

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.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- 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.

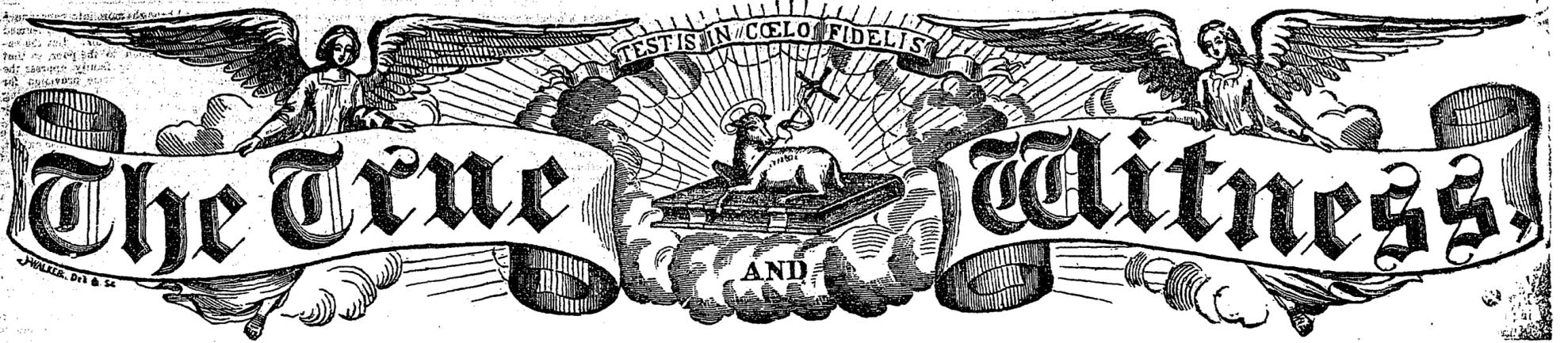
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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 pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

No. 13.

AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

A gentleman of property swore that Skerin had apprised him of his intention to cancel the bond, as old Mr. Moore was only a security, and had himself suffered considerably by the party who used the money; at all events, he, the witness, was positive that Skerin had no intention whatever of enforcing any claim upon the prisoner's father. Mr. Moore, the younger, was a model of integrity and honor. He swore that he did not believe it possible that Mr. Moore could have been guilty of the foul crime imputed to him.

That very important element, the 'feeling of the court,' had been working very busily from the moment Father Mick's love and devotion had been exposed; it was growing all through the evidence of the three servants, and became intense when the last witness spoke of the intention of the murdered man; but when he emphatically swore that he did not believe it possible that Gerald Moore could be guilty, the court burst all bonds of restraint, and gave a hearty cheer. The Lord of Kinmacarra did not look angry; but he looked very stupid, and hung his head. The judge attempted to look angry, and talked of 'clearing the court; but no one believed his lordship's countenance or his lordship's threat, for every one saw that he looked happy, in spite of his efforts to appear severe.

Mrs. Colman, the 'pale woman,' was next called. She had been watching the unhappy Boran the night of the murder. He had done her daughter deep wrong, and she had reason to believe that he would pass in that direction on the evening so often mentioned. With her was a little boy of ten or twelve years, named Eddy Browne. They saw two men coming towards a 'haggard' in which they were standing. They concealed themselves from the men, for she was very much afraid. These men most distinctly laid a plan to murder Skerin. The boy told her—'That's no evidence,' cried the Crown.

'Well, do not mind, ma'm, what the boy said,' interposed Mr. Bonnell; 'just mention what you saw.'

'I saw no more,' answered the 'pale woman.' 'They went away swearing; and I became so much alarmed, that I went to the house of the boy's mother, without waiting for James Boran.'

Mr. Bonnell, amid an interest for which the Bar could not account, but which was really of an extraordinary character, called, 'Eddy Browne?' and Eddy, who for some time had been clinging in close to the dock as was possible, apparently indifferent to judge, jury, and auditors, and seeking an occasional look at the prisoner, answered, 'Here,' in a voice so sudden, firm, and decisive, that he attracted every eye within the building.

'Come on the table,' cried the crier. Eddy bounded from where he was, and seemingly lighted on the table; but then he was 'bolt-upright.' He had his cap in his left hand, and laid his right on the back of the chair in which the witnesses sat while they gave their evidence. 'Examine him on the nature of an oath,' said the judge—'but stay,' his lordship added—'Well, my little boy,' the judge continued, 'what do you do when you swear?'

ther Mick an' Mr. Gerald; an' Father Mick cried when he hadn't anything to give the Hyne's, an' they cowl'd an' hungry; an' whin they hadn't a coffin—'

'What does all this mean?' roared the Solicitor-General.

'It means that Her Majesty's Solicitor-General is in very bad company,' answered Mr. Bonnell.

'An' I know,' continued Eddy, 'that the two 'souters,' the Forde's, killed Skerin.'

There was an awful sensation ran through the court.

'They wur in the 'haggart,' an' I saw 'em, and they said they'd kill Skerin, so they did;—an' they said 'Beauty' would give 'um money.'

'Who is Beauty?' demanded the judge.

'Snapper!! precipitately answered Eddy.—'And I wint wud Shaun a dherk,' continued the boy.

'Who is Shaun a dherk?'

'He is the man, my lord,' answered Mr. Bonnell, 'of whom the other side—'

'Oh, yes! I see in my notes—John Murtough. Go on.'

'Shaun is good, sir,' said Eddy, 'an' he helps gran, and he's good to the poor, an' I wint wud him to the say-side, to the rack'd houses, 'kase he wanted to help—'

'But about the murder?' said Mr. Bonnell, who wished to avoid any interruption.

'Ah! yes; I was goin' to that. I wint wud him to Jim Forde's, to the souper house. An' Jim was teachin' his childer to curse the Protestants, an' he said Snapper dar'at turn 'um out ur the house he's in, bekase, he said, Snapper was in his power, and that he was lookin' at Skerin killed, and the ouid souper done it, he said, and they wur paid for id all. And thin I wint away wud Shaun a dherk. Shaun is good, sir; and he said, 'Eddy, a vic, we must do justice.'

A deep groan filled the court, and deepened the deep feeling with which the details had been listened to. Eddy was quite collected, however, and always, when he could, he turned round towards the prisoner, and looked at him so fondly—poor Eddy did. Alas! what hearts for loving have the children of the poor—and what an unregarded treasure is their love.

The cross-examination was interesting, but did not affect the direct testimony. Eddy admitted his love for Gerald, adding, however, 'and for Miss Ailey; he would die for the prisoner, and for 'Gran,' he said, and for Shaun a dherk; but the idea of 'swearing' falsely for them, simply astounded poor Eddy. He looked at the Crown with both his eyes opead wide—'Sware tur 'em?' he said, 'Sware tur 'em!' and then little Eddy laughed. 'I niver tould a lie,' said Eddy, 'bekase Gran tould me God was lookin' at me, and bekase Father Mick and Miss Ailey, and Mr. Gerald don't like any wan that tells a lie.'

Great as had been the excitement at various parts of the trial, nothing that had occurred produced such a sensation as the name next called by the prisoner's counsel. Emphatically and significantly he cried, 'John Murtough, commonly called Shaun a dherk. There was a pause during which every eye was directed towards the door and towards the table. Those at a distance from the table expected to see him in the vicinity of the bench, where he had been seen during Forde's evidence, which was the only evidence he had wanted to hear: those around the table and bench looked towards the door, to watch his entry. After a few seconds a policeman appeared making way, and then all heads turned in one direction, and then came the old beggarman of the south. He was even more stooped than usual, and was debilitated and slow. The low muttering of curiosity, speaking its impressions and pleasures, the exclamations of surprise, the impertinent and universal stare, and the occasional half-spoken curse, made no impression on Shaun a dherk. Cool as if he were on the mountains, swaying from side to side, as a man of years and decaying vigor, but with a clear, calm eye, that spoke a kingly soul in the beggar's rags, he came forward and mounted the table.

The judge, jury, and counsel felt that he was an important witness.

Mr. Joyce Snapper shrunk behind his counsel.

Mr. Forde, sen., was collared by a policeman just as he was leaving the court. 'The police had received imperative orders that no crown witness should leave the court,' he said.

Shaun a dherk knew all the parties in this transaction, he said, and knew them well. Admitted that he had a good deal of intercourse with Mr. Joyce Snapper—'helped him to keep the peace of the country; had been sent by him on errands to treat with the tenantry about making him (Snapper) presents. A present meant fifty, a hundred, or perhaps two hundred pounds. No man could obtain anything unless he had paid well. Had spoken to Snapper about the ruin of the Moores, and had apparently helped him. Knew something of a bond—the

bond spoken of that day. He believed the murderer of Skerin had taken it off his (Skerin's) person, and given it to the man who had employed him.

'This,' cried the Crown, 'is intolerable. Here is a witness asked questions which have no relation whatever with the case, and speaking of his opinion and belief, and lawyers listening.'

'Pardon, sir,' answered Shaun a dherk, fixing his terrible eye upon the Crown solicitor. 'I won't give you opinions. I am come for justice betune God an' man. I stid behind the elder Forde when he fired the shot—as near as I'm to you. I seed 'im take a large paper from the body, an' I afterwards saw the bond with Mr. Snapper.'

'It's a lie,' roared Snapper.

'Swear the justice,' said Shaun a dherk. Mr. Joyce Snapper was sworn.

'On your oath, Mr. Snapper,' asked the Solicitor-General, 'did you show this man the bond in question, or had you the bond at any time in your possession?'

'On my oath, no.'

'Gentlemen,' said Shaun a dherk, 'here is the bond. I took it off Mr. Snapper's table the night uv the attack, bekase he tould me he was goin' to use id agin the Moores; and there's the man in this court that saw him showin' id to me—John M'Cann.'

Mr. M'Cann most satisfactorily confirmed Shaun a dherk's assertion, although he was only looking through and listening at the keyhole;—he had left Mr. Snapper's servants to go out and make 'charms,' in order that he might show them Dublin, 'an' a sight o' places,' and curiosity brought him up to listen to 'the masher and Shaun a dherk.'

The impression in the court was by this time awful.

'Why did you not bring this information to the coroner's inquest?'

'Because it would give Mr. Justice Snapper and Mr. Forde time to escape, and because I was'at prepared as I'm now.'

'Why allow the man Forde to swear against the prisoner?'

'In order to put 'im at rest, to keep 'im from flyin' and his friends from plannin' agin justice; an' bekase I wanted to bring the curses o' the poor altogether upon 'im when he couldn't go out o' the way, as he could at the coroner's inquest. Many a day an' night I labored to bring this blessed hour about. I'm the whip of justice.'

'I give up the case,' cried the Crown.

'There is a soldier here who has been brought from England, and who heard the plot for the ruin of the Moores concocted by this pious brotherhood,' said Mr. Bonnell.

'At his entrance James Forde ran,' observed the Crown.

'Awful!' said the judge.

'God is just, I told you, a vic, said Father Mick, flinging his hands over the dock upon the head of Gerald.'

CHAPTER XVII.—AN OLD FRIEND IN A NEW COUNTRY.

France has changed much since '44, and Paris has changed more than the rest of France. God bless the Emperor; he has not attempted to play the game against Providence, and Eugenie has realised his beautiful thought—so beautifully expressed to the senate—for she has truly called back to the mind of France 'the memory of Josephine.'

Some people wondered, and still wonder, at the success of Louis Napoleon; but from the day he sent the expeditionary force to Rome— and months before it—people of sane minds saw that the President believed in God. 'It is not,' said a French abbe to us once, 'it is not because he supports the Church I love the Emperor, but because he did so in the face of obloquy and danger—he proved that he acted upon principle.'

The same spirit that sent Louis Napoleon this year to his parish church to receive his Paschal Communion, and which animates his beautiful consort, when she plays with the innocent children of the Creche, or seeks the sorrowful in their hiding-places to comfort them, the Spirit of Faith has been the salvation of la belle France. The Emperor took right for a director, instead of what is called policy, and he had before God for his friend, instead of having Him for his enemy.

But does not 'policy' frequently succeed? Certainly; just as the policy of Caiaphas succeeded in crucifying Christ. God may permit policy to succeed, but success will be transitory, and will be avenged. Policy, being the work of the devil, 'will not stand,' only just as long as Providence has His own holy purpose to be subserved. And besides, the 'policy' people will go to the devil, unless they repent for their sagacity—a reason we think of some weight in the discussion.

We have no wish to speak harshly of the dead, and therefore we pass by the ashes of the last King of France. We shall merely remark, that France has no reason to quote him with

pride, and has strong reason to pray for him: he must, we fear, need her intercession.

Paris was not very edifying in 1844; but there were thousands upon thousands praying for Paris. Paris had the old Catholic habit of thinking and of acting—but she was acting and thinking like a dreamer. She had not the reasonable life of St. Louis. Benevolent, generous honorable, self-sacrificing, laborious, too, her principle was that it was 'proper' to be all this, not that it was God's commandment, or the reflections of a godlike soul; and so things went on as they were thought, 'proper' or 'not proper,' a rule which men change according to fancy and folly, as we know.

Still France had not lost the impulses to the right direction, and, as we have said, thousands were praying that the impulses should be governed by the principles which had produced them 'long, long ago,' before Christian law had changed to the chameleon thing called 'what is proper.' Indeed, they prayed and worked hard, those who loved France.

The Place of the Bastille is a great open space at the termination of three or four streets, if we do not forget; and one passes it by as he goes to Pere la Chaise. Omnibuses gravitate towards this area, and cabs have some fair play in dashing in through it. You generally find little knots of people there; men in blouses, women with nice white caps and good-natured faces, and a sprinkling of fashionably-attired folk, who wear rings, long wristbands, and gold chains. A goodly number of boys and girls, very dirty and very handsome, are scattered about the frame and the corners of this picture.

A gentleman and a lady, evidently foreigners, have just drawn up at the corner of the street which leads to the cemetery; and the 'jarvey' has descended to demand their wishes. The best specimen of politeness is not better than a French charioteer, cap in hand, or hat in hand to a lady. Our brethren in England and Ireland could learn a valuable lesson from the French *ouvriers*, perfectly attentive and perfectly dignified; they never forget what they owe you, nor you owe them. 'D—n you!' said an indignant Londoner to a servant at the Palais Royal one day a year or two ago, 'bring me what I demanded.' With a serene coldness the waiter answered, 'Monsieur, I am paid for waiting on you, but I am not paid for being insulted; take great care not to speak after that fashion again, or—' And the gentleman did 'take great care not to speak after 'hat fashion again.'

Our people should learn 'dignity,' even when dealing with people in coaches and castles.

'Nothing,' answered the lady; 'pray pardon me, I wish merely to look at Monsieur l'Abbe, who is over there with the children.'

This remark regarded an old gentleman with long white locks, in a rusty black soutan, looped up to the waist, and who, with his breviary under his arm, and two little girls by the hands at either side, was speaking to five or six others, who gathered around and walked leisurely along the street with him.

'Ab, madame, that is Monsieur l'Abbe Fortbon—the children all follow him for *bonbons*.'

'To what church is he attached?' demanded the gentleman.

'Oh, Monsieur l'Abbe lives among the poor.'

'How?' asked the lady.

'Madame does not know the priests of Paris much?'

'No.'

'Eh bien. Monsier l'Abbe has a little property of his own, madame. He lives in the fifth story of a poor house in a back faubourg, he lives on half nothing, and spends his 5,000 francs a year upon *bonbons* for children and alms for the poor.'

'Is it possible?'

'Oh, yes, madame; Monsieur l'Abbe finds out every one just as you see. He meets the children in the streets and gives them *bonbons*; he asks where their parents live, and they bring him to their fathers and mothers in all kinds of out-of-the-way-places; and then Monsieur l'Abbe is quite at home I assure you.'

'What does he do?'

'What does Monsieur l'Abbe do? Why, madame, he does everything. He talks about their labors, their wants, their little children, their hopes; and Monsieur l'Abbe takes great pleasure in those little reunions. Monsieur l'Abbe is good for the poor, madame; he apprentices the boys, and watches over the little girls, and he nurses the infants—for you see, madame, Monsieur l'Abbe loves children, and all Paris loves him.'

Providence, and denying him, when Monsieur l'Abbe entered our little chamber—Clothilde, our baby of three years, had him by the hand—he found her on the stairs—I know not how; but she had the *bonbons*, poor infant, and was happy. I had just stamped my foot, and said God and Providence was a cheat, and more, when my little one came into the room, and I was enraged to see a priest near to me.'

'Well?'

'Ah, madame, do not speak. I waded my hand for him to be off, but he would not. *Moz pauvre frere*, my poor brother, he said, 'you are not happy; but you are a Frenchman, he said, and a Frenchman is a man of courage.'—Ah, *mon dieu*, he came near me, madame, and the tears were in his eyes, and I saw M. l'Abbe loved me. The *mon pere* embraced me, and taking my hand, he placed two five-franc pieces on my palm, and closed my hand upon them.—'My father,' I said, for you see, madame, this money gave me my rent, and I could not be turned forth in the streets—'my father,' I said—but M. l'Abbe placed his hand on my mouth, and stooping he took the *petite* Clothilde in his arms and pointing to her, he said, 'My little daughter—your Clothilde—has brought you Providence.' Ah, madame,——'

'He is a good man.'

'I have confessed, madame, and my woman has confessed, and we have gone to church regularly, and I know there is a good Providence,' said the cabman.

'Are there many clergymen of that description in Paris?' demanded the lady.

'A great number. I never should have known it but for my own conversion. I think from sixty to eighty live among the lanes, looking for the strayed sheep, and save their little means to relieve the poor.'

'Wonderful!' exclaimed the lady and gentleman together.

'Shall I drive to the cemetery?' asked the cabman.

'Not to-day,' replied the foreign lady; 'drive to the Hotel de France.'

Nothing is more instructive than the admiration of certain people for the spirit of sacrifice and love which they behold in the church of God. In every country, and in every class everything is dared, suffered, surrendered for heroic love. This is done by hundreds upon hundreds of thousands universally and perpetually. It is confessedly the spirit of Christianity that 'gives its life for the brethren,' and sells what it has, and gives it to the poor—at least in its more perfect form. Is it not wonderful that those who can admire the perfection of the picture are not led to the artist? Or seeing a work without correctness of outline, or perfection of finish, can still attribute it to the master hand.

The Hotel de France is a splendid establishment. Pride is prouder as it passes the majestic entrance, and the appointments of attendants, as you approach the staircase, tell you that you have entered an aristocratic retreat. The shining furniture, polished floors, and dazzling mirrors of the magnificent apartments complete the impression which you have at the door: and if any doubt remain, it will be dispelled by the air and address of every one you meet in its saloons, or lounging about its porticoes.

A servant in livery is just standing at the *conciergerie*, where there waits a very pretty barmaid; he is demanding whether certain parties stay at the Hotel. There is some inconvenience, however, for the man speaks only English. The handsome brunette shakes her head, smiles, and prays him to sit down; the English servant speaks three times louder, hoping, by the energy of his voice, to overcome the difficulty of making himself understood. The Frenchwoman looks concerned, and rings one or two bells in succession; the Englishman gets angry at the ill-success of his exertions, and increases in vehemence, of course. It was quite a scene. And whether John Bull would not finally have done some of them bodily harm for not understanding English must remain an unsolved question, because a carriage driven up to the door prevented further discussion.

A fine young man was the first to descend from the vehicle, and he immediately handed out a lady, young, pale, dark, and beautiful. As soon as the Englishman beheld the first of the travellers his eye brightened.

'Ah, then?' he said, 'w'ch means 'all's right?'

He saw the lady, and he rubbed his hands joyously.

'That gal speaks English, I know,' he added. As the young people entered the door, the servant in livery addressed the gentleman—

'Please sir, these here people caunt' speak English!' said he.

'Well, my man.'

'Please sir, could you inform me whether Mr. Frank Tyrrell stops at this hotel.'

'Yes,' answered the lady. 'Any message for him?'

The gentleman smiled—for the lady's cheek flushed as she spoke. 'I am the Honorable Hyacinth Wilkins's body servant, and he wishes to see you.' 'Where is he?' asked the gentleman. 'Does he come from Ireland?' demanded the lady. 'Yes, ma'am,' answered the servant. 'He arrived from Ireland two days ago.'

'Murder?' There was a pause. 'Pshaw!' said the noble girl, rising up while the fresh fire-blood mantled her neck and cheeks up to her temples. 'Pshaw!' she said; 'there never lived an enemy whom Gerald Moore would strike dishonorably, as he never had a friend for whom he would not die. Murder!—a conspiracy, the malignity of mean-souled inferiority,' said Cecily; and she laughed scornfully. And then she sat down, and began to weep.

the far West, will appeal at once to their senses and their vanity. The presence is that the Canadian cities should make some return to those few delegates for the civilities shown to so many Canadians by the Lower Provinces. Some of our delegates will feel immensely great before they have eaten their way to Toronto. But waiting patiently for the plan of Union, which they will, no doubt, agree upon, we will proceed a little further with our lessons to show the solid advantages which a Union offers to politicians.

bears a precise proportion to what ordinary people might suppose to be his poverty. Will Lord Wodehouse find out's formula of this sort for communication with the people whom he is supposed to govern?—Tablet. Lord PALMERSTON AND HIS IRISH TENANT.—The London correspondent of the *Ayr Observer* gives the following anecdote of the veteran Premier:—To give very one his due, Lord Palmerston is an excellent landlord. I have myself known many liberal acts he has performed for his Irish tenants in the neighborhood of Sligo. A few years ago he was shooting over this wild property, and after a long walk, came to a dilapidated hut, in which the only inhabitants were an old woman and her pig. His lordship was hungry and asked if there was anything to be got to eat. 'God bless your honor,' said the old woman, 'sure there are praties and eggs, all at your service; and she immediately set to washing some of the former, and putting them into the pot with their jackets, and she brought from a basket about half a dozen eggs, which in due time were cooked and served with the potatoes. Lord Palmerston appeared to enjoy his primitive meal. Every one gets good tempered after dinner, he is ever so simple; so for want of anything else to do, his Lordship thought he would chaff his hostess, and he asked who was her landlord. 'Oh, he's one of the biggest lords in the land; shure your honor, it's himself that dines with the Quane, and tells her all that she ought to do; and shure she's the good lady that listens to him, and it's by those means that the country's governed.' The noble Premier asked about her rent and her circumstances, and was told that she was a widow for twenty years, and supported herself by hard toil; that never during that period had she eaten flesh meat, except when the pig was killed, and then the greater part of it was sold to pay the rent, which honor he to God, she had never behind in; she doubted however, when her strength failed her and she could not work as she then did, what would become of her; but luckily added: 'If my husband had only left me enough to buy a cow, and I had these three or four acres of ground that's running waste, I'd be as happy as the Quane of England.' 'Well,' said his Lordship, 'suppose I was to speak to Lord Palmerston. 'Ah, faith, your honor, it's not the likes of you that'd see Lord Palmerston; didn't I tell you he was the biggest man in the country; and shure it's not yourself that'd come within a mile of him.' 'Well,' replied his Lordship, 'I'll try; I am not going to pay you for what I have had until I try the experiment.' 'God luck to your honor, but there is no more chance of that than the poor creature like me to see him with my own eyes.' His lordship shook hands with the old woman warmly and departed. In a few days afterwards a beautiful cow was sent to the old woman, with a grant of ten acres of land free as long as she lived. The poor creature was overjoyed, perhaps more at the honor of shaking hands with Lord Palmerston, than with what appeared to her immense wealth—the possession of a cow and pasturage. Many similar acts has the noble Premier done in his life-time, and these little favors have made him much beloved.

made more useful, and brought more into consonance with the wants of the times? To him it seemed there were many ways of doing this. Let the endowed schools be thrown open to the poor, so that when the cares of a growing family oppress the humble householder he may find some provision for the comfort and well-being of his offspring. Nothing will keep intending emigrants at home like satisfactory provision for the education of their children; and if to education board and clothing could be added—as might be done to an immense extent, with the perfect control and proper management of these endowments—the boon would be great indeed at this crisis (applause). A very interesting discussion followed the reading of this paper, and a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the author.—*Evening's Journal*. VITAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND.—The following is a return of the births and deaths registered in the 718 Registrar's districts during the months of April, May and June; also of the marriages which were registered during the months of January, February, and March, 1864.— Births.—That the number of births registered during the second quarter—ending June 30th—should much exceed the number registered during the previous quarter, is a result which was anticipated; although every effort was made to inform the public that the Registration Act would come into operation on the 1st of January, it could not be expected that all the births which occurred during the first quarter would be registered within it. Many, perhaps, from ignorance, failed to register the births; while others, though aware of the existence of the act, either from negligence or to avoid trouble, did not comply with its provisions. As the time allowed to interfere from the birth of a child, previous to notice being given to the Registrar, is twenty-one days it may be assumed that a moiety of the births which occur during the last twenty-one days of the quarter instead of being then registered, appear on the register of the following quarter. The number of births registered during the three months ending on the last day of March, amounted to 30,330, which afforded an annual ratio of 1 birth in every 48 of the population, according to the census of 1861; the number registered during the following three months, ending on June 30th, amounted to 38,701, showing an increase of 8,371 on the previous quarter, and affording an annual ratio of 1 birth in every 37 of the population in 1861. If the numbers registered during the two quarters be added together, the sum of the births registered during the six months will afford an annual ratio of 1 in every 42 of the population; but in reference to this calculation it must be borne in mind that very many of the births which occurred during the last twenty-one days of the second quarter, were not registered before the commencement of the third quarter, and are, therefore, not included. The numbers of birth registered in each of the eight divisions into which the country has been divided, for statistical purposes, will be subsequently noticed. Deaths.—With regard to the registration of the deaths, the number registered during the quarter ending June 30th, goes far to prove that few remained unregistered during the previous quarter. This may be accounted for in two ways—first, because of the publicity given to a death by the funeral; and secondly, the registrars being, in nearly every instance, dispensary physicians, they have generally means of ascertaining the deaths that occur in their districts. The number of deaths registered during the quarter ending March 21st, was 28,540, which afforded an annual ratio of 1 in every 51, calculated on the population according to the census of 1861. The number registered during the quarter ending June 30th, amounted to 24,348, showing a diminution of 4,192 on the previous quarter, and affording an annual ratio of 1 in every 59 of the population in 1861. The decrease of the mortality during the second quarter may be attributed to the mildness of the season. During the first three months of the year the weather was very severe, and the mortality amongst the aged and infirm was consequently great. This accords with returns of the Registrar-General in England and Scotland. Taking together the number of deaths registered during the two quarters, it is found to yield an annual ratio of 1 death in every 56 of the population in 1861. Marriages.—The number of marriages registered in Ireland during the three months ending the 31st of March last, amounted to 9,578, being equal to an annual ratio of 1 in every 151 of the population in 1861. The districts for the registration of marriages under the Act 7 and 8 Vic, cap 18, have hitherto been co-extensive with the 130 Poor Law Unions as they existed in 1845. Many changes were, however, since made in the boundaries of several Poor Law Unions, and with the approval of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Registrar-General has arranged that, from the first day of July last, the districts under the act shall be the same as those under the Act 26 and 27 Vic, cap 90, which are co-extensive with the existing Poor Law Unions (103 in number), and now from the Superintendent Registrar's districts for the registration of births and deaths. In future quarterly returns of the marriages registered in the several divisions, and in each Superintendent Registrar's district will be published.—*Registrar General's Quarterly Review*. Thomas Galvin, sen., Thomas Galvin, jnr., and Michael Farrell, the three men who were arrested for the murder of James Hickey, have been found guilty by the coroner's jury and committed for trial to the next spring assizes. The Belfast *News-Letter* says Mr. Whiteside has been in Belfast advising with the Orangemen in regard to the defence of the Protestants arrested for participating in the late scandalous riots. For such purpose a very large bar has been retained. A remarkable proof of the extreme mildness of the present season, we may mention that Mr. Wade, confectioner, exhibited in his window on Sunday, Sept. 25th, two large trays of red currants of remarkable size and excellent flavor, grown in the open air in the garden of Borris House, county of Carlow.—*Kilkenny Journal*. The Claremorris correspondent of the *Castlebar Telegraph* says:—The harvest is just drawing to a close, and, with its return of abundant sheaves and heavy clusters, as well as the bending boughs laden with fruit in the old orchards of Mayo, our farmers in this present year have good reason to rejoice, as they give such indications of prosperity as to make the saddest heart leap up with gladness. The potato and other cereal crops promise to be abundant, and the digging of the native esculent is just commencing, and may, with all truthfulness, be said the best in quality that have been produced since the first appearance of the fatal disease in the year 1845. Alluding to the recent weather and state of the crops, the Sligo *Independent* says:—The farmers of the neighborhood have not been insensible to the advantages which a weak of admirable weather has afforded them, and a vigorous effort has been made to save the grain crops. Indeed, at the present moment very little remains to be done in the shape of reaping, and another week of such weather would, in all probability, see the end of the harvest. We have new grain already in the market, and oats promise to be very cheap and plentiful. A raid is also being made upon the potato crop; and wherever they have been got, the anticipations of the producer have not been disappointed. Of the weather and state of the crops, the *Derry Guardian* of a late date says:—The weather has been remarkably favorable for harvest operations, and a good deal of the oats which had been long cut have been gathered into the stack-yard in good condition. The operation of the reaping seems to have been completed in the sister kingdoms, as the reapers who had gone there from the borders of Sligo and Leitrim, and the South and Western districts of the county Donegal, have returned in hundreds during the past and the present week.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

It is announced that Lord Wodehouse has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The appointment does credit to Lord Palmerston's tact. Lord Wodehouse has all the qualities, except age, which are supposed to fit a man for the office of Viceroy. His presence is fine. His abilities are excellent; and they have as yet proved inoffensive. He has been educated to a just sense of ceremonial propriety by the two extraordinary embassies with which he was entrusted at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia and of the King of Denmark. He has had some sufficient experience in administration and in diplomacy. From the point of view of his party, he ought not merely to manage matters as well as Lord Carlisle, but to carry back a special reputation warrantable to fit him for the Cabinet like Lord Clarendon. His appointment shows that there is no immediate intention of abolishing the Viceroyalty. No Government, and least of all Lord Palmerston's, would on the eve of a General Election appoint a young man to an office in which he was likely to seek or to make opportunities of distinguishing himself, if there was any immediate intention of extinguishing the office itself. Some still more effete and absurd character than Lord Carlisle could in that case be found among the ranks of the Whig Party, in whose person the place might be allowed to die an easy death. Speculation on the subject of the Government of Ireland is necessarily very vague. The object of the statesmen of this country, who have not the courage of their convictions, is to keep all the Irish questions and difficulties in what the chemists call "a state of mechanical suspension," until it pleases Providence and the quarrels of the Irish themselves, to settle, or rather to quash them. But apart from the appeal which the condition of Ireland makes to a conscientious statesman in such a position as that of Viceroy with its utterly unprecedented and absurdly anomalous ecclesiastical arrangements, its disordered agrarian system, its emigration, that has now become a wasting epidemic—apart from these there is the conduct of the Administration. In Ireland, the Administration has a degree of influence that is almost inconceivable in England or Scotland. As the Government will not undertake to settle the great causes of schism and of discontent, each of these is made to cast its baleful shadow on the least administrative act or the smallest appointment that comes under the control of the Castle. Now the Castle has lately had a Camarilla inside of the Council. The officer, who was formerly called the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, has of late years generally endeavored to translate his title into that of Secretary for Ireland, and to oust the more dignified office of the Viceroy of as much of its influence and authority as he could. Thus the evil of an Administration which was precluded from attending to its true duties by such foregone conclusions, as that the Irish Church Establishment must be maintained for the sake of the English Church Establishment, or that the relations of the Irish landlord and tenant must, even if by process of mortification and gangrene, come to resemble those of the English landlord and tenant—the evil, we say, of this Administration was aggravated by its division into two Juntas. Lord Carlisle's lines have not been laid in pleasant places lately. His first Viceroyalty was pitifully described by his Chief Secretary, Mr. Horsman—"Lord Carlisle does the State, Larcom does the work, I hunt." Mr. Cardwell thought he had a seat in the Cabinet, was also only too anxious not to stir the stagnant pools of Cameraria. Here were two competent ministers, who simply shirked their duty. But after the reign of Hagger Muggar came the reign of Helder Skelter; and there was the Junta of the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General, against the Junta of the Chief Secretary, Mr. Justice Keogh, and the Solicitor General. After many scandals, this, too, has come to an end; and the great question at present at present for people, who know how affairs are managed at the Castle, is whether Lord Wodehouse will allow himself to be blarneyed by Judge Keogh and bullied by Sir Robert Peel. The first task of the new Viceroy will be to invent a plausible fallacy of a kind calculated to account for his finding himself at the head of a nation in a state of disintegration, and rapidly sinking into the condition of a piscicultural establishment for the mere purpose of swarming a colony or filling the gaps in an American draft. The formula of the late Lord Lieutenant plainly put, amounted to the proposition that "it is the duty of every Irishman to go to America in order to make room for a bullock." But the Agricultural Returns, unfortunately, show that wealth even in live stock does not necessarily accumulate in the ratio at which men decay. There is an increase in horned cattle on the entire year of 113,078; but the emigration for the seven months ending on the 31st of July amount to 84,586 souls. The decrease of cultivation on cereal crops amounted to the enormous extent of 122,437 acres, and in green crops, there is also a decrease, though it is but slight. The large quantity of flax that was planted, 82,761 acres, enables the Registrar-General, nevertheless, to draw a favorable balance; and Lord Carlisle, were he in a condition to attend the Ballinascloe Fair or the next Lord Mayor's banquet, would doubtless show from Mr. Donnelly's figures that the prosperity of the country

SUBSTANTIAL REASONS FOR A UNION.

(From the St. John's New Brunswick Freeman.) LESSON 3rd. The lawyer politician almost invariably calculates on holding some of the highest political offices while he remains in the Legislature, and on retiring to the Bench when he grows weary of public life and the opportunity offers. In this Province the seats on the Bench are not many, and the salary of a judge is not large. Much has been said from time to time about the necessity of increasing the number of judges, and not a few have said that in the present state of things the salaries are too small. A Confederation would not only bring an assimilation of Tariffs, but also assimilation in many other respects. If we were to pay twenty per cent. on our coats, hats, &c., instead of 15 per cent., and thirty per cent. on other articles, and all the money so raised were to go into the common chest, we would never be satisfied that our judges should be paid smaller salaries than the Canadian judges, who, on the whole, are not their superiors in any respect. The Administration of Justice in Canada East cost in 1863 \$364,785; in Canada West \$330,630, in all \$695,415—nearly seven hundred thousand dollars. In Canada East the Court of Queen's Bench is composed of a Chief Justice, with a salary of \$5,000 four Puisne Judges, with salaries of \$4,000 each, and an assistant Judge, paid at the rate of \$4,000 per annum, costing in all \$27,200. The Superior Court has a Chief Justice, with a salary of \$5,000; Six Puisne Judges, with salaries of \$4,000 each; seven or eight other Puisne Judges at \$3,200, and three at \$2,800, in all sixteen or seventeen Judges, costing \$60,219. The Judges are allowed besides this \$100 for each Circuit they attend. Eight Sheriffs got out of the revenue \$17,362 as salaries and contingencies of office—irrespective of course of their fees in civil cases. The share of the Sheriff of Montreal was \$5,862. Then the protonotaries and clerks of Circuit Courts, of the Crown, &c., got \$79,118; of this the protonotaries of Montreal got \$27,202, and those of Quebec \$18,713. The Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals got \$4,802. The Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty gets \$3,000 a year. His registrar and marshal \$1,000 between them. Seventeen lawyers for services in criminal prosecutions got \$9,755. One of them got \$1,766, another \$1,303. Another account gives the Sheriff \$103,213 more contingent expenses. Of this the Sheriff of Montreal got \$29,937, and the Sheriff of Quebec \$40,101. In Canada West we find a Court of Chancery. The Chancellor got \$5,000 a year; two Vice-Chancellors \$4,000 each; a Master \$2,240; a Chief Clerk \$1,800, an Assistant \$1,000, a Registrar \$1,840, a Registrar's Clerk \$1,000; in all eighteen persons are employed in this Court; with salaries amounting to \$26,622. Then a Court of Queen's Bench, with a Chief at \$5,000 and Puisne Judges at \$4,000, and a Court of Common Pleas, with a Chief and Puisne Judges paid at the same rate. The Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench gets \$3,240 as salary and \$1,028 for contingent expenses; another clerk gets \$1,200; another \$1,000; another gets \$1,840 as salary and \$3,435 for contingent expenses. It would occupy more space than we can afford, and tire the patience of our readers, were we to enumerate all the clerks and other officers who receive salaries from these Courts. The multiplicity of officers, the infinite division of labor, and the vast cost of the whole must astonish any one who examines those accounts, which occupy many pages. The object seems to have been to create as many offices as possible, and allow as many as possible to stare in the distribution of the public money, and this has been so thoroughly accomplished that they have even a Superintendent of Crown Witnesses, with a salary of \$700. The assimilation of our system to this may answer office-seekers, but we doubt much if it would be for the interest of the people, who would have to pay all these salaries, contingent expenses, &c. LESSON IV. The delegates from the Lower Provinces, some of whom not very long ago were avowedly the most determined opponents of an immediate Union with Canada, have, it seems, all been convinced by arguments not yet applied to the people generally, that a Union is most desirable, and to make the conviction sure, the Government of Canada and the Cities of Canada propose to entertain them at a series of balls and banquets which, commencing in the Parliament House, Quebec, and ending at some town in

Imprisoned for—

FEARFUL DOUBLE MURDER NEAR BALBRIGGAN.—One of the most cold-blooded and brutal murders that ever occurred in this country was perpetrated on Monday night in a small farm house at Hollywood Great, about five miles to the north-west of Balbriggan. The victims of this fearful tragedy were two sisters, named Ellen and Anne Murphy, aged respectively 30 and 40 years. The place in which the terrible deed was committed was in a most lonely part of the country, the nearest house being fully a half mile distant. It occupies a very elevated position, and the country can be seen for miles upon miles at every side. The humble farmhouse, which for many years to come will be associated with one of the most ruthless and bloody deeds, stands on the right side of a hilly road, within a kind of farmyard, on which attached premises are built at two sides. At the end facing the dwelling house is a haggard, in which are stacks of hay and corn, and a hedge divides the enclosed space from the road. The dwelling-house is a low-thatched, ill-lighted habitation, but bears evidence that its occupants had been in easy circumstances for persons in their position in life. The farm attached to these premises consisted of fourteen acres, and formed part of the Mornington estate, which had been purchased by a Mr. Davis. Of this farm and premises persons of the name of Murphy had been tenants for many generations, and bore a high character for honesty and industry. For some time past the inhabitants of the house were Richard Murphy and his two sisters, Ellen and Anne. In the year 1857 their father, when dying, made a will, in which he bequeathed to his son Richard the house and farm, and to his daughters Ellen and Anne, £15 each, to be paid to them by their brother. The old man, in the will above referred to, left to his other children who had married in the neighborhood, and to a son who had emigrated to America one shilling each. About three years ago the wife of the old man died, and the only occupants of the lonely farm-house were the brother and sisters who seemed to live together on the best of terms. The money bequeathed in the will to the two sisters was never paid to them by their brother. About ten days since a Mr. Casey one of the executors of the will, died, and the sisters fearing that they had no security for the £30, which was due to them by their brother Richard, applied to him for it. On Monday evening, about half-past four o'clock, Richard Murphy was seen by a man named Owen Martin, a herd to Mr. Commissary of Balbriggan, driving along the road in a cart. About half-past eight o'clock that night Murphy went to a man named Nowlan, and told him that his sister Ellen was lying murdered in the house, and that he could not find his sister Anne. Nowlan accompanied him back to the house, and on the floor lay the body of Ellen, with her skull battered in, and her clothes bathed in blood. Both men went in search of the other sister, and after some time her body was discovered lying in a furrow of the stubble-field at the side of the road opposite the house. A quantity of clotted blood had issued from two wounds in her neck, and lay in a pool in the furrow. Nowlan went at once and reported the fearful occurrence to Constable Mookier, of the Ballybohill Station, who sent on information to Head Constable M'Gonigle, at Balbriggan, who, with Mr. Harry Hamilton, J.P., and Mr. H. G. Carey, Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, proceeded to the scene of the murder, and remained there all night making inquiries into this terrible and mysterious tragedy. A private investigation was held before the magistrates yesterday, when Richard Murphy was examined. He denied that his father had ever made a will, but that document was subsequently found in the house by the constabulary. He also stated that the clothes which he had on him were those which he had worn on the day previous, although it was afterwards proved that he had worn an old frieze coat, which was found in his house. On the back of the collar of this coat, and on the inside of one of the skirts stains of blood were to be seen. The body of Anne Murphy was borne from the field in which she had been murdered, and was placed beside that of her Ellen on the floor of the kitchen of the farmhouse. It would be hard to conceive anything more revolting than the appearance which this terrible place presented on Tuesday. On the ground lay the mutilated bodies of the two young women, who, but a few short hours before, were in the possession of health and vigor, and who were now so fearfully mutilated as not to be identified by their most intimate friends but by the clothes they wore. Ellen, the eldest, must have been a very strong woman, as she was much taller and stouter than her younger sister. The stool on which the poor creature (Ellen) had been sitting before the fire was still in its place beneath the old cumbersome projecting hearth and chimney common to old farmhouses. Everything was in its place, nothing stolen or taken away but life. It is generally supposed that, shortly after six o'clock, the murderer, who must have been known to his two victims, attacked Anne in the field while she was in the act of milking the cow. From the nature of the wounds which she received, one terrible blow felled her to the earth—other blows followed, and she was despatched with the prongs of a pitchfork. When this murder was effected the assassin is supposed to have proceeded to the house where Ellen was sitting at the fire, and with one fell stroke on the head he threw her forward into the fire. This fact is proved by the poor creature's left arm being fearfully broken from the elbow to the wrist. Dragged from the fire by the demon, blow after blow was dealt on her head with savage ferocity until the skull was driven in on the brain and her jaw bones shattered to atoms. What a scene of horror must that have been in that lonely place in the pitch of night, when it was so terrible in the daytime with hundreds present, who looked with a kind of silent horror at a place in which was enacted so fearful and so bloody a tragedy. A butcher which was known to have been in the house before the murder was nowhere to be found, and a pitchfork, which lay with others in an outhouse, presented prongs suspiciously clean save near one of the points which bore stains like those of blood. The crowd that assembled yesterday round the house spoke in whispers, and few had the courage to enter the terrible farmhouse.—*Dublin Irishman.*

The Northern Whig has the following truthful remarks on the services of the Earl of Carlisle in Ireland:—A survey of his career brings to mind no disgraceful or unworthy incident. The party with which Lord Carlisle has faithfully acted for 33 years has, indeed, been guilty of many shortcomings, and as a politician he must share such censure as the policy he supported and helped to carry out may deserve. But his mistakes, whatever they may have been, have been those of judgment and not of sinister intention. No one—not even the fiercest opponent in the bitterness of party conflict—has ever questioned his unsullied honor, his chivalrous generosity, his genial kindness of temper and unaffected benevolence of purpose. Lord Morpeth entered upon office, embarrassed by the faults and weakened by the weakness of his party. His first act, as Minister for Ireland, was to attempt the reform of the Irish Church Establishment. The reform succeeded in part. Tithes were commuted into a rentcharge; but the Appropriation clause, twice urged, was twice rejected. The reform of the constabulary and the appointment of the stipendiary magistrates took the administration of justice out of the hands of political and religious partisans and their tools, and inspired a confidence in the law which had not before been felt. The Irish municipalities were reformed; a Poor Law was passed; the national system of education, of which Mr. Stanley had sketched the outlines, was fostered and developed; the Orange lodges were suppressed. But the measures of the Government, the credit of which Lord Morpeth and his coadjutors divided with the English Cabinet, were even less admirable than the spirit in which it was administered. Religious favoritism was unknown. For the first time almost Catholics found themselves side by side with Protest-

ants in the jury-box and on the bench of magistrates and in other posts of public duty and trust. Reliance was placed on the ordinary powers of the law. Crime in consequence decreased. That confidence in their rulers which subsequent events, partly beyond political control, partly within it, have destroyed, was awakened in the Irish people. Lord Morpeth, when the time came for his retirement from office, left the nation which he had ruled in a temper which, if his successors had encouraged it, might have neutralized the effect of unavoidable calamities, and kept the sister countries knitted together in friendship. The work which he then did has not, however, been wholly undone. The foundation which he laid will yet be built upon. As Viceroy he has acted always in the spirit which characterized him while he filled the nominally humbler, but really more influential, part of Irish Secretary. This part of his career is too fresh in the memory of our readers, and too much involved with modern controversies, to make reference to it necessary or desirable. Whatever judgment may be formed with regard to it, political opponents not less than political friends will acknowledge that in parting with Lord Carlisle Ireland loses one of her truest friends and most substantial benefactors.

The number of persons committed for trial on account of offences arising out of the late riots in Belfast has been somewhat exaggerated. It appears from a list published in the Belfast News-Letter that instead of 90, as was reported there are but 63 to be tried. Of these 35 are now on bail, the remaining 28 being detained in the county goal. Twenty-seven of the cases are for carrying firearms, powder, balls, percussion caps, &c.; two are for shooting and wounding; two for inciting mobs; one for presenting a pistol at a man with intent to take his life; and one for breaking and entering a house. There are four charges of wilful murder. Of the accused 24 are Presbyterians, 23 Episcopalians, and 16 Catholics. An inquest was held yesterday in the General Hospital on the body of another victim of the riots named Henry M'Kibbin, who since the 15th of August has been lingering in that institution, and died on Friday night. It was proved by another patient that as he and the deceased were going along the Shankhill-road a ball from a gun, fired by some one in a crowd, struck M'Kibbin in the left thigh, and almost at the same moment another bullet struck the witness in the leg. As there was no evidence to show who fired the shot an open verdict was returned.—*Times Cor.*

THE LATE RIOTS IN BELFAST.—On Monday, at 3 o'clock, Mr. J. K. Jackson, coroner, held an inquest in the General Hospital on the body of a man named Henry M'Kibbin, who was shot in the thigh, on the Shankhill-road, during the rioting in that locality, on Tuesday, the 16th of August. It was generally rumored that the person who shot M'Kibbin could be identified, but neither the poor man himself nor any witness examined yesterday could give the slightest clue that would justify an arrest. The jury after a careful examination, found that the deceased, Henry M'Kibbin, was struck with a bullet on the day in question, from the effects of which he died in the General Hospital, Belfast, on the 8th of October, but that there was no evidence as to who fired the shot which caused his death. This is the tenth reported case of homicide caused by the riots. There are only three persons remaining in the General Hospital, of those injured in the late riots, and those have suffered amputation of the legs. They are, we are informed, progressing favourably.—*Northern Whig.*

A FLAX SPINNING MILL FOR DUNDALK.—Flax mills for scutching, we are happy to say, are spring up in all directions. Last week we noticed the erection of one near Riverstown, by the Messrs. M'Arde, of Rampark. Mr. Browne, with his usual foresight, has greatly increased his working power at Philipstown mills by the erection of another scutch-mill on the most approved principles. Mr. Murdoch is also on the alert, and at Carrickmacross Mr. Gartlan has a superior mill at full work. The experience of flagging this year in this country has convinced the most sceptical that it is the paving crop, *par excellence*, and the next year the farmers will grow it on a very extensive scale. The scutching mills will, therefore, be all required, and probably many more. Under these circumstances, we really think the time is come when men of capital and enterprise should consider the propriety of erecting a spinning mill in Dundalk under the Limited Liability Act. Why send the raw material to Belfast? We have in this town hundreds of idle hands, cheap coal, abundance of water, good building sites, and all the other advantages to justify the most cautious and prudent capitalist in taking shares. We trust that some of the leading gentlemen and merchants of Dundalk will take this proposition into consideration.—*Dundalk Express.*

The Roscommon Messenger says:—A very strange feature occurred at some of our country fairs lately; no less, we are assured, than the appearance of some English bred calves, brought over to be disposed of in Ireland, from the want of fodder at home. We are also told that several of the cavalry regiments, for the same reason, will be quartered in Ireland during the coming winter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE REV. FATHER IGNATIUS, PASSIONIST.—Many of our readers will, by this time, have heard of the sad news that Father Ignatius (formerly known in the world as the Honorable and Rev. George Spencer) is no more. Being now, and at the time of the event, staying at Carstairs with his friend, Mr. Monteith, and having been privileged to share in all the cares and duties which the circumstances required, I have, at Mr. Monteith's request, undertaken to communicate a few of the particulars. The Rev. Father had been preaching various short missions in Scotland, and had promised, in the interval of two, yet to be given, to visit the family here—old friends who had on several former occasions enjoyed the privilege of receiving him. He was to have arrived on the 10th of October. Meanwhile, passing the Carstairs Station on Saturday, the 1st October, and having a few hours to spare, he left his luggage with a porter, and walked down the approach to call. Although he knew the grounds well he seems to have proceeded along the avenue until he arrived at the road which leads to the home farm, mistaking it for the short path. Here he asked a boy to show him the way to the house, and after being put in the right direction he thanked his little guide and patting him on the head. He proceeded about three hundred and fifty yards, and here he must have fallen, or lain, or sat down partly on the grass beside the road. We have not yet ascertained whether he had felt unwell that morning, but letters written by him to his brethren at Sutton on the day before (Sept. 30th) makes no mention of his ailing in any way. It pleased Our Lord thus suddenly, and thus unobserved and unattended, to call to Himself this devoted lover of humiliations and human neglects in the midst of his great and incessant labors. He walked slowly, and, judging by the time he left the station, it is certain that he must have been discovered within two or three minutes. A farm servant who first found him hurried off for help, and fortunately met the steward, who, after pausing a moment at the spot, hastened to the house. This was at half past eleven, and Mr. Monteith and I instantly hurried off, and in a few minutes we arrived at the place where the good Father was lying. By this time some other men in Mr. Monteith's employment had come up, and had laid him on the grass. We at once saw that he was already dead, but to lose no chance, messengers were immediately sent for medical help both to Carstairs village and to Lennox—and we carried him to the nearest place of shelter, where there was a fire, and where something like a couch could be prepared for him. This was in the harness room of the stables. When it became quite

clear that nothing could avail him, we removed him to the house, and having sent for his things from the station, we laid him out, exchanging his dress of a Secular Priest, in which he usually travelled, for the rough robes of the Passionist Monk. These he always carried about with him and wore when preaching, and in these it was fitting he should be clothed without delay. Before nightfall he was placed in his open coffin, and laid in the sacristy of Mr. Monteith's private chapel, with lights burning, and a crucifix at his head. The countenance became every hour more and more like the Father Ignatius of some years ago, and lying there in the habit and with the badge of the Passion, the holy servant of God presented a sweet and solemn spectacle, that has been deeply moving to not a few even of the Protestants who have seen him. Mr. Monteith telegraphed the sad news to the Passionist Houses at Highgate and Sutton, as also to the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Bishop Murdoch, James Spencer, and Father Ignatius' old and tried friend Mr. Lisle de Lisle. Yesterday morning Father Joseph and Brother Stephen arrived from Sutton, and this morning, two Fathers from Highgate, and Father Provincial and his companions, who came from Ireland. We carried the precious remains down to the station, and the Fathers left by the express train for Sutton.—Father Joseph communicated to me two facts which are well deserving of mention. For years past the physician who attends the community at Sutton, and who was devotedly attached to Father Ignatius, has been urging upon the Fathers the absolute necessity of moderating the good man's zeal. 'If he does not,' said the doctor, 'you will find him some day lying dead by the road-side.' Some six weeks ago, just before Father Ignatius left Sutton for the last time, as if he had some knowledge he was shortly to be called to the Lord, he sent for each of the community separately to his cell and exhorted them to work and pray more zealously than ever for the conversion of England. How wonderful are the dispositions of Divine Providence! Whilst rich men die on their beds of down, 'I go forth unto the night' (to use a phraseology now in vogue.) Surrounded by every luxury that this world can produce, this humble Passionist, whose life for so many years had been one continued sacrifice to promote the glory of God and the salvation of souls, was permitted to die out of his convent, unattended by any of his religious brethren; unwept by all, save of God and his angels; alone by the road-side, forbidden to enter the most distant friendly roof, where his presence would have been hailed as an honor and a blessing, and in sight of which he expired; but his death was precious in the sight of God, and if we have lost the good Father here on earth, we may confidently trust that we have a powerful advocate for us at the throne of Divine Mercy. One cannot but be reminded of the similar case of Father Dominic, the founder of the Passionists in England. He died at the Reading Railway Station on some straw, having been seized almost as suddenly as his disciple, Father Ignatius.—*Cor. of the Weekly Register.*

'FATHER IGNATIUS' ON PROTESTANTISM.—This singular and talented gentleman made no little sensation on Sunday evening last, by his announcement that he would say 'Benedictine Vespers,' and preach on 'The Day of Judgment,' and as the Gora Exchange was free to all those who were disposed to enter, it was filled by an exceedingly rough audience many of whom came purposely to mar the proceedings. As soon as he ascended the platform, with Brother Brannock and four choristers, they were received by a volley of hisses. Father Ignatius, with great vehemence; 'I declare if you do not desist I will leave you, as a company of heathens. I came here to speak of a crucified Saviour,' pointing to a Crucifix on the table (applause). 'I don't want your applause; I have come here to worship God, not to be applauded by my fellow sinners, and unless every one of you instantly behave as Christians in the presence of God, before whom you have one day to stand to be judged, I will be no party to increasing your damnation and guilt. Now every one of you take off your hats or I will leave the hall.' (Hats were immediately taken off, and applause followed.) 'No, I insist upon it, no applause. I am not here to give a public lecture, but to speak to you of Christ (renewed hissing). I candidly confess I did not bargain for this. We are assembled for the worship of Almighty God, and you behave as heathens.' Having completely silenced the mob, Vespers were sung, at the close of which Father Ignatius preached from the 23rd Matthew, 6th verse.—'And at midnight there was a cry made, behold the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him.' During the discourse some one in the room called out, 'We don't want to hear anything about the Virgin Mary.' Father Ignatius: (striking his hand on the table)—'If you do not desist I will leave the room. I am speaking of Christ and his Blessed Mother. Another word and I leave you in disgust.' This had the desired effect.—and the sermon was finished in a breathless silence. At the conclusion of his discourse, 'Father Ignatius' intimated that they were about to establish a Monastery in Manchester, and a third Order of St. Benedict for persons living in the world. Many had already joined the Order in the city.

On Monday evening, 'Father Ignatius' lectured in the same building to quite a different class of persons. The audience was composed of a large number of the most respectable families, and there was a large sprinkling of Catholic Priests and Clergymen of the Church of England, the great majority of the latter showing symptoms favorable to the lecturer's denunciation of 'Protestantism.' Father Ignatius was received with loud cheers as he entered the hall. After prayers he said he had come to speak to them upon 'Protestantism.' The audience last night gave you a better lecture upon Protestantism than I can. They hooted at the Cross of Jesus Christ first, and then they went on to hooting his Blessed Mother. Yes, these men would pay reverence to the British flag but not to the Cross of Christ. They would respect the Queen's coat of arms, but not the Cross of Christ. The Cross they yelled at like a lot of Japanese (loud applause). When I mentioned Christ's mother, they bowed at it. How would you like your mother to be so treated? And think you, Christ will have pity on those men who despised his mother? She who gave him suck—she who watched his boyhood at Nazareth—she to whom he was obedient. She whom the sword of sorrow pierced her heart when she stood at the Cross of Jesus her son. Think you that such a son at the last day will have pity on the revilers of his Blessed Mother (continued applause). St. Paul says, 'Glory in the Cross of Christ,' yet the men of Manchester love pounds, shillings, and pence better than the name of Mary—better than their Saviour—better than the Mother of their God.

After this scathing criticism on the conduct of the Manchester Protestants, writes the Manchester Examiner and Times, the lecturer defended (amidst ringing cheers) the Roman Catholic worship of the Virgin as not being the kind of worship given to the Almighty. What was Protestantism? He hadn't the least idea. To protest against a thing was to deny it—how could a faith be made with so many denials? Every Protestant seemed to go on his own 'hook,' although they professed to have a common Bible, which they cut up into mince-meat to suit their own individual tastes (applause). 'I challenge Protestants,' exclaimed the Monk, 'to prove that they believe in the Bible. Their belief is in their own concocted opinion (loud cheering). In the Church of England witness Bishop Colenso. Look at the other thousand and one sects. There was the Swedenborgian hash; there was the Unitarian stew there was the Ranters'—what shall I call it, now, ah! Ranters' mince-meat (loud laughter). Then followed for about fifteen minutes, the most comic description of Sects, some of which were new to the audience. The Swedenborgian believed in a heaven where the first thing done was to get married—nice looking young men with black hair and dark eyes, with very

fair young ladies with nice blue eyes (laughter) came down from heaven in a chariot with a white pony, to give the information. Another sect, in the seeking for innocent life, formed a community among themselves where 'you might see an old woman, with a short frock and filled drawers, playing with a skipping rope and hoop; an old man with a short trousers and tight jacket—very tight, no doubt, after dinner—playing marbles or peg-top.' This facetious representation of course produced roars of laughter, and there seemed to be a desire to bring about an encore. But at the back there was a hiss, and Father Ignatius said this remarkable sect existed in America, and were called Little Children Baptists. Another choice picture was of a sect termed 'Glory Alleluia Baptists.' These the lecturer described as a class of Protestants who 'spoke in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs.' For instance:—A party came in hungry, and asked for food thus:—

Go, Mary, bring us in some meat
And let us soon have some food to eat.
Alleluia! Alleluia!

There was Mrs. Cattel, of Putney, had set up a new and blasphemous religion, and declaring herself to be God! These sects, almost numberless, fight like a parcel of cats as to what a passage in the Bible means (loud applause), with a hiss or two from a person present—'I tell you,' said the lecturer, shaking his fist at the opposition, 'Protestantism has done more to bring ridicule upon the Word of God than any other invention of Satan' (tremendous cheering). The lecturer then asserted that the Church of England was Catholic with the Roman Church and the Greek Church, and what he believed as a member of the Church of England, every Roman Catholic believed (loud applause). 'Now, then, I come to the last point—the Protestants of the Church of England. I can excuse all Protestants, but Protestants of the Church of England are the most loathsome of all ('Who-ur' when?' 'O-h, Oh' 'Ya-h, Yah' and undercurrent of hisses from a few persons). 'Ah, yes,' rejoined the lecturer, 'that's it; hiss away; hiss away until you're tired. It's only your ignorance—it's your ignorance, and it's your own consciences pricking you and making you hiss' (slight hissing). The speaker next attacked the Church of England Clergy in a very pointed manner, accusing them of dishonesty, calling them traitors, and challenging them, unless they carried out its formulae, to come out of a Church which enjoined at the hour of death, a Popish superstition, and unevangelical us—'a remark which was followed by a few hisses, then loud cheers; then a few more hisses, drowned in overwhelming cheers. A description of the mode of procedure at Glendon was another rare treat in a comic point of view. He said he had given the people plenty of holy water, had 'incensed them with incense.' But they made game of him. He had told them, 'Well, you know you are only a parcel of heathens,' and they laughed again. 'It's no use,' he had rejoined, 'You are nothing but an ignorant pig-headed lot,' and, upon my word, they believed it in time, and now they come to me regularly for my blessing before they go to rest.' The people did not always, however, stay out the services, but walked out, and I generally give 'em a good dose as they go.' Having spoken of 'the Blessed Sacrament,' and of the 'real presence,' the following scene took place between the Rev. Mr. Whitaker and Father Ignatius:—

Rev. Mr. Whitaker (holding a Church of England Prayer-book in his hand). What do you mean by the real presence?

Father Ignatius: I mean that in the Sacrament is verily and indeed received the Body and Blood of Christ, as the Catechism says.

The Rev. Mr. Whitaker: I know that is a strong passage—but it is not the doctrine of the Church of England. The declaration at the end of the Communion service denies it.

Father Ignatius: I take that very declaration—word for word—and declares it does not. The Church of England says you may take the interpretation of the Fathers—St. Ignatius, St. Cyprian, St. Chrysostom, and the Universal Church is against you (loud cheers).

The dialogue continued for some time, when Father Ignatius said, 'It's now my turn to ask you a few questions. Do you in the case of a dying person, move him to make auricular confession as the Church demands by her rubrics?'

The Rev. Mr. Whitaker: Do you mean 'force' him—or—

Father Ignatius: Let's have no quibbling; you are required to 'move' or entreat the sick man, to make a special confession; do you do this, and have you ever said the absolution over a dying man?'

The Rev. Mr. Whitaker: I think the demand of the Church applies to particular cases, I have not done so (loud hisses).

Father Ignatius: Do you observe the fast days, and the 300 feast days, which the Rubric of the Church tells 'are' to be kept.

The Rev. Mr. Whitaker: Dear me, does it say so, I must look (amidst loud laughter the Rev. gentleman tried to find the place). No I do not (loud laughter). The Rev. gentleman tried to explain but the audience laughed him down. The lecturer declared he could neither make head nor tail of what Mr. Whitaker had been saying, and at once closed the meeting with prayer, the latter gentleman as 'a Priest' giving 'the blessing.'

Thus ended an extraordinary exhibition of Catholic doctrine by a Deacon of the Church of England in the garb of a Benedictine monk, and that which gives the greatest hope of conversion to the one fold of many members of the Anglican Church, is their public declaration of love towards the Blessed Virgin and their veneration for the emblem of their salvation.—*Cor. of London Tablet.*

AN ANTI-POPISH LECTURE OF WEAK FAITH.—William M'Court, 'a convert from Romanism,' was announced to give a lecture in Hilltown Free Church Dundee, on Tuesday evening last, on 'The Idolatrous Worship of the Virgin Mary,' but after the audience had assembled he failed to make his appearance, and as he had not been seen by his landlady after Monday night, when he hurriedly left the house some anxiety was felt for his safety. He turned up Wednesday morning, however, and in a letter to the Dundee Courier accounts for his disappearance in an extraordinary way. He says that he went out for a walk on Monday evening, and after having walked a considerable way he was recognised and assailed by a number of young men. In order to get rid of them, he took shelter in a house, the door of which was standing open. He there saw a man and woman, who allowed him to go in, and promised him shelter. As to what followed we allow him to speak for himself:—'Considering I was in safe company, I sat down at the fire; and after conversing a little, took out my pipe, and commenced smoking. Shortly after this five men (I think there might have been six, but of this I am not certain) came into the house. They shut the door, and after a pause one of them said that 'they knew that I was William M'Court, who was to lecture next evening, that I was quite safe here I was, but that I must remain in their custody till I was relieved. If I remained quiet no harm would be done to me, food would be given and comfortable bed; but on no consideration would I be allowed to make the slightest alarm or show signs of calling for assistance, for if I did so they would know how to serve me.' I remonstrated, and made several attempts to get out of the house. This was of no avail. A watch of two powerful men was kept over me. I was offered tea and a bed; both of which I declined to accept. In this state I was kept over Monday evening, all Tuesday, and up to an early hour on Wednesday morning; when the men told me I was to be liberated. But before doing so they tied a napkin firmly over my eyes, led me out and along several streets, when the bandage was removed and they ran off. I was stunned, and when I recovered my vision the men were out of sight.' He then goes on to state that on Wednesday evening

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by
J. GILLIES.
G. B. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.
To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.
The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.
We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless prepaid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.
NOVEMBER—1864.
Friday, 4—St. Charles Borr. B. L.
Saturday, 5—Of the Octave.
Sunday, 6—TWENTY-FIFTH after Pentecost.
Monday, 7—Of the Octave.
Tuesday, 8—Octave of ALL SAINTS.
Wednesday, 9—
Thursday, 10—St. Andrew Avellin C.
The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—
Saturday, 5—Convant of Beaubarnois.
Monday, 7—St. Charles, Lechaenais.
Wednesday, 9—Blessed Alphonse.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Nothing of interest has occurred during the past week in European politics. The Convention of Sept. 15th still furnishes a topic for discussion, but as yet Rome has not officially declared itself on the question.
We read of a great movement by the army of General Grant on Richmond, commencing on the 17th ult. Having accomplished nothing, we are further informed that it was only intended as a reconnaissance, but that the Federal army is just about going in to win a splendid and decisive victory. Abe Lincoln is said to be in great glee, and to be cracking smutty jests with more than usual vigor. From the West the tidings are not so favorable to the Federals, and Atlanta it is thought, may yet have to be abandoned by them.

The St. Alban raiders have been removed from St. John's to Montreal where they are beyond the reach of a coup de main from Yankee filibusters. Their case has not yet been adjudicated upon; nor has the fact yet been established whether they held a commission from the Confederate Government, and are entitled to be treated as belligerents; or whether they were acting without a commission, and deserve therefore to be treated as criminals.

On Friday the delegates and members of the Quebec Conference arrived in town. There was a ball given in their honor in the evening; and on Saturday afternoon there was a *dejeuner* with the usual amount of talk. No light was thrown upon the proceedings at Quebec however, of which the particulars must be gathered from the *Globe*, the *Gazette*, and other journals professing to be in the secret. The noteworthy feature of the banquet was the absence of French Canadians. Of about 230 subscribers only about 50 were of French origin, or bearers of French names. Of our leading French Canadian citizens, members of the Bar, and otherwise prominent for their social position, very few assisted, except those immediately connected with the Ministry as office holders, or expectants of office.

As a striking proof of this conspicuous absence of the French Canadian element of our society from the Banquet, we may notice the fact that M. Cartier, in replying to a toast, spoke in English, thus implying that English was the language of those present, and that his fellow-countrymen were so few in number that it was not necessary to address himself to them. No disrespect of course was intended to the delegates from the Lower Provinces by this; but it is conclusive as to the light in which the object of their mission to Canada is viewed by the great majority of the French race in the chief commercial city of B. N. America.

In other respects the Banquet presented nothing remarkable: but we have heard great displeasure expressed by gentlemen who took a part in the preliminary arrangements, at the manner in which party toasts were surreptitiously foisted upon the meeting without their consent or even knowledge. This has been much talked of, and commented upon by gentlemen who feel that their names have been very improperly and dishonestly dragged into connection with a mere party demonstration.

The Sisters of Providence beg to return their most sincere thanks to the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the handsome sum of \$250, presented to them on the 26th ult., for their attendance on the poor German sufferers by the lamentable accident of the 29th June last.

THE REV. MR. BEAUSANG, AND THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.—We have much pleasure in laying before our readers copies of the credentials from the Prelates of Ireland, and from the Holy See, of which the Rev. Mr. Beausang is the bearer:—

MICHAEL BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND APOSTOLIC SEE BISHOP OF ROSS.

To Our well beloved Son in Christ the Rev. Richard Beausang, Health in the Lord.

Whereas, having been lately appointed by the Most Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland to the office of collecting the alms of the faithful amongst foreign nations in aid of the Catholic University, established in Dublin with the sanction and approbation of Our Most Holy Father Pius IX. under the patronage of the Bishops and Clergy of Ireland; and you having cheerfully expressed your willingness to undertake that mission, as a mark of Secular good will by which we are affected towards you—we make known to all whom these presents may reach, that you are a Secular Priest of unblemished morals, amply versed in the science of your sacred calling, of proved experience, and endowed with all the Christian virtues; and that you go forth from this Diocese, having exercised therein all your clerical functions, free from Ecclesiastical censure, and every Canonical disability, that we are aware of. Wherefore by all means we beg to introduce you as such to all orders of the Sacred Priesthood; and entreat them to take you under their protection, and to permit you the exercise of all your Priestly functions.

In testimony whereof we have put our hand and seal to these presents.

Given at Skibbereen this 28th day of March, 1864.

† M. O'HEA, Bishop of Ross.

The Reverend Richard Beausang, of the Diocese of Ross, having, with the sanction of his Bishop, offered himself to collect funds for building the new Catholic University near this city, is hereby authorised by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, constituting the University Board, to proceed to North America for the purpose of entering on the arduous duties to which, at their invitation, he has devoted himself. Their Lordships hereby recommend this zealous Priest to the Prelates, as well as to the other Ecclesiastics, and to the laity, to whom he may present these letters, begging their patronage and aid for a work which has been undertaken at the suggestion and with the special blessing of Our Holy Father, Pope Pius the Ninth, and which is of vital importance to Catholicity and nationality in Ireland.

† PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop, Chancellor of the C. University.
By order of the Episcopal Board of the Catholic University of Ireland,
BARTH. WOODLOCK, Rector.
Dublin, 7th March, 1864.

(Translation.)

Whereas the Reverend Richard Beausang, a Priest in the Diocese of Ross in Ireland, at the solicitation of the Episcopal Board of this University, and with the sanction of his Ordinary, hath willingly undertaken the office of collecting the offerings of the faithful towards erecting the new buildings near this City, the foresaid Most Reverend Archbishops and Bishops, by the tenor of these presents, hereby appoint him, an Ecclesiastic of stainless morals, and a deportment, by the testimony of his own Ordinary, worthy in all respects of his sacred calling, to this office in British North America, and the United States; and bespeak for him the kindly offices of all whom those presents may reach, most earnestly entreating them in the Lord to receive him kindly, and by all the weight of their sacred authority and influence, to support, help forward, and assist this good work which has for its object the interest of the Catholic Religion and the National prosperity of this Catholic Kingdom of Ireland.

By order of the Most Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops forming the Board of the Catholic University of Ireland,
DATE. WOODLOCK, Rector.
Given at Dublin from the Catholic University of Ireland, this 26th day of March, 1864.

We testify that the signatures of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Dublin, and the Rector Magnificus of the Catholic University of Ireland affixed to the foregoing document are authentic; by which a most praiseworthy work is recommended, which all local Ordinaries and the faithful may patronise by all the means in their power.

C. BARNABO.
Roma, ex. ad. S. C. de P. F.
Die 26 Aprilis 1864

We subjoin the original text of this endorsement by the Cardinal Barnabo.

"Testatur authenticas esse subscriptiones a R. S. D. Archiepiscopo Dublinensi, necnon a R. D. Rectore Cath. Universitatis Hiberniæ appositas superioribus literis, quibus opus commendatur sane dignum, cui locorum Ordinarii ac fideles apprime favent."

On Sunday morning 30th ult., His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal conferred the following Orders:—

- Tonsure—MM. Z. Lorrain, H. Carriere, J. E. Ethier and L. Lauson.
- Minor Orders—M. J. O. Godin.
- Diaconate—M. L. M. Taillon.
- Priesthood—MM. J. N. Lussier, P. Berard, F. X. Geoffroy, M. Legare, A. Jadoin; E. Casaubon and L. M. Deschamps.

All these except M. Deschamps who is from St. Hyacinthe, belong to the Diocese of Montreal.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.—It is with pain that we learn that the health of this venerable Prelate is in a most precarious condition, and is such as to excite the apprehensions of his friends.

That the Federal principle is inapplicable to Colonies, or dependent Provinces—excellent though it may be as a bond of union betwixt Sovereign and independent States—is a proposition that has received a signal illustration from the published results of the Conference of the Colonial delegates. These gentlemen, many of them highly distinguished for their talents, and all—we will hope, or at all events assume—actuated by good motives, met together to concoct a Federal Union, or Confederation of their several Provinces. The Imperial Government offered no obstacles, for it is not now the policy of Great Britain to interfere in the internal affairs of its Colonial dependencies; and all that it exacts of them is, that they do not compel it to draw the sword in their behalf. "Do what you like amongst yourselves, and don't bother me"—is practically the language of Great Britain to all her Colonies—with this proviso: "but take care that you don't embroil me with your neighbors, for after all you are not worth fighting for." The day is gone by when it was thought worth while to engage in war for the sake of a sugar island, or some few thousand acres of snow; and no doubt if Great Britain could but get rid of Canada without loss of prestige she would gladly give us our independence at once.

Any difficulties therefore with which the delegates may have had to contend, were internal and not external; inherent in, inseparable from the task they had undertaken. They had in short undertaken to solve an insoluble problem, when they proposed to themselves a Federal Union of dependent Provinces. No wonder therefore that with the best intentions, their job, as turned out from their hands, is a ludicrous jumble, a mass of incongruities.

We say nothing at present as to the first item of their proposed Constitution, a Governor General, named by the Imperial Government; but in the name of all that is ludicrous, of all that is grotesque and anomalous in legislation, what is the meaning, what the object of the Upper House of the proposed Federal Legislature?—composed of nominees of the Governor General, acting under the advice of his responsible Ministers—or in other words, of the majority for the time being of the other or popular branch of the Federal Parliament!

We understand that the Senate or Second Chamber in the Federal Parliament or Congress of the United States means; we know what it represents, what functions in the political organism it discharges, and we can see therefore the reason of its being. It is to the body politic of a Confederation, what the heart and the lungs are to mammals, the organ through and by means of which the circulation of the Federal principle, that is to say, of the inherent and indefeasible sovereignty of the several members of the Confederation—is maintained and asserted and kept in vigor; and as even without certain organs there may be animal life, but life of a lower order than that of the *mammalia*—so of any political organism in which a Senate, or organ representing the several States in their sovereign capacity, is wanting, it may at once be predicated that it is not a Confederation; but something approaching towards a lower form of existence, and entitled to rank amongst the polyps and zoophytes, as it were, of the political fauna. As the Lower Chamber of the American Congress represents the people of the Union irrespective of State organisation, so the Senate represents the States as autonomous political entities, whose sovereignty is not merged in that of the central or federal government. Take away such a Senate from a Confederation, interfere with its functions, or tamper with its structure, and you destroy the Federal principle; you obtain as the result of your rash manipulations, not Confederation, but Consolidation.

We see therefore the importance, and the significance of a Senate or Second Chamber in a real Federation, such as was that of the late United States: but wherein lies the utility, what is the meaning, of an Upper House, named virtually, though indirectly, by the majority for the time being of the Lower House? Whom would it represent? The Crown? But it is not the object or legitimate function of an Upper House or Second Chamber of a Federal Legislature to represent the Crown, or anything except the States. Besides, virtually, a nominated Second Chamber would in any case represent, not the Crown, but the Governor General's Ministers, by whom its members would be named; and as these Ministers would represent virtually the majority of the Lower House or popular and democratic branch of the Legislature, wherein the people *en masse*, or according to population, are already represented, our Upper House, or Senate—which in a real Confederation is an aristocratic check upon the democratic instincts and tendencies of the other or popular branch of the Legislature—would but re-echo the sentiments of the latter. It would represent, neither the monarchical principle, nor the aristocratic principle, of which State-sovereignty is the expression;—but simply the democratic principle disguised under the form of a bureaucracy.—

Under the pretence, perhaps sincerely under the belief, that by substituting a nominated, for an

elect, Second Chamber, they were minimising the democratic, and maximising the conservative element in the Constitution they were drawing up, our delegates have made the democratic element omnipotent. The only valid counterpoise to that element was to be found in the aristocratic principle of State Sovereignty. Wanting as we are in the elements of an hereditary aristocracy, the only possible practical restraint upon the democratic instincts of the popular branch of the legislature in which the people are represented, not according to their distribution in States, but according to population, would be in a second branch of the legislature in which the people would be represented not according to population, but according to their distribution in States. It may seem paradoxical to say so: but we assert that an elected Upper House, and in which the States would be represented irrespective of population, would be less democratic, and more conservative, because more resembling an aristocratic body, than would be a Second Chamber composed of men nominated by the Crown, and holding their offices for life.

Why then was this latter plan adopted, and the former rejected? Why was it not arranged that the Second Chamber should be composed of members, elected by the several States, or nominated by the State Legislatures? an arrangement that would have given us a real counterpoise to the democratic instincts of the Lower House, and the best possible substitute for a House of Lords. Simply because the delegates had, never seem to have had, any clear or definite idea of what constitutes Federation, or what the use or object of a Second Chamber in their proposed Federal Parliament. They jumbled together two things essentially distinct. They perceived that there was a Senate or a Second Chamber in the American Congress, so they must needs have a Second Chamber in our Canadian Central Parliament. They remembered that the chief object of the Second Chamber in Colonial Legislatures, had been, up to a very recent date, to represent the Crown, and to defend the monarchical principle, and that therefore the Legislative Councilors were generally nominated by the Crown. They jumbled these two essentially distinct ideas together. They did not perceive that the functions of a Second Chamber in a Federal Legislature were, and must be essentially distinct from those of a Second Chamber or Legislative Council, in a Colony or British dependency: that if the object of the latter be to strengthen the Crown, and to interpose as it were a buffer or soft cushion betwixt the Representative Assembly and the representative of the sovereign, the sole legitimate object of a Second Chamber in a Federal Parliament is to represent the principle of State Sovereignty; and thus to furnish an aristocratic counterpoise to the necessarily democratic, and centralising instincts of the Lower House, in which the principle of representation by population obtains. A Legislative Council named by a Governor General had its uses in a Colony: but let any man ask himself what would be the use, what the meaning of a Senate or Second Chamber in the American Congress, of which the members were named by Abe Lincoln, by and with the advice of his Ministers? Yet such an absurdity as this, is what the delegates seriously propose to us in Canada for our adoption.

Perhaps they could not act otherwise, for it is impossible to reconcile irreconcilables, or to harmonize the essential principles of a Confederation with those of a British dependency. Not then to blame or cavil at the men, do we insist upon their strange blunder in adopting the principle of nomination for the Second Chamber of their Federal Parliament; but as one amongst many conclusive proofs of the impossibility of Colonial Federation.

THE RIVAL CITIES.—"There is war," cries out our President of the Council—"there is war between Turin and Rome. The secularisation of the property of the monasteries, and the grant of freedom of religious opinion by the government of Victor Emmanuel have called down upon it the anathema of the Papacy. It is impossible that there ever can be a good understanding between one of the most progressive of limited monarchies in Europe, and the representative of all that is antiquated and reactionary in the government of States."—Toronto *Globe*, 8th ultimo.

True for you Mr. George Brown, though not quite in your own sense. "It is impossible that" anywhere, whether in Canada or in Italy, "there ever can be a good understanding" between the man of your principles, and the Catholic who is true to his Church, and faithful to the principles of his religion. This is strictly true no doubt: but what a commentary is it upon your actual position!

"There is war" you tell us, between Rome and Turin. So the inspired seer of Patmos tells us that there was war also in heaven between Michael and the dragon; that the latter and his angels fought against the hosts of the Holy One—and prevailed not, neither was their place found any more in heaven." Rome and Turin represent respectively, two principles which ever have been at war with one another, and betwixt which there can never be peace or truce for a moment. You, Mr. George Brown—and it is your boast that it is so,—you are ranged on the side of Turin. What then

should be the terms betwixt you, and all who still faithfully adhere to Rome?

What Mr. G. Brown admires in Victor Emmanuel is "the secularisation of the property of the monasteries, and the grant of freedom of religious opinion"—in other words the robbery of the Church, and the persecution of her Prelates who refuse to be dictated unto by a debauched Prince in matters purely spiritual, such as the administration of the sacraments. These then are the measures which Mr. Brown admires, this the kind of "religious freedom" which he would fan establish, and which he proposes to himself to secure and to establish in Canada by his plan of "constitutional changes." What is good and worthy of praise in the longitude of Turin, must surely be good also and praiseworthy on the meridians of Quebec and of Montreal.—We will not so far wrong Mr. George Brown, or impeach his consistency, as to suppose that he would hesitate at carrying out in Canada the policy which the Piedmontese Government is carrying out as towards the Church in Italy, and which has earned for it what Mr. George Browne deems the illustrious distinction of the "anathema of the Papacy." It is this policy which has provoked war between the two Cities.

And so in Canada there is, and must be, war between Mr. George Brown and all true Catholic Conservatives, even as in Italy there is war between Turin and Rome—war which admits of no compromise, no parley, no truce; for in the words of the *Globe*, it is impossible that there ever can be good understanding between them. What the one calls good, the other calls evil: the religious freedom of the one, is to the other the serfdom of the Church, her subjection to the civil power and to Jack-in-Office. The war waged in heaven betwixt Michael and the dragon is transferred to earth, and it is a war which will admit of no neutrality. All men must enroll themselves on one side or the other; beneath the standard either of Michael, or that of his adversary: beneath the banner of Rome, or that of Turin; in the army of the Revolution, or in that of Conservatism, which in that it is Conservative, fights on the side of the Catholic Church, and of Rome.

As betwixt the two Cities, it would seem as if men who call themselves Catholics as well as Conservatives should not waver, should not be long in making their choice. It is impossible to serve both God and Mammon, impossible even to be neutral between them. He who is not with us is against us; he who is not with Rome is with Turin; much less then is it possible to be on both sides at the same time, to be true to the Church, and true to the principles of Mr. George Brown. The man himself is nothing; but insignificant as he is personally, inasmuch as he represents a principle, the principle of Turin, it behoves all, without exception, and under all circumstances, who are true to the rival city Rome, to treat the man as their enemy, with whom a good understanding is impossible, and with whom compromise is disgraceful.

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES.—At the moment when according to the *Globe*, and thanks to the Brown-Cartier Coalition, "liberal principles" are about "to be embodied in the Constitution of the country"—it is but natural that we should ask what are "liberal principles," as understood by the President of the Council, and as about to be "embodied in our constitution?"

From Mr. George Brown himself, we cannot expect a full or direct answer to this question, because he is still obliged to observe some forms, even with the Conservative party whom he has got beneath his feet. The whole truth he will not tell just yet, lest he should provoke even the tamest of Canadian Conservatives to resistance, and arouse, even in them, some sentiment of manly indignation; even as the wary angler is careful how he deals with the newly-hooked fish, and plays the latter carefully, giving it line and humouring it, lest by too severe a strain he should break his hold, and come to grief.

But what we cannot learn directly from Mr. George Brown, because of certain prudential considerations which impose upon him for a season the duty of reticence, we may learn from the apostles of "liberal principles" in Europe to whom Mr. George Brown accords his unqualified approval, and whom the *Globe* cites as the heads of the great liberal movement in Europe. It is from the lips of Mazzini, from the acts of Victor Emmanuel, and from the inspired utterances of Garibaldi, the great prophet of "liberal principles" that we must learn in what these principles consist.

Here then is a letter from the red-shirted one, the well-beloved of Mr. George Brown and the Toronto *Globe*, which gives us all the information upon the subject that we can possibly desire. It was published in the Paris *Monde*, it bears date 13th September, and was addressed to a revolutionary committee of women at Milan:—

"Dear Ladies—To emancipate women from superstition—to snatch her from the talons of the priest—this is what you say to me; but are you aware that this is neither more nor less than a question of life or death for Italy. And you, generous women, you

surely will follow the principle that has inaugurated the real deliverance of our country.

"The priest! Do you not see him with his roots in the earth, like a corroding cancer, which fattens on its miseries and humiliation, which attaches itself to all that is most hideous in the world. Hypocrites will tell you that there are some good even amongst priests—but I tell you—these are the very worst, because they make the system tolerable."

"For a priest to become good, he must strip off the hostile uniform that he wears—the uniform of all Italian prostitutions," &c., &c.

We spare our readers the remainder of the blasphemous rhodomontade, but we have given them enough to show what are those principles which according to Mr. George Brown have triumphed in Canada, and are about to be embodied in the constitution of the country."

RESULTS OF THE MOVEMENT.—We read in Mr. George Brown's organ, the *Toronto Globe* of the 21st ult., as follows:—

"We are happy to see that the great principle of Representation by Population, for which we have so long contended has been accepted by the Conference at Quebec. The struggle has been a protracted one, but present success makes us forget past hardships, and the principle is so important, and is likely to produce results so beneficial, that we cannot think that the twelve years' labors of Reformers has been ill-bestowed."—*Globe*, 21st Oct.

Mark well the word—"the great principle of Representation by Population for which we have so long contended"—the very thing which for so many years the Conservatives of Lower Canada opposed as menacing to their civil and religious liberties—that, and no other, "has been accepted by the Conference at Quebec." *Proh Pudor*.

Well indeed may the Liberals of Upper Canada who rejoice over the prospects of the speedy downfall of the Pope, rejoice at their complete triumph over the Catholics and Conservatives of Lower Canada; and the latter on the contrary may well hang their heads with shame and sorrow at their ignominious defeat, and at the but too well merited taunts of Mr. George Brown, who gloats over the final and irreparable overthrow of Conservatism and Conservative principles.

We care not to reply to the *Journal de Quebec* of the 22nd ult., because we do not wish to entangle ourselves in a controversy which would necessarily be personal; and because we are certain that the writer of the article in the *Journal* is himself conscious of his injustice towards the TRUE WITNESS. Our contemporary is at liberty to refute our arguments against the proposed "constitutional changes" ludicrously called "Confederation;" and we are ready and willing to discuss the question with him calmly, and temperately, on its intrinsic merits, regardless of its effects upon persons or parties, for none of whom we care one straw.—In the meantime we would recommend to him the perusal of a little brochure on this very question, published a few years ago—in '59 we think, by M. Cauchon; he will therein perhaps find some ideas not quite in harmony with those of the *Journal de Quebec* of 1864.

Our evangelical contemporary the *Witness* seems to be a good deal more in the confidence of 'the devil' than in that of the other party in whose name it professes to speak, as the "only religious daily in the world;" and in whose name also it indulges itself in all manner of evil speaking, lying and slandering.

"We are in the midst of a terrible state of things," said a late number of this "only religious daily"—"The devil is trying to do all he can to bring on war." &c. &c. The editor of the *Witness* is doubtless better posted up in the ways of "the devil," than in those of the Lord. He may be some sort of authority for the doings of the former—indeed we know of none so good in Canada; and in consequence his announcement has created no small excitement in Montreal. As the only authentic channel of communication between the people of Montreal and his Satanic Majesty, we would respectfully suggest to the *Witness* to assume henceforward the well-deserved title of *The Devil's Daily Telegraph*.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION—LOWER CANADA.—September and October 1864.

The current number of this very valuable journal contains, we are happy to see, the commencement of an answer to the allegations made at a meeting of Protestant ministers, mostly members of the French Canadian Missionary Society, held in this city in September last to expose the grievances under which Lower Canadian Protestants labor in the matter of education. The writer shows clearly that the Protestant minority in this section of the Province are, to say the least, as favorably dealt with by law, as are the Catholic minority in Upper Canada. He shows that the changes agitated for in this section of the Province,—especially for the right of non-resident Protestant proprietors to pay the amount of their school taxes to the dissentient school in districts wherein Protestants form but a minority of the population—is a privilege not accorded under analogous circumstances to non-resident Catholic proprietors in Upper Canada. Catholic proprietors, supporters of a Catholic separate school must be actually resident within three miles of that school, in order that they may

claim legal exemption from taxation for the non-Catholic school. Were the Protestants of Lower Canada to be dealt with, even as the Catholics of Upper Canada have been dealt with by Mr. George Brown and the Protestant Reformers, they would indeed have reasons for complaint.

Not that we would advocate the withholding of any right from our Protestant fellow-citizens here, because of the injustice with which our co-religionists elsewhere have been, or may be, treated by their Protestant neighbors. Two wrongs do not make one right; and although Protestants in Lower Canada can only claim "Freedom of Education" as a right for themselves, upon the condition of formally repudiating all the principles upon which they have insisted when seeking to impose "State-Schoolism" upon Catholics, yet would we not make their inconsistency, or their dishonesty, a pretext for depriving them of their natural rights as parents over the education of their children.

As we have always contended, the question of Education is essentially a "Parent's Question," and as such it should be treated. It is not because a man is a Catholic or a Protestant that he has the right to demand exemption from taxation for the support of schools of which he does not approve, but because he is a parent: and because the child belongs, not to the State, but to the Family. "State Schoolism," no matter in what terms conceived, is but a modified form of Communism, and as such should be odious to all lovers of individual liberty; but odious to Catholics above all other men, because it involves the denial of the Church as well as of the Family—of God, as well as of the earthly parent. The Common School is but the logical antecedent of the phalanstery.

Holding these views, denying in toto the right of the State to prescribe, directly or indirectly, to any even the poorest of its citizens, how, or with whom his children shall be educated; asserting in this matter the unqualified principle of individualism as against the State and Jack-in-Office, we cannot but recognize the inherent inalienable natural rights of our Protestant fellow-citizens over their own—not our—children, and over every thing directly or indirectly appertaining to the education of the latter. Most certainly we do not admit the truth of the allegations by them made, or rather made by two or three unprincipled individuals amongst them; but we do admit, and to the fullest extent, the justice of their demand that they be not taxed for the support of schools to which they, in the exercise of their absolute parental rights, do not see fit to send their children. For this resolve they owe no man a reason. Their claim is valid because based on the natural law; and it is one which the conscientious Catholic and the Conservative must recognize and support, because it is made in the name of the Family; and because every lover of rational freedom should make it his object to resist the incessant encroachments of the State upon the rights of the Church, of the Family, and of the Individual.

TIT-BITS, OR HOW TO PREPARE A NICE DISH AT A MODERATE EXPENSE.—By Mrs. S. G. Knight.

We have to thank Messrs. Dawson and Brothers, Montreal, for a copy of this little work which contains information invaluable to housekeepers, initiating them into the mysteries of all manners of pies, puddings and other edibles.

"LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—Oct. 1864.—The current number contains a greater variety of articles than some of its predecessors.—Amongst the most interesting are, one on the Civil Code of Lower Canada, and a short notice by the Rev. M. Poulin of L. Veillot's "Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ" in rejoinder to the blasphemous romance lately published under the same title by M. Renan.

SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS.—We are indebted to the *Montreal Witness* for the following extract from an American paper, which contains a most important revelation as to the comparative morality of the Protestant Anglo-Saxon, and the Catholic Celtic, populations of Massachusetts:—

The Vital Statistics of Massachusetts for 1862, are published by Secretary Warner, and show 32,275 children to have been born alive that year; 11,014 couples married; and 22,974 persons who died. The number of births of foreign and mixed parentage shows a continued relative increase. Thus there were of purely American parentage 14,433 children—of purely foreign parentage 14,941 children, and of mixed parentage, 2,295, making an excess of 518 children of purely foreign parentage over those of purely American birth, against 30 in 1861. To this last fact we have often called attention. The native population is giving way before the new immigrants; the Anglo-Saxons are being crowded out by the Celts; and the Catholics are increasing rapidly on the Protestants. Massachusetts to-day is not of the same blood as it was a century ago, and a hundred years hence it will be controlled by a different people.—*Newburyport Herald*.

There are topics to which we can only indirectly allude; and in the columns of a Catholic paper it would be out of place to discuss the causes to which the important statistical phenomena indicated by our Protestant contemporary are due. The priest knows them alas! only too well; the medical man knows them; and the editors of journals who for "a consideration"

aid in circulating a class of filthy advertisements, are in a great degree responsible for them. We need not dwell upon this revolting subject; but we may be permitted to point with pardonable exultation to the vital statistics of Massachusetts, as conclusive as to the superior morality and chastity of the Celtic and Catholic portion of its population; for it is a notorious fact, one of which every medical man in the country is well aware, that the decrease in the birth-rate of the Protestant section is due to their gross impurity, and to the system of child-murder which is so prevalent amongst them.

The *Times'* correspondent, writing from Naples devotes a few lines to the progress of Protestantism in Italy. It seems that the progress of the "Holy Protestant Faith" is much retarded by the incessant and scandalous quarrels of its professors:—

"While the Neapolitans are thus struggling in the throes of religious emancipation, the Evangelical Church is holding a 'Critical Conference' against the Confession of Faith of the Protestant Waldenses' Church. Thus, whether under Pope, Presbyter or King, religion is reduced to a question of my creed against your creed, and lukewarm Catholics are led to vacillate between the assumptions of opposing parties."

CHURCH DEDICATION IN BURGESS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,—On Sunday, the 23rd inst., the Vicar General of this Diocese, Very Rev. Father McDonagh, performed the pleasing ceremony of dedicating a Church to the worship of the Almighty, in the township of Burgess, Lanark Co., an account of laying the corner stone of which was published in the TRUE WITNESS but a few months ago. The rapid completion of so worthy an enterprise cannot fail to give pleasure to all persons interested in the spread of Catholicity, and therefore I feel no apology necessary for occupying your space with an account of the ceremony of its dedication.

After hearing Mass in St. John's Church, Perth, the greater part of the congregation proceeded to the scene of interest, where already a large number of the township people had assembled to take part in the ceremony, and contribute an additional mite towards adorning the edifice erected by their piety. From some unknown cause His Lordship the Bishop was not present, and although many were disappointed, yet all were pleased to know that his Vicar was invested with power to perform the imposing ceremony, and invoke the blessing of God on the work of his children. After the dedication High Mass was performed by Father McDonagh; the responses being sung by the Perth Choir under the leadership of Prof. Dumouchel. At the close of the Holy Sacrifice, the Vicar delivered a feeling and impressive address to the assembled multitude. Although greatly fatigued by the labor he had performed, he could not let the opportunity pass without saying a few words relative to the occasion which brought so many of his people together. He had that day twice offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, travelled several miles and dedicated a Church, after spending the greater part of the previous night on a sick call, which it must be admitted was a severe strain on the energies of a man of his age—"but he still felt so elated in spirit that he could not go home without congratulating them on the success of the enterprise which had erected so fine a temple to the worship of man's Redeemer. When it was recollected that the township was sparsely settled, and by people by no means wealthy, the enterprise was a great one, and its success called upon them to thank the giver of all good for granting them the means of accomplishing it. The dedication of the Church marked a new era in their history; there they would in future assemble and enjoy the blessings of religion; within its walls they would witness the regeneration of their children in the waters of Baptism and reception into the fold of Christ, and afterwards see them made 'strong and perfect Christians' by the invocation of the Holy Ghost. Here the repentant sinner would cast himself at the Throne of Grace and seek reconciliation with his offended Creator; and here at life's close would the last sad offices of religion be performed by the minister of Jesus over the bodies of the faithful departed." After receiving the benediction of the Very Rev. Father, the congregation departed well pleased with what they had seen and heard. The Church is a handsome stone structure forty-five by seventy-five in size, to which is added a vestry eighteen by twenty-four. The altar is raised in at one end, and with its handsome furniture presents a pleasing and imposing appearance.

M. McN.

Perth, Oct. 24th, 1864.

* He was unavoidably absent, because in attendance at the meeting of his Episcopal brethren at Three Rivers.—[Ed. T. W.]

On Wednesday, a prisoner calling himself William H. Hutchinson, having been imprisoned since Monday evening without any charge being against him, demanded to be taken before a Justice of the Peace—and was accordingly brought before the Recorder by the Chief of Police. On being asked by the Recorder why he was in custody, the Chief said he had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the St. Alban's raid, and that he was detained in consequence of a telegram from Mr. Coursol, which he read to the Court, stating in effect that evidence would be sent from St. John's to identify him as one of those persons. Thereupon the Recorder took Hutchinson's application into consideration, stating, however, that there was no difficulty about it, as the Chief of Police had a right to arrest on suspicion of felony, and that he could remand him verbally for three days, and by a committal in writing for eight. Yesterday having probably by some means or other discovered that robbery at St. Alban's was not felony in Canada, and that there was a particular mode of dealing with such acts, the Recorder put off rendering his

judgment until two o'clock. But when that time came, being unable to detain the prisoner on the ground taken the day before, he postponed coming on the Bench for an hour, while Mr. Devlin was procuring an affidavit in his presence, by which, though much more was attempted, as the affidavit shews, it was only shewn that Mr. Lamotte had arrested him on Monday evening on suspicion of having committed a felony at St. Albans, in the State of Vermont. Thereupon, Mr. Sexton comes on the Bench, declares that yesterday he was not told what felony the prisoner was suspected of, but that since then an affidavit had been laid before him, charging him with suspicion of felony—and he had consequently committed him on that suspicion to the common goal for examination. The counsel for the prisoner demanded copies of the affidavit and warrant, and it was only after vehement remonstrance and some altercation that they succeeded in getting them. And then it appears that the warrant commits the prisoner "on a charge of suspicion of felony!" Not of felony in the State of Vermont, but 'felony' simply, which means, if it means anything, felony in Canada, while in fact no such charge is made!—*Evening Telegraph*.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.—We (*Evening Telegraph*) have just received, and hasten to publish, the following letter from Mr. G. N. Sanders, asserting the military quality of the St. Alban's raid, and that it was occasioned by the orders of the Confederate Government, which will at once assume the responsibility of it.

(To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.)

Montreal, Canada,

26th October, 1864.

Sir,—I cannot permit the many unfounded statements, in regard to the Confederate attack upon St. Alban's, to pass without a word of explanation as to the facts.

The attack upon St. Alban's was made by Confederate soldiers under the command of Lieut. Bennett H. Young, of the C. S. A., all having served in the Confederate army within the Confederate States, and being still in that service, were especially commissioned and detailed for that service under the direct authority of, and in fact, by direct orders from the Government of the Confederate States.

So far from having the characteristics of Federal raids upon our territory as imputed to it by some papers, this enterprise was conducted without unnecessary violence, and was accompanied by an open and public declaration at the time by those engaged in it, that they were acting as soldiers under the orders of the Southern Confederacy and in pursuance of those orders.

I take this method of placing these facts before the public to prevent the case of the Confederate prisoners now in custody from being prejudged. But so soon as the fact of Lieut. Young's demonstration upon Vermont shall be known at Richmond there is no doubt but that that Government will take immediate steps to make their responsibility and approval of the enterprise publicly and officially known, and will assuredly communicate the fact of their responsibility and of their approval to the Canadian and United States authorities.

Very respectfully,

Geo. N. Sanders.

SHOT FOR DESERTION.—A French Canadian, of the name of Michel Vandal, who emigrated from Canada to the State of Connecticut some years since with his family, was recently shot for desertion from the Federal Army. In connection with the death of the unfortunate man, a melancholy story of want of principle and treachery is told. I appears that he had been enlisted in the army by another French Canadian, named Achée Gadbois, who subsequently endeavoured to induce him to desert. Confiding in the representations of this unprincipled scoundrel, Vandal at length did so, and Gadbois immediately threw off the disguise of a friend and informed on him to the military authorities. The unfortunate man was taken, tried by court martial, and sentenced to be shot for the offence—a penalty which, as we have already stated, he underwent.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—We understand that arrangements are being made to place the Separate Schools under the direction of the Christian Brothers in the beginning of next month. It is expected that some of the Brothers will come to Ottawa this week, and that the others will arrive on Monday next. Should this be so, the schools will be placed under their charge in the course of the ensuing week.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—A man named St. Jean, residing in the parish of St. Paul, came suddenly to his death some days since, from excessive drinking. The hotel keeper who furnished him with the liquor—one Fabien Alain, of L'Assomption Village, who was arrested on a charge of causing his death.

A SUSPECTED CRAMP ARRESTED.—Yesterday morning, a man named Hilaire Couture, was arrested on the 8-10 train from Montreal to St. Johns, by Constable Murray of the Water Police. The prisoner had along with him 3 able bodied young Irishmen whom apparently he had enticed away upon a promise of a plentiful supply of greenbacks at Rousseau Point, some of these men, however, only held tickets good to the Lachine Junction, and their remaining on the cars after passing that place led to enquiries on the part of the Conductor, and their arrest by Constable Murray, who was on the train. The men acknowledged the object of their journey stating the prisoner had paid fare and promised them a large bounty at Rousseau Point. Murray brought the whole party to the Court House at St. Johns where an enquiry resulted in the remanding of the prisoners who will be brought to Montreal.

PAINFUL REMOVAL.—It is reported that a person, who has held high positions in the United Counties, and who enjoyed general respect and confidence, has absconded, after having committed several frauds of a most serious character. Reports of the wildest nature are afloat, and much that is said has no real foundation; but, after making full allowances for exaggeration, it is no doubt true that the individual in question has committed a series of frauds, and taken unwarrantable liberties with the signatures of several of his friends. As we are not cognizant of any legal proceedings having been as yet taken against the fugitive, we withhold the name of the offender for the present.—*Cornwall Freeholder*, Oct. 29.

Birth.

In this city, on the 31st ult., Mrs. Joseph M. Caffrey, of a daughter.

Died.

In India, on the 1st July last, Captain Fred. Nelson, late of the 2nd European Madras Army, aged 46 years, Brother of Mr. J. Nelson, of the Customs Department, Montreal.

At Quebec, on the 22nd ult., Charles, aged 20 years, eldest son of Mr. John Carr.
At Quebec, on the 23rd ult., Sophia Marion Paterson, widow of the late James Dean, Esq.
At Quebec, on the 14th ult., Ann, the wife of William Wallace, aged 22 years.

Remittances, unavoidably crowded out, shall appear in our next.

Grapes have ripened well in the open air at Quebec this year.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 1, 1864.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.80 to \$3.00; Middlings, \$3.20 to \$3.30; Fine, \$3.40 to \$3.55; Super., No. 2 \$3.65 to \$3.85; Superior \$4.00 to \$4.80; Fancy \$4.50; Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.80; Superior Extra \$4.75 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$3.40 to \$3.45.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 92c to 93c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c.
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.35 to \$6.00; Inferior Pots, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.00 to \$6.00.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 104c to 106c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 13c to 19c.
Eggs per doz, 104c to 11c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 94c to 104c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 84c.
Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 94c to 10c; Bacon, 54c to 64c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$19.50 to \$20.50; Prime Mess, \$30 to \$30.00; Prime, \$30.00 to \$30.00.—*Montreal Witness*.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDEIMERS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 7th inst. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order,
F. M. CASSIDY,
Sec. Secretary.



CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

A LECTURE

Will be delivered in aid of the above Society, by
HON. THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, M.P.P.,

BONAVENTURE HALL,

FRIDAY, 4th NOVEMBER 1864.

SUBJECT:

"Gerald Griffin, as Poet, Novelist, and Christian Soldier."

Doors open at half-past SEVEN o'clock.
Lecture to commence at EIGHT o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents each; to be had of the Members and at the door.

(By order.)
MICHAEL O'BRIEN,
Secretary.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
WILLIAMSTOWN,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865,
and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:

Mrs. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown.
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD "
Mrs. A. FRASER, Fraserfield.
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown.
Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, Lancaster.
Oct. 3, 1864. 6w.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C. W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most 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 will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly 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.

FARM TO LET.

THE well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ARRENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.
For particulars, apply to

F. CARROLL, Esq.,
Tannery West,

Or to the Proprietor,
PETER KING,
St. Laurent.
August 11, 1864.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Monteur publishes the text of the Franco-Italian Convention. It is as follows:—"Art. 1. Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the Pope, and even to prevent by force any attack proceeding from the interior. Art. 2. France will withdraw her troops gradually as the army of the Pope becomes organized. The evacuation will, nevertheless, be accomplished within two years. Art. 3. The Italian Government will make no protest against the organization of a Papal army, even composed of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficient to maintain the authority of the Pope and tranquility both at home and on the frontier of the Papal States; provided, however, that this force does not degenerate into a means of attack against the Italian Government. Art. 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement for assuming a proportional part of the debt of the former States of the Church. Art. 5. The present Convention will be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within a fortnight, or earlier, if possible.

"DROUYN DE LHUYS, "DI NIGRA, "PEPOLI."

A protocol, following the Convention, says:—"The Convention will only become executive when the King of Italy shall have decreed the transfer of the capital of the kingdom to a place to be subsequently determined upon by his Majesty. The transfer to be effected within a term of six months from the date of the Convention. The present protocol will have the same force and value of the Convention, and the ratifications will be exchanged at the same time as those of the Convention."

A declaration signed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the Chevalier de Nigra, dated the 3rd of October, says:—"According to the terms of the Convention of the 15th of September, and the protocol suspended thereto, the delay for the transfer of the capital is fixed at six months from the date of the Convention, and the evacuation of the Roman States is to be effected within the term of two years, dating from the decree ordering the transfer of the capital. The Italian Plenipotentiaries supposed, therefore, that the latter measure might be taken by virtue of a decree to be immediately issued by the King of Italy. This hypothesis would make the periods from which the two measures were to date almost simultaneous. But while on the one hand the Turin Cabinet considered that so important a measure demanded the concurrence of the Chambers, and the introduction of a bill, on the other the change to the Italian Ministry caused the re-opening of parliament to be adjourned until the 24th of October. Under these circumstances the point of departure originally fixed would no longer allow a sufficient delay for the transfer of the capital. The Government of the Emperor, desirous of favoring any plan which, without altering the arrangements of the 15th of September, would tend to facilitate its execution, consents that the delay of six months for the removal of the Italian capital as well as the term of two years for the evacuation of the Pontifical territory shall commence from the date of the Royal decree sanctioning the bill which will be presented to the Italian Parliament.

The Monteur has published the text of a despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Count de Sartiges, in which the French Ambassador to the Holy See is instructed to make known to the Cardinal Secretary of State, the objects with which the Government of the Emperor concluded the Convention of the 15th of September, and the sense in which it hopes that document will be construed. We are now, therefore past the pale of the semi-official organs, and though the exact terms of the Treaty are as yet unpublished, we are in possession of the sense in which the principal negotiator professes to understand it. The despatch of Mr. Drouyn Lhuys is characterized by all the clearness, energy, and adroitness, which distinguish his diplomatic documents. If it were possible to state the case in a way that could be made more agreeable to the Holy See, or more consonant with Catholic sentiments, there is no doubt that he would not want the words. Of all the statesmen of the Empire, he has had the reputation of being the most zealous for the maintenance of the Papal authority; but at this moment the devotion, which once caused him to sacrifice office, only leads to his stating the views of his Sovereign with a frankness even more bold than that of M. Thouvenel. The Papal Government is informed that the French garrison shall be withdrawn from Rome because its situation is abnormal and a violation of public law; because the French Generals quarrel with the Roman officials; because the Pope's Government won't always take the advice which the Emperor's Government tenders to it; because the two Governments are opposite in their inspirations and objects; because the Emperor's Government will no longer consent to be identified in any way with the Pope's policy; and because the Pope's policy, his ideas of right, and his laws are altogether antagonistic to the ideas of the nineteenth century. Nothing can be more plain and explicit than this. No wonder the Opinion Nationale says, these are the principles it has been preaching for the last five years. No wonder some other liberalist journalist suggests, that the reason why M. Drouyn de Lhuys was selected to sign such a despatch, was the same which makes the Sultan sometimes send the bow-string as a last delicate compliment by the hands of some particular friend.—Tablet.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The declaration of the 3d of October, postponing the execution of the Convention, is considered to have been obtained by the new Italian Cabinet; and as it now appears from the protocol of the Convention that France did not stipulate Florence as the capital, some suppose that another city may be preferred by the Parliament, to which vote the Della Marmora Government think it right and expedient to submit the question of transfer. This seems very unlikely. So long as Rome is out of the question, many circumstances point to Florence as the most fitting seat of government for Italy.

The publication of these documents has given fresh animation to that discussion of the Convention which has been going on in the French press ever since it first transpired; and the more it is discussed the more big it seems with consequence. The Italian party, the Opinion Nationale, asserts its belief that the Convention will not lead to war.—"The temporal Papacy is abandoned to its own

resources, and the people is summoned to resume, at no distant date, in the Eternal City, the rights of sovereignty of which it was despoiled first by the Cæsars and afterwards by the Popes. Hapsburg and Hohenzollern, Gotzorp and the Bourbonna, do not in the least deceive themselves as to the consequences. But heresy and schism divide the Sovereigns of Divine right, create for them special and divergent interests, and raise an impassable barrier between them and the Court of Rome. Democracy will profit by the divisions in the enemy's camp.

In presence of provisions of this magnitude, and which appear daily to become more widely spread in Paris, the discussion of what will occur when the French army quits Rome and leaves the Pope tele-tele with his subjects loses much of its interest. If France does not mean to evacuate Rome until she has driven, or attempted to drive the Austrians from Venetia, our thoughts become necessarily absorbed in the anticipation of a great war, destined, probably before its conclusion to involve all the States of Europe—destined, too, perhaps, to bring about the fall of a Power at present the first upon this Continent. If the Emperor Napoleon be really bent upon carrying out his original project with regard to Italy—upon doing all that he promised to Cavour, and enlarging France by all that some believe Cavour to have promised him—we may be sure that he will display his usual skill and prudence in shaping out his way and maturing his plans. It may be that the great designs attributed to him exist but in the imagination of those who speak of them, but it must be remembered that long after the war of 1859 and the cession of Savoy and Nice had been decided upon they were wholly discredited by a great majority of the people.

Captain Semmes's log, while in command of the Sumter and Alabama, is having a great sale in Paris in a French dress. A cruise of three years, in defiance of a fleet of 500 sail, could not but have its moving and exciting incidents, and the French public lends a willing ear to tales of daring and adventure. The partisans of the North had heaped many calumnies on the bold sailor who, with one small ship and 120 men, contrived to inflict on his enemy a greater loss than would have been that of a naval engagement. Those unjust attacks are believed to have influenced Semmes in seeking the enemy whose force he had somewhat underrated, and in the encounter with whom his dashing career was for a time brought to a close. It is likely we shall hear again of Captain Semmes, although it is hard to say in what quarter of the globe so active and ubiquitous a personage may next turn up.

"There are now [says the Union] in France six Cardinals, 15 Archbishops, 69 Bishops, 155 Vicars-General, 660 Canon, 396 Cures, 20,630 officiating Priests, 10,000 supernumerary ditto, 30,000 seminaries, and 50,000 persons belonging to different Religious Orders."

Mr. J. J. Bovan writes to the Times stating that he witnessed last week a disgraceful scene in the cathedral at Soulogne. The cathedral was full of excursionists, who "showed their superiority to all superstitious regard for sacred places by walking about the church with their hats on and with pipes in their mouths." They continued this irreverence even within the precincts of the Lady Chapel, where people were engaged in prayer around them.

"The Franciscan Order, says the Monde, "which has been so happily re-established in France, and which increases in number every year, now reckons 200,000 men and 300,000 Sisters, including the Tertiaries. It possesses 252 provinces and 26,000 Convents, of which 5 are in Palestine and 30 in Turkey. It has given to the Church 7 Popes and 3000 Bishops. More than 80 Emperors and Emperresses, Kings and Queens, have been admitted into the Order, which has the glory of having furnished 3,000 Saints or blessed persons, among whom were 1,700 martyrs."

The religious journals announce that the barefooted Carmelites have opened an establishment in Paris.

THE BISHOP OF NANCY.—The "Journal des Villes et Campagnes" publishes the following letter addressed to the editor by the Bishop of Nancy:—"Sir.—You have copied news given by the 'Memorial d'Amiens,' according to which I am charged as an ancient auditor of the Rota with a mission to the Holy See. This news is absolutely false. I propose, it is true, to proceed to Rome in the course of next year, and I some months since had the honor to inform His Holiness of my intention. I have likewise made it known to the Clergy of my Diocese. But the sole object of my journey is to give an account of my Episcopal administration, and to lay at the feet of Pius IX. in the name of the Priests and of the faithful who are intrusted to my care, as well as in my own, the homage of filial devotion, of entire obedience, and of attachment to all the rights of the Holy See, which is at present more than ever the duty of all Catholics to offer. You will oblige me, Sir, by publishing this letter, and by thus contributing to put an end to an error which in every point of view I am bound to discredit.

C. BISHOP OF NANCY.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Our Turin Correspondent writes from that city on the 1st of October:—"The exit of the fallen and disgraced Ministry, together with the formation of the new one, has occupied the week. The departure of the superseded advisers of Victor Emmanuel has been attended with a variety of circumstances which happily fall seldom to the lot of public men. The Prime Minister, Minghetti has escaped in so private a way, that his whereabouts has been a matter of general curiosity; the removal of sandy boxes, it is stated, was the object of great solicitude to him, and second only to personal safety. The state in which he left the finances appeared to the new Minister of Finance 'so frightful' that it has been only after considerable hesitation and difficulty, Signor Sella has accepted the charge. Peruzzi, and Spaventa, his Secretary, escaped at night, and dared not show themselves in public. Most of the others have vanished from Turin, but Pisanelli, one of the greatest scourges Italy ever had, I believe, is still here.

The Paris Convention stipulates something that may, indeed, turn out favorable to the Romans; but, as for the Italians at large, so far as it may have any real meaning, it binds them to look out for a capital anywhere but in Rome. If, therefore, a removal is now contemplated from Turin to Florence, it is for the purpose of establishing in the latter city, not a provisional, but a permanent capital. This is precisely what constitutes the main danger of the question as it is now put forth. The removal of the capital from Turin, in the opinion of many, is tantamount to a renunciation of the rights of Italy upon Rome as a capital, now and for ever, and this entails in the cause of Piedmontese municipalism all those Italian of other provinces who either think that Rome is indeed the only possible capital of Italy or who hold that, having once been so declared, the honor of the country is bound up with the eventual, however remote, fulfillment of the resolution.—Times Cor.

The reason why Rome is deemed by many the only possible permanent capital of Italy is not so much to be sought in the advantages of its site in the stateliness of its aspect, or the glory of its traditions, as in the fact that owing to all these causes it is the only city to which all the other towns of Italy are said to be willing to bow in obedience. 'Choose Rome as a capital,' men say, 'and there is an end for ever of all municipal pretensions. But place the seat of Government at Milan, Florence, or anywhere else, and you will have to contend with endless local jealousies, you will revive old susceptibilities, you will hear the alarm bell rung from all the bellies of Italy. Naples will be as unwilling to accept the law from Milan or Florence as she now is to bow to the dictates of Turin.' Whether Florence be

chosen for a provisional or a permanent purpose that city becomes the object of municipal ill-will. Milan, October 10.—A 'baquet' was given here to-day in honor of the Marquis Popoli. The Marquis proposed the toast of 'Success to the city of Turin.' Speaking of the Franco-Italian treaty, he said it is not only a benefit for Italy, but still more a triumph of progress and civilization. The treaty attacks no part of the national program, and breaks the last link which united France to our enemies. The Marquis in his speech indignantly repelled the unworthy rumors of cessions on the part of Italy, and pointed out their absurdity.

Mgr. Nicola Balletti, Bishop of Foligno, in the usurped Papal provinces, died in his Episcopal town on the 21st ult.

Mgr. Alessandro Domenico Veresino, Archbishop of Sassari, in the Island of Sardinia, died on the 22nd ult. at Quergueto, in Piedmont.

These two Sees are likely to remain vacant as long as the present Government rules over the greater part of Italy.

Rome.—Letters from Rome to the 4th inst. state that the Pope had declared in the presence of visitors that prudence was necessary, but that it were idle to hope that the Holy See would treat with the Kingdom of Italy.

A rumour was current on Sunday that a demonstration had been projected, but the requisite precautions having been taken by the French troops, tranquillity was maintained.

The Neue Preussische [Kreuz] Zeitung of this evening publishes a correspondence from Rome, dated 25th September, giving an account of the French Minister's notification of the Franco-Sardinian Convention to Cardinal Antonelli.

The Cardinal, addressing Mgr. Chigi, Papal Nuncio at Paris, on this subject, complains of the French Government having left the Holy See in ignorance of the Convention. "The Pope," states his Eminence "can at any moment replace the French troops by a garrison sent by another Power, since the Pope's own military force is inadequate to maintain the independence of the Holy See. His Holiness thinks that although Piedmont had renounced making open attacks against the Pope, it would nevertheless continue the war."

"The Pope," continues Cardinal Antonelli, "considers the Convention merely as a guarantee of the revolution which will be brought about by Piedmont. If the Pope continues to be disturbed in the exercise of his sovereign rights, and if his right to establish his means of defence as he may think fit be contested, he would be compelled to protest against such a misuse of power, and to assume the attitude which his duty as a sovereign would necessitate."

The Correspondance de Rome has the following on the Franco-Italian Convention.—"The Convention of the 15th of September, signed in earnest by France offers to the Italians the occasion of uniting into a vast conspiracy. They are thrown into their own element. In Rome the Government is tranquil. Very little notice is taken here of the new position made for the Holy See by this new violation of the Treaty of Zurich. The Holy See so far has kept silent. According to the journals the Convention stipulates that the Pope is to form a new army, and that Piedmont is to take a part of the Pontifical debt on account of the provinces annexed. As for a new army, we hardly know what will be the decision of the Government; but no one has forgotten that, after gathering, in 1850, in accordance with the express advice of France, twenty thousand men, the twenty thousand men were treacherously attacked, or rather assassinated, at Perugia, Spoleto, Castelfidardo, and Ancona. We believe that the Pope will not send a second army to be annihilated by the numbers of the Piedmontese bayonets. The raising of such an army would moreover be an excessive expense for the Holy See. This clause seems but a trap set for its finances. If Piedmont pretend to be willing to assume a part of the Pontifical debt it is mere hypocrisy; for it is very certain that Pius IX. will not allow it from the duty he feels of preserving intact the rights of the Holy See and those of its creditors.

'It is well known that the revolution, more excited than ever, is about to attempt everything to reach its ends. Already agents, come from Turin and Naples, are laboring hard to fulfil their mission by corrupting the troops, exciting the populace, and keeping up the agitation which is so skillfully turned to account to the prejudice of justice and the welfare of the people. The Roman National Committee, who repeat only the words of the Turin Government, raise their heads and issue a proclamation in which it is said that 'King Victor Emmanuel is bound by no condition that takes from the Romans the right of annexing themselves to the Kingdom of Italy, and from this latter the right of accepting it.' We may thus clearly see thence what, in the idea of the Piedmontese, is the use of the Convention. The National Committee makes another ridiculous display of hypocrisy. It says:—'We have the double aim of restoring Rome to the Romans and of giving to the Church that liberty which has hitherto been wanting to her. We shall respect the Bishop of Rome even while destroying his ferocious Government. Let us save the Church for the Papacy. Many revolutionists feel humbled and condemn such Turfuffery. They will have neither Pope nor Church, and have the courage of saying so aloud.'

The Convention stipulates on the subject of the Roman Debt, according to the version which Mr. Reuter telegraphs from Vienna, that 'the Government of King Victor Emmanuel will enter into negotiations with the Holy Father for undertaking the portion of the Roman Debt attaching to the territory of the States of the Church annexed to Italy.' When the Government of the King of Sardinia proposes the negotiation, doubtless the Holy Father will respond as becomes his dignity. But what cannot at present be doubted, is the fact that the bare announcement of such a proposition causes the greatest concern to all who hold stock in the debt of the Roman States. At present their position, thanks to the punctilious honesty of the Pontifical Government notwithstanding all its difficulties, is far superior to that of the creditors of the Kingdom of Italy; and such is the difference in the value of the two classes of securities, that if the arrangement proposed were even possible, a large compensation would be due to those who might allow the character of the debt to be converted.—Tablet.

Mercenary Jews, fanatical Protestants, raving Infidels, and sadly bad Catholics, present a ludicrous picture of family concord, their real affinities in spite of their accidental dissidences being heralded forth with unexpected precision. If the Vicar of Christ were regardless about the quality of his advisers, he might regard, in extenuation, their unwonted number from amongst those who, being his bitterest enemies, push forward their officious opinions in the garb of the warmest friendly counsel. While the English Protestant press is foremost in assuring him and the Catholic world of the immense gain to the spiritual supremacy of the Pope would be the relinquishment of his Temporal Power, and which it assures us, must be the natural sequence of the proposed state of things, we have the whole foreign infidel and Jewish press singing Psalms at the prospect of their passionate hopes being accomplished in the destruction of the Papal Sovereignty, by that very course which the heroic and honorable Charlemagne of modern times has defined. But so much cool audacity seems to pervade the whole question, when regarded from a point of view which is manifestly the most just and equitable, that I cannot help directing, even though superficially, the attention of your readers to it. When L. N. Bonaparte came to the French throne, he found Catholic France the foremost defender of the Vicar of Christ, and to whom giving his support, he obtained thereby his own Imperial diadem. Later on, linking himself with the Revolution to fulfil his family revenge

against Austria, he victoriously accomplished that well known campaign, concluding with the Treaty of Zurich; but immediately after connives at, aids, and abets in its violation, to the favour of his co-conspirator, and to the less and detriment of the people of Catholic France, and of whom he was the honored guardian, in the name and trust of the whole Catholic world. Permitting this spoliation with all its train of consequences, and which deprives him of more than half the resources which appertained to his Sovereign State, never greater in extent than to maintain the dignities, the necessities, the charities of the Universal Church, while the other moiety, and ten times more, becomes appropriated by the ally—and this ally, the hostile, the violent, the blasphemous, and sworn conspirator to its utter destruction of the Holy See—Napoleon III. turns round and says, 'I know all you say against me, it is quite true, but it can't be helped. It is all for the best, and now that I have wholly crippled you, to show you what a friend I am of the Temporal Power I will leave you face to face with the conspirator against the Church (arrangements are already made with him), and allowing you 12,000 troops, I must withdraw my protectorate.' Such is the translation of his acts, following as it does now on every ear, and swelling every breast.

We are only called upon to consider his public acts; we can take no cognizance of private promises if there are any we cannot too sincerely rejoice; and I shall go so far as to say that I believe such to exist. Yet they have been always of such a nature that he could drive a coach and four through them, and never of such a compromising tenor as to pin him to anything he had stated, but always leaving him free to act as his interests might exact. Thus has he been forced to stand by the Church, for the wholesome lesson of his uncle's reverse is not quite erased from his memory. In this reflection there is a powerful and invincible appeal to all Catholics to collect their strength, to combine and act, and not to dissipate those means by which they can accomplish the greatest of earthly triumphs.—Cor. of Tablet.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A great pilgrimage of Neapolitans to pray for the restoration of Francis the Second, has been made recently at Loretto. The usual ruder demonstrative invocation of Our Lady attendant on every act of Neapolitan piety took place, coupled with epithets no way complimentary to the powers that be, and the police interfered. The people of Loretto, however, took the part of the poor Neapolitans and drove the Piedmontese police of the church. As to the everlasting topic of brigandage, I can only say that wherever it comes from none is to be found on this side the frontier. Seeing is believing, and personal testimony, based on a six days' ride in the wild part of the "Debatable Land" of the Neapolitan confines, which I took last week, enables me to state that there is perfect order and tranquillity on our side. We were four in number, and though we rode unarmed, without guide or servant, and took every cross-road where we were warned we might meet the "brigands," we saw nothing to alarm even the correspondent of 'Murray,' or form the material of an Odor-Russell despatch. I inquired of the lauded proprietors, the Parish Clergy, the French officers of the outposts of Trisulti, Veroli, Arsole, and Gaerino, and all agreed in the entire falsehood of the charge. On the other hand the Terra di Lavoro, and other provinces over the confines, are in a state of ferment, irritation, and reaction impossible to exaggerate. The people are absolutely desperate, and are daily joining the bands: it is estimated by the officers with whom I conversed that not less than two thousand men are in arms against government between Arsole and Fondi, most of them old soldiers, peasants and refractory conscripts. Passaglian Priests have been sent to the towns, Lora, Ischia, and Aree among the rest, but the people will not let them go out of their houses or attend their services. The Dominicans at San Nicotè di Oculio are actually starving, they will not abandon their people, and are living on two bajocchi a day. Some English friends visited them the other day and were thunderstruck at their utter destitution. A simi ar case is that of the Sacramentine Fathers of Aree. The Convent has been seized and the Fathers driven into a garret of their outbuildings, where they are literally starving. All the Religious Houses will be suppressed, it is supposed in October, and the venerable Abbey of Monte Cassino turned into an Orphan Asylum, and its treasures of literature confiscated and dispersed. GERMANY AND DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—Luederlundel of to-day says:—

'The conclusion of peace is near at hand, Denmark having consented to fix at a round sum of 2,000,000 rixdalers the share which the Duchies are to have in the public property of Denmark. This amount is consequently to be deducted from the portion of the Danish public debt which it had been arranged should fall to the charge of the Duchies.'

UNITED STATES.

The following address of Beauregard assuming command of the army of the West has been received. In assuming command at this critical juncture, I appeal to my countrymen of all classes and sections, for their generous support and confidence. In assigning me to this responsible position, the President of the Confederate States has extended to me the assurance of his earnest support. The executives of your States meet me with similar expressions of their devotion to our cause. The noble army in the field, composed of brave men and gallant officers, are not strangers to me, and I know that they will do all that promises can achieve. The history of the past written in the blood of their comrades, but foreboding the glorious future which lies before them. Inspired by these bright promises of success I make this appeal to the men and women of my country, to lend me the aid of their earnest and cordial co-operation. Unable to join in the bloody conflict of the field, they can do much to strengthen our cause, fill up our ranks, encourage our soldiers, inspire confidence, dispel gloom, and thus hasten on the day of our final success and deliverance. The army of Sherman still defiantly holds Atlanta. He can and must be driven from it. It is only for the good people of Georgia and the surrounding states to speak the word and the work is done. We have abundant provisions. There are men enough in the country liable to and able for service to accomplish this result. To all such, I earnestly appeal to report promptly to their respective commands, and let those who cannot go, see to it, that none remain who are able to strike a blow in this critical and decisive hour. To those soldiers, if any are absent from their command without leave, I appeal, in the name of their brave comrades with whom they have in the past, shared the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battle field, to return at once to their duty; to all such as shall report to their respective commands in response to this appeal within the next 30 days an amnesty is hereby granted. My appeal is to every one of all classes and conditions to come forward freely, cheerfully, and with good heart to the work that lies before us. My countrymen respond to this call as you have done in days that have passed, for with the blessing of a kind and overruling Providence, the enemy shall be driven from your soil. The security of your wives and daughters from the insults and outrages of a brutal foe shall be established soon, and be followed by a permanent and honorable peace. The claims of home and country, wife and children, uniting with the demands of honor and of patriotism, summon us to the field. We cannot, dare not, will not fail to respond. Full of hope and confidence I come to join in your struggles, sharing your privations, and with your brave and true men to strike the blow that shall bring success to our arms, triumph to our cause, and peace to our country.—[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.—Who cannot agree with those of our contemporaries who argue that we have some cause of complaint or offence against the Canadian authorities for the recent raid upon St. Albans? On the contrary, we think those authorities have done all that could be asked or expected. There was no military or naval organization in Canada; the robbers came over as civilians, singly or by twos and threes, apparently unarmed. Just such parties could enter Canada from the States, at any time unchecked, and without exposing us to blame. The British are doing their duty in the premises; why cavil at them?—N. Y. Tribune.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs. PICHAULT & SON, Chemists and Druggists, Not 42, 44, and 46 Notre Dame street, Montreal, have received the following testimony: Montreal, C.E., July 31, 1863.

Messrs. Doctors PICHAULT & SON! Sirs.—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chills fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried every thing—sought medical advice—but to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman: I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit as I have. (Signed) ANGELS DANIEL, Wife of Celestin Courtois, 95 Visitation street.

I certify the above is the truth, CELESTIN COURTOIS. Sworn before this thirty-first day of July, 1863. J. BOULANGER, Justice of the Peace. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son. 10

PURGATION AND INVIGORATION.—By means of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, these two processes are made one and inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence. For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alternative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines. Upon these organs the Pills act with a directness, promptitude, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 429 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

A DOCT.—The preservation of health is a duty we owe not only to ourselves, but also to those who maybe dependent upon us, to those with whom we may be associated as relatives or friends. With a due consideration for this, those afflicted with Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Stomach or Digestive Organs, will find a never-failing remedy in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, which can be had of any druggist or dealer in medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E. 24

'It ministers to a mind diseased.'—Dyspepsia and its concomitant evils, result in bodily as well as mental suffering. The Oxygenated Bitters in restoring the digestive organs to perfect health, restores the mind to its natural vigor.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious. It imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance, when used to rinse the mouth at the morning toilet, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar. Gentlemen who, in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a prejudice in favor of the razor, will find that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving—smarting and tenderness of the abraded chin. 184 Agents for Montreal.—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

CHIROPY IMAGES.—We have had the pleasure of examining a quantity of gold received by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., from Honduras, in payment for their medicines, which are extensively sold throughout Central America. Among massive crosses, bracelets, and chains are the rude images which have been taken from the graves of the Chiriqui chiefs—birds, turtles, serpents, bugs and reptiles done in solid gold. They carry us back beyond historic times, to periods and places where barbarism reigned supreme. They seem to come here now in mute appeal from the winding sheets of their ancestors, to ask for the simple Indians in the mountains, medical protection from cultivated skill against diseases which gather them up in too early graves. Ignorant and unlettered as they are, they have learned of the white man enough to know where to apply for relief, and what will bring it. Our well known townsmen, above named, inform us that they require their remittances from foreign countries now to be made in silver and gold.—Lowell (Mass.) Sentinel.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' 'I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.'

C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutgers's Female Institute, New York. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.' Rev. A. C. EGLESTON, New York. 'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.' T. DUCHAMNE, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. 'When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exercision in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.' HENRY WILKES, D.D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 35 cents a box. November, 1864. 118

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE NURSERY. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, colicking and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Gordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 35 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. October 27.

AFTER TEN YEARS' TRIAL.—I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine is Rev. N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir. I have used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article.

A Good Resolution.—When you have made it maintain it firmly. Don't let your own prejudice nor the influence of others move you from a determination to persevere in the right. When you find that 'Henry's Vermont Liniment' is a good remedy for the disorders it is intended to relieve, don't give up the use of it for something else that may not serve you as well. It will relieve cholera, headache, toothache, rheumatism, &c. &c.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. October 20.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, TWENTY-NINTH of AUGUST, at NINE o'clock A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above Institution, at moderate charges. The Principal having enlarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those few years past. For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at the School to the Principal, W. DORAN. August 24, 1864.

EDUCATION.

Mr. DUKE has the honor of informing the inhabitants of this City and vicinity, that he will open a SCHOOL in CHENEVILLE STREET, in one of Mr. Martin's new houses, on MONDAY, the TENTH DAY of OCTOBER inst. The course of English will comprise all that is necessary for Scientific and Commercial purposes.—In the Classical Department, all the Greek and Latin Authors necessary for entrance into any College will be taught. The French language also will be taught. Mr. D. assures Parents and Guardians that from his unremitting attention to his pupils, and his experience as a Teacher, the most satisfactory results may be expected; and he feels convinced that a trial is all that is necessary to secure their esteem and patronage. Mr. D. would with pleasure devote a few hours of the evenings to private Tuition, particularly to young gentlemen graduating in Colleges and wishing for distinction in the Greek and Latin languages, so indispensably necessary for professional gentlemen. Montreal, Oct. 8, 1864.

NEWS DEPT.

The BOSTON PILOT, for 3d., At FORD'S News Agency. IRISH AMERICAN, for 2d., At FORD'S News Agency. TRUE WITNESS, METROPOLITAN RECORD, N. Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, BROWNSON'S REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Any British or American Magazine, Review, or Newspaper, will, if required, be left at the Residence or Office of any person in the City without any additional charge. At FORD'S News Agency. Corner Great St. James and St. John Streets, Montreal. August 11.

FALL IMPORTATION OF CAREFULLY SELECTED DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND DRUGGISTS' Sundries just received direct from London. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA retains its properties for any length of time unimpaired, and is a singularly refreshing laxative. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

GRAY'S CATALOGUE OF SELECT FAMILY MEDICINES, Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, &c. containing also a list of Doses, best methods for preparing food for Invalids and other useful information for Families, is now ready and can be had gratis on application to HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 94 St. Lawrence Main Street, Established 1859. 12m. Montreal, May 12, 1864.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just received at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 268 Notre Dame Street.

CAMPHOR. 1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

HORSFORD'S AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. McEwen's, English's, Dufresne & McEwen's, M'Leod's, M'Lea's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Benallack's, Douglas's, Wellington Street, Mullin & Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building. Finest KEROSENE OIL, 3s 6d per gallon. Finest COAL OIL, 2s 6d do. J. A. HARVE, Druggist. Montreal, April 21.



RICHELIEU COMPANY

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, RUNNING BETWEEN MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE

Regular Line of Steamers, BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND THE PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLEY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th September, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will leave their respective Wharves as follows:—

STEAMER MONTREAL, Capt. P. E. CORTE, Will leave the Richelieu Pier, opposite the Jacques Cartier Square, for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SIX o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Parties desirous 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 Montreal, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. J. B. LABELLE, Will leave for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SIX o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan.

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

STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. Robt. NELSON, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping going and returning, at Sorel, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at Three o'clock P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA, Capt. Chs. DAVENLY, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Repentigny, Lavallrie, Lanorata, and Berthier; and will leave Sorel for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at FOUR o'clock P.M.

STEAMER CHAMBLEY, Capt. Frs. LAMOREUX, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambley every Tuesday and Friday at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracout, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilarie, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambley every Saturday at Three o'clock, P.M. for St. Denis, leaving St. Denis for Montreal on Monday, at Three o'clock, P.M. and Wednesday at TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. ROY, Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne as follows:—On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bouclerville, Yarenes, Lachensie, and leaving Terrebonne for Montreal, on Monday at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, A.M., Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE, Captain P. E. MALHOIT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assomption, as follows:—On Mondays and Saturdays at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at St. Paul L'Ermite; returning will leave L'Assomption for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M. For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office— No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager.

Richelieu Company's Office, } Montreal, Sept. 5, 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

- 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers:—

- 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. L. ROUTE, Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1864.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A CERTIFICATE WORTH A MILLION.

An Old Physician's Testimony.

READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858.

Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

I have used it myself with the very best success, and now when ever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping-Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as a reliable article.

I am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N. H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly safe.

J. B. WOODWARD, M.D., (New Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

These Certificates: Montreal, April 28, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful.

T. QUESNEL. South Granby, C.W. Mr. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal. Sir—I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes. Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON.

Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhoea summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character. I have also found it a never failing specific for COLDS, and for affections of the head.—I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the house for any consideration. W. BALDWIN.

Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1852. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, and have found great relief from it. SMITH.

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS now leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN DISTRICT.

Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way } Stations, at... 8.10 A.M. Express Train for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, (for the White Mountains), and Portland, at... 2.00 P.M. Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, and Portland, at... 10.15 P.M. This Train connects at Quebec with the Morning Train for Riviere du Loup, and the Ferry for Tadoussac, and the Saguenay.

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at... 7.45 A.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston & Intermediate Stations, at... 10.00 A.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville, and Intermediate Stations, at... 4.50 P.M. Night Express (with sleeping car attached) for Ogdensburg, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at... 8.20 P.M. C. J. BRIDGES, Managing Director. Sept. 12, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

WILD CHERRY HALF A CENTURY.

Has been used for nearly HALF A CENTURY, With the most astonishing success in Curing

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, Including even CONSUMPTION.

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

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe, to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the Minerva:— Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen.—Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence. Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE.

CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH. St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Aug. 21, 1856. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Gentlemen.—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure. You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.—Yours, P. GUITTE, Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF CORNWALL. Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen.—Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own person and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy 'par excellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such.—Yours, &c., JOS. TANNER.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESCOTT, C.W. I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits. ALFRED HOOKER. None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS' on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1863.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

This popular medicine is no longer an experiment. Thousands of people who have used it, bear witness to its superior excellence as a Liniment and a Pain-Killer.—Full directions accompany each bottle. It may be used for:

- RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, HEADACHE, BURNS, SOALS, BRUISES and SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, LUMBAGO, &c., &c.

and may be used internally for

- CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHOEA, WIND CHOLIC, &c., &c.

Much might be said of its remedial properties and magical effects, but the limited space of this Advertisement will only admit of a general summary.

It is prepared with care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, in such a manner that the combination shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine.

A Single Teaspoonful taken in warm water or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhoea, Cholera and all Bowel Complaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1852. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, and have found great relief from it. SMITH.

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864.

SADLIER & CO'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.

New and Splendid Books for the Young People BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND EYMEN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young.—With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalties, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., cloth, 75c. The Hymns are of such a character as to suit the different seasons and festivals of the Christian year with a large number of Miscellaneous. Pastors and Superintendents of Schools will find this to be just the Hymn Book they need. No Sodality, Confraternity, or Sunday School should be without it.

ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

GUIDE FOR CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 16mo. cloth, 75 cents.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK. A Tale of Oasbel. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.50.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE 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. 16mo., of nearly 900 pages. Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gilt, \$1.50; imit. full gilt, \$1.75; clasp, \$2; English morocco, \$2; morocco extra, 2.50; morocco extra, clasp, 3.00; morocco extra, beveled, 3.00; morocco extra, beveled, clasp, 3.50; morocco extra, beveled, 5.00.

THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospel for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo., cloth, 38 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts; embossed, gilt, 63 cts; embossed, gilt, clasp, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, clasp, 88 cts.

The Cheap Edition of this is the best ed. of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published.

THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Rootham, 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 Speranza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo., half bound, 38 cts; cloth, 50 cts.

MARIAN ELWOOD: or, How Girls Live. Tale by Miss Sarah M. Brownson. 12mo., cloth, extra, \$1 gilt, \$1.25.

(SECOND EDITION) A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE ON THE ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also, True Devotion to her. By J. M. P. Healey, a priest of the Order of St. Dominic. To which are appended St. Francis of Sales' 'Devout Method of Hearing Mass,' 'Memorare,' accompanied with some remarks; 'The Stations, or Holy Way of the Cross, &c., &c.' 18mo., cloth, Price only 28 cents.

To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them.

A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest; 16mo., 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts; gilt, \$1.

SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1862. 12mo., cloth, \$1.00.

THE TALISMAN; An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, 19 cts.

A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev. F. X. Weninger D.D. 12mo., cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1.25.

NOW READY, Chateaubriand's Celebrated Work.

THE MARTYRS; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Christians at Rome. By Viscount de Chateaubriand. 12mo., 450 pages, cloth, \$1.25 cloth gilt, 1.75.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2.50; half calf or morocco, 3.50.

TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE. By St. Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo., cloth, \$1.00.

NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo., cloth, \$1.50.

The Cottage and Parlor Library.

1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 16mo., cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1.00.

2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1.00.

3. Hecay Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America.—By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth, 75 cents; gilt 1.00.

4. The Lost Son: An Episode of the French Revolution. Translated from the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1.00.

5. Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Original Story. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; with a Portrait. 16mo., cloth, 1.00; gilt edges, 1.30.

Catholic Youth's Library.

1. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

2. Idleness; or, the Double Lesson, and other Tales. From the French; by Mrs. Sadlier; 18mo., cloth 38 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

3. The Vendetta, and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; 18mo., cloth, 38 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

4. Father Sheehy. A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; 18mo., cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21 cts.

5. The Daughter of Tyronnell. A Tale of the Reign of James the First. By Mrs. J. Sadlier.—18mo., cloth, 38 cts; cloth, gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21c.

6. Agnes of Braunsburg and Wilhelm; or, Christian Forgiveness. A Tale of the Reign of Philip II., and other Tales. Translated from the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50c paper, 21 cts.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS.

1. MARSHALL'S great Work on the Contrast between Protestant and Catholic Missions. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their Results.

Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly a clergyman of the Established Church. As such he was favorably known as the author of the best work on Episcopacy that has been written by any Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of extensive research and profound interest.

TERMS.—The work will be published in two 8vo volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, 35 half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the publisher as soon as possible.

FATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Rome and its Rulers.' 12mo., of about 800 pages; cloth, \$1 50. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal. Montreal, Jan. 29, 1864.

EX-HIBERNIAN & EAGLET.—Messrs. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. PAUL STREET, Inform the Public that they have on hand a Fresh Assortment of Goods, just arrived from France:— 300 barrels Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Sautez, Obolis, St. Emilian, and a choice of the best Wines of Burgundy. 150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25 bottles each. 20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of the year 1825, in decanters. 350 cases Cognac of the first quality. 20,000 Oiler, Brandy, and Oiler Bottles. 30,000 Red, Green and White Capsules. 25 Capsuling Machines. Sherries, Burgundy, and other Ports. DeKuyper's Gin, in pipes and half-pipes, in red and in green cases. J. FOURNIER & CO.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF ZINC Ware and Kitchen Utensils, Pails, Sitz Baths, Basins, and Foot Baths, Chamber Sets, French Coffee Pots, Sprinkling Cans, at \$2 a pair; Kettles &c., &c. J. FOURNIER & CO.

NEW DENTELLE, MOUSSELINE, and Colored GLASS of every pattern and price, sold by the foot. No ornamental Glass in the market can compete with it. J. FOURNIER & CO.

MATERIALS FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Detached Flowers and Leaves, sold by the gross at moderate prices. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. Paul Street. 12m

CLEANSE THE BLOOD. With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, &c., Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders. During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alternative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is needless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East. September 30, 1864. 2m

The Leading Perfume of the Age FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS. MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER. THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from BLOOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For FAINTING TURNS, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, AND HYSTERIA, it is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for its delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUN BURN, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES. It is as delicious as the Otto of Rosea, and lends richness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best dentrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving. COUNTERFEITS. Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, New York. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal. For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picanot & Son, and H. R. Gray, and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 20, 1864. 12m.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them, Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits. REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO: From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:— I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is not a rum drink.—Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church:— Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn. Dr. J. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.—Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.—Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist Churches. New Rochelle, N. Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS. PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 AROH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, O. E. JAN. 14, 1864. 12m.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND MASTER TAILOR TO THE Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, No. 79, M'GILL STREET.

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR, CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS., WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that his Buyer has just returned from the European Markets, having made large purchases of well-selected WOOLLENS suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount. N.B.—NEWEST STYLES and sound material guaranteed, also, a perfect Fit. S. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, Corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT OF TEAS, consisting in part of— YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, OOLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at 128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864. 12m.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 38, Little St. James Street.

J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE, No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St. FEMALE INSTITUTION, FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, ST. DENIS STREET, ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL were RESUMED on Thursday, the 22nd September.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.) THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story out-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three Bays and cellar, each 100 Feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. I will hold THREE SALES weekly, On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c., AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c. Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns 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. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones. L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. March 27 1864.

LUMBER. JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WEAR, 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, 1 1/2-in PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch 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. March 24, 1864.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) MONTREAL, Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand: Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Lift & Force Pumps, Beer Pumps, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, Hot Air Furnaces, Tinware (naces), Voice Pipe, Sinks, all sizes Jobbing punctually attended to.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE. August 25, 1864. 12m.

M. J. HICKEY, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c. OFFICE—IN THOMPSON'S BUILDINGS, (Corner of Sussex and York Streets) OTTAWA, C. W. August 3, 1864. 12m.

C. F. FRASER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal " M. P. Ryan, Esq., " James O'Brien, Esq., "

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS. THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, PILES. For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures. Only 25 Cts. per Phial. J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES. The Great Purifier of the Blood. Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Obilias and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co 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.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL, HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c., Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864. 12m.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, 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. April 1, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE, On very reasonable Terms. Apply to FABIEN PAINCHOUD, No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street. August 4, 1864. COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Montreal:— Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsmen, Mr. Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now, Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen ash, and the remainder with the Super-phosphate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and soil. I have used the Super-Phosphate with equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it. Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fertilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant, T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest. For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lyman, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES. The Great Purifier of the Blood. Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Obilias and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co 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.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES. The Great Purifier of the Blood. Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Obilias and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co 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.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES. The Great Purifier of the Blood. Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Obilias and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co 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.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES. The Great Purifier of the Blood. Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Obilias and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co 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.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES. The Great Purifier of the Blood. Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Obilias and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co 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.