathedral, Te Deum was sung by the nunzio's choir, and he pronounced the usual prayers, concluding the ceremony with solemn benediction. Next morning Mass pro gratiarum actione was sung by the Dean of Fermoy, in presence of the aforesaid bishops and magistrates.

FRENCH ROMANISM AND TRELAND. - A French Ultramontane Priest, the Abbe-Mermilliod has been addressing a Paris audience on Ireland. The correspondent of the News of the Churches makes the following comments upon the Abbe's ovation:-You are doubtless aware what sort of a view this party take of Ireland. Perfidiously mixing up the past and the present, they see and display her as a country that is oppressed and crushed by England. All the miseries that Catholicism and ignorance keep up in that country is attributed by them to the dominion of the English; all the efforts and all the sacrifices that England has been making, during so many years, to reconstitute and moralise Ireland, are either left unmentioned by him, or attributed to low and perfidious plans of action. He refuses to admit that, if England has been inflicting wrongs upon Ireland, she has repaired those wrongs, and that, moreover, they have been far from presenting a parallel to the severities which the French Government maintained so long against the Protestants in France, who in all their petitions addressed to their appressors, up to the end of the last century, used to beg as a favor that they might be treated as the Catholics in England were. Nor are these declarations about Ireland inspired simply by anti-Protestant animosities; for the Catholic and Legitimist party in France make use of them likewise, to nourish the political antipathies of France and England. This is one of the most shameful spectacles that our age presents; a party calling itself religious, and ravening to resuscitate the exasperations of a bygone age, insomuch that, if its aspirations were to be listened to, there would arise an interminable war, a war of extermination, between the two nations.

BLEEDING TO DEATH. - A lamentable fact is that revealed by the various census reaches into the question of different ages, and the proportion which persons of certain yours bear to the whole population In the first of the three last census returns, the youth of Ireland stood to the whole population of Ireland as more numerous than the youth of England or of Scotland to that of their respective countries. Successive returns show forth the sad change. Our youth have diminished, and the proportion of our aged and very old to the mass of the population has increased. In Britain, it is not so. It is the reverse. Our country has been robbed of her young men, and every day but edds to the calamity. The old, and weak, and sickly, are left behind, for a time-perhaps, for ever, for who can tell how many of those, their sons, succeed in their hopes of send ing for them -how many are now lying, buried with broken hearts and hopes, in alien lands? We only know that the fact is thus, that the proportion ages has turned against us. In forty-five years--not a long time surely - we have lost a population equal to what exists to-day in Ireland. We have lost 5,046,067 ocean emigrants, to which add those who have only crossed the channel .- Dublin Irish-

CHISM'S TURNIP .- Biddy Gilmartin, a poor woman, was passing through a field in the neighborhood of Sligo, and being hungry - God help her! - she stoop ed and pulled a turnip. The owner of that turnip was Chism, and lest it should be supposed that he was the author of the quatrain-

'If you're thirsty take one, f you're hungry take two; But if you take three I'll take you '--

he had poor Biddy arrested. Fancy, in an age green cropping, a poor woman arraigned before bench of magistrates for having taken a solitary turnip out of a field. But arraigned Biddy was, found guilty, (bless the mark !) and actually sent to prison! Verily, Chism ought to take out a patent for having discovered the method of getting blood from a turnip. Our contemporary, the Sligo Champion has taken up the case of Biddy Gilmartin with commendable spirit, and we trust the effect of its exposure will be to prevent a repetition of petty persecution as that of Mr. Chism. Let that individual pla himself in the position of this poor woman, and the ask himself what he would think of the man whe should prosecute him for taking a turnip?-Ib.

FEMALE BRAVERY .- About twelve o'clock on Fri day a little boy of only seven years, son of a ms named Quirk living in Corn-market, having strafe to the Quay, fell over into more than five teet of us ter, the tide running rapidly at the time. Without moment's hesitation a woman, Mrs. Leahy, of Cast street, jumped in and brought him safely to the ed of the Quay wall, amid the cheers of several will witnessed the noble act, but could not possibly is saved the life of the little innocent. The act is 0 which reflects not only credit on Mrs Leahy hersel but on her sex and our common nature.— Wexfor Independent.

Great numbers of young cattle have this year b reared in Kerry, but prices, notwithstanding want of stock of that description, are not remune tive. Nor have jobbers met good demand for old stock in the midland counties. Several lots heifers collected in Munster, have had to be put graze in those counties waiting purchasers. Buye do not like to go beyond the old figures, for while they cannot get cattle as heretofore. - Mund

TERRIBLE HAILSTORM AT CLOUGHANEELY, COUNTY Donkgal .- One of the most destructive, and, at same time, most frightful hailstorms that ever witnessed in this district, took place here on Ss day last, about sunset. The storm, which las over three-quarters of an hour, was exceedingly lent - the hailstones being far over the ordinary - and it was estimated that the standing crop, barley, &c., was left by the storm minus one-hi its original yield. This loss of crop has rend abortide the hopes which the farmers of this dis entertained of having one of the most beautiful

THE EXODUS -During the spring and early summer of the present year, the tide of emigration from this country was, perhaps, at its greatest height, but while all were equally astonished at its magnitude, the prospect of a good harvest gave rise to the belief that the autumn would see, if not its entire cessation, at least a vast diminution in its extent. Autumn has come, and with it a harvest that, in most respects, has not been equalled in Ireland for many years, but its influence on the exodus has been scarcely perceptible, save for the first few weeks in the season. The best proof of this is the fact, that in the interval new lines of transatiantic steamships have sprung up; but, with the pre-existing lines they still fail to meet completely the immense demand for means of transmission. The emigration to Australia is, for the present, almost suspended, owing rather to the deficiency of the means than an absence of the wish on the part of the people to go there. The exodus is, therefore, now almost solely to the United States of Amercia and to Canada. Neither home ties, Journal. the present abundant period, nor the terrors of a forced conscription, appear to have any power to stay the stream of emigrants that now almost un-ceasing pass westward. That strong attachment to his native country which at one time was amongst the most striking features in the character of the Irishman, now seems to have become almost extinct The 'ould country,' still dear to Paddy's heart for its natural charms, no longer conveys to his mind the idea of a secure, rich, or happy home, and while he pays the tribute of a sign to the memories of his birth-place, he flees from from it as from a pest-house eager to plant his foot on soil that will yield him a return for his industry, and to live beneath a constitution that will secure to him the full emjoyment of the fruits of that industry. This desire to seek a home in another country is not, however, solely confined to those who had suffered from the recent years of depression consequent upon successive bad harvests. Some there are, who, though but slightly influenced by the recent unproductive sansons-whether because of independence realised in more prosperous times, or an apparent exemption from the general ill-fortune of the late harvests - are amongst the most auxious to leave Ireland .-There is, in the immediate vicinity of this very city a man who, by patient industry skilfully applied in working out a small farm, has raised himself and his family to a position of comparative affluence within a short period, and who is, notwithstanding, on the point of emigrating to the colony of Queensland-not because of an irresistible disire to leave a country that becomes every day more despicable in the eyes of those of those who once proudly boasted of her as 'first flower of the earth earth and first gem of the sea.' Ask why the present abundant season does not induce the agriculturalist to stay at home? and the invariable answer will be - that though the present is, indeed, bright and cheering, the uncertainty of the future, increused by past experience, renders it a matter of too much risk to trust to the chances of agriculture in in Ireland, and hence his desire to seek a new field for his labour ere the spirit is broken within him by unpropitious seasons, or, still worse, landford oppression. It is generally known that the anxiety recently shown by young Irishmen to espouse the cause of one of the contending powers in America has now, in a great measure, died out, and that while they will not refuse, if necessity requires, to take service in the Union army, their main object in emigrating is the exercise of their skilled labour. In order to have this within their reach they are even willing to take the chances of the draft, arguing, with the logic of enthusiasts, that the larger the number sacrificed in war, the greater will be the demand and remuneration for labour. The class of persons to whom the exodus is now confined, consists of young farmers and their wives, young stalwart farm labourers and their blooming siziers. The older class of agriculturists, ouce the apport of the country, appears to be well nigh exhausted, and they, having already betaken themselves to another hemisphere, are now being followed by their sons and daughters who had succeeded to their possessions at home. The proportion of the sexes amongst the emigrants is now equal, and in about one in every three cases their passages have been prepaid by friends in America. The immediate consequence threatened to Ireland herself by this most formidable migration are alarming. The scarcity of Inhousers at the present moment is seriously felt; and even should the incoming crops be success fully saved, there is but too much reason to fear that such will be the rush to America immediately after, that it is doubtful if there will be an adequate number of laborers in the country to put by next year's crops. It is a matter of notoricty that very many farmers throughout the country are but waiting to sell the crops now being saved, in order to pack up and join the general movement to the West. In order to become convinced of the reality of what has been stated, it is but necessary to visit the wharves on the sailing days of any of the lines of Transatlantic steamers, and pass ten minutes conversation with the more intelligent of the groups there to be found Much of its truth was to be seen even in the exteriors of those who througed the wherf of Messrs. C. and W Sermour, the agents at Queenstown for the Inman line, on yesterday. About seven hundred persons of both sexes, with scarce an exception young men and women, were here congregated, and the general appearance of anxiety to be amongst the first embarked, and of joy upon accomplishing that object, which was apparent formed in itself matter for deep thought. The emigrants who pass, from Limerick, Clare, Tip-Cork, and Kerry-the latter contributing, perary, perhaps, the largest proportion of any county, while those from the northern and central counties find it cheaper to go by Liverpool. The extent of the exodus is, therefore, not merely to be estimated by the actual numbers embarking at our own ports. Of the seven hundred awaiting embarkation at Queenstown yesterday, not more than three hundred could be accompounded by the City of Washington (the outgoing vessel), while there were on board from Liverpool an equal number. About five hundred of the whole compliment may be taken to be Irish. There was also an unusally large number of first cabin passengers composed for the most part of English. The four hundred who could not be accomplated are left to await the sailing of an extra steamer of the line on Monday next. The Washington having completed the embarkation of passengers, took on board the United States mails and latest telegrams at 3 30 n m. and immediately after proceeded for New York .--

Emigration .- The Inman steamship, Glasgow, arrived at Queenstown from Liverpool on Sunday evening with a very large number of passengers on Yesterday she embarked a portion of the 400 who had been awaiting her from the previous

Conious Discoving - An Irish Giant, -On Wednesday last, as two labourers, in the employment of boulder, which required their united exertions to remove, having been artificially set over four others, which formed an enclosure of about two feet square. copper kettle filled with silver pieces, each being of 1510. This discovery, as might be expected, created great sensation in the neighborhood, and several of Mr. Garey's friends having arrived advised him to hire a number of men to dig the hill, in which they concluded, from the systematic arrangement of the stones a few feet below the surface, there probably would be found more hidden tren-

which, to their surprise and disappointment, con- as all great ethical principles, have, from their absotained nothing but a leaden coffin about nine feet in lute truth and their consequent frequency of repetilength. On taking off the lid (which, by the by, was considered very daring of them by the peasantry), they beheld a human skeleton of massive proportions, the thigh bone measuring two feet eleven inches and the cranium half an inch in thickness. After having expressed their surprise in wild ejaculations, and gratified their curiosity by examining the relics more minutely, they quietly put on the

Let him sleep in the grave where their fathers had laid him,"

taking care not to shut the passage, so that all visitors see the coffin but only the favoured few his enormous bones. It is supposed by the inhabitants that this gigantic man was Sthoff, who, we are told by tradition, lived thereabouts, and was the terror of his enemies, but the idol of his friends .- Clare

POTATO DISEASE-Dunleer, Sept. 18.- I am sorry to state the disease has made its appearance in a very serious manuer in the neighborhood of Dunleer. No description, with the exception of the 'Skerry Blues, has escaped it; and it is said that only onehalf of the crop will be fit for human food. The harvest, which is an abundant one, has, I may say, been totally saved, and has been safely secured in the haggard, owing to the favorable state of the weather for the past fortnight, which has given the farmer every advantage. I am glad to have it to state that the bread exhibited for sale in this town and its neighborhood since the past month has been the largest and best ever offered here for the money -you will get 41 lbs of bread for 6d. This enlargement is owing to Mr. Gannon, of Dunleer, who has established an extensive bakery in Castlebellingham, from which he supplies a great part of the country. Messrs. Crilly, Coliar and Kitchart, who who also supply this town and its districts, have also enlarged their brend. Therefore, the poor of this town and surrounding districts may have food at a very low scale, even if the potato crop is not a good one. - Cor. of the Nation.

HERRING FISHING IN GALWAY BAY, - Herring fish. ing in the bay has commenced, and the poor inhabitants of the Claddagh are indulging in the hope that the season will be a good one. On the successful or unfavorable character of their nightiy expeditions in search of this valuable fish will very much depend the extreme wretchedness of comparative comfort that will be observable in the Claddagh during the coming winter. Up to this the prospects have not been most cheering, though there have been some good 'takes' and the herrings are of a pretty large size. Last night the boats went out as usual, notwithstanding that many of the weatherwise old fishermen foresaw a severe gale. It blew very hard during the night, so that several of the boatmen had their miserable nets and gear washed away by the waves. It was a priful sight-those poor fishermen returning to the shore this morning without fish, and deprived, by the merciless elements, of their wretched fishing tackle. Their woebegone appearance attracted the attention of several persons who happened to be on the quay watching the arrival of the Hibernia. The poor men will not be able now to proceed to sea until they shall have procured new nets—a matter of much difficulty to perons in their miserable condition .- Vindicator.

SECRET Societies .- Every friend of Ireland must rejoice at the attitude assumed by the Irish Prelates at their recent general meeting in Dublin, with reference to the 'Brotherhood of St. Patrick,' and its ramifications and subdenominations. As long as we can remember, and long before we were born, the Bishops and Priests of Ireland have unceasingly denounced secret political associations as one of the greatest corses that ever afflicted that country. In no one instance have these societies done one particle of good to-Ireland; we may with equal truth assert that in no one instance have they failed to work mischief. No matter what the fantastic pame by which they were distinguished, whether Whiteboys or Peep-o'-Day Boys, or Ribbonnien, they have each and all been a source of evil to Ireland, and of unmixed regret and great anxiety to the friends of Ireland and of religion. - Weekly Register.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND HIS CRITICS .- When Dr. Wiseman was created Archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal, all the Protestant papers of England, Ireland, and Scotland joined in a howl against him. | Brightii, and for a long time his life has been de-He was threatened by letter with murder if he carried spaired of. He died at five minutes past seven on He was threatened by letter with murder if he carried ont his functions. What a change ! Now Cardinal Saturday morning, after receiving the last sacra-Wiseman delivers lectures at the Royal Society of Arts, at South Kensington, at the Polytechnic Institution, Southernpton, and his words are reported in ilmost every Protestant paper. The Times, the Press, the Telegraph, &c., writes cologies on him We quote most gentle, and most loving of mankind. He was the following from the latter paper, as it is genefally the most hostile to Catholicity, and gives, besides comments, a resume of the lecture :-

Often has it been our lot to find ourselves at issue with his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman: nor are we sanguine enough to believe that this will never be the case in future. He has served his cause ably and well. The Church Militant has no more astute or wary champion-no one whose eyes can more quickly discern the weak points of an enemy's position no one who can more cunningly shield the defects of his own. A ripe scholar, a ready speaker, a writer of no inconsiderable power, he also possesses the dignity that should belong by right to a prince of the thurch, and the graceful tact of an accomplished gentleman. Hence, often as he has been attacked. his assailants, whenever they were themselves men of ability, have recognized in him a foeman worthy of their steel. It has been reserved for the zealots of Exeter Hall-for the bitter bigots who intolerantly denounce intolerance, and who, if occasion offered, would assuredly persecute the peresecutors - for the vulgar fanstics who, even were he not a cardinal, would object to him simply because he was a scholar -it has been reserved for these, aided and anetted by young gentlemen in search of congregations or widows, controversialists out of work, Protestants on helf-pay, and a few respectable monomaniaes, to erack jokes about his name, to caricature his person, to vilily his conduct, and to depreciate his powers. From auon persons it would be absurd to expect chivalry or even fair play; nor could the Cardinal stoop from his official position to take notice of such foes. Men, however, who believe in their own principles - who are confident in the triumph of their cause -and who feel that the ranks in which they flight are those of the truth, and, therefore, sure of victoryhave no inducement to temptation, to wrong even an adversary. When his Eminence comes Thursday, and, having taken on board the latest forward to plead for Rome against Great Britelegrams, proceeded for New York. - Ib. tain, they met him at the outset, and strike home and hard. When a trace is called - when we meet on neutral ground-there should be frank and full Mr. D. Garey, Dromelihy, were digging potatoes, recognition of the opponent's prowess and skill. The took the college living at Elton, Huntingdonshire, they chanced to come in contact with a massive Bashi-Bazouks of the conventicle, the Cossacks and worth about £450 a-year. Mr. Faber had, early in Groats of anti-Catholicism, the Pandours of 'No Popery,' must be kept at arm's length. They might swell the numbers of an army; they would ruin its But well repaid were they for their labors, for, on | morale. The capacity in which we have now to rehaving displaced it, they found the contents to be a gard Cardinal Wiseman is that of a lecturer on 'Self culture.' Laying aside all political or theological worth about 10d., and some of which bear the date differences for a time, we hasten to admit that he had pronounced a most excellent oration - one, indeed, reign Churches," dedicated to the poet Wordsworth, which his systematic detractors would scarcely understand, but which all candid minds will recognise Shepherd's song in the Campagna. In his tracts on as an admirable speech, and thoroughly to the pure the Church and the Prayer-book (1840), Mr. Faber pose. It is, indeed, no unfitting pendant to the masterly addresses by which Lord Stanley has recently shown his keen appreciation of the mental tendencies sure. After having spent two weary days at their of the age. Thoroughly free from clap-trap, scarcely labor, and on the evening of the third, as they were marred by an occasional exuberance of rhetoric or

tion, a tendency to seem platitudes to such as never. thought them out for themselves. We care not who may be the speaker when the words are good and wise, and noble. Had Ignatius Loyola himself uttered some of the Cardinal's sayings, we should, despite all outery against Jesuitism, have recognised their truth and value. There is a grave and manly wisdom about such sentences as these:—'Inward truthfulness is as necessary to the formation of a sound moral character as its exterior truthfulness. He rould say, 'Never maintain a thing that you do not believe; never dispute a principle for disputation's sake; never consider it a mere recreation to be warring on the side of fulsehood, of immorality, or anything that is wrong.' In these words there is an admirable emphatic rebuke to the mere intellectual gladiator - the athlete of dialectics, who reasons, not to prove the truth, but to show his own personal skill to display, as it were, the knitted muscles and the suple sinews of his brain. 'Such course of proceeding is a serious moral offence, says the Cardinal; and in age of indifferentism, when the black is that black is not so very black, nor white so very white after all, a reproof like this has a special value. Excellent was the protest of Cardinal Wiseman against certain modern modes of cultivating, or rather stimulating, the imagination. He points out-as the great and good Dr. Arnold did many years ago-that the enormous taste for novel reading which is now so prevalent, and which seems still upon the increase, has most serious langers; that it begets an essentially unreal, sentimental, and factitious view of life. 'Whilst trying to cultivate scientific, historical, and artistic taste there were other courses which would bring more help to self-culture than any of these. Biographies and parratives of travels acted better upon self-culture of the mind than any other class of works.' No better mental pabulum could be offered to any student. It is impossible for us even to touch upon many of the points which the Cardinal discussed with so much ability, and in so good a spirit; but we must, at least, pause to notice that, in praising and recommending self-culture, he abstains from holding out the merely vulgar and material temptations of consequent success. Not every collier or miner is to form a vague hope of becoming a millionaire as soon as he has mastered the rudiments of an education. The exceptional triumphs can never become general. For one man with George Stephenson's ability and patience who achieves wealth and immortality, a hundred must be content with competence and good repute. Success, however, of another kind does lie within the reach of every one, and it is not of an ignoble, though it may be of a less brilliant character. 'He wished to make every one feel that it was in his power to make such a position in society as would make him honoured, respected, revered by all around him, and respected also by himself; to show how a man may work through a long life without being raised a step in that social position in which his lot is cast, and yet hold up his head amongst the noblest and the best, not in a supercili ous pride, not in overbearing ambition, but in the consciousness that his heart has always been true to its duties, that his conduct has been unblemished, and thus walk with his head erect, except in those moments when it must be bowed down before that higher and better Power that has given him those gifts which he has assiduously cultivated. It may be that some zealots will see in these eloquent words merely an attempt to check the awakening energy of the poor, even as there were once men who sneeringly asked, 'Can anything good come out of Nazareth? For ourselves, we harbour no such distrust. To-mcrrow it might again be our duty, in defence of the principle that are dear to us, to do battle with the Cardinal; to-day we say that he has done good ser-

DEATH OF FATHER FABER. - This news will strike many Catholic hearts as that of the loss of a dear friend. Even hostile English papers speak kindly of him. 'Dr. Faber,' says the Globe, 'was one of the most able, pious, and amiable of the recent converts to Catholicity.' 'He was,' says the Morning Post, 'one of the most carnest, most gentle, and most loving of mankind.' We quote the Post's article; it is a valuable tribute, for it comes from a bitter enemy: - 'We announced in our second edition on Saturday the death of the Rev. Frederick William Faber, D D, Superior of the Oratory at Brompton, the most distinguished of the Anglican converts to the Catholic faith after Dr. Newman. Dr. Faber had been ill since May last, his disease being morbus ments which his communion enjoins. Whatever may be the general opinion as to the conduct of the Oratoriaus in their self-imposed work, no one can deny that Dr. Faber was one of the most earnest, universally popular, and his death has caused a more widely spread feeling of grief in Catholic circles than any other death in that religious body could cause. On Sanday, after High Mass, the Rev. J. E. Bowden, one of the priests of the Oratory, made a short address to the large congregation which had assembled in the chapel of the Oratory. The rev. gentleman, whose voice was at times broken by emotion, spoke in the most eloquent and touching manner of the late superior. 'He might not need their prayers,' said the preacher, 'but still they gave The goiden word which which he had spoken them. from that pulpit made their hearts burn within them. Had they profited by his teaching? Let them pray to his patrons, St. Wilfrid, St. Philip, and St. Ruphael. A few spasmodic breathings were the indications of his death. As he (the preacher) knelt by his bedside he seemed to see the realisation of the picture drawn by Dr. Faber of the true Christian at the end of the second chapter of his work, 'All for Jesus,' the passage beginning 'Only serve Jesus on of love,' &c. Frederick William Faber was born in 1814, and was the son of the solicitor of the Bisbop of Durham, who was appointed judge or assessor of the Bishop's Court for the Palatinate, and died more than twenty years ago. His brothers are Colonel Faber, who is serving with his regiment in India ;the Rev. Francis Faber, B D, late Fellow of Magdalen Gollege, Oxford, rector of Saunderton, near Prince's Risborough; and Mr. Henry Faber, a barrister, at Stockton-on-Tees. His uncle was the celethe works 'On Prophecy.' Frederick Paber was educated at Harrow School, and was sent thence to University College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarabip. In 1836 he obtained the Newdegate prize for his English norm, 'The Knights of St. John;' in the same year he took a second class in Literis Humanioribus; and in 1837 was elected to one of Dr. Johnston's theological acholarships He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Ripon, and priest by the Bishop of Oxford. He retained his democracy and aristocracy; the battle of equality followship at University College till 1843, when he his university ourcer, adopted high church opinions. In 1838 he published a work called, 'The Ancient Things of the Church of England.' When travelling in 1842, he had many conversations with Italian priests and strangers about the rites, ceremonies, and the few, between the majority rampent with and doctrines of the Catholic Church; and in pub- power, and the minority determined to resist being lishing an account of "Sights and Thoughts in Fo- trampled under foot. Our sympathies have been he took for a motto the well-known refrain of the considered the Church to be a safeguard against selfishness and worldly times; and of Freemasonry that 'when it was anything more than a club, it was profane and against the Gospel.' Mr. Faber remained at Elton for rather more than two years,

ing. The end of all this was not far "distant." Mr. Newman, Mr. Dalgairn, Mr. Capel, Mr. A. Christie, Mr. Cottin, Mr. Morris, and other well-known Anglicans had been received into the Catholic church in 1845. On Sunday, November 16, Mr., Faber preachwould be the last time he should appear in the pul-Vicar Apostolic of the northern districts, at St. Felix Chapel, Northampton. Mr. Faber was accompanied in his secession by Mr. T. F. Knox, B A., member of a noble frish family, who had, a year or two before, taken a distinguished degree at Cambridge, and would, in all probability, have obtained a fellowship at Trinity. Besides Mr. Knoz, who was Mr. Faber's guest, the rector of Elton took over to Rome a dozen of his parishioners, one or two being choristers. Having been received into the Church of Rome, and having retracted, as Mr. Newman, "all the hard speeches which ungodly sinners had spoken against her." Mr. Faber was for some time a resident of St. Wilfrid's, Staffordshire, where he founded a confraternity. In 1849 he came to London, and established the brotherhood of St. Philip Neri, in King William street, Strand. He brought with him 6 priests. In 1854 the Oratory was removed to the splendid buildings adjoining Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, where there are now no fewer than twenty priests, besides lay members, novices, &c. Here, for ten years, Dr. Faber has worked with great success. Dr. Faber is well known as a writer, but it may not generally be remembered that 25 years ago he was considered one of the most graceful and charming of young poets. The 'Cherwell Water Lily' and other poems was a most popular book in the early days of Oxford High Churchism. The author's friendship with the poet Wordswerth may account for his enthusiastic affection for the mountain and lake scenery of Cumberland and Westmoreland, Keswick, Loughrigg, Griesdale, Tarn, &c. His intense love for Oxford, his description of Oxford in spring, and of St Mary's by night, may take high rank among the poetical triumphs of the 19th century. One or two of his poems are addressed to Lord John Manners, his fellow traveller and most intimate friend, to whose 'soul's hereditary gentleness,' as well as to the 'blaze and splendor of his boyhood,' the poet bears a warm testimony. His 'Rosary' and other poems he dedicated to Mr. Beresford Hope, who, out of an humble mind, with cheerful augury, redeemed from sacrilege the Abbey of St. Augustine, and held it but in trust for the church of better times.' His poems on Scio, Candia, Parnassus, Therapia, Snowdon, Hellvellyn, Rothsay, and others, show a great power of description and much poetic feeling. Amongst Dr. Faber's other works are his popular 'All for Jesus,' which has had an immense sale in England, and of which 40,000 copies have been sold in America alone; 'The Saints and Ser-vants of God,' 'The Spirit and Genius of St. Philip Nerl' (approved by Thomas Bishop of Cambysopolis, and Nicholas Wisemaa), 'Sir Lancelot,' 'Spiritual Conferences,' 'Growth in Holiness,' 'Jeaus and Mary,' 'Tales of the Angels,' 'Discourse on the Sacraments,' &c. Many of his works have been translated into French, German, and Dutch. Of all the converts to Catholicity from the Anglican faith, none have been more zealous, more successful, more earnest, than Dr Faber. His accomplishments, his administrative tact, his brilliant conversational powers, his unfailing good temper and geniality, have brought round him a hand of devoted and attached friends, who attended him day and night during his painful illness, and now bitterly lament

his death. UNCLE SAM'S WAR DANCE .- Of all the public documents ever issued by the head of a great people certainly the letter of Abraham Lincoln to the Unionists of his native State Illinois is the most astounding. The fiddle when Rome was burning was the burlesque act of a military despot, and Rome was but a city with a million or two of inhabitants. But to yoke and banter amidst the death throes of a nation of thirty millions; to glory in the deadly wo aids which he himself is inflicting on the very people who have by ballot chosen him as their chief magistrate; to boast of the exploits of his armies over their own countrymen whom be claims as his subjects; to call his success 'a great national job;' and to bauter his fellow citizens about the murderous doings of his guaboats in every water upon the defenceless population under the name of the 'Tracks of Uncle Sam's web-feet; to tell us in joking terms that on the deep sea, the broad bay, the rapid river, the muddy bayou, or wherever the ground was a little damp there Uncle Sam's web-feet have been and made their tracks;' there his Yankee guabouts have fired homesteads, burnt cotton, destroyed stores, plundered villages, set fire to churches, pouring in pentine to complete the conflagration, and have murdered delenceless women and children with shells filled with all the malignant art of modern chemistry -is almost fieudish. The combination of the ferocity of the savage, the joke of the ruffian, the leer of the drunkerd, garnished with a wind up of Puritan blaschemy, in the midst of the most horrible civil war which the world has ever before seen, forms altogether such a spectacle that history presents no parallel nearer in its likeness than the war dance of a Red Indian tribe, after exterminating a few of their enemies, round the fires consuming their mangled remains, each savage ornamented with the bloody scaips which bimself had torn from their quivering heads. Such on a large scale, and in a moral point of view, this letter perpetrates in the midst of thirty millions of people. 'Behold,' cries this chief magistrate, 'the job was a great national job, and I am the great Illinois railsplitter that have so far done the job, and let all the railsplitters in Illinois take courage and rejoice before the great demon of democracy, whose we are and whom we worship.' --In this letter Mr. Lincoln again ropeats that phease which he adopted in his first inaugural address .-The object of the war, he sys, 'is to prove to all future time that among freezen there can be no successful append from the ballot to the bullet -the object of the war is the triumph of the ignorant maprity. This, as the John Bull bus said from the very beginning is the great and frarful democratic issue which is to be tried. This is the secret feeling which produces the sympathy of the Brights and Cobdens and others in favor of this war of extermination. This is the doctrines which has convertabstrors of the most ferocroes war ever recorded in history : this is the secret principle which stays the to recognise the South. This is the real reason that urges Earl Russell and his Union-emuncipationist quired by the South, and at the same time to contique to supply them in the North - The battle that is being fought in America is in effect the battle of and inequality; the great and tearful contest of principle between the physical force of the many and the superior intelligence of the few. Here it is once more plainly avowed by Mr. Lincoln, and the secret motive of this war crops up in the plainest terms. Now, after two years and a haif of dreadful slaugater, the contest is declared to be between the many from the first openly declared; and our voices have been raised to warn our countrymen; nostra res agilur! Are the iron hoofs of a military democracy. to trample on all rights everywhere for ever? That is the great issue being now fought out in America. For if this frightful demon of democracy should be successful in America it will, we may be sure, 113 10 establish itself elsewhere The old politicians, who are still balancing themselves on the tight-rope of beginning to despond, they perceived some stones artful elaboration of delicately measured style, it is during which time he restored his Church, got up a English office, as they have done for nearly torty wind up the Company in order to stay various acset in mason-work, which they upturned with re- in the best sense of the word, moral. Nor is its mo-

newed energy, and succeeded in entering a vault, rality at all of the conventional order, except in so far Churchism. His account of his secession is interest- their days; but the great war of principle has begun and cannot now be stayed. England has hitherto held back doing nothing, abandoning her political position in the world and surrendering her children's children who have sought peaceful homes in America to the bitter doings of this great democratic deed a short sermon from Ruth, and intimated that it mon, which has so long threatened to devour the world Meanwhile our ministers, under the inspirapit of Elton church. On the following day he was tion of our Brights and Cobdens, have continued to received into the Catholic Church by Dr. Wareing, recognise an illegal blockade, and have refused to recognise a powerful and gallant people of eight millions of our own race, struggling with one heart and soul for their delivery from the democratic coils which Yankee craft is weaving round them with all the skill of modern destructive warfare. We once more, then, urge instice to the South, the recognition of the States as Sovereign States separately, and one by one; and the proclamation of the blockade as ineffective and illegal, before the Northern hordes have completely exterminated eight millions of people who are willing to be our friends .- John Bull,

The Times says :- "Much surprise is excited among the impartial merchants in the city at the doctrines promulgated by casual writers from day to day on the question of neutral obligations and the Liverpool iron-clads. The international law on the subject, as the commercial world at present understand it, is, that according to all the statutes respectively by the United States and England, and the decisions of their Superior Courts, vessels of war may be built here for any State, whether belligerent or otherwise, that chooses to order them, provided they are not built and sent to sea with the intention that British subjects should use them for hostile purposes. This being the law recognised by both countries, the natural impression would be that a strict regard for neutrality would induce us to observe it to the very letter, and that at all events even those who might consider the condition of the law too lax, and that it would be inexpedient for us to alter it before we are certain that the United States are prepared to make a similar alteration, would at least insist that the Government should not to favor any party stir a step against it, or outside of it, until it had been duly changed by Parliament. Yet writers are to be found that this scrupulous adherence to our law of neutrality would be 'an offence against neutrality,' and that if such vessels are allowed to depart the United States will have a title to complain - a statement which simply amounts to an assertion that we shall violate our obligations to them if we act upon their own admitted laws of neutrality whenever the operation of such laws does not happen to be in their favor. The aim of all these persons would appear to be not to promote but to prevent the exercise of neutrality. When it was lately sought on high authority to frighten us into a seizure of the iron-clads-with or without law-on the ground that their departure would be a signal for the United States to at ack us, a blow was struck at the cause of peace which it would be difficult to repair. Every one must have noticed that the wild threats against this country with which the New York press inflame their ignorant and creations readers have gained strength with every concession made, while the submission to France in face of her bold defiance of all their cherished ideas and dogmes is developed precisely to a similar extent. We received some civility after the affair of the Treut, and people in the city remembering the tone of all their correspondence at that period, and contrasting it with that which they get at present, feel they have reason to apprehend that if the cry of concession for expediency sake be suffered to increase the peril will become beyond control. A system which tends to stimulate the worst points of the Northern character is more cruel to the North even than it is hurtful to ourselves, and hence it is among the real friends of the respectable portion of the American public that the greatest regret is felt at any absence of dignity that may be betrayed on this side."

A PATRIARCHAL IRISH MONK .- MANCHESTER .- A correspondent of the Tablet says: -" Amongst the number of the disciples of the Venerable de Stile, the founder of the order of the Christian Brothers, none have been more useful in his day-few have grown older in the educational service of the Church and not one has gained more fully the love and esteem of his pupils than good old Brother William Francis Phelan. Entering the town of Manchester, some thirty-seven years since, when there was no day school for Catholic children, and but two or three chapels, he has labored during that long period, and has lived to see the increase of educational establishments affording Christian tuition to as many thousand children as he has passed years amones them. A short time since, as recorded in the Tablet the patriarchal monk was called from his retirement to receive publicly the thanks of his first pupils of Lloyde-street school, where his labora commenced; and now a much lar, or number, none of whom were then born, gathered together in the Corn Exchange. Manchester, on Monday evening last, to do him honor; and the pious old man sat amidst brothers and sisters, to the number of about eight hundred. who had only just entered man and woman bood. The reception was as vociferous as young hearts and voices could make it, and the building echoed again and again to the plaudits which greeted the en rance of the aged monk, and the visitors as they took their places on the platform. Conspicaous among the emblems which adorned the walls of the Evelunge was one, which expressed in the native tongue of Ireland the feelings of the children -

#### " Cead mille failthe "To our venerable and faithful teachers."

A PILOT KIDNAPPED .- Three weeks ago (says the John o'Grout Journal) a man belonging to Wick, named Craig, who occasionally acted vessels passing through the Pentland Firth, went on board a vessel, bound, it is believed, for America The vessel proceeded on her voyage, and there has been no word of the pilot since. The adventure has happened very inopportunely for the poor man, who was getting a house built at Wick.,

ST PATRICK'S HALL IN LONDON .- Recurring to the practicability of providing a central hall for the Irish people in London, we have once for all te say that if we are determined to begin it, the areas and appliances are ready to hand. His Eminence the Cardinal, whose friendly feelings for our people have never been questioned, has promised to deliver within its walls a series of lectures, which will not only brated George Stanley Faber, B D, the author of ed the members of the pseudo-Peace Society into the provide for the pecuniary wants of the institution, but give it a high character, and all but guarantee it against failure. Several gentlemen bave promised act of the Whig-Radical Government when called on to give five, twenty, thirty pounds to the building fund, and a permanent annual subscription to defray exusordinary expenses incorred in the management advisers to stop the supplies of wariike engines re- of the St. Patrick's hall. These signs of co-operation are hostages of success. Let the hall be erected, and our countrymen shall soon have reason to coudemn the inactivity which leaves us dispersed and disunited. No one doubts that larger concertional agencies than are now a railable are urgently accided. The hall would enable us to construct them, and imbus them with the life and energy that are essential to systematic operation. When we shall see from two to five hundred Irish workmen sitting down after the hard toil of the day in an institution of their own creation, to read, write, hear lectures, early on the general work of improvement, we shall be satisfied that political power is not far off, and that the time when our enemies could accuse is of ignorance and idleness has passed away for ever. And we are permitted to hope that this subject revived as it is under encouraging auspices, will not be allowed to drop stillborn from the heads that have suggested it A little enterprise, a little steady thinking, and the project must succeed .- Universal

> The Directors of the Great Ship Company have taken forms proceedings in Bankruptcy, and will

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, and IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Noire Dame Street, by J. GILLIES.

Q. E. OLERK, Editor. TERME:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post; or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car

riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance. but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sis.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ANOTHER call from President Abe Lincoln for 300,000 men, to serve for three years, or until the South be subdued ! This is certainly a remarkable commentary upon the boasts of the Northerners since the fall of Vicksburg, and the battle of Gettysburg ! Three hundred thousand fresh soldiers, besides those which the conscription has already furnished to the Northern armies, are still called for to complete the conquest of the discomfitted and thoroughly routed toe. Abe Lincoln calls them from the Northern States, but the question is "will they come?"

The late battles must have been most destructive, desertion from the Federal Army must have been enormous, to necessitate such a call; and the latter, coupled with the great advance in the price of gold, fully confirms all that has been surmised concerning the disastrous results of the late engagements betwixt Generals Bragg and Rosencrans. But besides this, the telegrams announced on Monday that General Lee was again seriously menacing Washington; and that General Mende was falling back, and concentrating his troops for the protection of the Federal capital. As a set off to these disasters the Northerners can boast that the late State elections have been decided in favor of the war and extermination party, by large majorities, This, considering that in substance. and by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, the people of the Northern States are under martial law, and can vote only as their military rulers please, is not extraordinary, and cannot be accepted as any index to the real State of public feeling. All who display loyal and Conservative proclivities, all who stand up for " State Rights" against Jacobinism and centraltyranny, are denounced as "Copperheads," and are branded as traitors. If they vote, they expose themselves to the risk of having their property confiscated, and of being themselves seized in virtue of a lettre de cachet, and immured in some one of the innumerable Bastilles in which Abe Lincoln confines his refractory subjects .-Under such circumstances an election is a farcer and conclusions drawn from the state of the polls are most deceptive.

The injuries received by the Africa in striking upon Cape Race appear to have been very serious; and had she been a screw, instead of a paddle steamer, or of the same construction as the Anglo-Saxon it is most probable that she would never have succeeded in getting off the rocks, and that the majority of her crew and passengers would have shared the fate of the unfortunate emigrants on board of the last named steamer. These considerations will tend perhans somewhat to modify the strictures upon the calamities that have so frequently occurred to our Canadian line; though they do not exonerate the late commander of the Anglo-Saxon from the charge of gross neglect of duty. The circumstances connected with the accident to the Africa have not yet been made public, but we suppose that a strict enquiry will be instituted. so as to elicit the facts of the case. Cape Race is no doubt a very dangerous head land; but with common precaution, with due attention to the lead, especially in foggy weather, and with care taken to slacken the vessel's speed, it does seem as if even the dangers of Cape Race might be avoided. We shall look forward anxiously for the statement of the commander of the Africa; we think that it will ultimately appear that he had neglected to keep his lead a-going, and that thence proceeded his ignorance of the real position of his vessel.

Our latest European dates are per Hibernia. Her news is of no great interest. The Polish question still agitated the minds of statesmen, but had advanced no step towards a solution .--There were rumours of a demand about to be made on France and Great Britain to recognisu Poland as an independent State.

Mr. H. Ward Beecher had been lecturing in Glasgow on the War between North and South, and had given a good deal of disgust by

upon strongly by the Times, which objects to Jacobinism. All manners of rumors were again rife about the recognition of the Confederate States by Louis Napoleon; but beyond unauthenticated rumors, we have nothing whereon to form an opinion as to the ultimate policy of the Emperor. From Italy we learn that an entente cordiale exists betwint the Cabinet of Turin, and that of St. Petersburg, at which we do not wonder, seeing that the principle for which Russian troops are fighting in Poland, is identical with that for which the mercenaries of Victor Emmanuel are fighting in the Kingdom of Naples. The one is engaged in putting down. or fusillading, Polish brigands; the other has the same functions to perform towards Neapolitan brigands. The Holstein question seems to menace an out-break betwixt Denmark and Germany, and the London Times considers affairs to be very critical in consequence.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The Session was brought to a close on Friday last 15th inst .. the members having spun it out so as to secure to themselves their six hundred dollars spiece. In other respects the Session has not been fruitful in inportant measures.

The usual ceremonies having been performed, and the Royal Assent given to several Bills, the Governor General prorogued the Parliament with the following speech from the Throne :-

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Councils and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative As-

The purposes for which you were convened at an unusual senson of the year having been accomplished, I have now to release you from further attendance in Parliament. I heartly congratulate you upon the unanimity which has marked your deliberations with respect to the defeaces of this Province, and upon the readiness with which you have responded to my appeal for such changes in the law relating to the Militia as were necessary in order to impart to that body a proper degree of efficiency. The encouragement you have given to the Volunteer organization, nd the measures you have adopted for the promotion of efficientt discipline in that auxiliary force, will, I trust, be successful for their intended

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:
I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies you have so liberally granted for the public ser-

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen: It has been impossible to submit to you during the brief period of the present session all the measures which have been prepared for your consideration. It will, therefore, he incumbent upon me, at the ordinary period of the year for the assembling of Parliament, to occur again to your advice and co-operation. Meanwhile, in dismissing you upon this occasion, I feel assured that, on returning to your homes, you will each of you employ the influence which you possess to promote the welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council then said : Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Legis-

lative Assembly:
It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be proisation, and for individual liberty against military rogued until Tuesday, the 24th day of November next to be here held, and, and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday, the 24th day of November next.

> SECTIONAL DIFFICULTIES. - On Monday, the 12th instant, Mr. George Brown's notice of motion on the subject of difficulties existing between the two Provinces was under discussion in the Legislative Assembly. The facts therein stated are patent to all men, and will not, we think, be contested by any.

The motion, as drawn up by Mr. George Brown, contained the following allegations:-

1 "That differences exist to an extent which prevents any perfect and complete assimilation of the

views of the two sections. 2 "That the progress of population has been more rapid in the Western Section, and claims are now made on behalf of its inhabitants for giving them representation in the Legislature in proportion to their

fraught with great danger to the neaceful and harmonious working of our constitutional system, and consequently detrimental to the progress of the Province." And:--

4 "That the necessity of providing a remedy for a state of things that is yearly becoming worse, and of allaying feelings that are daily being aggravated by the contention of political parties, has impressed the advisers of her Majesty's Representative n Canada with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with these difficulties as may for ever remove thom.

And hereupon Mr. George Brown based his motion to the effect that:-

" A Select Committee of thirteen members be appointed to enquire into and report on the important subjects" above enumerated; and "on the best means of remedying the evils therein set forth."

The mover ultimately consented to withdraw his motion; but in some explanatory remarks which he made to the House, he, Mr. George Brown, deprecated the system of governing one section of the Province by means of a hostile majority from the other; and expressed his hope that some means might be derised for bringing the two sections of the Province into harmony, the Government obtaining a majority from both. "Some solution," he added, "must be found for the difficulty;" for it was not desirable that the present state of things should continue, under which the affairs of the two Provinces were administered with a majority from one Province only. A majority from both was necessary to the harmonious working of the State machine.

The allegations on which Mr. George Brown based his motion we admit; but the problem which he propounds to us, is by its very essence his blasphemous ravings. One of his expres- and in its terms, insoluble. It is impossible, sions, to wit: "that the preservation of the morally impossible—as much so as that the three ary Societies, the object of the speakers, and of Union was a religious and and thus sanctified angles of any triangle should together be equal those who draw up the addresses, is to make the

God being dragged in as a partizan of Yankee should obtain a majority from both Lower and most;" and experience teaches us that Protest-Upper Canada. These two Provinces are inhabited by races alien to one another in language and religion; they have not one idea or one principle in common; and thus by the unalterable laws of their being they are irreconcilably antagonistic to one another. Now the great noet, whose works surely Mr. George Brown has studied, assures us in immortal verse, that:-

> "The thing that is impossible can't be, "And never, never, never comes to pass."

What need then of a "select committee of thirteen members" to undertake an impossible

Representation by Population would not offer for the problem as stated by Mr. George Brown is not-" How is political agitation in Upper Canada to be allayed?" but " How are the existing differences which prevent any perfect and complete assimilation of the views of the two sections of the Province to be allayed?" In other words, the problem propounded by Mr. George Brown is, as it were, this," How are two men to stride on one horse, so that both shall, at the same time, ride in front?" Or this-" How shall two different bodies be made to occupy the same place at the same moment of time?" Indeed, either of the last two problems would be easier to solve, than that which Mr. George Brown proposes to his unhappy " select committee of thirteen."

The evil indicated by Mr. George Brown exists, but as the direct and inevitable result of the action of Upper Canada in forcing a detested | diture of this large of money. Legislative Union with itself, upon alien Lower Canada. Its object was not at all to make the two Provinces work harmoniously together; but to subject French Canadian and Catholic Lower Canada to the rule of Anglo Saxon and Protestant Upper Canada. But if, as no sane man can doubt, the Union of two non-homogeneous races, such as are those of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, be the cause of the discord or want of harmony which our political organism exhibits, the only way of curing the disease is to remove the cause, or in other words to dissolve the Union. Other remedy than this there is none, concervable even; and if Mr. George Brown reluse to adopt that remedy the reason is this: not that he fails to perceive the hopelessness of any other mode of treatment; but because the real problem at whose solution he is aiming is this, "How to secure to Upper Canada such complete political ascendency over Lower Canada as to crush out all appearances even of dissatisfaction on the part of the latter?"

But so long as the Legislative Union betwixt Upper and Lower Canada subsists; so long as the overwhelming majority of the one is Anglo-Saxon and Protestant, whilst the vast majority of the other is by race French, by religion Catholic, so long must there be upon every important political and social question that may come up for discussion in the common Legislature. differences; or not to put too fine a point on it, antagonism, active and irreconcilable, betwixt the representatives of one section of the Province. and those of the other. And this is so because, as has been well observed, a theological question underlies every political and social question that can arise; and it we but dig deep enough, if we attempt to get to the root and origin of things, upon that underlying theological stratum we must come at last. Hence it is that, even were 3 "That the result is shown by an agitation it possible to obliterate the indelible ethnological differences which exist betwixt Upper and Lower Canadians, the religious difference would still remain to render impossible the solution of the problem proposed by Mr. George Brown. The mere fact that a certain measure, or that a certain course of policy is popular in one section of the Province, suffices to array the other section against it. Their relative positions are, and must be whilst the Union exists, those of Russians and Poles, Piedmontese and Neapolitans, Yankees and Southerners. The one may subdue, crush, and annibilate the other, and so bring about the desolation which some call peace or harmony; but that desolation in default of the remedy which we propose, is the only solution of the problem possible or even conceivable.

> PROTESTANT FOREIGN MISSIONS. - We cannot be obnoxious to the reproach of misrepresentation, if we take the reports of Protestant Missionary Societies themselves upon this subject; and fortunately for our purpose we have before us a Report, published by the Montreal Witness of the 12th instant, of the " Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" held at Rochester about the commencement of the present month. From this Report we propose making a tew extracts, showing what is the amount of success in the form of conversions during the past year, that these Forcian Missions claim for themselves.

Of course at " Annual Meetings" of Mission-

that any one Government, however constituted, the saying is, " they put their best leg fore ant Missionaries are not overburdened with modesty, are not accustomed to underrate their own services, hide their light under a bushel, or to repress any facts that may be supposed to tell in their favor. Where, therefore, in their Report, they make mention of no conversions, of no accessions to their churches, we may fairly assume that there no conversions have occurred, during the year to which their Report especially alludes-in spite of the vague generalities about "work-progressing" and "great encouragement," in which the Report deals, and with which Protestant Missionaries always seek to gloss over their ludicrous failures. When a any approximation even to the solution sought for; Protestant Mission has no converts to report, it invariably twaddles anent " providential openings;" and attributes its actual short comings to the machinations of the devil and the Jesuits .--This premised, we will at once plunge into the statistics with which the Report in the Witness

In the first place, then, it must be admitted that the finance department of the concern looks well; and that, if the Protestant Foreign Missions bave not made many converts, they have not done badly in the money line. Their re-\$397,079; of which about \$11,000 have been devoted to the liquidation of old debts-thus leaving a very handsome balance for the support of the Missionaries, their wives, and families. Let us now see what has been the result, in so far as conversions are concerned, of the expen-

Mission Society embrace Western and Southern' Africa, Greece, Turkey, Syria, India, Ceylon, China, and the Island World of the Pacific. -From all these quarters there are Reports, and every particular case of conversion is duly specified-as follows:-

		_	
Mission.	Conversions.	No. of Church	'
		members.	
Western Africa	13	33	ľ
Southern Africa	17	not mentioned	1
Wostern Turkey	59	471	١,
Eastern Turkey	0	<b>2</b> 68	Ì.
Syria	0	128	
Western India	o	624	١
Madras	7	not mentioned	
Ceylon	0	449	ľ
Three Chinese Mission	s 0	not mentioned	l
Sandwich Islands	244	фo	i
Micronesia	. 27	ďo	i.
		•	i
	367		i
TTI C 'OCE		1	

These figures, 367, represent the total number of conversions claimed by the Protestant Foreign Missions as having been effected during the past year, in Europe, Africa, Oceanica, and Asia, at the cost of about \$386,000. It is but fair to add, however, that the Report by us quoted from, where it does not claim actual converts, professes to entertain very lively hopes .--Thus in Greece, where no conversions are mentioned:--

"Dr. King is encouraged that a brighter day, norally, may be about to dawn upon the people. So also in Central Turkey; no addition to the numbers of the church members has there

been made; but then we are told that :-"In Central Turkey the need of workers is much felt, but there have been many interesting works of

In like manner the Mission to the Nestorians has no converts to boast of; but this non-success is clearly traced to those enemies of all good

" A new firman of the Persian Government, intigated by Jesuits, threatens to throw very serious obstacles in the way of Missionary work."

In the Madura Mission, " new laborers are wanted." In that of Ceylon, though not a single conversion is enumerated, " the Missionaries report steady onward progress," which is certainly very considerate on their part; and shows that they wish to spare the feelings of the contributors to the missionary fund as much as possible. In China, if none have been added to the churches-" One Million, Three Hundred Thousand pages of Tracts, &c., have been distributed :" and, we are further told that "the wanted. work progresses favorably in North China."that the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd at Port pleased with the people, the climate, and everything about them."

Everything in short is couleur de rose, with one sad dark exception—the Sandwich Islands. It is true indeed that in those Islands 244 have been added to the church; but then, as a set off, no fewer than 1,100 have been removed by death and excommunications. Here are the death and excommunications. Here are the papers on Sunday, by combining, for instance, the terms in which the report from this, the very publication of a daily journal with that of a weekly Paradise of Protestant Missions, is couched:-

ffairs as less promising. There have been only 44 accessions to the churches in the year, while 1,100 have been removed by deaths and excommunications. The natives of the islands are rapidly de-

The balance for the year, in so far as reported

Losses by Deaths and Excommunications in the Sandwich Islands......1,100

Total Number of Conversions Reported...... 367

Or, in other words, we have a balance sheet with all their power, both morally and in a pecuni-

any means in the sight of God's is commented to three right angles, is mathematically impossible very best case possible out for themselves. As showing as the net result of Protestant Foreign Missionary proceedings throughout the world: for the past year, a loss or deficit of 733, seven hundred and thirty-three members. We leave these figures to speak for themselves; but we cannot but express our opinion that they indicate a sorry return for the large sums of money squandered; and afford but very questionable signs of those "interesting works of grace" of which the Report boasts.

> CONSECRATION OF THE CHAPEL OF THE ST. JOSEPH ASYLUM .- This elegant church lately erected on Cemetery Street, in connection with the St. Joseph Asylum, under the charge of the Sisters of the Grey Nunnery, was consecrated on Thursday of last week, the 15th inst. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal officiated, assisted by their Lordships the Bishops of Toronto, and Charlottetown, P. E. Island. There were present the Rev. Superior of the Seminary. with the Rector of St. Mary's College, and a large body of the Clergy. High Mass was sung by the Rev. M. Trudeau, Vicar-General.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.—Gen. Lee's movements, at first supposed to be designed for the protection of Richmond, now appear to have been a skilfully devised feint, intended to cover ceipts for the past year were no less than an attack upon the right wing of the Yankee forces under General Meade. The latter having thus been deceived, was compelled to retreat in all haste, burning and destroying his stores. and everything that might encumber him on his flight. The Yankee telegram appouncing this retrograde movement, tells us that " the falling back of our forces from the Rappahannock Sta-The operations of the Protestant Foreign tion to Bristow and Catletts is represented as a magnificent spectacle." So no doubt it was in the eyes of the gallant Confederates, who have a happy knack of eliciting such spectacles; so no doubt it will be to their friends in Europe ; but what the Yankees themselves can find "magnificent" in the "spectacle" of their vaunted invincible army and General, fleeing like stricken deer before the approach of the enemy, it is not so easy to discover. However if the Northerners are content with the spectacle, it is one which we trust may often be repeated; as it cannot be unpleasant to the Southerners, and thus both parties will have cause to be well satisfied.

> How Our Representatives Earn their SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS PER SESSION .- Our City contemporaries in their Parliamentary reports give the following account of a scene that took place in the Legislative Assembly :-After the recess,

> The House continued to sit for the purpose of receiving messages from the Legislative Council, and in the interval some vocal performances were engaged in. At the conclusion of one the songs.

> Mr. Rymal advanced to the front, and making his best bow, said—Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you, on behalf of the management, for your attendance during the session. This is our last evening; but in bidding you now farewell, I can assure you that we shall ever retain a grateful remembrance of your kind patronage and support. (Hear, hear, and much applause.) We shall return in the month of January or February, with a change of programme, and probably with a change in the company. (Laughter.)

> THE CONGRESS OF MALINES ON CATHO-LIC JOURNALISM .- Everything connected with the proceedings of the late Congress must we think be interesting to, and worthy of the attention of, the entire Catholic community. Under this impression we lay before our readers the deliverance of the Congress upon the subject of 'Catholic Journalism'':--

> > THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS AND THE PRESS.

(From the Courrier de Bruxelles.) The General Assembly having taken into consideation the importance of publicity, with regard to Ontholic interests and liberties, the necessity of enlightening minds, of refuting errors, of combating the alsehoods and calumnies which assail things and institutions that are most worthy of respect and most sacred- the duty incumbent on all Catholics ever to defend justice, truth, and religion-are of opi-

I. That it is indispensable to recur to more extended means of publicity, establishing jourcals, reviews, or by supporting them wherever they exist, and propagating good publications wheresoever they are

II. That it is fitting to establish in Belgium, with the aid and concurrence of devoted Catholics of The Christian public will also learn with delight all nations, an international organ of Catholic interests which may oppose (fasse concurrence a) the most anti-Catholic newspapers published abroad; or at Natal are having quite a jolly time of it, least to give this mission to one of the existing journals, by recurring to the necessary means for making them known and getting them circulated in different countries.

III. That every Catholic journal should contain from the first page to the last, an ensemble of homogeneous doctrines; and should exclude even in the shape of advertisements, anything that could wound the moral and religious feelings of its renders.

IV. That it is fitting to consider the means of suspending, as in the British Isles and in other Protestant countries, the material labor of printing Catholic one printed on Saturday and distributed on Sunday. Nevertheless, there is sufficient reason for Catholic "Letters from the Sandwich Islands represent | duily journals to appear on Sunday, if they have to contend with anti-religious journals that appear on

the same day.

V. That the terms of subscription should be arranged in such a way as to make good journals penetrate into classes of society, and not only into families, but also into places of reunion, societies, cafes, estaminets, &c. That it is necessary, in a subconversions for the past year are concerned, sidiary way (subsidiarement) to establish newspapers and other publications for gratuitous distribution wherever there are no other means of procuring readers for them; that in order to extend their circulation all sorts of contrivances must be resorted to such as hawking about, selling them in public and

ary way, to establish, support, and spread the journals referred to, and to abstain from encouraging, even indirectly by their subscriptions, the anti-Oa-

tholic press.
VII. That Catholic youth should particularly associate themselves with this work, by bringing to it the tribute of their talents and their zeal.

VIII. That it is, right to establish a regular exchange of journals and other analogous publications between different countries, so as to make them be known to recommend them, and to favor their mutual propagation.

IX. That it is necessary to establish in each country a special fund for spreading good journals and useful publications, particularly those designed for the most numerous classes of the people, and those the Central Committee of the General Assembly of Catholics with the disposal of the fund for Belgium.

X. That, thanks to the good organization, and a sort of confederation of the press which embraces the whole of Oatholicity, it is henceforth necessary for Catholies belonging to different nations to have a perfect knowledge of their respective situations termined end, and to help each other reciprocally.

things of which we give the following as a specimen of its humor. The Witness will we suppose condemn the first extract as profune :-

A MIXED "LOCAL."-The following extract is from a sermon said to have been recently delivered in Elm Street Chapel, by a 'local' who had just returned from Parliament after six weeks' training on the floor of the House :-

Giving no offence in anything that the Ministry be not blamed.'-Cor. II., verse 3d.

'Mr. Speaker-I mean, brethern-the bonourable member for Tarsus-a-a-St Paul, I should have said-is quite explicit and in order regarding this motion-or perhaps I had better say doctrine-and in laying before the House-or rather the world-so necessary and yet so simple a rule for our guidance,. I am sure he deserves the applause of the membersof this congregation. You will percieve, Sir-my friends—that the Ministry is not to be blamed; and that notwithstanding the repeated attacks of the hon, member for Kingston, we have high authority for supporting the gentlemen now in power. The honourable—the Apostle of the Gentiles, elequent as bo is, has never been more forcible than in the present instance. There is no vagueness whatever in the position he has assumed; and there should be no hesitancy on our part in voting for it-in-in adopting it. Honourable memb - bre - bre - bre - brethern must consequently be up and doing, as from the text I have now brought forward, it is evident to all that the Ministry must be sustained, whatever the Corruptionists may say to the centrary.'

Thus habit can in adamantine chains her prisoner lock. A three months' parliamentary sojourn at Quebec would have made this highly impressible gentleman totally unintelligible to even his wife and children. If, however, commonplace society has now lost one of its most agreeable members, it must solace itself with the conviction, that posterity has gained a statesman.

MADAM WHITIKER .-- Clairvoyant Doctress, at present staying at the American Hotel, Toronto, examines patients with the clairvoyant eye, and determines the exact position of their maladies, physical or mental.

Cases given below with references kindly allowed to patients.

Case of Geo. Brown, political labourer :-- Some time since G. B. was working with a number of other Grits on a considerable and unexpected elevation had a sudden full the second day, and has been pretty much confused in his ideas of right and wrong ever since; has been lately examined by the clairvoyan, dectress, Madame Whitiker, who reports as follows : A great lump of intolerance close to patient's heart. red and very angry looking; considerable softening of the brain on the word ' Pope' being mentioned; an inordinate and morbid love of sheeps' head and the seventeenth article combined, has lowered the ordinary working and calulating powers of this indivi-dual, otherwise a strong and healthy Caledonian, very considerably.

Medicine prescribed by Madame Whitiker :-Tolerance......31 drachms. Humility.....3 oz.
Love to all Men.....4 oz. Good Faith...... 2 scruples.

Mix, and take I oz. daily in repentance water, reading two pages or more of Richard Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.

"BLACKWOOD" -- September, 1863 -- Dawson Brothers, Great St. James Street, Montreal .-Caxtoniana, part XIV; The Spectre of Milaggio : Jean Paul Richter : Chronicles of Carlingford—the Perpetual Curate, pert IV; On Hearing Week Day Service in Westminster Abbey; The Prramids, who Built them, and When ?-The Battle of Gettysburg and the Campaign in Pennsylvania.

## ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The President and Vice-Presidents of the Corporation, waited on His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, on Sunday evening last, in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and in the name of the Society presented their dutiful respects, and received his Lordship's blessing .- Com.

We are very sorry that we are unavoidably obliged to postpone the publication of Mr. Curran's address before the St. Patrick's Society until our next issue.

#### To the Editor of the True Witness. ST. RAPHARL'S GLENGARRY, U.W., Oct. 15, 1863.

Sin, - The Very Revd. John McDonald. Our Venerated Pastor has been ill since the Middle of August last. Not being able to attend to his ordinary pastoral duties he invited the Revd. E. J. Fitzpatrick a worthy Priest of the diocese of St. Louis who has been residing in Montreal, for some time past, to officiate for him. At his suggestion the Revd. Gentleman conducted a spiritual Retreat which was begun on the 4th and was ended on the 11th instant. The retreat has done an immense deal of good, many approaching the tribunal of penance who had not done so for years. The Revd. Mr. Chisholm of Alexandria, and the Revd. Mr. O'Connor of Cornwall, gave their assistance at the confessional. The number of communions was a little less than 1,300. Appreciating the services rendered by the Revd. Gentleman, to their venerated Pastor and to themselves, the Perishioners presented him with an address and a purse, containing one hundred and twenty-two

The following is a cory of the address and the mine without delay.

reply thereto. By publishing both in your next you will greatly oblige the many readers of your excellent paper, in this parish.

I am Sir, yours truly, A PARISHIONER.

REVD. SIR,-Invited a few weeks ago by our beloved and venerated Pastor, who has been, and is suffering from a painful illness, which renders him incapable of attending to his usual pastoral duties, you kindly offered your services for a short time.

TO THE REVD. E. J. FITZPATRICK.

The manner in which you performed these services least favored by fortune, by provisionally entrusting has impressed us with a high opinion of your merits as a priest; and we are happy to say that they were highly gratifying to our Beloved Pastor, and beneficial to the congregation at large.

We deem it a duty to bear testimony to the zeal Williamstown, who is always willing to assist in the you displayed in conducting the spiritual retreat charitable administrations of his holy profession; their afflictions, their hopes, and their wants, and be thus able to walk hand in hand towards a well-de- arduous, but they were crowned with the happiest results. The good and pious were stimulated to further progress in virtue, and the lukewarm were The Toronto Latch-Key has some very good recalled to the performance of their long neglected spiritual duties. Whilst the large and regular attendance during a whole week, of the parishioners, even from the remove corners of the parish, is an evidence of their desire to avail themselves of the blessings of the retreat, it is at the same time an evidence of the pleasure, as well as of the edification they derived from your pleasing, impressive, and instructive sermons, which were listened to with marked attention, and which have made a deep and asting impression.

We learn that you are about to leave with the intention of proceeding to Rome; we wish you a happy and prosperous voyage. And while we regret that you cannot continue to perform pastoral duties among us, until such time as it shall please Divine Providence to restore our Beloved Pastor to his usual health, we wish to assure you that your services will be long remembered by us.

We beg of you to accept this purse, not as an adequate reward for the duties you performed, but as a faint expression of our esteem, and as a slight token of our gratitude.

That the Almighty, the bestower of all gifts, may long preserve you, and grant you all that may promote you happiness and welfare, is the prayer of the Parishioners of St. Raphael's.

> Signed on behalf of the Congregation, John MacDonald, V.G. and Curate of St. Raphael's,

Col. Duncan McDonell, Greenfield, Charles Leclaire, Allan McDonell, Lachlin McDonald. Roderick McPherson. Allan McRae, D. F. McDonell.

St. Raphael's, C.W., Oct. 14th, 1863.

REPLY. Very Revd. John Mac Donald, Col. Duncan Ble Donell.

Charles Leclaire, Allan McDonell and others, Very Revd. Sir, and respected Gentlemen: -The foregoing very flattering testimonial presented by you in the name of the Parishioners of St. Raphael's, accept with undisguised pleasure; not indeed for what it bears upon its face, as redounding to the personal praise of your humble servant, but for what it suggests as illustrating the course of the Divine Action, with all rational Creation, whether Angelic or human. Doubtless, the partiality of your generous hearts has betrayed you into certain exaggerations piously permitted in all such addresses; but the facts alluded to in yours', may not only be readily admitted, but may even be securely dwelt upon in a gleeful spirit of thanksgiving, since they manifest large proofs of God's usual bountiful conduct towards every obedient soul. Hence, in judiciously commemorating the consoling results of the late spiritual retreat, we must not fail to discern and acknowledge the existence of this supernatural phenonon to which your attention was called during those very days of grace. Our Heavenly Father, in His Infinite condescension, is ever making contracts with us; when we faithfully comply with all the conditions laid down for us in our part of the agreement, He most literally fulfills, and more than fulfills, all His Divine engagements, and so crowns His own gifts in His own creatures. Behold the explanation of the happy effects to which you bear just testimony. The Priests of God, actively employed in doing the solid work of those spiritual exercises, yielded themselves, as unresitting implements, into the hands of the Divine Husbandman; the parishioners of St. Raphael's, by their facile concurrence and hearty cooperation in the holy undertaking, afforded the opening fertile fields to receive the seed- which is the Word of God-and the dew and rain of Divine Grace: and God Himself gave the abundant increase. This I assert, is the historical summary of God's way of dealing with us, which is always sweetly repeating itself. To Him, therefore, be glory !-- to us, perseverance l For the rest, so great has been the satisfaction

which I have derived from you all, through my brief pastoral relations with you, that I have but one regret for having come amongst you—that is the occasion of my coming-the illness of the venerable Patriarch who presides over your happy parish. May kind heaven spare him to you yet many years. The brightening prospect of his daily improving health mitigates the pang of grief which I experience in having to part with you so soon.

As you mention my proposed journey to Rome, I can promise you, and all those whom you so well represent, that when in the Eternal City, I shall re. member you all on many of its privileged siturs.

And now, most sincerely thanking you for the double proof of your kindness, - bounty of heart and bounty of band,-praying for the entire patish, every temporal and spiritual blessing, earnestly commending it to God, through Mary and your Angelic Patron, whose feast the whole Church will shortly celebrate, and fondly looking forward to the day when I may have the happiness of revisiting it,

I remain, your devoted friend in Christ,
E. J. Fitzpatrick.

St. Raphael's, C. W., Oct. 14th, 1863.

ARTIMONY .- The recently discovered deposit of the above useful metal in South Ham, Eastern Townships, is such to a very extensive and appears likely to prove a successful investment. We believe that and antimonic acid, has been found in Canada, and arrangements are being made to open and work the

(To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Strathglass, October 8th, 1863.

SIR-Being on a visit to this place, and learning that the Very Rev. Dean Hay was to hold a mission in the rear of Roxborough, which belongs to his ex-tensive and laborious parish, I thought I would avail myself of the opportunity of being present at the august Sacrifice of the Mass. The rear of the Township of Roxborough and the Township of Finch which is contiguous thereto, being principally inhabited by Protestants, the settlement comparatively new, and the Catholics not so well to do as are their Protestant neighbors, I expected to see a very small congregation assembled, in an uncomforably small chapel; but I was agreeably surprised to see a frame church something similar in size to that of Cornwall, filled by devout Lower Canadians and a sprinkling of Irish and Scotch Catholics-that would be no disgrace to a more advanced part of Canada, in a fair progress of completion. The Very Rev. Dean Hay was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy, of and although the distance from St. Andrews is 22 miles, and from Williamstown 34, and a great part of the roads not the very best, yet the Reverend gentlemen had the satisfaction to see that their labor was not in vain; for they not only baptized 8 or 10 infants, but gave the holy Eucharist to many apparently sincere Communicants.

The Very Rev. Dean Hay will be able to congratulate himself at no great period of time upon seeing in his parish two new churches finished (it is said) through his efforts and under his direction; for the one at St. Andrews, which is built of blue lime stone in pure Gothic style, and can bear comparison to any church in Upper Canada, whether Catholic or Protestant, will be finished by next May; and the one in Roxborough is nearly enclosed already, has the floors laid and the Vestry and altar finished.

By giving space for the above in your essentially Ontholia journal, you will oblige

Yours, &c., AN EYR WITNESS.

St. Jerome, Oct. 3, 1863. The following Farewell Address of the Irish Catholics of the Parish of St. Jerome was presented to the Rev. J. J. Gratton, Parish Priest, immediately after Divine Service, on Sunday, the 4th instant, by the undersigned deputation for, and behalf of that portion of the congregation speaking the English language:--

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR-We, the undersigned Irish Catholics of the Parish of St. Jerome, most respecifully approach you, not only for ourselves, but on behalf of the Irish portion of the congregation. We beg leave most respectfully to state that we have learned, with painful regret, the decree of our venerable and much respected Bishop to remove your Reverence from this parish; and we cannot conceal from you the deep wounds so unexpected a change inflicts upon our hearts.

Your Reverence is no doubt aware that many of us have been forced to leave our native country in thousands for no other reason than steadfastly holding to the true faith -- the faith of our fathers -- and seek a home amongst strangers in distant lands; but nowhere on the face of the earth could we enjoy more real happiness than we have experienced in our spiritual duties under your Reverence's paternal care; therefore we feel at this moment like orphans without a parent. It is painful in many instances to behold the effects of your removal on our children, especially on those who have lately received them first Communion, and are now being further instruct ed in the holy doctrine and discipline of our infallible religion. And now that we are enjoying the de-licious fruit of your Reverence's spiritual instructions, His Lordship is pleased to call you away from amongst us to plant the seeds of virtue and righte-

ousness in other hearts. But be assured, Rev. Father, that you carry with you our sincere regards and very best wishes; and that your memory will be ever dear to us. Praying Almighty God in His Divine mercy to grant you length of days, and to grant your Reverence grace

to fulfill the arduous duties of your sacred ministry. We remain, with sentiments of profound respect and veneration, your Reverence's devoted children in

> (Signed), Patrick O'flea, Robert Gilmour, John Carey, Thomas Conroy, John M'Laughlin, Patrick Doolin, John Conroy, John Doolin.

Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues received the pumps, and the dumage to the vessel instantly rereligious profession of a number of Postulants, in the chapel of the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, in this city. The following are the names of the young ladies who pronounced their vows:

Sister Eloise Brassard, native of Nicolet. Sister Mary Schmidt, in religion Sister St. Theresa, native of Germany.

Sister Sarah Bisonnette, in religion Sister Elizabeth, native of Quebec.

Sister Mary Duchemin, in religion Sister Flavie, netive of Quebec.

The following young ladies received the religious habit at the same time:

Sister Mary Ann Robi, of Montreal.

Sister Emelia Robi,

Sister Claire Poirier, of St. John. Sister Emelia de Grand Pre, of St. Norbert.

Sister Marguerite Brassard, of Nicolet. Sister Margaret Madden, in religion Sister Magde-

Sister Delima Thibault, in religion Sister Vincent,

of L'Islet, District of Quebec. Sister Justine Dancouse, in religion Sister Catherine, of L'isle aux Groux.

Several of the Rev'd. Clergy assisted at the imposing ceremony--among them the Rev. Mr. Brassard, and the Rav. Mr. Belanger, of the Diocese of Montreal. - Ottawa Tribune.

Lead Mines have been discovered on the Southern Shore of Lake Memphremagog, and will soon be placed in the market. The cresare said to be very rich and contain silver .- Montreal Herald.

DISCOVERIES OF COPPER IN THE BEAR OF ESTLEVILLE. -The recent discovery of copper are in the township of Lake, in the rear of the county of Hastings, promises to be of the greatest importance to the immediste locality, and to the whole Upper Province. The deposits have been examined by the best practical miner in Canada, Captain Williams, and by Dr. Hunt, of the Geological Survey, both of whom have pronounced favorable opinions. We have not yet seen any scientific opinion on the subject, but we presume that the Lake denosits are of the same nature as those of the Eastern townships and of Lake Superior, and, therefore, of very great extent and commercial value. A new source of wealth to Upper Canada has apparently been developed utterly unknown before. Extensive prospecting, it is to be presumed, will take place at once, and the value of the deposits be fully ascertained .- Globe.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIMONY IN CAMADA. - Antimony, one of the most valuable metals known to commerce, a metal which is of essential service in the useful arts. which is much used in the construction of alloys, such as Brittania metal, type metal, and plate pewter, which is necessary to the preparation of those large concave mirrors, used in astronomical observations, which is employed in the casting of bells to make them harder and whiter and to give them a clearer and stronger sound; and which is used medicinally as tartar-smetic, antimonious acid. and antimonic acid, has been found in Canada, and Lard, do. that, too, at no great distance from Quebec.—Quebec Maple Sugar, Cazette.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS. - A feat of an unparalleled character—superior to any ever performed by Blondin-is said to have taken place on board the Grand Trunk cars shortly after they left the Richmond Junction on Wednesday last. Several prisoners were on board, en route to the Penitentiary at Kingston, in charge of the Sheriff of the Bedford District. Two of them-said to have been handouffed and ironed-requested permission to visit the water closet, and were conducted thither by a turnkey in charne, who remained for a while outside. Thinking, however, he had waited too long, he opened the door, but found his prisoners gone. How they had escaped, unless by the window, and how they had disencumbered themselves of their fetters, is a mysters. The cars were going at the rate of twolve miles an bour; and though it was expected the felons would have have been found helpless on the track, they seem to have escaped, and have not yet been beard of .- Transcript.

DESERTERS FROM YANKEELAND .. - A great many young men are coming into Canada to escape serving in the Northern armies. Those who have been regularly enrolled, and have sworn to serve, should here belooked upon as forsworn, and not encouraged or trusted. But others who escape to prevent themselves from committing unnecessary homicide, ought to be treated differently. It is, however, hard to distinguish. What is a drafted man asked to do? To defend his country? Not at all. He is asked to take up arms in a domestic feud the justice of which he may not admit. To go into a land, where he may have blood relations or intimate friends, and there to kill and destroy, at the risk of his own life. No wonder so many are leaving such a country and fleeing to a land of freedom, law and justice .- Kingston British Whig.

We learn from the Glasgow papers that the Peruvian, the new vessel building for the Montreal Steam-ship Company, has been much damaged by fire. The damage is estimated at £15,000 sterling. She was insured .- Gazette.

Diptheria is said, by the New Brunswick papers, to be alarmingly prevalent on the Miramichi river. Some families have lost all their children by this

Extraordinary Case of two Deserters. - On Saturday morning last, Constable Cornelius Corcoran, of the River Police, arrested two 'stow-a-ways,' at the instance of the master of the ship Queen of the West, who had been found concealed on board that vessel. Both parties immediately admitted to the policeman that they were soldiers, and they had come to Canada from Iroland, on their own account, for the purpose of joining their regiments in garrison here! Both had a portion of their regimental clothing with them. One, however, was branded with the letter 'D,' which told a suspicious tale of past misconduct, but the two persisted in saying that they had no intention of abandoning the service, and that they only wished to join their comrades. One is named John McCourt, and belongs to the 62nd Regiment, while the other, William Norton, is a private of the 63rd. We understand they have been handed over to the military authorities, to be disposed of as the latter may think fit. - Quebec

Mr. O'Halloran M.P.P. for Missisquei, has brought in a bill 'to provide more fully for the punishment of offences against the person, in respect to the crime of kidnapping.' It has evidently been drafted for the purpose of meeting cases like those of the deserters from the Federal army who were kidnapped from the Eastern Townships last winter and spring in violation of law and neutrality. It is provided that any person who shall kidnap another with the intention of solling him as a slave, or shall transport persons out of the Province, or secretly imorison them against their will, shall be guilty of felony and liable to imprisonment for a term of from two to seven years. We trust that the Bill will pass When it is known that severe penalties will follow the violation of our territory, parties on the other side of the lines may besitate to incur the risk attendant upon such lawlessness, and its practise may be less frequent .- Montreal Gazette.

ATTEMPT TO SINK A VESSIL .- A daring attempt was made by some miscreants on Sunday last to sick Capt. Gaskin's vossel, the British Lion, now loading with salt at Glassford, Jones & Company's wharf. In the evening some person, in walking down to the dock, observed the vessel pitch forward, and going on board to learn the cause discovered that the bolt had been removed from the centre-board, and that the barque was filling with water and in a sinking condition. The case being made known to the owner or commander, the crow were im-Religious Reception .- On Thursday morning His | mediately summoned and set to work at the paired. At the time of the attempt to scuttle her the barque was partially loaded with salt, three hundred and twenty bags of which were badly damaged by the water. It is fortunate that the vessel's condition was discovered as early as it was When first observed by the persons who gave the alarm, she was tast settling down, and in a short time would have sunk to the bottom. We have not heard whether there is any suspicion as to the perpetrator of the fiendish act, but it is to be hoped that he may be discovered and brought to justice. - Kingston

## Compared to the Compared Compa

OBITUARY.

Died, atiGanonoque, on Sunday morning, 11th inst in the 37th year of his age, the Rev. James Richard Rossiter, for many years the zealous and faithful Pastor of that place.

On Tuesday, His Lordship the Right Rev. E. J. Horan celebrated Mass for the repose of his soul, and delivered a discourse highly enlogistic of the zeal, ploty, and energy of the deceased Pastor. The large concourse of persons of all denominations who attended his remains to the place of interment, evinced the great esteem and respect entertained by all parties for so truly good and edifying Priest. Requiescal in pace .-- Communicated . assummed and emphasized and emphasiz

## Died,

In this city, on the 14th instant, Peter, eldest son of Mr. Peter Darragh, grocer, aged 23 years and seven months.

In this city, on the 20th inst., Mary O Mears, agod 70 years, mother of John O'Mearn.

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

Flour, country, per qtl......12 9 to 13 0

Oatmeal, do .... ....12 3 10 00 Indian Mea! .... 7 6 to 8 0 Peas per min .... .... 3 G to 4 Beans, Canadian, per min, .... 2 G to 3 Honey, per lb .... 0 7 to 0 8 Potatoes, per bag .... 2 6 to 3 0 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. .... \$6,00 to \$6,50 Eggs, fresh, per dozen .... 0 9 to 0 Hay, per 100 bundles .... \$9,00 to \$13,50 Straw, .... \$4,00 to \$ 6,00 .... 1 4 to 1 5 Butter, fresh per lb, Do salt, .... 0 9 to 0 10 Barley, do., for seed per 40 lb. .... 3 9 to 4 Buckwheat .... 2 6 to 3 .... 9 0 to 9 Flax Seed, Timothy .... 5 0 to 6 Oats, do, Turkeys, per couple, .... 2 0 to 2 .... 4 0 to 0 Geese, .... ∉ 0 to 5 .... % 0 to 3 Fowls, ďο .... 9 0 to 2 đo. .... 0 51 to 0 Maple Syrup, per gallon .... 0 0 to 0

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 20, 1863. Flour-Pollards, \$2,00 to \$2,20; Middlings, \$2,58 \$2,65; Fine, \$3,00 to \$3,20; Super., No. 2 \$3,60 to \$3,75; Superfine \$4.05 to \$4,12; Fancy \$4,30; Extra, \$4,55 to \$4,70 ; Superior Extra \$4,60 to \$4,70 ;

Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,30.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, L C, \$5,25: No J C.

Wheat-U Canada Spring, 88c to 89c.
Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6,05, to \$6,7h; Inferior Pots, \$6,05 to \$6,10; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,60 to \$6,65.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 12he to 13he; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 12c. to 12h. Lard per lb, fuir demand at 7c to 7hc.

Tallow per lb, 7hc to 8c. Cut-Meats per 1b, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c;

Bacon, 5e to 6hc. Pork-Quiet: New Mess, \$12,00 to \$12,50; Prime Moss, \$11,00 to \$12; Prime, \$11,00 to \$12,00.-Montreal Witness.

#### TORONTO MARKETS-Oct. 17.

Fail wheat 96c to 99c per bushel Spring wheat ; 70c to 78c per bush. Barley, 87c to 90c per bushel-Peas, 55c to 58c per bushel.— Globe.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above COR-PORATION will take place on MONDAY EVEN-ING 26th instant.

(By Order)

P. O'MEARA, Recording-Secretary.

Montreal, Oct. 22.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, for the Parish of St. Sophie, County of Terrebonne, THREE TEACHERS, for tary Schools. Apply to J. G. J. Mireau, Secretary-Treasurer.

Female Teachers will do. One of the above will be required to Teach both French and English.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, well qualified to fill the position of GOVERNESS to young children, and to teach all the English branches of education, (Music included) withes to obtain a Situation in a respectable family. Address - Miss Corn Morton, Lyndhurst, Connig Leeds, C. W. Oct. 21, 1863.

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rex E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object 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 OPEE

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annom (payable half-

vearly 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.

JUST PUBLISHED,

IN PAMPHLET FORM. THE DOCTRINE OF

## TRANSUBSTANTIATION

SUSTAINED: An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' Strictures on Dr. Cahill's Lecture on Transubstantiation.

BY ARCHDEAGON O'KEEFFE.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.

FOR SALE at Mesers, D. & J. SADLIER'S, and at THIS OFFICE. Price 71d.

August 26, 1863. FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer's

Combination. JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, (The "Combination,") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition.

WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW-LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking purposes. JAMES MORISON & CO.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Ma-

288 Notre Dame Street.

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents,
JAMES MURISON & CO.

## DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashioa Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books. Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig. and St. Lawrence Streets, Montrea!.

chine. For Sale at

#### FRANCE.

As regards steps likely to be taken by the French Government, now or at an early date, in connexion with the Gortschakoff despatch, I can only confirm the belief I lately expressed, that beyond acknowledging its receipt, which has already been done, no reply will be sent to it. This must not be taken to mean that the diffi culty is at an end, that the French Government will be content to submit to the affront it considers itself to have received, or that we shall not, as spring approaches, see the matter revived with increased energy, and in a spirit dangerous to peace. The reason for not stirring further in it at the present moment is sufficiently ob-

The Debats has an article in which it anticipates the possibility that England and Austria, highly disapproving the conduct of Russia, but unwilling themselves to engage in war, might give France the mission to draw the swords, pledging themselves to a friendly neutrality, while she should enforce from Russia the fulfilment of the wishes and resolutions of the three Powers. Thus does it explain, in a manner favourable to its views, the reiterated declaration upon an agreement between the three Powers; and it considers that such an arrangement would be by no means incompatible with the language of the English press. For the moment it declines examining whether France would be right or wrong in accepting the burden thus cast upon her by her two allies, but it loresces a not improbable conjuncture when the agreement of the three Powers may have for result " that France should make herself the executive soldier of Europe in Poland, just as she thought fit to become so in Mexico."

The Bishop of Orleans has issued an address to the clergy of his diocess ordering prayers in their respective churches for Poland. He alludes to the religious ceremony at Rome by order of the Pope, and the exhibition of the image of the Saviour taken from the sanctuary of the Scala Santa, and borne in procession to the Santa Maria Maggiore, " where it was to be exposed for several days to the veneration of the gical conclusions from which would be wholly faithful." He cites as an example " that in 752. while Astolphus, King of the Lombards, was menacing Rome, Pope Stephen III. caused the image to be borne in procession to the same church, and, as if God had wished to at once recompense the faith of the Christians of Rome. King Pepin and the victorious sword of the Franks soon made their appearance."

The Bishop seems to hope that a liberator will rise for Poland. Some time ago, he says, his soul was troubled, not so much from the apparent abandonment by diplomacy of that heroic nation, nor from her weakness when left alone to face the immense Colossus that was preparing to crush her, but from the fear least the movement should be profuned and instead of being national revolutionary, and should alarm are world, instead of reassuring and consoling it. The Bi-"The vultures we dreaded are not come; we priests of the diocess shall recite at the mass, the comprehension of Contmental Liberals .the collects, secret, and post-communion of the mass - Factus est Dominus refuguam pauposi;" and that at the benefiction the 53rd St. Stanislans Keseka, patron of Poland. Moraover, the whole of the faithful of the descrees. and particularly the mass, are recommended to receive the Communion once or several times, with the intention of invoking the blessing of God on Catholic Poland, and to recite each day a pater and ave, with the lavocation, " Sr. Stanislans, pray for as "

The Courier du Dimanche states that Contat. Rechberg saw with regret the insertion in the Moniteur of the Polish Memorandam. It further says, " Baron Gross has informed Earl Russell that the opinion of the Premen florecoment relative to the negotiations on the Pelish queswas that it was preferable to close a useless discassion."

The Memorial Diplomatique concludes a lengthened article on the present position of the Polish question, written in a four of considerable hostility towards England and Austra, with the following words : - " France has made all the been asked of her by those powers. It is for them to gauge and say what course they will adopt in presence of the result or which we have arrived. Every courier who crosses the Channel brings us the last someting declaration, but it would not be the first true that more fass than work came from London. If the English journals are faithfut interpreters of the sentiments of the British nation and the intentions of the cabinet of St. James, that body, onlightened by striking experience, will understand the necessity of a plain attitude and practical propositions. to England and Austria to concert and accougaimmediately what measures should be taken in case of a partial or complete refusal of Russia. to be guided by events. It is for those two can continue. France will not allow herself to be hurried away by British rhadomontade or held back by Austrian hesitation. France, who did not believe it right to settle herself a question of European equilibrium, does not think it incumbent upon her to carry out alone that which the other power have declared to be of frontier.

general interest. Equally maccessible to discouragement or spite, she will willingly listen to every serious overture, but she will not lend herself to vain demonstration. If, therefore, she the systematic columnies of the revolutionary press shauld again be asked to raise a voice which against the Holy See, and of which this faithful ser-will not be listened to. she will prefer to await vant of his Government is injuriously ascused in a will not be listened to, she will prefer to await her time in the fulness of her liberty.

SOUR OF PETER SUPPLIES

PARIS, Sept. 29 .- The deputation charged with the mission of offering the crown of Mexico sequence, in the impossibility of remaining indifferto the Arcduke Maximilian left Paris on Sunday for Trieste. Before proceeding to their destination they were instructed to present in person to the Emperor of the French, on behalf of the Mexican people, an address expressive of their gratitude for what he has done them.

The deputation will be officially received at Vienna by the Emperor of Austria on their return from Miramar. They will be received by the Architeke on the 3rd October, and he will then make known his formal acceptance of the throne. A Te Deum will the following day be performed in the churches, at which the deputa-

tion will be present. BELGIUM. The Anti-Catholic party in Belgium have been getting up a rival Congress to that of the Catholics at Malines — the Congress of Social Science at Ghent. This of course invites the attendance of Catholics among others. Some of a semi-official paper that war can ensue only have thought it expedient to accept the invitation; more have declined it. The Monde publishes a report of some very offensive remarks made by a free-thinking woman! Mademoiselle Clemence Boyer. She argued that good morals could not be necessary for an artist, on the ground that the idea of their Congress was to make all matters of religion open questions, and that morals are clearly no more certain than religion. The lady was strictly logical. But we like ber no better for that. Even a man who holds bad principles, is, at least, so much the better if he holds them illogically and does not see what follows from them. But this is tenfold the case with a woman. It has pleased God in a very great degree to emancipate the female mind from the fetters of logic, giving to it instead, what is generally a much safer guide, an instruct which seldom errs. Specially is this the case with regard to the great principles of mosubversive of all good morals. But when those conclusions are proposed to them, they instinctively to reject them without thinking it necessary to prove that they are competent. Midle. Boyer, instead of rising above the mass of the female sex, has only fallen below it. It it were were true [as it is not] that religion admits of no certainty, it would, no doubt, be equally true that neither do morals. But she degrades herself by admitting a consequence against which her nature ought to have protested. Scepticism is at best irrational, and in a woman doubly offensive. Her best excuse is, when she has been perverted by the authority of some man whose infallibility is attested not by her reason, but her affections. And in this case she does not trouble herself to and Catholic it should become demagogic and follow out her bad principles to their logical consequences. In another section of this conference an attack on the Catholics assembled at Malines shop thanks God that those lears were unfounded. was manfully repelled by their secretary, M. Ducentiaux, and M. Woeste of Brussels. M. have seen only the eagles. Poland, with that Fouche de Careil advocated the English system good sense and fortitude of soul, all the more of education, as free alike from the control of admirable that in such extreme dangers people the State and the Church. Although he used are led to coupley all sorts of arms and all sorts some language offensive to Catholic ears, the soof succour - Poland has publicly repudiated by called Liberals in general disagreed with him. her words and her rets all evil disposition." He They are content with nothing short of State orders that during the mouth of October all the control. Freedom of education is quite beyond

ITALY.

Weekly Register.

Planmost. - The Piedmontese Government must be convinced of the discredit and impotence of the Psalm shall be chanted with the incommon of Liberal Clergy. Passaglia's journal has not 400 subscribers; the Emmanuatore has not jet 50. The Encyclica of August 10th seems to have borne its fruits in Turin, and to be about to bring on the compiete rout of clerical Liberalism in Italy. The Mihistry has addressed a circular to the Bishops to beg of them to concur morally in the suppression of brigandage. Now there are fifty-four Sees vacant in the kingdom of Naples, in consequence of the exile or the death of the occupants. The Government a onld perform an act of true policy by providing for such vacancies; it might then have recourse more Sectually to the good offices of the Episcopute. de Cardinal Archbishop of Naples' return is now ing discussed, and what is singular is that the ep in the overtures has been taken by the first Padmontese Government itself.

Rome, -The Roman correspondent of the Monde rites as follows, on the 19th instant: -

The health of the Pope is as good as possible. The expulsion of the Pontifical Consul from Naples had produced a profound sensation in Rome. The Postifical Government, perfectly sure of the innocence of the Commendatore de Mandato, has not situte in publishing in the official journal a note a the subject, and is giving satisfaction to the inligantion of all honest men, by withdrawing from concessions to England and Austria which have the Piedmontese Consul in Rome, Count Teccio, his Exequatur. The Giornale di Roma spenks as fol-

> We deem it opportune to make known to all the true circumstances of a fact which concerns the Contifical Government, and which has just taken place at Naples; we do so that a right judgment may be formed as to the nature of this fact, which the telesteaph, with its usual brevity, has found mana to misrepresent.

The Commendatore Pictro de Mandato was already in Nacles, under Fardinand H, King of the Two Sigdies in the position of Pau ifical Consul-General. Bring in the same condition as many foreign Conals of Naples, whom the Piedmontese Government has mover required to provide themselves with a new At the moment when the last notes of the three Exequative, he had continued to exercise his funcpowers left for St. Petersione, France proposed tions, while avoiding in that position all that could give cause to any observations on the part of the Government established in Naples.

The evident proof that Signor de Mandato has followed this line of conduct is in the recital of the England, following for an example Austria, de- | facts which we are about to state. On the 7th, at clined to engage herself in advance, and prefer, ed one o'clock in the morning, several inspectors of police presented themselves unexpectedly at his residence, with an order from the Questura (police office) powers now to take the initiative, and, as events and in spice of his protests, they instituted there it have spoken, to make known in what measure most minute search, without even respecting the they are willing to act. Upon this condition consular archives. This scrupulous search had to alone, the concert established between the powers result, brought forth the discovery of no paper which could give rise to the least suspicion. Signor de Mandate, nevertheless, was taken to the police prisons, where he had, without a shadow of any motive, to spend three days. Moreover, after he had to undergo several interrogatories, and without having been found guilty in any respect, he had but a few hours given him to depart, with the additional outrage of being escorted by the police to the Pontifical

It is superfluous to enter into any comments to infor from the measures taken with regard to Signor de Mandato that there did not exist even a shadow of the pretended complicity which is the theme of recent telegram. The mere account of this event suffices to show to impartial men how insulting it is for the dignity and honor of the Holy See. In conent, the Pontifical Government has found itself reduced to depart from the attitude of condescension which it had hitherto preserved towards the Piedmontese Consul in Rome, to favor as much as possible commercial interests, and it has taken the determination to withdraw the Exequatur to the Royal Consul, to give him his passport, and to give him four days to depart, without molesting him any way

in his person or in his home. Signor Teccio, in spite of the reserve and mystery with which be surrounded his acts and deeds, in spite of the apathy he had the skill of affecting, was well known to the Pontifical police. It was known that he gathered in his house, at the Consulate, on fixed days, the heads of the agitation; that he communicated to them the instructions and distributed to them the funds sent from Turin : that, while having the appearance of legalising signature, signing certificates, and registering contracts, affairs which he left to his clerks, he was at bottom the very soul of the Piedmontist agitation. The revelations obtained in the judiciary inquiry of the Fausti prosecu-tion were sufficient to overwhelm the Consul of Victor Emmanuel. Signor Teccio knew it, and since then he showed himself more impenetrable than ever and never even looked in the streets at the members of his committee, whom he never bowed to before. Messrs. Migliorati and Della Minerva, his predecessors in Rome, had sufficiently paved the way for him, and left him illustrious examples which he has followed by conspiring the best of his power like Boncompagui, conspired in Florence against the Grand Duke, like Villamanua contrived in Naples the overthrow of the Bourbons, like the Sardinian Consul in Ancona got up the excitement which brought on the events of 1860. The few agitators in the pay of Piedmont in Rome were grievously disap-pointed on reading the note of the official journal, and on seeing, four days after, the arms of Savoy removed from the fagade of the Consulate. They may say what they like - that Signor Teccio has not

left them orphans; the blow is struck.
The Sardinian Consul, adds the Monde correspondent, left Rome on the 19th at 10 a.m., that is to say, four days after the note. His Vicar-Consul, Signor Viviani, left with him. No demonstration took place and, moreover, all the measures had been taken by the French and Pontifical authorities to prevent any. The inventory of the archives and the transaction rals. Many women will admit premises the lo- of current affairs were handed over to the Portaguese Embassy, the French Embassy having refused to take charge of them.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 28. - The General Correspondenz of to day denies that the Western Powers have made any decided formal propositions to Austria with regard to Poland. The statements of some French papers on this subject are, therefore, more conjec-

CRACOW, Sept. 26 .- On the 23d the Russians plundered the Jewish merchants of the town of Dzialoszyce. Isaac Sarna, a Jewish master tailor, was tortured, and his bair and beard were burnt, in order to extort the name of the person who had ordered him to make blouses for the National troops.

The Lithuanian section of the National Government has permitted the citizens to sign the address of devotion to the Czar for the purpose of avoiding persecution by the Russians.

Lewszin, the chief superintendent of the Warsaw police, has issued a proclamation that in cases of attempts at assassination, where the perpetrator has not been acrested, all the inmates of the house whence the attempt was made will be considered as accom-

The soldiers in Warsaw have taken possession of three couvents, which they now occupy.

The Cous of to-day publishes an article treating of recognize the maurgents as belligerents and acquire a claim to the imperishable gratitude of Poland.

A letter fam Warsaw of the 20thth inst. contains further details relative to the pillage of Count Zamoyeld's palace. It states that the Russians tures? a cradle with a child in it from the third floor, and a woman was killed during this acone of destruction. The principal occupiers of the vast building, to which 1,400 persons were lodged, were Prince Thacens Lubomirski, Marshal Jakukrowski, the Countess Potock , M. Krwalewski, the learned Orientalist and Professor of the University of Warsaw, Doctor Roscablum, Inspector of Public Instruction, and M. Paplonski. All the furniture, valuable ornaments, and plate belonging to these persons were either desroyed or divided among the sailors. General de Berg, in a moment of passion, gave orders to bring out cannon and destroy even the foundations of Count Zamoyski's palace, with all that it contained. General Korff persuaded him rather to confiscate the bouses, and convert them into barracks to ladge the troops. The archives of the Navigation Company and their securities were burnt. M. Barcinski, the director of this company, was cruelly beaten by the soldiers. His wife, the sister of Chopin, possessed the piano of the immortal artist, and this was thrown into the fire. The soldiers are at present selling in the streets the articles pillaged, and they offer a haty's rich dress for a rouble. The wife of a corporal of gendarmerie sold a number of articles worth at pillage, and drunk with brandy, commit the most revolting excesses on the inollensive pedestrians in the

After all the men found in Count Zumorskin baslace were lodged in prison, the women were placed under the guard of the soldiers in the empty rooms. The barbarians, taking advantage of the confusion, treated the prisoners in the most odious manner. One of them, Madame Nawakowska, the owner of a neighboring coffeehouse, died in convulsions. The soldiers carried away 30,000 roubles in money, and a Krupecki, who was struck with appoplexy in consequence. M. Krszywicki, the Minister of Public In-Grabowski, chief secretary in the same ministry. M. Ostrowski, the Minister of the Interior, has likewise resigned. His post is to be occupied by M. Az- to the result of the case. eimowitch, a senator seat from Moscow.

The Moniteur publishes a letter on the same subject, which states that the exasperation of the popuintion of Warsaw, caused by the conduct of the Russian soldiery, has reached a point where all reflection ceases, and it is generally feared that the city may shortly become the theatre of scenes still more terrible. These fears are not unfounded. On one side excaperated insurgents waging battle to the death, on the other an over excited soldiery, and between them the nation, which approves the object of the insurgents, and while fearing the catastrophe which appears to be inevitable, is, nevertheless. fully resolved not to abandon its defenders. The situation of the country may be described in a few words : exasperation on one side, and fury on the other -u patriotic fanatacism of which history has not hitherto given an example. Such are the parties who are preparing for battle within the walls of Warsaw.

RUSSIA. A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Minister of Marine has commanded the construction of a new description of ships, which in case of war are to be sunk at the entrance of the port of Cronstradt to prevent a bostile fleet from entering. This system is the same as that employed at Sebastopol in 1854, with this difference, that the newly invented ships are so constructed that at the conclusion of the war they may be taken to pieces and removed, and the passage again cleared.

SIMPLICITY OF FIRMISH MANNERS. - The grand dignitaries who accompanied the Emperor of Russia to Finland, and who have just returned to St. Petersburg with His Majesty, bear witness to the extraor-dinary simplicity of the mode of life in that country, and which is in such direct opposition to that now prevailing in the Russian capital. The chief of the secret police, Prince Dolgoronky, paid a visit to the Archbishop of Helsingfors, when, to the surprise of the former, the only servant of the ecclesiastical dignitury took the light from the Archbishop's table and with it opened the door and admitted the Prince. On his departure the Archbishop accompanied him to the door with the same light in his hand. One must be acquainted with the prevailing luxury of St. Petersburg, and with the fact that an immense number of servants are maintained at the mansions of the nobles, in order to appreciate the hilarity with which the recital of this anecdote is received. A still more comic adventure fell to the lot of Prince Gortschakoff when he visited the Civil Governor of Helsingfors. As the Prince's servants rang, the Governor came to the parlor window and lamented that he could not admit his Highness, as the cook had gove out and had taken with her the key of the street door. The Governor added that he had himself just returned, and had been obliged to get in through the parlor window. The Prince, so goes the story, did

INDIA.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 23.—The man supposed to be the rebel Nana Dhoondia Punt was brought into this station a prisoner vesterday morning and is now lodged in the station gaol. He was brought in by Captain Carnell with a guard of three Sikha. His arrival caused considerable commotion in the city at first, for it was generally believed that the coming prisoner was veritably the Nana; but in a very few hours after he left the railway station that excitement quite susided. Hundreds of people to whom the person of the Nana was well known had seen the prisoner, and all declared that he was not the man. Among these are people who had been daily with the Nane, and some of them in constant attendance upon him at Bithoor and elsewhere, for years before his flight. It might be expected, of course, that such persons would (most of them) deny his identity, even falsely; but the tacit evidence of an empire population, as expressed in the marked and speedy ceasation of their anxiety about or further interest in the man, is matter of great importance. It is, nevertheless, still possible, however improbable, that circumstantial evidence, added to that of his blind companion, who has turned informer, may yet prove him to be the Nana. Numbers of well-attested cases familiar to the physiological student may serve to explain away difficulties arising from the non-recognition even by men who must remember the features, complexion, voice, attitudes, and general contour of the arch rebel, as they knew him before 1857 at Bithoor. But six anxious years of travel, flight, exposure, change of climate, of habits, and of diet, superadded to sickness, mortification, and despair-perhaps even temorse—cannot have failed to work considerable physical changes in the Nana, wherever he may by now. Instances are not rare of the really honest repudiation by affectionate wives and mothers of their husbands and children after long and distant voyages or travel. Cases are recorded where brothers and sisters, meeting after many years of adventure, have even married in perfect ignorance of cach other's identity. It will be admitted, by the lawyers at least, that circumstances such as those which must have attended the life of the Nana since his flight would render his non-identification by witnesses who judge from his present appearance alone a matter of comparative insignificance in the face of a chain of facts connecting the changed man with the person he has been suspected to be-those facts English sympathy towards Poland. The writer con-siders that England ought to save Poland, as, wher-change itself. Whether such evidence is forthcomratta Brahmin. These are tny impressions, and they may, of course, he wrong. But his height does not correspond with the description of the Nana, nor does his apparent age.

A careful study of the man at the outcherry yesterday during his examination convinced me not only that he knows this place, but that he was anxlously observant of faces around him, as if in search of persons whom he recognised, and who might, perhaps, recognise him. The same curious scrutiny on his part was observable as he passed through the starion on his way from the railway to the gaol. He is no stranger to Camppore, but that does not prove him to be the Nana. Indeed, he admits that he was here and at Bithoor several years ago, when the Name was there.

On the opening of the cutcherry the magistrate (Mr. H. Monckton, C.S.) at once had the prisoner brought before him, charged with being the robel Nana Dhoondia Punt. He denies that he is so, and declares that he is a Brahmin who has been a fakir nearly all his life; that his name is Appa Ram, son of Demondhur, born in a village on the banks of an obscure river in the Deccan; and that while he was jet a child his father was murdered there. He says he had two brothers. On the death of his father he (then twelve years old) with his brothers, adopted the vagrant life of a fakir. His brothers, he says, he has never seen or heard of since they set out after their father's death. He states that a few years ago least £120 for 30 roubles. The soldiers, gorged with he visited the village where he was born, and was then recognized by three or four persons living there whom he names; but they are all dead now. (How dres he know of their death?) The village itself, too, he declares, has now ceased to exist, having been washed away and entirely destroyed by an oncreachment of the river, and its inhabitants are now undiscoverable, being, as he says, absorbed in the population of the surrounding country. At present it is the belief of the authorities here that the prisoner is not the Nana; that so far from there being as vet evidence against him proving him to have been a great quantity of merchandise from the shep of M. rebel of note, or even a rebel at all, there has not been produced against him evidence sufficient to justify legally his continued imprisonment for any long struction, has resigned, and is to be replaced by M. period. He seems to care nothing about the cariesity of people who go to see him as he lies in gard, and appears, on the whole, to have very little fear as

## UNITED STATES.

Parmorism.-Where a man's heart is there his reasure also. An Abolitionist made a speech from the steps of a banking institution the other night. We understand, too, that he has contracts to furnish the Government with horses, mules, wagons, shoes, beef, pork, coffee, sugar, rice, onions, saddies, barness, powder, shot, lead, revolvers, Sharpe's rifles, Armstrong guns, percussion cops, Eufield rifles, Springfield rifles, Parrot guns, caissions, ambulances sanitary stores, monitors, surgoons, chaplains, nurses and other articles too tedious to mention, as the auctioneer says. In short, he devotes himself entirely to seeing others go to war while he stays at home, saves his bacon, and makes money. This is a Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, right, and just what a patriot should do. We need J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & not add that he made an able speech .- Sentincl.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DRAFT-How it Fell out with the Admiral's Men .- Our city has a proverbially naughty name, which we are afraid all the splendid ovations it has given will fail to reme. The audacity with which emigrants are fleeced out of thir little savings by unprincipled scoundrels, the temerity with which sharpers play off their often exposed tricks upon unwary countrymen, the swindling which is perpetrated every day by advertising bogus situations bogus companies, bogus institutions of every kind, and this, too, right undr the municipal eye, are facts which excite little comment, because they are of every day occurrence. But an event happened recently which throws all these delinquencies in the

While the authorities were feting the Russian Admiral and his suite last week a conge it seems, was given to the sailors of the fleet for the rest of the day, so that they, too, might enjoy the festivities. The Jack tars instinctively kept near the shore in their ramble, imagining that they were all right while they were sight of the water. They had been warned of the land sharks, and were bound to give them a wide berth. But, unfortunately, they were led astray by the aquatic name of one of our streets, and set sail down it perfectly unconscious of danger. It was not long before they got into under current, consisting of grog cellars and dancing saloons, with which the place is infested. The phlegmatic Russ forgot every caution in the hilarity of the new scene. The Polar ice began to melt from about his heart, and he was soon as jolly as the Jack tars of any other nativity around him. There were those about him and his fellows, however, who were bent on making them pay for all their fun. No sooner were the sailors overcome with the combined excitement of liquor and dancing than they were stripped of their bran new toggery, and whipped into suits of old uniforms as fast as the thing could be done. "They were then taken and sold as substitutes" before they had sufficiently recoved their senses to discern the change in their appearance. - Metropolitan Record.

Three of the Monitors recently employed by the Federals against Charleston, have been withdrawn, on account of injuries sustained in an attack on Por-

Artemus Ward says: 'I have already given two cousins to the war & 1 stand rendy to sacrifies my wife's brother father'n not see the rebellyin krusht And if was comes to wass I'll shed every drop of blud my able-bodied relations has got to prosekoot

The following in the result of the draft in Richmond and Suffolk countries, LongIsland Conscripts drawn 1714; held to service 6, furnished substitutes 24, paid commutation 469, aliens 109, exempted 668, ran away 438; total force furnished 30.

IMMIGRANTS .- Emigrants numbering one hundred and seven thousand, have arrived at New York since January-just double the number who came during the same time last year. Twenty-three hundred arrived last week.

'Handcuffs for freemen'-'Chain-gangs of white

men '- these are some of the feeble terms that faintly shadow forth the inexpressible degradation and slavery to which the American people have fallen in the third year of the war for the nigger. The abolition town of Torrington, Connecticut,

sends 4 men to the war, of the twenty-one drafted. Oh, what patriots those roaring red-mouthed 'war

Several Quaker conscripts are attached to a regiment at Culpepper, in Virginia. They have persevered in their determination not to learn military drill, and are to be therefore tried by Courtmartial.

An Eastern paper says it is reported that the ' Loval Leagues' are issuing a new badge -it being a negro's head in India rubber, with this appropriate motto in silver letters: 'The Constitution be d-d.' It is suggested that in addition this motto would be appropriate, to wit : 'Au American flag with thirteen stripes and thirty-four stars, having inscribed upon it in large black letters Greeley's apostrophe:

## 'All hail the flaunting lie.'

The New York Tribune says, - 1 The war has endaled us with a debt that will take bread from the month of every labouring man's child for generations siders that Eugland ought to save Poland, as, wherever liberty and law are intringed, English interests ing is to be seen. But to return to this prisoner thing more: it will give the Federal Government so are endangered. 'The attitude of puolic opinion in Engund is not indifferent to the Poles. Poland is clares his high caste Mahratta origin. He is much it will probably tend to a great increase of the power much business to transact in the several States, that not the satellite of any Power, and it is no mere Gutker than the Nana was, but not unlike what the | and prerogative of the President in Congress, and form of words to declare that she will only incline tofugitive life the Nama must have led would make in
a consequent reduction of the idea of State Sovewards those who give her actual help. Let Engished six years of a formerly delicately nurtured fair Mahreignty to a much less substantial signification than beretofore.

> The people of Rhode Island have been recently called on to vote on the following proposed amendment to the State Constitution: -- Allens, residents of this State, who have enlisted or volunteered, or who may enlist or volunteer, in any of the regiments of this State, and who shall be behorably discharged therefrom, or who are now or may become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to vote at all elections in this State on the same terms as native born citizens of this State.' The amendmedt was rejected by a large majority, a strong evidence of the narrow-minded ingratitude of the people to those who are lighting and shedding their blood that they may stay at home at ease.

MURRAY & LANKAN'S FLORIDA WATER - Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are seested essences and nothing more, this delicions perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remady. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skia, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, de, and imparting rosiness and electroes to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it removes bradache, and when resorted to after shaving prevents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fames of a eight, and improves the condition of the teeth and gams. As there are mitations which possess none of these properties, care must be taken to purchase "Murray & Lauman's Florida Water," the famous South American Perfume and Cosmetic.

Agents for Mouvreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harto H. R. Gray, and Ficault

THE GREAT ACCLUMATING TORIC .-- Wherever HOS-TETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the celebrated American prevention of Olimatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions their effects in sustaining the health, vigor, and animal spirits of these whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alternative medicine, has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon exclusively, as a protection against bilious fever, fever and ague, and howel complaints of very kind. The soldiers say it is the only stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequalled as a remedy for dyspepsie. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the essence of rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittshurgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 40,000 dozen

bottles are sold annually.

Agents for Montreal, Devius & Bolton, Lamplangh

## LUMBER.

## JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS.

Corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets,

ON THE WHARF, IN REAR OF BONSECOURS CHURCH,

MONTREAL.

THE undersigned offer for sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS-3 in-1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in-1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS.

· -- ALSO,---

1½-in PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, 1-in and ½-in BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING, (all sizes), clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices.

-AND,-

45,000 FEET OF CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street. July 21, 1863.

#### TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for the Municipality of St Sylvester-South, (District of Quebec,) a SCHOOL MISTRESS, with Diploma, for an Elementary School in the Eng-

Salary, Twenty-one pounds. Apply to PATRIOK SCALAN, Secret.-Tres.

St. Sylvester, 1st Oct., 1863.

#### AN EVENING SCHOOL

WILL be opened at the ST. PATRICK'S COM-MERCIAL MODEL SCHOOL, WELLINGTON STREET, near the Wellington Eridge, on the 14th of September. The Commissioners have provided a splendid building for this School.

Terms very low-payable in advance. T. MATHEWS, Teacher. Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1863.

#### MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

No. 2 ST. CONSTANT STREET.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 24th lestant, at NINE o'clock A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted, in this Institution, on extremely moderate Charges.

Superior facilities are afforded for the learning of the French and English languages, as nearly all the pupils speak both.

Parents desirous of placing their sons in the above Establishment, are requested to make early applica-

For Terms and other particulars, apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal.

August 19.

THE FRENCH & ENGLISH ACADEMY

## MADEMOISELLE LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE

No. 12 Sanguinet Street,

WILL RECOMMENCE

ITS complete Course of Education on the FIRST of

SEPTEMBER next.
Mr. H. E. CLARKE will continue to give Lessons, in the Academy, in English in all its branches, and in Mistory, Geography, Astronomy, The Use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Drawing, &c.; and will specially attend to the Writing and Arithmetic.

Music will form an object of particular attention. Aug. 20, 1663.

Mr. R. Dreat, Chemist and Druggist, Crown Street, Quebec:

Mir. - I would you the fol-Torring confidence witterfirs the entener of MARTOW S S. ARRAY, FRINKS:

Result of a Slow Favin-1 certify that on the Han March, 1999, my sen, time years old, was ablitted to heep his bad from the above sickness. I employed the best dectors, who took him under their charge for two years, without affording relief. Last spring I commenced to give Burscon's Sameapannan, and from the moment he began taking the remedy a rapid imfravement took place, and at present he can walk with facility. I therefore advise all persons saffering with similar maladies to try Bristol's Sarsacantela.
JEAN LACHANCE.

Sr. Roon on Quibec, 8th \_lug., 1863.

## IT IS ASTONISHING.

Still another grateful letter sent to Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal, Next to the Court

DEAR SIRS, - For years I have suffered severely from liver complaint, constant pain in the side, no appetite, intense drowsiness and a sense of suffocation compiling me at times to remain in hed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine 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 relief; last March I was advised by a friend who knew its virtues to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla but I had lost confidence in every thing and was fearful of getting worse, at last I did try it, its effect was most heneficial, my appetite returned, the heavy drowsiness left me and my digestion became vigorous and healthy. I used in all 12 bottles and am now as strong and well as any man could desire. You are at liberty to make my case known to the

> Yours very truly, J. H. KENNEDY. Grocer and dealer in wines and spirits, 156 St. Mary street

Montreal. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son September 24.



SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community." Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSATARLLA. My daughter, aged ten, and an afflicting humor in her cars, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to enre until we tried your SARSATARLLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cope May Co., N. J.

By daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous cruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your San-BARABILLA, which soon completely cured her."

EAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."
From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manifacturers of chamed lad papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome known in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsapantla. I immediately made my face worse, as you told me in might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as enybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the diense that I know of. I eajoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your Sarsapantla."

Erysineles—Coneral Debility—Purify the

it to your Sarsaparilla."

Erysipeles — General Debility — Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Samin, Houston St., N. V.
Dr. Ayer: I seldom full to remove Eraptions and Screphlous Sores by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla. and I have just now ented an attack of Malignant Erysipeles with it. No alterative we possess equals the Sarsaparilla, you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

Erron. J. E. Johnston, Eng. With coan, this

supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Il alkanon, Ohio.
"For twelve years I had the yellow Eryspelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celobrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dallast worth of medicines. The afters were so had that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be anopatated. I began taking your Sansapanilla. Took two bottles, and some of your Fills. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and some desamptody. Being it a public three, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hun, Henra Mouro, M. P. P., of Newastle, C.

From Him. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your Sansaratuella in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the block, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afficient." St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Sait Bhourn,

Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

Scald Head, Sore Tyce.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the acid editor of the Tunckhannock Democrat, To a difference.

Gar only child, about three years a close, was attacked by pimples on his forchand. They rapidly spread until they formed a bothsome and virulent scare, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A chilful physician applications of silver and other canadisc without any opportunit effect. For lifteen days we guarded his hames, not corrupt wound which covered his whole have a lissing rised every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the foldide of potach ladion, as you circut. The sore legan to heat when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had firshed the second. The child's evelashes, which had come out, grew again, mad he is now as healthy and leif as any other. The waste neighborhood predicted that the child most one.

Reading, Pa. 6th May, 1861.

J. C. Ayer, M. D. Dear Sir A have a long time been afflicted with an cruation which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city without any relief. Indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all they could do for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try your Sausa-Paritha, and after taking half a bottle only, I found that it had reached my complaint, and my health improved surprisingly. One single bottle completely cared me, and I am now as free from the compleint as any man in the world. Publish this, and let the af flicted know what you have done for me, and what may be done for their relief.

Yours, with great respect and gratitude,

JACOR H. HAIN. The above certificate is known by us to be

true, and any statement from Mr. Hain cntirely reliable. HARVEY BIRCH & BRO.,

Druggists, Reading, Pa.
B. W. Ball, Esq., the eminent author of this city, states, 6th Jan. 1860: "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a humor which comes out upon her skin in in the autumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost in supportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial sid been able to hasten its departure before spring, or at all alleriate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence, and by the advice of my physician I gavs her your Sansapanilli. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching h & ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is com-pletely cured. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your Sansaparilla. Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co, munifacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H., writes to Dr. Ayer:
"I had for several years a very troublesome

humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and be-came an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsaparitla. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the bintches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe to your Sar-

Eoston, Jan. 8, 1861. J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell-Donr Sir-For a long time I have been afflicted with a humor which broke out in blutches on my face and over my body. It was attended with intelerable itching at lines, and was always very unconfortable. Nothing I could take gave me any relief until I tried your Sarsaparilli, which has completely cured me.
Emry Connack.

Rheumatism, Gout. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia. Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by Scrofula in the system, are rapidly cured by this Ext. SARSAPARILLA.

# AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

Lymans, Clare & Co., Montreal.

## NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to aid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOUPIN'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES, on every TUESDAY EVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN

Parties in the city or country who can give employment to these Immigrants are respectfully requested to send their address to the said HALL or ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE. (By order),

J. H. DUGGAN, Asst. Rec. Secretary.

Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

#### NOTICE.

CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting Orders for

## M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.

Parties wishing to procure the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montteal. Wm. PALMER,

General Agent, Quebec. Montreal, July 1, 1863.

#### J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

## 316 ST. PAUL STREET.

CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.

A. CARD.

A VERY bandsomely executed LITHOGRAPH PORTRAIT of HIS LORDSHIP the RISHOP of MONTREAL, and a STRIKING LIKENESS, is now for Sale at MESSRS. ROLLAND, CHAPELEAU, & PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENCE CONVENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. The Catholic public will, we are sure, be delighted to possess such a memorial of their well-beloved

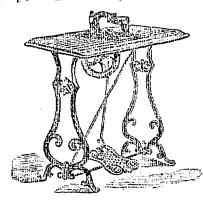
#### M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MASTER TAILOR

Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, No. 79, M'Gill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman')

## G. W. WILLIAMS & CO's

UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



## FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Prices ranging upwards from

## Twenty-Five Dollars

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

A. FULLER, General Agent for Canada.

Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863

The above Cut represats correctly the exact size of the BOTTLES of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

The great PURIFIER of the BLOOD, which is guaranteed to be the purest and most powerful extract of the best quality of

## HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

More concentrated, safe, and efficacious than any other Sarsaparilla ever offered to the public. Each Bottle contains a larger quantity of pure Sarsaparilla than does Six Bottles of any other preparation of this kind in the market.

## PRICE ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Read the wonderful cases of Cures which are now, and have been recently reported in the newspapers of Montreal and Quebec; they are so strongly authenticated by well known citizens, over their own signatures and addresses, that no reasonable or sane person can doubt their truth, and the strictest investigation is cheerfully invited in every case.

Let the Sick be sure to get the genuine BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sept. 17, 1863. For Sale in Montreal in the Drug Stores of: Messrs. Devins & Bolton; Lamplough & Campbell; K. Campbell & Co; J. Gardner; J. A. Harte; A. G. Davidson; H. R. Gray; Picault & Son; and by

Druggists generally throughout Canada.

#### SADLIER & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

JUST READY,

THE METHOD of MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of

Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.
SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to
Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings. Music by Signor Sperenza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half-bound, 38 cents; cloth 50 cents.

We have made arrangements with the author to publish this book in future. This Edition is very much enlarged from the first, and being now complete, will supply a want long felt in our Catholic

\*.\* This is the only Catholic work of the kind published in the United States.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK.

#### DAILY PRAYERS:

A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION. Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

#### Publishers' Advertisement:

For years and years we have been asked for large print Prayer Book, and for one reason or another we delayed getting up one until the present time. We desired to make it, when made, the most complete and the most elegant Prayer Book published either in Europe or America, and we think we have succeeded.

The Features which distinguish it from all other

Prayer Books are as follows: I. It contains the principal public and private Dovotions used by Catholies, in very large type.

II. The Short Prayers at Mass are illustrated with thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved ex-

pressly for this book.

III. It contains the Epistles, Gospels, and Collects for all the Sundays and Feativale of the Year, togother with the Offices of Holy Week, in three sizes larger type than they can be found in any other Provent Rank. Prayer Book.

IV. The book is illustrated throughout with initial letters and cuts. It is printed on line paper, from electrotype plates, making it altogether the band-somest Prayer Book published.

lmo, of ne	arly 900 pages.	Sheep,	80	75
14	40	Roan, plain,	1	00
16	4.	Embossed, gilt,	ī	50
G	i.	lwit., full gilt,	ì	75
14	tr	" clasp,		00
	.:	Reglish morocco,	2	00
1.	44	Merocco extra		50
<i>t</i> ,	4.0	Mor. extra, clasp.		00
44	1.	Mor. extra, bevel		94
		led,		00
<b>C</b> 1	41	Mor. extra, bevel		
		led, clasp,		50
	14	Mor. extra, pinel		
		led		00

#### THE MASS BOOK:

Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Episties and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, Vespers and Benediction.

Publishers' Notice. In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic pub-

lie, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages: i. It contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes of a Missal. 11. It contains the principal Offices for Holy Week,

which will save the purchase of a special book for III. It contains the Vespers for Sundays and Holydays, which is not to be found in any Missal published. that service:

IV. The type is three sizes larger than any Missal published, and the price is less than one-half,
V. It is purposely printed on thin paper, so that it can be conveniently carried in the pocket.

18mo., cloth, roan, plain, . 0 50 64 0 63 0 75 imitation, full gilt, 'clasp, . 0 83 FINE EDITION OF THE MASS BOOK,

Printed on super extra paper, with fine steel engravings. Embossed, gilt edges . . . full gili . Morocco extra, Goombe edges . gilt edges g cjusb' . Res . bevelled clasp,

The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the "Epistles and Gospels" for Schools published. MRS. SADLIER'S NEW STORY.

OLD AND NEW: TASTE VERSUS FASHION.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER, Author of "The Confederate Chieftains," "New Lights," "Bessy Conway," "Elinor Preston," "Willy Burke," &c., &c.

16ma, 486 pages, cloth, S1; cloth, gilt, S1 50; with a Portrait of the Arthor. A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1862,

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. 12mo. cloth St.

SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861, cloth, 75c. The TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 19 cents.

Now Ready, A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. 10mo cloth 75c., cloth gilt, \$1.

This, it is believed, will supply a great want—a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging from his Life of our National Saint, he has turned

his studies to some account.

About 1st April, A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Ontholics' By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, S2; half calf or morocco, \$3.

TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By Saint Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo., cloth, \$1.

NEW INDIAN SRETUHES. By Father De Smet.

18mo., cloth, 50 cents. In May,

FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety
Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth,
38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
31 Barclay Street, N. Y.,
And Corner of Notre Dame and St.
Francis Varior Streets

Francis Xavier Streets,

Mortres Jan. 22, 1863.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Adjala G. P. Hughes. Mexandria-Rev. J. J. Ohisholm Allemette Island—Patrick Lynch.
Aglmer—J. Doyle.
Astigonish—Rev. J. Cameron Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Arisaig, N.S.-Rev. K. J. M'Donald. Arthurly-M. Moran. Berrie-B. Hinds. Brockville—C. F. Fraser: Belleville—P. P. Lynch. Brantford—James Feeny. Buckingham—H. Gorman: Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thos. Maginn Chambly-J. Hackett. Chatham-A. B. M'Intosh. Cobourg P. Maguire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Danville-Edward M'Govern. Dalhousie Mills-Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundus-J. B. Looney. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Bast Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins Bastern Townships—P. Hacket. Ertusville-P. Gafney Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood.

Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph-J. Harris.

Goderich-Dr. M'Dougall. Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Engersoll-W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Mingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry.

Lacolle-W. Harty Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Newmarket-F. Boland Ottawa City-J. J. Marphy. Oshawa - E. Dunne. Palcenhum-Francis O'Neill. Pomony - W. Martin

Prescott-F. Ford. Pembroke-James Heenno. APerte-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Pecton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Port-Dulhousie-O. M'Mahon. Port Mulgrave, N. S.-Rev. T. Sears. Quebec-M. O'Leary.

Rawdon-James Carroll Renfrew-P. Kelly Russelltown-J. Campion. dichmondhill-M. Teefy. Sarniu-P. M'Dermott. Skerbrooke-T. Griffith. Skerrmeton-Rev. J. Graton South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay

St. Athanesc-T. Dupn. 21. Ann de la Poculiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett
St. Columbun—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E. -J. Uaughlin.
St. John Chrysostom—J M'Gill At. Raphael's-A. D. M'Donald. St. Romund d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax.

St. Mary's -H. O'C. Trainor. Starnesboro - C. M'Gill. Bydenhum - M Hayden Frenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Ehorold-W. Carimell. Thorpville-J. Greene

Whitby-J J Murphy

Tingwick-P. J. Sheridan. Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Port-James Kehoe Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. :Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy.

regenious individual has lately been enlightening the public with - what they ought to cat and how to cook it. We propose doing the same by-what to drink and where to get it; and, when everyone is crying gut about the weather being so awfully hot, we don't know anything that will give so much satisfaction as the celebrated St. Leon Water. If you have been indulging too freely at table, or (vulgarly speaking) gezting tight, a glass or two of the St. Leon will put

WHAT TO DRINK AND WHERE TO GET IT .- Some

geu all right. If you have got a headache, or feel sick at the stomach, or any way out of sorts, one or two glasses will relieve you at once. In fact, no Empily ought to be without it; and it is particularly adapted for children, who drink it readily.

Principal Depot--

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal

November 7, 1862. L. DEVANY.

AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

Maying been an Auctionear for the last twelve resers, and having sold in every city and town in daters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and parchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly.

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PLINO-FORTES, & .. &c.,

> ASD THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

GLASSWARE, OROCKERY,

&c, &c., &c., Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will he savanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Recurs will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city-five per cent. commiscion on all goods soid either by auction or private part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY. Auctioneer. WANTED,

A BAKER to work in Brockville, C.W. He must be capable of taking charge of a Bake Shop, and a good Cake and hand Cracker Baker. The strictest sobriety will be indispensible in the applicant.

Wages \$15.00 per month and board.

All applications to be made (if by letter post-paid) to P. Bolger, Baker and Grocer, Brockville, C.W. September 24.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, MONTREAL,

No. 19 COTE STREET, No. 19. THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the U. E. AROHAMBAULT,

August 27.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings | Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest rates charged by any good English

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England.

The large Capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the

No charge for Policies or Transfers.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives :-Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engage-

ments to Policy-holders. Favorable Rates of Premium. A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions con-

nected with the interests of the assured.

Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal plemiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mistake.

Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the pre-mium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured.

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount. Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the premium.

Next division of profits in 1865. Stamps and policies not charged for. All Medical Fees paid by the Company. Medical Referee - W. E. Scott, M.D. H. L. ROUTH, Agent.

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

## FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that splendid FARM (the residence of the late Mr. Francis M'Kay,) at SAULT AU RE-COLLET, with a fine STONE COTTAGE and excellent GARDEN, planted with fruit trees, attached, Farm House, out-buildings, &c., on it. The Farm House is in good order and ready for occupation.— It is one of the finest properties on the Island of Montreal, and admirably situated, being on the

For Terms, &c., apply to REV. J. J. VINET. Cure St Recollet, G. L. PERRY, Esq.,

55, St. Lawrence Main St. N.B .-- The Cattle, Farm Utensils, and Entire the Farm, will be sold by Public Stock belonging to Auction, on Wednesday, the 30th September, at 10 o'clock in the forencon. Sept. 17, 1863.

Executors.

STEAM HEATING

PRIVATE RESIDENCES

THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER,

Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New an Economical System of

Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings.

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises,

Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

"GOLD'S," or any other sytem fitted up, if re-

PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good

THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street.

May 1, 1862.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 12th of OCT., TRAINS will leave

BONAVENTURE STREET STATION

EASTERN TRAINS.

Mail Train for Quebec and Local Train } 10.00 A.M. from Richmond to Island Pond at ... Mail Train for Portland and Boston ) (stopping over night at Island Pond, )

Accommodation Train for Island Pond } 7.00 2.M. on the Time-bills, unless signalled. WESTERN TRAINS.

Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, )
Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at ..... Local Train for Kingston and Way Sta- 10.00 A.M

tions, at Night Express Train (with Sleeping Car) for Toronto, Detroit, and the ? 6.30 P.M West, at C. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director Oct. 9, 1863.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

Pians of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges... Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to

> O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

> B. DEVLIN. ADVOCATE.

Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St James Street.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c., Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street,

(Opposite the Court House,) MONTREAL.

H. J. CLARKE.

HUDON & CURRAN,

N. DRISCOLL.

ADVOCATES No. 40 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT,

CARPENTER & JOINER 54 St. Antoine Street.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

MATT. JANNARD,



AT No. 9, ST. LAMBERT HILL, Continuation of St. Lawrence Street, near Craig St., MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand, COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.

THE PERFUME

WESTERN HEMISPHERE!

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as the breath of Living Flowers.

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by treely 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

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of smitations. Look for the name of MUR-RAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists,

69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y. Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for cale by all the leading Druggists

and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.

Feb. 26, 1863.

7.30 A.M

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most apuroved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-E. A & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

M. O'GORMAN,

## Buceessor to the late D. O' Gorman, BOAT BUILDER,

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 51 OARS MADE TO ORDER.

CF SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



HOSTETTER'S **CELEBRATED** 

# STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT to the HEALTH and COMFORT of the PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who wouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS the individuals themselves, and ascertain the correciness of the particulars.

## HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

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

Mesars. Hoatetter & 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 abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere notrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to once everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate 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 mucuous 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 fucts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C.,

April 2, 1863. Messrs. Hostter & Smith: Gentlemen-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 literary 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 residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required out one bottle 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 Rostetter'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

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

ESSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

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

STOMACH BITTERS:

Eear Sirs-Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hestetter'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 o'clock A.M. am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should be be ever so robust and 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 ordered.

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and I.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS. Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters. TIN SMITHS,

ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the

Recollet Oburch) WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincers thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business. They hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a conti-

nuance of the same. . N.B.-K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED T!N WARES, and materials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade; and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow their patronage on them.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

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 OLERGY 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 descrip-tion of BRASS and TIN WORK on the shortest no-

tice, and in a superior style. COAL OIL DEPOT.

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.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN JANUARY, 1864;

1812:

THE WAR AND ITS MORAL, A CANADIAN CHRONICLE.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQUIRE, Late Sheriff of the District of Montreal; Licut. Col., Staff, Active Force, Canada.

ONE VOLUME OCTAVO-PRICE, \$1. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, Sept., 1863.

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S DAILY

Royal Mail Line of Steamers RUNNING BETWEEN

MONTEAL & QUEBEC, AND THE Regular Line of Steamers

BETWEEN Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sore Berthuer, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and other Intermediate



FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and ustill HUHELIEU COM

STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows :--

STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. P. E. Cotte, Will leave the Quebec Steamboat Basin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Posts of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desiron of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their Passage on board the Steamer EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to con-

ver Passengers without any extra charge. STEAMER COLUMBIA, Capt. J. B. LABELLE, Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorei, Three Rivers and

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Capt. Jos. DUVAL, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M. stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut,) Yamachiche and Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M.

> STEAMER VICTOR'A Capt. Ons. DAVELUY,

Will leave the Jucques Cartier Wharf or Sorel ever, Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER CHAMBLY,

Capi. Fas. LAMOUREUX,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stop-

ping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Controver, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Beleil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday at 5 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M. STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assome

tion every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 30° clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., atop ping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vares nes, St. Paul l'Ermite, and leaving L'Assomptica every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M. Tuesday at 5 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at

STEAMER LETOILE, Capt. P. E. MARHIOT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebones on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Sturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout-de-l'isle, Riviere des Prairies et Lachenaie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M. and Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M. Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 50. clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A.M.
For further information, apply at the Richelle Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street.

> J. B. LAMERE, General Manager

Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, May 7, 1863.

March 27, 1862.