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No. 19

AILEY MOORE; A TALE OF THE TIMES. CHAPTER XXI.-(Continued.)

Aunt Benn seemed to enjoy the joke wonderfulls, but Ailey, and, in good truth, Frank Tyrrell, looked as like two people who had something to conceal from one another, as well may be.

Really, Miss Moore,' he came forward and said-while Aunt Benn was looking mock 'proper' behind his back—'really, Miss Moore, I am quite ashamed of myself to have spoken so loudly; but, to say the plain truth, I entirely torgot myself. The melody was so divine that my soul was lost, and I had no command of my heart or tongue.'

'You are most welcome,' said Ailey, quite frankly, and giving her hand. 'How long have you been here? When did you see Cecily?' I have not seen Cecily for a fortnight, but

I hear from her two or three times a week. 'You know Aunt Benn! Aunt Benn, Mr. Frank Tyrrell.'

'The good pedlar has been doing the honors, and I have promised him, for the happiness he has procured me to-day, to obtain for him a Government appointment in Dublin?

'Thank ye, sir.'

'You will make a good jailer, I am sure.'

'No bether, sir.' And Mr. M'Cann disappeared-he met Eddy in the ball.

Oh, Eddy,' cried Mr. M'Cann.

Where's Shaun?' said Eddy. · How should I know?' answered the pedlar.

'Yis, ye do, answdred Eddy; 'and so do Gran,' said be stiffy.

Eddy was going off.
Oh, quiet, Eddy; wait frae a wee.

'No, I won't, said Eddy.

'May be, I saw Gran, lately; and now, may be, I'm gaen to see her.'

'No, you are not,' said Eddy. 'Where am I gaen', Eddy?'

'You'r goin' where you're sent,' boldly re-

plied Eddy. 'You're not as good as Shaun!' said the little fellow, in the low thoughtful way so peculiar to him, and which really appeared 'thinking aloud.'
'When did you see Gran?'
'Last night.'

'Oh, so lately.'

'I sees Gran every night.'

'How?'

God sends Gran, an' she knows me when I'm asleep; and I speak to her - and I pray for her. The pedlar slipped a half crown into Eddy's

'You're good!' said Eddy, looking at him,

fixedly. Will you keep it for Gran? 'Little Nancy's mother is dead,' said Eddy, pointing to the parlor door, and alluding to the fair-haired girl, with the check pianafore. 'Pil give little Naucy ball,' said the beggar woman's grandson; and he looked again at M'Cann, with an open sunshiny smile, that made the pedlar's

heart beat. Beautiful it is to see the poor-the young boys and girls love one another. It makes them like the angels in Heaven; and, assuredly the angels of Heaven that guard them-their own angels -smile with the bless of immortality when they see their little ones thus growing up like him whose voice was not heard in the streets.' M.

L'Abbe Moulois, tells a story: A workwoman's little boy got a halfpenny with his dry bread every morning, and like a brave child he went off to learn at school, and gave mamma no trouble to get breakfast.' She was rearing the boy well-was she not?-but her great pride was his honesty-his noble youthful integrity; for that she was proud of her boy and thanked her God. One day, however, she was shocked to find a half-crown, in small silver, concealed in his clothes. The touch of the money was to her the sting of an adder, and she shrieked-she shrieked as a French woman would shriek, who felt herself dishonored.

Villain !' she cried, seizing him, 'I thought I had reared you honestly. Oh, my God-my

She held the lash in her hand.

'Mamma, don't beat me! Mamma, don't

beat me,' cried the boy. Where have you obtained the money-

Oh! Mamma! Mamma! I have eaten my bread dry every day, and saved the halfpennies, to give them to the poor, on the day of my first

communion ! Bravo! good mother! You have reared your boy honestly, because you have taught him to love! Some mothers teach their boys to hate, and then they wonder if when their bairs sessed. grow grey, they the mothers get their own ashare of the hatred.

We must return to the parlor.

'his sister's heart,' and as far as he dared spoke a few words of pre-occupations 'of that kind,' and proved himself a novice quite clearly, he spoke of the case of poor Emma Crane. In fact he had had Emma Crane's case in his mind 'all the time he was travelling from Cork to Limerick,' he said; and he laid great stress upon the influence which it exercised in bringing him to I made a blow at it. the 'Treaty Stone'-for of course he was the strange gentleman found there by Mr. M'Cann; and when he turned upon that topic spoke of it quite ardently.

What an ambrosial atmosphere of security hangs around the child of high virtue. Frank feared to say he had searched the 'world round' for Ailey; had measured every yard of the ground which he had been told she trod at Kinmacarra; had gone to visit her little oratory, and absolutely knelt down where she loved and worshipped because he seid 'an angel had knelt He had found where she lived only from Father Mick, and had had nearly killed the horses in driving to Limerick; yet when he looked at that transparent brow-that mild, firm, full, lustrous eye, that ethereal something truly called 'angelic,' that seemed to separate her from all he had ever known, and even from his own passionate devotedness-the finest, frankest, and handsomest young man that a long year's search would discover, could not dare to say he had travelled and labored ' to see Ailey Moore.' If she were distant, one could account for it, or if she had forbidden such conversation, one would feel no surprise; but there was nothing of all this. Ailey was candid, easy, confiding, and simple as childhood—it was that she looked like one whom we saw in a vision, and whom on the subject of being attached to us, it would be absurd, if not profane to approach.

'I should like so much to see this young lady,' said Frank.

'I am going to make her a visit,' said Ailey, in reply, 'and I shall feel happy to introduce you.' The young woman spoke calmly and sweetly-how he blest her for the offer.

' It is a singularly great kindness, Miss-' ' Nay, you must call me Artey,' she said.

'And you will-'
'Nay, I shall not keep you many minutes while I prepare to go out. Tell Cecily,' she said in a whisper, 'tell Cecily I love her, and accept her charming present with joy. Poor father likes harp music so much! but of course we could never have afforded to purchase a harp. I hope Gerald has said everything for me.'

And she vanished through the parlor-door.

Frank thought all the time she remained away that he should have a walk all alone with Ailey. and he thought of the wonderful truth of soul which manifested itself in her last few words.

How infinitely more respectable Ailey Moore was than Ailey Moore would have been had she ed, or, may be, wished; but Frank, on leaving hired a harp and called it her own, or spoiled her the room, at once said to Ailey, 'I believe beautiful form with Brummagem jewellery.

The day was not wet, nor boisterous, and the companions soon arrived at the house of Emma Crane. The nuns, she informed Frank, had sent a little servant to take care of Emma, and Aunt evil one to strike Job, and to take Himself to Been endeavored to give her a little room, and a little support.

They ascended one pair of stairs and entered on the left hand a back room, off which there 'Beg pardon, miss,' said the little servant some of them, in fact, kept looking back every was a closet. Frank followed Ailey Moore, who Kate, who had followed them out of the room; now and thee, as if they had a lurking hope that was received with an exclamation of joy. He was instantly recognised by Emma for the brother of Cecily.

The little room was like a chapel. An altar occupied one corner, on which there was a small tabernacle. Behind the tabernacle, and on a raised platform was a statute of Our Lady; and on the wall was nailed a heavy figure of the Crucifixion. A lamp burned before the tabernacle; on the pure white altar-cloth it stood, and was of cut-glass, festooned around the side with drops her words no less than Alley; 'well, miss, Faof the same material. A little cushion lay be fore the altar on the floor, and beside the cushion a low small chair-as if the time were divided between sitting and kneeling by some one of the keys, miss, and he opened the tabernacle, and he iumates. The walls of the little dwelling-place took away our Lord in the blessed Sacrament. were covered with prints of modest preten-

Poor Emma Crane lay on a small sofa-her neck covered, and her cheeks torn and her eyes bloodshed. She looked pained, and patient or endeavoring to be so; that is, to say what we think, it was the patience of tolerance, because it should be borne, more than the resignation of love, that opened its arms for the cross.

You are not better, poor Emma,' cried Ailey, stooping down to kiss her blotted brow. 'Think of Him !' she whispered. 'He is here,' she added, in a lower voice still; and Ailey looked like for an interposition, which cost poor Emma one who felt He was there.

The tears flowed down the cheeks of the ob-

Perhaps you wish to speak to Miss Moore alone?' said Frank.
'So like your sister, sir,' she said, 'consider-

When Gerald's adventures had been discussed, ate and kind-but no, sir, she continued, 1 am and Irank had expressed some apprehensions of very glad to see you.

You have been attacked again? 'Alas!' she replied, uncovering her neck, and

exhibiting some frightful gashes; 'alas I three times this day and a half.

'Is Kate, the servant, any use?'

'Oh, a fine courageous girl,' said poor Emma. 'I heard it, Miss Ailey, these two nights, and

'A good child,' said Ailey.

But I thought, Ailey continued, I hat since the little tabernacle was put in your room, you had had perfect freedom.'

'There is my despair!' cried Emma-' there is my despair! Never had the demon dared to present himself in the presence of the adorable Sacrament; and after great trouble and many refusals, my confessor obtained leave to place it in my room, keeping the key himself. For a week I was in heaven! I lay down at night with a soul so happy -and I could not sleepand I needed not, for I felt fresh in the dear presence of my Saviour-my dear Saviour, that came to dwell with me! I could not, and I would not sleep; I thought it hard to sleep, and He, my Saviour, watching; and if I slept for a moment, His face was just before me, smiling, and so assuring—he used to say, 'Fear not!' Oh Miss Moore—Miss Moore, I am a sinner! I am a sinner—the night before last—Oh God!' 'Do not exhaust yourself Miss Crane,' said Frank, in the kindest and most friendly tone.

'No, sir-I cannot now stand long-my heart is breaking-I feel it! I had not seen it since I was in London: my God had protected me .-And the night before last I was lying as usual in my little bed, and thinking on my God, and looking at the little lamp, and watching its shadow as it moved on the altar cloth; and I was saying, I am happy—happy at last. Oh, my heart began to beat; and I felt as if the place was closing in around me, and the awful shadow of some giant had filled my little room ! Oh God - I looked on the floor; it stoodstood there-there!' she said, pointing to a certain spot on the floor. 'It gnashed its teeth-and the fire flashed red-red-from it murderous eyes, and it crouched for the bound-and O Saviour! I called upon Jesus and Mary in vain -and Jesus so near me! I am deserted-I am deserted, because I am a sinner-oh God!'

The scene was impressive, no matter what might have been the reality or unreality; and dimensions, if a man seek only romance or philo-Frank confessed to himself he did not see why the sophy, and if a man do not want money; but two young persons should be accused or suspected of imposture. Emina had lest ber situa- find yourself outside on a coach on a snowy day evidently sick and miserable-and the young your fare to town, and then to find the train servant authenticated the sadness of her condition. The clergyman believed her; Ailey helieved her; it brought him to the presence of the supernatural more directly than he anticipather.

Alley gave him a sweet, sweet look, for it grieved her to hear Emma doubted.

'Why, yes,' said Frank; 'if God allowed the the pinnacle of the Temple, he surely may permit this; and all I can want is proof of the fact. What more proof do I want.

I want to speak one word, miss.

' Well, Katey,' answered Aily.

'Things ain't so bad as Miss Crane says, miss, said Kate.

Ailey blushed crimson, and her heart beat.

Sure you won't tell on me, miss.' Oh, no; speak the truth.

And you won't tell Miss Crane, miss.'

'No, child; but take care to tell the truth.'
'Well, miss,' she said, while Frank devoured ther Bearne came two days ago, when Miss Crane was out, and he said, miss, it was all fancy, so it was; and he took out a bunch of miss; and then that night Miss Crane was attacked again.'

'Oh Kate, why did you not tell poor Emma?' I was afraid of Father Bearne, miss ; but I went to look for him, and he was out.'

'And why not tell the confessor?'

'Oh, Miss Ailey, be'd be so angry-he'd be so angry-hush, Miss! Oh my! oh my! but here he is. Sure you won't tell him,' whispered

But the good confessor had known the circumstance before, and he thanked Providence some pain, but which resolved the doubts of more than Father Bearne. The whole case man then turned to Ailey and Frank, who had followed him back to the room.

In a fortnight, Ailey, he said, we shall ex- been seriously modified.

' How is that ?' said Frank. Asley looked at him certainly, and repeated

CHAPTER XXII. - SHOWING HOW MEN WILL INSIGT UPON MAKING OTHER MEN EAT THEIR FARE, THOUGH IT HAS NEARLY POI-

SONED THEMSELVES; AND HOW FRANK TYR-RELL TELLS THE TALE OF EMMA CRANE'S 'EXORCISM.

'Late!'

Late, sir.'

' How do you account for that?'

' Simply bekase the coach came in afther the thrain went out, sir.'

'Where is the proprietor?'

Of the coach, sir. Of the hotel.

' He's dead, sir.'

'Confound you !- Where am I to-, I say, sir, said the gentleman who had thus been bolding a dialogue with the butler of an inn at Maryborough, when he saw a well dressed man com-ing out of the liotel; 'will you be kind enough to inform me whether there be any train from this place to Dublin to-night.'

'No.' replied the party addressed; 'I suspect there's a misunderstanding between the companies, for their time-tables do not har-

monise.'

Or an 'understanding?' said another gentleman, who had just popped out of the vehicle.

'Tis pleasanter to suppose the other,' answered the person who had given occasion to the remark. 'Good morning, gentlemen,' continued the same individual; 'you'll find John an excellent butler, though not the readiest at giving information regarding the trains.

'God bless you, Father Tom,' answered the

A decidedly uncomfortable thing! Three insides, and outsides in such number as to give the coach the appearance of a monster travelling cauliflower, arrived at Maryborough from Limerick-quite satisfied that they should rest in metropolitan comfort on that evening; and here they find themselves at the door of a country inh, at a complete standstill. Now, a country inn is an admirable place; and we would bethat is, the writer would be-inclined to back a country innlagainst a town inn of the same there is the rub'-for it is not explarating to tion; she bore the marks of violence; she was in December, with just enough of cash to pay gone; and it is not astonishing that men look rather stupidly down from the roof of such vehicle, as if they did not know very well what to do.

It was the 19th day of December, 1844 .-The three 'insides'-one lady and two gentlemen-entered the hotel! one 'outside' did the same, with an air and a clatter that showed he was somebody. This latter had a fur can, and all the rest of bim was oil-cloth and shawls .-Of the remaining 'outsides' one walked away briskly, as if he knew what he was about, and the remainder at various paces; but though covered with snow, all of them walked slowly; something would happen to change the very miserable aspect of affairs.

Two of the 'insides' and the 'outside' found their way into the coffee-room, the lady having gone to make acquaintance with the hostess; and all agreed, when dinner came on the table, that Fate could have been less propitious than she appeared, with a ham, chickens, cutlets, and laughing potatoes, hauled in by her thread,not to speak of a peculiar whiskey, of which John spoke with an enthusiasm nearly superstitious. The young gentleman in the oil-cloths and shawls was demurring a little, and inclined to 'damn;' but having put his fingers into his waistcoat pocket to draw out a tooth-pick, he brought out a scissors in mistake, which he percerved had been observed, and one of the insides' having sent for a small leather trunk, from which he took forth a bottle or two of expensive wines, it was observed the gentleman belonging to the fur cap, shawls, and oil-cloths was very much more inclined to observe than to converse.

After dinner, the conversation of the 'insides' became less restrained, in consequence of the fur cap's departure for a 'look about the village' and in consequence of the improved circulation resulting from the operations in which they had been engaged.

'I confess,' said the elder of the two-for one was of middle age and stature, and the other was Frank Tyrrell- I confess,' he said, 'that my was explained to the sufferer, and her security views of the country are much changed. My was once more restored. The reverend gentle- notions of the ignorance of the population were simply absurd, and my opinion of their accountability, as regards the poverty of the nation, has

orcise Emma in God's holy name. You are not inclined to think them idle.

' No-but I am inclined to think them unambitious. I think their religion subdues them.

the words,- 'In my name they shall cast out What principle of it? asked Frank. Why-not any written principle, but the

'I do not well understand.' ' Well, really, Mr. Tyrrell, perhaps it is that they do not value this world's goods sufficiently. 'You think they place the spiritual too su-premely over that of the temporal?'

' Well, I think so.'

'And you are a clergyman.' 'Certainly; I am a clergyman of the Church of Eugland, and I believe the destiny of men is to progress; and that which opposes men's progress is not a true view of rellgion.'

'Oh, we shall not much disagree on that; and if I discuss at all, it is to take advantage of your information,' said Frank, modestly. 'Mr. Tyrrell, permit me to say this day hes

proved to me that you need very little the information I can give. Frank bowed in acknowledgment, but imme-

diately renewed the conversation. 'I think we will agree,' said Frank, 'that the development of a love of 'progress,' which is money in the sense understood by us, may be a

great evil.' 'How?'

'Suppose it to be developed at the expense of morals; for example, it men be encouraged to rob, cheat, and murder, for money.'

' Surely we do not encourage robbery.' On the contrary, we punish it by transportation and imprisonment; but you agree with me that it would be a very wretched state of affairs

if we did.

'Oh, certainly.' ' Well, the next question is whether, although

we do not go so far, we do not go too far.' What do you mean?

'I mean that although we do not encourage people to rob and murder for money, we may talk of 'progress,' and write of 'progress' and dream of 'progress,' until practically 'progress' becomes the religion of the nation, and its Christianity becomes a form and a pastime. 'You do not think your country has come to

that? 'I do; or at least, we are far on the way to-

wards that goal. It is no wonder we are rich then, for we have sold our souls for gold-or we are selling them for it.' 'You are a Puseyite, Mr. Tyrrell.'

By no means-I am an Englishman, and I love my country sufficiently to bewait her demoralisation. All the exertion which should be made to watch over the young-to cherish the old, to educate, pray, love God and one another, to live in the hope of eternity, -are all of them employed to attain one object; that is, the time, energy, and work which belong to heaven and earth, we give to the earth alone, and we have

-money.' Better than be like Italy."

Why so a highwayman might say after rob! bing a carriage, if he saw virtuous poverty on the other side of the road-better than be like Why-Mr. Tyrrell !

Really, sir, yes. We have money: the question is about the way we got it. If having the money be a proof we are right, it should also prove for the highwayman. For my own nart I think we obtain it nearly as immorally; for we obtain it by forgetting and violating every law of nature and reason. Italy might have money on the same terms.' 'Italy ?'

'Yes, any country has only to do as we domind nothing but money, and they will have our progress and our infidelity.'

'Do you not believe in progress!'

'I do, indeed. I believe progress to mean an advancement in the virtues which open the gates of heaven, and such an advancement in wealth as will help the nation to virtue."

' Money enough to make people pious! Such is your national wealth! Oh, 'pon my honor! Oh, really! Oh!

'Yes, in truth, I believe that all this world is given to prepare for the other; and wealth employed for any other purpose is absurd; wealth onnosing such purpose is man's enemy as well as

'So the Pope thinks.'

' For which I honor him.' 'You like the Pope's government.'

I like his principle of keeping the money spirit subject to faith; for it there be another world at all, that principle is common reason.-The money spirit with us rules everything; and hence we have given religion for it first, and national happiness secondly.

So we are not so happy as the subjects of Gregory XVI. We have not the pleasure of rage and maccaroni and assassination.

You will pardon me for passing over the calendar of crime; the comparison would not be creditable to us, believe me. As for the rags support of the property of the contract of the

progress. The Pope has no subjects dying of of the rising generation are developed to the outwant, though he has none living at the rate of most, more especially, since in such a school there question. Tone hundred thousand a year. The Pope has no would almost necessarily be that admixture of Proless than and Catholic pupils, which is rarely found to this Ch subjects in mines and poor houses, although he has no great progress, and poor-law inspectors travelling in their carriages. In a word, rev. sir, the few in Italy do not show progress at the expense of the many, they do with us; the resources of the linkan states are divided among the many ; it is not so with us; and religion, the next world, is in Italy put forth as the ruling principle of life; not so with us. Now the Italian governments believe that they are right; but we are every day insisting upon giving them our state of felicity in exchange for their own.

'Well, und you think--

I think that it is an English sin to think our state safe or Christian, and that with the instinct of iniquity, we want to share our misery. I think the devil is sagacious enough to know that if Mammon reign, Christ will be dethroned, even if he had not England and America as experiences, and hence that he will urge this country to produce in every other the same effects by the money spirit which the money spirit has produced at home.

'In your opinion?'

In my opinion, churches without belief, people without principle, a government depending for existence upon cheques and balances, which may become impossible in a year-'

Beg pardon, said a gentleman, who had just entered the room in mistake.

Walk in, sir, said the parson.

' Pray walk in, sir,' said Frank, ' walk in.'

'I beg your pardon, gentlemen,' said Father Tom-for it was be-advancing a pace or two I have had a call to a man who got suddenly ill in this house, and I turned into the coffeeroom to await the servant; but I was not aware that it was occupied.

' You are most welcome,' cried both.

'And,' Frank added, 'you will do us a favor 1f, when you have performed your function up stairs, you will join us for half an hour. We are Englishmen, and strangers, so that your company will be an hospitality and an advantage.'

Father Tom hesitated, but the kind looks of the travellers prevailed, and he promised to re-

(To be Continued:)

#### THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

The Rev. Dr. Woodlock has addressed a circular to the Catholic clergy, of which the following are the principal passages :-"Catholic University of Ireland,

Dublin, Nov. 7, 1864. "Rev. Dear Sir-In obedience to the commands of the Bishops of Ireland, contained in the following resolutions, I beg respectfully to remind you that Sunday, the 20th instant, is the day fixed by their

lordships for the Catholic University collection :-"We unenimously agree to fix the third Sunday of November as the day on which the Catholic University collection shall be annually held in every diocese of Ireland. We also declare our willingness to permit the rector, or other duly appointed authorities, to communicate with the clergy of our dicceses with the view to the proper organisation of the It is true this institution has not—it could not have collection.'

"Let us now see the manifold evil results which would follow from state education in a country like | it is not to ce wondered that our university should ours. First-The rising generation would lose in. ioral and intellectual which could be enjoyed only under the opposite system of perfectly free teaching. For instance, history (especially the history of our own much-injured country), philosophy, religion, &c., could scarcely be learned in an institution under the exclusive care of the state, and especially of a government so alien to the sentiments of our people as is the authori-1y under which we live. Secondly, in government schools and in a government university our Catholic youth could not fail to be imbued with sentiments and opinions directly at variance with the principles of our holy faith, and with those rules of conduct which would be useful to our afflicted country. These evil results increase in proportion as we advance in the scale of education; they are least in the schools for the poor, or primary schools—they are the greater or less according to the position of the intermediate grades. The reason of this gradution is, that the studies of the masses, the teaching found in the primary schools, the subjects there explained to the pupils, are, if I may use the phrase, more material and mechanical, less intellectual; fewer principles of action are expounded, and those which are taught are personal rather than general; whereas, in a university, the youthful mind is invited to launch out into the great sea of human thought, where the least mistake in her reckoning, or a slight error in the compass that guides her. may bring irreparable ruin on herself and many others. For instance, it is, without doubt, a great inconvenience and loss to the pupils of a school when their master neglects to teach them the common rules of arithmetic -but the loss is for a few individuals only; but when a professor of political economy or of ethics does not teach his scholars, that property has its duties as well as its rights or does not explain these duties in accordance with the teachings of the Gospel, his neglect, not confined in its consequences to the students who listen to him, may lead to the extermination of hundreds of God's poor and to the depopula-tion of extensive districts. Thus in the primary schools, or (as they are called) the ordinary national schools, the evils of government or Protestant interference are much less than those which have brought down upon the 'model schools' the condemnation of the bishops of Ireland. And again, the evils anticipated from a like control over the Oneen's Colleges by a Protestant executive and the admixture of Protestant influence in them, have caused the common Father of the faithful, as well as the Irish prelates, to declare them intrinsically dan-

gerous to faith and morals. What sad consequences, therefore, might we not anticipate if the system were complete, if the network were finished, if the remaining links were added to the chain? How soon would the state of our unhappy country become even more deplorable than it is at present, if between the common national schools and the Queen's University there were established throughout Ireland intermediate schools where the children of the middle classes, of the repectable farmers and shopkeepers, who 'are the bone and sinew of our Catholic country, would be eduappeared, to make way for coldness and religious in-

feeders for the government colleges, how soon might they bid farewell for ever to that holy influence which the clergy has always exercised over the Capy union be severed, which has always subsisted between the pastor and his flock, if schools should to cherish with tenderest care—and with good which every good thing, every mortal virtue came to us, the faith taught us by St. Patrick. 'All good things came to us together with her, and innumerable spiritual) riches through her hands; for she is an infinite treasure to men, which they that use become the friends of God. How soon would the sherp edge of simple boyhood's faith and innocence be blunted, and a generation grow up about us who would know not traditions of the past, nor value the glories of that faith. When too late we should have to weep, alas! with bitter, but fruitless tears, over our once glorious Church made desolate. The remnant of our people, which famine, and pestilence and emigration have spared, religious indifferentism or infidelity would take from the priest, who would be forced to cry out in the mournful language of the which the locust hath left, the brachus hath eaten; destroyed.'-Joel, i.

"May God preserve our dear country from such a calamity. May the immaculate Virgin, the Patroness of Ireland, and St. Patrick, our Apostle, guard us from such ruin. May they preserve us from that an Association in every righteous effort it may make dreadful day when the prelates of our ancient Church would be forced to seek even for aspirants to the holy ministry in classical schools established by government, schools from which the name of Ireland, and every allusion to the Catholic Church the most noble of God's works, would be carefully excluded.

"And yet we are threatened with this ruin. Men

who profess love for the cause of education in Ireland would fain inflict it on us. It has been said that intermediate or classical schools are wanted throughout the country to act as 'feeders to the Queen's Colleges'-to those institutions, intrinsically dangerous to faith and morals; and it has been suggested that the large endowments of the royal schools, the charter schools, and many others—some £80,000 a-year or more—should be applied to the maintenance of such schools. We can easily conceive the spirit with which such intermediate schools would be conceived, the principles on which they would be founded and conducted, and especially we know that their fundamental principle would be that fundamental principle of the whole system of mixed education so often condemned by the Catholic Church-viz, the exclusion of all religions equally dangerous to concord, and good feeling, and progress (as it is called) among the professors and students; or the admission, as equally good, of all religions. It is to make head against such dangers that the prelates have founded this University. A University is the natural completion of a system of Catholic education, which they deem it their duty to maintain as a protest against the attempt to hand over to government the education of the country. -as yet received its full development. A university must be the work of time. Half a century after its foundation Trinity College was still struggling, and still have its shortcomings to regret, and many difficulties to contend with. But if the Catholic University be not supported, the cause of Catholic education, such as it exists, and such as I have endeavored to describe, will gradually overspread our land; its evils will be brought home to your own doors. Do not say that your parish will not sufferthat no bad school will be established in it. If not in your parish, a government institution, with all its attendant evils, may spring up in the parish next to yours : or surely your neighborhood, or your diocese or your county, will not be left without a bait to lure youth from the paths of fuith, and high-mindedness, and love for Ireland.

"It remains for us, then, reverend dear sir, to warn our faithful people of the insidious attempts of the enemies of our holy faith, to declare to them the dangers by which they are surrounded, and to band them together in the cause of Catholic education. This is to be done by rallying round the Catholic University of Ireland, and protesting that we shall have no other but a system of education guided by the dictates of religion, and that Catholics must be given the right to educate their children in accordance with the principles we have received from our

"I have the honor to remain, reverend dear sir, your faithful servant in Christ,

"BARTH. WOODLOCK, Rector."

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of Kerry, accompanied by the Right Hon. Viscount Castlerosse, proceeded to Firies, lately, to select a site for a Catholic church, which is much wanting in that parish. They have pitched upon a very suitable situation, not far from where the present chapel stands. We learn that Mr. M Donnell has gone to open the foundation for the building, which will be about 120 feet long and 60 feet broad. It will be triparte in plan, and will have a semi-sexagonal apse. There are to be three alters, of which the middle one will be raised; the porches are to be lateral, and the tower and spire, at the western end, will be over 100 feet in height. It is to be very solidly built, and the contractor is Mr. George M'Donnell, who has so successfully completed the justly admired church of the Holy Cross, Kenmare .-Tralee Chronicle.

A New Association .- A meeting of the friends and patrons of St. Brigid's O.phanage, presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. Collen, held on Wednesday last in St. Kevin's Chapel, Marlborough-street, was remarkable chiefly for the spirit of determined hostility to the Church Establishment which characterised the addresses delivered on the occasion. The principal speaker was Mr. Alderman J. B. Dillon; whose vehement denunciation of the Church Establishment enormity was warmly and unanimously applauded by an assemblage which embraced many dignitaries of the Catholic Church, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, cated without religion, without national spirit of the Catholic Church, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, without love of country! How soon would the and a number of gentlemen, lay and clerical, whose warm Catholic feelings of the Irish people have dis the timidity of its utterances. A resolution submitted differentism, if throughout the length, and breadth by Mr Dillon, and enforced by a speech of unusual of the land schools were to grow up, from which the power, to the effect that as all the presely tisting inof the land schools were to grow up, from which the power, to the effect that as all the proselytising inname of Catholicity and of Ireland were to be studiously excluded? And do not say that in these tirely carried on by Protestant ministers, we recomschools, as in the present national schools, religion mend the abolition of the Church Establishment in would be taught at stated times; for, whatever we I Ireland as a sovereign remedy for the evils of prose- dred guiness.

and maccaroni, we have tens of thousands in at may think of this plan in primary schools, where the lytism, was carried with acclamation. We must say state of destitution; but we have ships and mechanical, it could not be permitted for a moment try regarding this monster grievance has at last the activity engendered in a first-rate classifound bold expression, and we are still more rejoiced the Gunpowder. Plot—was celebrated in any form. but he has not the ships or factories to show oal school, where the young minds of the cleverest to learn that an effort will soon be made to bring the force of the people of Ireland to bear on this

> Having so repeatedly made the strange submission to this Church abomination on the part of the influin the national schools. And when prelates and ential portion of the Catholic community a matter priests would find erected in the chief towns and of reproach and complaint, we deem it to be our cities, without their concurrence, and in defiance of duty now promptly to declare that any honest move-protests; schools of the highest order, to serve as ment for the overthrow of the Establishment shall ment for the overthrow of the Establishment shall have our cordial support. Saying this, however, we wish to be distinctly understood that we will recognise no movement as honest, or deserving of suppor tholic recople of Ireland-an influence which, under which is not based upon the Voluntary Principle God, has been the means of presesving the faith of pure and simple. By the Voluntary Principle we their great guns' were absent, he called on the Patrick in our old land! How soon would the hapmen the cessation of all endowments for religious Rev. T. B. Swanzy to give them 'some jaw!' Mr. purposes in Ireland the abolition of the Protestant Church Temporalities; abolition of the Regium Dorise up amongst us in which the priest might not num; abolition of the Maynooth Grant. By the Volventure to appear without a special invitation, or at untary Principle in action we mean the Protestant nutary Principle in action we mean the Protestant | being a Protestant !-- a matter hard to prove, for he inhabitants of Ireland educating and supporting the stated times. How soon would those hely instincts inhabitants of Ireland educating and supporting the disappear, which our fathers and mothers taught us ministers of the Protestant Church in Ireland; the Presbyterian inhabitants educating and supporting reason, for they were the only treasures left the ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Iroland us by the ruthless spoiler, a treasure, too, with and the Catholic people of Ireland educating and and the Catholic people of Ireland educating and supporting the Catholic clergy of Ireland. Will Dr. Cullen accept our principle? If not, we tell him, with profound respect, that we cannot recognise in him a practical enemy of the Church Establishment. Will the Lord Mayor, will Alderman Dillon, accept our principle? If not, we tell them that their projected association will prove a failure. This is a question of principle, and if the Church Establishment be not fought upon principle, let it not be fought at all. Heinous as is the atrocity of a Church Establishment, we have no right to lay hand upon it unless we resolve to surrender Maynooth in the event of the Establishment being overthrown.

That there is now in course of formation an Association whose specific objects shall be the overthrow of the Church Establishment, and the reform of the prophet of old, lamenting over the utter ruin of God's once chosen race—That which the palmer-worm hath left, the locust hath eaten; and that we are not as yet distinctly informed-all that we and that which the bruchus had left, the mildew had do know with certainty is, that a requisition to the Lord Mayor to convene an aggregate meeting for the purpose of founding such an Association is now in course of signature. We hail the movement as a symptom of awakening life, and shall support such for the attainment of the above-named objects .-Dublin Irishman.

The Archbishop of Dublin has issued a Pastoral to the clergy of his diocess regarding the annual collection for the Catholic University, which is to take place on next Sunday. He says, 'We cannot conceal from ourselves that in our days the school is the battle-ground on which the fate of religiou is to be decided.' The Morning News gives the alarm about an enemy still more to be dreaded than Godless education, and that is cheap literature. It is by this enemy that Ireland is to be at length conquered. The products of the English printing presses, the writer observes, like the products of the English looms, will force themselves everywhere, and sweep away all competition wherever the English is the popular tongue. In this literary and intellectual competion the strong will beat the weak. In this struggle it is as if ten men strove to keep at bay ten hun-

'The fleod of cheap gutter literature has in many districts almost totally swept away the native press. The number of these publications sold weekly in Ireland quintaples that of all the Irish press, Catholic and Protestant. Of one cheap and nasty London weekly journal one Dublin publisher sells weekly over 5,000. Of the myriad other London publications of like nature probably 30,000 or 40,000 are retailed weekly in this one city alone. In the provinces the same state of things prevails."

In some of these publications so eagerly read by Catholics their religion is spoken of as idolatry, and the Virgin Mary is called a 'goddess,' &c.

A correspondent of the Nation thus writes on this

subject:-'Listen again, pareminded Irish reader-you will find these fingerboards of Satan on the table of the will find Irish youths and maidens familiar with the secrets of the darkest of crimes, familiar with the names of the writers of these periodicals; while their own history, ballads, music, &c., &e., are as much unknown to them as to the Malay or native of Tahiti, 'Dixie's Land,' and 'The Captain with the Whiskers,' are the melodies of the greater number of Irish people of our times. Alas, that it should be so. Add to these specimens the portraits of brigands, Mormons, poisoners, and you have a faint idea of Reynold's Miscellany, which glares from every bookseller's window throughout the land. Aye, and I have seen it bought by persons who dine with bishops and priests, and who would feel very much analyed if you doubted their religion and virtue. Begging their pardon, I take the liberty of doubting both one and the other.'

THE WOMEN OF IRELAND. - Every true woman is at heart a patriot. Some one has said an irreligious woman is a monster. And making due allowance for the influences by which she may be surrounded, we should almost say the same of an unpatriotic woman. Those who are unpatriotic are so either from ignorance or against the grain. They either know nothing of their country, or do violence to their own womanly natures, who do not love her. The woman who knows nothing of her country needs but to be taught to make her a patriot. The woman who knows her country and despises, or affects to despise her, is sure to be influenced by some unworthy motive—a desire to be hought genteel ,' or to make a ' conquest' of some creature who pronounces patriotism low. There are others who, from their cradle, have had their minds poisoned by foul libels on the land of their birth. These are incurable ; except when extraordinary strength of intellect may enable them to see the truth through the mist of prejudice in which they are enveloped, or a true man s love lifts them above it into the sunlight. These remarks will apply Ito the women of almost every country; but they are peculiarly applicable to the daughters of an oppressed nation like Ireland. And it is in the hearts of the daughters of an oppressed nation that the virtue of patriotism glows purest and brightest. Woman was made to sympathise with suffering. Her feelings impel her to the side of the wronged. Hence, in the history of every popular struggle, we find female heroism and devotion lending brighter radiance to victory, or shedding luster upon defeat. And of such heroism or devotion Irish history is not barren. The women who rushed into the red tide of battle at Limerick, and those who stood at the gallows' foot in '98 calling to their sons to die like men, were as true heroines as any whom history has embalmed since the blood spirted from the headless trunk of Holosornes.—Irish People.

Mr. Arthur Jeffrey, a superannuated Excise officer, residing in Dublin, shot himself on Tuesday morning. He lingered in great suffering till the next day, when he expired. The Coroner's jury agreed that he committed the crime while laboring under temporary insanity. He had been addicted to the excessive drinking of ardent spirits.

The Armagh Guardian says: -Mr. George Hobson, of Ballyhagan, county Armagh, recently sold to Mr. Michael Reilly, in our market, the produce of six bushel of flarseed, grown on three English acres, 35

THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER IN NEWRY. We have not which induced them to charge a vast community of their public streets. This, however, was not the case in Newry, for a number of queer characters gathered in that lonesome den, called the Orange Hall, on Friday evening last, to eat and drink, and then talk, and utter things which no man of sense would listen to. That queer character, Brother Ellis, Orieve House, District Master, occupied the chair, and after telling the 'brethern' that many of Swanzy, on obeying the call, was cheered most voci-ferously by the 'enlightened' audience. He then commenced to spin a 'long yarn' about St. Patrick was not married, and he said mass - and came from Rome, a place in which Protestantism is not witnessed. But Mr. Swanzy went on from that topic to Protestants. There was not much loyalty in Protestantism then, for it invited a foreigner to come over from Holland and banish the lawful King!

'This,' said Mr. Swanzy is what is termed the great revolution, which placed upon a noble footing our glorious constitution!' Noble footing,' indeed It was a footing formed of treason to the lawful king, and violence of the worst description. And the Orangemen would act in the same way to-morrow, if they did not hope once more to be put in a position to commit plunder and violence. They are an unraly crew; full of deceit, and treachery, and they will be loyal to no one except the man who will give them license to rob and oppress their neigh-

Having commenced in fraud, treason and rebellion it is no wonder that the 'glorious revolution has produced such crimes. The wickedness it engendered in England in persecution of Catholics, and the infamy it begot in Ireland cannot find a parallel. In this country it offered rewards to the son if he betrayed his father; it caused Parsons and others to preach that no faith should be kept with Catholics and that the Treaty of Limerick should be broken and its plunder by means of the Protestant Church and other agencies, proved a terrible curse to Irish-

And this is the event that Mr. Swanzy eulogised in Newry on Friday evening! Is it not strange that he would not feel ashamed of his conduct? Is it not surprising that a man claiming the title of a minister of the Gospel, would stand up in Newry Orange Hall, and praise an event that has been a curse to this empire? But instead of having any feelings of this nature he had the effrontery to say that the assemblage was meant as an insult to their 'Roman Catholic brethern!' What else was it but an insult -a gross and palpable insult? If that was not the object of the Orange gathering, what brought it there? Could they not dine in their own homes, and refrain from assembling in the face of their 'Roman Catholic brethern?'

A Mr. Harpur stood up when Mr. Swanzy sat down, and began to harp away on his Orange instrument. He regretted the glories of the past, 'when Orangemen could do what they pleased,' but now 'if a Protestant kicked an old tin can in the street he would be put into a gaol for beating a drum.' What a splendid harper this is, when he entertains such ideas! It is evident that he would like to play Croppies lie down,' and ' We'll kick the Pope before us.' Tones like these is what this harping 'brother' would delight to hear sounding, for he appears to regard no one's feelings but his own. It is time, we think, to muzzle these characters; and if Brother Ellis could only learn a little common sense, he would, at his advanced age, abandon such persons.
Orangeism is a bloodstained and disgraceful system and he is a bad Irishman, and a disloyal person, who would defend such an unholy cause, -Dundalk Democrat.

A strange and unexpected commentary on the

late riots in Belfast has appeared in an organ which we should have thought the last to publish an impu-Catholic landholder or shopkeeper, on the bench of tation on the Presbyterians of Ulster. Most of our dents and connections, gave to light, during the past week, a letter that serves to make the origin of the Belfast riots-if, indeed, it was ever intelligible-at once plain and distinct. The public are used to repudiations from the side which pretends to be into find half a dozen martyrs rushing suddenly upon the scene, and exhibiting their wounds and gashes for the edification and commisseration of those to whom they directly appeal. But, it is a rare sight when the triumphant party sends forward a representative to proclaim its own cowardice, treachery and brutality. Novel as is this spectacle, one can realise at to-day. The Rev. Isaac Nelson is one of the most erudite, consistent and laborious ministers of the Scotch Church in Ireland. No one doubts his unquestionable accomplishments, his merits as a preacher, his integrity as a member of the Communion for which Knox thundered and the Caledonians rose in religious revolt. His lambs are to be seen in Sandy-row, Belfast. They are the worst Orangemen of that notorious district, which comprises within its bounds the scum and offscourings of the greatest and most prosperous city in the North of Ireland. That Dr. Nelson stands well with his congregation we have reason to know. To them he represents personally the ulterior light of Presbyterianism-a priest and thampion. They must have sinned exceedingly when their pastor is obliged to turn round and rebuke them in words for which we can discover no synonyms, and which accordingly, must be left to their own unadorned fidelity. Speaking of the flippancy indulged in the Presbyterian pulpit, Dr. Nelson says:—"If our Presbyterian ministers, like their fathers, espouse the cause of civil liberty and social progress they would deserve respect, but by pandering to the worst passions of the multitude they have earned for themselves in Belfast at least, the disapprobation of all intelligent men. Striving with each other for those few situations which the State has at its disposal, or stooping to the lowest professional servility, they have worshipped mercantile success as a mountain is honored for containing gold in its veins. It has thus become utterly impossible that the great truths which equalise, by placing us all alike at the footstool of heavenly mercy, can be understood and taught by persons found of-ten flaunting in the face of others some emblems of were about a dozen borough magistrates, and all for religious difference or fancied superiority." Here in the county as well. The petty sessions were held a few words, the position and the ambition of the men who yearly instigate the riots is unpretendingly described. Instead of an independent priesthood were also 60 constabulary; and these constituted living amongst the people, ministering to their wants the whole force for the preservation of the peace, in and teaching them the charitable obligations of ci-tizenship, we have an army of blatant and abused missionaries caring little for the welfare of their There was however, a military barrack containing flocks, caring less for the warfare of those outside 500 men and a troop of cavalry. The witness then them, anxious, at any risk, to develop their peculiar described the part he took in the proceedings. He opinions in the shape of broken heads and husband was knooked up after the first week, having been asless hearthless wives. Dr. Nelson looks upon this as saulted while endeavoring to take some prisoners in a scandal and a humiliation. He thinks very ho Sandy-row and the Pound on the 10th of August. nestly and very conscientiously, that if 'the Catho. The Mayor sailed for Fleetwood next evening, havilies are ever to be converted to, the State Ohurch, ing made arrangements to go to Harrowgate, when the best example of the benefits of the perversion witness considered it necessary to be on the alert. ought to be set by those who are the recognized and he had 500 constabulary under arms and ready heads and leaders of the Presbyterian Church, Press for any emergency. He expressed his belief, from byterianism may be blessed with a sort of happiness, his knowledge of the party spirit that, existed in

tages shall remain from the change. On this head Dr. Nelson is anything but sanguine. He tells us that amongst the prominent vices of the body to which he belongs are intolerance, hatred of Catholice, hatred of Ireland, and an overweening desire on which induced them to charge a vast community of the part of the clergy to increase their 'degrading Catholics with an imaginary crime, and that in the stipend.' Oatholics, at last may feel assured that presence of the growing power of Catholicity in Eng-whatever virtues. Presbyterianism lacks it can boast land, they feel assured to personate Guy Fawkes in of the quality of combativeness. Ministers hard up the part of the clergy to increase their degrading for popularity, and accordingly 'pushed' to extremes by limited incomes sport with the worst passions of their miserable followers. Whosever is lucky enough to set Catholics and Protestants at each other's throats, provided the latter have the best of the encounter, is certain to become a thriving and progressive man. Old hands, whose lives have been spent in encouraging this demoniac rivalry of classes, aboure peace in their last days, and thirst for the excitement-murders and bullets-which sustained and animated the gay days of youth. Dr. Nelson, no prejudiced spectator of the contest, always liable to be forced on Ulster by the bigotry and ignorance of its Presbyterian bodies, relates his own experience of those Satanic workings in these words :- 'Immediately after a time of professed revival, I have seen Roman Catholics driven from their homes to fields others, and dwelt on the exploits of the morderer of and hedges, chased for their lives by neighbors arm-Glencoe, and his arrival in England to succor the ed with hatchets, bayonets, spears, and guns. I Protestants. There was not much loyalty in Prosesion of by an armed mob of Presbyterians, some of whom had been visited by the Revival of 1856, and every Roman Catholic passer-by who would not insult himself by carsing his own religion left bloody and wounded. Every one with whom I conversed, and of whom I was and am ashamed, called himself a Presbyterian. The only thing for which I thank them was the exquisite luxury they afforded me and my only brother of guarding during a long, long night of August last, the startled and affrighted slumber of twelve Roman Catholics, over whom we watched, to save their lives from Presbyterian vio-lence." In the presence of these disinterested admissions the holding of a commission to inquire into the origin of the late disturbances is simply unnecessary. We now know, to the full extent of all hu-man certainty, that the Orangemen look upon the riots as a yearly saturnalia of which they will not consent to be deprived so long as their religious leaders hold murder in esteam and the Government winks at is perpetration .- London Universal News, Nov. 19.

THE BELFAST COMMISSION .- For the last few days Commission has been sitting in Belfast-very limited, indeed, in its scope, and without power to compel the attendance of desirable witnesses. Yet, defective as it is, it has already been productive of some good. Any one who noticed the alarm of the Orange organs, when its speeding was first mooted, might have surmised it. The Mail and the News-Letter joined together in a feeble whine of protest, but protested in vain. Not, indeed, that the Whigs were at all anxious to drag to day and punish the originators, promoters, and accessories of the murderous outrages which dishonored Belfast, but more deeply disgraced the government. The Whigs had no anxiety of the kind. Their Commission was carefully restricted from finding out truths so disagreeable. But a General Election is not far off, and the Whigs would all like to be re-elected, and, f possible, with a few additions to their number. Moreover, the civic authorities in Belfast are chiefly Tories, of the most wretched and bigot-minded type; and so, a Commission which will only take cognizance of their shameful incapacity (if not complicity) during the riots cannot but be useful in many ways to the ministerial faction, both by injuring their opponents, and by shielding themselves from serious reforms by a delusive show of action. The Commission will not take any cognizance of the cause of the riots, though that cause exists and will exist, so long as the Orange Society survives - because, perhaps, if the Commission took note of the Orange Society, it should also have to inquire how it was that this illegal society has been and is allowed to march, countermarch, beat drams, and fire shots, in presence of police and magistrates in more than one Ulster town. They should have to ask why, in the beginning of this very month, it was allowed to dis-turb Portadown with a demonstration, which their organs openly boast of, and to repress which government has done nothing? They should have to ask how it is that, while all this happens, and gentry and clergy boisterously atimulate Orangeism, the the artisan, and in the cabin of the peasant—you readers must have heard of the Bunner a journal Ribbon Society, which sprung into existence in self-will find Irish youths and maidens familiar with the piedged to the cause of non episcopacy, and rejoic- defence against Orangeism, should never appear in ing in the patronage of the heads of the Scotch public, and be strongly disapproved off by Catholic Church. This paper notwithstanding the antece- priests and men of influence? Who are lovers of peace and who of riot would then be made visible, and blame could hardly avoid the Rulers who not merely connive at the existence of Orangeism, but have given it arms and ammunition. In the meantime, we have to congratulate the Catholics of Reljured. In the event of a disturbance we are certain fast on the part they have acted all through. The last tribute to the justice of their cause and their unstained character is the flight of their opponents from the public court, fearing the exposure of their iniquity .- Dublin Irishman.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15 .- The Belfast Commission is denounced as a farce and a sham by the organs of what is called ' the Protestant party,' and it is stated that this party has declined to take any part in the proceedings. It was not represented by any professional man at the adjourned meeting yesterday. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic party have powerful advocacy, for in addition to Mr. Hamill, a barrister, and two or three solicitors, they have brought down Serjeant Armstrong. At the opening of the Court resterday the learned gentleman stated that he appeared on behalf of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Dorrian Roman Catholic Bishop, as well as a large body of the Roman Catholics of Belfast. He agreed with the Commissioners in the arrangements they had made and he would offer evidence on the first branch of the inquiry, which would involve an explanation of the number of magistrates in the borough, and the available force at their disposal for the preservation of the peace.

Mr. Barry (Commissioner) further explained the satisfactory as possible.

The Mayor of Belfast then handed to the Commissioners a document signed by all the magistrates of Belfast except one, who was not pre-sent, and couched in the following terms: - " We, the undersigned magistrates, who took part in the suppression of the riots, beg to express our willing-ness to appear and give evidence before the Commission.

Serjeant Armstrong then asked Mr. Orme, stipendiary magistrate, to come into the box and give evidence. He stated that he had been resident magisevery week in a common court for, the whole town. There were about 160 men in the local police. There a population which by the last Census was 120,000, but which Mr. Orme thinks has increased to 140,000. stones to each bushell at los. Ald per stones. The produce of the three acres realized above one hunlief for another they have a right to ask what advan-! force in Belfast was not fairly available for the pre-

vention of such acts. It is like a drop of water in | premacy of the law which is the first and most esthe ocean. On the 8th of August the Orangemen paraded an effigy of O'Connell near the Roman Catholic districts. They set the image on fire, and next day put the ashes in a coffin, and conveyed it to the Friar's Bush Burialground. No arrests were made that night. Belfast was a 'proclaimed district. On the 10th the Roman Catholic party showed a spirit of retaliation. The two factions met and began to fight with stones. In consequence of the violence that prevailed witness read the Riot Act. The windows of the houses were smashed, including a Presbyterian chapel. A gunemith's shop was broken open and weapons were carried away from it. The outbreak of the shipcarpenters was so sudden that no steps were taken to quell the siots. The mayor returned on the 18th, and was present at a meeting of the magistrates. When the funeral of Mr. Connell, one of the persons killed in the riots took place, it was intended that a stipendiary magistrate should attend to preserve order, but Mr. Lyons, a local magistrate, undertook the duty. Mobs belonging to each party came into collision on that occasion, whenshots were fired and a dreadful riot took place. This firing took place in presence of a large military force but no attempts were made to arrest the offenders. Thought it very important that the additional constabulary force should not be withdrawn from Belfast. If they were withdrawn he would like to go too .- Times Cor.

more commenced and a contract and an interference of the contract of the contr

DUBLIN, Nov. 12 .- Lord Wodehouse will require all his diplomatic skill to give agreeable answers to the numerous deputations he will have to receive for the next few weeks, and it needs no small ingenuity to vary the phraseology of his replies. Some deputations come to give him instructions in political economy and statesmanship; some to make him acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, and the sort of government it demands; some to guard him against the dangers he is likely to incur it he listens to the advice of coteries; some to complain of their own special grievances, and otherswhich are the most numerous class-to seek his support and patronage, all, of course, introducing their remarks with warm professions of loyalty.

Yesterday two more deputations waited on his Excellency at the Viceregal Lodge in the Park. The first was from the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, and consisted of some of the most eminent mer chants in the city. The President, Mr. Thomas Crosthwait, introduced the deputation, and Mr. Francis Godd, the hon. secretary, read the address. After the usual assurances of loyalty to the Queen, and congratulations to his Excellency, the address states that he undertakes the Government 'at a moment of no ordinary interest,' that the 'short but brilliant course of prosperity, unsurpassed in rapidity and extent, which marked the later period of our history has, unhappily, been arrested by a succession of unfavorable harvests, which impoverished and depressed some of the most valuable classes of our community, and assisted those allurements which attracted emigration from every quarter of Europe.' The Chamber did not state how a course of prosperity which was brief could at the same time be unsurpassed in extent, or why it required a succession of unfavorable harvests to arrest it since one might have sufficed. But happily the effects of the arrest have quickly disappeared, and 'Ireland has already resumed her career of improvement and prosperity.' It would seem, according to this respectable authority, that she has done so in a manner quite unprecedented in her history. For his Excellency is assured that 'in every quarter of the land, -in agriculture, in commerce, and in manufactures, we recognize evidence of patient industry, of prudent enterprise, and of energetic self-reliance. Apparently believing that Lord Wodehouse had not read Adam Smith, the deputation informed him that these qualities are the truest elements and the surest foundations of national wealth and independence. But they add :-

'May it please your Excellency, they can be largely aided by the rulers of the State, especially in a country like Ireland, where the memory of the past, is embittered by asperities, and the hope of the future is not unclouded by distrust.'

Then follows a prescription for the Government of Ireland, and it is for the Lord Lieutenaut to see that the ingredients are accurately compounded, and duly administered, in which case he has every reason to expect that the patient will be able to continue the career of improvement and prosperity which she has resumed :-

'To silence the whisperings of sedition and the clamour of faction, by fostering and respecting a sound and enlightened public opinion the willing homage of every class of the community to the unqualified supremacy of the law, by its firm, impartial, and dignified administration; to promote among the people a love of the arts of peace and civilization, by a general patronage of science and literature; and to bind the interests and affections of Ireland to the glorious empire of which she is a part, by an equal distribution of the favors as well as the burdens of the State-these are means to sunplement a nation's efforts not unworthy a Statesman's care. Should these be numbered among the objects of your Excellency's solicitude - and in your personal character we find the best assurance that they will -your Excellency will not fail to secure for your Government the earnest and cordial support of the rank and wealth, of the industry and intellect of

The Freeman reproduces this passage in a leader, and lays great stress upon it, describing the address as an able, eloquent, and 'philosophic document. Government should ponder its words, and not ima gine that they were adopted haphazard, or selected to produce suphony or to round a sentence. The writer would not have introduced the terms 'sedition' and ' faction' if there were not present to his mind some facts to convince him ' that the existence of the one is as real as the existence of the other is palpable;' and if the whisperings and the clamor are not silenced, 'they will assume the place of the public voice, and, at no far distant period, stifle every utterance save their own?

This is ominous; but how is the threatened calamity to be averted by the Lord-Lieutenant. He is told it is to be done by fostering and respecting 'sound and enlightened public opinion.' But in what is the fostering to consist. Every Government will consider the public opinion of its own supporters the most sound and enlightened, and it is to be fostered only through its principal organs. How is that to be done? By invitations to dinner, or by places and pensions? This would have no effect on sedition or faction except to cause them to whisper oftener or clamor louder The public opinion so fostered would be said to be bribed and suborned, and would lose all its influence on the parties to be

converted to loyalty.

Lord Wodehouse, by quietly ignoring the 'philosophio' portion of the address, plainly intimated that he wanted a lesson in statesmanship from the Chamber of Commerce as little as he needed instruction about the state of Ireland. He said : -

'Mr. President and Council of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, -I receive with the greatest satisfaction your assurances of loyalty and devotion to our gracious Sovereign, and on my own part I cordially thank you for the congratulations which you have addressed to myself. I am well aware of the difficulties with which Ireland has had to contend from a succession of unfavorable seasons, and I entirely concur with your in believing that the industry, enterprise, and self-reliance of Irishmen are the surest foundation of national wealth. It is most gratifying to me to learn from gentlemen so well acquainted with the resources of the country that you trust that the late abundant harvest has enabled Ireland to resume her career of improvement and prosperity: No wise Government can be insensible to the benefits which a nation derives from a widely-

sential condition of all commercial and agricultural progress.

At the late Quarter Sessions in Armagh. a rather novel case came before the court, as follows :- The debt was admitted; but the legality of the service of the process impeached. The process-server, John M'Quade, had seen defendant pitching hay, and the latter having run off, leaving his fork behind, John served the paper on the fork, sticking it thereupon, and calling out to defendant. The Assistant-Barrister held the service good in law.

The Limerick Reporter has the following:-On Saturday evening (Nov. 12th), an old man named Wm. Moloney, who had lived at Rossbrien' in the vicinity of Limerick, was found dead in his house by the daughter of a neighboring farmer. His head and face were greatly mutilated, and bore the marks of the feet of some animals, probably rats. He led a very lonely life since the death of his wife and children, and it is supposed that he died from natural causes. The police were promptly sent for, as deceased had the name of being wealthy, but there is no ground for suspicion of foul play.

A Portumna, county Galway, correspondent, under date Nov. 16, writes as follows :- Martin Pelly, Esq., coroner, held as inquest here yesterday, to ascertain the cause of the death of Patrick Hara. The sworn testimony given at the inquest clearly shows the awful state of the poor in Portumna. The verdict of an intelligent and respectable jury is:- 'We find that the said Patrick Hara's death was caused by the want of the common necessaries of life, and that his death occurred at Portumns, on Sunday, 13th inst. For self and fellows, Thomas M'Donnell, Foreman of the Jury.'

We (Down Recorder) regret to state that fever is at present, and for some time past has been, very prevalent in Downputrick. The reluctance of the lower classes, in many cases, to enter the workhouse hospital or the fever hospital in connexion with the County Infirmary, until the disease almost approaches a crisis, has increased the rate of mortality, and embarrassed seriously the efforts of medical men to check the spread of this dangerous malady.

An Inishman's Pity. - When a poor countryman of mine-how invariably it is an Irishman has to be brought in when one would illustrate the law's oppression—was once bound to keep the peace towards all her Majesty's subjects, he left the office exclaiming, well, then, God help the first furrener I meet with !-Blackwood's Magazine.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN RECRUITING AGENT IN IRBLAND.—The Federals seem to have begun recruit-ing in Ireland again. One of their agents has just been arrested in Athlone. He is a man named Murphy, a native of this country, but for years resident in America; and the charge against him is an attempt to enlist four soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regi-ment. He met them in a public house, and soon got into their good graces by paying for drink. After some time he introduced politics, and abused the English government, spoke of the probabilities of a rising of the patriots in this country, when Ireland would have her own again; that America was willing to assist her in the struggle, and thought that Irishmen ought to aid his adopted country in the present war. He then asked one of the soldiers in a whisper, if he was Irish and a Roman Catholic. The soldier, a lad from Galway, replied in the affirmative. He then asked him if he was willing to take service under the American flag, promising him, if he got nine others to go along with him, a liberal bounty and commission for himself. Four of the party seemingly assented, when an oath was attempted to be administered. In the meantime one of the soldiers, having left the house while these proceedings were going on, informed the police, and the prisoner was taken into custody. Murphy has been committed for trial.—Dublin Cor. of the London Post.

. The house of a man named Hopkins, living in the village of Burreen, within a few miles of Castlebar, took fire from the igniting of some flax which the household had been preparing for sale, and, melancholy to relate, two of his children were in a short time burnt to ashes, together with the servant girl, who lost her life in her heroic efforts to save the children.

How Inishmen Progress in England .- The Universal News says; Past Scotchmen and Englishmen our compatriots force their way. An impediment arises—they overtop it. A sneer is circulated with eclat-they despise or answer it. Some tail, some progress, but the story of the latter is the story of the majority. The ridiculously sensitive never go forward, because they are in constant opposition with obstacles which provoke the exercise of their self-esteem, and render them objects of detestation to those with whom they work. In the face of those disadvantages our countrymen in England go a head. To none but the wavering and timid are the impediments placed in their way by British jealousy regarded as other than incentives to competition and victory. Now and then some poor souled wretch may turn up, lamenting the bitterness of his fate, as connected with British prejudice, and complaining that nis talents and energies can get no fair field. Sometimes, as we pointed out last week, this clogy may be sincere and sometimes the reverse. Cases do occur in which Irishmen, anxious to move away from the sphere in which circumstances have cast them, are eaten and mercilessly baffled. But the majority of rishmen in England do not tell this sorrowing tale. f they entertain you with the history of their vicissitudes, they append to it the narrative of success. It is a proud boast of many of our countrymen that they fell like rockets into England without a shilling or a friend to call their own: The prospect of star-vation, if nothing else, gave them thew and sinew. They had nothing to look to except the workhouse or beggary, and they determined to resort to neither. By indefatigable labor, by noble economy, many of them have worked their way to high positions. Scores have built houses and made properties out of the suburban waste which encompasses London. Others have ventured into trade and contrived to extract enormous profits out of the simplest necessaries of life. Others again have buffled their way into positions of trust, not to say emolument, and have grown so able in the services of employers, that their labors at last have grown indispensable.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Our Lady of St. Andrews, Galastiels.—The fine church founded at Galastiels by the liberality of J. R. Hope Scott, Esq., but not yet completed, has recently received an accession to the attractive eatures of the interior, of which we are glad to be able to present as few words of description to our readers ; -

"The spacious and hitherto somewhat desolate looking sanctuary, has been worthily occupied by a stone altar of great beauty and scale. The front of the altar itself contains three large alto-rilievos, cleverly executed by Mr. Curric of Darnick, after choice examples of German masters, representing in the centre the Pieta, or dead Unrist, on the knees of His Blessed Mother, with ministering angels, and on the sides Our Lady kneeling to her Divine Infant newly born, and the apparition of Our Lord to His Blessed Mother after His resurrection. These groups are divided from each other by shafts of polished red marble which define the general architectural spaces of the frontal. Behind the altar stretches, a low reredos extending to several feet on either side, richly panelled with various marbles, and adorned with beautifully sculptured ornaments; whilst from the centre towers up the canopy destined to receive the Blessed Sacrament on the occasion of the solemn rite of Benediction. This striking feature is based on extended trade and a flourishing agriculture; and it the Taberna cle used for the reservation of the Host, will be my sarnest endeavor to obtain withe co-opera- and is secured behind richly engraved gilt and ention of all classes in maintaining that peaceful su- amelied brass doors. On a higher stage is a beau-

tifully carved bracket for the Crucifiz, and above that again, with large statues of reverent angels austaining it as it were, standing themselves on the riohly carved capitals of octagonal shafts of marble, rises, tier above tier, in an elaborate and graceful composition of canopies and pinnacles, the spire which crowns the whole, which rises to a height of 20 feet from the pavement of the church. When at some late period the two eastern windows which flank the throne shall be filled with rich stained glass, and the now blank end wall be clothed by a reredos in keeping with the altar, we have described,

few churches will present so striking a termination.

A writer in a Protestant journal of London, as if rightened at the progress of Catholicism in England, speaks as follows:—In the decade comprised within 1831 and 1841, while the population increased at the rate of 14 per cent. the Priests numbered 25 per cent. In the next ten years the proportion of the Priests was more than thrice that of the augmentation of the people; from 1851 to 1861, when the po-pulation increased 12 per cent, the number of Priests was nearly 37 67 per cent. In 1830, there were but 434 Priests for the whole of England; but there are now 1,242. The churches in that period, also, have more than doubled, now counting unwards of 872. From 16 Convents, which the Romanists possessed in 1830 they have risen to 162. Lastly, while in 1830 no house of Religious men existed, in 1850 there were 11, but now they number upwards of 53.

The ship Great Western was still detained at Liverpool, pending the inquiry into the case of the alleged recruits for the Federal army, who were to have been taken to New York by her. The matter had not been brought before the Liverpool magistrates, as the local au-horities did not intend moving alone in the affair, but were waiting instructions from the Government. A large number of silidsvits, made by the men as to the terms of their engagement for the New York Glass Works had been sent to the Home Oflice for the consideration of the Home Secretary. At the instance of Captain Cunningham, the commander of the Great Western, whe wished to put to sea, some police authorities went on board, and asked the passengers—some 400 or 500 in number-if they wished to go to New York or to go ashore. All, with the exception of four young men, said they wished to go in the ship, and these four were allowed to go ashore. Of course on board it is said that from 150 to 200 had been brought from different parts of Lancaspire, and engaged to work in the glass manufactory. A considerable number, who refused to go on board the ship, had been sent to their homes, while others remained in Liverpool in a state of starvation.

Tee Times gives the following particulars with respect to the convict Muller, and his confession on the scaffold :-

"After the convict had been placed upon the drop and the rope adjusted round his neck, Dr. Cappel, addressing him with great animation and solemnity said, 'In a few moments, Muller, you will stand before God; I ask you again, and for the last time, are you guilty or innocent?' He replied, 'I am innocent. Dr. Cappel said, 'You are innocent?' repeating his own words in the form of a question .-God Almighty knows what I have done.' Dr. Cappel, God Almighty knows what you have done!' again repeating the convict's own words;-Does God know that you have done this particular deed?' Muller replied, 'Yes; I have done it;' speaking in German, in which language the wnole conversation was conducted. The German expression used by the convict was 'Ich habe es gathen;' and these were his last words. The drop fell, and he soon ceased to live. So greatly relieved was the rev. gentleman by the confession, that he rushed from the scaffold, exclaiming, 'Thank God! Thank God!" and sank down in a chair, completely exhausted by his own emotion. After recovering, he repeated in English, in the presence of the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs and the representatives of the press, of whom there were four, what had just passed between him and the convict, precisely as it had been related above. The body, after hanging the usual time, was removed from the public gaze, and will be interred towards evening within the precincts of the prison."

PAINFUL Scene .- On Friday last an extracrdinary and paintul scene took place at Woodston, near Phterborough. The eldest son of Mr. Thos. Powell, a highly respectable farmer of the village, having died, his parents wished to have him buried in the pretty little churchyard of the parish. As a matter courtesy, the Rev. A. Murray, Independent minio ter, to whose congregation Mr. Powell belonged. waited upon the Rev. J. Ellaby, the incumbent, and informed him that Mr. Powell was a strict Nonconformist, and objected to the use of some portions of the Burial Service. Subsequently, Mr. Ellaby went with Mr. Powell himself to the churchyard and chose a site for the grave, and no obstacle of any kind was anticipated. On Friday afternoon, when the functal procession approached the churchyard, the grave was found prepared. Halting at the entrance the corpse was placed on a chair, while the Rev. A. Murray read a simple service, such as Dissenters use on such occasions. He was so engaged when a messenger arrived with the intimation that the Rev. J. Ellaby was waiting in the church: A courteous reply was returned that the services of the clergyman would not be required, and a move was made towards the grave. Mr. Eliably issued from the church, and declared in an excited manner that the corpse should not be buried there. Mr. Murray stepped on one side, and said, 'You are aware, Sir, we have the privilege of silent interment, 'I do not care for your privileges,' the incumbent replied, I will throw you into the Ecclesiastical Court. He then left the churchyard, bidding the sexton stand by the grave. Meanwhile the afflicted mourners were looking on in a state of grief and perplexity, which may well be imagined. At last the father stood forward, and said, 'It no one would fill in the grave of his child he would do so himself.' He took a spade for that purpose, but the sexton wrenched it by force out of his hands. A crowd had gathered round, and hootings and cries of 'Shame' were raised, but Mr. Ellaby did not return, and without his authority the sexton would allow no one to touch the grave. Eventually the relatives reluctantly withdrew, leaving the body unburied. On the following day the grave was filled in by the in-Service was read over it or not our reporter has been

unable to ascertain. - Manchester Examiner. Some of the London papers state that if the executioner had not been so promp in withdrawing the bolt of the trap Muller would in all probability have made a much fuller confession. He was about to say something to his clergyman when the drop fell. A phrenologist who took a cast of his head after his death says that ," naturally he was sympa-thetic, conscientious, affectionate, obliging, regardful of reputation, and humans !"

A Poser .- What thou hast to do, do it with all thy might, said a clergyman to his son one morning. So I did this morning, replied Bill, with an en-

thusiastic gleam in his eye. 'Ahl what was it, my darling ? and the father's and ran through his offspring's curls.

Why, I wolloped Jack Edwards till he velled ike blazes; you should have heard him holler, dad. Dad looked unhappy, while he explained that the recept did not imply a case like that and concluded mildly with—

You should not have done that, my child.' Then he'd wolloped me, said Bill.

Better, expostulated his sire, for you to have fled from the wrath to come. Yes, argued Bill, by way of a final clincher, but

generals and captains plunder women and old men, and burn their roofs over their heads, if it lays waste fertile regions for no strategic purpose, but solely to inflict suffering, we say only that it acts in harmony with its nature, and pursues to a logical conclusion the vulgar tyranny on which it is based, and from which it derives its inspiration. When it stole the Southern Commissioners from the deck of an unarmed British steamship, it made a manifestation and a multitude of gilt lace upon the sleeves, resemof its lawlessness. When, in the fear of drawing bling the famous labyrinth of Crete, but he was clad upon itself the hostility of England, it gave them up' in 'a simple suit of grey, distinguished from the garb it made a manifestation of its cowardice. When, while giving them up, it said that if its interests required it would have violated the laws of nations and kept them, it confessed that it would bite if it dured. This was the first notable sample of the morality of 'Honest' Abo's Government which immediately concerned us. We have had since then other samples, and we know for a truth that the Washington Government is to be ranked amongst Washington Government is to be ranked amongst nized by a soldier, he was so crowded by the gaping the 'dangerous classes' of the civilsed world, but multitude—ever ready in Northern latitudes to lionnot to be judged by any code of law or honor.' it has stolen the Florida is, therefore, a fact which not at all surprises us. Its captains have toiled after the Confederate vessel long and in vain. That it has stolen her while under the protection of a Power which could easily be defied is the explanation of the 6th. It would not have been committed if the Florida had lain under the protection of a British or a French instead of a Brazilian battery.— On a large scale, the transaction is similar to one which we sometimes see amongst our dangerous classes at home. The gentleman in difficulties who posts himself upon a country road with a view to stimulate the charity of the passers-by, whines before the able-bodied passenger, but growls and exhibits his bludgeon to the unprotected female. With similar courage did the captain of the Federal Washusetts steal the Florids out of the harbor of Cahia. The Florida arrived at Bahia on the She put in for a supply of stores and coals, and to make some repairs in her machinery. Soon after she anchored in the outer harbour a boat came alongside of her and demanded the name of the vessel. The answer was honestly given-' The Confederete States' steamer Forida.' That was true. A person in the boat replied, 'This boat is from her Britannic Majesty's steamer Curlew.' That was untrue. Neither the Curlew nor any of the Queen's ships was at the port at the time. But Federal chicanery had gained a point. It had at last discovered the Florida. It gained another great point when the American Consul, Mr. Wilson, gave his word of honor to the governor of the province, that the Wachusetts would not violate the laws of neutrality within the Brazilian waters. The Federal word of honor had, it appears in this instance, two advantages. It assured the governor, and was not binding on the Wachusetts. Upon this, and after pledging himself that he too would respect the neuturality of the Brazilian waters, Captain Morris obtained from the governor permission to move the Florida from the outer to the inner roads, so as to be out of danger, and to facilitate coaling operations. By way of emphasising this permission an admiral of the Brazilian navy, who was present at the interview with the Governor and Captain Morris when the latter made this request, said to him, 'Oh yes; move her in and come inside of me, and you will be out of danger.' So the Florida was removed to the berth appointed her, where there were two Brazilian ships of war between her and the Federal Wachusetts, close under the guns of a steamer of war and a Brazilian fort. It was found too that the repairs to her machinery could not be completed under four days. Capt. Morris hearing this sent part of his crew ashore. On the morning of the 6th the Federal consul, who had pledged his honor to respect the neutrality of the Brazilian waters, sent Captain Morris a messenger with an offer to urge the Brazilian Government to complete the repairs of the Florida, if Captain Morris would accept a challenge to come out and fight the Wachussetts. This challenge Captain Morris declined, and in the afternoon the first batch of liberty men having returned to the Florida, the starboard watch was released, and Captain Morris and maritime and commercial community. It is well some of his officers went shore at the same time: known that the Confederate Government would not not doubting the Federal word of honor. On the leave Captain Semmes without a ship one hour longfollowing morning about 3.15 a.m. while it was dark | er than could be avoided, and it has been no secret the Wachusetts left her anchorage, steered for the that the loss of the Alabama would, if possible, be Florida, and struck her on the starboard quarter, supplemented in this country. Our statement, howcutting her rail down to the deck, carrying away ever, of the meeting of the Laurel and the Sea King her mizen mast, and at the sametime pouring a volley of musketry and a charge of canister from forecastle pivot gun upon the Florida's decks. Then she backed off and demanded a surrender, which was refused. More firing from the Wachusetts, returned by the officers and men of the Florida; but | fil very recently has been owned, in Liverpool, our the struggle was unequal and vain, and the lieutenant contemporary's local knowledge might be supposed in command autrendered conditionally. When he to have lent authority to his prompt denial. It turns did so, many of the crew jumped overboard, and out, however, that our report respecting the Sea more than half were shot in the water by men in the King and her destination is correct in every partiforecastle of the Wachusetts, and in her boats.— Thus master of the position, the Wachusetts towed the Florida out of harbor-stole her as a garotter the screw steamer Sea King was not only there, but plunders the man whom he has knocked on the head or half-strangled. So much for Federal 'honor'-We are not in the least surprised. We have watchthe brutal contest waged on the part of the North by mercenaries against men who are fighting for the on the deck of a ship under the Confederate flag, cainalible right of freemen, the choice of their own pable, no doubt, of being converted into a most for-Government, and have looked for some redeeming midable and efficient cruiser. Captain Semmes, when trait, for a token of that chivalry which soldiers and he left for Madeira in the Lausel was accompanied seamen even in an unjust cause will show if only by 80 men, most, if not all, of them members of the for the honor of the cloth. But in the abyss of de-prayity into which the Northern States have sunk manner the Sea King is to receive her armament we pravity into which the Northern States have sunk we have looked for such a token in vain. The spirit | do not pretend to say, but we presume that, having of the filibuster and the border rufflan has obliterated from the armies and navies of the North the commonest virtues of humanity. 'Honest' Abe and his officers, on sea and on land, illustrate the 'good old plan.' They take what they can get, no matter how they can get it, and they keep it as long as they can or dare. If the Florida had lain within British waters, their neutrality would have been respected, not out of deference to law, but to fear. She lay in a Brazilian harbour, and the Federals stole her, be-cause they had no thing to restrain them; not the dread of the Brazilian Government, which is weak; cumbent's orders, but whether the Church Burial nor law and honor, because they they respect neither.

we have long ceased to be surprised at any rascality.

#### UNITED STATES.

THE BAY STATE IN TROUBLE .- Massachusetts is in turned out badly, and the War Department is thinking of refusing to give her credit for the scum thus foisted upon the public service. The fact is nearly all of these imported mercenaries have deserted to the enemy, under the liberal terms of General Lee's proclamation, and that such as have yet been unable to desert are utterly unable to fight. In a recent case in the rifle pits before Petersburg they dropped their arms and lay down flat on their bellies in the trench while a charging column of rebels swept over them, carrying all that were in the party back to Petersburg as prisoners. They plead an excuse that they know nothing of our quarrel and have no interest in it; that they were hired in Europe for peaceful and non-belligerent labors on railroads, canals, etc., and that have been utterly swindled and cheated in the manner of their being induced to enter the service. It would not be one of the worst of the President's jokes if he should rofuse to recognize this absquatulating foreign refuse as fit representatives of this transaction, were reported to Gen. Pain he the hero sons of the Old Bay State, demanding of remarked : Served the d-d son of a barrier Jack can run twice as fast as I can. the hero sons of the Old Bay State; demanding of The good man sighed, went to his study, took up a Governor Andrew that another man should be furpen, and endeavored to compose himself and a ser- nished in place of every one of these deluded demon reconciling Practice and Procept. The series of serters. - N. Y. Freeman. ) and the series were

THE THEFT OF THE FLORIDA. - 'Honest' Abe's Go-ARECDOTE OF GENERAL LEE. - A gentleman who was in the train from this city to Petersburg, a very vernment has contrived so to distinguish itself that cold morning not long since, tells us his attention was attracted by the efforts of a young soldier with it commits. Therefore, if we are told that it carries his arm in a sling to get his overcoat on. His teeth fire and sword into unoffending homesteads, if its as well as his sound hand were brought into use to effect the object; but, in the midst of his efforts, an officer rote from his seat, advanced to him, and very carefully and tenderly assisted him, drawing the coat gently over his wounded arm and buttoning it up comfortably; then, with a few pleasant words, returning to his seat.

Now, the officer in question was not clad in gorgeous uniform, with a brilliant wreath upon the collar of a civilian only by the three stars which every Confederate col. in the service by the regulations is entitled to wear. And yet he was no other than our chief general Robert E. Lee, who is not braver and greater than he is good and modest. On Gen. Grant's recent return from New Jersey to the Army of the Potomac and James, by the detention of the train he was forced to stop in Philadelphia. Being recogize every military hero of the hour, be he McClellan, Hooker, Burnside, Pops or Grant-that he was forced to take refuge in the Mayor's office.

Well, General Lee comes to Richmond, visits the War Department and the President, attends divino worship at St. Paul's almost every week, and, though our people love him as our fathers did Goorge Washington, yet he is never subjected to any annoyance, save a look from each passer by, which silectly says: - May God protect and bless you.

A Southern editor dreamed that he awoke from a sleop of lifty years, and found himself upon the south side of the Rapidan. He saw, a little distance from the spot where he awoke, a corporal with seventeen men and a wheelbarrow. He approached and asked the corporal what the little gathering meant. 'This,' replied the corporal, 'is the army of Northern Virginia. Where are the Yankees? inquired the editor. They are on the other side of she river, replied the corporal. 'They have the advantage of us in numbers and transportation, as they have twenty-one men and two wheelbarrows; but we expect to get the advantage in position, will whip them, and then the war will end.

A French Canadian named Loge was hung at Harper's Ferry on the 2nd sust., for deserting from the 60th Few York Regiment, and joining a Confederate guerilla band in London County, Virginia. The rope broke and Loge fell to the ground, calling on the Provost Marshal to shoot him at once and finish the tragedy: A court murshal had, however, sentenced him to be hung, and hung he was, as a knot was tind in the broken rope and he was again swung off, this time effectually. He was a fine looking man, 21 years old, and mot his death in a bold and defiant manner. When the rops was adjusted about his neck he waved a small crucifix as a signal to draw the holt.

The Federal war department has reduced the standard for recruits to five feet, instead of five feet three inches, as heretofore. This is a significant illustration of the difficulty it is put to, to obtain food fer powder, as the generality of men are much over instead of under five feet. Notwithstanding the straits the British Government were put to under like circumstances for men (during the Orimean war) the standard was never below 'five feet three.'

CAPTAIN SEMMSS .- Our readers will have seen a few days since that we announced the arrival of a large ship-rigged steamer off Madeira, which ateamer signalized to the Laurel, then in Funchal roads, on board which very el it was known that the Canfederate commander Captain Semmes, then was, and that both vessels put to sea together. In a subsequent announcement of this fact, we stated that we had every reason to believe that the full-rigged steamer was the Sea King, which vessel had recently cleared out of the East India Dock, ostensibly for Bombay, but in reality for Madeira. For this statement we had, as we knew, sufficient grounds, and we saw no reason for conce ling or withdrawing a piece of intelligence of very great interest to the off Maiders had hardly appeared when it met with an emphatic contradiction from a Liverpool contemporary, who ' was in a position to state that there was no foundation for the report' which appeared in these columns. Seeing that the Sea King is owned, or un cular. A vessel, named the Calabar, has just arrived in Liverpool from Madeira and she stutes that that before the Calabar left she had joined the Laurel out at sea, and that both ships disappeared in company. There seems to be no doubt, therefore, that Captein Semmes, late of the Alabama is once more accomplished the greater achievement of getting possession of the vessel, the lesser achievement of supplying her armamen; will not be too much for the Confederate captain and his followers.—The

Shipping and Mercantile Gazette. ANOTHER INCIDENT OF GENERAL PARKE'S ADMINIS-TRATION. - In all that has been written upon the administration of General Paine in Kentucky and Tennessee, it appears that but few of the transactions that combine to make his record so dark with infamy have been furnished to the public. Every day some new fact is brought to light, some new crime is added to the already extensive catalogue paraded before the people in public prints. We have a letter from a Union soldier, a member of an Illinois regiment, who served under General Palne at Galatin, Tennessee, and he writes that many incidents, equally re-volting to the people of a civilized age, which marktrouble. Her importations of Swedes, Poles, Germans, Hungarians, etc., by the cargo, to fill her quobe published. In July, 1863, a scout was sent out. mans, Hungarians, etc., by the cargo, to fill her quo- be published. In July, 1863, a scout was sent out tas under the various recent calls for troops, have from Galatin, in command of the second lieutenants of company G, 129th Illinois volunteer infantry. The soldiers travelled in a southwest direction, and, about fifteen miles from the town, surrounded a citi-" zen's house, and made the husband and father, a. prisoner while sitting at the dinner-table. In spite of all entreaties, the soldiers carried the man some! twenty yards from the house, and, by orders of the. lieutenant, in the presence of his weeping wife and frightened children, shot him down, and left the corpse, weltering in its blood, stretched upon the green sward. The lientenant then drove the wife and her three children from their pleasant home. and set the house on fire. The building burned rapidly, and is one brief half hour, a wife was rendered a widow and with her fatherless babes" left without shelter-homeless wanderers, and with hearts full of sorrow. As an excuse for this act it was claimed that a soldier had been murdered in the neighborhoed some weeks before. When the facts of right. I wish that the lieutenant had killed the man he brought in as a prisoner also, so as to save

me the trouble of doing so,

one of the standing of the sta

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

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Single copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondents that no kilers will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

NOTICE.

We request all our subscribers in Quebec and vicinity, who are in arrears, to band in the amounts due to our agent, MR. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, 18 BUADE STREET, Quebec.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER-1864. Friday, 16-EMBER DAY, FAST-St. Eusebius, B.M. Saturday, 17—EMBER DAY, FAST—Of the Feria. Sunday, 18—Fourth of Advent. Monday, 19 - Expect of B.V.M. Tuesday, 20-Vigil of St. Thomas: Wednesday, 21-Fast-St. Thomas, Ap. Thursday, 22-Of the Feria.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blesse Sacrament will commence as follows :-

Saturday, 17-Convent of Assumption: Monday, 19-Convent of St. John. Wednesday, 21—St. Thomas.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

By a large majority the Piedmontese Parliament has ratified the transfer of the Seat of Government from Turin to Florence, in accordance with the arrangements made by Victor Emmanuel with the French Emperor. Whether this transfer is to be regarded as a step towards Rome, or as the renunciation of the filibustering designs against his neighbors hitherto entertained by the Piedmontese king, it is hard to say; but there can be no doubt but that it is a measure very unpopular at Turin, and that the king has in consequence incurred a large amount of odium from his subjects. For this we should feel thankful; and there are also good reasons for rejoicing in the embarassed, we may almost say hopelessly bankrupt, condition of Italian finances.

There is nothing of general interest by the last steamers. Amongst the most important flict has subsided, look back upon with regret. In that the latter know that the triitems we notice an announcement of the death of Mr. Cameron on the contrary insists that those umph of the North must inevitably lead to Mr. Spooner, long notorious in Parliament for events which resulted in a triumph to the politi- the overthrow of British rule in America and to his rabid and often indecent attacks upon the co-religious principles which he favors should be annexation. Thus, we find that though by dif-Catholic Church. Lord Lyons has obtained six annually and publicly commemorated in our ferent routes Orangeism and Fenianism are months' leave of absence from Washington.

We have nothing positive from General Sherman. It seems that he is making for Savannah. and he cannot now be far off from his destination. Other news from the seat of war unimportant.

In Upper Canada great excitement still prevails on the subject of the "raiders." Many of the stories told are no doubt much exaggerated; and, on the authority of the Montreal Telegraph, we have reasons for believing that there is little or no truth in some of the best attested of British America no barrier is opposed to any? these reports-as for instance that a large force of Confederates have been packed up in flour barrels, branded "Superfine," and are to be smuggled across to Detroit, there to break out and carry fire and sword amongst the population. The Telegraph assures us, in spite of all that the Globe and the Montreal Witness have said. that this story is destitute of foundation in fact.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL. - Our readers will be happy to learn that the steamer Persia. on board of which this well beloved Prelate embarked at New York on the 16th ult., arrived in safety at Liverpool on Saturday the 26th of the same month.

Mr. J. H. Cameron, the Grand Master of the Orangemen, has addressed a quasi Pastoral letter to his brethren, on the subject of the late excitement in Toronto. For the sake of his own reputation, and for that of the community, we think that it is a pity that he has done so : for no good possibly can, but much evil may. result from these appeals to the passions and guments, and how weak are his conclusions. party prejudices of a body of men consisting in part of the very dregs of the population.

Mr. Cameron commences his letter by the assertion of what is not true. He asserts that " attempts have been made even from high quarters in the Church of Rome to justify this disloval association" the Fenzans. This we say 15 false. For whilst all secret societies are ina co-religionist.

to commemorate publicly and by processions, been occasions and causes of thanksgiving:" as cart's tail of the great Protestant champion and had long waged against them. According to our system of ethics however, we think that the conduct of the Catholic who should attempt to make Protestants generally responsible for the perjuries of a Bedioe or a Titus Oates, would be as reprehensible as the conduct of those Protestants who by their silly Fifth of November displays seek to make Catholics generally responsible for the treason imputed by Protestant historians to Guido Faukes. We opine that in Canada in 1864 there is no necessity for reviving any of those memories of the seventeenth century, and that it is best to allow the dead to bury their dead.

Or if we must commemorate the Fifth of November-why not commemorate rather the Battle of Inkermann, than the politico-religious feuds not rather remember, and find occasion and side by side, Protestant and Papist, Englishman, Scotchman, and Irishman made on that terrible day against the hosts of Russia, than of race against race?

There is no doubt that in the wars to which the great social and religious revolution of the sixteenth century gave rise, many wicked and cruel things were done both by Protestants and by Catholics-things which good men of all denominations, now that the excitement of the conmixed population, to some of whom such commemorations must be suggestive of many bitter and painful memories. Because there is no law against such displays, therefore he seems to conclude that they are morally as well as legally right and praiseworthy. Is this, again we ask. either statesmanlike or Christianlike?

But Mr. Cameron, though all unconsciously, himself pronounces the condemnation of Orangeism. He says, and he says truly—that "in religious faith or form of worship. The law of the land is tolerant of all denominations, and throws its protecting shield over all alike." True! what need then, what excuse can be urged, for the existence in any part of Canada in the Constitution, will the Legislature of Upof secret, oathbound, politico-religious societiesbut in Upper Canada especially where Protestants are in an overwhelming majority? Such organisations if they exist at all amongst Protestants must be essentially aggressive not defensive, and they do therefore unfortunately offer an excuse for counter organisations amongst the members of the weaker party. Would Mr. their superior wealth and numbers are all powerful, Orangeism should be necessary for the protection of Protestant interests against the aggressions of a feeble minority; whilst in Montreal and Quebec, where Catholics are the maiority. Protestant interests stand in need of no such extra legal, even if not illegal, modes of protection?" we think that he would himself see | right arms. Poor dear simple mutton of a how false are his premises, how illogical his ar-

his loyalty to the throne, and for a desire to maintain British connection, we would respectfully point out to him that his attitude of hostility to Romanism is most inconsistent with his political principles. Romanism, Popery, call it what a third party stronger than either able and willyou will, is the pillar, mainstay, or support of ing to compel the observance of the terms of British rule, and of Queen Victoria's authority, said constitution, in letter and in spirit. Crop discriminately condemned by the "Church of in North America; and Her Majesty has the fragrant herbs, sweet innocent mutton, Rome, so that he who is a member of any such throughout her vast empire no subjects more dream on in your simplicity and guileless trust; society is ipso facto excommunicate; the Fenian truly devoted to her, more deeply interested in | we would not for the world disturb you before | will stop. society has by almost all the Bishops of Ireland upholding her crown and dignity and in resisting the time. The butcher, even Mr. George and of Canada been condemned especially by her enemies, than the Catholic Bishops, clergy Brown, the man in whom your put your trust; to the rabble, and excites to the pillage of the Ca-

laws do not exist which in Ireland have been are well off; not so blind as not to see distinctly soon disturb you rudely enough. enacted against all party displays, Orangemen how fatal to us, to our Church, and to our pecu- But all are not endowed either by nature or boro School and of the Orange Lodge, are a have the right to commemorate by processions har interests must be any political change which by art, with the sweet confiding temperament of well matched set, and it is hard to say which of and other public demonstrations "those days and by weakening the connection betwixt our country the Minerve. There are who judge the future events which have been to Protestants occasions and the British Empire, would also tend to bring by the past, and who thence arrive at the conand causes of special thanksgiving. We admit the us within the sphere of the political attraction of clusion that there is no special virtue in constilegal right; but we ask of Mr. Cameron is it the neighboring republic. We well know that tutions, even if written; no magic force in is the editor of a journal who knowingly pubwise, is it statesmanlike, is it Christianlike to we have everything to lose, nothing to gain, by guarantees, even if these be ratified by oaths, insist upon the exercise of that legal right? any movement that tends to democratize our po- whereby the strong can be restrained from seeing that all "those occasions and causes of litical constitutions; and that to transfer our tyrannizing over the weak, if so inclined. It is special thanksgiving to Protestants" which allegiance from Queen Victoria to Abe Lincoln because we believe, because we know that the Orange processions commemorate, are necessarily would be an act of suicidal folly. Give us Pa- Protestant majority who under the new Constituto Catholics generally, but to Irish Catholics es- | pists credit for astuteness, if not for honor; and | tion will be politically omnipotent in the Upper pecially, occasions and causes of religious and believe that a keen apprehension of the require- Canadian local legislature, will be hostile to Senational humiliation. It is a poor rule that will ments of our material interests, even though all parate Schools and Freedom of Education, that not work both ways. Now Mr. Cameron must bigner motives be absent, will ensure our loyalty we seek to restrain their anticipated hostility, by remember that it is also quite legal for Catholics to a Government under which, as we cheerfully checks written in the Constitution, and by acknowledge, we enjoy in full perfection all the guarantees. But who shall enforce these checks? those "events which to them in times past have blessings of civil and religious liberty. The who shall guarantee the guarantees? The Cen-Fenians, if Fenians indeed there be in Canada, tral Government, we are told. for instance the conviction and whipping at the are therefore playing the game of the Orangemen, in so far as the latter are anti-Catholic, since that the Minerve stipulates for he inserted in martyr, Titus Oates, and the consequent delivery they seek to give us over to Yankee rule; and the Constitution; granted that of itself the Upof the Catholics of England, Scotland and Ire- on the other hand, if loyalty to the Queen and per Canadian legislature and without the consent land from the cruel persecution which Protestants | monarchical institutions be indeed a vital princi- of the Central government will be unable to alter, ple of Orangeism, Mr. Cameron and his brethren or set aside the povisions of that Constitutionshould look upon us Papists as their best friends, there is nothing to prevent the Central governseeing that our dearest material interests are inse- ment itself, in which our enemies will be omnipoparably bound up with the maintenance of British | tent, from so doing, or from altering the terms connection and monarchical principles, and the of the Constitution, in so far as respects the

Church, and devoted to the putting down of Po- Act which it is incompetent to repeal. pery. This is so well known to be the case that admits of no exception either in Europe or in America, that your genuine no-Popery man, like of our ancestors, and their mutual wrongs? why | North. For example we need not travel faryou shall find that their abuse of the Pope and Popery is scarcely more virulent than their vituperation of the Southerners, and that the "Man evoke the memories of creed against creed, and of Sin" is hardly denounced with more rancor than is the much maligned Jefferson Davis .-There is a moral in this, to wit-That the cause of the North is the cause of Protestantism, and therefore of Orangeism, in so far as the latter is Protestant or anti-Catholic. But the cause of the North as against the South is also the cause espoused with ardor by the Fenians. marching towards one common goal, and that they are but as the two wings of one army. If Fenianism triumphs, Orangeism is triumphant: and instead therefore of looking upon them as two antagonistic forces-we regard them as two different manifestations only of one anti-Catholic or diabolic malice.

> The Minerve makes light of the threats beld out in the Globe against the Separate School system of Upper Canada. That we may consent to the new constitution, says our Montreal contemporary, the right to educate their children as they please must be therein guaranteed to minorities. "This provision being set down per Canada have the power to abolish it?"-Minerve, 6th inst.

The simplicity, what the French call bonhommie, of the Minerve is really refreshing in these days of scenticism and general mistrust .-The faith of our contemporary in "written constitutions," in guarantees in writing, is indeed a moral or intellectual miracle well worth noting Cameron but ask himself this question-" how is in the XIX. century. It is a pity, almost cruel, it that in Toronto, where Protestants, owing to to break in upon such sweet innocent sleep, to and another for Protestants. We say Protestdisturb the pleasant slumbers of our mutton that ants, because we have just as much right to asdreams.

Alas! for the mutton-like innocence of the Minerve in this wicked world, where not right but might alone prevails; where treaties, promises, pledges, guarantees can protect those only who are able to protect themselves by their own Minerve! Are you then really so little versed in the ways of the world, so httle acquainted with And finally giving Mr. Cameron full credit for the men, with the very men with whom you have to deal, with the butcher in fact whose knife is already at your tender throat, as to believe that there is security for the weak against the strong in a written constitution, urless there be

ors, because Papists, we are not altogether fools, your points to ascertain if you are quite ready and ammunition for an onslaught upon, and mas-Mr. Cameron argues that, since in Canada the we are not such idiots as not to know when we for the market, and if you will cut up well-will sacre of the Protestant population. Fenians.

We like not the security. Granted that all repudiation of the avowed policy of the Fenians. situation of the Catholic minority of Upper Can-The United States, the Northern portion of ada, as it sees fit. All that the Central legislathem at least, are the stronghold of Protestantism. | ture would have to do in such a case would be It is no secret that, should they succeed against to annul the guarantee, which it would be legally the South their arms will be turned against the competent to do. No legislature can pass an

Besides, were the legislature of Upper Canwhilst Catholics sympathies are almost always ada, under the proposed constitution, to pass a with the South, it is an invariable rule, one that law doing away with Separate Schools, and im- not express that objection in writing, and is thus posing one uniform system of State-Schoolism on all its citizens, the Central government to which | Gazette:the Fenian, is enthusiastic for the success of the alone the measure would be submitted for ratification might, if it so pleased, give legal effect to, Look at the Globe, the Montreal Witness and merely by not disallowing, the law so passed. The cause for thanksgiving in, the gallant stand which all the more rabid anti-Catholic organs; and Imperial Government would have no voice in the matter, for not to it, though to it indeed the Catholic minority might look for justice and protection, but to the Central government where our enemies will be omnipotent, will all the acts of the several local legislatures be submitted. The only guarantee therefore upon which the Catholic minority of Upper Canada will have to rely, is the honesty and good faith of a Central government in which they will form but a very feeble minority, and which from its composition will necessarily be bitterly hostile to the Separate School system, and the fundamental prineple of Freedom of Education.

> NICE DISCRIMINATION.—A reward of \$500 has been offered for the detection of the scoundrel or scoundrels who were guilty of the offence of breaking into and destroying the ornaments, furniture, and property generally, of an Orange Lodge in Toronto. This is as it should be, for the actors in this affair were dirty cowardly blackguards, who richly deserve a good flogging at the cart's tail. It is not therefore to condemn the activity of the magistracy in this instance that we notice it, but to contrast it with the anathy of the authorities of Upper Canada with respect to another outrage that recently took place in their section of the Province, and was reported in the Protestant press; -we allude to the destruction by incendiarism of the Catholic School-house, at Peterboro, together with the valuable library of the St. Patrick's Society .-In this case mere Papists were the sufferers; but they like the eels to their flaying alive, are supposed to be used to these kind of things, and to have forfeited all right to complain of them. At all events we have heard nothing either of any public meetings to denounce the act, or of any rewards for the discovery of the incendiaries, offered by the authorities. There is we suppose in these matters one law for Papists, sume that the fellows who set fire to the Catholic School House at Peterboro, and destroyed the library of the St. Patrick's Society were Orangemen, as have the Globe and other Protestant journals to assume that the agents in the rascally outrage on the Toronto Orange Lodge were Fenians. In neither case is it positively known who were the guilty parties.

And thus it is that wrong begets wrong. A foolish menace, or rumor of a menace, on the part of the Toronto Orangemen led on the night of the 5th ult., to a foolish and certainly verv offensive armed display of an opposition society. Then came the affair of the pikes illegally seized and illegally detained by orders of an Orange magistraacy; and this was followed by the rascally outrage on an Orange Lodge of which it is suspected that Fenians must have been the perpetrators. So it goes on, and God knows were it

name. Catholics do not so much as recognise a and laity of Canada. Granted for the sake of whom you have committed yourself, and who tholic churches of the City, by the assertion that ciprocity treaty of the 5th June, 1854."

Fenian or the member of any secret society, as argument that we are all knaves, hars and trait already is feeling of your ribs, and scrutinising therein are stored away in great quantities, arms. Orange magistrates, the assailants of the Peterthe lot is the most to be held in abhorrence by honest men; but if there be one person more deeply culpable, more infamous than another, it lishes falsehoods against his fellow-citizens, and instead of water throws oil upon the flames.

> MORE LIGHT. - It is truly wonderful how clear-sighted Protestants are becoming as to the inherent defects of State-Schoolism, now that in Lower Canada they are themselves beginning to experience some of the disadvantages of a bad school law. We copy from a correspondent of the Montreal Gazette who it will be seen merely reiterates the arguments which for years the TRUE WITNESS has been in the habit of urging against State-Schoolism in Upper Canada .-True: we urged those arguments in behalf of "Freedom of Education" for a Catholic minority, and therefore they were ignored by the entire Protestant press. To-day however the latter urge them in their own behalt as unanswerable, as indeed they are, but equally applicable to State-Schoolism always and every where—in Upper as in Lower Canada.

The writer in the Gazette lays down the law of the case. It is a law to which no one could object, were it not that Protestants have always violated it wherever it was in their power to do so-25 witness, Ireland, Upper Canada, and the Northern States of the neighboring Republic. The law is a good law nevertheless.

It is simply this. That majorities have no right to tax minorities for the support of schools to which the latter object, even though they may expressed by the Protestant correspondent of the

"Now, why the minority should be compelled to dissent from the majority, or why the majority should have the right to tax all lands where such dissent has not been duly notified, and carried into operation, I cannot understand, unless it be to carry out in a national sense, the Scripture doctrine of 'To him that has it shall be given.'"

And yet men who write thus could see no reason why a Protestant majority in Upper Canada should not be endowed with legal power to tax a Catholic minority for obnoxious school purposes. Truly we should be thankful that some measure of light is beginning to dawn upon Protestant intelligence.

REV. MR. BEAUSANG'S LECTURE. - We would remind our readers—though it is perhaps scarce necessary to remind them-that it is on the evening of Monday, the 26th instant. that the Rev. Mr. Beausang's lecture on Catholic Education in Ireland, in aid of the funds of the University will be delivered in the Bonaventure Hall. Every consideration of religion and of patriotism urge the Irish Catholic to promote by his presence and his contributions the object of the reverend and eloquent missionary. The battle which the Church has to fight with sin. with error, with heresy and infidelity is indeed ever the same; but the field whereon that battle must be waged often varies. To-day it is on the floor of the school that the battle must be fought; and therefore is it that whilst her enemies seek the destruction of the Faith through the agency of Godless education and State-Schoolism, the Church, guided by Her Spouse, accepts the challenge, and puts forth al her energies to secure for all her children the precious treasure of science, pure, and undefiled by the prevailing errors of the age.

And the cause of "Free Education" is the cause of the patriot as well as of the Catholic. The system of education imposed on Catholic Ireland by the British Government is a degrading badge of servitude, conceived in the spirit which dictated the old Penal Laws, and which is more dangerous, more to be deprecated than those cruel laws, because it presents itself in the form of a boon, and a gift from the Protestant. Now we fear not our enemies save when they appear bearing gifts in their right hands; and it is then only that they are to be dreaded, because then there is danger that they may lure the unwary to destruction, pervert the simple faith of the neople, and thus accomplish what long centuries of persecution have failed to accomplish—the destruction of the religion and the nationality of Catholic Ireland.

In his Message the President of the Federal Government throws out the following hints, and threats to Canada:-

"In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian borders, by recent assaults and depredations, committed by inimical and desperate persons, who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain. the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their armament upon the Lakes if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or Meanwhile the Globe stirs up the passions of modifying the right of transit from Canada through the United States; as well as the regulation of imports, which were temporarily established by the re-

THE LOWER PROVINCES .- Mr. Palmer, one of the official delegates from Prince Edward Island to the Quebec Conference, has since his return home published the annexed statement in the Islander, giving his opinion upon the much vexed question of Colonial Union:-

"By last Friday's Islander I perceive that its editor is a strong advocate for the Colonial Federal Union. I regret that I feel it my duty to say I differ very widely from the opinions expressed in a newspaper I have slways supported, and in the political views of which I have, not invariably but for the most part concurred. The Islander has taken an early opportunity of publishing a very badly reported speech of mine, made at the Toronto dejuner given on Thursday, the 3rd instant, with the intention, I suppose of impressing its readers with the idea that I was like the majority of the delegates, in layor of the Report they have come to on the subject of the Union. If so, I must beg to take an early opportunity of undeceiving his readers, and to give, either through the columns of the Islander, or in some other public manner, my reasons for disagreeing to the report of the delegates, and, probably to exhibit a little of the generalship used by the more prominent members of the delegation in bring. ing that report to a conclusion in its present shape. In the meanwhile, time will be afforded for the dream of the delegation, with all its fanciful imagery, to be dispelled, and for people to resume sober and sound reflections on a subject of such unparalleled importance to this Colony. Time will not to day permit me to comment on the financial statements in the Islander. The advantage which, at most, they purport to claim for the Colony is but of a tempor ary character; and when brought into contact with various important facts bearing on the subject, but cautiously omitted, they will be found a mere glittering delusion, and such, I trust, as will not ensuare any material number of the people of this Colony to suffer their interests, and those of their posterity to be irredcemably sacrificed, for the sake of the aggrandizement of a few individuals of the present day,"

One ounce of facts is worth more than a hundred weight of theories; and so with the liquor laws which our modern reformers would impose upon us, as if it needed but an Act of " The Family" in the matter of Education :-Parliament to make a man live cleanly, and forswear sack and sugar.

This ounce of facts is furnished us in the following paragraph which we clip from the Scotch correspondence of the Montreal Herald :-

"It has been determined to provide additional prison accommodations for Glasgow at an expence of £40,000. This will appear strange to people who remember and believed the predictions of the supporters of the Forbes-Mackensie Act, the operation of which was to empty our prison-houses, and asylums and jails.

Strange to them perhaps, but not strange to those who take facts, not theories, for their guide. To all who have watched the actual workings of laws designed to make men sober or chaste by Act of Parliament, one fact stands out in strong light: to wit-that all such legisation, though it may have slightly changed the direction of crime, deflecting it from one channel or mode of manifestation, into another, has but that our contemporary will have hard up-hill increased and intensified the actual amount of work of it, to make his principles understood and crime and misery.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE BURNED. - We learn from the Toronto Freeman that the pile of buildings known as the College of Our Lady of Angels, at a cost of \$20,000, was destroyed by fire on Monday the 5th instant. The institution was der the direction of the Vincentian Fathers. and the property on which it stood was acquired by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto. The origin of the fire is not mentioned.

SINGULAR AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .-We find in the Montreal Witness of the 8th instant, the annexed paragraph which will prove interesting to Biblical students, and which throws much light on some rather obscure passages of Holy Writ:-

"We may also mention that a striking antitype on this Continent of the Tower of Babel is the Grand Trunk."—Montreal Witness.

After this we should not be surprised to learn that Mr. Brydges is a lively image of the "Man of Sin;" for the Witness seems to indicate that the Lord's right arm is already stretched out to smite the Grand Trunk and all its officials :-

But there is a Divine Providence watching against overgrown power which they cannot control and which may scatter them and their counsels to the four winds, like the builders of the Babel."

Of a piece with his interpretation of Scripture is our contemporary's interpretation of the object of the visit to Europe of His Lordship the Bishop ef Montreal, given in the same number of the Witness as that from which we have quoted above. Somebody, we greatly fear, has been poking fun at, or making a fool of, the editor of the Witness, a thing not only cruel, but abundantly a work of supererogation.

"BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE."-November 1864. Dawson Brothers, Mont-

My Latest Vacation Excursion which is the first article, is a growl against Germans, and Germany, in which more ill temper than humor is manifest. It is followed by a continuation of Tony Buller, of which the later numbers barely realize the hopes excited by the first appearance of the tale. Then we have the almost inevitable critique of Tennyson's last poem Enoch Arden; and a not very interesting article on Christian Art, being a reviewof a work commenced by the late Mrs. Jameson, continued and finished by Lady Eastlake on The History of Our Lord. Cornelius O'Dowd is as usual sprightly and entertaining in his remarks upon Men, Women, and other Things in General; and the number concludes with a notice, of Mr. Banting's dietary system, a short piece of poetry, and an apologetic review of General McClellan's Now, we are so accustomed to hear the Papal campaigns.

It will be noticed that the Rev. M. Beausang's lecture has been postponed from the 20th, sell and Mr. Gladstone discourse so flippantly of that shameful, cowardly act, and disayow all conto Monday the 26th inst. in order to secure the its imbeculty-that we are often tempted to look | nection with it. We sincerely trust that the guilty lecturer to his first Montreal audience.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS - This case again came before the Court on Tuesday, 13th technicality grounded on the want of jurisdiction on the part of the Court to detain them. In some respects this is to be regretted; for though we doubt not the impartiality of the judge, or the egality of his decision, we think that it would have been better if that decision had been based on the merits of the case. One thing is however clear; that it is the interest and duty of our government to take efficient measures to prevect any future attack upon our neighhors from Canadian soil, and to compel the observance of a rigid neutrality. In private | we may have our sympathies with one or the other of the belligerents: but our duty towards our neighbors bids us discourage all such very questionable acts as those with which the discharged prisoners stood accused.

"THE OCCIDENTAL."-We have, before us the Prospectus and the first number of a new journal, published under the above title in San Francisco. According to the terms of its Prospectus, The Occidental will identify itself with no party or creed, but in politics it will advocate the cause of State Rights, and the rights of

" Nor shall we be silent on the subject of the terrible war which is now shaking our continent, drenching our land in blood and threatening the final destruction of American liberty.

"There is one other subject, however, which we intend to make the leading feature of our paper, and that is popular Education. Looking upon the school room as the spot wherein have been planted and nurtured into fruition the seeds of hypocrisy, dishonesty, infidelity, bigotry, and intolerance, both reigious and political, which have produced the terrible havest of evils that now afflict our unfortunate country, we shall insist upon going to the school room, in order to eradicate these evils. We shall insist that the subject of education belongs more immediately to parents than to politicians; and if properly sustained in our humble efforts, we shall never abandon our work so long as there remains within the limits of our State a single parent, be he Catholic, Protestant, Jew or Pagan, who is required to sustain by his money a system of education which be cannot, without a violation of his conscience, ermit his children to enjoy."

To a journal with such principles every friend of liberty must wish God-speed; but we lear accepted by the people amongst whom his lot is cast - and whose entire system, whether social or political, is hostile to individual liberty. A long continued course of democratic diet unfits a man for, and renders him unworthy of sight to the blind than to restore the appetite accustomed to bow beneath the lyranny of brute majorities, the most cruel and the most degrading of all tyrannies.

#### MR. DOHERTY'S LECTURE.

On Monday evening last the Lecture of Marcus Doherty, Esq., Advocate, on the "Trish Character Essentially Conservative," took place in the St. Patrick's Hall. Owing to the very unfavorable state of the weather the attendance was not large, but those present seemed to be very much gratified with the gentleman's discourse. The Lecture lasted about an hour and quarter, and presented a very true picture of the character of the Irish people, their tenacity to their faith and nationality, and their ardent love of their native land. The learned gentleman pointed out the moral conservatisin of the Irish people, and showed that they were anti-revolutionary, and always willing to submit to properly constituted authorities, and were ever ready to support a just cause, as the history of their country proved.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. T. McKenna proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and eulogised his discourse in very eloquent terms. Mr. E. Murphy seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. R. McShane, President of the St. Patrick's Society, then thanked the meeting for their attendance, and announced that the second lecture of the course would be delivered on Wednesday, the 28th met., by Mr. J. J. Curran, B.C.L., Advocate, on-" The Irish in America."-Com.

Logically the "tu quoque" argument is unsound. Wrong can never be palliated by wrong. That one's neighbor is as bad as oneself is but a poor defence for evil done. But at the same time consistency demands that the character of the accuser should at least bear some slight relative superiority to that of the accused. One whose wisdom no man shall gainsay has said: "Let him who is innocent cast the first stone:" a decree illogical perhaps according to the human standard, but preemmently practical and su-

advantage of the presence of Mr. McGee, who back and ask (impertmently perhaps!) whether will have the honor of introducing the reverend this British Government, which so sedulously ward offered by the city authorities for their appreand we may say gratuitously condemns its neigh- hension. We are lovers of peace; our social interbor on the slightest pretence, be indeed the efficient government we should expect to find it seeing that it arrays itself so unblushingly in the inst., and after a lengthy argument the prisoners immaculate garb of the accuser? The doctrine were ordered to be discharged upon a legal of "the first stone" applies doubtless as fully to the accusers of the Papacy as to those of the looking box marked "pikes" had been sent to town, frail woman of the guspel, and it were well if its injunctions were carried out somewhat more consistently. " Medice, curd teipsum" is certainly not a primary maxim of the Foreign Office-nor is the quaint old injunction "Look at home" one of the approved canons of editorial hermeneutics. Had the disgraceful scenes enacted at Muller's execution in the British metropolis, and stables to search the premises of the aforesaid Hiberunder the very eye of the British Government, nian, which they did, and "lo, behold," the box been enacted at an execution in Papal Rome, the reader suppose?—why, with fish, of the kind Anglo-Saxon Papaphobia would have run ram-pant for a month of moons through the whole vo-a large number of our citizens enjoyed a hearty cabulary of Exeter Hall vituperation. Let it laugh at the expense of the J.P., who, after acknow not be supposed for a moment, that we are inimical to British institutions. Far from it; we box at the railway station, painted the word 'pikes' love and admire them as ardently as my Lord on it, which ward, in view of the recent pike trouble in Toronto, has not the most agreeable sound to Russell and perhaps more so; but we are no bi- people of a nervous temperament. got. Our eyes are as open to England's faults, sure in bearing testimony to the unflinching loyalty of our esteemed friend, Fenning, the fish-merchant as they are mindful of her virtues; nor can we bring ourselves to condemn in others, what we will permit him to pursue his avocation undisturbed. wish to palliate and excuse in ourselves. If the disgraceful garroting—if the utter lawlessness and unrestrained licentiousness that ran rampant | 1st December, 1864 :- Bienville, in the townin the streets of London with the very gibbet before its eyes, is not to be attributed to British Governmental imbeculity, all we ask is, that when a poor victim of continental free-masonry falls unseen by the Roman sbirri, under the stilettos of Mazzinian perfidy in the broad piazzas of Rome, it be not attributed by my Lord Russell | the 1st. Nov., 1864. or Mr. Gladstone and the howling fanatics of an anti-Catholic press, to the weakness of Papal rule. Anglo-Saxon superiority? has so nice a perception of ' the mote,' coupled at the same time with so stolid a perception of 'the beam'; events happening in a Catholic country admit of so different a construction to those very same events happening under precisely similar circumstances at home"-that the calm student of "man and manners" is often at a loss to explain the anomaly, and to suspect the presence in the dark recesses of the human mind of some strange distorter of mental vision, -some abnormal state of the retina wherein near objects are undiscernable, whilst distant objects are reflected with preternatural Gazette. minuteness. There is, it is true an analogous of Clothilde Hebert, who was found dead in her bed, state of the physical vision. The gentleman who minuteness. There is, it is true an analogous in all the glory of gold spectacles fell over a heap of stones, took off his binoculars in order to day evening Detective McGarry arrested a young learn the cause of his disaster. Can the mental recently erected near the Suspension Bridge liberty; and it would be easier, almost, to give aberration arise from the wearing of Protestant spectacles? Speaking of the concomitant events and aptitude for freedom amongst a people long of this execution the Times says. "None but those who looked down upon the awful crowd of Monday will even believe in the wholesale open broadcast manner in which garrotting and highway robbery and violence which yesterday had its way virtually unchecked in Newgate street;" Flour, country, per qtl......... 12 9 to 13 0 "the rule was such robbing and ill treatment as made the victims only too glad to fly the spot." These are strong words as applied to an assemblage of "the superior race" gathered together in the " first city of the world," to behold a fellow being ushered into the immediate presence of his Maker. Had they been written by "Our Own Correspondent" from Papa! Rome or Bourbon Naples, we could have understood them and should have been prepared for the inevitable deduction of Popish inferiority and imbecility, and my Lords Palmerston's and Russel's usual jaunty fling at Rome and the Papacy; but as related of a respectable (!) English mob under a limited constitutional Monarchy, we cannot understand it! We must confess that we are inclined to suspect some geographical confusion in this narrative; and to conclude that after all Muller did not close his existence before the grim walls of Newgate, but before the lotty porticos of the Vatican, and that this brutal mob, that robbed and all but murdered every robable and murderable victum they could find, was none other than our old friend the priest-ridden vulgarity of Italy.

The suggestion which we threw out last week, relative to the prosecution of the Globe has, thus far, met with favorable consideration of many Catholics. They agree with us in thinking that the Globe should be compelled by process of law to make good the criminal charges published by that journal, or suffer the penalty which the law prescribes for the utterance of seditious and libelous language. The Catholics—not alone of Toronto, but of Upper Canada are hound in duty to vindicate ther character, by exacting proof of the specific accusations in question; or, failing this, to force the publisher o the Globe to make suitable reparation. - Torodto Freeman.

The following letter has been addressed to the Toronto papera :

Toronto, Dec. 6, 1864. Sin,-You will very much oblige by inserting in your columns the accompanying communication which will explain itself; it is being signed by the Catholics of the city.

I am. dear sir. Your obedient servant, J. WALSH, V. G.

of England for its shortcomings; my Lord Rus- this city, we the undersigned, in the name of the ests are bound up with those of our Protestant fellpw-citizens, and we have no desire as we can have no laterest to be in discord with them.

We take this occasion to state that we have no sympathy nor connection with Fenianism.

Fenianism in Ingersoll -A Box of Pikes in Town -Our town was thrown into a state of great excitement on Monday last by a report that a mysterious and that the box was actually at that time in pos session of a well-known Hibernian—a dealer in fish near the market-formerly a soldier in Her Majesty's service, and who had hitherto been regarded as truly loyal to her crown and dignity. The rumors at length reached the ears of one of our worthy magistrates that a Fenian organization actually existed in our midst, that the firing of our town or something worse, was in contemplation, that at least one box of the dreaded pikes was already at hand, &c., &c. The wideawake J P. promptly instructed two conmarked 'pikes' was found filled with-what does ledging that he had been 'sold,' joined heartily in We have pleareferred to, and trust that in future our authorities -Ingersoll Chronicle.

NEW POST OFFICES. - The following new Post Offices were established in Canada on the ship of Lauzon; Brookbury, township of Bury; Chesterfield (re-opened), township of Blenheim Haliburton, township of Dysart; Roxton Pond, township of Roxton; Shanick, township of Marmora, Valetta, township of Tilbury East; Winchester Springs, Williamsburg. The Post Office at Point Platou, Co. Lotbiniere, was closed on

DEATH OF A VETERAN .- An old man, aged 70 or 75 years, named Jacob Axley, who belonged to the Incorporated Militia in 1812, and helped to defend Toronto when the city was taken by Gen. Pike of the American force, died on the 5th December, in East York. He was of a wandering disposition, seldom remaining in one | CONCENTRATED LYE .- The Subscriber place long. He has been in the habit of stopping with Messrs Milne & Son, woollen manufacturers, more or less since they came to the country in 1817, and of late years, being too feeble to move around, be has stopped with them altogether .- Toronto Globe.

Fire .- Monday night at 12 o'clock the flour store occupied by Mr. Prevost in St. Lawrence Main street adjoining the store of Mr. Adams, grocer, was seriously damaged by fire. Nearly the whole of the stock was destroyed, but the building was saved.—

INQUEST .- At the inquest held Monday on the body of intemperance.—Ib.

ENLISTING FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY .- On Satur man named Andrew Henderson on the charge of enlisting for the Federal army. - Toronto Globe.

Died.

In this city, on the 9th inst., A. E. Montmarquet,

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.) s. d. s. d. Oatmeal, do .... ....00 0 to 00 .... 0 0 to 0 Indian Meal .... Peas per min .... .... 0 0 to 0 Beans, small white per min, .... 0 0 to 0 .... 0 0 to 0 Honey, per lb Lard, uo. Potatoes, per bag Lard, ..., 0 7 to 0 8 .... 3 3 to 3 0 to 3

Oniona Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$7,50 to \$8,00 Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$8,00 to \$12,00 Straw, Beef, live, per 100 lbs .. \$5,00 to \$7,50 4,00 to 6,00 .... 0 10 to 1 Eggs, fresh, per dozen .... 1 3 to 1 Butter, fresh per lb, Do salt, .... 0 11 to 1 Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs. ... 0 0 to 0

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Mont real, Dec. 13, 1864.

do...... 1 10 to 2

Flour-Pollards, \$2,90 to \$3,00; Middlings, \$3,30 \$3,50; Fine, \$3,70 to \$3,85; Super., No. 2 \$3,90 to \$4,05; Superline \$4.15 to \$4,30; Fancy \$4,30; Extra, \$4,50 to \$4,60; Superior Extra \$4,70 to \$4,90; Bag Flour, \$2,37 to \$2,41.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00: Wheat-U Canada Spring, 89c to 92c ex-cars; U.

. Winter, 00c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,27 to \$0,00; Inferior Pots, \$5,50 to \$0,00; Pearls, in demand, at \$5,25 to \$0,00.

Butter-Store packed in small packages at 18c, and a lot of choice Dairy 20c to 22c.

Eggs per doz, 15c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 10c to 10hc.

Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9hc to 10c; Bacon, 5he to 6he.

Pork — Quiet; New Mess, \$20,00 to \$00,00; Prime Mess, \$500 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00.—Mont real Witness.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

A young woman provided with a first-class Diplo mawants a situation as Teacher in a school, or in a private samily. No objection to locality-unexceponable reference.

Apply at the office of this paper.

INFORMATION WANTED, Of Margaret Kenny, who when last beard from was at Quebec. Since then it is said that she has removed to Montreal.

Address-Rev, James Lynch, Allumette Island,

OF PATRICK HART, Shoemaker, by his daughter, Elizabeth Hart. When last heard of he was living 25 miles from Fredericton, N. B.; should this reach Government assailed by the non-Catholic press rage recently perpetrated on an Orange lodge in Montreal, C. E."

Jan. 17, 1864.

#### BAZAAR.

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CUURCH,

### WILLIAMSTOWN,

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

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865,

and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ludies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Prinst :

> Mrs. JUHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown. Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, " MRS. A. FRASER, Fraserfield.

MRS. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown. MRS. JAMES MCPHERSON, Lancaster. Oct. 3, 1864.

THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 BEING now extensively availed of, the undersigned having given its provisions his particular study, tenders his services as Assignee to Estates, which Office, from his long experience in business in Canada, ren

The aljustment of Accounts in dispute, and cases of Arbitration, attended to as usual.

ders him peculiarly adapted.

WM. H. HOPPER, 68 St. François Xavier Street. Monereal, Dec 8, 1864.

### FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of ST. LAURENT, containing 170 ARHENTS, to b LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in

this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables. For particulars, apply to

P. CARROLL, Esq., Tannery West Or to the Proprietor,

PETER KING, St. Laurent.

August 11, 1864.

NEW DRUG STORE .- The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public of the St. Jeseph Suburbs that he has OPENED a branch of his Establishment, with a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil, Burning Fluid, &c., &c., at

No. 16, St. Joseph Street, Adjoining the Exchange Hotel,

Where he trusts to receive a share of public favor, so liberally awarded to him during the past five years in Notre Dame Street.

is now prepared to supply the trade, on liberal terms, with the celebrated UONGENTRATED LYE.

SOZODONT .- Just Received, a large supply of this much admired DENTRIF CE. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

J. A. HARTE, 268 Notre Dame and 16 St. Joseph Sts.

WANTED,

FOR the Perth Separate School, a MALE AND FR-MALE TEACHER for the year 1855. Applicants to have good moral character and first-class certifi-

Address to WILLIAM O'BRIEN,

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY. Choice SYRUPS, of the best quality. Flavoring Essences, in great variety.

HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. — LUBIN'S, Pinand's, Rimmel's and Jules Hanel's Perfumery; Rimmel's Eau de Braute, Bandoline, Cosmetics, Sachets, Pomades, &c., and a large assortment of best English Toilet Scaps.

HENRY R. GRAY, Ohemist.

GRAY'S CATALOGUE, CONTAINING a List of Select DRUGS and Pharmaceutical Preparations, and also valuable information for invalids and families, supplied gratis, on application to

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensary and Family Chemist, 94 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.

Established 1859.

NEW POEMS.

BY C. HEAVYSEGE (AUTHOR OF 'SAUL.') MESSRS. DAWSON BROTHERS have great pleas ure in announcing that Mr. Heavysege's NEW

POEM, "JEPTHAH'S DAUGHTER," will be publighed on the 13th instant. It has been got up in the very best style of London workmanship, printed on tinted paper, and bound in fancy cloth, beveled gilt side and edges.

Price \$1. No present could be more appropriate for the ap-

roaching Christmas Season. DAWSON BROS. No. 23, Great St. James Street. Montrea!, Dec. 8, 1864.

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

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July:
July 21st, 1861.

#### DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp "As the Catholics of Toronto have been most un- him or his daughter, Maria, it is hoped that he or she for sale at DALTONS News Depot, Corner of Craig

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Patrie of this evening says :-" It is probable that certain modifications will take place in the Italian Ministry, several Ministers, notably General della Marmora, having

only temporarily accepted their portfolios." The Presse asserts that yesterday M. Fould signed the Budget for 1866, which shows a surplus of one million.

The same paper publishes intelligence of preparations being made for an approaching insurrection in Galicia, for which purpose arms and money have already been provided.

Paris, Nov. 16 .- The journals that are known to receive tien "inspirations" from the Foreign office seem to be taken aback by the speech of General della Marmora in the Italian Parliament. La France declared that it was of a nature to justify the utmost anxleties of the defenders of the Papacy it its fate depended upon Italy, and that the confidence expressed by the General in the Emperor Napoleon on the question of Rome was, in fact, a defiance flung in the face of His Majesty. France had shown much patience. Her patience accorded with the firmness of her good intentions. Now, however, when it was put forth that by signing the Treaty of the 15th of September the Italian Government meant to reserve, as its inalterable rights, all the pretensions which the French Government rejected as madmissible, the state of things was such as

to require decisive explanations.

The other semi-official organ, the Constitutionnel, postponed its indignation till such time as the General's speech was complete before it. La France had hoped that the scanty analysis given by the telegraph was incorrect, and that the declarations of the General would be contradicted as those of M. Pepoli and M. Nigra were and this time in a manner that should leave not a shadow of a doubt. Nothing of the kind, however, has as yet been done, and we are left to infer that General della Marmora has given an accurate account of the Imperial policy, and that he is better acquainted with it than the Emperor's own Minister of Foreign Affairs. This impression is so strong and so general that it was fully expected M. Drouyn de Lhuys, whose opinions on the Roman question differ from those of persons who seem to know the Emperor's mind better than he does, would resign. This, however, is by no means certain; and, judging by an article of the Constitutionnel headed "Speech of General della Marmora," the French Minister is trying to make the best of it. The Constitutionnel considers that the speech is in reality composed of two very distinct parts;on the summary of personal impressions and acts which belong rather to history than to politics properly so called; the other containing frank and precise declarations which may be taken as a sort of programme, which is what it should be in the mouth of the Italian Prime Minister. The details into which General della Marmora entered are valuable to France in more than one point of view. The being reassured on that head, he and his coljesty. As for the General's declaration on the question of unity, it is perfectly clear and legitimate. The Kingdom of Italy exists; it is re- held to be without excuse.—Standard. cognized by France; and it must follow the natural law of all Governments, and tend towards a with Victor Emmanuel for completing "slowly and prudently" the noble enterprise to which he has devoted himself .- Times Cor.

Paris, Nov. 17 .- I have some reason for believing that the rumor is in the main correct which attributes to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the intention of addressing the French Minister at Turin another despatch more precise and more categorical than the one which appeared in the Montteur under the date of the 30th ultimo; a note to the French Minister at Rome, of which an outline, if not a copy, has been already laid before Cardinal Antonelli; a circular despatch to all the Catholic Powers, in which it is set forth that the Pontifical territory, as it now Austria, Spain, and Bavaria to concert with nities. France the best means of placing the authority of the Pope under the guarantee of the Catholic Powers; and, lastly, a despatch, in which M. Drouyn de Lhuys notices successively the principal points of the preamble to the law presented to the Italian Parliament for the transfer of the capital to Florence, extenuating some and refuting others, " with the view of preventing Italy from appealing to the silence of France when she would interpret the treaty in whatever way it may suit the Italian Cabinet to do so." I may add that the collection of the Peter's Pence which has hitherto been merely tolerated. will henceforth be recognized by the French Government, organized and conducted with regularity; that recruiting for the Pontifical army will be carried on publicly in France, without any hindrance from the Government, and that those officers of the French army who may wish to enter the Papal service will be allowed to do so. Moreover, if the Spanish Government offer to

occupy Rome on the departure of the French, it is not likely that the Emperor Napoleon would

offer any serious objection.

Paris, Nov. 18.—The Constitutionnel of to-day contradicts, as entirely without foundation, the news given by several journals that M. Drouyn de Lhuys had addressed a fresh despatch to M. de Sartiges, the French Ambassador at Rome; and also that he had sent a Circular Note to the French diplomatic agents at the Catholic Courts of Europe, stating that France guarantees the temporal power of the Pope.

temporaries suppose. Monsigneur Plantier's style is vigorous, and contrasts favorably, by its incisive terseness, with the yea-nay and milk-andwater tone of semi-official olla podridus. A few extracts are worth quoting :-

"After the solemn act which has just been accomplished, and which is still engrossing the anxious attention of the world, journalists, either open foes, or hypocritical friends of the Papacy, have taken to buzzing with unwonted ardor round the Roman question-like those poisonous flies which always become more active and noisy when stimulated by the rays of a stormy sun. All the old stale sophistry has been raked up; all the old used-up reproaches have been furnished up anew; all the absurd exploded advice has been once more tendered; all the sham commiseration they are already so familiar with, all the insidious wishes, and the lying regrets we wot of, have once more been expressed."

Monseigneur Plantier is paticularly indignant with those who put forth a wish to reconcile the Papacy with Italy:

"Of old, the insulting duty was not laid upon our Saviour to become reconciled with the priests, the scribes, and the people, who in exchange for the blessing He had conterred upon them doomed Him to death. Priate himself shrank from such audacity,"

The Bishop then proceeds to enumerate "the crimes" of the Italian Government, and adds:-"Such is Italy, which is authorised to hold up her head and call upon Pius IX. for advances and reparation; and if Pius IX. does not obey -if the victim does not offer an apology to the spoiler-if the martyr does not ask his executioner's pardon—the poor Pope, convicted of blindness and stubborness, will be held doubly guilty for not knowing how to appreciate the gentleness' of the monstrous outrages he has suffered-for not blessing the parricidal hand which has committed against him all these various crimes."

The concluding passage is as follows: --" By calumniating him; by heaping upon him iniquitous reproaches; by giving him arrogant advice; by holding him up as a legitimate prey for spoliation: by speaking of him, though innocent, with brutality, whilst Italy, guilty-ten thousand times guilty as she is-is only mentioned with the most delicate forbearance, the Pope has been driven to that limit where a Government abandoned by itself, only holds on by a kind of miracle, suspended, as it were, over a vacuum; no serious defence at home 13 possible now that his army has been butchered. Soon the support of France will be withdrawn, together with her troops-no reliance on other countries, as most Governments have ceased to have either with Rome or with each other, any community of doctrine or political rights. All earthly hope seems at an end."

This is fierce and powerful language. A "Pastoral" letter is perhaps hardly the place for it, but, though no friend to the Temporal Power, General at first apprehended that the Convention it is impossible not to entertain a feeling of deep would affect public tranquility in Italy; but respect for convictions so profound and so deeply wounded as those which have inspired the Bishop leagues defended the Treaty in Parliament of Nimes. It is impossible, also, not to admit that the partisans of the Church of Rome have tronnel has heard also with much satisfaction the every right to complain of the sly, underhand unequivocal testimony borne by the General to Juggling and hypocritical character which marks the Emperor's sympathies for Italy, and the con- the negotiations in this last "phase" of the Roviction that Italy, grateful for past services, pre- man question. It may possibly promote the inserved full confidence in the wisdom of His Ma- terests of Italy, but it is destitute of frankness, uprightness, and honesty, and the indignation of Monseigneur Plantier, if excessive, cannot be

EDUCATION IN PARIS.—From statistical accounts just published it appears that there are now in Paris 109 schools for boys, containing 28,000 pupils, of more complete assimilation. Nobody expected which 63 are kept by iay masters and 46 by members Italy to retrograde, and nobody could find fault of religious confraternities; 111 schools for girls, with about 27,000 pupils, of which 57 are managed by lay mistresses and 54 by sisters of the religious communities who devote themselves to education; 8± infant schools, with 15,000 children; 62 classes of male adults; 18 of temale adults; 49 ouvriers or workshops for the employment of poor females; and six special schools of design for men, and nine for females. In addition to these there are 44 new educational establishments authorised during the present year. Of these there are 11 for males, of which six are directed by laymen and five by confraternities; and nine for females, of which six are by lay mistresses and three by the communities. These are maintained out of the annual funds allotted by the Department of Public Instruction, amounting for 1864 to over 4,000,000f, including cost of instalment, repairs, &c. In all there are over 60,000 boys and girls receiving primary instruction. One circumstance deserving of notice is the large number of stands, is guaranteed by France, and inviting schools in Paris directed by the religious confrater-

> Besides these establishments supported by the State funds, the city of Paris pays an annual sum for the maintenance of nine free schools for boys, seven of which are directed by the Christian bre-thren; and eight for girls, all directed by nuns; so that Paris with its University and its moral primary schools counts nearly as many congregationist as lay ones .- Times Cor.

The French workman (remarks a Paris correspondent) is not ashamed of, in fact he is proud of his blouse, and his wife never dreams of a lady's bonnet, but puts on the snowy cap which makes such a picturesque figure in the streets of Paris. There is none of that absurd vanity of aping people of ampler means that so pinches the pockets of some of our people. What would be thought of the bonne at Paris who kept a showy parasol and expensive bonnet at the greengrocer's ready to be assumed on "Sundays out," in the hope that she should be taken by some passing stranger for 'a real born lady?' This tax on his purse is avoided by the Parisian ouvrier. A King 'Incognito.'-The Gazette du Midi relates the following incident, which is said to have occurred on the occasion of King Leopold's recent passage through Marseilles. His majesty, who travelled strictly incognito, entered the Cafe Bodoul and sat down at a table close by two persons who were playing at dominoes. He appeared to watch the game almost the entire kingdom. At the corners of the with great interest, and even gave way to a slight principal streets words containing transparent allumovement of impatience when a wrong domino was sions were written up, and freshly-printed placards played. The player observed this mayement, and were posted, together with copies of verses, while player. The player observed this mayement, and were posted, together with copies of verses, while said, 'Perhaps you would not have played so?' the pavement was strown with lily-flowers, many of 'No,' said the King, 'I should not.' Some minutes which were also fastened to the walls. It is still more remarkable that the same has been done in the player then remarked with some ill-humor, 'You think I have again played wrong?' 'Yes,' replied usual, it is supposed that England has a hand in the player the providered the double first.' His Majesty, '! should have played the double-five.' these demonstrations there. Here, in Naples, imThe player felt annoyed, and, shrugging his shoulders, said, 'You are a donkey!' A moment after the
at dayl reak—one floating from the Pretoria Founat dayl reak —one floating from the Pretoria Foun-

which shows that all the Episcopacy are not so to the King of the Belgians, 'Indeed!' exclaimed whose traces the police have take great pairs to detemporaries suppose. Monography Plantier's then I'am afraid I have not been oversentiment.

The Army and Navy Gazette says : -" During the visit which the Duke of Somerset and his colleagues made to Toulon, they had every opportunity of examining the character of the French iron-clad fleet; and it is satisfactory to know that they have come home convinced that in no material point are our neighbor's ships superior to our own. On the contrary, they saw nothing which would cause them to regret the steps which have been taken in the 'reconstruction 'of our navy.".

SPAIN.

In taking into account the assurances of Spanish aid which have recently been repeated to the Holy Father, it is worth while to bear in mind the report lately presented to the Queen of Spain respecting the education of the Prince des Asturies. It dwells on the probability of great wars and on the necessity of imparting a military education to the future King. By the Italians here it is considered a hostile mis-

giye. Some English journals will, no doubt, term the report extravagant and magnifuquent, but a nation that holds honor and bravery as sacred as the Spanish nation, knows how to treat the jealousy which grudges her rapid developement, and her onward march to take that place in the rank of nations to which all her former history justly entitles her noble race. - Cor. Tublet.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT, TURIN: Nov. 17.-The discussion on the Franco-Italian Convention was resumed in the Parliament to-day. Signor Mosca, in continuing the debate, said that the Emperor bad already declared that he did not regard Rome as the mortmain of the Catholic world. He interpreted the letter of M. Drouyn de Lhuys of the 31st of May in a sense favorable to the emancipation of the Romans.

General della Rovere, the ex-Minister is dead. VENICE, Nov. 15 .- A military notification has been issued proclaiming martial law in 18 districts of the provinces of Friuli and Trevisa.

Sentinels and patrols are ordered to fire upon assemblages after the first summons to disperse. The penalty of death will be remitted in the case of those who voluntarily surrender themselves, or who are given up by the population.

It is officially announced that a band of insurgents is proceeding towards the mountains of the

Troops have been sent to guard the mountain passes.

TRENT, Nov. 17 .- The Trent Gazette of to-day "A severe engagement took place yesterday morn

ing, early, between the Italian troops and the Gari-baldians at Bagolino, in Northern Lombardy. Both sides lost many men in killed and wounded. The conflict terminated in the capture of a part and the dispersion of the rest of the Garibaldian band."

The Official Gazette of to-day says: -'As soon as the insurrectionary movement broke out in Friuli certain persons sought to agitate the country and involve the Government in a conflict, of Government has manifested its disapprobation of this inconsiderate movement, and stated the real position of affairs in order to deter credulous persons from an imprudent attempt for the success of which the means are insufficient. A rumor has been apread that the Government are favorable to the movement; as a proof to the contrary, we may state that, a large band having been formed destined for the frontier of Friuli and the Tyrol, some of its members have been captured and idisarmed by force, towards whom the ordinary course of justice will be

The same paper adds that it is impossible for the Government to permit a violation of the frontiers, nor will the Government on any account allow itself to be involved or compromised in the movement. Several municipalities have offered to pay the land-

tax in advance. Rows. - The principal events of the week, which are extremely significant, and probably go further towards the solution of this great European problem than even the Franco-Italian Convention, are chiefly from without and beyond the influence of Piedmon tese statesmen. They may be enumerated as follows: - The refusal of the Emperor of Russia to re-ceive the King of Sardinia at Nice; the change in the Austrian Cabinet which prepares the way for an English alliance, the natural connection between both countries, and which generally developes itself in view of any common danger, the actual Northern alliance being more assured; the right maintained by the Count de Rechberg for one and all of the Catho-lic Powers to respond to the appeal of the Holy See; the significant and ardent aspirations of the Spanish Cabinet to be ever ready for the eventualities of war. All these are healty symptoms that peoples and

things are getting into their proper grooves.

In the highest quarters there is a strong belief that we are approaching a general war, and that the steel slone can cut the knot. It is not here the wish which is 'the father of the thought,' but the indefinite prolongation of the solution is felt to be 'intoler-War is a frightful evil; but there are always many interests which would be favored by it, and many ambitions which are longing for it. They are held in check by the fears and interests of those who have more to lose than to gain by war; but this check is withdrawn, and even converted into an impelling power, when the conviction becomes general that the only road to peace lies through war. When conflicting claims are known to be irreconcilable, and when neither side is willing to concede what the other insists upon having, the only way out of the difficulty, is to ascertain which side is the stronger; and the shortest way of making that discovery is to let both sides fight it out. It is quite right that Catholics should bear and forbear, but rather than their forbearance should constitute the Sovereign Pontiff the virtual prisoner of King Victor Emman-

uel, they had better fight .- Cor. of Tablet. The Czas says that the Pope has conferred the largest faculties upon the Priests of both Catholic Rites residing in Russia and Siberia. Thus, without leave from the Bishop, they may give absolution in all cases, even in those reserved to the Holy See; they celebrate Mass, using any vessel for the service of the Altar, even though unconsecrated, provided it be at least of glass; they may use wheaten bread, although not in the form of the Host, they may celebrate in any place, upon any table, stone, or mound, without ornaments and without vestments, and in any dress, when the things prescribed by the Ritual are not to be had, and they may dispense with assistants or acolytes. All these privileges, which are only granted in times of great persecution, are conferred on the Priests for the whole term of their

banishment. KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The Memorial Diplomatique publishes the following letter from Naples: -The 4th inst., the fete of King Francis II. has given rise to demonstrations of joy and sympathy throughout King rose, paid his reckoning, and withdrew. Durtain, the other in the middle of the public garden. ing this scene the player had noticed that one of the The large streets, particularly the Strada di Toledo THE BISHOP OF NIMES AND THE FRANCO- ing this scene tre player had noticed that one of the Strada di Maenda, the English Garden and sitting sturdily in it; but in a crowd of soldiers it is Montreal C. E. SARDINIAN CONVENTION. — The Bishop of not understand, and after the King's departure he La Favorita, were literally strown with lilies made not so. Une upright bronzed man, with stripes on November 2, 1864.

Nimes has just published a Pastoral Letter, asked for an explanation. 'I merely wanted to let of gilt paper; a quantity of placards were posted polite. The waiter seemed fully to concur in this notice it, and the ultra-revolutionists are very careful to say nothing about it; but in spite of all these precautions; so important a fact cannot be concealed; the most minute details are furnished by, private correspondence. Some of the newspapers have had the courage to allude to it, although very vaguely, in spite of the insinuations of the police. The large class of retired *employees*, some of whom receive half their former salaries, and others a very moderate pension, is threatened with a mortal blow. The new ministry feel the necessity of economy, in which they are perfectly right; but they are wrong when, instead of adopting adopting wise financial measures of a nature to bring about positive results, they resort to trifling savings, which, without sensibly ameliorating the condition of the Treasury, will effect nothing out an increase of the poverty of a great number of families and of hatred towards the government. It was the custom of the university to inaugurate the scholastic year by a speech delivered by a professor, who received on the occasion a fee of 200f. (81.) Whether excited by the honor or stimulated by the reward the competitors have always been numerous. The ministry has suppressed the fee, and to the great scandal of the students, owing to the absence of any candidates for the honour of delivering an inaugural address, none has been delivercd.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17 .- Three Royal proclama tions has been issued to day. The first releases the inhabitants of the ceded Du chies from their oath of allegiance, and the second is a farewell address to the people of Schleswig and Holstein. The third is addressed to the Danes,

"The separation from the Kingdom of those inhabitants of Schleswig who were bound to Denmark both sentiment and language is the most painful sacrifice of all. We have lost much, but have not lost hope. The future belongs to those who are in earnest

and says :-

THE PRINCE OF NORE .- The uncle of Brince Frederick of Augustenburg, the Prince of Noer, has married an American lady named Lee, and in consequence has been forced to renounce his rights as member of a sovereign house, his bride having refused to consent to a morganatic marriage. At the solicitation of the bridegroom, the Emperor of Austria has conferred on him the title of prince, and the children born of the marriage will bear the title of Counts of Noer. The prince can no longer lay claim to the title of 'highness,' and his agnatic rights will devolve on his only son by his first marriage.—Post,
THE CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE.— Considerable

progress has been made of late towards the completion of this structure, and it appears that from last April to the commencement of the present mouth the northern tower was raised 21 feet, so that it has now attained the height of 93 feet. The stonework is 20 feet thick, and from the colossal proportions of the work each foot absorbs about 4,000 cubic feet of stone, and costs for material and workmanship 4,500 tbaclers (more than 7001.). When the third stage is reached, perhaps at the end of next year, there will the expediency of which it alone can judge. The No further progress will be made with the tower until next spring; but during the winter the stone will be prepared so as to admit of greater expedition than could be used this year. It is anticipated that more money will be raised next year by the collections always being made throughout Prussia, while from this source, and from the proceeds of a lottery, there is a possibility that the cathepral will actually be finished in eight vears. -Post.

RUŠSIA. The Invalide Russe of the 10th inst. announces the execution of three officers—Captain Ivanicki, Lieutenant Mroczet, and Second-Lieutenant Staukewitch, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial held at Kazan, for having conspired with the Polish revolutionists to excite an insurrection among the population of Kazan. Lieutenant Michailoff, of Russian origin, found guilty of having been cognizant of the plot without making it known to the authorities, was sentenced by the same courtmartial to hard labour in a fortress for ten years.

#### UNITED STATES.

A correspondent of the London Times thus decribes the effects of the war upon the habits of the Northerners : -

One phase of this American war strikes a wander-

er very forcibly: it is the change in the bearing of those who are engaged in it. It is not good for those who are engaged in it. man to live alone. Young swells in the old country are sent to school to take conceit out of them, and they soon find their level in the crowd; but in this vast country men live much alone, and solitude works ill in their human nature. Those who have trod the bypaths of Europe know the manners of the people: the ways of a German beerhouse, of an Irish whiskey shop, of an English country tap; and here in the west, a country devoid of graveyards, a German boor from some wide plain, a Norseman from his solitary glen, a Swiss, an Italian organgrinder, a Connemara man, a Scotch peasant, or an English labourer takes up his abode in a forest, or on a prairie, becomes a farmer, and lives alone.
With all his native roughness he settles down
where his nearest neighbour is miles away, and he learns that he is a sovereign per sonage, one of the sovereign people, owner and monarch of all he surveys. So he rusts and rusticates for some years, or for half his life, and so his children geow up, good stuff, but rusty blades. Once in a while this country class travels. A son who has swarmed from the parent hive sets out to visit his parents, or a parent to visit a prosperous child. From Rome to Vienna, from Milan to Paris, from Hamburg to Madrid, or from the Land's End to John o'Groat's house are distances scarcely equal to many of these visits. With travellers of this class a vagrant in the Western States must associate, and so he learns their ways. They are rough country kings, right good stuff, independent, well fed, well clad, prosperous, and good humored; they come of the class who in Norway say 'thou' to the king, but they are very rough diamonds here. In the old country they were used to kick up their heels, smoke, chew, and spit freely: they have done the same more freely in their new country home, and when they are jammed together 100 in one car they continue their home practice and spit pools. Recruits are not the most polished members of any society, and a crowd of recruits sifted from such a class is a rough lot. In the State of Maine fell in with a recruit. He was a lad of 20 or thereabouts, and he was rather 'tight.' He spoke of 'Old Jeff. Davis' and 'Abe,' and what he would say and do to them. He had once driven one or other in a stage, and he would tell the 'darned old skunk' how to rule the nation and conduct the war. Every fresh burst ended with the same chorus, 'I am a rock-in the ground.' He was a very rough geological specimen, but he was on his way to the mill. Some weeks later a vagrant friend happened to meet the same youth, and found him sad and sober; all the crow was taken out of the game chicken; he had found his level in the ranks, and his stiff neck had learnt to bow to authority; a drum majer, more despotic than Jeff. Davis, had dethroned the sovereign, and he was tamed. Later I was crammed into cars with soldiers returning from the front, and their bearing was different; the struggle for life and elbow room; the weakest go to the wall, and the strongest only holds, his place by

richte Grog a bat het here ein bezeichter 🏖

his well-worn jacket, rose unasked to let two friends sit together; another rebuked a waiter for keeping an old man waiting. In endless nameless ways camp manners outshine the country manners of rank and file, for the civilian is civilized by discipline. The way by which the change is wrought is plain

as the change itself. An army of autocrats could do little in the field, so Liberty has to whip her naughty boys. She does not flog them, but she finds ways to tame her rebellious cubs. The schoolmaster in Mid-shipman Easy had found out that one caning was worth two floggings, and the most stubborn Yankee scholar has to yield when hung up by his trumbs for a good spell. This change of demeanor appears in all grades. Many green officers are noisy roystering blades, full of very strange oaths, and bearded to their full power. Some "Captains" and "Colonels" are like escaped counter-jumpers : but the old hands are generally quiet, silent, courteous men, with the open steady eye and fixed gaze which men carry face to face with death. The majority are old hands, though young in years; they dress the part ill, but they act it well, nevertheless; their clothes may be threadbare, torn, and dirty, but they have the bearing of gentlemen who are good soldiers. Surely this adversity has done some good. The traditional, cute, nasal boasting, drawling, impudent, long-haired, offensive being portrayed by Mrs. Trollope and Dickens appeared last night on the boards of a Yankee theatre; but the real man, if he exists anywhere, has not yet crosed the devious path of your obedient servant, A VAGRANT

St. Louis, Missouri, October.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROBABLE INCREASE OF SUICIDE,-It seems very probable, we should say it is almost certain, that for some years to come the offence of suicide will increase in Great Britain. The mania for killing oneself remarked during the past month, which has attracted the attention of the police, and induced magistrates to stultify themselves by threatening imprisonment to women who have already faced death has not much bearing upon the general question. Moral epidemics of that kind spread as rapidly and unaccountably as disease, and are just as little amenable to human control. Suicide sometimes breaks out in a community like scarlet fever, and though society by careful precaution may prevent its recurrence, that particular outburst can never be arrested or cured. It must just run its course and die away by degrees. But there are general tendencies at work which threaten to make suicide for the future much more frequent, and which may deserve to be closely

watched by the light of the returns of mortality. In the first place the old deterrents to the offence are either falling into disuse or rapidly passing away. Juries have become not only unfavorable but hostile to the verdicts of felo de se, and the ancient suicide that something unballowed is to happen to his body after death, has disappeared from society. We suspect it had a good deal of influence that the burial by torchlight, and the stake and all the rest of ecclesiastical penalties, cruel and silly as they were, had great weight with the desponding class which rids itself of life. The uneducated really feared them, as they fear to this day the notion of being 'buried in a ditch like a dog,' and the educated, though aware that the body becomes manure and passes in the trees and grass and the flowers, whether in consecrated ground or at four cross-roads, still disliked the disgrace such a burial reflected on their relatives. People care for their own corpses, if not from reason, then from instinct.

Sir Charles Napier, who, like most men of genius had a way of entering into the thoughts of people below himself, once attacked a mania for suicide after a fashion very different from Mr. Cooke's. The better class women of Scinde were killing themselves at an astounding rate-200 died in a very few weeks, and he had an objection to their doing that or anything else without his previous permission, Accordingly he resolved to put a stop to the practice; but, being a man of genius, instead of a member of Parliament, he did not order every woman who failed in the first attempt to make a second, under penalty of imprisonment and a heartless investigation, but proclaimed that the body of the next woman who died should be hung up by one leg naked in the market-place. Suicide ended.

Then, strange as it seems, the more genial and truthful views of God and death and the future which are striking so deep into society, though they repress crime, which always grows fierce with the ferocity of the repressing creed, also tend, especially among rough natures, to diminsh the fear of death. People begin to perceive more clearly that God is loving, and with the strange perversity of human nature, wnich bewilders theologians, they fancy they will be more directly under His care in the next life than they already are in this.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asshmatic affections oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Sold at 25 cents a box.

Decomber 2, 1864.

HEART DISEASE, WITH

GREAT DISTRESS AFTER EATING ENTIRELY CURED. Sault au Recollet, Jan. 2, 1864.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame

Street, Montreal: Dear Sirs, -For six years I have been suffering from a disease of the heart and sickness of the stomach, with much distress after eating. I determined to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and after the first bottle I experienced great relief, and after using four bottles I found myself entirely cured. I believe it to be my duty to make these facts known, and to say, that I had previously been bled several times, by different physicans from the city as well as from the country, without receiving any perceptible benefit. It is now six months since I used the last bottle of

SASAPARILLA, and I have had no return of my illness.

I have the honor to be, dear sirs, your obedient

THEOPHILE PAQUET. Agents for Montreal, Devins& Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault& of their personal bwork

A NECESSITY .- In every house, is a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment. A burn, a bruise, a toothache that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured. A wise man will take every precaution against accident; so that the time of need will find him well prepared with a remedy. Sec, advertisement in another column for the disorders for which the Liniment is a specific. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St.

WHAT THEY SAY. Go to business men for reliable facts. Read the testimony of a merchant.
"Lagrange, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1861.
"Messrs: Henry & Oo. Your agent left with me a

short time ago two dozen bottles of Downs' Elixir. I have sold it all and want more. It is the best I have sold it an audition lung medicine I ever had.

H. B. Robinson."

When dealers speak in its praise, and physicians recommend it, it must possess some virtue. Its sale is constantly on the increase. It is warranted to cure coughs and colds. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St Montreal, C. E. December 2, 1864.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior scented waters. manufactured from strong and impure essential oils, a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European 'extracts' and 'essences, in the South American and West Indian markets, superceding even the veritable Eau de Cologne. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living flowers, than that of any toilet in use; and as alwash for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequalled. As there are imitations abroad, it is important to see that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are embossed on the bottle and inscribed on the label.

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

BETWEEN HEALTH AND THE GRAVE there is but a thin partition, and all who value life are willing, it is presumed, to do their best to prevent disease from breaking it down. Who so mad as to swait the final attack, when the first onset can be repelled with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-OOATED PILLS, a proparation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and braces the coastitution of the patient. Composed of antibilious and cathartic vegetable ingredients, at once safe and searching, it is the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be relied upon under all circumstances, and in all climates. The idea of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives; but BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS do not create even an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the alimentary passages. Need it be said that they are the best household cathartic and alterative at present knowing. They are put up glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

ADVERTISING .- There is no doubt that the great lever in the extension of a business, in these go-ahead times, is advertising; but the immense popularity of that celebrated remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debitity, &c., HOOFLAND'S GER-MAN BITTERS, is not so much owing to the fact that it has been extensively advertised, as it is to the great merit of the article.

A worthless medicine may, through publicity, acquire a short-lived notoriety, but it requires the basis of true merit, in order to sustain itself for any considerable length of time. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS has been known to the American public for more than ten years; each day adding some new proof of its virtues and great curative properties. These Bitters are for sale by all druggists and deal-

ears in medicines.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada
303 St. Paul St., Montreal, U.E. 2t

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE have tested the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsum of Wild Cherry, and the result is, that it is the best remedy extant for pulmonary and lung disease; embracing the whole range from a slight cold to a settled Consumption. Were it not for its merits, it would have long since have as follows:—On Monday, Saturday, Tuesday and a Rheumatism which has follows:—On Monday, Saturday, Tuesday and a Rheumatism which has follows:—On Monday, Saturday, Tuesday and a Rheumatism which has follows:—On Monday, Saturday, Tuesday and a Rheumatism which has settled in my limbs died, and made no sign

#### AYER'S CHERRY PECTGRAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Group, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness

and so numerous are the casss of its cures, that almost every section of /country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparations. rent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous sifections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be

We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that

it has ever done. Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and emiuent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints they

Those who require (an alterative medicine to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SAR SAPARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once, and

you will know its value.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just re-

ceived at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

268 Notre Dame Street.

CAMPHOR.

1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE at the

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

HORSFORD'S AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places: - Messrs. M'Gibbon's, English's, Dufresne & M'Garity's, M'Leod's, M'Laren's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Benallack's, Douglas', Wellington Street, Mullin & Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building.
Finest KEROSENE OIL, 38 6d per gallon.

J A HARTE, Druggist.

RICHELIEU COMPANY

MONTREAL & QUEBEC,

AND THE

BETWEEN

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

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

Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their passage on board the Steamer Montreal, as a Tender will come alongeide to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

Will leave for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at FIVE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan:

STEAMER THREE RIVERS

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

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

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

STEAMER VICTORIA,

Capt. Chs. DATELNY,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Repentigny, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, and Borthier; and will leave Sorel for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at FOUR o'clock P.M.

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly will leave the Jacques Cartier whart for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at TWO o'clock, P.M, stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St Hilarie, and St Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at this; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at the state of the Two o'clock, P.M, for St Denis, leaving St Denis for Montreal on Monday, at Four o'clock, A M, and Wednesday at Eleven o'clock, A M.

STEAMER TERREBONNE,

Capt, L. H. Roy, Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne Friday at TWO o'clock, P M; stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes, Lachenaie, and leaving Terrebonne for Montreal, on Monday at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assomption, at follows: -On Monday, Saturday, Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock, P M, stopping, going and returning, at St Paul L'Ermite ; returning will leave L'Assomption for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

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I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL. South Granby, C.W. Mr. Henry R. Gray,

Chemist, Montreal. Sir-I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidently got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few

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

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ON and after MONDAY, the 31st October, TRAINS will LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock-ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich 8.00 A.M Buffilo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at ..... do do do .... 8.15 P.M. Night do

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Mixed Train for Island Pond and inter- } 8.00 A.M. Incipient Consumption Express for Island Pond and interme- 2.00 P.M. and all diseases of the diate Stations, at..... Throat, Chest&Lungs.

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WILD CHERRY

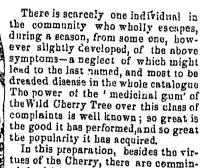
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HALF A CENTURY, With the most astonishing success in Curing

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during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a bound of the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue.

The power of the 'medicinal gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides the virginal statements of the statements of the statements of the statements. symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like

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CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the Minerve :-

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S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Gentlemen,-Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced ness to its superior ex- to express the great confidence which I have in its cellence as a Liriment efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly affectand a Pain-Killer.— ed with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied Full directions accom- with acute pain in the side, which did not been me with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a SORE THROAT, preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence.

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

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3

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ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards,

But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO: From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North

Baptist Church, Philadelphia:-I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoof-land's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th

LEVI G. BECK.

is 'not a rum drink.'-Yours truly,

Baptist Church:—
Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations different kinds of medicines but regarding the on Thursday, the 22nd September. practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various stances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system. and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn. Dr. C. M. Jackson-Dear Sir-Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters

prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others .--Yours truly,

WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Oburch, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-Having used your Ger-

man Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge .- Yours, respectfully,

J H. TURNER No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist

New Rochelle, N.Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson -Dear Sir--I feel it a pleasuro thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flat-tering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

Bottle. 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.

STREET, PHILADELPHIA JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,

PROPRIETORS. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

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CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS., WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that his Buyer has just returned from the European Markets, having made large purchases of well-selected WOOLLENS suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount.

N.B - NEWEST STYLES and sound material guaranteed, also, a perfect Fit.

S. MATTHEWS. Merchant Tailor, Corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.

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OOLONG & SOUCHONG.
With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-

NS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c.

Country Merchants would do well to give him a 128 Commissioner Street.

Montreal, May 25, 1864.

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

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Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH
STREET, PHILADELPHIA

COULS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and COULS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and COULS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and COULS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and COULS good and common. quality and CULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-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.

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# (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED

PILLS.

For all the Diseases of the

Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to

KEEP IN ANY OLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the follow-ing diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be

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PILES. For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary mediand 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. commisother auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commislong standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.

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THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with

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Well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864. 12m.

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COFFIN STORE,

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M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE,

On very reasonable Terms. Apply to

FABIEN PAINCHOUD, No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street. August 4, 1864,

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF

LIME. MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mon-

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir,-Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphale of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now. Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Su-per-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and

that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phosphate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with equal success on enions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend

it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it. Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant, T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest. For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

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The Great Purifier of the Blood

Is particularly recommended for use during

SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleaness every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

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OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulzers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SOURVY,

White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb

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GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI. LIS, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is

peefectly harmless, and may be administered to per sons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable me dicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard

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