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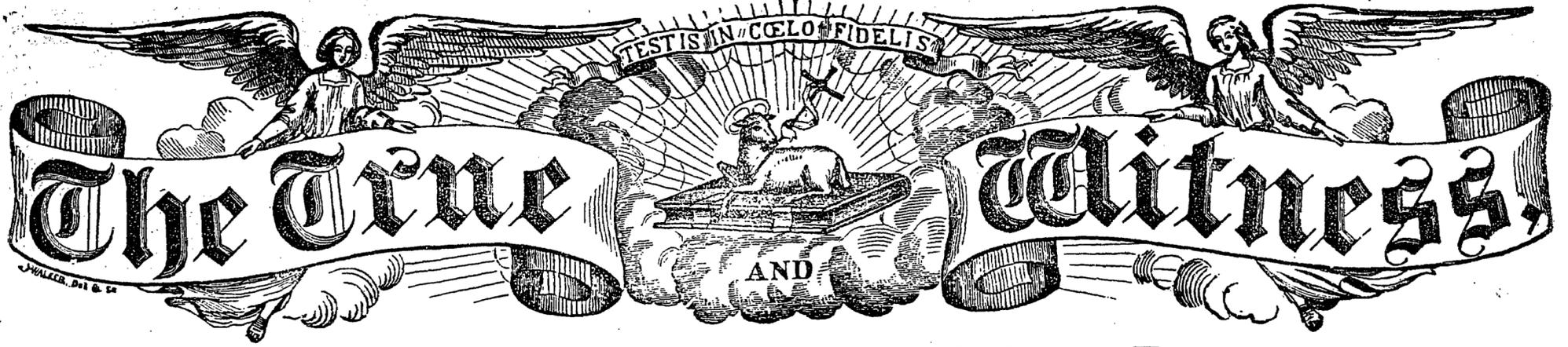
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1865.

No. 13.

THE STORY OF A PIN.

(Continued.)

'Take the trouble to sit down, sir,' said Dame Blanchemain. I believe we will have a storm. But it cannot do any harm here; it is good for the vines, and there is great need of a plentiful year. I have a little garden on the side of Marcell, which will be superb, and the wine is not bad. It is not a high wine, but it can still be drunk with water. It is a wine which bears water very well. Would the gentleman like to refresh himself?' George made a deprecatory gesture, and she proceeded without interruption. 'Well, now—you will be satisfied with the work of those ladies, whether it is for sale, or for lessons, or both. Here we always say those ladies; it is a custom; but it should be those young ladies. Ah, yes, and so wise, and sensible, and all that, and always contented, and with what? nothing. Well, now—they have a perfect right to be contented, the poor angels! for they are contented with themselves. But it is not necessary to say anything; there, they are coming down. I will tell you now—but do you want much of their work? for they have plenty on hand. They are always at work, but the sales are not very rapid in this season. And such pretty flowers as that little Jeanne paints. She is so skillful! But you are about to see them all now; say nothing.'

'Mademoiselle,' said George, 'it is impossible to pay for bouquets like these less than fifty francs apiece, or one hundred francs for the pair. In ordering a dozen of you, you will perhaps let me have them at that price.' 'But, sir, you are mistaken,' said Jeanne, after a moment of reflection, 'you offer twice as much as I ask you.' 'It is the price fixed by the one for whom I am executing this commission,' said George, 'and I am not at liberty to change it. This bargain may, perhaps, lead to others, so I shall prevail upon you to accept it.'

life, and said simply, that, under certain circumstances, he had met the picture at Munich.—Jeanne appeared thoughtful. Anna was fearful of her sister's becoming interested in some new story. Madame Blanchemain bore all the burden of the conversation. George, seeing the reserve maintained by the young ladies, comprehended that it was time to depart. 'Mademoiselle,' said he to Anna, 'we have made a bargain.' And he offered her his hand. Anna cautiously extended her own. 'Ah, well, for myself,' said Madame Blanchemain, 'I will not give you my white hand, (this was one of her pleasantries) but I must embrace you; for it is God who sent you here: and, well, now—it was time.'

George did not delay longer at Paris. He hastened to take advantage of the few days which had been granted to him, to go and see his good mother, from whom he had been separated for some years. She lived in a little town in Normandy, and passed in quiet and prayer the last years of a life full of struggles and crossed by the rudest trials. After having provided, by her unaided energy, for the establishment of her numerous family, she had felt the need of retirement to collect her thoughts. Her daughters, married and established in a neighboring town, frequently came to keep her company in the summer, and an unexpected inheritance had brought to her old age that ease and prosperity which she had never known before. George found her alone. He had left the paternal house while still very young, and since then he had but rarely visited it. Necessity, that wise counsellor, had given him a precocious maturity, and it was a man who now re-entered under the maternal roof. The old servant who had nursed him was still there, was most happy to announce his return.

your lips seems to come directly from my heart. Why is it that the wife which you wish for me is also the same which I dream of as a worthy companion of my days? It is because I have lived in your life, because I have been instructed with you pious words, because I have learned from you to love the good, the beautiful and the true. I consider wealth as something which can bring a certain degree of happiness; but I prefer that it should be my own labor of which I should demand these blessings, and not to the one whose supporter and protector I should wish to become. You must have read my mind, as you could do so well when I was a child, when you looked upon my forehead, my most secret thoughts; yes, you have spoken truly. To-day your life is quiet, you have no more need of my assistance. My instincts lead me to devote myself, to help, to be useful. I sometimes ask myself to what avail is all my labor if it benefits no one who relies upon this assistance? Of what use are my watchings, if they do not serve to guard the sleep of those who repose? Of what account is my life, if I live only for myself? 'Dear son, when we delight in these reflections, which are not always free from danger, we have almost found the one whom Providence has reserved for us, and perhaps even we have already met that one.'

XVII.—A MOTHER.

XVIII.—ALREADY!

branches, and its great rose-trees, which have spread to the roof their rich green tapestry laden with flowers? Does he know himself?

As the particle of gold proceeds by a labor sistent and sure to join itself to the golden vein; as the drop of dew proceeds by an inevitable proneness to join itself to the lumpy brook; as the magnet by an eternal will aspires towards the pole: thus the heart seeks friendship, thus the strong seek the weak, thus the pure man seeks the true, thus the wicked, alas! recognise his mate by certain signs, and associates with him: all are attracted, all are enclained, and the man who believes in acting according to his will, is conducted surely towards the good, if he listens to conscience and to duty; towards the bad, if he listens to selfishness and his evil passions.

It was thus that George, in the midst of the most beautiful country in the world, under the century-old trees which protected him in their shadow, breathing the caressing breeze, rested to his conscious strength, watched the little white house through the bushes, and said to himself:—'Work and pray, poor children; I protect you. God and mother have permitted it.'

He believed, nevertheless, the wise George, that the sight of the white house would satisfy his affection, and that he was about bravely returning, bearing away as a pledge a rose from a branch that bent towards him, which resembled the one which Jeanne carried in her hair when she was presented the first time to his sight.

But then, George, why do you find yourself seated in the low hall, tete-a-tete with Madame Blancheman, gravely advising with her upon the most healthy and most proper food to give her canary birds, which form part of her household? You are playing the truant, my child, and you do not yourself know how you entered here.

You came back from the forest by the parterre, that you might pass nearer the white cottage. The door was open; Madame Blancheman was at this door. You desired to salute her in passing, which was not very cleverly done. She called you back, the good lady, and there you are caught; it is just what you wished.

'Monsieur George, you are then one of us?' said she to him. 'They have been speaking of you above. Those ladies are at church. It is not that they are more devoted than they ought to be, but it is a good habit in the young. And—well, now—how can people excuse themselves from it, saying they have not the time.—And do you know, Monsieur George, I have noticed that those who go to church early in the morning always have their household duties finished before the others, and still find it to their advantage. For myself, I went to Mass at six. You see, my little work was done a long time ago, and there is nothing left but these poor canaries, who have been impatiently waiting for me. Ah, the gluttons! they are quite contented at this time in the year, because there is plenty of plaitain, and it make them sing like seraphs. Sing, poor little creatures, you shall lack nothing while I am here. Ah, mercy, Monsieur George, this is what we become when we are old and have no children. We attach ourselves, like this, to some poor creature, and take care of them. Well, now—I have much happiness: I have my children of the house; they enliven my walls, which, without them, would be very sad, although I know always how to keep busy, as you see. But will you not have something? have you breakfasted? Hear me well, we are going to breakfast together. You have rendered us sufficient service to be allowed this mark of friendship. (George signified his willingness.) I said to us, for that which you have done for them, is the same as for me, and you have really found that the most noble manner of doing them a service is to give them work, for here it is not easy to obtain it, and as their friends say, 'At Paris they would find plenty to do.' But they did not wish to leave the home of their mother, and they will live here under the eyes of some old friends.'

And she proceeded, still chatting, to lay her table.

'You will have some new-laid eggs and some good coffee. I am accustomed to take great pains with the coffee, because it is the only thing which little Jeanne likes. When she has worked all day, and when she comes home in the evening, I give her a little cup of it, and then she goes to sleep in the great arm chair there, whilst her sister sews. For my part, if I should take but a thimbleful of it, I could sew all night, for the coffee will not let me shut my eyes. But young people? Looking at her while she is sleeping here so calmly, her sister and I whisper our admiration of her good and frank nature, for we watch over and care for her like our child. Well, now, this same child is still the man of the house for courage and resolution. Her sister Anna, who can carry her, sleeping, in her arms, like a feather, is very timid, and does nothing without consulting her.'

The little cloth was laid with extreme neatness. Madame Blancheman placed George facing the window. The sun was some ways up, and from the window one could overlook the pasture, and, through gaps in the foliage, the vast horizon and the blue mountains could be seen.

George, although himself so well informed, did not dislike the company of simple and illiterate persons, when he found them easy and obliging, for he considered the qualities of the heart far above the conventionalities which regulate the factitious relations of society. It was, therefore, with gratitude that he enjoyed this impoverished hospitality, and the charming view offered him through the window, which was half-open, and bordered with roses whose inquisitive heads were bent even into the hall. And then, who knows if he was not already beginning his part as an observer, and if he did not hope to draw from so easy a fountain head something concerning the past life of his proteges!

'How do you find those eggs? I hope they were cooked in proper time. They are Cochino China's. They lay in all seasons. I will take

you to see my poultry yard, at the end of my little garden.'

After the so much extolled coffee had been served, with a jug of excellent cream, George brought back the conversation upon the young ladies.

'You knew their mother,' said he.

'Yes, I knew her well,' responded Madame Blancheman, 'and, as I was her best friend, they wished to live with me, because we could frequently speak of her.'

'Madame Dural, left a widow, had drawn from the business of her husband a sum which, with her work, would have been sufficient to raise her children. She imprudently placed this sum in doubtful hands. She had indeed many cares and anxieties, not for herself, but for her daughters. Sickness came, and then confirmed ill-health, and then misfortune.—I cannot, as you can easily see, go on to the end of this history. Jeanne was sixteen years old, Anna nineteen.—She recommended them to my care, but she could not give me any light, which I required, upon the state of her affairs. The poor children were quite out of heart for want of something to do. They had lost all at once. You have not, perhaps, noticed that white lock which crosses the black hair of Jeanne. It came in a single night. I would walk with these two pale and desolate creatures in the great paths of the forest, to tire their limbs, and to rest their poor minds; but not a word could I draw from them.'

'Finally religion, the love of work, and the desire of responding to the wishes of their mother, caused them to take a little courage, and I was always expecting for them the intercession of Providence, in whom I have complete faith, when God sent you; for, as true as that is a Cochino China egg, you are an honest and worthy young man, Monsieur George. I am a good judge of countenances, and I, who am responsible for them to their mother in heaven, I will nearly receive you, as she would herself do, if she were still here to protect them. But these young ladies have come back; will you not go up and see a few of the fine paintings which they are getting ready for you? I have seen them bring some magnificent flowers; they are obliged to work hard, overhead. Above all, say nothing of what I have told you; their grief is so sacred, that they do not allow everybody to speak of it, and they have pride about their misfortune. You will not be gone long, and you will stop to see me as you come down; meanwhile I will remove my little cloth, and put everything in order, for I can put off nothing. Every one to his little work.'

George thanked her, and, with some fear, ascended the staircase which led to the little second-story apartment. He knocked timidly, opened the door, and, in a chamber well furnished with pictures, he found himself in the presence of Jeanne, who was seated before a table loaded with flowers.

She arose, very pale, leaning upon the back of her chair.

'Already!' said she, in an altered voice.

'Mademoiselle,' said George, 'that word is very natural on your part, and is perfectly allowable. The painful impression which it produces on me need not stop you. You recall me by that single word to my duty. I thought that I was allowed to come and see your labors; but I ought to have waited your orders, or, at least, to have asked your permission. You will pardon me.'

And, bowing with a sorrowful look, he retired.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Spectator, perhaps the most thoughtful of all journals addressed to the educated classes, has published two articles on Fenianism, remarkable for their large, liberal, and generous views which they express. In its second article the Spectator combats the notion that the conspiracy is contemptible because its leaders are such mean people. 'Unfortunately,' says our contemporary, 'it is this very circumstance, and this alone, which, in the eyes of politicians, will redeem the organisation from contempt, for it imparts to it the element which statesmen most heartily fear—something which makes all received methods of calculation inapplicable. When an insurrection is headed by men of education, or standing, or wealth, statesmen have some basis for calculation. They can reason, or argue, or concede, or at worst coerce. With an O'Connell it is possible to deal by compromise, with a Fitzgerald official menaces have a meaning—even an Emmet does not fling peasantry armed with sticks upon British regiments and artillery. With such men in front a province can be kept quiet in the last resort by an exhibition of irresistible force, by troops and police and the visible existence of preparation. They can understand even a force they do not see, and unless driven mad by oppression, will not stir till they have some reasonable chance of success—will act in a greater or less degree from the same motives as statesmen do, and which statesmen, therefore, can in some degree anticipate. But no man can anticipate, even in thought, the course which men like these Fenian leaders would adopt. They are capable of rebelling in a county in which they have not a hundred followers, of threatening London with the vengeance of the Irish quarter behind Great Ormond street, of trying to seize Cork and defeat its garrison with a squad of half-drilled peasants, of hurrying their followers bareheaded to men armed with Snider rifles. Any rumour is enough to deceive them if only it is a rumour they like. No information is sufficient to deter them, if only it is at variance with their pre-conceived convictions. The Fenians had no leaders capable of perceiving that the advent of 200,000 Americans was an impossibility—of recognising the necessity of organisation—of doubting rubbishy stories about military disaffection—of, in short, understanding the facts with which they were about to deal. And, therefore, the Fenians were formidable, not, indeed, to the empire, but to the peace and good order of certain Irish counties. To argue that Fenianism was not dangerous because no one of education, or position, or military skill was connected with it, is simply to argue that a madman is not dangerous because he has no sense. The Spectator then proceeds to consider the remedy for the evil, and believes there is none, except, perhaps, time and education. It is the peasant's ideal which needs changing, and laws can never affect an ideal. It is the nobler part of the Irish cottier which is in fault—his imagination, which is diseased; his power of self-sacrifice, which is dangerous; his unselfish pursuit of a Utopia for his country, which compels Governments to employ force, and it is very difficult to legislate virtues out.

The strength of the Cork garrison consists of about 2,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery.

FENIANISM.—Of the aim and origin of this infamous conspiracy there can be no doubt. It was concocted in America, for the dismemberment of the empire by illegal and violent means, and for the erection of an Irish Republic, based upon the same infidel principles that actuated the wisest actors in the first French Revolution. 'To the lamp-post with the Bishops' shouted Marat, Henriot, and Danton. 'Down with the Priests,' exclaimed Messrs. Mooney, O'Keefe, and the other American and Americanised founders of Fenianism. One hotheaded fanatic has indeed laid himself open to the charge of recommending the wholesale assassination of the nobility, Clergy, and gentry of Ireland, in order to completely clear the ground for the foundation of his darling Republic. But we do not believe that even he seriously contemplated the wickedness he has professed. The Fenians are dangerous men—many of them are bad men—but though capable of sanguinary actions, we do not believe that they are assassins. That they would plunge recklessly into great crimes in the pursuit of their object we have not the least doubt, but of seriously contemplating the assassination of those whose opposition they expected to encounter in the accomplishment of their design, we entirely acquit them. Like all revolutionaries of their stamp and social grade in all ages and in all countries, they are naturally hostile to those above them in the social scale, and would probably if clothed with power, send without compunction to the gallows those whom they consider their enemies, if they could not by less ruthless means pull them down to their own level. In 1789 even the sans-culottes of Paris had no notion of murdering the Royal Family and the Clergy. The thirst for indiscriminate slaughter grew upon them in course of time.—Their better educated, ambitious, and more sanguinary leaders told them that the nation could not establish its rights and its freedoms while the Royal Family, the Noblesse, and the Clergy were suffered to live, and that if these were not exterminated the reaction would come, and the people would be once more subjected to despotic rule. This perfidious and profligate teaching it was that fed the guillotine with heads, and saturated the soil of France with the blood of Princes, and Prelates, and Priests, and Nobles, and the greatest, and purest, and best of her children. And so it would be in Ireland if the Fenian conspiracy had been suffered to gain one month's ascendancy; for of all the secret confederacies that Ireland ever produced, this is the only one that seems to have adopted the principles of Jack Cade, and to be animated by the spirit of Marat. The men who headed the insurrections of '98, 1803 and 1848 were persons of elevated thoughts, noble aspirations, generous impulses, amiable feelings, and patriotic purposes.—Weekly Register.

The most remarkable, because the rarest, feature of Fenianism is the quiet and businesslike manner in which it has been organized and propagated. There has been, of course, a vast deal of noisy bravado on the part of its younger recruits, but the secret springs of its elaborate machinery have been worked by no unskilful hand. Within the last few weeks the intelligence communicated to the Government by the informers has been verified in most essential respects. The very sort of men for whom the police were on the look out have duly made their appearance by the American steamers. They seldom bring with them any papers which are worth seizing, they commit no overt acts of treason, and they successfully disguise the bearing of soldiers with the air of indolent civilians. These they are, however, with no good account to give of themselves, ready for mischief as soon as they are wanted. The same generalship is shown in the distribution of arms. No large depots have been discovered, but here, there, and everywhere five or six muskets, or a small consignment of pikes kept arriving from Dublin, Cork, or Liverpool. All these and similar tokens of complicity with the plot in unexpected quarters naturally excite and partly justify the feeling of alarm which still prevails among the gentry. This alarm may be more or less reasonable, but it is a fact in itself, and a fact which may continue to bear evil fruit when the very name of Fenianism is almost forgotten.—Times.

WHO ENCRAGED THE FENIANS.—About two years ago the Irish People was started as the avowed organ of the Fenian Brotherhood in Ireland, and so far from being interfered with in any shape by the authorities, it actually seems to be the protegee and pet of the Castle and its friends. The government papers, in their leading articles, and Protestant clergymen in public speeches, praised the Fenians as 'honest fellows,' and the 'honest fellows,' were allowed full swing. Why was this? Reasonable teachings conveyed at the government, and the paper in which they appeared, favorite with loyalists! The explanation is simple. Much as the government dreads rebellion in Ireland, it hates the Catholic Church still more, and its Irish People was publishing articles and letters about 'priests and politics' calculated to divide the clergy and the people, and therefore weaken the power of the Church. But the Castle and its friends made a grievous mistake, which might have been fatal, for suddenly the authorities became aware to their great consternation, that the country was covered over as with a network by secret societies of a treasonable nature. It is dangerous to play with edged tools.—Waterford Citizen.

A SPECIAL COMMISSION.—We believe we are correct in stating that a special commission for the city of Dublin, intermediate between the October and December commissions, will be held for the trial of the prisoners charged with Fenianism. It is not unlikely that at this commission all the prisoners at present in custody charged with the more serious cases of offence throughout Ireland will be put upon their trial, the law enabling the crown to try parties charged with conspiracy in any venue in which an overt act of co-conspirators has been committed.—Evening Mail.

The Athlone Independent states that the head quarters, with band and drums, of the 5th Fusiliers marched into this garrison on Thursday and occupied the infantry barracks. This regiment was stationed here in 1841. The detachment of the 3rd Buffs, in charge of the barracks for some weeks past, have joined the regiment at the Curragh. A saboteur and escort of the 5th Regiment left Athlone barracks on Friday for Castlebar, to convey the arms of the local corps of pensioners to this garrison. Captain Brown's Battery of the 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, has arrived here from the Curragh Camp, and will remain during the winter. The Sligo Champion says that on Friday afternoon a detachment of the 5th Regiment of Foot arrived in town by the 2.30 train from Dublin. They marched from the railway terminus along Wine Street, Knox's Street, Rathfiffe Street, Castle Street, and Gaol Street, to the constabulary barracks. The Naugh Guardian reports that the following letter has been received by Sir William Osborne, Bart, in reference to an application made to have troops stationed in Nenagh:—'Dublin Castle, October 2nd, 1865. Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 1st instant, and its accompanying resolution of the magistrates presiding at Nenagh Petty Sessions, on the 29th ult. The Lord Lieutenant cannot promise to obtain at present any troops for Nenagh, but no exertion shall be spared to secure the peace and safety of the district. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, Robert Peel. Sir William Osborne, Bart.'

Five young men, charged with being members of the Fenian association, were arrested in Kiltarney, on Monday, Sept 25th. Other arrests, on a large scale, are supposed to follow soon. Two of the parties in custody were employed as attorney's clerks, one being clerk to the Crown prosecutor for the county of Kerry, and another, up to the time of his arrest, employed as clerk in the Kiltarney post-office.—Kerru paper.

REMOVAL OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—On Friday we had a visit from a party of the 1st Royals, who came hither from Buttevant to remove from the barracks of Tralee certain arms and ammunition, stored there for the annual assemblage for drill. The party consisted of 34 men with two officers, who reached Tralee by the 12.5 train, and proceeded at once to the barracks at Ballymullen, took up the arms and ammunition in store there, which they escorted to the railway station, taking their departure by the 3.30 train for Buttevant, their headquarters. We understand the memorial of the magistrates, making application to the Lord Lieutenant for troops, to be stationed here, referred to the storage of these arms of the pensioners and the ammunition as unprotected, and as furnishing one among other grounds for the stationing of a military party in Tralee. Their removal, therefore, may be taken as another proof, if any were necessary, that government does not intend to make this town a military station. Whether the storage of those arms and ammunition here gave any grave cause for alarm the magistrates best know; our own opinion is they did not, for we cannot see any grounds for supposing that a revolutionary, or even insurrectionary feeling exists among us.—Tralee Chronicle.

FENIAN FOLLY.—The folly of the Fenians could not have been better displayed than in the change which they have meditated in the government of this country. What they proposed to establish in the place of English rule was a Republic. Now if they had studied either ancient or modern history, they might have easily arrived at the conclusion that the worst form of government for the Celtic race is that of a Republic. In France Republics have been tried, but they were overthrown, and a monarchy or an empire established in their place.—The people there would not tolerate anything so tame, and they always cast Republics aside and betook themselves to admiring and building up governments of a more grand and dazzling description, Spain, Portugal, Scotland, and the different states of modern Italy have similar feelings, and have never shown their love of a Republican form of government. Like the French, they could not tolerate the plain and sober ways of such institutions, and they preferred the showy trappings of Kings or Emperors.

But if the continental Celts are in love with the grand and beautiful, Ireland is before them in her admiration of what delights the eye and dazzles the imagination by its splendor. A Republic would not satisfy them at all, and if one were established amongst them, they would begin to plot against it in six months, and labor to upset it, and plant a monarchy on its ruins. They would take the Duke of Leinster, one of the O'Connells or O'Briens—some one of the old stock—and place him on the Irish throne, and permit them to think for them, plan for them, and use his best efforts to guard their independence, and provide for their happiness.

The first blunder, then, of the Fenians was to think of establishing a Republic in Ireland, because no such institution will ever thrive on Irish soil.—Their second blunder was, to expose themselves to the observation of informers, and leave their liberty at the mercy of such wretched characters as Nagle, Pett, and others. Might they not have easily known that men who took money from them to plot against the English government, would take money from that government to deceive the Fenians.

But let us suppose that all things went well with them, and that they had collected an army of 100,000 Irishmen, what would they do with them, if they had no one to lead them on. And if they had a good general, where would they provide food for such an army? And suppose they had everything they required, and that they came to close quarters with the British, and were beaten, how many of them would the general have the next morning. They would scamp off in all directions, and would become hunted outlaws sooner than risk life or limb for Irish independence. This, at all events, is what happened in 1798, and who will guarantee that it will not occur again.

The Irish are fought as well as any other people on their own soil. The English were beaten and conquered in their own country by every invader. The French were also overthrown, and lowered their flag in their native land. But none of them is more timid in his native fields than the Irishman. He has enemies on every side of him and he does not know who is to be trusted. So to bring his great qualities as a soldier into full play, you must place a Scotchman, an Englishman or a Yankee by his side in the battle field, and then when the hour comes, rely upon it that he will surpass all his comrades in deeds of valor. It was the Irish who carried the flag of England, wherever it has been victorious for the last 100 years, and until the Irish enlisted in her army she was not looked upon as a military power.

Looking at the entire question of the Fenian movement, we cannot pronounce it anything less than a great piece of folly. We believe all concerned are patriotic Irishmen; but they acted most unwisely in imagining that they could expel the English power from their country with the aid of a mob of undisciplined men. There were great men in 1798, and they utterly failed in their project, and brought ruin on their country. There were great men at the head of the war party in 1848, and they were unable to collect 1000 persons to fight for Ireland's independence. And surely when men like them were unable to defeat the English, the pigmies of to-day need not attempt such a task, and England at peace with the world.

Smith O'Brien, Gavan Duffy, John Martin and John Mitchell have warned the Irish people that they must not go to war if they intend to secure their rights. Let us add our testimony to theirs, and tell our countrymen that we are a divided people, and that our best course is to follow the advice of O'Connell and Grattan, and other great Irishmen. The latter was an Independent Parliament for Ireland without striking a blow, and the other achieved Catholic Emancipation. If we follow in their footsteps we shall succeed equally well, and by our united moral force we shall compel the English senate to yield us tenant right, and to abolish the Church Establishment. There is no necessity to risk life or limb. We have only to be true to each other, and without a blow or an angry word we shall blot out the wrongs of our country, and protect and shield her from all the assaults of her enemies.—Dundalk Democrat.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INFORMERS.—The Post describes the informer Nagle as follows:—'Pierce Nagle, the informer against the Fenian prisoners, is about thirty-five years of age; he is of dark complexion, face long and oval; wears his whiskers under his hair in American fashion; he has large grey rolling eyes. When he entered the court in face of his former companions (the prisoners), he trembled and looked like a man standing on the gallows trap; he was unanimously pronounced a forbidden looking man on entering the court; he answered the questions in an undertone, and at intervals threw side glances at the prisoners, who sat in front of the bench.'

An evening paper of Tuesday says:—'Pierce Nagle appeared again before the court on yesterday to swear to additional information, and on this occasion, from his more composed manner, gave better opportunity for observation; his hair is not a positive black, but more of what is popularly understood as a dark brown which lies on his narrow, long head as evenly as if it were a wig; his forehead, at a distance, deceives as to its natural construction, as, on a close examination it is discovered to be narrow in its proportions, running off most abruptly at the temples, until it meets the large projection at the back of the ears, within the radius of the animal region, here the character of the man, to judge by phreological rules, is strikingly demonstrated; from comparatively high and flushed cheeks the sunken jaws descend into a point at the chin; his lips are thick, the lower lip especially, which apparently from its size hangs and exhibits more of the inner lining than looks pleasing,

his eyes have a cast to the right side; the right eye being apparently more strained in that direction than the left one; and over each eye there seems a white seam that makes it difficult to pronounce them grey or a clouded blue; his eyes protrude very much, either naturally or perhaps from a defect of vision; at present he wears his whiskers 'allround,' with an American finish at the chin.

Saunders says Nagle looked exceedingly pale and nervous, keeping his eyes fixed on the ground, and only raising them when called upon for identification. He is a man about thirty-four years of age, about the middle height, features dark, and, though somewhat heavy, yet not unprepossessing.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times, speaking of the informer, says:—'He is rather over the middle height, and wears a black cloth coat, trousers, and vest, and black silk necktie. He has a thick face, which, though somewhat stupid in its aspect, would be rather good-looking than otherwise but for a squint. While his informations were being read, he sat with his head slightly stooped, his face being flushed and betraying considerable emotion, his eyes frequently turned furtively towards the prisoners.'

It would be difficult to discover whether the American-Irish conspiracy, termed Fenianism, as it at present appears to exist in this country, is viewed by the well-disposed in Ireland with more of pity, of contempt, or of such a feeling as would give rise to exuberant risibility. Perhaps the most general is a combination of all three, which it would not be easy to define; but of one thing we are certain, and that is that its warlike members have not excited anything approaching to fear anywhere, either by their numbers or social position. Notwithstanding the awful denunciations borne from time to time across the Atlantic during the last couple of years against 'Saxon rule' and oppression, and what not else—grievances too numerous to enumerate—backed up as they were and further ventilated by the Irish People—a very grievous misnomer—the good citizens of Dublin, and the people of Ireland generally, are pursuing their ordinary avocations as peacefully and unconcernedly almost as indifferently, as if this fire-breating, filibustering, avenging, wrong righting, tremendous association never had any existence. The operations of the body are being centralized to an extent its members did not reckon upon. A number of its head centres now hold their solitary meetings—we admit the expression involves a paradox—not in confining themselves to the walls of an ominous-looking building on the South Circular-road, above the portals of which is written the emphatic and excellent warning—'Cense to do evil; learn to do well.' The difference, however, is—and that makes all the difference to them in the world—the keys are in the hands of a few of Her Majesty's servants, and the liberty-loving Fenians are deprived of that sweetest of all gifts, freedom. That the movement had arrived at a point when it was most desirable to put a stay on its progress is universally admitted. It would have been fully to have allowed the craze to proceed further. Madmen are only fit for lunatic asylums, and there they ought to go at as early a period as they can be proved to be duly qualified as inmates. If precocious symptoms of insanity were always treated in time, as they ought to be, there would be more mad people in county and other asylums, and less criminals in the Broadmoor Penitentiary than at present, besides a large reduction in the number of their victims. The Fenians had exhibited sufficient signs of treason madness to warrant at least the administration of a gentle warning, to be followed by an application of strait jacket if found necessary, and even something more severe. The Executive was evidently of this mind, and having made discoveries sufficient to warrant a decisive course of action, fell foul of the Irish People, and carried off all connected with it—the staff to prison, the material (including the very pen with which the warlike effusions were indited, and the inkstand from which the liquid fire was drawn) to an obscure corner in Dublin Castle. On the documents so obtained. Mr. Strogge, the chief magistrate, has an excellent opportunity of exercising that most praiseworthy and careful diligence and wise discrimination with which his administration of the law in the Capel street Police court has been always distinguished. No doubt, he will give all parties fair play in every respect; but his wish to do so will by no means diminish the extent of his task, the evidence, both oral and documentary being of the most voluminous kind. Cork, Manchester, and Sheffield have had visitations also from the police, and there must be now over 50 prisoners in goal on charges connected with Fenian revolutionary movements. Perhaps the greatest and most beneficial result of the swoop was the expose there was made of the social status of the Irish Secessionists. If there was not the fact that the seat and root of the organization was at the other of the Atlantic, and that there was numbered in its ranks a very large body of men, for the most part ex-warriors of the North and South, who might well afford to treat the whole affair with indifference or contempt; but in this case it is impossible to do so. By the malcontents in Ireland few or many, moneyed or penniless, respectable or disreputable, it was time something were done to put an end to movements having for their object the disruption of this empire, whether they originate with would-be filibusters, free lancers, or among any class of the community at home. The present organization may be numerous, but its elements are of the most contemptible kind. We have the list of Dublin prisoners before us, and are disgusted to think that so many—if there be many—of our countrymen could be misled by these unknown adventurers. We have the editor of the Irish People who has already pleaded 'guilty' to an indictment as a Phoenixite, and can be sentenced without a trial; then there is a silversmith, a bookkeeper,—the coming 'Chancellor of the Exchequer' for the Fenians—a shopkeeper of Leixlin, a commercial clerk, several of the composers and other employees of the Irish People, a law clerk, a merchant tailor—the only one who has any claim of respectability—a member of the Fire Brigade, an ex-policeman, and an ex-soldier of the Pope's Brigade; a traveller, a Yankee captain, a few bricklayers, clerks, tailors, and one coffinmaker. Then of the latest arrests, there were a railway porter (a Ballygarry warrior, who did not storm the widow M'Gormick's cabbage garden), a draper's assistant in the shawl de argument of Sir John Arnott's establishment, a blacksmith (or pikemaker), and an engraver. Several of these were in possession of treasonable documents, arms and uniforms. The gentleman who sold shawls was particularly bellicose it would appear, from the contents of his box, he having a revolver, officer's uniform, cap, and sword-belt, ready to don at the appointed signal. A couple of soldiers in Cork barracks, eight or nine shopmen and clerks, and a couple of delegates coming from America with letters of introduction, comprise the whole catalogue. The police have flown at the highest game, and if from among them all we select the best and even ex uno discimus, the whole thing resolves itself into an most contemptible piece of business. We must not omit the Cork informer, Colonel Warner, who after filling the rank of full Fenian private, passed from grade to grade until he graduated and received his commission as colonel—a rank he held when compelled to enter the workhouse, and live upon another sort of 'union' than the United States. It is cruelly to the parties themselves to allow this to proceed further, and we trust the authorities will not relax their efforts until the hair brained Brotherhood have been taught a lesson that will give us years of peace, and an opportunity of uninterrupted pressing forward in the march of material prosperity which appears to be opening upon us. There may possibly be a little trouble—we don't anticipate any, or, at all events, much—before the whole affair is at an end; but when the end does come we trust we shall enter on a new era in our history, when soldier-playing by moonlight and treason-mongering shall be among the things that were.—Saunders's News-Letter.

A late issue of the Belfast News Letter says that a Fenian document was recently found by a little girl in Church street, Drogheda. It is dated 'Kilkenney,' and is headed 'Circle No. 7, Second Division.' Appended is a 'General order for a grand parade,' the officers names being attached, and those of several Drogheda people, specified to serve as 'outlying scouts.' The available arms in the Second Division are set down at 500 rifles, 500 byrones, and 200 cartridges. It is also stated that a number of vessels, which are named, including the 'Australasian,' are to arrive at Bantry Bay from the United States, carrying ammunition and articles of war. The document concludes by stating that 'the password for the night of parade shall be 'St. Colman,' and at the foot are the words, 'Viva Republica.' The whole, no doubt, was the work of some ill minded Orangeman, for in the document were the words 'the Orangemen are, in the first place, to be settled.'

A WARNING.—Saunders' Newsletter publishes a statement which may be imprudent at the present moment, but which should excite the instant attention of the Secretary of War. There is no need for the Fenians to import arms from America. The old castle at Athlone contains 100,000 stand, and is absolutely unguarded. There is not even a sentry. In the same place the magazine, the great depot of Ireland for ammunition, is protected only by a corporal's guard, who could not be altogether relied upon to blow the place up. The Fenians are not very sensible persons in a military point of view, but it would be just as well if a telegram reached Dublin at once ordering the immediate protection both of castle and magazine.

At Hillsborough (County Down) petty sessions, on the 23rd ult., a man named John McDonald was charged, on suspicion, of being a Fenian, because he had been two years in the American army, and said, while taking a drink, that 'there were Fenians in America'—though he was not one! The magistrates admitted there was no evidence against McDonald, and ordered the restoration of his papers and money, and his own release. He said boldly he was an American citizen, and would seek redress through the American Consul at Belfast, for his illegal imprisonment.

On Friday morning Sept. 29th, at about one or two o'clock, when all in Clonbeg were supposed to be at rest, Mr. E. B. Warburton, R.M. drove in from Cahir, and having obtained the assistance of Mr. Hensworth, County Inspector (who happened to be staying the night at Clonbeg), Mr. Greer, S.I., head constable Ransome, and a party of the police, proceeded to the house of Mr. Jeremiah O'Brien, postmaster, and there arrested a smart active young man, named J. W. Byron, whose uniform, hanging by his bedside, together with certain documents found in his possession when his portmanteau was searched, proclaimed him to be a colonel of the U. S. States army. Drill books were found with him, and Colonel Byron was taken into custody. He has been going through several of the adjacent towns, and spent a week in Glomel, with what object we are not informed. Colonel Byron was brought before Lord Lynmore, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Taylor, and Captain Maloney, magistrates, who, having investigated the accusation against him, allowed him to be discharged on giving solvent bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to appear within a week to answer the charges preferred against him. Bail was at once procured.

DECREASE OF POPULATION.—The Irish Register General's return for the last quarter, shows that the population of the country continues to decrease. It cannot be more than 5,400,000. The emigration for the past quarter was less by 11,214 than that in the corresponding period of 1862; but adding the emigration of the two quarters of the present year together, and subtracting these from the excess of births over deaths, it appears that the emigration outnumbered the natural increase by 22,805, which represents the decrease of the population for the first half of 1865. From this time it will be seen that the exodus continues, but at an abated rate. It is twenty per cent. less than last year.

A fracas which occurred some time ago between two officials of the Exhibition gave rise to a prosecution, and at the City Sessions yesterday morning an indictment for common assault against Captain Arthur St. George Cuffe, at the suit of Mr. John Frederick Iselin, general superintendent of the International Exhibition, was preferred. Shortly before 11 o'clock the grand jury came into court and intimated that they had found a true bill. Captain Cuffe was arraigned by Mr. Charles Kernan, Clerk of the Peace, for having, on the 22d of August last, assaulted John Frederick Iselin. The traverser pleaded 'Not Guilty.' A misunderstanding having arisen between the parties about a pass for an attendant at Mr. Iselin's office, Captain Cuffe became violent, and said that Mr. Iselin was a spy, and had been spying about his department. Mr. Iselin said he would not bear such language, and directed Capt. Cuffe to leave the room. Captain Cuffe refused and struck Mr. Iselin across the shoulders several times with a stick which he had in his hand. A policeman came up, and Mr. Iselin gave Captain Cuffe into custody, but immediately afterwards said he would not prefer a charge against him, electing to proceed by summons. That was the whole occurrence. Counsel were employed on both sides, and there was the usual style of cross-examination, which threatened to be interminable, when the Recorder suggested an adjournment of the matter. The foreman of the grand jury said the feeling of that body was, that the thing should have been settled out of court. Ultimately, a plea of 'Guilty' was entered, and the Recorder stated that there should be an ample apology, the traverser to be bound over to keep the peace, and a substantial fine to be handed to some charity. Mr. Dowse.—Charity begins at home, my lord, and Captain Cuffe would rather keep the money. (A laugh.) The Recorder said that there should be a fine. 'There was nothing to provoke a blow, and if the case had been contested, and the traverser had been convicted, I would have given him substantial imprisonment.' After a conversation it was resolved that Captain Cuffe should hand one pound each to the rector and Roman Catholic clergyman of St. Michael's parish, to be distributed among the poor, and that he acknowledged himself bound in 50s. to come up for judgment when called upon. The Recorder said that if anything occurred in the Exhibition again he would call upon Captain Cuffe to come up for judgment. Mr. Dowse.—Your lordship will have no trouble in the matter. When the Exhibition closes, Captain Cuffe will return to America with his Canadian products and Mr. Iselin will go to his own country, and Ireland will be rid of them both. (Laughter.)—Times Dublin Cor., 5th ult.

We regret (says the Tralee Chronicle) to have to announce the death of our much esteemed young countryman, Captain Edward John Stokes, second son of Edward Day Stokes, Esq. Capt. Stokes served in the 39th Regiment upwards of twelve years, was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and served in Canada and Bermuda. He died at Dover on the 17th of Sept. of scarlatina, after a few days' illness.

On Tuesday, Sept. 26th, a fight of a very severe nature took place between a number of countrymen from the district of Templemore. The mounted police rode up to the scene of the row, and endeavored to put an end to it, and the result was that the contestants turned upon them and showed every possible resistance. One policeman got knocked down and severely injured, whereupon the remainder drew their swords and wounded several belonging to each faction. Dr. Russel, of Cashel, was sent for, and rendered prompt medical service to the sufferers, after which he ordered them to be removed to the county hospital.

Orange attempts at murder are becoming of more frequent occurrence. We had a 'papist' shot dead at Castleblaney, and others wounded, because they were supposed to favour the election of a liberal Protestant. Next we have the 'wrecking of Danganon'—a magistrate accompanying the Orangemen in this instance also. Again, we have two 'Papists' shot at, and grievously wounded in Ballymahon, county Longford.

Mr. Barron, V.S., who has given a good deal of time to the examination of the case, states that the disease which has broken out in different parts of Ireland among cattle, and which has been described by Professor Ferguson, is on the increase in Wicklow, where it was first observed, and is also prevalent among cattle in the counties of Dublin and Cork. Mr. Barron believes the disease to be of an infectious nature, and urges the owners of cattle to take every precaution in their power to prevent its spreading.

A curious relic was discovered some time since in a bog near Fianona. It is the remains of a boat of the 'men of other days,' formed by scooping the heart out of a single oak tree. It was situated sixteen or twelve feet below the surface of the peat bank, and when dug out by the turf makers, it was found to be in a very perfect state, the holes for plugging the oars in it being almost unimpaired by the corroding effects of time. After being raised the boat was given to Major La Touche, who has presented it to the Royal Dublin Society.

One of our Irish exchanges contains the following paragraph:—On Saturday, Sept. 23rd, military stores, arms, &c., were removed to the temporary barracks at Skibbereen Union Workhouse. The soldiers appear greatly dissatisfied with their new quarters, believing being more comfortable, and a considerable host of an epidemic prevailing amongst them. It appears that one of St. Colman's properties, the places of the paupers in the workhouse would be become occupied by soldiers, and this looks like the fulfilment of the prediction.

BOAT BUILDING IN IRELAND.—We observe that the results of this year's regattas go to prove that boats can be built in Ireland as well, if not better, than across the Channel. Mr. Teagen, of Ringend (Dublin), has been most successful with his boats. His boat the Blonde, D U R C, won at the Coleraine Regatta; the Banshee, B R C (also from his hands), running second, both beating two of Jewitt's best. At Derry his Blonde beat a Jewitt and a Clyde built craft, and at Cork defeated an outrigger from the yard of a Thames builder. At Belfast the same boat again repeated the feat of leading two of Jewitt's manufacture, whilst his pair-oar, the Elcho, R R C (Coleraine), at the same regatta, defeated a beautifully finished pair of four feet long keel. At Malahide Regatta, on the very same day, another pair oars, like a bird, pulled off her race—three different boats from his yard thus winning, one may say together. At the late Carrickfegus Regatta again his Banshee won from a Jewitt, and we believe, built in Scotland.—Coleraine Chronicle.

The Most Rev. Dr. Cullen has addressed a letter to his clergy 'on the approach of the cholera morbus and other evils.' It begins with a reference to the prevalence of cholera in the East, and then gives some excellent advice as to the best means of averting the scourge. For example:—

'Let us hope that so destructive a disease may be checked by the frost and snows of the approaching winter, or by the sanitary measures adopted by the Government of Europe. To contribute as far as possible to obtain so desirable a result every class ought to assist in carrying out the precautions recommended by the public authorities. It will be well, therefore, to exhort the poor to whitewash and cleanse their dwellings, to do so while the disease is still at a distance, to remove far from them the cause of all noxious vapours, and, above all, to avoid debauchery, intemperance, and excesses of every kind, especially drunkenness. It is well known to all that moderation in eating and drinking, cleanliness, and regularity of life are great preservatives against the cholera and all contagious diseases.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

Calm and observant men, not given to exaggeration, have said, from time to time, that Scotland is the most priest-ridden country in Europe. Among those who have held this opinion have been some of the most eminent men that Scotland has produced. There have been, there are now, large-minded, acute, highly-instructed Scotchmen living in the Southern part of this island, who, with all their love of their own land, feel a spasm at the thought of returning to it, simply on account of the restrictions on thought and action imposed by a dominant priesthood, and by the public opinion which it has formed. In that Protestant Spain the influence of the clergy has in some matters hardly lessened since the days which the late Mr. Buckle described in his second volume. In the utterances of ministers of the day we find all the energy, the intolerance, and the undoubted oratorical power combined with utter narrowness of knowledge and feeling which mark the clergy of the seventeenth century.—Times.

MORALITY IN CORNWALL.—Some of the darker as well as the more striking shades of Cornish social life are presented in the following extract from a long and interesting article on 'Cornwall and the Cornish,' in *Meliora* for October. The writer says:—The social condition of the Cornish people offers some curious and seemingly irreconcilable contradictions. There are few counties in England where there is less crime, none in which there is less drunkenness, and probably only one district in which there is so much unchastity. The cause of total abstinence has made greater progress in Cornwall than in any other part of England. A drunken miser is almost unknown. Alcoholic drinks are not allowed upon the mines. In Cornwall the pre-eminence, too rare in England, may be seen of temperance public houses. The comparative absence of crimes of violence is only the natural consequence of the prevalence of temperance. On the other hand, the prevalence of unchastity seems to be a most unexpected and inexplicable coincidence. The difficulty is removed, however, when we come to a definition of terms. It is quite true that the young women among the working classes too often cease to be maidens before they are wives, and that it is a rare event for the first child to be born so long as nine months after the marriage of its parents. More than one Cornish clergyman, we fear, could be found to tell the same story as the clergyman in the Sicily Islands, who during fourteen years saw only two first-born children come into the world at the proper interval after the marriage of the parents. But when we have said this we have not said the worst. Though as Mr. Esquivos says, 'Marriage is nearly always a consequence of maternity, instead of maternity being the fruit of marriage,' still marriage does take place, and desertion after seduction is rare. It would seem as if the Cornish miners shared the antipathy to sterility which their brethren the miners of South Wales entertain—as if they would not marry a woman known to be barren. Between this laxity and the licentiousness which prevails in large towns there is so great a difference that the first is almost a virtue by contrast with the second. To say that the Cornish are both religious and superstitious will not seem to involve such a contradiction as the coincidence of temperance and unchastity appeared to do. Sincere devotion is not seldom accompanied with gross credulity. Cornwall is pre-eminently the county of marvellous legends—the abode of giants and fairies. The Cornish miner is the most independent of men, both socially and religiously. He is not seldom a class leader, or even a local preacher; and he will expound the Scriptures with wonderful acuteness on the Sunday, while on the Monday he will be afraid

to whistle underground, lest he should give offence to the pixies. Between his Sunday devotion and his Monday dishonesty there is a greater incompatibility. The miner, however, is not thoroughly dishonest or untruthful. In most matters he is trustworthy; but speak to him about his mine, and you at once enter into a world where the ordinary laws of morality are suspended. If he be a 'printer,' nothing will convince him that it is wrong to cheat the 'caption' if he be a 'captain,' he will see a positive duty to declare his mine in a flourishing condition, even though he knows the next week it will be 'scot.' As to the precise form of his religion, it is generally one of the numerous developments of Methodism. This is not surprising. Cornwall was one of the most fertile fields in which the Wesleyes worked. Before their time, and even for some period after it, the Cornishman was one of the most lawless subjects in the King's dominions. It is said his priests at all, he would pray for a good wreck; and a tender the granting of his requests the more likely, he would at night tie a lantern to the tail of his donkey, and drive the beast along the cliffs in order to induce the crews of passing vessels to believe that the shifting light was that of a ship, and so draw them on to destruction among the cruel Cornish rocks. It is related that a clergyman found himself one Sunday suddenly deserted by his congregation in the middle of his sermon, and that on ascertaining the cause to be a wreck, he cried out to his retreating flock to 'start fair,' and to give him time to take off his vestments. The Cornish wreckers were indifferent to the sixth as well as the eighth commandment. Not only did they rob the unfortunate involuntary visitor to their inhospitable shores, but they did not scruple to get rid of him altogether, if murder would facilitate plunder. As to smuggling, that was considered a virtue. The revenue officers were esteemed public enemies. When Lord Exmouth's brother, Captain Pellew, was sent to Falmouth to put down smuggling, he found some of his own officers running a contraband cargo of wine in broad daylight, and in the open port. One noted smuggler built himself a fortress, and armed it with long range guns; and one day, when Captain Pellew approached this stronghold more closely than was agreeable to its occupant, the fort opened fire upon the ship, and a brisk engagement followed, in which the aggressor happily was worsted.

The *Times*, of the 14th instant, contains the following official statement. In order to guard against any misunderstanding, we are requested to restate what the proposal of Earl Russell to the American Government was, conveyed in the following words:—Her Majesty's Government are ready to consent to the appointment of a Commission, to which shall be referred all the claims arising during the late civil war, which the two powers shall agree to refer to the Commissioners. These concluding words limit the subject of reference since it would be inconsistent with the position taken up by Her Majesty's Government, and with the arguments which induced it to decline arbitration to decide the claims for losses by the Alabama and other vessels of the same character to be brought before the Commission for decision. It must be understood, therefore, that any such Commission who agreed on these cases would be excluded from its jurisdiction.

FENIANISM IN MIDLESEX.—It is said that there are two Fenian lodges in Middlesex. We have been told that the police know where these lodges are held, and are ready at any moment, should there be any illegal proceedings, to appear at the place of meeting.—York Herald.

AN ACTOR ARRESTED ON THE STAGE.—The performances at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham, were brought to an abrupt termination the other evening by the entrance of the police on the stage, to arrest Mr. Addison on a charge of being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy. A large number of firearms were found at his lodgings, and papers said to implicate many persons of high standing. The arrest has caused much excitement.—Birmingham Post.

CAPTAIN JUDKINS, R.N.R.—Those who have been accustomed to cross the Atlantic in the Cunard steamers, and more especially in vessels commanded by Captain Judkins, will learn with regret that the veteran commander resigns the service of the Cunard Company for private life at the commencement of next year. We believe that we are about the mark when we say that Commodore Judkins has made about 500 voyages across the Atlantic, and that no vessel under his command ever met with any serious mishap.—Liverpool Echo.

LIBERALS NOT GENTLEMEN.—At first sight a Radical Pharisee would seem an incongruous object for the Pharisees were the party of order and tradition. The expectation, we suppose, is that the kind of way of thinking which makes men hostile to what is ancient in our institutions makes them hostile also to the courtesies, restraints, and generousities which have come down as parts of these. There are Liberals and Liberals. There are some who wish to see our institutions improved, but also wish to see them preserved. There are others who dislike what is old and established simply because it is old and established. They are what we may call the 'vulgarians' of politics—offenders against the convenances of cultivated political life as other vulgarities are against those of society. The Manchester school men constantly annoy the world in this way. They are always saying and doing the wrong and impolite thing—from a want of that urbanity which is a part of civilization in the world of politics as in other worlds. Mr. Bright's treatment of Lord Palmerston, for instance, in public questions, is just the analogue of what, pushing down to dinner before him would be, or interrupting him in conversation, or something of that kind. It is the boorishness of public life. And just so the London *Star* cannot meddle with the *Post* or the *Times* without doing something that would be rudeness at a dinner table or boorishness in a railway carriage. The party which such people represent has not yet attained the higher levels of civilization, does not know that there is a politeness of journalism and Parliament just as there is a politeness of the drawing-room and the club. No doubt, some critics will take a harsher view than this. They will say that to accuse public men of corruption on no evidence is a wicked and unscrupulous act. But we do not think quite so ill of the erring journalists in this case. On our theory they were simply deficient in a sense of the decent proprieties of the rest of the world.—They did not calculate because insensible of the wickedness of calumny, but because they were habitually inclined to show want of respect to opponents, and so gilded easily from the rudeness of deficient breeding into the sagacity of reckless suspicion and invective. The facility with which they do this is still further shown in the *Star* of today, where the career of 'Mr. John T. DeLaud' is described as 'long marked by a venomed trail,' and where he is classically but coarsely likened to the 'intoxicated Helot,' the spectacle of whose degradation is only tolerable as a warning to the Spartan youth of more respectable newspapers. And this common failing of the school to which the *Star* belongs explains their general want of success to command the sympathies of the country. One of the best results of the aristocratic cast of English life is that a demand for a gentlemanly tone in doing things goes far down the body social. People must behave themselves, whether the scene be the street, or the church, or the House of Commons, or the columns of a newspaper. The *Star* simply did not behave itself on this occasion, and was childish rather than criminal. But what if this childishness should be the natural and necessary accompaniment of a certain sort of principles. There is a gravity in the contemplation of such a possibility which ought not to be without its effect on those whom it most concerns.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Numerous deaths from Asiatic cholera are reported at Epping, near London.

That the conditions of the atmosphere are truly exceptional every man's senses will tell him, and we see the effect in all directions. Cholera is raging over a considerable portion of Europe, and the climate of England itself has been actually found compatible with the existence of yellow fever. Pigs have sickened, sheep have sickened, and horses have sickened. In France poultry have suffered from a strange disease, and it was feared that eggs, the last resort in case of suspected food, would be no longer safe.—Times.

A singular meeting took place in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Monday evening last, which has not been even noticed by any of the local press. The Rev. Mr. Neale, of High Church principles, delivered a lecture upon Legal Vestments of the Church of England, and illustrated his subject by a display of priestly robes similar to those used in the Catholic Church. The lecturer was well received by a large and highly respectable audience, who seemed delighted at this indication that priestly functions still existed in the Established Church, and received his assurance, that the law permitted the use of the chasuble, stole, &c., with applause. This display of High Churchism had to do with the reopening of St. Stephen's, Salford, where commemorative services were being celebrated after the 'semi-papist' fashion. How unfortunate for these really good and pious Anglicans that they are content with merely the symbols of a priesthood.

UNITED STATES.

THE NEGROES AT THE SOUTH.—There is a very great mistake making with regard to the conduct of the negroes at the South. It is said, by many, that there is, simply, a change in the consideration. That there is now compensated labor, at a tariff of prices, in place of support of the slaves and their families. It is no such a thing. In most of the regions of the South, the Negroes are asserting their freedom—as they understand it! And this is by stealing vegetables and corn planted by the hands of their former masters and mistresses—now reduced to poverty—by stealing not only poultry, but sheep and cattle; and insulting the white owners, if remonstrated with. If the present system, as it goes in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and the Carolinas, is continued, there will be down-right starvation at the South, next winter. There is something so grand in the submission of the Southern people, who 'with high minds obey' the verdict of fortune. And they are not understood. There is no response, as there should be. They strove for independence and separation from the North, as their and our fathers strove for the same, in regard to England, in 1776. They failed. In failing they were entitled to that generous and honorable treatment that the spirit of Christianity has imposed on the practice of war. They have not met this! They have yielded the issue for which Black-Republicanism—leading Democrats as captives—made the war—Abolition of slavery!—They agree to give up their slaves! They will be thankful to have the whole black population taken off their hands. But the Puritans insist on leaving the negroes there. Then, as practical men, our Southern friends ask that the negroes who can work, may be compelled to work. Every one that knows the indolent and thoughtless character of the negro, knows he will never be induced to work in view of food or recompense six months away.—N. Y. Freeman.

THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.—REV. M. D. CONWAY, in an article in *Fraser's Magazine*, gives the following sketch of 'Proaching in New York.'—Though the newspaper press of New York represents, as it seems to me, less ability, in the aggregate, than that of London, the pulpit there certainly has a higher standard than the pulpit of London. The many colleges, to which all accommodations have access, enables each so have cultivated ministers; and the absence of any prestige in any Church other than its ability to interest the people, compels each one to have its best man in the metropolis. The religious 'struggle for existence' in New York is intense, and the church that cannot boast an eloquent preacher is swiftly deserted. There is no place in the world where high steeple and fine music count for so little in comparison with the preacher's eloquence. My belief is that many an ordinary preacher there would be a man of mark in most other places. The New York preacher, liberated from that old sermon method which, linking together texts from the Gospels, made chains under which the hearer was bound in slumber, is given the free range of the world as to subject; he may and does preach about the 'Criscean War,' or the sanitary condition of 'Five Points,' the 'Atlantic Cable,' or 'Negro Suffrage,' the 'Homestead Bill,' or the 'Darwinian Theory.' Very much of that kind of ability which in England appears in leading editorials and monthly magazines goes in America into the Sunday's discourse. The churches are nearly all large and crowded—for a crowd is their *sine qua non*. The pulpits of the great majority of them have come down, little by little, until they are but platforms, even with the foreheads of the seated congregation. The old pulpits have died out of the minister's voice is both his reading and speaking; the white cravat is rare, and the gown is becoming so. Much of this, which is true of the majority of American cities, is attributable to the immense growth of the lecture-system, which bringing forward to the people the powerful essays of Emerson, Agassiz, Holmes, Curtis, and others, and not hesitating to deal with religious questions, has become a formidable rival of the pulpit, and some have declared that it is destined to supersede all pulpits which will not become popular platforms. Henry Ward Beecher is a separate institution in New-York, where it has become proverbial that in the beginning God made men, women, and the Beechers. He is preacher, editor, lecturer, stump orator, humorist, pulpitician, orthodox believer, and heretical minister, all rolled in one. To Mr. Beecher the dogmatic theology in which he was trained, and for which his church was built, has been always a solemn joke. When sitting under his father's lectures in Lane Seminary, he was only able to remain through the hour by whittling on the benches; and the old Doctor had at last to compromise by permitting his son to take with him a stick to whittle during the lecture, in order to save the bench. And when, at a later period, a venerable council of the Church was examining him previously to his settlement as a minister, he could scarcely believe them in earnest; and, being asked if he believed in 'perseverance of saints,' he replied that he had so believed, until he went out West and saw how Christians from the East lived out here. The society in Brooklyn, over which Mr. Beecher has so long presided, was not particularly radical in former years; and when some of the older members asked him why he had not announced his radical views before his election as their minister, he is said to have declared that it was 'because he didn't know them himself then, and that he was glad that he did not, or they never would have elected him.' That conservative would be a daring innovator who should attempt to dismiss Beecher now. Apart from those who belong to his church, expeditions to hear him are made from the remotest places to an extent limited only by the dimensions of Plymouth Church. The first time that I ever heard Beecher, I inquired the direction at the Brooklyn ferry, and was told to 'cross the ferry and follow the crowd.' Sure enough I found that my question was as unnecessary as to inquire to course of the Hudson; the crowd went in one stream to Plymouth Church. I narrowly watched the people that composed it, to see how many of them were likely to have any religious purpose in going, and these, I confess, seemed to me few. One youth excited the mirth of the company by asking 'if any one could tell him at what time the curtain rose at Beecher's,' and nearly all had the air and feeling of being on a picnic. But those who were thus drawn to hear Beecher were certainly not rough or illiterate people. There is a story that Mr. Beecher on one

occasion, entered at a mock auction, and was at once recognized by the 'Peter Funk,' who cried out, 'Why the devil don't you bid, Mr. Beecher?' Upon this Mr. Beecher disappeared, but persuaded a friend to go and ask the reason how he came to know Mr. Beecher. 'Know Beecher?' exclaimed Funk, 'why I've owned a pew in his church five years!'

A MODEL BANK CLERK.—One of the reporters of a New York newspaper a few days since, picked up, on board of a Brooklyn ferryboat, a few closely-written pages, torn from a memorandum book. On examination they were found to constitute part of a diary, kept apparently by a New York bank clerk. Thinking that they may be of interest to our readers we have concluded to publish a few extracts from them:

Sunday, August 20. — Went to church and Sabbath-school all day. In the evening went to M's place and lost \$300 at Faro. Afterwards went to supper with Anonyma. Claret punch as usual.

Monday.—Was at the bank early although suffering from a confounded headache. Why was I such a fool as to mix claret with lager. Told the President that I had been occupied since one o'clock in going over some of my books. He seemed much pleased at my devotion to business. Borrowed \$50 from Bank to pay for last night's supper.

Tuesday.—saw one of our mes engers draw a five cent stamp. Complained of him, and had him dismissed for carelessness. Was thanked by the officers for my fidelity. Had to take another fifty to pay for a ring for Anonyma. Went to Olympic with A., afterward to the Loure.

Wednesday.—Dropped in for a few moments at the Fulton-street prayer-meeting, knowing that two of the Directors were to be there, they saw me. Made a few feeling remarks about the hideous prevalence of Sabbath-breaking among young men. Directors were visibly affected. Borrowed \$75 from bank, and paid lively stable bill.

Thursday.—Drank again last night—Anonyma's fault, though this time, and not mine. Told the President that I had to sit up all night with a dying friend. Salary was raised to 1,400 for general faithfulness and good conduct. Borrowed \$300. In the evening went to the Gayeties and the Broadway Garden. Gave hand a bracelet. Kato got angry and threw a glass of beer at me. Not to go to that saloon again. Left saloon at 7:30 and went to weekly prayer-meeting.

Friday.—In the evening saw Anonyma, and we had a little difficulty. She wants too much money. Can't and won't give her \$1,000 to-morrow. Drank rather too much and smelted the furniture. She will be awfully angry, I'm afraid.

Saturday.—It's all up. Anonyma came down to the bank, and demanded her thousand from me.— President saw her. Devil of a row. Borrowed \$34,000, and took passage per Arabia. A correspondent of a New York journal writing from the South says: The poverty of the people is beyond all conception. In the act of emancipation at least \$200,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed, and 3,000,000 papers put in its place, to say nothing of losses from the ravages of war. Instead of being able to help the freedmen, the Southerners have to work for their own bread. I know many ladies who have to use their elegant accomplishments as a means of earning a living; all have to perform menial services hitherto unknown to them, and some have descended to the kitchen and wash-pot; but here the genuine breeding of the lady displays itself even more forcibly than in their days of luxury and splendor. They never stop to grumble at fate, neither do they act with the levity of the emigrant French aristocracy, but with the sober cheerfulness of true philosophy.

HORRIBLE.—The Columbus (Miss.) *Index* says:—We are reliably informed that one of the wells on the 'barracks' grounds, that is used by the freedmen and women, having become unfit to drink from by reason of a strange scent and nauseating taste, it was ordered to be cleaned out, when the bodies of fifteen negro infants were found in the well. This comes too direct to admit of any doubt; there is no 'grape vine' about it. Those infants are all the victims of infanticide.

The condition of the levees along the Mississippi River in the occasion of much anxiety in New Orleans. A writer in the *Star* says:—

No single fact discovers the impoverished and disorganised condition of the country pinishes so unmistakably as that an effort is being made to close the crevasses on the Mississippi River. During this year it is calculated that a region of country which, in 1861, produced three hundred thousand (300,000) bales of cotton, one hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) hogs of sugar, two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) barrels of mince, not to speak of millions of bushels of corn, of the crops of tobacco and rice, nor of the live stock and buildings thereon [and of which the products of the present season had in the aggregate amounted to many millions of dollars], has been destroyed by overflow, and yet in the face of a threatened recurrence of the disaster on a more imposing and fearful scale, the population remains inactive and confessedly powerless to avert it. It is quite evident that the people of this country would not witness the approach of their own ruin without making gigantic efforts to arrest it, were they not wholly without the resources adequate to the undertaking.

AFTER CANADIAN SPECULATIONS.—The American revenue officers along the frontier are giving their attention to gentlemen wearing clothing of Canadian style and manufacture, such articles of apparel being liable to seizure and confiscation. An American paper states that the authorities have been informed that agencies have been established at Fort Erie, and at Windsor, opposite Detroit, representing large houses in Toronto and Hamilton, for the sale of ready-made clothing, and to take orders for clothes to be furnished by such houses. A very large traffic is carried on along the entire frontier in this kind of merchandise, and officers of the customs will have to keep a sharp lookout to protect the Government—and our own tailors against these frauds.

THE SERVANT GAL QUESTION.—The London *Athenium*, one of the leading oracles on literature, art and social life, proposes a solution for the difficult problem at the head of these lines—a problem to the full as troublesome to Materfamilias in Canada as in England. The *Athenium* says:—

If parents of small means would train up one of the daughters to undertake the cooking of the family, and another to do the house-work, instead of keeping an over-worked, incompetent, maid-of-all-work, it would be far better for the girls themselves and for the comfort of the family, than to let them go out into the world as second or third-rate governesses or music teachers. We have seen the comforts of a house in which the daughters have been trained to do all the work of the family. The young ladies were as refined, and their hands as nicely kept as if they had done nothing but the desultory uselessness which seems to preside over female employments. The more refined and lady-like a woman is, the neater and quicker she transacts any household work she undertakes.

A New York paper says that the profits of the colliers, shippers, and yard men amount, in the aggregate (at present rates), to from four to five dollars per ton—more than the whole price of coal eight or ten years ago, and more than one third of its present retail price.

New York, Oct. 20th.—The *Herald's* correspondent from Brownsville and New Orleans furnishes news of interest from the Rio Grande border. Considerable of a sensation and apparently little dissatisfaction had been caused in military circles by the recent order of Lieut.-Gen Grant, directing the mustering out of a large number of the colored troops. B. This order, 5th corps, under Gen. Weitzel, loses '11 regts.' of the volunteer colored soldiers from the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The True Witness.

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We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER—1865.

Friday, 2—Of the Octave.
 Saturday, 4—St. C. Borromeo, B. O.
 Sunday, 5—Twenty-Second after Pentecost.
 Monday, 6—Of the Octave.
 Tuesday, 7—Of the Octave.
 Wednesday, 8—Octave of All Saints.
 Thursday, 9—Dedication of Church of S.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—

Friday, 3—St. Charles de Lachenaie.
 Sunday, 5—Church at Coteau St. Louis.
 Tuesday, 7—St. Louis de Terrebonne.
 Thursday, 9—St. Martin.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Fenianism is becoming somewhat of a bore.—There is a dreary monotony about the arrests and preliminary examinations, and we care not therefore to inflict these things upon our readers. One case is just like another, and after all said and done, it is not easy to make out what the Fenians in Ireland really proposed to themselves. An insurrection in Ireland, whilst England was still at peace with the rest of the world, can scarcely have been contemplated; and it is most probable that they relied upon a rupture betwixt Great Britain and the United States, as the preliminary, essential to an uprising in Ireland. That this plan is abandoned it would be imprudent to affirm; indeed there are, who shake their heads knowingly, and who assert that, not in Ireland, but in Canada, is the initiative to be taken; and that with the close of the navigation Fenian raids, unauthorised of course by the American authorities, will be made upon Canadian soil, with the view of provoking to war betwixt the two countries, since such raids would in all probability lead to reprisals, angry recriminations, and acts of open hostility. Nothing, however, of the Fenian programme has as yet been officially made public, but we suppose that the British authorities are in full possession of the Society's secrets.

Mr. Seward's friends deny positively the assertion of the *Times* that the above named Minister gave the information to the British Government upon which the late arrests were made. Mr. Seward himself, when questioned upon this matter, gives but an evasive answer, of answer which is susceptible of either an affirmative or a negative interpretation. He merely says that, now as heretofore, he will leave it "to an intelligent country and a candid world" to vindicate his character against calumnies.

The voyage of Mr. Caleb Cushing to England is supposed to be connected with the claims urged by Mr. Adams on Lord Russell, for an indemnity from England for damages inflicted during the war betwixt the Northern and Southern States, by vessels of the Confederate Navy upon Federal commerce. It is thought in some quarters that the authorities at Washington will close with the proposal of Lord Russell to submit all questions of damages arising out of the late war to the arbitration of Commissioners; and from the tone of the press it is evident that at the present moment the people of the United States, though inspired with feelings of the most bitter hostility as towards England, are not anxious for war. They would fain postpone it to a more convenient season, when their own domestic troubles shall have been settled.

The European political news is devoid of interest. The Papal Allocution is of course warmly discussed. Some there are who, in the absence therein of any direct mention made of Italy, pretend to find in the Allocution symptoms of a readiness, on the part of the Holy Father, to compromise matters with the Revolution.

There can be no doubt that Cholera has declared itself in the centre of France, and in England. The notion that the ravages of the destroyer would be limited to the basin of the Mediterranean, has been abandoned; and judging from the course hitherto pursued by the epidemic, we may reasonably look for its visit to this Continent with the return of warm weather, when from the neglected and filthy condition of Montreal and our other large cities, death will no doubt reap a rich harvest. Meantime, our Cor-

poration fold their hands for a little more slumber, and make not an effort worth mentioning to cleanse the streets, or to abate the stench and disease producing nuisances with which the City swarms. They will squander hundreds of thousands of dollars for enlarging and embellishing the business thoroughfares and the wealthy quarters; but they seem to have neither care to give, nor money to spend upon districts where the poor man dwells, and where of course pestilence will first declare itself. We speak of Cholera as a "visitation of God." Without in any sense repudiating the term, it is equally true that it is in a great measure the consequence of our own neglect, our own apathy, our own stupidity and violation of the first laws of cleanliness, and our systematic disregard of the dictates of common sense and common decency. It is unjust to lay upon Providence the blame which should rest with our own inert and inefficient Civic authorities.

A "special telegram" to the *Montreal Herald* of Monday asserts the existence of Fenianism in Quebec, and adds that meetings of the Society have been held in that City. We are loath to credit this statement. We can believe that in Ireland there is great disaffection against the British Government amongst subjects of Her Majesty. That in the United States, amongst men of Irish origin and of Irish descent, who owe no allegiance to the Queen, sentiments of rancorous hatred towards a country at whose hands their ancestors have suffered many wrongs prevail, is by no means unlikely; but it is extraordinary if, in Canada, where there exists not a single political or social grievance for which the Government is responsible, where on the contrary the Irishman, no matter what his creed, stands upon a footing of perfect equality with all his fellow-subjects, there should really be men so wicked, or rather so insane as to conspire for the overthrow of the beneficent Government which protects them, and against which they have not even the shadow of a cause for complaint. This is no question of party politics; and whatever may be urged in behalf of Fenianism in Ireland, or in the United States, the Canadian Fenian is a mean spirited traitor, who, by his treachery, shows that he is as unworthy of, as he is unable to appreciate, the blessings of a just and beneficent government—of a government under which Irishmen in general, and Irish Catholics in particular, enjoy an amount of liberty not surpassed in any country, equalled in few, and to which there is no approach even in the Northern States of the American Union.

Whilst upon this subject it is perhaps as well to show our readers in what light Fenians, those amongst them especially who have the impudence and inconsistency to call themselves Catholics, in spite of their virtual apostasy, are looked upon in the U. States. In a late number of the *New York New Nation*, we find an editorial article on this head—from which we make some extracts. The writer says:—

"Here now we are speaking of the Irish riff-raff; that ignorant Priest Ridden populace which controls the city of New York, elects her rulers, squanders her public funds, disgraces her councils, shames her ancient name. Of the independent, intelligent unbogged Irishmen in New York, and in the nation we have no cause to complain. Of the Fenian Brotherhood we shall not utter a disparaging word. The 'Brotherhood,' and the Irish 'Protestant Association' are all that is left of an Irish soul. The rest is a corpse already offensive, smelling of the pruridity of slavery, and the rank mould of copperhead democracy. But the Fenian Brotherhood,—like its predecessor, the A. P. A.—is a gallant protest against slaveocracy of all kinds. Its principles are aggressive upon Popedom and Papacy because those powers conflict with the independence of man. A true Fenian, while he is a staunch Catholic, is no covering slave of the 'Confessional, and no prejudicial dupe of Tammany or Mozart politicians. A true Fenian recognizes the right of all races to be free and to seek for happiness under law and good Government. In effect the Fenian Brotherhood strikes for a universal republic. Hereafter, then, in whatever we may write touching the Hibernians in New York and America, let there be an understood distinction. We shall make no war upon the progressive and truly democratic Irishman—who is neither priest led nor party led. But against the Irish scum, who band themselves as Irish against all reform, all liberty, all enlightenment—to the ruin of our cities, and the peril of our republic—we shall not hesitate to fight a *l'outrance*."

Thus by its own friends and champions the principles of Fenianism are declared to be "Aggressive upon Popedom and the Papacy"—in a word, identical with the principles of the *Sword* *and* *Dollars*. This is surely a nice nut for Quebec Fenians, if any such there be, to crack. From the tone of the above our readers may also deduce what are the feelings entertained by Yankees towards all Irish Catholics who are still faithful to their religion, and who have not sold themselves to the "Soupers."

The Special Correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from Fredericton, New Brunswick, and treating of the measures adopted by the Legislature to encourage the destruction of bears, tells the following very excellent story, which seems to be almost too good to be true:—

Prior to the year 1859 a law was in force by which a bounty of \$3 was paid to every person who produced the snout of a bear and made oath before a magistrate that he had slain it. The bounty was for the most part claimed by the Indians, of whom about 1,100 remain in the province. On investigation it was discovered that a large proportion of the snouts were made of cat-skin and gatta-percha, and were expressly manufactured to defraud the Government of New Brunswick by the unscrupulous Yankees in Maine, who sold them to the Indians at half a dollar each.

As a specimen of evangelical flatulence, of that looseness of speech with which our friends the saints are invariably attacked when they attempt to take stock of their Romish Missions, the following, which we copy from the *Montreal Witness*, of a late date, can hardly be surpassed:

"Since the beginning of January last, over nine thousand visits have been paid by the Missionaries of the Society"—(the French Canadian Missionary Society)—"over six thousand tracts, and six hundred copies of the Word have been circulated, and over five hundred meetings have been held. The door is opening, the rock is breaking, God is challenging His people"—that is to say the editor of the only religious daily paper in the world, and the frequenters of his conventicle—"to greater diligence and hopefulness, saying to them in His Providence," &c., &c.

We need not continue this silly trade, whose absurdity is only equalled by its impiety; but let us just ask what there is in the statistics given above to show that the Catholic Canadians of Lower Canada are about to abandon their religion for the cant of the French Canadian Missionary Society? There have been, in the first place, "nine thousand visits paid"—but we are not told in how many instances the impertinent and intrusive visitors were kicked out of doors. Counting each member of the evangelical societies who went on board the French men-of-war at Portsmouth, with gilt-edged bibles and tracts, as "one visit," a good many visits were paid during the late festivities; but he would be sanguine indeed who should thence leap to the conclusion that the sailors of the French navy were about to embrace Protestantism. The number of visits then paid by the Agents of "our society" to Catholics affords no criterion of the religious proclivities of the latter. The same may be said of the number of bibles and tracts distributed. In Italy, as the *Times* tells us, the people receive what their visitors call the "Word of God" gladly, "because the leaves of the books distributed are admirably adapted for cigarettes;" and, as "to the five hundred meetings held," these prove nothing, unless it be shown that they were numerously attended by persons who once were, and who, but for the labors of the French Canadian Missionary Society, still would be, Catholics. All that the statistics given by the *Witness* prove is this: That the French Canadian Missionary Society has, during the last nine months, gratuitously distributed a large amount of waste paper, of which a good deal has been left at our doors, and for which we return thanks to the generous donors.

As boys in the dark, being afraid of ghosts, will whistle to keep their spirits up, so must our friends of the French Canadian Missionary Society, in their periodic bulletins, begin to be greatly encouraged, and strengthened, and edified by the results of their labors. They are not quite so impudent—for if they were they would be exposed at once—they are not quite so impudent as to assert that they have actually done anything; but they insinuate always, as they have done any time for the last century, that they are just on the eve of accomplishing something great. If they have not as yet entered into the promised land and taken possession, at all events, so runs the formula, a great gate has been opened for them; the day is beginning to dawn, and the light to chase away the darkness of night; the sun of Protestant righteousness, if not actually risen, is on the very verge of the horizon, where that interesting and hard-worked luminary still sticks, being apparently unable to get up any higher; and, as an appropriate finale, the name of the Lord is blasphemously forged as indorser of their bogus notes which they force upon the market in order to raise the funds.

For it is not uncharitable to say it—the men who write and publish this flatulent trash, are, and know that they are, impostors, trying to raise money upon false pretences; and pretenes so false that there is not one of them but that knows in his heart that he is a hypocrite and a liar before the Lord. This may, at first blush, seem a hard saying, but we are prepared to verify it, and out of their own mouths.

The passage in the *Witness* quoted above, is the sequel to a somewhat lengthy article headed "Invitation to Prayer on Behalf of the French Canadian Missionary Society's Operations in Lower Canada." As an incentive to such prayer the writer says:—

"A million of our fellow-subjects are still in darkness, living without God, and without hope in the world."

Now, we assert that the writer did not, when he penned the above, himself believe that his fellow subjects, to whom he alluded, because they were Catholics, "lived without God and without hope in the world." No Protestant really believes this: no Protestant would dare to assert this directly, or to deny that even Catholics, that even French Canadian Catholics may be saved—which they could not be, if in that they were sincere and practical Catholics, believing all that their Church teaches, and practising all that she commands—they were necessarily "without God, and without hope." Every Protestant can be forced to admit that a Fenelon may be saved; and there is not one who would dare seriously, to maintain the proposition that men like Newman and Manning and the late lamented Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster were men who lived in darkness, without God, and without hope; and yet these men were, and are, sincere

Catholics, giving a full intellectual assent to all the teachings of the *Romish* Church, and to the utmost of their abilities conforming their lives to her precepts.

Now if men such as the above named may be saved, though Catholics, and if all French Canadians are "in darkness, living without God, and without hope in the world," it follows that they are in that lamentable condition, not because they are as was Fenelon, as are a Newman and a Manning at the present day, that is to say Catholics, sincere and faithful Roman Catholics, because they are something else; because they are either non-Catholics, or Catholics ignorant of the doctrines, and heedless of the moral precepts of the religion which they profess; and in this case, the object of every Christian man should be to instruct them in the Catholic faith, and to exhort them to a practical fulfilment of their moral and religious duties, and not to still further de-Catholicize them. In a word, out of their own mouths would we convict the writer in the *Montreal Witness* of wilful and deliberate falsehood, by proposing to him such questions as these:—"You pretend that your Catholic fellow citizens are in darkness, living without God and without hope in the world. Is it because they are, or because they are not, sincere, intelligent, and practical Catholics that they are in this Godless and desperate condition?" Were our opponents to assert that it is because they are sincere, intelligent, and practical Catholics, that all French Canadians outside of the pale of the French Canadian Missionary Society, live without God, and are hopelessly consigned to the devil—we should point out to him, that, upon the same principle, he must consign to hopeless inevitable damnation, all Catholics; and that by his showing such a one as Fenelon, whom, as a general rule, Protestants profess to admire, was a man plunged in thick darkness, who lived and died without God and without hope. Were he, on the contrary, to pretend that it was because the French Canadians are not sincere, intelligent and practical Catholics; but because they are ignorant of the teachings of their Church and false to her precepts, that they are Godless and without hope, we should point out to him that he had made out a case not for converting French Canadians to Protestantism, but for instructing and confirming them in the Catholic Faith.

We will not at present insist upon the moral superiority as a general rule, of those millions of our fellow subjects sitting in darkness, living Godless and hopeless in the world, over the enlightened race that seeks to confer upon them the boon of tracts and an "open bible." That moral superiority is indeed amply confirmed by the statistics of the Provincial Penitentiary; and we only allude to it *en passant* to show how little—it the writer in the *Witness* is worthy of credit—light, gospel light, God, and hope in the eternal virtues have to do with morality; but we revert to a challenge which we have often thrown out to our Protestant opponents, and which hitherto they have prudently declined to accept. If Catholics, in that they believe all that their Church believes and teaches, neither more nor less, in the religious order, are necessarily in darkness in that order, without light without God, without hope—(as the *Witness* pretends)—then must it be because of some culpable omission, or sin by defect, on the part of the Church's teachings. We therefore reiterate our challenge to the *Witness* and its friends of the French Canadian Missionary Society, to adduce any one positive truth, any one doctrine a belief in which is, according to them, essential to the Christian character, and to salvation, which the Catholic Church does not in her symbols, and Catechisms unequivocally teach, and explicitly enjoin upon all her children as a vital doctrine; unfeigned belief in which is essential to salvation. Of course, if no such positive truth, or doctrine can be adduced, the charge that the Catholic Church sins by defect, or culpable omission, in her teaching must be abandoned; and as all the doctrines contained in the symbol known as the Apostles Creed, as well as in that known as the Nicene Creed, are doctrines with which every Catholic child in Canada, from the first dawn of his intellect, is familiar, and to which, as a Catholic, he must yield his intelligent and unreserved assent, it follows that, according to that section of the Protestant world which is represented by the *Witness* and the French Canadian Missionary Society, there is some religious truth not expressed in either of the above named Creeds, a belief in which is so important, so essential to the Christian character, and to eternal life, that he who is ignorant thereof, is as one in darkness bereft of all light, without God, and without hope.

What is that truth? This is what we call upon our opponents, the maligners of their French Canadian fellow-citizens, to declare; and this they cannot do, and will not attempt to do, so conscious are they of their own mendacity. They may try to shuffle out of the dilemma under a cloud of ambiguous words; but a clear straight forward answer such as honest men delight in, and knaves hate as the devil hates holy water, they cannot, and will not attempt to give. Out

of their own lips, or out of their very silence then we convict them of falsehood, wilful and deliberate falsehood, when they pretend to justify their Missions to the French Canadians, by the plea that all Catholics necessarily are, in that they are Catholics, believing—neither less nor more—all that the Catholic Church believes and teaches, plunged in thick darkness, living as men deprived of all light, "without God and without hope in the world."

It is very ludicrous, and very humiliating to the Catholic to see a journal which, as does the *Minerve*, sets itself up as the champion of sound principles—*les bons principes*—countenancing, in any manner, the foolish, or rather pernicious endeavors of the liberal philanthropists to rescue the criminal, Stanislas Barreau, from the doom which the law of man, no less than the law of God, awards him, and which no criminal ever more richly deserved. In his case there was not one extenuating feature; no circumstance of horror, of cruelty, of deliberate malice, of perfidy and cowardice was wanting to make up one of the most hideous and disgusting crimes on record. There is not one word that can be urged in his favor; and yet, from fear, we suppose, of offending some of its patrons, the high-toned, sanctimonious *Minerve* endorses the petition which has been got up and hawked about the City, in order to prevail upon the Executive to commute sentence of death, pronounced by the Court upon the most atrocious of criminals, into imprisonment. Does the *Minerve* really understand the gravity of its language? and that, in substance, it amounts to nothing less than a condemnation of the death penalty?

For how, or upon what pretence, could the Government, which should permit a doubly, trebly dyed murderer like this Barreau to escape the just punishment of his crimes, ever again allow the death penalty to be inflicted? It is scarce credible that a case so hideous in all its features as that of this convict Barreau shall ever again be reproduced in Canada; and if the perpetrator of the greater, the more atrocious murders, be allowed to escape the gallows, how, or with what show of consistency, can a minor criminal hereafter be sent to the scaffold? This proposed tampering with the law, or rather with the execution of the law's behests, is pregnant with most dangerous consequences. It is cruel and unjust to Society, cruel and unjust to the criminal himself.

For very cruel are the tender mercies of the liberal and of the philanthropist, especially to the criminal. Viewed from a Christian, and a Catholic stand point, the death of the murderer on the scaffold is not only a salutary protection to Society against cut-throats; but to the criminal himself it is the best and most appropriate expiation of his sins that he can offer to God, if accepted with the proper dispositions, and united, in spirit, to the great sacrifice offered once for us all upon the cross. Why then rob the murderer, the criminal who stands so greatly in need of an appropriate penance upon earth, of this, the best, the only chance he has, of expiating in some manner his violations of the divine law? why, out of a ridiculous, mad, and essentially anti-Christian tenderness for his body, would you expose his soul to the risk of an eternal death?—Has the *Minerve* well considered these things?—Has it studied the question of the death penalty from a Catholic stand point, and in connection with the Church's teachings respecting penance, purgatory, and the forgiveness of sins?

Or has the *Minerve*, have any of our philanthropists, ever considered the hideous moral effects of long protracted imprisonment upon criminals subject to it? We cannot for decency's sake, we dare not, lift even a corner of the veil which conceals the unspeakable abominations of the prison house, of the felon's cell from public gaze; but this we say, that painful as must be the task of condemning a fellow creature in the vigor of his age to a sudden and ignominious death, yet, knowing as we know what "imprisonment for life" implies, we would rather, ten thousand fold, pronounce sentence of animal death upon our brother man, than condemn him to the moral death, with the unmentionable turpitudes, of the Penitentiary. We can believe in the sincerity and the acceptability of a repentance upon the scaffold, even whilst the hangman's fingers are already busy with the penitent's throat: but what we cannot believe in is the moral reformation of the adult criminal doomed to long years of imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The mercy which the *Minerve* proposes to extend to the body of Barreau is mercy exercised at the expence of his soul.

Of all punishments that the wit of man ever devised that of long protracted periods of imprisonment is, without exception, the most pernicious to Society, the most cruel and pernicious to the criminal. It does not possess one single good quality; it answers not one of those ends which justify Society in punishing its peccant members. It is costly; it burthens honest men with the support of the lazy and vicious: it takes the bread out of the mouth of many an industrious artisan with whom the enforced labor of the convict comes in to injurious competition: it

is not exemplary or deterrent; and, invariably it is morally destructive to the criminal, whom it renders tenfold more the child of the devil, than ever he was when at large. We know well what we are saying, and we repeat it: That if ever it is permitted to Satan to become incarnate upon earth, it is in the person of the "reformed convict," of the inmate of the Penitentiary who has wheedled the Wardens and the Chaplain into the extraordinary delusion that "he has seen the error of his ways," and "that having tasted of the Lord, he has found Him to be gracious."

This is the serious side of the matter, but it has also its comic side, to be found in the apology that in its issue of the 28th ult., the *Minerve* puts forward in defence of its conduct whilst "explaining and developing its thought." The *Minerve* thus explains itself:—

"We believe that Society has the right to take the life of its peccant member—members *prevaricateurs*: and in the same way we believe that this penalty should in certain circumstances be inflicted, as an example to the guilty, and as a protection to the interests of Society. So much for principles."—*Minerve*.

Then our contemporary argues that, though an advocate of the death-penalty in general, and on principle, he is opposed to its application, in particular. Sentiments of compassion and of mercy—in other words of maudlin philanthropy, assert their influence, and forbid the reduction of the principle to practice. What then are the "certain circumstances" in which the *Minerve* would be willing to see its principles carried out? What single circumstance in the case of Barreau we ask is wanting, we do not say to justify, but to necessitate the infliction of the capital sentence pronounced on him? and if no such circumstance is wanting, has not the *Minerve* sense enough to see that its profession of principle quoted above is but rank *Tartufferie*? More logical, more honest, more respectable by far, is the conduct of those Liberal and anti-Catholic journals, which boldly denying the right of Society to sentence to death, consistently with their principles denounce the hanging of the murderer—than that of the pretending Catholic, who with ludicrous inconsistency, not to say pitiful imbecility, implores the Executive not to do that which, in principle, he admits ought to be done "as a protection to the interests of Society—*afin de mieux sauvegarder les interets de la Societe*."

We know not of course what action the Executive will take in the premises, but this we know; that an Executive which exercises the so-called prerogative of mercy capriciously, or with regard to any interests whatsoever except those of the Society for the protection of whose interests it exists and has its being, not only fails in its first duty, but becomes a positive nuisance, and an abettor of crime. Punishment acts as a deterrent, not so much by its severity as by its certainty: and a capricious administration of the law, not only brings that law itself into contempt—but by the prospect or chance of impunity that it holds out, encourages criminals to crime and the perpetration of acts of violence. A slight punishment, invariably administered, by an inflexible Executive has in it more of terror, more of deterrent virtue, than can have the most severe of penalties of which the infliction is uncertain or capricious.

The sum of the matter is this. Better by far would it be to erase the "death penalty" from our Statute Book at once and for ever, than in the case of the murderer to grant the prayer of the *Minerve* and its friends. But the other day a man was hung at Quebec, we do not say improperly, for the crime of killing a man to whom he only intended to give a thrashing. In his case, the law, in spite of urgent entreaties to the Executive was allowed to take its course: the Governor was inexorable: the convict was hung: the unhappy man was an Irishman.

Stanislas Barreau is a French Canadian. In his case as we have said there is not a mitigating feature. It stands—we trust that it ever will stand—the most hideous in the criminal records of Canada, as a cruel cold-blooded, deliberate murder of women and children. Spare the life of a criminal of this stamp, and you can never again without the grossest partiality, capriciousness, and inconsistency allow the law to take its course in any case whatsoever: spare him, and you will have given his Irish fellow-subjects but too good reason for believing, and a too good right for asserting that for them there is one law—for those of a different national origin another law.

THE POSITION.—The Toronto *Globe* of the 25th ult. makes the following semi-official announcement as to the political position at the present moment:—

"The Government is distinctly pledged in written documents bearing date no further back than the month of August last, that in a certain contingency they will take up the question of Canadian federation at the next session of Parliament."—*Globe*, 25th Oct.

The "certain contingency" above alluded to, is the continued refusal of the Lower Provinces to accept the Quebec scheme of Union. The "Canadian Federation" which, in case that in the course of the next four or five months the Lower Provinces do not adopt the said Quebec scheme, the Canadian Ministry as a body are

pledged to take up, is thus defined by the same *Globe*:—

"In that question, if it should come before Parliament, will be involved the great principle of Representation by Population, which has been so long the great issue in Upper Canada."—*Id.*

So that, if the *Globe* lie not, the Ministry is pledged, in a certain contingency which it is certainly not rash to say may arise, to take up, and advocate before Parliament, at its next session, the great principle of Representation by Population. This is at least the position as defined by the organ of the President of the Council, Mr. G. Brown:—

The question in Wentworth is simply this: are the people thoroughly in earnest in wishing to get Representation by Population as soon as possible? Do they sustain the Government in its determination to give the country that reform by means of Canadian federation, if it cannot be got otherwise, in the course of a few months? The policy of the Government, as affirmed in writing no longer ago than August last, is contained in the following words: "Should we be unable to remove the objections of the Maritime Provinces in time to present a measure at the opening of the session of 1866, for the completion of the Confederation scheme, we would then present to Parliament, and press with all the influence of the Government, a measure for the reform of the constitutional system of Canada as set forth in the above agreement of June, 1864, was an agreement to bring in a measure for the removal of existing difficulties by introducing the federal principle into Canada with provisions—which would permit the incorporation of the Maritime Provinces and the North-West into the same system."—*Globe*.

However loudly evangelicals may denounce assassination when the victim is a Protestant, as in the case of the late President Lincoln, they treat it as but a very trifling offence, even if an offence at all, when directed against Papists, and resorted to for the furtherance of the cause of the Revolution. Of this we find a striking illustration in the manner in which, by the evangelical press, the assassination of a Papist, Generaccio, is treated. The deceased, against whom the only offence laid, even by his enemies, amounts to this,—that he was a member of the police force at Rome, and a zealous Papist, was stabbed to death at Rome in the open street. The *Montreal Witness*, of the 23rd ult., has a paragraph thus flippantly describing this horrid murder, in which, not the guilt of assassination is insisted upon, but the worthlessness of the victim, for whom no compassion should be felt:—

"One of the creatures of the Papal police, named Generaccio, was mortally stabbed the other day at Rome, in the open street. It was this man's duty to get up cheers for the Pope, and to post paid agents to beg a blessing along the route His Holiness was expected to follow in his drives."—*vide Montreal Witness*, 23rd ult.

And therefore, so must we infer from the flippant tone of the above, the wretched man deserved to be stabbed to death in the streets of Rome, and his killing was quite a justifiable, if not a meritorious act. Certainly we are not at all surprised that, according to the ethical code of the *Witness*, the cut-throat, and suborner of cut-throats, Mazzini, is a pure and holy patriot; and that in the eyes of our evangelical contemporary, Garibaldi is almost a saint and martyr, worthy of a place in the Protestant calendar alongside of those other worthies, John Knox, and Titus Oates.

WHERE ARE THE MISSIONARIES NEEDED?—A question this, which we have often asked, and to which, in the following article, clipped from a London Protestant journal, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we find a very conclusive and straight forward answer:—

"We sincerely wish"—says the Protestant writer—"that Dr. Livingstone would give up Africa for a while, and turn his attention to Sheffield. From a Report, which has just been published, of the 'Children's Employment Commission,' it would appear that Missionary labor is as urgently required in that City as it can possibly be on the banks of the Zambesi. We read in it of lads of 14 years of age—good too, with money in the Savings Bank—who are entirely ignorant of everything but the trade by which they live; who have no knowledge of God, or Jesus Christ, or the Bible; who have never heard of Paradise, and who believe the Garden of Eden to have been a tavern; who are not aware that they live in England; who go to church sometimes, because they are sent thither, without knowing whether it is a Protestant or a Roman Catholic church, or for what purpose they attend it. Were it not the Report bears the signatures of Messrs. Tremaine and Tutnell, it would be difficult to induce people to believe that such a state of things could exist in England in the nineteenth century."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

More difficult to believe, perhaps, yet equally true is it that this heathen ignorance obtains in a land which calls itself *par excellence* the land of the "open bible," and boasts of its light and Gospel privileges; which subscribes large sums for the conversion of the Papists of Ireland, and groans over the spiritual darkness of the entire Catholic world.

A CARD.

The new Catholic Church at Cornwall, which was overthrown by the memorable hurricanes of the 12th of April last, is now completed as to the exterior with the exception of the spire. In accomplishing this task, the Contractor and the Committee have both made generous sacrifices. It is to aid both, as far as possible, to meet their liabilities in this connection, that the Catholic Ladies of Cornwall are now laboring to get up a Bazaar to be held on the 26th and three following days of December next. Kind readers! your mite, however small, is earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received, on behalf of the good work.

Cornwall, O. W., Sept. 19th, 1865.

DEATH OF COUNCILLOR ARCHAMBAULT.—We regret to learn that Mr. Councillor Archambault, with his wife and child, were killed by the explosion of the Steamer 'St. John,' which blew up opposite 47th Street, New York on Sunday.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—November 1865. We have to return thanks to Messrs. Dawson, Great St. James Street, for the November number of this periodical. It contains besides the continuation of Dickens's tale "Our Mutual Friend" several other very amusing stories, and an interesting account of an ascent of Popocatepetl one of the highest peaks in North America.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—October 1865. The current number presents us with the following table of contents:—1. Jacques et Marie, continued. 2. The Mexican Question. 3. M. Jehin Prune. 4. Events of the Month. 5. Bibliography History of French Colonisation in Canada. 6. Maple Leaves. 7. Three Days of Literary Festival, College Ste. Marie.

The following paragraph is from the Toronto *Globe*. It shows that the event which we so much dreaded has occurred, and that the first effect of Fenianism is to give a fresh impetus to Orangism.

ORANGEMEN AND FENIANS.—We understand that an important meeting of Orangemen was held last night, to adopt measures with respect to Fenianism. Of course, in a matter of this kind, reserve is prudent especially while they are only taking council, and hence we are not in possession of details.

WEST M'GILLIVRAY, C. W., 21st Oct., 1865.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—Thinking that you and some of your many Catholic readers would like to hear something about the progress of Catholicity in this Western part of our beautiful country, I take the liberty of sending you these few lines, which you will please insert in your next issue.

First—Through the exertions of our worthy Pastor, Rev. Father Gerard, the children of this parish (Mount Carmel) made their first Communion about a month ago. They were about 90 in number, and by their neat and modest appearance reflected great credit on their instructor, Mr. McLaughlin, ecclesiastic, as well as on themselves and their parents. It was a most cheering sight to the many good Catholics present to see so many innocent boys and girls, the latter in a neat regalia, approaching their duty, and I hope they may long continue as they were on that day—a day, as our pastor remarked, that was the happiest in their life, and marked a new era to them. I cannot help mentioning an incident that occurred immediately after Communion, which was, that many of the boys made a solemn promise before the congregation to abstain from intoxicating drinks; which, considering the evils flowing from them, and the passion for drink in this part, was very commendable of them; and I pray God that they may have fortitude enough to keep this good resolution. As you are aware, Mr. Editor, drink is the besetting sin of the Celts and their descendants, but abstaining in youth, before the passion is formed for it, is the only and the most effective temperance movement.

Second—We had the Jubilee preached here about three weeks ago, by the Rev. Father O'Byrne, O.S.D., Prior from London, Rev. Father Wilson, O.S.D., Kentucky, U.S., with our own pastor, and most faithfully and effectively did they perform their onerous duties, both in the Confessional and the Pulpit. It would be quite superfluous for me to try to give a mere synopsis of some of the learned discourses of these learned and venerable men; suffice to say, that the fruits of their labors were, that 600 persons received the Holy Eucharist—about fifty for the first time, many of whom were old men and women. The attendance was very large during the eight days that the Jubilee continued, which, considering that this is an excessively agricultural part of the country, was quite a sacrifice to the people, and they were highly eulogised by the Fathers for it. Then there was quite a nice sum realized in the poor box, as alms, in aid of the Catholic Orphan Asylum just opened in London, under the care of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will be conducted on the best principles. There was also an impromptu verbal address with a purse presented to the Rev. Fathers, thanking them for coming to instruct us—for, Mr. Editor, many of us thought that we knew our duty, but we had much to learn from these learned and good men, and you may be sure that the prayers of the congregation, which was all they asked, followed them.

Third—We had the honor of a visit from our Venerable Bishop Dr. Pinnessault, on last Thursday, when he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about 250, of what His Lordship had the kindness to call his children, although some of them were old men and women. As this was his Lordship's first visit to this parish, we were greatly delighted, and expressed our pleasure by erecting a number of arches of evergreens on the route; and by going in procession to meet him, and accompanying him to our Church, where Mass was said by his Lordship, assisted by the Rev. Father Waggoner, and afterwards, he delivered a very instructive sermon, during which he gave us great credit, as well as our late pastor (Rev. Father Murphy) for building our beautiful church; and in his sermon he spoke of the benefits arising from having a temple of the Lord in our midst, in which the divine sacrifice may be offered, and the people instructed in their Holy Religion—but without a church, as His Lordship truly remarked, the people fall away from their duties, and become by and by Protestants, or merely nominal Catholics. After the sermon his Lordship gave his benediction, and I trust it may not be long before we have another visit from him.

Now, Mr. Editor, all this work has been accomplished by our esteemed and very zealous pastor in the short time he has been here, besides attending to the other parishes one of them larger than ours and you will have some idea of the labor done by him for the advancement of our Holy Religion in this part; and when I pray that God may bless and spare him long as a laborer in his vineyard, I but echo the sentiments of this congregation.

Finally, I pray Mr. Editor, that you may long continue, as you have been, the champion of the Catholics in this country, and I shall subscribe myself fraternally yours,

J. G. Q.

ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY.—Archbishop Connolly, of Nova Scotia, during his recent visit to Canada, went to see the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Sault-au-Roulet, and was present at a concert given by the pupils. The Archbishop took particular notice of Miss Maggie Davis, the daughter of the late President of the Confederate States, to whom he spoke most kindly and consolingly; and before he left Montreal he sent Miss Davis a gold cross set with amethysts and surrounded with emeralds, and an ivory-covered prayer-book; he also sent presents to the daughters of General Carroll, pupils in the same establishment.

—*Quebec Daily News.*
Mr. Duffresne, M. P. for Montcalm, is about to leave on a tour through the western and southern States. He is engaged to look up the estate of M. O. Martur, who died recently in Nebraska, leaving friends in his constituency. Thence he proceeds southward to New Orleans and back by the Atlantic sea coast.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE DRILL ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday last, the Cadets of the St. Mary's College Drill Association were inspected by Brigade Major Macpherson, at 2 o'clock p.m., on the grounds adjoining the College. The Cadets were formed into two companies; the first, composed of the more advanced students, being under the command of the following officers: Acting Captain Emile Fautoux, Lieutenants L. de Salaberry and A. Picotonsault. The second company, composed of the younger pupils, were under the command of the following officers: Acting Captain Lionis Prevost, Lieut. A. Rolland, and Ensign S. Sauvageau. The Cadets mustered in fair numbers, and we have no doubt from the encouragement which is afforded by the authorities of the St. Mary's College, the association will soon be increased in strength and efficiency. We are pleased to be informed that the authorities have approved of the uniform to be adopted by the Cadets, which will be a grey tunic and trousers faced with blue and a red forage cap. It is hoped that the uniform will be furnished at an early day, as we understand that it is intended to have all the Cadets of the several Schools and Colleges brought together for inspection in the course of a few weeks.—*Herald*.

A DARING ROBBERY IN HAMILTON.—The desperate villain operating in this city are daily becoming more bold in their depredations, and on Tuesday one of the most daring robberies ever recorded in Hamilton was perpetrated at the very midday hour. The jewellery manufacturing establishment of Mr. W. H. Rudell, on the corner of King and James street, second door, which was broken into by the thieves about one week since, was again visited while the proprietor was absent at his dinner, and aggregating in value to three hundred dollars was carried off. Among the articles taken were one gold watch valued at \$85; silver watch, value \$12; gold chain, \$12; pearl and diamond ring, \$20; gold and silver, for working purposes, value \$100; \$30 in Canadian and American money; a rare and costly medal of very old date; original cast, (this article cannot be replaced as the die is not in existence); a gold pin, valued at \$10, and a large quantity of small jewellery, which had been left for repair. The Police, on receiving information of the occurrence, searched the premises of one or two suspected parties, but no traces of the missing property were discovered, and no trace of the robbers has yet been obtained.

The *Leader* says: Dr Blackburn, who has been in this city for several months, awaiting his trial on the charges preferred against him by the government with reference to the alleged 'Yellow Fever plot,' was yesterday admitted to bail upon his own recognizance. His sureties were discharged by consent of the crown counsel, Mr. Blake. This looks very like an abandonment of the charge by the prosecution. An offer has also been made to admit to bail Lieut. Bennett Young on his own recognizance, as has been done in the case of Dr Blackburn. These terms Mr. Young refuses to accept, on the ground that he desires the question of his guilt or innocence to be determined, so that if he is to be free it is not by surmise but by right. The proposal amounts to an abandonment of the proceedings against the young leader of the St. Alban's raiders. The case is one in which the chances of conviction are naturally very small, and the accused would rather run the risk of a trial than be charged with having been the leader of a band that robbed the St. Alban's banks.

According to the disclosures of Hamilton and London journals the morals of what are called the better classes in those communities are decidedly bad. An Alderman of Hamilton was discovered to be the ally and associate of thieves, and now the son of a late Mayor of the ambitious city figures in custody on a charge of burglary; while a number of other captured thieves and burglars are spoken of by the *London Free Press* as bearing the names of some who have been honoured amongst us, and have been looked up to in the various walks of life in which they have been engaged. The fall of these young men is attributed to association with notorious American criminals, escaped from the other side, and the scum of blackguardism ever running over the frontier from that seething cauldron of wickedness, commonly called the United States.

DEFENCE OF CANADA.—A return has been prepared, in compliance with an order of the House of Commons, for showing in the three years 1862-64 the amount of Imperial and Colonial expenditure in relation to the defence of Canada. The return states that the expenditure by Canada for the militia and volunteer forces in those three years amounted to \$74,000. The sum of 2,760,542, has been paid out of the Imperial Treasury for transports of troops to Canada, and the maintenance of them while there, and for arms and military stores, the return including a part of 1861, so as to embrace the expenditure in consequence of the Trent affair.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—At the close of the polls for the North Westworth election the figures stood:—

	M'MONIE.	BROWN.
Town of Dundas	180	254
Beverly	417	239
West Flamboro	220	232
East Flamboro	169	247
	986	972
	973	

Majority for McMonie..... 14

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The Chronicle says, Mr. P. N. Hamel, of Quebec, aged about 28, mysteriously disappeared from on board the steamer *Montreal* on the 11th inst, about 6 P.M. in the Port of Montreal and has not since been heard of.

The police of Quebec, have broken up a gang of thieves who have been in the habit of robbing farmers of late.

CUSTOMS BRANCH.—Mr. Worthington, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, opened the Customs and Excise branches of the Finance Department at Ottawa, on the 25th inst.

SURVEYOR'S BRANCH.—Mr. Devine, head of the Upper Canada Surveyors Crown Lands Department, has opened his office at Ottawa on the 25th inst.

The *Islander* tells the refractory tenants of P.E. Island that:—

"Scores of writs have been issued, and will be issued; enormous costs will be incurred; and these costs, and the rent, must be paid. The Sheriff may be beaten off, but he will return, accompanied by troops, and will do his duty in spite of all the opposition of the League. The progress of enforcing the law may be slow, but it will be sure, and attended with ruinous consequences to very many. The majority of the law will be vindicated in Prince Edward Island, even should a regiment of infantry and a body of Artillery be required for the purpose; and all at the expense of Prince Edward Island. We wish the Leaguers to understand that if they resist the Sheriff's officers while accompanied by the troops, the soldiers will be ordered to overcome the resistance offered, by the use of the bayonet or minnie ball. The time for trifling has gone, and those who have disregarded the friendly councils of their friends must be taught their duty as loyal subjects of a Sovereign who possesses the power of causing her laws to be respected in all parts of her dominions.

The presence of the military seems but to increase the troubles in P. E. Island, when the agents of the landholders now endeavor to collect rents under military protection and to procure the arrest of all who resist them. A few days ago the Sheriff set out to serve processes, &c., accompanied by eight special constables, 25 soldiers and a magistrate. Thirty warrants were issued against parties who had disturbed the Sheriff's deputies, and some arrests were made. When will all this end?—*St. John's Freeman*.

Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, are all at present under Administrators, supplying the place of regular Governors.

Four deserters from the 16th regiment at London were captured in the bush between Vienna and port Burwell on Saturday, and returned, very much jaded and worn out, to London.

CANADIAN TOBACCO.—The Windsor Record remarks that tobacco is a branch of Canadian agriculture which many of our farmers would do well to turn their attention to.—That it can be produced, and in paying quantities too, is amply proved in this neighborhood, by Mr. Sol Wigle, of Mersea, who ships large quantities of it, but this year has raised considerably more than usual. It has forwarded over fifty hogheads of it to Montreal, principally to Messrs. Buchanan, Harris, & Co. Tobacco, grapes, flax and hemp now offer a large and remunerative field to the enterprising and industry of our farmers.

Typoid dysentery is prevalent in some parts of Perth, C.W.; a correspondent writing thence says:

There are as many as 25 families belonging to Rev. Mr. Lowry's congregation in Morington and Elma, one or more of whose members are stricken down with the complaint. One sad case calls for special mention. Mr. Thomas Alexander, of Elma, was present at the communion service, and was taken ill in church. The prostration was such that he could not be removed to his home. He was taken to the house of Mr. Lowry, and though attended with unremitting care, and receiving judicious treatment at the hands of Dr. Dillabough, he died eight days afterwards, leaving a widow and family in bereavement.

Daniel Mahony, arraigned at the Brant assizes, on Saturday week, for the murder of a child named William Hervey Hodgins, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Kars, J. Sweeney, \$1; LaGuerre James Connor, \$4; Fournier, J. Paxton, \$5; Kingston James Swift, \$5; Carraquet Very Rev. J. M. Paquet, \$2; Richmond, J. Murphy, \$2; St. Martin, Rev. Mr. Tasse, \$2. Per J. McCormack, Paterboro.—M. McAuliff, \$4; South Dour, J. Crowley, \$4; Raunismore, J. Carew, \$1; Stony Lake, Wm. Young, \$1. ERRATA.—In acknowledging monies received last week E Cahill, Quebec, should be \$6 instead of \$5 acknowledged.

Birth.

In this city, at 177 College Street, on the 26th ult., Mrs. Patrick Prior, of a daughter.

Married.

In Port Hope, C.W., on the 19th instant by the Rev. Dr. Madden, Mr. John B. Traves (Printer), formerly of Cambridge, Mass., to Miss Mary A., youngest daughter of Mr. A. Gaudrie, of Port Hope.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 2, 1865.
Butter—Dairy and Store-packed for exportation at 25c.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. .. \$9.75 to \$10.50
Beef, live, per 100 lbs. .. 4.50 to 6.50
Sheep, each, .. \$3.50 to \$6.00
Lamb, .. 2.75 to 4.00
Calves, each, .. \$0.00 to \$3.00
Hay, per 100 bundles .. \$6.00 to \$7.50
Straw, do. .. 4.00 to \$5.00



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDEHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 6th instant. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.
By Order,
F. M. CASSIDY,
Sec. Secretar

STOVES,

526 CRAIG STREET.

THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE.
"ALBANYAN" " " "
NORTHERN LIGHT " " "
RAILROAD " " "
HOT AIR " " "
BOX, PARLOR and DUMB " "
KULER COAL COOKING STOVE.
ROYAL COOK " "
STANDARD " "
MILLER & CO.

N.B.—All our Stoves are mounted with real Russia Iron.

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 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—
Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis Franco-American, N.Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorets Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, La Perle, La Sole and Le Delfricheur.—The Nouvelle, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices.—Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Times' Paris correspondent furnishes us with the following particulars about the Cholera, and the action of the Government:—

M. Behic, Minister of Public Works, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have addressed to the Emperor, doubtless at His Majesty's desire, a report recommending a diplomatic conference of the representatives of foreign Governments for the organization of sanitary measures in the East, with a view to check the advance of cholera. To save Europe from these periodical visitations, they consider it more efficacious to seek out the means of stifling the evil in its origin than to encounter it in its advance. It does not suffice to oppose to it, at its various stages, obstacles which cause real prejudice to trade and commerce, and which are but too often powerless in protecting the public health. Above all, it is requisite to adopt at the very point of departure a system of preventive measures, in concert with the territorial authorities, and by means of international arrangements. The Ministers find in the information furnished by consular agents, confirmed by the reports of medical men, positive proof that the cholera was recently imported into Egypt by pilgrims returning from Mecca and Djeddah. It is moreover, an undeniable fact that disease prevails every year among the Mussulman caravans, arriving as they do in the Holy Cities exhausted by fatigue and privations of all kinds, which make them more accessible to it. This predisposition is greatly increased by the state in which these multitudes live—encamped in the open air, exposed to a burning sun, and to the pestilential miasma which the heaps of filth and the putrid remains of animals offered as propitiatory sacrifices exhale.—These permanent causes of infection were more active during the present year, in consequence of certain facts which may recur, and to which it is indispensable to direct the Emperor's attention.

On one hand, the influence of the pilgrims assembled at Mecca for the Feast of Sacrifices (the Kourban-beiram) has been, from peculiar circumstances of the Mussulman creed, much more considerable during the present than in preceding years. Not less than 200,000 persons of every age and sex had gathered from divers Mussulman countries to perform those ceremonies; while the number of sheep and camels slaughtered, and of which the effluvia was left abandoned on the soil, is calculated at upwards of a million. It is, therefore, not astonishing that this agglomeration of human beings, and this enormous quantity of animal matter in decomposition, should have developed an extraordinary extent of unhealthy condition in which these pilgrims habitually are.

On the other hand, it must be observed that at former periods the pilgrims travelled overland, and that the journey across the Desert contributed to ameliorate the sanitary condition of the caravans by insulating and dissipating the morbid elements they carried with them. Now, on the contrary, in consequence of the facilities of steam navigation, it is by sea, and in a very short space of time, that these journeys are made, and in vessels in which Mussulmans from various nations are packed together by thousands. This accumulation, as well as the shortness of the passage, is certainly one of the causes which most promote the development of the epidemic.

These circumstances of recent origin require, for the operation of embarking and transporting the pilgrims, a vigilance and control greater than those which have been hitherto insufficient. Every one understands how important it is that the sanitary condition on board the transports should not be concealed, either by the officers commanding them or by the authorities who admit to free pratique. There is every reason to conclude that if a system of vigilance existed at the outset, and if exact reports of the cases of sickness occurring during the passage had timely awakened the attention of the local sanitary inspectors, it would have been possible to extinguish, or to insulate, the centres of infection which successively spread to Syria, the coast of Asia Minor, and a part of Southern Europe.

From all these facts the Ministers are led to conclude that the present moment is the most opportune for the meeting as soon as possible, of a diplomatic conference of the representatives of the Powers who are equally interested with the French Government in requiring the organization of the sanitary service in the East, and who, after a careful study of the subject, might propose a practical solution. The members of the conference would have to examine whether it would not be necessary to establish at the points of departure and arrival of pilgrims returning from Mecca—namely, at Djeddah and Suva—sanitary commissions of an international character, which would be the guarantee of their independence and of their impartiality. They would have a right, also to expect the active co-operation of the Eastern Governments whose States are, during the prevalence of these epidemics, the first to suffer from the ravages of the disease and the interruption of commercial intercourse.

If, as there is every reason to hope, the Emperor approve the views expressed in this report, the Imperial Government would lose no time in putting itself in communication with foreign Cabinets in order to adopt, by common accord in conference, a series of measures the necessity of which is shown by recent and painful events. Of the Emperor's approval, I may add, there is no doubt; and it is probable that communications will soon be, if they have not already been, addressed to the foreign Governments referred to.

There are no official returns given of the sporadic cholera in Paris. It would appear, however, on medical authority that it is on the decline, and that for the last two or three days there has been a sensible diminution of cases. This improvement coincided with the change of temperature, which, if it continues, encourages the hope that the cases will be still fewer. In the Villette, a suburb containing about 10,000 inhabitants, and bisected by the Canal de l'Our, there were in the beginning of last week four or five deaths reported, but, I believe, none on Friday. The places where the malady was most rife are in the northern division of the hospital.

At Marseilles the number of deaths officially reported were for Thursday 36, of which 11 from cholera. At Toulon, same day, 24, of which 15 from cholera. It was apprehended, however, that the return of the crowds of people who had fled from the latter town during a panic, would, if too precipitate, be followed by an increase of cases. The municipal authorities are adopting measures to ensure the gradual return of the emigrants. At Arles 11 deaths, of which eight from cholera on Thursday, are reported; and at Nîmes, the same day, two deaths were declared.

The Prefect of Police has issued a series of regulations to prevent the spread of the cattle disease, which, he observes, has from England, and to which it was at first limited, been imported into Holland and Belgium. All owners or keepers of horned beasts attacked or showing symptoms of the contagious typhus are to make a declaration of the fact, in the rural commune, in presence of the respective mayors, and in Paris, of the commissaries of police; after which the animals shall be examined by a veterinary surgeon. The animals found attacked by the malady are to be put apart, and on no account must the owners admit them to common pasture-ground or drinking-places. In places where it is shown that the disease has appeared the mayors and commissaries of police shall summon the owners to make a declaration of the number of horned cattle they possess, specifying their age, height, &c., a copy of such declarations to be transmitted to the authorities in order to fix the indemnity allotted to those who may have endured those losses.

A meeting of the Agricultural Association of the arrondissement of Blaise (Gironde) was held at Bourg on Sunday. The Archbishop of Bordeaux, Cardinal Donnet, opened the proceedings by celebrating mass, and after the Gospel delivered an address on the 'abuses and dangers of the chase,' which, I apprehend, produced but few conversions among his auditors. His Eminence had, on former occasions, denounced poaching. He leaves, therefore, to their disorderly courses and their barbarous strategy the inexorable persecutors of the 'winged songsters of our forests and gardens,' contenting himself for the present with observing, that if it be the design of Providence that we should use for our necessities certain animals traditionally set apart for that purpose, it is not permitted to man, merely for his amusement, to take from the tillers of the soil their most useful auxiliaries—such as sparrows, nightingales, red-breasts, linnets, goldfinches, chaffinches, larks, and others of a like kind. The Cardinal gave some analytical details in order to show the injury done to the agriculturist by the wholesale massacre of those small birds:—

'It was formerly calculated that in spring-time there were not less than 10,000 birds' nests in each square league. Now, we know that every nest contains on an average four young ones. Well, then, it has been shown that each of these little ones requires for its daily consumption 15 worms, and that the parents require for their share 60, making a total of 120 insects for the daily consumption of each nest. If you multiply 120 worms by 10,000 nests, you have a total of 1,200,000 worms destroyed every day, or 36,000,000 in a month. Thirty-six million worms! Have you reflected that those 36,000,000 worms, if you do not respect the existence of those poor birds that consume them, will in their turn turn up the leaves, the flowers, and the fruits of our trees as well as the produce of our kitchen gardens?—Neither should we forget that the insects and the parasite plants of which these birds would rid us levy an impost nearly double the property tax.—Bear in mind that the present year the caterpillars have done such damage to the cabbages that this vegetable has disappeared from our tables, and that these insects have been equally injurious in the pine woods.'

Another point the Cardinal dwelt upon is the practice of sporting on the Sabbath, thus combining inhumanity with the disregard of religious observances. On this he observed:—

'And why should we not embrace this occasion to declare how our heart has been saddened at seeing on the day set apart for the service of God so many men thronging the railroad stations, traversing in all directions our highways and byways, and hurrying on to a recreation which becomes a scandalous profanation. In England it is forbidden to sport on the Sunday, as also to cut corn or hay. And Christian men, who are so ingenious in alleging the slightest indispensation as a reason for abstaining from Divine worship, are with us capable of braving on the Sunday the inclemency of the weather—the extreme of heat and cold—in order to purchase, at the cost of incredible fatigues, the pleasure of pursuing, often without taking it, a prey which, from the increasing crowd of competitors, becomes more and more rare.'

Le Catholique.—The Bien Public names the following gentlemen as composing the staff of the new daily paper, Le Catholique, which is announced to appear at Brussels on the 1st proximo:—M. Paul de Gerlache, M. Lou's Veulliot, M. Eugene Guilloit, M. Keller, of the French Corps Legislatif; M. Chantrel, late of Le Monde; and many other distinguished Catholic writers of Rome, England, Germany, Switzerland, and Spain.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—Le Patrie publishes an article upon the proximate evacuation of Rome by the French troops. It says:—

The Convention of 1864 is on the eve of being carried out. After the translation of the capital of Italy to Florence, the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome was necessarily to follow. This step will shortly take place. In agreement with the Pontifical Government, and to serve up to the last moment the interests it had taken in hand, the Imperial Government has decided that the army of occupation shall evacuate the territory of the States of the Pope by fractions, which will be concentrated at Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Viterbo.'

Rome.—The Times publishes the following as the text of the Papal Allocution pronounced on the 25th ultimo:—

Venerable Brethren,—Among the numerous machinations and artifices by which the enemies of the Christian name have dared to attack the Church of God, and sought to shake and besiege it by efforts superfluous in truth, must undoubtedly be reckoned that perverse system of men vulgarly styled Masonic, which, at first confined to darkness and obscurity, now comes into light for the common ruin of religion and human society. Immediately after our predecessor the Roman Pontiff, faithful to their pastoral office, discovered his snares and frauds, they considered there was not a moment to lose in holding in check by their authority, and in striking and liberating by a condemnatory sentence as with a sword, this sect, pursuing crime and attacking holy and public things. Our predecessor Clement XII, by his apostolic letters, proscribed and rebuked this sect, and dissipated all the faithful not only from joining it but also from promoting or encouraging it in any manner whatever, since such an act would entail the penalty of excommunication, which the Roman Pontiff can alone remove. Benedict XIV, confirmed by his Constitution this just and legitimate sentence of condemnation, and did not fail to exhort the Catholic sovereign Princes to devote all their efforts and all their solicitude to repress this most immoral sect and defend society against a common danger. Would to God these monarchs had listened to the words of our predecessor! Would to God that in so serious a matter they had acted less feebly! In truth, neither we nor our fathers would then have had to deplore the many seditious movements, the many incendiary wars which have set the whole of Europe in flames, nor the many bitter misfortunes which have afflicted and still afflict the Church. But the rage of the wicked being far from appeased, Pius VIII, our predecessor, struck with anathema a sect of recent origin, Carbonarism, which had propagated itself, particularly in Italy, and, influenced by the same zeal for souls, Leo XII, condemned by his Apostolic letters, not only the secret societies we have just mentioned, but all others, of whatever appellation, conspiring against the Church and the civil power, and warned all the faithful to avoid them under penalty of excommunication. Nevertheless these efforts of the Apostolic See have not had the success expected. The Masonic sect of which we speak has not been vanquished nor overthrown; on the contrary, it has so developed itself that in these troublous days it exists everywhere with impunity, and carries an audacious front. We have therefore thought it our duty to return to this matter, since, perhaps, from ignorance of the guilty intrigues clandestinely carried on, an erroneous opinion may arise that the character of this society is inoffensive, that this institution has no other object than that of succouring men, and assisting them in adversity, and that in this society there is nothing to fear for the Church of God. But who does not comprehend how this sect departs from the truth?—What is the object of this association of men belonging to all religions and every belief? To what end those clandestine meetings, and the rigorous oath exacted from the initiated, binding them never to reveal anything of what may be discussed? Wherefore that unheard of atrocity of penalties and chastisements which the initiated bind themselves to accept should they fail to keep their oath? A society which thus avoids the light of day must surely be impious and criminal. 'He who does ill,' says the apostle, 'hates the light.' How different from such an association

are the pious societies of the faithful which flourish in the Catholic Church! With them there is no reduction, no obscurity. The law which governs them is clear to all; clear also are the works of charity practised according to the Gospel doctrine. Thus it is not without grief that we have seen Catholic societies of this nature, so salutary and so well calculated to excite piety and succour the poor, attacked, and even destroyed in some places, while, on the contrary, encouragement is afforded to secret Masonic societies; so inimical to the Church and to God, so dangerous even for the security of kingdoms. Venerable brethren, we feel pain and bitterness to see that when it is requisite to rebuke this sect according to the constitutions of our predecessors, some persons show themselves indulgent, almost supine; whereas, in so grave a matter, the exigencies of their functions and their charges demand that they should display the greatest activity. If these persons think that the Apostolic constitutions formulated under penalty of anathemas, against occult sects and their adepts and abettors, have no force in the countries where the said sects are tolerated by the civil power, they are assuredly very greatly in error. As you are aware, venerable brethren, we have already rebuked, and now anew rebuke and condemn, the falsity of this evil doctrine. In effect, can it be that the supreme power of pasturing and guiding the universal flock which the Roman Pontiff received from Christ in the person of the blessed Peter, and the supreme power they must exercise in the Church, should depend upon the civil power, or could they for any reason be constrained and done violence to thereby? Under these circumstances, for fear lest youth and unthinking men should allow themselves to be led astray in principle, and for fear our silence should offer any opportunity of protecting error, we have resolved, venerable brethren, to raise our Apostolic voice and confirming here in your presence the constitutions of our predecessors, on the part of our Apostolic authority we rebuke and condemn this Masonic society and the other societies of the same description, which although differing in form, tend to the same end, and which conspire overtly or clandestinely against the Church or legitimate power. We desire that the said societies should be held proscribed and rebuked by us under the same penalties as those which are specified in the previous constitutions of our predecessors, and this in the sight of all the faithful in Christ, of every condition, rank, and dignity, and throughout all the earth. There remains now nothing wanting to satisfy the wishes and solicitude of our paternal heart than to warn and admonish the faithful who should have associated themselves with sects of this character to obey in future wise inspirations, and to abandon those fatal councils, in order that they may not be dragged into the abyss of eternal perdition. As regards all others of the faithful, filled with solicitude for their souls, we strongly exhort them to be upon their guard against the perfidious language of sectarians, who, under a fair exterior, are inflamed with a burning hatred against the religion of Christ and legitimate authority, and who have but one single thought and end—viz., to overthrow all rights, both human and divine. Let them well understand that those afflicted to such sects are like the wolves whom Christ our Lord prophesied would come disguised in sheep's clothing to devour the flock; let them understand they are of the number of those whose society the Apostle has also forbidden to us, eloquently prohibiting us from even saying unto them,—Hail! May the all-merciful God, hearing our prayers, grant that with the aid of His grace the insane may return to reason, and those who have gone astray be led back to the path of justice! May God grant that after the suppression of the depraved men who, by the aid of the above-mentioned societies, give themselves up to impious and criminal acts, the Church and human society may be able to repose in some degree from such numerous and inveterate evils! In order that our vows may be heard let us also pray to our mediator with the all-clement God, the most holy Virgin, that mother immaculate from her birth, to whom it has been granted to overthrow the enemies of the Church and monstrous errors. Let us equally pray for the protection of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, by whose glorious blood this noble city has been sanctified. We have confidence that with their assistance and aid we shall the more easily obtain what we ask of the Divine bounty.'

A letter from Rome in the Journal des Debats dated the 4th inst., says:—

In the present state of public opinion at Rome and in Italy you may well imagine the immense sensation which has been produced by the declaration in the Moniteur of the 27th of September. On the eve of the elections nothing could have come more appropos to assure an important majority to the Italian Government, and it is believed here that this was the object in view. It is another piece of good service rendered to Italy by France, by aiding her to overthrow the intrigues of her enemies, who have always endeavored to maintain that the Convention of the 15th of September was only a trap, and would never be carried out—in other words, that France would not keep her word. Rome is tranquil, and the great heat having subsided, the sanitary condition of the city is excellent. We have had copious showers of rain, and a large number of visitors are expected.

Rome, Oct. 10.—The official Giornale di Roma announces that it is authorized to declare that the Pope in his last Allocution spoke as at all times, from the promptings of his own conscience, with full independence.—The Giornale di Roma continues:—

His expressions were not strengthened or modified by any influence. None would have presumed to interpose a veto, which would not have been regarded. This declaration replies to the journals which have wounded the honor of the Holy See and the honor of the Obis of the French nation, by asserting that the French Government had prohibited the publication of some expressions in the Allocution relative to the funeral of Marshal Magran.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Neapolitan Bishops, exiled from their sees, who had petitioned Victor Emmanuel to be allowed to return to their flocks threatened by the invasion of the cholera, have been answered by a circular of Victor Emmanuel's Minister of Justice, addressed to his several local Attorneys-General to the effect that they must prevent any exiled Bishop from returning to his dioceses, under any pretext, before the parliamentary elections have taken place.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—The Papal Nuncio at this Court is stated to have received orders from the Pope to deliver to the dioceses of the provinces infected with cholera all the money collected for St. Peter's Pence by the offices of different newspapers, or contributed from other sources in Spain.

A Ministerial circular has been forwarded to the Governors of the Provinces, enjoining the fulfilment of the Royal orders prohibiting the establishment of sanitary cordons in the interior of the kingdom. Four persons were killed and five wounded in the tumults which took place at Saragossa on the 3d instant, arising from the refusal of the peasants to pay the municipal octroi.

Order has been re-established.

AUSTRIA.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.—The Independence Belge publishes the text of two documents—the first, a despatch dated the 3d of August, purporting to have been addressed by Senor Bernardez Castro, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Count Mensdorff, replying to the protests of the latter on the part of Austria against the recognition of Italy by Spain. In this Senor Castro admits that Austria and Spain agree upon several political questions, but points out that they have not identical interests in Italy. The second document is a circular dated the 20th of September, addressed to the Spanish diplomatic

agents abroad, to whom Senor Castro communicates his despatch of the 3d August above mentioned, and the circumstances under which it was written. The Minister protests against any idea of a pre-existing engagement between the two States, respecting a common line of policy with regard to Italy, and repels the insinuation of Count Mensdorff that the recognition of Italy imperils the dynastic institution of Spain.

LEGACY TO THE POPE.—Many cases have occurred of people, through some incomprehensible whim or other, devising the whole, or the bulk of their property, to the Queen, thereby carrying 'coals to Newcastle.' A pleasing contrast to such folly we extract from the Standard of the 5th instant:—'A miser, aged 81, has just died at Gandenzdorf, near Vienna, in possession of a fortune of nearly 2,000,000 francs, the whole of which he has left by will to the Pope. He had for many years lived on a life annuity of 1,000 francs, of which he contrived to put by a third. The only condition contained in the bequest is that the Pope shall pray personally for the soul of the donor.'

PRUSSIA.

A PRUSSIAN PANIC.—The Prussians are so alarmed on account of the cattle plague that they will not admit within their frontiers foreign animals of any kind, and even the drovers and all persons suspected of having come in contact with beasts susceptible of the plague are under an interdiction. Two pairs of pigeons sent from Belgium to Germany were stopped by the Prussian officers; and a stuffed dog was also, it is said, seized on the frontier.—Fall Mail Gazette.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

WARSAW, Oct. 9.—The Commissioners of Justice at Warsaw have received a communication from Herr von Trapow, the Minister of Police, announcing that the state of seige in the Kingdom of Poland will be raised at the opening of the new year.

The Commissioners are, therefore, instructed to fix legal punishments for those offences which are brought before the police tribunals for adjudication.

The Lunatic Asylum at Warsaw—a Government institution of course—has just been visited by the police. On this occasion some 50 out of the 144 patients were discovered to be political offenders who had fled for refuge to the abode of madness, and spent already a couple of years within its terrible walls.—The physicians have been arrested, together with the delinquents.

From the White Sea to the Black Sea, from the Baltic to the Ural Mountains, from the Ural Mountains across the entire continent of Asia to its north-western shores, from those shores across Behring's Straits to the continent of America—all that belongs to the single Empire of Russia. The boundary between Europe and Asia is only a chain of hills in Russian territory; the mysterious sea which divides the new World from the Old is nothing but a piece of water between one Russian province and another.—You may set out from Oranoo, and travel across the world to Vancouver's Island without quitting Russian soil. What created this prodigious Empire?—Not conquest—at least, not conquest such as that of the Ottomans. The Turkish Empire was formed in a comparatively short period by an overwhelming torrent of armed fanatics, and it represents at this day an aggregate of regions on which the descendants of the conquerors are encamped. But Russia has proceeded slowly, steadily, and by a variety of methods to the absorption of the countries around her. Except in the 'recognition' of the Danubian frontier after the Crimean war she has never lost an inch of ground once acquired, and yet such is the enormous extent of her territory that it is hardly conceivable how any Government could be felt from one extremity of it to the other. The same Power which had a reversionary interest in the succession to the throne of Denmark was claiming vast provinces from the remotest divisions of China. It has been said of ourselves that our Empire the sun never sets; but we are found only in isolated plantations, separated widely from each other; whereas in the Russian Empire there is neither break nor chasm. It is bounded by Norway on one corner, and by the Sea of Japan on another, and is as close to Peking as it is to Vienna.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. Orestes A. Brownson has received from his friends a thousand dollars annuity.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter says: As winter approaches, the reign of extravagance, in fashionable circles, seem to be bent on more astonishing developments. What do you think of \$300 per month for a furnished house in the Fifth Avenue as far up as the Central Park? said house being about 18 by 25 feet. Dozens of such cases could be reported. Builders are taking contracts for whole blocks of houses, to be commenced at once, so as to be finished early next spring. These are to be on the most showy scale, and will be sold or rented, no doubt, at fabulous rates. I cannot learn, however, that anybody is taking contracts for constructing comfortable moderate sized dwellings for the poor. What is to become of them it is difficult to say, unless they take refuge in the abominable tenement houses which are multiplying along the North River side of the city. The display of toilettes at the opera last night, in costliness and glitter, beat anything of the kind ever witnessed herebefore. One lady occupying a box in the balcony, had nearly gold and jewelry enough on her person to stock any of the windows in Broadway, while near by sat another dame, clad in apparel, the value of which could be estimated at a figure much beyond the modest hundreds. Besides, it was the general remark, that more families came in carriages than is usually the case, and not only that but almost everybody of the male gender had white kids on, that must have cost from \$2 to \$250 per pair. All this goes to show that, if it be true, as the financial writer says it is, money is 'growing tighter' down in Wall street, they have not heard the news at the other end of the town.

TROUBLE WITH THE SOUTH CAROLINA NEGROES.—A Charleston letter of the 11th says: The trouble on the coast between the whites and freedmen continue General Bennett yesterday sent a force of fifty picked men to Ashpole to quell a disturbance there that threatened to become serious. The freedmen are reported well armed. Two whites, who went up Ashpole River for the purpose of bringing wood to the city, when about twenty miles distant, were seized at one of the landings by four blacks, each armed with a rifle, and their boat taken from them, after which they were stripped of their clothing and compelled to travel to the city on foot, arriving here in a state of starvation. Major General Devens and staff, and Major General Seymour, arrived here on a visit Monday morning. A council with General Bennett, commanding the district was held, and measures adopted to prevent further disturbances in the interior. During the day the party visited the forts in the harbor and military posts around the city.

ACCUMULATIONS DURING THE WAR.—It is a curious fact, quite unusual in war, that so many of our ordinary people have been laying up money during the late terrible conflict. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, in his last annual message, after reporting the State debt in 1861 as \$9,103,039, and \$14,749,935 as added during the war, that the increase of the deposits in the saving-banks alone for '64 over those of '60 would pay the entire debt of the State, and still leave a surplus of more than \$1,000,000. Such a result is a marvel for which it is difficult to account.—Advocate of Peace.

An attempt to arrest a noisy fellow in the entry of a New Haven Church, last Sunday, resulted in a fight; and a cry of 'fire' caused a panic. The people rushed out in great haste, ladies fainting, and one man threw his wife out the window.

CORN CAKE.—1 cup butter, 2 sugar, 3-eggs, 3 cups flour; 1 teaspoonful soda in 1 cup of milk; 2 teaspoonfuls of cream tartar dry. In the flour. Spice to taste, and bake in a moderate oven.

LEMON Pudding.—1 pound butter, 1 pound sugar, 8 eggs, 4 lemons; Squeeze the juice and grate the rinds in also. 1 glass of brandy, add 2 soulded soda crackers.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.—Do you remember what the world was like then, with its cumbersome stage coaches, its slow ships, and sluggish intelligences? How everything has changed since then. It was then that 'Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir' first appeared before the public, and like the progress of the times, it has been steadily growing in popular favor. Have you never used it? Give it a trial, and satisfy yourself with what rapidity it will remove a cold or cough, cure a hoarseness or sore-throat. Physicians recommend it. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. October, 1865. 1m

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT.—That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nobody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still have the welfare of the people at heart, by giving them such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another column, and get a bottle of it without delay. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. October, 1865. 1m

AN IMPORTANT CANADIAN TESTIMONIAL! Hartman's Corners, Aurora, O. W., July 17, 1864.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, N. Y.: Gentlemen,—This is to certify that my son William has been troubled with Scrofula for nine years, and has been under the treatment of a number of physicians (at great expense to myself), but received no benefit thereby. Having seen one of Bristol's Almanacs, I was persuaded to give BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA a trial. At that time he had five running sores, which appeared to defy all treatment. He commenced taking the Sarsaparilla, and the result has been, after taking seven bottles, and also five bottles of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS four of the running sores have disappeared, and the fifth is now healing rapidly. In the meantime he has had the small pox—going about all the time—and recovered without the use of any other medicines than BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. His general health has improved wonderfully, having been before taking these preparations very poor; as any one can testify who knows him. I feel under obligations to the public to make this case known, and therefore send you this certificate. Yours truly, ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW.

Agents for Montreal, Devins Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harrie, B. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 461

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has undoubtedly achieved a success in this country which is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Its popularity overshadows that of the finest perfumes imported from Germany, France, and England. Nor is this popularity to be attributed to its comparative cheapness so much as to its intrinsic superiority.—The fabric impregnated with it exhales the incense of the most odoriferous tropical flowers. The fragrance is as fresh as if it flowed from the dew charged blossoms of that land whose spicy atmosphere is alike celebrated by the poet and the historian. Nor is this odor evanescent. On the contrary, it clings to the handkerchief, as if incorporated with its threads. Diluted with water it is admirable as a mouth wash after smoking, and as a counter-irritant after shaving.

See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this name is genuine. 191

Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harrie, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

ANOTHER MEDICAL TRIUMPH.—Wonderful cure of rheumatism. No disease is more agonizing than Rheumatism; none more difficult to relieve; yet a case which, for thirty years, had baffled the Faculty, has, it appears, been completely cured. The particulars are given, with expressions of astonishment at the result, in many of the western journals. They state that John Roche, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty six years, had, for the greater part of his life, endured torments of the most terrible description. His limbs had been racked, and contorted by pain and muscular contractions, until his knee-joints were of the size of a man's head, and his fingers knotted and drawn up, until they resembled the claws of a bird of prey more than human hands, while a scrofulous tendency in the blood was indicated by blotches and pustules on various parts of his body. In this dire condition he began to use BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, in conjunction with that great antidote to the virus of scrofula, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Eleven vials of the Pills, and eight bottles of the Sarsaparilla, relieved him from every vestige of pain; and, although his limbs and joints have been only partially relaxed (for they were beyond absolute care), he is now well, cheerful, and able to attend to his business.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 417

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harrie, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

FROM JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 250 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz., that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family, can be afflicted with Chronic Chloraea. During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability. Truly yours, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.

ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the Direction of the Sisters of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, M'CORD STREET, Was RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, 1865

ST. ANNS SEWING ROOM. The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the St. Ann's Schools, on Thursday, September 8 1865.

MR. WILLIAM DALY, from the County Armagh Ireland, will bear of something to his advantage by applying at the Office of this paper. Sept. 6, 1865.



THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT SINCE THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE, That of M'GARVEY'S determination to REDUCE the Price of his entire STOCK FIFTEEN PER CENT.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends and Customers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOCK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and especially since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place.

OWEN M'GARVEY'S, Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, Continuation of Notre Dame Street, 2nd door from McGill Street. May 25.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, HELD BY THE GREY SISTERS, CONVENT OF OTTAWA. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. GUIGUES.

THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete knowledge of the French and English languages.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL Nos. 6, 8 & 10, St. Constant Street. THE duties of this School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH instant, at Nine o'clock A.M.

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, AND WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

RICHELIEU COMPANY. DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, And Regular Line between MONTREAL and the PORTS of THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMTIO, and other Intermediate Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 9th Oct., and until otherwise ordered, the STEAMERS of the RICHELIEU COMPANY will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows: The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robt. Nelson will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier, Square) for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SIX o'clock P.M., precisely, stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, BELEVY STREET. THE Collegiate Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER. Besides the usual Classical Course there will be an EVENING CLASS both for the Students and the general Public.

AYER'S PILLS. ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable?

AYER'S AGUE CURE, For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

MALARIA!—DIRTY YARDS!!—Bird's Deodorizing and Disinfecting Powder.—The property of this Powder is to destroy instantly all unpleasant smells connected with Sewers, Water Closets, Dirt Heaps, &c.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, OPPOSITE "WITNESS" OFFICE, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. BUGS! BUGS! BUGS! MAY has come and so have the BUGS!—Now is the time to get rid of them, which can be effected at once by using HARTE'S EXTERMINATOR.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 6.45 A.M.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. I beg to thank you for the great amount of support and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestowed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree.

ESTABLISHED 1861, ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL. GENTLEMEN,— I beg to thank you for the great amount of support and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestowed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have coastantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c.

THE New York Tribune says, 'the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced, &c.'

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, OPPOSITE "WITNESS" OFFICE, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. BUGS! BUGS! BUGS! MAY has come and so have the BUGS!—Now is the time to get rid of them, which can be effected at once by using HARTE'S EXTERMINATOR.

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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 HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young.

THE MARYS. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.35.

THE MARYS. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.35.

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INSURANCE, &c.
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY,
 OF M^{rs}. LACOMBE & MISS CLARKE,
 No. 32, ST. DENIS STREET,
 Near Viger Square.
 FOR the convenience of parents, who wish their children to attend the classes of the above Establishment, M^{rs}. H. E. Clarke has taken the adjoining house, where she
RECEIVES PUPILS, AS BOARDERS.
 Children who require more than ordinary attention to their health and comfort, and for whom maternal superintendence is desired, would find these advantages fully attainable under the care of M^{rs}. Clarke. A play-ground is attached to the residence.
 September 14, 1865. 1m

G. & J. MOORE,
 IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS
 NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET,
 MONTREAL.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL.
 DIRECTORS:
 HENRY COMTE, Esq., President.
 Hubert Pare, Louis Comte,
 Alexis Dubord, Michel Lefebvre,
 Thos. McCreedy, Joseph Laramsee,
 Andre Lapierre, F. J. Durand,
 Esquires.

THE Directors of this Company are happy to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the fact, that persons whose properties have been insured mutually, since its Establishment in October, 1859, have saved large sums of money, having generally paid one half only of what they would have paid to other Companies during the same time, as it is proved by the Table published by the Company, and to which it is referred. Therefore, it is with confidence that they invite their friends and the public generally to join them, and to call at the Office, No. 2 St. Sacrament Street, where useful information shall be cheerfully given to every one.
 P. L. LE TOURNEUX,
 Secretary. 12m
 Montreal, May 4, 1865.

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 terms.
 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. ROUTH,
 Agent, Montreal. 12m.
 February 1, 1864.

GET THE BEST.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.
 A quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blisters, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, except for Pimples. As a means of imparting rosinous and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.
 THE MOST AGREEABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES.
 FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.
 MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.
 The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in its essence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Fainting turns, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very slight fashion it has, for 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, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham; and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.
 Feb. 20, 1864. 12m.

MEDICAL.
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,
 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, Swimming of the Head, Hurred 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 HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
 From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
 From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.
 Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.—Truly your friend,
 THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
 From the Rev Thos. Winter, D.D. Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.
 Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.—Respectfully yours,
 T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berks County, Pa.
 Dr. C. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with respect,
 J. S. HERMAN.

From Julius Lee, Esq, firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 122 Chestnut street, Philadelphia:
 February 8th, 1864.
 Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—stagnancy—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed.—Yours truly,
 JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:
 Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.
 Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours,
 JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.
 PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.
 Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be 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 ARCH 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.
 March 1, 1865. 12m.

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS.
S. MATTHEWS,
 MERCHANT TAILOR,
 BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he will for the present manage the business for his brother, at
 130 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
 (Next Door to Hill's Book Store.)
 As all goods are bought for Cash, Gentlemen purchasing at this Establishment will save at least Twenty per cent.
 A select Stock of English and French Goods constantly on hand.
 N.B.—The Friends and former Patrons of Mr. James Donnelly will find him at this Establishment.

KEARNEY BROTHER,
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,
TIN-SMITHS,
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
 DOLLARD STREET,
 (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)
 MONTREAL,
 AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM
GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.
 It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cent with an equal amount of light.
 Jobbing punctually attended to.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
 No. 59, 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. 32, Little St. James Street.

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

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,
 Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in-Chancery,
 CONVEYANCER, &c.,
 OTTAWA, O.W.
 Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to.
 June 22, 1865.

Now ready, price 2s, gilt edges, 9s, Volumes 1 & 2 of
THE MONTH,
 Containing Contributions from
 His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman,
 Lady Georgiana Fullerton,
 Very Rev. Dr. Newman,
 Henry James Coleridge, D.D
 Very Rev. Dr. Russell,
 Aubrey Vere,
 Barry Cornwall,
 Denis MacCarthy,
 Julia Kavanagh,
 Ellen Fitzsimon,
 Bessie Rayner Parkes,
 And other well-known Writers.
 Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

"THE LAMP,"
 New and Improved Series, in Weekly Numbers, price 1d. In Monthly parts, price 6d. The Lamp in 1865.
 It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Prelate wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp: 'I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing, that you and all your works may prosper.' We have also had the assurance of the satisfaction of His Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, in whose archdiocese the Lamp is published, and whose kind assistance to the undertaking has been evinced several times by the contributions from his pen which are to be found in our columns. We are authorized to say that 'His Eminence has been much pleased with the progress of the Lamp, and the position it has taken.'

Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of His Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our advertisers, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got-up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to see a Catholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year, there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realized. If every priest would speak of the undertaking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor—publications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality—the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is their immense circulation, and the support they obtain from their respective political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periodicals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain superiority.

The LAMP has now the largest Circulation of any Catholic Periodical in the English language. It contains this week a New Story of great interest, and other articles of sterling merit, with illustrations by the first Artists of the day.
 Price 1d., in Monthly parts, 6d.
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BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS.
CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
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 " P. GARNOT, Professor of French,
 " J. AROCHAMBAULT, Co.,
 " L. O'RYAN, Professor of English.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes took place on Monday last, the 4th instant.
 The Programme of Studies will, as usual, comprise a Commercial and Industrial Course in both the French and English languages.
 We will also undertake to procure to any family experienced teachers for private lessons.
 For any particulars, apply to the undersigned,
 U. E. AROCHAMBAULT, Principal.
 Sept. 7, 1865. 4v.

A. & D. SHANNON,
GROCERS,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET,
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 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, 1865. 12m.

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.

REMOVAL.
 THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached. The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comfort to his friends and the travelling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him,
 CHARLES GOULDEN.
 Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864. 12m.

L. DEVANY,
AUCTIONEER,
 (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)
 THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats 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,
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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.
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 March 27 1864.

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 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.
 OARS MADE TO ORDER.
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 No. 74, CHURCH STREET,
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 L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE
 August 25, 1864. 12m.

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GROCERIES, &c., &c.
CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES, &c.
 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,
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 OOLONG & SOUGHONG.
 With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS,
 FLOUR,
 HAMS,
 PORK,
 SALT FISH, &c., &c.
 Country Merchants would do well to give him call at
 128 Commissioner Street.
 N. SHANNON,
 Montreal, May 25, 1865. 12m.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,
 Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
 CONVEYANCER, &c.,
MORRISBURG, C. W.
 Nov. 29, 1864.

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

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 The Great Purifier of the Blood!
 Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER,
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