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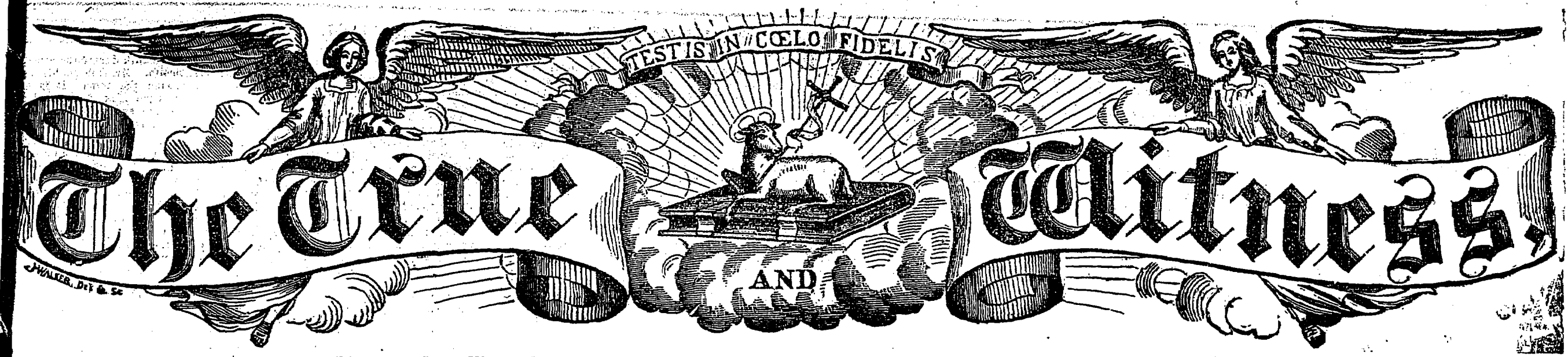
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

No. 12.

AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER XV.

Mr. Forde was the first witness called by the Crown; Mr. Ford most readily answered the summons.

Mr. Forde looked badly, or as the popular voice declared, 'villanously.' He was pale and worn-looking, though well dressed; and the sinister or black, scheming look of the 'souper,' all the 'low' people said was stamped on his face and hung round his hearing.

Well, Mr. Forde was an object of great curiosity, and many glasses were raised to many eyes for the purpose of scanning him more closely.

Mr. Forde was ready to swear, just as he had been prepared to swear; indeed, he was like a bound in a leash, and occasionally ran ahead of the learned Crown counsel's wishes.

Mr. Forde had seen Gerald Moore the night of the murder; had seen him go in the direction of the 'lodge' of Kinnacarra; had heard the report of a pistol; had found Skerin shot thro' the side; had also found Gerald Moore's handkerchief on the spot; and no one can conjecture what other things he would have seen and known, if the learned counsel had thought fit that he should have seen and known them.

Mr. Forde wiped his face with the tail of his broad-cloth body-coat, when the 'Crown' sat down to rest himself and to suck a 'Chaney' orange. And in truth Mr. Forde had good reason to take that little refreshment, because he had hard work to encounter when he turned to the cross-examination.

We remember to have met a Protestant clergyman once upon a time—he is now our dear

friend and a good Catholic layman; and this gentleman was not a little staggered in his still here-sy by a scene in a country chapel—and 'crossing' had much to do with it.

'In the Cross, oh! my soul, there are treasures of grace,' is a line babbled by the infant, and spoken by the child of sorrow, when parched hope crumbles, the green fades from his existence, and he lies on his face by the Cedron's side, amid the dark shadows of 'Gethsemani.'

Mr. Forde then had almost made the sign of the Cross at Mr. Bonnell's first question.

'You are one of the class of apostates, called Soupers?'

'I'm a Protestant.'

'You have been once tried for petty larceny?'

'Yes—an' freed.'

'Oh! yes, certainly. You have been denounced by your former parish priest for drunkenness and debauchery?'

'I was spoke uv from the altar.'

'For an attack on the virtue of a child and an orphan?'

No answer.

'On your oath, had you not been the ragabond of the parish, before you became a saint and a servant of Mr. Joyce Snapper?'

'Don't answer that question,' said Mr. Solicitor-General.

Mr. Forde breathed more freely.

'Where were you the moment the shot was fired?' thundered out Mr. Bonnell, while the spectacles looked to Forde like the glaring eyes of a wild animal.

'I was—I was comin' from home.'

'Come, sir, I know you—and you are in my hands. The fellow who makes his broken health and rotten character sound by his apostasy, is a great lover of justice. Where were you the moment—the very moment the shot was fired?'

'I—I—was where I said I was.'

'Don't be confused,' said the Crown.

'Pray, sir, don't interfere,' retorted Mr. Bonnell. 'The moment—the very moment—mind?'

'I was about a quarter of a mile away.'

'Which side did the sound come from?'

'I don't know.'

'On your oath, do you know the man that shot Mr. Skerin?'

'No.'

'Do you know Shaun a dherk?'

Here the Court became still—so still, that one felt as though everything had suddenly become dark.

'I saw him sometimes with the master.'

'Who is the master?'

'Mr. Snapper.'

'Had you any conversation with Shaun a dherk before the murder?'

'I had often.'

'Did you ever speak of your hatred of the prisoner, Mr. Moore?'

'No.'

'Did you ever say, it would be well if he were out of the country?'

'I said he was a disturber, because he puf the people up not to let the Bible readers in.'

'Did you ever say the master would 'lose a fall,' or send him to Botany Bay?'

The witness looked astounded.

'Come, answer the question.'

Shaun a dherk was not far from the witness table. Half-looking round, in his amazement, Forde saw the beggarman. His—the beggarman's—face was apparently assuring. Forde felt the question was only a guess of Mr. Bonnell—he therefore looked that gentleman in the face, and boldly answered—

'I never said it.'

'You positively swear you found the pocket-handkerchief on the ground, the night of the murder?'

sage of charity, a few weeks after the murder?'

'Yes.'

'That will do.'

'Pale as a ghost,' remarked Eddy Browne, as Forde passed him by on his way to the arms of the police.

There were various little passes of arms between the prisoner's counsel and the Crown;—also various questions as to property, and the means of acquiring the same which had been adopted by Mr. Forde, but we do not deem it necessary to chronicle them all.

When Mr. Forde had descended from the table, curiosity lifted up its ears to hear the name of the next witness, and expectation, if disappointed, was disappointed not disagreeably—for the next witness was Mr. Joyce Snapper.

Mr. Joyce Snapper was very nicely dressed, as was his custom; at least, it was his custom to wear what he thought and believed was beautiful and exquisite: but as we remarked before, fine clothes ruined Mr. Joyce Snapper.

Mr. Joyce Snapper, then, was very red, and, indeed, profusely perspiring, when he took his seat in proper form and in the proper place.

He knew the witness Forde. Forde was a most faithful loyal man; had never found Forde a liar, a cheat, or a dissembler. Forde had been of great service in diffusing the society's tracts, and carrying out ejections; he was much persecuted for his opinions; knows that the murdered man had a bond, of which the father of the prisoner was the security; had once himself offered to purchase the bond, and is therefore sure that the murdered man possessed such a document.

In the cross-examination, Mr. Joyce Snapper swore, with the candour usual to such public characters, that he had no enmity to the prisoner; had never threatened to 'send him out of the country; he believed the Gospel—of course according to his own judgment of what it demanded,—that he believed was true Christianity, and a great guard to Christian morality; he had never taken gifts for the exercise of his influence, but confesses that he feared both the prisoner and the parish priest; had thrown down the houses of the cottiers; would have spared them if they had embraced the Established Church; their sincerity or insincerity was nothing to him; Gospel truth would have their children.

'I appeal to the Court,' cried Mr. Solicitor-General, 'against this vague course of the learned gentleman on the other side; the learned gentleman can put no such questions to the witness.'

'You are Lord Kinnacarra's agent?' demanded Mr. Bonnell, and seeming to pay no attention to the Crown.

'Yes.'

'You look upon the prisoner's late demesne and mansion as very beautiful.'

'Yes.'

'Miss Moore is said to be very beautiful?'

'Yes.'

'You were at Mr. Moore's house on a mes-

'And amiable?'

'She is indeed.'

'And highly accomplished?'

'Undoubtedly.'

'And you wished to marry Miss Moore?'

Amid roars of laughter Mr. Joyce Snapper answered—

'Yes.'

'And you promised that Mr. Moore should suffer no inconvenience in the event of your entering the family.'

'Something of that kind.'

'And then Mr. Moore having held under an abatement—his real rent being a large sum annually less than appeared in his receipts—he was persecuted for a large sum which he had no reason to think was due?'

'Do not answer that question,' roared the Crown.

'That will do, Mr. Joyce Snapper,' remarked Mr. Bonnell.

The servant-maid, Ann McKay, was nearly consistent as to her story of Gerald Moore's return home. Mr. Jim Forde corroborated Mr. Forde's testimony. The police, surgeon, and Lord Kinnacarra all swore their share, and the case for the Crown finally closed at sixteen minutes to seven o'clock, p.m. when every one drew a long breath, and almost every one weighed the evidence, and cursed Snapper and the Fordes.

Let not the writer be supposed to pass over another view of loyalty—the affection which a man has for the power which represents his country. This is a burning love that is inspired by his country's historic glory—by her eminence in the defence which she guarantees to the liberty which she bestows—the solicitude with which she watches over her children, and the yearning devotion with which ministers to them.

But there is a 'loyalty' far above the loyalty of a mutable feeling—the loyalty of unchanging Catholic principle. 'Protestantism,' as Browne says (after a hundred others), 'is the religion of rebellion; it springs from rebellion, and was nursed in the school of resistance and change. The only security it can ever give to a State is to stand by it as long as its 'private judgment' thinks proper. But the Church of Christ, as long as Cæsar reigns, bows to him in the things which are of Cæsar.'

The reader will have remarked that Shaun a dherk was not called by the counsel for the prosecution, and that the respected Mr. Jim Forde also was absent from the array of witnesses.—How Shaun a dherk convinced the learned gentleman for the Crown, that his testimony was of no value, or how those gentlemen themselves came to the conclusion, that he should not be sworn, it is not necessary for us to chronicle; but Mr. Jim Forde's absence upon the occasion is explained by a very natural desire to shun a very inconvenient complication.

Some time before the close of the 'case' for the prosecution, there was a bustle and a whispering immediately outside the dock. Mr. Jim Forde had ears to hear, and curiosity to inquire; and, although he was the next witness to be examined, he felt himself impelled and driven to take a look in the direction of the little excitement, and then to demand what was the matter. Mr. Jim always boasted that things were fore-shown him; and he had an impression, somehow or other, that he was concerned in the movement which attracted his attention; and, therefore, he moved a few steps backward, so as to view the scene more closely.

Mr. Jim Forde did view a scene, which was, it appeared, by no means pleasant—for the worthy 'missionary' turned quite pale. And yet the affair was, to an ordinary observer, common-place enough. It was only a soldier—with

out his side-arms—just as soldiers come on full-rough—a well-looking, though not young man—and Mr. McCann, the showman, who had his hands familiarly on the shoulders of the soldier, while he looked earnestly and joyfully, or triumphantly into his face.

Mr. Forde, as we have remarked, became quite pale when he saw this simple incident, but he did not lose his presence of mind. On the contrary, he immediately went to a policeman, and whispered a word or two into his ear. He then very quietly opened himself a passage, a few yards from Mr. McCann, and though he got many kicks on the shins, and was, in fact black and blue from these 'accidental' encounters with the brogues of his neighbors, he got safely across the street to a public house. This is all that have been heard of Mr. Jim Forde since that day; and how Mr. Frylie became acquainted with the fact of his retirement in sufficient time to a void the inconvenience of betraying his flight by calling him we have not been able to discover.

A short interval only elapsed when Mr. Bonnell rose to address the jury for the defence.—Mr. Bonnell was a fine specimen of a pleader—physically as well as morally; he seemed made for his profession. For a moment he looked towards the dock, and his eye rested upon the noble face of Gerald; he then looked around the court and jury, and finally directed his regards to the bench. It was the appeal of an assured advocate to the reason of his hearers, in favor of the fine young fellow, who had already made a deep impression.

We cannot pretend to follow the able counsel for the prisoner; but we will say that his speech made his road to the bench. It was 'extremely splendid—one made for himself and the prisoner, both. All such speeches are, and may have always been equally successful for both objects.—As we must have judges, may their lordships always have brains.'

Mr. Bonnell commenced by a frightful description of Souperism. He explained its villainy in the purchase of bad consciences; its debasing influence in making hypocrisy a merchandise, he showed how the buyer was dishonored by trading on lies, and the seller damned by denying the authority of the Almighty; he detailed the starving families that lay at the foot of the cross to die, and the demons that gathered round them in their agony, to offer them the devil and a ladle of soup: he asked how a country could progress, where strife and demoralisation were thus engendered, and he called for the denunciation of souperism by every man who loved truth and Ireland—no matter what his creed. Boldly he then declared that this was a case of souperism—the soup being seasoned by disappointed ambition, called by a singular gentleman, who appeared in the case, 'disappointed affection.' It was a conspiracy, he said, and a conspiracy he would prove it. The justice of heaven had permitted the heart of wickedness to spread its snares, only that impiety should be taken in the toils. 'And now, gentlemen,' he concluded, 'we shall commence where the counsel for the prosecution concluded. There is a large and respectable array of my learned brothers on the side of justice; we shall endeavor to explain the phenomenon of a gentleman charged with rent which he does not owe, and impoverished by justice, for which law affords no remedy, able to defend himself from the knowingly false imputation of the awful crime of murder.'

Mr. Bonnell commanded the crier to call 'Mr. Boyce,' and that gentleman answered 'Here.'

'Come on the table,' said Mr. Connell.

'Yes,' answered Mr. Boyce.

Now, we must inform the reader that old Father Mick was just beside Mr. Bonnell; and it was quite a study to see the dear old gentleman during the learned counsel's speech. He looked pale—pale and much thinner than usual—the good old clergyman; and his fine white hair was not so nicely kept as it had been when Ailey Moore minded the oratory and the altar. He looked careworn and sad; but his face often brightened up during the address, and the old soul was in his full eyes. He wept frequently, poor man, when the counsellor depicted the poverty and trials of his parish; and, in fact, his face was quite a transcript for the tune of every thing Mr. Bonnell said.

But Father Mick looked sorely puzzled when he heard the name 'Mr. Boyce' called by the proper officer. He fidgetted, and looked out in the court, and took out his handkerchief, and took off his spectacles,—and finally he laid his hand on the good Mr. Bonnell's shoulder. Mr. Bonnell stooped towards him, and smiled very kindly and reverentially, and motioned him to sit down, but Father Mick seemingly continued to

plead. Mr. Bonnell then looked grave—and then pained—and then impatient, and Father Mick's eyes filled; and, finally, Mr. Bonnell began to plead in his turn, and poor Father Mick appeared conquered at last. But he looked troubled, and sat down, covering his face with his hands.

Mr. Boyce having been duly sworn, declared that he was an auctioneer, (that he belonged to the city of —) He was sitting in his office of an evening one month since, when a venerable-looking old gentleman presented himself, who appeared both fatigued and excited. He begged the old gentleman to sit down; but his visitor declined; he had to travel a good distance, he said, and he added that he did not feel at all weary. The old gentleman seemed much affected when he opened his business; he said that all he had economised during his life was his little books, but an imperative necessity demanded a sacrifice of them; he came, he said, to sell them. The witness then went on to detail how he found it necessary to go all the way to the old gentleman's house to examine the library. He travelled with him for that purpose over sixty miles; he found many rare books which would not bring a third of their value, and some large works that unless by private sale would be flung away.

Well, said the counsel, what did the old man say when you told him the loss he should undergo?

He looked at the books, and said it was a pity—they had been his comfort, he said.

What was the sacrifice to amount to?

A full two-thirds of the value.

And he was satisfied?

He said they should be sold.

Why—did he say?

Because he should defend his neighbor's child from scandal.

Who was his neighbour's child—did he tell you?

Yes—Mr. Gerald Moore. The old gentleman said he had nursed Mr. Moore upon his knee—that he had taught him his little Christian doctrine—that Mr. Moore had knelt beside him and prayed to God at the same altar with him, and was as a son to him. Oh, yes, the old gentleman said, continued the witness, Oh, yes, sell them all, sir, he said, every one.

Who was this good old gentleman? demanded the counsel.

The auctioneer looked over towards the dear old Father Mick, and the eyes of the court were turned upon his silvery locks, and Gerald Moore's eyes were brimful of tears—

Tears have a quality of manhood in them, When shed—

as Gerald shed them, as the auctioneer answered—

It is the gentleman beside you, Father Quinlivan, Mr. Moore's parish priest.

And the money?

The money I handed to the agent for the defence.

Thank you.

A desolate home is Mr. Quinlivan's without his books, remarked the judge, but the act was a noble one.

I hope Mr. Solicitor-General is satisfied of the manner in which we obtained the means for our defence, observed Mr. Bonnell, in a low, grave voice.

The solicitor was whirling his eye-glass round the forefinger of his left hand, but made no answer.

Mr. Bonnell then in a grave, but very confident voice, called Ellen O'Meara, who swore very distinctly that herself and two others had been examining the beautiful execution of the 'marking' on the pocket-handkerchief, many weeks after it had been stolen from the house or lost by Mr. Moore; therefore very long subsequent to the period of Skerin's death.

The testimony of Ellen O'Meara was confirmed in the most explicit manner by the parties referred to in her evidence.

(To be Continued.)

SUBSTANTIAL REASONS FOR A UNION.

(From the St. John's New Brunswick Freeman)

LESSON 1st.

We have been unable so far to discover any good reason why the people of this Province should desire an immediate Union with Canada.

But the public accounts of Canada show several most substantial reasons why needy politicians and aspiring lawyers should long for such a Union.

The Canadian revenue for 1863 amounted to about ten millions of dollars. Of this amount only \$3,717,738 went to pay the interest on its debt. The greater part of the remainder was expended in salaries, &c. It may not be amiss to notice a few of these expenditures.

The Civil Government of the Province in 1863 cost \$430,527. This does not include the collection of revenue, but is merely the amount paid the Governor General and his Secretaries, the heads of departments and their subordinates.

The Governor General gets \$31,211. In what is called the Governor General's Secretary's Office seven persons are employed. The Secretary gets \$3,000 a year, the Clerk \$1,610, and the whole costs \$7,504 per annum.

The heads of departments get each a salary of \$5,000. This is assuredly better than the \$2,400 which this Province gives.

But even these salaries seem small when compared to the other expenditures in those offices. The Provincial Secretary has an assistant for Canada East with a salary of \$2,840, and another for Canada West with a salary of \$2,600, and an accountant who gets \$2,000 and ten other clerks and messengers, and the salaries paid in this office amount to \$22,661.

In the Receiver General's Office the salaries are on the same scale and amount to \$20,228.

The Minister of Finance is not also Provincial Secretary as with us. He has \$5,000 a year, and he has no less than forty Secretaries, Clerks, Messengers, &c., to assist him. His first officer is a Deputy Inspector General, with a salary of \$2,900 per annum, who also got a gratuity of \$2,000 in 1863. So other clerks, &c., got gratuities. A Commissioner of Customs in this office gets \$2,600 a year, and an assistant \$2,000, and the whole amount paid in salaries was \$65,319 for merely revising the public accounts.

For our Executive Council there is one Clerk with a salary of \$800. Canada has a President of the Council with a salary \$5,000, a Clerk who gets \$2,600 a year, an assistant who gets \$2,000, another who gets \$1,600, two others who get \$1,400 each, in all twelve persons who, for keeping a record of the doings of the Executive, get \$18,356 in salaries. In the department of public works the Chief, like

his fellow, gets \$5,000 a year, an engineer gets \$3,240, an instant \$2,400, and so on—in all \$31,414 in salaries.

The Bureau of Agriculture costs \$13,024 in salaries, and it would puzzle the Minister of Agriculture himself to tell how this amount is earned.

The Postmaster General gets \$5,000 a year, and has 32 secretaries, accountants, clerks, &c., with salaries varying from \$2,600 to \$500 per annum, making in all \$39,600.

The offices of Attorney and Solicitor General cost \$22,091 a year.

In the Crown Lands department, besides the Chief, who does nothing and gets \$5,000 a year, there are over sixty persons employed, at salaries ranging from \$2,600 paid the Assistant Commissioner, and \$2,400 paid the Surveyor General, and \$2,000 paid the Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Department, down to \$450 paid the messenger; in all amounting to \$177,934.

The contingencies of these departments amounted to \$78,058.

This is but a small corner of the rich-pasturage which a Union would open to the needy politicians of the Lower Provinces. Is it to be wondered at that those same needy politicians are desirous of seeing the fence which now confines them to fields comparatively sterile be broken down.

This is enough for one day's study of Canadian Finance, but it is by no means all that the people of this Province should learn if they would know how their money will be expended if the Provinces are united.

LESSON 2nd.

The cost of civil government of Canada—that is, the salaries of the Governor General and the members of the Executive and their subordinates, and the contingencies of their offices—amounted as we have shown \$430,527 for the year 1863.

But this is not by any means all of the public money the politicians share amongst themselves and their friends; the expenses of the Legislature in 1861 were \$463,124. Last year they amounted to \$627,377.

Their House of Assembly is composed of 130 members. Their Legislative Council of about 60 members, we believe. The whole is a little more than three times as large as the New Brunswick Legislature. Imagine our Legislature spending on itself the one-third or even the one-fourth of \$463,000 per annum in ordinary years, or of \$627,377 in such years as last year was in Canada.

It is but fair to state that last year the expenses of holding elections amounted to about \$57,000; but nearly all the remainder, \$570,000, went to pay the expenses of the Legislature itself.

Each House pays its Speaker \$3200. The clerks, messengers, &c., of the Legislative Council, are scarcely more numerous than those of our own Council, and the salaries do not seem very extravagant. The first clerk gets \$2000 a year, the second \$1600, and a Law Clerk \$1000. The Chaplain and Librarian get \$1000. The current expenses, whatever they were, amounted to \$35,000, and the Members Indemnity, or pay, as we would call it, to \$105,000.

In the Assembly, the clerk gets \$1994; an English translator, \$2000; the assistant clerk, \$1600. The contingent expenses of this House in 1863 amounted to \$171,407—more than thirteen hundred dollars for every member! How paltry and insignificant the contingency account of our Assembly at the worst of times appears when compared to this. A few petty acts of plunder have sometimes disgraced our Legislature, and excited the just indignation of the people; but extravagance such as this no Assembly in this Province has ever dared to venture on.

The indemnity to members of the Assembly amounted to \$178,882—more than \$1350 for each member.

It is something for a needy politician to be member of such a Legislature as this. Fancy some of our leading politicians snugly settled in office as President of Council, or Minister of Agriculture, with nothing on earth to do, and a salary of \$5000 a year, and pay as member of the Legislature \$1350 and his personal share of the contingencies, say \$650 more—wouldn't it be nice? Is it not something worth making an effort to obtain?

And then, you know, when this Confederation takes place, and the Viceregency is established, the salaries of the ministers must be increased so as to be commensurate with the vastness of our territories and resources, and so as to enable them to sustain properly the dignity of the Viceregal Government. People would soon lose all respect for the Viceregency if its chief men had only \$7000 or \$8000 a year in salary and pickings. \$10,000 would be the smallest salary for which any man worthy of the position would undertake the duties and responsibilities of an office in the Viceregal government, which would sway the destinies of so many millions of square miles and so many millions of people, and dazzle the eyes of wondering Yankee Republicans with its splendor.

Three assistant judges were paid \$4000 each, and this amount is added to the expenses of the Legislature—why, we do not know. R. B. Caron, for salaries and contingencies of office as Commissioner for codifying the laws during 1863, was paid \$15,068. The printing for the Commission cost \$3555, and the printing of the laws \$22,489, and the distribution of the laws cost \$3,100.

We have pretty clearly shown why a needy man who seeks to make a living by politics, and to take care of himself above all things, and who thinks or hopes that he would be elected to the Legislature of the new nation, should desire most eagerly a union of the Provinces. In our next lesson we will show what special advantages a union offers to aspiring lawyers.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.—The following letter was read in churches of the diocese on Sunday last:—

Dublin, Feast of the Angel Guardians, 1864.

Very Rev. Brethren,—My attention has been called by some respectable gentlemen to a report now widely circulated that this city, or its vicinity, is to be made the theatre of a single combat between two foreign pugilists, who are about to expose their lives to imminent danger for a certain sum of money.

This report must be the source of great regret to every one who is imbued with the spirit of Christian charity, and who recognises in his fellow-man the image of the great Creator of the universe.

It is not necessary to call on you to use all your influence to preserve this Christian country from an exhibition so disgraceful, and so well calculated to degrade human nature.

I shall merely request of you to publish as soon as possible from your altars that such combats in which human life is exposed to danger are prohibited under the severest penalties by the holy Catholic Church.

Passing over the decrees of the Council of Trent, it would be sufficient to state that the learned Pontiff Benedict XIV. excommunicates the principal actors in such fights, their seconds, all who encourage them, and all who designedly become spectators of such unworthy scenes.

If you announce these penalties from the altar, I am confident that the faithful of this diocese, who are so devotedly attached to the Holy Catholic Church, and so obedient to its law, will listen with contempt to the invitation of those who would implicate them in the misdeeds of foreign gladiators, and will abstain from countenancing or encouraging

anything condemned by our holy religion, and contrary to the dictates of the Gospel.

With great esteem, I remain your obedient servant,

PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin.

THE MISSION OF THE DOMINICAN FATHERS IN CANADA.—CAYAN, Sept. 26.—Amidst the many favors conferred upon the Catholics of Ireland during the last thirty years, or since the day when Daniel O'Connell won their emancipation, none ranks before those religious Missions, of which we latterly hear so much, and of the benefits of which so many proofs are visible throughout the country. One of those Missions opened on the 18th inst. in this town under the auspices and sanction of the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Brady, Bishop of Perth, and his Coadjutor, the Right Rev. Dr. Nicholas Conaty. The Olergy men comprising the Mission are the Revs. Fathers: Meath (Drogheda), Fitzgibbon, Prendergast, O'Dwyer, and Smith. The immense crowds that thronged the spacious edifice during the week, and besieged the confessionals, must edify the Christian heart. Many from a distance, and at great personal inconvenience, remained from day to day, and notwithstanding the incessant labors of the Fathers, hundreds are each evening disappointed. Yet the work of religion has been accomplished, for God shall not forget the good intentions, the faith and charity of His people. I can hardly describe the spirit of piety which has already been awakened in the district by the eloquent and soul-touching sermons. The multitude who from town and country have flocked together to hear those impressive discourses, and remain spell-bound by the holy eloquence, are an index as to how the services to religion have been appreciated, and the vast numbers who have thronged the confessionals are a token of the successful fruits of those zealous ministers of God. Truly is the religion of Christ a religion of peace, of charity, of union—teaching man to love his fellows, and uniting all its children as brothers. I have seldom observed more anxiety to embrace the opportunity now offered in Cayan of receiving the Heavenly benefits of the Mission, which must effect unspeakable good.—Morning News.

Within the last week All-Hallows' College has sent to their respective Missions the following Olergy men:—Rev. Mr. Stenson, Glasgow, Scotland; Rev. Mr. Hennessy, Liverpool; Rev. Mr. Soden, do; Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Sydney, Australia; Rev. Mr. Honohan, Melbourne, do; Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, do, do.

The grandest temple of religion ever erected in Cork is the new Church of Saints Peter and Paul. Strangers who have beheld it have been amazed at its grandeur and enchanted with its beauty. Such a structure is a glorious ornament to our city, and a majestic monument of the piety and liberality of its Catholic inhabitants. It is not yet sufficiently finished for divine worship.—Cork Examiner.

OPENING OF A DIOCESAN SEMINARY AT NEWRY.—We are glad to see another proof of the zeal manifested by the Irish Episcopacy in promoting education. When, as the guardians of its purity, they do not permit the Catholic youth to wander in search of substitutes. The wonderful efforts, which have been so well aided by their zealous Clergy and people in erecting suitable schools in almost every locality—in establishing and maintaining the Catholic University to diffuse and encourage the highest order of education, and what is perhaps still more useful and necessary, their care in founding intermediate schools, where the Catholic youth receive preparatory training for the University and the learned professions—all prove that they are the recognised guardians of education. The Bishop of Down, with that zeal for learning which has characterized him, throws open his own beautiful place at Violet Hill to accommodate a diocesan school, where science and the learned languages are to be taught, and where learning and religion will go hand in hand. We congratulate the respectable Catholics of Newry and the neighborhood on this great advantage so kindly offered by His Lordship, and feel assured they will eagerly and thankfully have their children educated where sound morality will keep pace with the progress of secular knowledge. It does not require this new proof of disinterested zeal to endear the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy to the Clergy and laity of Down; but there are few blessings comparable to that which His Lordship has with such a bountiful hand, and at such a personal sacrifice, placed within his children's grasp. The judicious appointment of the Rev. Mr. Finnigan, P.P., to the Presidency of the seminary is a guarantee of its success. The experience, scholarly attainments, and indefatigable zeal of this worthy Clergyman will inevitably assure prosperity to the institution committed to his care, and we have no doubt it will be our pleasing duty to note, from time to time, the advance and progress of the seminary in all the departments which the wide scope of its foundation embraces.—Ulster Observer.

THE ROMAN LOAN.—We, this day, publish the appeal of His Holiness our Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius IX., to the Catholics of the whole world for assistance in his difficulties—his unforseen difficulties—brought about by infidels whose sole aim is to upset the Catholic Religion and all constituted authority in Church and State. These men have liberty on their lips, but vile tyranny in their hearts. They are the enemies of all religion; they are the same men with the same principles, that upset every Government in France for the last seventy years—that upset all religion—that immolated thousands of Priests, of religious men, women, and children in that country, and are now, at this moment, using the most violent persecution against religion, its Ministers and their supporters in Italy. They have seized on the income of the Church, banished all the Nuns from their homes, taken possession of their property, and sent them beggars on the world; they have appropriated the property of the Bishops, and banished a large number of them; they have imprisoned Cardinals, Bishops, and Priests in every part of Italy; they have annihilated the press; they have loaded the jails to suffocation with innumerable victims, whom they dare not bring to trial. Liberty is but a name—another name for persecution—in their mouths. Thousands of men have been shot down in cold blood without trial, by these bloodthirsty monsters in Italy. Taxation has been doubled by this party since 1859. Such are the fruits, a twofold of the fruits of the last Italian revolution.

These are the men who seek to gain possession of Rome. They want to revel in the treasures of that immortal city. They want to banish the Pope and all religion. Catholics of Ireland, will you submit to this crime?—or rather will you not unite with Belgium, with France, with Austria, and other States in assisting the good, the virtuous, the holy man, Pius IX., by lending him some small portion of your superfluities? Much is not required. Small sums from each individual, spread over the millions of Catholics devoted to the Holy See, will be sufficient. The interest is payable in Dublin, and any banker or private individual may receive it on presenting the receipt which is attached to each. We count on the zeal of both Priest and People in Catholic Ireland to answer the appeal made to them by the Head of Christendom. We have reason to know that our good Bishop is most zealous in the cause, and foremost in promoting this holy loan for a holy purpose. The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, and numerous other Bishops, have publicly appealed to their Priests and flocks in different parts of Europe, to promote this loan; which has been most successful. Let us emulate our neighbors, and prove to the whole world, and particularly to our own Government, that Ireland is devoted to the Head of the Church, the centre of unity, the great bond of faith, the weakest, but at the same time the most powerful, monarch in the world; the spiritual Ruler of Christendom, our good and great Pope Pius IX.—Waterford News.

Bigotry in Armagh.—The Protestant section of the community at Armagh have before now earned for themselves a rather unenviable notoriety. They have displayed an alacrity in insulting and assaulting their Catholic brethren which can be equalled only by the heroes of Sandy-row. A case which recently occurred in Armagh shows that the Poor Law Guardians of that town—albeit they may leave assault and battery to rougher hands—need yield the palm to none for bigotry and intolerance. A poor woman named Hughes applied for admission into the workhouse for a destitute foundling. It appears that for some months the child had been supported by the Roman Catholic public, and had been baptised in their faith. Whereupon the sapient guardians insisted that the child was not destitute and should not receive admission. A certain Mr. Armstrong, who bears the portentous letters D. L. after his name, characterised the woman's application as a "trick," called her "a trained accomplice," and an "abettor of the guilty parties," and exhibited, in short, a great deal of bad taste and bad temper. What the parties were and of what they had been "guilty" he did not think fit to disclose. Colonel McClintock, who does not seem to be gifted with any superfluous discretion, completely "let the cat out of the bag," by exclaiming that if the child were admitted it should be reared in the religion of the State. The gallant colonel was pulled up, and shown the right "dodge" by a more cautious guardian, who informed him that the board did not consider the child destitute. The Colonel took the hint and made no further ugly disclosures, contenting himself with something tantamount to declaring Rose Ann Hughes a liar, and unworthy of credit. One of the assembled guardians, and only one, Mr. Gardner, seemed actuated by principles of liberty and fair play. He stated that it was to the credit of the Roman Catholics if they had supported the foundling for months instead of throwing it at once a burden on the country. He pointed out how the guardians had admitted without any demerit an orphan situated similarly, and stated the sole reason why a different course was adopted with respect to the child brought by Mrs. Hughes was, that the former child was a Protestant and the latter a Catholic. The board, notwithstanding, rose without coming to any decision.—Nation.

THE LATE RIOTS IN BELFAST.—There are 128 prisoners waiting to be tried in Belfast on charges arising out of the late riots. It was announced some time ago that a special commission would sit during the first week in October in order to dispose of those cases. The informations are returnable to the assizes, or a special commission at which the judge of assize would preside; but it now appears that there are legal formalities in the way which would prevent the sitting of the commission before the 1st of December. It is stated that if the official preliminaries were now arranged for the issue of the commission, fifteen clear days should elapse before the court could be held and jurors be in attendance. At that time the commission would clash with the quarter sessions in Belfast, as well as with Michaelmas Term, which will not end till the 25th of November, after which the chiefs of the courts will be engaged with the Nisi Prius sittings for ten days at least.

The Ulster Observer says:—No more delightful weather could be desired at any season than we have been favored with during the past three days; and, we need hardly add, none could be more welcome to the farmers throughout the country. To them it was a matter of the utmost consequence that the almost continuous rain should cease.

The same journal, dated the 27th ult., says:—On Saturday night last, John Connor, a coal dealer, was returning home after delivering his coals, and when near Upper Townsend street he was set upon by an Orange mob, who had lain in wait for him, kicked, knocked down and trampled upon. They not only beat this unfortunate man, but indulged in a pleasanter and more congenial occupation. They robbed him of his week's earnings, and, after ridding him of seven pounds, the sum which he had just finished collecting from his customers, they decamped in high glee with their success.

An old Orange bigot, named Jane Eglestone, who resides near-by the Boyne-bridge, Belfast, was recently summoned before the magistrates at petty sessions for using threatening language towards poor Catholic girls on their way to work. She had called one, named Margaret McMullen, a "Papist old cat," and assaulted another named Mary Jane Farrell. She was ordered to find bail for her good conduct, or go to jail for a month.

A few nights ago a party of abandoned scoundrels broke into the Slatequarry Catholic Church, parish of Cookstown, and, after literally wrecking the sacred buildings, carried away the altar furniture and vestments. The outrage has created the utmost indignation in the neighborhood—the more so as the manner in which it was accomplished seems to point it out as an achievement of some members of the Orange confederation.

Under English rule, Ireland has been reduced to a state of unparalleled wretchedness—she has been brought to that stage at which any change could make her worse. Without going into the painful particulars, we may remind our readers of the statistics so ably brought before the public two years since, by Mr. D. O. Heron, in which he showed that while every other country in Europe had largely increased in wealth and population, every interest in Ireland had deteriorated, the population being only 300,000 more than it was in the year 1805? To this complexion British statesmanship has brought the "connection" of the two countries, so that if a foreign power, say France or America, were to invade England, the millions of Ireland have no self-interested motive for wishing success to her English rulers; while the eight hundred thousand Irish located in England—as we are informed by Lord Stanley—would, in such an event, consider themselves "only lodgers," and return to their own country to await the turn of events, or mayhap to defend it from the enemy. Is this an over-coloring of the picture? Are we drawing upon our imagination? We are willing to abide the verdict of every unprejudiced man in Europe acquainted with the treatment we have for centuries received from England. We know there were and are good men in the "sister" country who deplored the infatuation of successive rulers in continuing the misgovernment of this country—in delivering it up for so many long years to the vile herd who wrought such evil in this land in the name of the God of Charity—to the hypocrites who could say grace before they did a deed of villany, And return their thanks devoutly when 'twas acted.

But, giving full credit for the good intentions of those Englishmen who objected to the misgovernment of Ireland, the state of the relations between the two countries is as we have described, and altogether arising from that pregnant fact, that Ireland has been reduced to a condition of such wretchedness that any change must be for the better.—Sligo Champion.

Under the head of "Protestant Liberty," the Galway Indicator of September 24, says:—"It affords us both pride and pleasure to announce that our worthy High Sheriff, R. M. St. George, Esq., has given an acre of ground, rent free forever, for the erection of a Catholic Church, schools, and priest's house, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, in the neighborhood of Headford. Mr. St. George also gave ten acres of land at a fair rent, as a farm, for the future parish priest of Donaghpatrick, which is now under the administration of the worthy pastor of Headford, Rev. Peter Conway. Mr. and Mrs. St. George, accompanied by Mr. Lewis, their excellent agent, and the Rev. Father Conway, visited the ruins of Donaghpatrick, on Tuesday last, when the liberal grant above recorded was made."

Lord Roden visited Dundalk during the week, and appeared in robust health. Mr. Robson, his agent, accompanied him through the town. It is stated that his lordship turned the back of his hand to all the soupers, and hopes are entertained that he will die a Catholic.—Dundalk Democrat, Oct. 1.

A BAILIFF SHOT IN DUBLIN.—This evening, between six and seven o'clock, a shocking occurrence took place at Rathmines. We understand that two bailiffs entered the house of Mr. William O'Dell, a member of the Bar, and recently Secretary of the School of Arts, Royal Dublin Society, and proceeded to levy an execution. Having accomplished their purpose, they were in the act of leaving, and were saying 'goodbye' to the servant, when Mr. O'Dell rushed out in an excited manner, with a six-barrelled revolver in his hand, and deliberately fired at the Bailiffs. Whether more than one shot was fired we are not aware, but a bullet took fatal effect in the right temple of one of the Bailiffs named Fox. The unfortunate man was at once conveyed to the Meath street Hospital, but death supervened before surgical assistance could be secured. Mr. O'Dell immediately after the fatal occurrence, walked down to the Rathmines Police station, and gave himself up. On examination, it was found that three of the chambers of the revolver had been discharged, and that the remaining three were still loaded. Mr. O'Dell was this morning brought up in custody of Inspector Daly, of the E. Division, and Acting Inspector Smullen, of the Detective Force, and formally charged before Mr. Allen, at the head Police office with the murder of Fox. The details of the case were not gone into, and the prisoner was remitted to the Coroner, who will hold an inquest on the body of Fox this afternoon.—Evening Mail. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict returned that death was caused by a pistol shot wound, inflicted by William O'Dell. It appeared the unfortunate gentleman's house had been completely deprived of almost every atom of property, under a distress for rent; and it was when Fox was returning to see whether anything whatever could have been left, that Mr. O'Dell, in a state of frenzy, caused doubtless by the condition in which he was left at that hour, night was falling, perpetrated the rash and fatal act by which he is reduced to a still worse condition.

THE FLAX MOVEMENT IN LIMERICK.—Connected with the flax movement an inaugural banquet was given on Wednesday evening, by Peter Tait, Esq., the enterprising army clothier and manufacturer, and chairman of the Limerick Flax Committee, to inaugurate the happy event of opening the flax marking industry throughout the county and city of Limerick. The occasion was one most gratifying in its character, and was to all intents and purposes one on which the public have every reason to congratulate Mr. Tait, and the company of which he is the head, and all interested in the development of the resources of the country. Gentlemen of high position many of them widely differing in opinion, and feeling and sentiment in reference to the best way in their judgment by which the district can be raised from its present prostrate position, and the fatal drain of emigration checked most effectually, by affording a means of employment in one respect, and a remunerative return to the grower in the other.

The quantity of flax now in preparation through this county and ready for scutch mills is astonishing considering that this may be set down as the first year of the movement to any extent in our county and locality. The scutch mills throughout the country are now busy.—Lonsford Journal.

The preparations for the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Father Mathew, which was fixed for the 10th of this month, were, at last accounts, being actively carried out. The foundation of the pedestal upon which the statue is to be erected has been finished, and is now on a level with the street. It consists of simple masonry work, but of a solid and substantial character, and is about six feet square. Materials for the rest of the work in the shape of heavy limestone of an ornamental description are upon the ground, and no time will be lost to bring it to completion. It is expected that a large number of the admirers of Father Mathew from all parts of the country will be present at the ceremony, which is the only occasion since the death of the esteemed ecclesiastic that has presented itself to the public to testify their respect for his memory, and their appreciation of the important services which he conferred upon the country.—Cork Herald.

James Shee, coroner of Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary, assisted by Mr. Hanna, R.M.; and Mr. Thomas B. Wilson, J.P., held an inquest on the body of a child, aged five months, named Patrick Connor, who died from a want of sufficient food and shelter. From the evidence it appeared that the woman, with her infant child, applied to the relieving officer for a night's lodging in the workhouse. She had only just arrived in town, and all the money she had in her possession was twopenny, which she obtained by selling some potatoes she had collected on her way from Nine-mile-house. The relieving officer refused her request, believing, as he thought, that she had the means of obtaining lodging outside. The woman went away, and obtained lodging for the night with the trifle she had, but in the course of a few hours her child died. Dr. O'Ryan said that a death was caused by inflammation of the lungs, brought on by inflammation of the lungs, brought on by neglect and want of proper care. The coroner said the public officer of the union, though actually irresponsible for the death of the child, had gone very close to the wind, and recommended a policy of greater liberality in future. Mr. Wilson expressed, as a magistrate and poor law guardian, his concurrence in the coroner's observations, and stated that the board, of which he was a member, were most anxious that every case of want and distress should be fully relieved. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

THE IRISH ABROAD.—Releative to the elevation of Mr. Wilson Gray, brother to Sir John Gray, of Dublin, to the judicial bench of New Zealand, the Dundelin Daily News of the 22nd of June has the following:—A fortnight ago we announced the appointment of Mr. Wilson Gray as district judge, and we have now great pleasure in being able to confirm the announcement. He has already received his commission, and will, we understand, enter on his duties at once. We are sure that every one in Dundelin who has the pleasure of the judge's acquaintance will feel glad at the appointment, and even those to whom he is not personally known will be pleased to find that local talent has met with a deserved recognition.

"WHAT WILL THE FARMERS DO?"—This is the question asked every day by gentle and simple, and amongst others, by the farmers themselves. People want to know how the farmers will be able to hold their ground, and keep the wolf from the door, when they are selling wheat at 18s per barrel, oats at 9s and barley at 11s and 12s. Besides, neither the quality nor the quantity is equal to what was expected; and, consequently, the low prices, as in other years, are, not balanced by an abundant yield. Horses, too, are cheap, and horned cattle are not so high as they have been some years past. On the whole it is concluded that this is the worst year which the farmers have seen for a long time, and some people are puzzled to know how they can get on and stop in their farms.—Dundalk Democrat.

When Lord Carlisle left Ireland a month or two ago, afflicted with a disease known as paralysis of the tongue, we thought this country had witnessed the last of England's viceroys. But it appears we were mistaken, and that the demoralising institution which has proved the ruin of many a decent Irishman, and woman, is to be continued, sometime longer. Its end, however, is fast approaching; and the nearer it comes to us the better for Ireland.—Id.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE HON. AND REV. MR. SPURGEON.—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, so well known as Father Ignatius which took place on Saturday, in Scotland, where he had been on a mission. He had to wait at Carstairs, on his way to Glasgow, two hours for the train, and wishing to visit Mr. Monteith, a convert, he inquired from a boy the nearest way to the mansion, and about two hundred yards distance from it he was found quite dead by the gardener. He died of disease of the heart in his 66th year. The body was removed on Monday to the Passionist Retreat at Sutton, where it was laid out in state, and on Thursday was interred in the vault beneath the church.

CRUEL CRIME IN ENGLAND.—At the meeting of the National Association for the promotion of Social Science, held on Tuesday last, at York, the frightful extent to which infanticide is practised received prominent notice at the hands of one of the speakers. In the course of his observations, Sir Charles Hastings, President of the Health Department of the Congress, declared that there was no view of society more disheartening than that which is afforded by the facts lately brought to light respecting the murderous destruction of infant life. The speaker went on to quote a parliamentary return on the subject, which showed that in the course of last year 6,506 inquests were held on children under seven years old, of whom over 1,000 were illegitimate, while 3,644 were on infants under a year old, of whom not less than 1,000 were illegitimate. Sir Charles added that there could be no doubt that the crime of infanticide was of frightful prevalence, a declaration which it would be impossible to question. Morning News.

ANOTHER ENGLISH "BROTHERHOOD."—Brother Ignatius has found a rival. There is about to be established in Newcastle a monastic order, the object of whose mission is to comprise the education of the poor, the visitation of the poor and sick, the propagation of the doctrines of the Church of England, and preaching. The chief of the new fraternity, to which it is to be assigned the title of the 'English Order of Mercy,' is the Rev. Brother Paul, of Bloomfield terrace, Grosvenor-road, London. It is expected that the monastery will be in full operation in the course of a few weeks. The brothers will live in community, and their habit is a black serge cassock and belt, with a sombrero for the head. The rules are that all shall rise at six every morning, when prayer, meditation and other matters occupy the time till breakfast. Duties again commence, and last till twelve, when dinner is served. Recreation is allowed till two. Duties again till five. Tea at seven; and office and chapel till ten, when all retire to rest. The superior states that none will be allowed to join the order unless they can produce good testimonials as to their efficiency and good living. The novitiate lasts for six months, at the expiration of which the vows of poverty, chastity, and implicit obedience are taken.—Newcastle Chronicle.

"FATHER IGNATIUS" AND THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.—Nothing, to the Catholic mind, appears more singular than the transition of religious feeling on the part of Protestants. Tossed to and fro by every word of doctrine, no wonder changes, rapid and uncertain, should be the phase of their spiritual life. A popular feeling for 'Monks' is not the least astounding fact of 'Protestant Variations.' 'Father Ignatius' (no longer 'Brother') is popular with a large portion of the citizens of Manchester. On his first appearance he filled the concert-room at the Free Trade Hall, by an audience who were as curious to see a veritable monk as to listen to his exposition of Catholic doctrine. But having beheld the man 'all shaven and shorn,' and heard him advocate 'Popish' practices, it is difficult to understand the cause of the 'ovation,' which he received on Tuesday last at the Corn Exchange by little short of 1,000 persons, who paid not less than one shilling and the greater portion one shilling and sixpence for the privilege of hearing the talented young monk. 'Father Ignatius' has little about him of the real monk, except habit. There is an absence of humility, in manner, as there is clearly disobedience in his actions, and he addresses his audience with a gesture which says, 'Have I not said a clever thing?' The adornment of his hand with a ring is not characteristic of a Religious. All this no doubt is the result of the Protestant principle, and the zeal of an enthusiastic mind, which desires to see the Church of England presided over by Bishops having authority, and to deprive the State of the power over all things spiritual. But this will never be, until another Cardinal Pope, receives the English nation back again to the true fold. Thus much is said, not to do an injustice to 'Father Ignatius,' but to chronicle the impressions which came over our mind, whilst listening to his address of two hours' duration. The matter of his discourse—and the manner of its reception was quite another thing. He boldly told his hearers that the Church of England was Catholic to the backbone, and not Protestant at all; and, more than that, that those very doctrines which were talked of as being most offensive in the Church of Rome, were openly enunciated in the formularies and services of the Church of England Prayer Book. He then went on, in proof of the assertion, to show by reference to the Prayer Book, that the real presence in the Eucharist, baptismal regeneration, auricular confession to the Priests, and the observance of 140 fast days and 200 festivals, were all commanded and taught in this book; and incidentally the Rev. lecturer traced the history of the English Church, which did not owe its origin to Henry the Eighth.—In one sense she was not the Church of England, because she had not got possession of the hearts of the people; but that was not the fault of the church—it was the fault of the traitors within her—the fault of the Priests who professed to love her, but who had set at naught the means which she had appointed for reaching the masses, and who, by their coldness of hearts and want of zeal in her cause, had made the Church a sham—'yes, a sham; yes, a perfect sham.' Every sentence was received with immense applause—and when he told a few persons who hissed, that they were hissing the words of Christ, he not only effectually silenced them, but obtained the vociferous assent of the audience. He described the State Religion in Belgium—there the people loved the Church, and attended the daily services—here in England they were driven from them by a lazy Clergy, who only opened the doors of the Sanctuary once a week. Would they not insist upon daily services?—(cries of 'yes, yes' and loud cheers.) Father Ignatius then justified his recent celebration of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary of his Monastery. He maintained that it was in accordance with the practice of the English Church, which celebrated, for example, the departure of St. Matthew from this world of sorrow to the kingdom of Christ; and how much more justifiable was it to commemorate the departure of the Mother of God—of the King of Saints, He believed that she went up to heaven in her earthly form. He could not, nor would he believe that the flesh and blood from which Our Lord and Saviour derived His existence had been subjected to rot in the grave, and become a loathsome mass of corruption; and he did not envy those who believed so (loud cheers.) Upon this a strange scene ensued, in which the claim of the Blessed Virgin to the title of 'the Mother of God,' was vociferously proclaimed by a Protestant audience.—

A gentleman rose and asked, 'His God a Mother?' Father Ignatius—'Yes, Mary is the Mother of God.' (Loud cheers.) Gentleman—'If you can show me that from Scripture it will bow to your declaration?' Father Ignatius—'The Scripture says, 'By the Crosswood, Mary the Mother of Jesus.' Jesus was God.' (Loud applause.) The questioner essayed to speak, but was put down by cries of 'Turn him out,' &c.

Father Ignatius.—The gentleman is a Nestorian or an Unitarian, and must have forgotten that the Ecumenical Council of Ephesus decided Mary to be 'The Mother of God.' St. John said, 'The Word was God,' the Word was made flesh, therefore Jesus was born of the substance of His Mother—it was God born of the Blessed Virgin (loud and continued applause.) She, of course, was not the Mother of the Godhead. The minister again essayed twice to obtain a hearing, but could not succeed; his voice was drowned with the same shouts of 'Turn him out;' and he rebuked them by saying that 'He had thought he was addressing a Christian assemblage.' Brother Ignatius concluded by speaking of the favor with which his efforts were received at Norwich and Newcastle. He hoped to be enabled to extend his Mission to Manchester if the people would provide the means of erecting a Convent. The one at Norwich, which was the only English monastery, was not completed. About eight hundred persons attended, but the Convent would not hold more than 300, and as it was necessary to roof in the yard and complete the building, a collection would be made at the doors to aid in carrying out that object. The proceedings terminated with prayer, the Benediction being pronounced by the before-mentioned clergyman at the request of Brother Ignatius, who, before leaving the platform, announced his intention of preaching at Manchester on Sunday next.—Cor. of the London Tablet.

The marriage returns for 1862, distinguish the marriage of 28 divorced persons in the year. We live, says an English writer, in an age when divorce is becoming the fashion, and the re-marriage of divorced wives is taking its place as an item in the national statistics.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

(To the Editor of the London Times.) Sir,—Mr. Baxter, referred to in your able leader of to-day does not stand alone in his belief that the Northern States of America are opponents of negro slavery, and the theory that they have been fighting for its abolition. You will find in private life many intelligent and otherwise well-informed men who are victims of this delusion. Allow me to suggest a mode of arriving at the truth in this matter. The Constitution of the United States left the question of slavery in the hands of the separate States, each to determine for itself. So far, therefore, the existence of negro slavery, if not confirmed, was recognized and permitted by the Federal Constitution. It was a part of the 'law of the land.' But, like any other part of the constitutional law a mode for its removal or correction was provided. Now, I ask, did the Northern States, or the representatives of those States, ever raise the question or propose to negative the permission of slavery before either the Senate or the House of Representatives (the House of Lords and of Commons), and take, or even propose the formal and legal steps for that alteration of the Constitution which would have cancelled the limited toleration by which alone slavery was permitted? Did they in their alleged hatred of negro slavery ever take those steps by the Constitution for its extinction by legal and peaceful means? Did they repeatedly, and for the course of years, adopt this course, and pertinaciously pursue it? Did they ten times, in this their Parliament, propose, in this legal form, the abolition of negro slavery? Did they propose it five times? Did they propose it once?

The North commercially has been the counting-house of the South. They have conducted, and therefore could have controlled, all its affairs. On the merchants of New York, in their alleged hatred of slavery, produce a single case in which they have refused a commission of 2 or 5 per cent., or declined a brokerage, on the ground that the transaction was tainted with slavery? What a broker in Wall-street has in past time refused to discount a bill because it was a cotton bill, founded and produced by this much-hated institution? Tell us—let us know, that we may honor them—the names of the Wilberforces and the Clarksons who have signalled themselves during the last 10 or 20 years in the Northern States by their public war against the South, but the slavery of the South. Let their names be now published to the world; let medals be struck, and statues erected for them; let them not 'die without their fame.' Has not the 'Monroe doctrine' more to do with this hateful and blood-stained war than has the abolition of slavery? Yours, &c., D.

GAZZALI.—To the Editor of the Weekly Register.—Sir,—I was induced through curiosity to attend yesterday a lecture given by Gazzali on Italian and English Catholicism. The audience was not numerous; I should think it scarcely exceeded thirty, or, at the most forty. As all of them were unknown to me, I could not judge of their intelligence, but it did not appear that Gazzali had formed a high estimate of it, or he would not venture to tell them that Catholics left out the Second Commandment, and that the different Orders in their Church were so many different religions. Gazzali's style was declamatory, and his gesticulations and grimaces bordered on the burlesque. He complained that England sent forty thousand pounds to Jerusalem to convert the Jews and failed, he could not get eighty pounds to convert Italy, a far more important object, for if Italy were converted to Protestantism, it would be a death blow to Popery in England. His abuse of the Catholic Church was of the ordinary kind, such as we see stereotyped in the anti-Catholic Press. He was equally severe on the Church of England, and especially on the Bishop of London for allowing within his diocese such exhibitions as those at All Saints, St. Margaret's, and similar Puseyite Churches. He denounced the High Church party as treacherously undermining their own Church and promoting Popery; and that too by means of the very funds which Protestants themselves supplied. He stated that three hundred Protestant Clergymen had gone over to Rome—that Popery was making immense progress in the country, especially amongst the higher and lower classes; that within the last nine years more conversions had taken place than in the three hundred and fifty years preceding; indeed he did not hesitate to declare his conviction that England was rapidly degenerating into Popery, and that the only stay of Protestantism in this country was to be found amongst the middle classes and especially the Dissenters, but even amongst them such only as repudiated Gothic churches and confined themselves to the architecture of the old Dissenting chapels. He considered that all those who built Gothic churches were in reality building them for the Papists. From the desponding view he took of Protestantism, and the immense progress he attributed to Catholicism, I am disposed to believe his lecture would do far more good than harm to the Catholic cause; for if in England, in this enlightened nineteenth century, when every one is at liberty not only to form his opinions but to express them, if under circumstances so favorable to the development of truth, Catholicism has still made such advances, surely even the least reflecting person must be convinced that it cannot be that compound of fraud and ignorance which its enemies have so injudiciously represented it to be, and even such a person may be induced to enquire into a system which, even on the showing of its bitterest opponents, has captivated the minds of the most intelligent classes of society. Considering how such lectures are calculated to advance the cause of Catholicism, I am surprised the acute Mr. Whalley has not thought it his public duty to denounce Gazzali as 'a Jesuit in disguise.' ARNOLD J. KNIGHT.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON AND THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—On Sunday morning the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached another sermon at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, upon the errors of the Established Church. He took for his text the words, 'Thus saith the Lord.' After a lengthened exordium, in which the preacher sought to show the value of the words of his text, he now proposed to demand from the teachers of the National Church answers to certain questions which he would put clearly before them. He had been charged with audacity and ignorance, and he could not, therefore, be blamed for putting a few strong questions. The Rev. gentleman then took up the Book of Common Prayer and read extracts from the baptismal, confirmation, and burial services, the visitation of the sick, the ordering of priests, and the consecration of bishops, all of which he declared to be opposed to the Word of God; and he called upon the ministers and members of the Established Church to show him a 'Thus saith the Lord' for their proceedings. He alluded with particular warmth and vehemence to the 'abolition' in the visitation of the sick, and to the impugning of the Holy Ghost in the consecration of bishops by the laying on of hands. Mr. Spurgeon also produced the canons of the church, from which he read one or two sentences. He declared them to be altogether unfit to read. With great energy he called upon Protestant England to be up and doing, and not to rest until these errors were expunged.—He had commenced the warfare in the name of the Lord, and he would continue it until his tongue was dumb. He was told not to meddle with other people's churches; but the Established Church claimed him as one in the parish in which he resided. They would make him pay a church-rate if they could, and did take tithes for his garden. Therefore, he did help to support a system which he believed to be erroneous. The Tabernacle was crowded.

MR. BAXTER, M.P., ON CHURCH ENDOWMENTS.—In an address lately delivered to his constituents at Montrose, Mr. Baxter said:—Look at the religious state of Ireland at this moment. To establish Protestantism there we first tried downright persecution, and that failed; then we tried a system of repression, favoring our fellow-religionists to the utmost of our power, and placing the Roman Catholics under all sorts of civil disabilities, and that, too, miserably and lamentably failed. The third and present experiment is one of indiscriminate endowment, and that is breaking down also. The abolition of Church cess and the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act paved the way for the endowment of Maynooth. Public opinion will by-and-by compel an advance in the first direction, and then we shall have a strong party advocating progress in the second. If you give up in Ireland the territorial for the congregational system in connection with the Established Church, as is proposed by moderate Liberals, why not endow the Roman Catholic Priesthood? Logically you may just as well pay the clergy as the professors, and if we are to go on in either direction—and I for one do not see that we can stand still—what becomes of the boasted tranquility? You now in the sister country uphold a Protestant Church Establishment which Mr. Macaulay twenty years ago said that foreigners wondered should be suffered to exist amongst civilized men, and at the same time you grant money to a college whose pupils are the inveterate enemies of that Church—a grant which Sir R. Peel last year said had failed in the object for which his father had intended it; and you make stipendiaries also of the opposing Presbyterian bodies in the North—the orthodox and the Unitarians—by doing out to them a pittance in the shape of *Regium Donum*, which one of their own Clergymen says has made them "the most beggarly denomination in Christendom," and which the increasing non-endowed bodies positively refuse to take; and you cherish, after all, the hope that this curious state of things will be abiding. Gentlemen, you know that I am a Dissenter and a Voluntary; but I deprecate any sudden, violent, radical change. There are, however, what have been called extreme ultra-Dissenters with whose opinions and feelings I have some acquaintance. Now, of this I am sure, that, in the furtherance of their ulterior views, there are two things which they ardently desire—viz., first a Church Establishment forced upon and upheld against the sentiments of the majority of the nation, as in Ireland; and, secondly, the friends of a Church Establishment insisting on maintaining rights which irritate Dissenters, and keep open the sore, as in England, and they do not want the weaker taken out of the way till the stronger can be successfully assailed. The great argument for maintaining in all its integrity that Church of England which I believe to be at present established, not only by law, but in the affections of the people, is that it is the poor man's Church; but apply that argument to Ireland. The poor man there pays for his own Church, and if the State should provide a Church for him, why then you should establish Roman Catholicism.

The English Primate has a fine house, and a good library, and shady antique gardens; he is honored by his servants and the Clergy; he is welcomed in the Palace of his Sovereign; he heads the proclamations of religious societies; but, if he wants to know where real power lies, he must look across the river to the gilded towers of the Houses of Parliament. This was the dream of Italian patriots, perhaps of Cavour, possibly even of the Emperor himself. But Catholicism has been too strong for the accomplishment of such a scheme. The great world of the Roman faith will not tolerate that its head should sink into the position of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It insists that the Pope shall not be merely a spiritual chief, but shall have a visible and temporal sovereignty. For the moment at least the Catholics have triumphed.—Saturday Review.

At a quarter to seven on Saturday morning, the two powder mills of Messrs Hall and Sons, at Low-wood, Belvedere, exploded with considerable loss of life and immense damage to property within a radius of seven miles. At the time named three successive explosions occurred, completely demolishing the two mills and two houses near. The bricks and masonry were thrown a distance of a mile, whilst portions of buildings in Erith, Beadonfield, and Belvedere were shaken down, and there is scarcely a sound pane of glass to be found within a radius of four miles. At Plumstead and Woolwich shop windows were shaken out and the goods thrown into the street. At these places the scene was indescribable. Those in the streets were shaken, staggered and several fell, while those in bed were almost thrown out.

The Annual Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Association took place at Aylesbury on Wednesday and in the course of a long speech on corn and cattle, Mr. Disraeli adverted to the expectations at present generally entertained in this country of a speedy termination of the American War, in terms which we may cite in justification of the views we have expressed on the subject during the last few weeks. With regard to the civil war in America I was dining at a table of a similar character—I think in Buckingham. Great anxiety was manifested to know what would happen in America, and I took the opportunity of saying—being obliged to give my opinion—that that war would be a very long war. The general idea was that it would be a very short war, and the American Minister of State announced it as a war of 90 days. I ventured to say that it would be a long war, because the causes of that war had been for a long time in preparation. I therefore did not believe that it would be a short war, and the causes of that war are causes that do not lead to short wars. The emancipation of a race—the creation or the defence of national independence—or the maintenance of a great empire—when causes of this kind lead people into war, they must not be confounded with those comparatively small causes which have brought about the generality of European wars in modern times (hear, hear). When nations go to war

to what they call rectify a frontier or employ an army, these are causes necessarily of a brief duration, because their frontier is rectified or not, and the army which wants to be employed has either a sufficient number shot or promoted, and peace naturally takes place. But the issues in the American war are vast and profound, and it is not to be supposed when men enter into struggles of that kind they will throw them away like children tired of a new toy. I therefore have great hesitation in believing—I cannot bring myself to believe—that we are so near peace in America as is supposed. The fact is, that there are occasions when the destinies of nations demand wars, when war is the only solution of difficulties which perplex the ordinary means of human wit, and the struggle in America is a war of this kind. I do not look upon the peace demonstrations that we have read in the newspapers, although some have accepted of as proofs that we are nearer a settlement, as anything more than mere electioneering devices.

DISURBANCE IN A CURSOR.—At Marlborough St. Police Office, on Monday last, William White, of 3, Merrick square, commercial traveller, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner during Divine service and disturbing the congregation at the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-terrace, Berkeley-square. He was also charged with assaulting Francis Spicer, of 23, East street, Manchester square. Francis Spicer, the bundle at the church, said about 4 o'clock the previous afternoon the defendant came into the church and made use of very bad language, saying he would not be satisfied till he had a row with somebody in the place. The service was going on at the time. He went forward to put the defendant out, and was struck on the chest. He told White to sit down and hear the word of God. But he replied 'No, the word of God!' He then gave the defendant into custody. The defendant said he went to the church with another person, and was interfered with and roughly handled. Mr. Tyrwhitt fined him 5s. for misconduct, and 10s. for the assault. The fine was paid.—Times.

When, however, Dr. Pusey quits the discussion of clerical responsibility, and addresses himself to the relation between ground, it is a perfectly fair question whether the Church—that is the clergy, ought to have exclusive jurisdiction in spiritual causes over the clerical body, and we venture to assert that it is a perfectly simple one. What Dr. Pusey considers right is plain enough. Referring with envy to the liberty of the Wesleyans, Baptists, and other Dissenters, he tells us that "it is a case without parallel that the Church should not have the power either explaining the meaning of her own formularies or of making them clear, if others judicial authorities should allege them to be ambiguous." There is scarcely a word in this sentence that does not involve an error of fact. The Church has the power of explaining any formularies whatever, and of defining that which Courts of Law have declared to be ambiguous. What she has not is the power of ousting from his preferment any clergyman who differs from the majority, but is careful to keep within the law. Nor can the formularies in question be called 'her own formularies,' in Dr. Pusey's sense, inasmuch as they own their validity to the sanction of the State, which has made them one of the title-deeds of our clergy.

There is no truth in the statement that the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has, since his withdrawal from the Evangelical Alliance (announced in the Times as an important ecclesiastical event), been deputed by Foreign Office to propose terms of peace to the American belligerents, on broad Church principles. The fact is that the noble viscount at the head of the government, hazarded the assertion that at least a dozen proposals for peace might be submitted by the celebrated despatch writer, if he had the brains to shape them properly. On being challenged to name them, Lord P. jocularly suggested that he might send Spurgeon out. The Foreign Secretary, however, could not trust an agent who discarded written sermons, and the Reverend Boanerges objecting to study the Russell complete letter-writer, the promising scheme was abandoned.—The Conclt.

THE PRISONER MULLER.—Since the prisoner has been in Newgate he has exhibited his usual composed demeanor, and has made no allusion to the crime with which he is charged. He is kept apart from the rest of the prisoners, and is always watched by two warders at night and one by day. A number of applications have been lately made by influential persons for admittance to Newgate with the expectation of seeing him, but he is not visible to those who go out of mere curiosity. It is expected that fresh evidence of importance will be adduced at the trial.—Globe.

UNITED STATES.

OUTRAKE AT ST. ALBANS.—The following is a telegraphic despatch received yesterday afternoon by the Vermont and Boston Line:—

St. Albans, Vt., 19th.—A party of 20 rebel raiders entered this place this p.m. shooting and killing the citizens. They robbed all the banks, stole 15 or 20 horses, killed 4 or 5 and wounded several. They have left town but are expected back soon with a large force.

If there is no error or exaggerations in this statement, a gross outrage has been committed, in a peaceful and thriving village, situated on the Vermont Central Railway, a short distance from Rouses Point, and not far from the borders of Canada. It is not stated that the 'raiders' took their departure from Canada, or whether they had gathered and concealed themselves near the village in which they committed their outrage. But there is enough to call for vigilance on the part of the Canadian Government. Probably many of our readers saw in the midnight despatches in our last impression that a Richmond paper (the Whig) threatened a reprisal for the horrible destruction which has taken place in the Shenandoah Valley, by burning Northern towns; and that Canada was to be made one of the places of rendezvous. It is the first duty of the Government and the people of Canada to see that the right of asylum which their soil affords is not thus betrayed and violated. The Government must spare no pains to prevent it; and it is the first duty of the inhabitants of this country, especially those who live on the borders, to give instant information of any attempt they may see to the nearest magistrate, and the duty of the magistrate to inform the Government. We must, we repeat, preserve our neutrality, and the right of asylum which British soil affords inviolate, and punish with the sternest severity any breach which can be discovered. If we do not we shall find ourselves dragged into the war for needless cause; our eastern frontier lit up with the fires of now peaceful homes, and the country on both sides the line made red with murders. We cannot say that the Confederate Government has in any way sanctioned the outrages reported to have taken place at St. Albans; nor can we say that they have been committed by Confederates. But what we can say is, that this

country has done nothing to merit the abuse of its soil by Confederate authority, contemplated in the article of the Richmond Whig. To surprise a peaceful town and shoot down people in the streets, committing at the same time robbery, is not civilized war; it is that of savages. The same may be said of laying waste a country which cannot be held by a regular army; but one will not justify the other in the eyes of the civilized world. Civilized war consists in killing, or attempting to kill men with arms in hands; any other kind is simply murder, calling for the universal execration of mankind.—Montreal Gazette, 20th inst.

THE POTATO CRISIS.—Contrary to all appearances, and in happy disappointment of the general fear, that the drought of June and July had ruined the potato crop, the yield of that important vegetable proves to be larger and better than usual. We never saw, in 'olden times,' better potatoes than this season's crop; and the yield is enormous—up to the old-fashioned standard of two hundred bushels to the acre. The price in Hartford has suddenly fallen to \$1 a bushel, and potatoes are a drug at that. In Boston they have sold by the quantity at 30 cents—the Vermont, and New-Hampshire, and Maine farmers bringing in immense quantities.—Hartford (Cl.) Times.

A story has been going the rounds of the American press of a woman who married four husbands one after another, and procured the bounty on each. The woman, we presume, is rich enough now to retire into private life. But somewhat similar to this is a case we heard of the other day of a man in St. John, who has married four wives in succession—all widows, and each having a large amount at her credit in the Savings' Bank. His present wife, who was a widow as well, refuses to give him the control of her bank book. We admire her shrewdness in taking this stand, though it may disappoint the aspirations of some of the widows.

"GEORGE THE SECOND."—At a recent Republican meeting in New York, it is related that one excited individual threw up his cap and called for three cheers for 'George the Second.' This excited the ire of some person in the immediate vicinity, who asked him what he meant, bringing the name of a king before a Republican meeting. 'I mean,' said he, 'that George Washington was George the First. He was first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, ay, and the saviour of his country. There has never been a George in the White House since, therefore George B. McClellan will be George the Second. He is first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen, ay, and he is destined to be the saviour of his country. Now, then, three cheers for George the Second.' It is needless to say that after this explanation, the cheers were given with a will.

The New York Independent is out with an appeal to arouse the people for Lincoln, and calls upon the clergy in the following style:

Nor are ministers in their pulpits to be exempt from this needed service. Let them take it and early opportunity to make known the Christian (?) duties of a citizen to his country in such a crisis as this. If any pew-holder is afraid of politics in the pulpit, and stays away on that account, let not the minister be outwitted by this poor stratagem, but immediately visit him at his store or house—in no case letting any man find a corner of refuge from the searching argument and appeal.

Let it be remembered that Mr. Bowen the publisher of the Independent and Mr. Lambert, his partner, were given the whole control of 'general orders' for the bonded warehouses of the North river districts, N. Y., by which they extorted from merchants 30 per cent of the total receipts of the warehouses as compensation for their support of Lincoln—that only a few weeks ago this gross extortion was brought to light, whereupon Mr. Draper, the new Collector at once issued an order putting a stop to this system of black mailing. These are the men who give such scandalous advice to ministers—advice, which, if they were to undertake to put in practice, would very soon get them into serious difficulty. Could anything be more shameful than this appeal from the corrupt and subsidized paper, that professes to be published to promote religion?—Portland Argus.

At a meeting for mutual improvement in a town met a thousand miles from the Massachusetts line, one of the 'brethren' announced that there would be a meeting in that house 'every Wednesday evening annually and alternately.' And it was at one of these meetings that the following strain of exhortation was indulged in: 'You love hog's fat—you love doughnuts fried in hog's fat—why don't you love religion?' At the latest dates no satisfactory answer had been received.—American Paper.

HIS MAJESTY.—Once the customs and trappings of kingly governments, or despotisms, as we then characterized them, were peculiarly offensive to republican notions and tastes. If some monarch had had traveled through our country with a retinue of retainers, and a body guard of cavalry, the American people would have been so supremely disgusted and offended, that his majesty would have been in danger of mobs. It is even questionable whether, without an army at his back, such sovereign could have made the tour of the United States in safety. But what do we see now. Go at six o'clock P.M., on any day in the week, Sundays not excepted, to the north of the Presidential Mansion, and there you will see a troop of cavalry drawn up in front of the northern door, evidently awaiting something. Presently, a tall, ungainly form appears, the troop goes through a salute, a charger stands ready saddled, the ungainly cavalier mounts the charger, an officer in full uniform, bespangled with gold, a general is evidently at his side, the two ride off, the troops remain stationary a respectful moment, return their sabres to their scabbards scientifically, and gallop after the general and the tall chiefstain. And who do the people suppose thus emerges from the Presidential Mansion? Some foreign potentate, or ambassador, or general of the army, who had called with his staff to pay a passing respect to the President of the United States? No; none other than Abraham Lincoln! And this is his body guard! And this every day. 'Republican proud America!' exclaimed the great Irish orator, Phillips, when contemplating the pure character and plain honesty of George Washington, and his simple, unostentatious manners, in his official position as President of the U. States. 'Alas! how are the mighty fallen!' The words of Phillips, uttered now, import not eulogy but sarcasm.—Const. Union.

PANIC OF NEGROES.—In almost every one of the recruiting and substitute brokers' offices, such conversation as the following is of daily occurrence:—'Gent: What is the price of a lively young negro to-day?' Broker: From 550 dolrs. to 600 dollars, according to the demand.' Gent: Could you furnish me with three or four sound negroes at any less price? Broker: No, sir; there is a demand for all we have in Massachusetts, where we send those who can't pass examination, and where we get larger prices. Gent: How soon could you fill an order for 20 or 30 negroes to fill the quota of our town? say 550 dollars each? Broker: We can't take orders ahead. The price is going up every day. We expect another carload to-morrow, or next day, and we will sell at the market price.' This talk savors of the slave mart; but it is repeated in Buffalo every day. White men bring, in some instances, from 50 dollars to 100 dollars more than negroes. One man paid \$75 dollars for a sound Canadian yesterday. The market is fluctuating, but the tendency is upwards. Buffalo Daily Courier.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a list of papers which have been either suppressed or 'warned' by the Federal Government since the war commenced. The list extends over some four columns and a half of small type. It is a striking record of tyranny in a land which boasts itself pre-eminently the home of freedom of thought and action.

The True Witness.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
OCTOBER—1864.

Friday, 28—St. Simon and Jude A.P.
Saturday, 29—Of Imm. Conc.
Sunday, 30—Twenty-Fourth after Pentecost.
Monday, 31—Fast—Vigil of All Saints.

NOVEMBER—1864.

Tuesday, 1—All Saint's Day—FRAS. OBL.
Wednesday, 2—All Soul's Day.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—
Friday, 28—St. James L'Abichigan.
Sunday, 30—Mount St. Mary, Montreal.
Tuesday, Nov. 1—Church of Coteau St. Louis.
Thursday, 3—St. Raphael, Isle Bizard.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The late Convention of September 15th, between Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel is now given in its integrity to the world, though there may of course be "secret articles" which it is not yet deemed prudent to divulge. It is of little consequence however how the document in question is worded, since from the exultant or jubilant tone in which it has been received by the Liberal or anti-Catholic party in Europe, we may feel certain that its spirit is hostile to the Holy Father, and that the tempest is shortly about to burst on the barque of Peter with redoubled fury. We know however who is at the helm, and we can calmly await the result. The Lord who for nigh two thousand years has marvellously upheld His Vicar on earth will not desert him now, or withdraw His assistance. We have but to pray, and possess our souls in patience, and ere long it will be given to us to see the triumph of our Pope, and the accomplishment of the promise that his enemies shall be made his footstool.

The Northern papers boast of a victory gained by Sheridan, but the details are vague and inconsistent. The truth seems to be that having in the earlier part of the fight got the worst of it from the Confederates, Sheridan ultimately recovered his lost ground, and saved himself from a disastrous defeat.

Much excitement has been occasioned by a raid on the Banks at St. Albans by a party, said to be commissioned by the Confederate Government, and who made Canada the base of their operations. We are happy to say that our Government have acted with praiseworthy alacrity and determination in enforcing the neutrality of British territory. Orders were at once issued to the police and military authorities, in consequence of which many of the raiders who had escaped with their booty to Canada, have been arrested.

What our government will do with the St. Alban raiders whom it has arrested, and who are actually prisoners in the hands of the British authorities is a very delicate question, fraught with interest, and seriously affecting our relations with the Federal Government. The latter will probably demand their extradition, as robbers and brigands, under the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty: can the British government comply with this request if it be formally made?

It is confidently asserted that the prisoners hold a commission from the Confederate government; and if so they must be treated as belligerents, since both the Federal and the British governments have formally recognised the belligerent capacity of the South. As a belligerent, the government of Pres. Davis has as much right to order a raid upon St. Albans, as had Gen. Grant to order the laying waste of the Shenandoah valley. As simply the commissioned servants of a recognised belligerent, the St. Alban raiders have as much right to claim the protection of the British flag, as would have Generals Lee and Beauregard were the fortune of war to compel the latter to seek refuge in Canada.

But it will be urged that these prisoners, these St. Alban raiders, were not in uniform as soldiers. True, but this constitutes not a civil, but a purely military offence, one not contemplated in the Ashburton Treaty. Had they been caught in plain clothes within the Federal Lines, the Federal military authorities would have been justified in hanging them as spies: but they cannot demand upon these grounds the extradition of the prisoners as criminals, or offenders against civil law.

But again it may be urged that they made

Canada the base of their operations. This has yet to be proved; but admitting that such was the case, it would constitute an offence not against Abe Lincoln, but against Queen-Victoria; it would involve a breach of the British municipal law, not of the law of the Northern States. If it be proved that the prisoners have violated British neutrality, by all means let them be punished, but by British authorities, and in virtue of British law which they have violated. Our authorities are bound to enforce the observance of British neutrality on both belligerents, and to compel British soil to be respected. But we do not see from the facts before us, how they can consent to deliver up to one belligerent, the duly commissioned officers and soldiers of the other, even though it may appear that the servants of the latter have been guilty of offences against military law—a case not provided for, or contemplated by the Ashburton Treaty.

The Conference has continued its sittings, and its deliberations at Quebec during the past week, but with closed doors, so that nothing positively official has transpired. The *Globe*, as organ of the President of the Council, professes to be in the secret, and issues daily bulletins of the progress made. According to this authority—which our readers will accept for what it is worth—the following are the results arrived at:

The Executive of the Central Government is to consist of a Governor General named by the Crown, assisted by a body of Ministers: the Executive of the local or municipal governments to consist of lieutenant governors nominated by the head of the central government, with the advice of his Ministers.

The Legislative branch of the central government is to consist of an Upper House composed of 76 members named by the Crown for life: of these 76 members, 24 will be assigned to Upper, and 24 to Lower Canada; to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 10 a-piece; with 4 to P. E. Island, and the same number to Newfoundland.

The Lower House to be based on the principle of Representation by Population, and to be regulated by a decennial census. It is to consist of 194 members, thus apportioned:—Upper Canada, 82—Lower Canada, 65—Nova Scotia, 19—New Brunswick, 15—Newfoundland, 8—P. E. Island, 5. The constitution of the local or municipal legislatures to be determined by the existing Parliaments.

Discarding all questions as to the credibility of the *Globe*, it is evident that in the plan of constitution by it sketched out, there is not the most remote resemblance to a Federal form of government, and that under it not a vestige would remain of State autonomy, or the slightest guarantee for the peculiar interests of Lower Canada. The local governments would practically be of less consequence, and more dependent upon the central government, than are any of our actually existing municipalities, since they at least enjoy the delegated power of electing their own chiefs, or mayors; whilst the chiefs or lieutenant governors of the other would be appointed by the central executive, nominally, but virtually by the majority for the time being of the central legislature—in which Lower Canada on every occasion when her interests as a Catholic country were at stake, would be outvoted by a majority of at least two to one. We have always opposed representation by population under our existing legislative union with U. Canada, as unjust and ruinous to Lower Canada: but as of two evils we should always select the less, so would we prefer the original Clear-Grit scheme for swamping Lower Canada, and for putting down Popery, to that which the *Globe* now announces to us as the scheme adopted by the Conference at Quebec.

What part our Lower Canadian Ministers have taken or will take in this business we know not, and cannot guess, but we do still hope that they will never sanction such a scheme as that which we have copied from the *Globe*. For their own sake, for the sake of the country which has so generously trusted in them, we do hope and pray that they will indignantly repudiate all complicity therein. Their enemies, amongst whom the TRUE WITNESS has no desire, or claim to be numbered—could not wish for them a worse fate than that reprobation and ignominious immortality which would deservedly be the lot of all Catholics and French Canadians who should take any part in imposing upon their country the scheme of constitution as announced in the *Toronto Globe*. If Lower Canada must perish; if it be doomed as the Liberals boast, that French Canadians "be improved off the earth;" and if Canadian Popery is to be put down as a nuisance—let us at least endeavor to fall with honor, and in such a manner as to force the respect even of our enemies.

On our second page will be found a most excellent appreciation of the merits of the proposed Union of the British N. American Provinces from the *St. John's, N.B., Freeman*, whose editor, a Catholic gentleman enjoys a high and well-deserved reputation amongst the public writers of North America. We commend his remarks upon the subject of Union to the careful perusal of our readers.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.—The Rev. Mr. Beausang of the diocese of Ross, commissioned by the Irish Hierarchy—and whose mission has been countersigned by Cardinal Barnabo of the Propaganda—to collect funds throughout North America for the Catholic University, is now in Montreal, where the object of his mission has been approved of by his Lordship the Bishop, and was announced on Sunday last from the pulpit of St. Patrick's Church.

The Rev. M. Beausang proposes calling upon those in this City who are likely to take an interest in his great work; and in all probability he will with the assistance of others, deliver a course of lectures upon the subject, of which due notice will be given to our readers.

On Sunday last the mission with which the Rev. Mr. Beausang is charged was recommended to the faithful in the following terms:—

"We are authorised by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal to announce to you that the Rev. Mr. Beausang, deputed by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, and other members of the Catholic University of Ireland, will deliver a lecture—of which particulars as to time and place will be duly given—on the subject. The subject treated of in this lecture, and those that may follow it, being essentially Catholic, since it has deserved the favorable notice of Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, we deem it our duty to invite from this pulpit all to attend who love our Holy Church.

"We trust that the City of Montreal, always so zealous in the cause of the great works of religion will honor herself by taking her proper position amongst the other large cities which have already hastened to testify their sympathy for the great institution in question, founded with the view of maintaining the Faith in Ireland. Already have we seen the flowing of the stream of charity from all parts of the world to aid Ireland in this great work. It cannot therefore be doubted that Montreal will follow so noble an example; and we are led to believe that the Rev. M. Beausang, will find here, as he has found elsewhere, abundant contributions for the Catholic University of Dublin, which by so many, and strong titles deserves our warmest sympathies."

The following letter on the same subject has been addressed to the Very Rev Superior of the Seminary, by the Bishop of Montreal:—

"Sir,—This is to inform you that the mission of the bearer M. Beausang deserves our warmest sympathies, and that by all means in our power we ought to help him in the accomplishment of it. The highly honorable documents of which he is the bearer will more fully explain the business. I beg of you to put him in communication with those who can introduce him to benevolent citizens to whom God has granted wealth in order that they may encourage all that is good and beautiful in this world. I am, M. le Supérieur, your very humble servant,
† G. Bishop of Montreal.

REV. M. GRANET, V. G.
Superior of the Seminary.

We are also authorised to state that a committee of gentlemen interested in the good work is about to be named, and that this Committee will be under the especial patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and his Clergy: of the Very Reverend Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and of the Rev. Jesuit Fathers. Under such auspices, and with such recommendations the Rev. M. Beausang will no doubt be able to bring his important mission to a happy issue, honorable to the Catholics of Montreal, profitable to the cause of our holy religion throughout the world.

WHAT IS FEDERATION?—Wherein consists the essential difference between a Federal and a Legislative or Incorporating Union? Every body now-a-days has the words "Federation" and "Federal Principles" on his lips; how few they are who care to define their words, or who even attach any definite meaning to the terms they employ. And yet above all things, in political, as in religious controversy, a clear sharp definition of all terms employed is the one thing needful, without which there can be no end of controversy.

That there is a difference between a Federal and a Legislative Union is universally admitted, but wherein this difference consists, no one of our public men will condescend to explain. And yet it was, it is, incumbent on them to do so, since it is evident that in the great questions presented to our consideration, details are of secondary, very secondary importance; and that the principle, the formative or essential principle, upon which the proposed "constitutional changes" are to be based is of paramount importance. The political and social future of British North America depends, in so far as anything can be said to depend upon man, on the principles by which their relations to one another are regulated, and on which their Union is based. The mere details are, we repeat, of very secondary importance.

For upon the principles, not upon the details, will it depend whether the Union be essentially a Federal, or a Legislative and Incorporating Union. In this matter there can be no question of more or less, of the one principle or of the other; for a Federal Union differs from a Legislative Union, not in degree, but in kind.—They differ essentially and formally, not merely accidentally: in their case therefore any eclectic treatment is impossible, for the one is not only contrary to, but contradictory of the other; and he who prates about a possible combination

of the two—the Federal and the Incorporating principles—betrays either his own ignorance, or his contempt for the intelligence of those whom he addresses.

There are of course accidental resemblances between a Federal, and a Legislative or Incorporating, Union. In both, there will be a "central government" and some kind of "local" or municipal bodies charged with the exercise of local or municipal functions. But the formal or essential difference between one kind of Union and the other is not thereby affected. That difference consists, not in the existence of "central" and "local" or municipal governments; neither does it at all consist in the extent of the functions by those governments severally exercised—for we can conceive a Legislative or Incorporating Union, with very important and extensive functions delegated to the local or municipal governments; and we can conceive also a Federal Union with very extended functions delegated to the central government, and with only very restricted functions reserved to the several local governments. We must look elsewhere, therefore, for the essential or formal difference between a Federal and a Legislative Union.

In the last analysis that difference will be found to consist essentially in the relative positions of the said central and local governments; not at all in the extent, but in the origin, of the functions by them severally exercised.—Wherever the local governments hold from, and exercise functions defined, and delegated by a central government, the Union betwixt the said central and local governments—no matter what, or how extensive may be the functions of the latter—is essentially or formally, a Legislative or Incorporating Union. Wherever, on the contrary, the "local" governments form the delegating power, and where by them the functions of the central government are defined and limited, there but there only, no matter what the nature or the extent of the functions delegated to the said central government, does there exist a Federation or Federal Union. Between the latter and a Legislative Union there is the same essential difference as there is between the binding together of a number of metal bars, each bar retaining its distinctive form and structure—and the fusing together of these same bars into one homogeneous mass and new metallic compound. Thus the fusion or Incorporating Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland produced, not the "United Kingdoms of England and Scotland," but a new political compound known in history as Great Britain. The binding together, or Federation of the several component parts of the North American Republic, gave us simply the "United States."

Simple as these things may appear—indeed they are truisms self-evident to the dullest intellect—we are induced to insist upon them by the reckless dishonesty, or gross ignorance, of some of our contemporaries, who write and argue as if in the delegation by a central government, of certain defined and limited functions, to dependent local or municipal governments, was to be found the essential principle of Federation—instead of the very destruction or denial of that principle. Thus the *Toronto Globe*, the organ of the President of the Council, in its issue of the 15th instant, hesitates not to betray either its profound ignorance of what constitutes its profound contempt for the intelligence of those whom it addresses:—

"Federation is, in a large degree, but an extension of our political system, and is sustained by precisely the same reasoning as are municipal institutions. It would be very absurd for Parliament to take upon itself the management of the municipal affairs of the various cities, towns and townships of the country. In one city, one kind of by-laws and regulations is preferred; in another something else suits better. There can be no harm but much advantage in allowing each municipality to choose for itself, and in place of attempting to regulate the municipal affairs of the country, Parliament deputes that task to the municipalities. There is surely nobody to object to that—nobody to pretend that the municipalities of the country would be better off if they got their by-laws ready-made from Quebec. Why should we fear to extend a sound principle? Why should we fear to do for Upper Canada what we have done for every municipal corporation in it? If Parliament can safely depute the local affairs of the towns and cities to local care, surely a whole Province can be similarly trusted. Surely we can safely put into our constitution provisions which will, as regards the separate Provinces, correspond to the Municipal Act upon our statute book."

Certainly you can do this, but the result of your political cookery will be, not "Federation" or a Federal Union, but simply a Legislative or Incorporating Union. So no doubt you can boil oatmeal in water, stirring with a stick or spoon, and adding thereto salt *ad libitum*, but the result will be, not turtle-soup, but simply oatmeal porridge; and we see not why you should call it by the former name, unless you have a preconceived design to impose upon us. We have indeed heard of a poor lunatic kept on low diet in an asylum, who labored under the delusion that he was a great potentate faring sumptuously every day. One thing only troubled him, which in confidence he imparted to his visitors, that all his vands, no matter how rich or costly, had some how or other a taste, or soupçon of oatmeal, about them. We think the people of Canada will be better fitted for a lunatic asylum than was this poor idiot, should they accept as Federation, or as containing the

Federal principle, the mess which Mr. George Brown sets before them.

Against that mess itself we are not at present arguing, but only against the folly or dishonesty of serving it up as Federation. It may be good wholesome political diet enough in its way, even as is the poor creature oatmeal porridge; but were the latter offered to us as turtle-soup, or as plum-pudding our palates would revolt—as happened with the lunatic—at the attempted imposture. All we insist upon is, that Mr. George Brown call things by their right names, and that he attempt not to foist upon us his political wares under false pretences. In the words of the *Canadien* by us quoted last week, we would beg of Mr. George Brown and all others who dream of imposing on us a Legislative Union under the name of Federation, "to spare us their hypocries."

THE CHURCH AND TRADITION.—In one of our evangelical exchanges we find what the editor calls a "Stirring Appeal" from the English *Churchman*, to the adherents of the Anglican sect on the subject of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. According to this decision, as our readers will remember, it is perfectly lawful for a gentleman holding an appointment as minister in the Church of England as by Law Established to teach, that though the book vulgarly called "the bible" contains the "Word of God," all that it contains is not necessarily the "Word of God," and may, probably does, partake of human error; and secondly that the punishment of the wicked is not necessarily everlasting. This judgment, to men who recognise no living authority to determine what portions of the bible are inspired, to distinguish or separate human error from the Word of God, is tantamount to a repudiation of the Bible altogether: for if one man is at liberty to reject one passage, another man another passage, it is evident that betwixt them they may repudiate the entire book, without any one of them having forfeited his legal standing ground as minister or teacher in the Anglican Church. Hereupon our evangelical friend breaks out; calling upon his brethren to make a determined stand against German neology and Popery:—

"Vacillation, want of union, infirmity of purpose and timidity, in the ranks of those who profess to be determined to hold by the unfaltering teachings of the Church, and the tradition of nearly two thousand years with regard to the Divine authority of Holy Scripture, and the everlasting doom of the reprobate, ought not to hold out incentives to a base attitude and anticipations of coming triumph to our English infidels."

What does the man mean by this appeal?—"Teachings of the Church! traditions of nearly two thousand years!" Why what are these worth on Protestant principles? or how can they establish the "Divine authority" of a book whose inspiration is the one thing in question, and whose right to be called "Holy" in any special degree, is the one matter in dispute?—If the "teachings of the Church," if "tradition" can solve this question, and settle this dispute, then "the Church" must be an infallible authority in the religious and supernatural order—then "tradition" must be one at all events, of the channels by which the stream of revealed truth is conveyed from generation to generation. But to admit this is Popery; and the *Churchman* can make good his position against German neology, only by appealing to principles which lead direct to Rome. Either the Church is everything, the all-sufficient guide and teacher—or she is nothing. If we should accept her teachings on any one point, we are bound to accept them on all; and if on any one point we have the right to question the truth of her teachings, then upon no one point are those teachings of more dogmatic value than are the lucubrations of the *Times*, or the weekly *facetas* of the *London Punch*.

Does it not show to what a pass Protestant upholders of Christian supernaturalism are reduced, when we thus see them appealing to the "teachings of the Church," and "traditions of nearly two thousand years," as their last resource against modern rationalism. They base their religion on the "Bible;" their "Bible" they base on the "teachings of the Church;" but on what do they base those teachings?

The *Montreal Herald* of the 17th instant says:—
"We never felt nor manifested apprehensions of practical injustice from our French Canadian fellow-countrymen, though we could never see why, as the *Globe* used to put it, three of them should have as much influence in Parliament as five of the other race in Upper Canada."

The *Herald* is surely dull of vision. We at all events can see a reason, most excellent, indeed logically and morally incontrovertible, why, to-day, three French Canadians of Lower Canada should have as much political, or Parliamentary, influence as five Upper Canadians, in that the latter, when they were in a minority, ratified and established the principle, that three of themselves should have as much influence in Parliament as five of the other race, in Lower Canada. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and "turn about is fair play."

KING HONEST-MAN.—The Gazette de France discussing the Convention of September 15th, and speculating as to the amount of reliance that may be placed upon the good faith of Victor Emmanuel and the Piedmontese Government, places side by side, the following precious documents, strikingly illustrative of the good faith in the past, of that progressive Government which Liberals generally, and Mr. Geo. Brown in particular, so eloquently eulogise, and hold up as an example to us of Canada:—

"The Government has disapproved of the expedition of General Garibaldi. No sooner was the departure of the Volunteers known, than the royal fleet received orders to pursue the two steamers, and to oppose their debarcation."—Turin Off. Gazette, 19th May, 1860.

"Stilly was fighting for her liberty, when a brave warrior, devoted to Italy and to me, General Garibaldi, rushed to her assistance. They were Italians; I could not, it was not my duty to, restrain him."—Manifesto of Victor Emmanuel, 9th Oct. 1860.

With this instance of the duplicity, the low cunning, and unscrupulous mendacity of Victor Emmanuel and his Government before our eyes, we need not wonder at the extravagant admiration entertained, and expressed for them by Mr. George Brown and his friends the Liberals.—"Birds of a feather," says the proverb, "flock together."

The self-dubbed Conservatives of Lower Canada must certainly feel a little embarrassed by the terms in which Mr. George Brown speaks of the result of their policy, and of the consequences of those "changes" which they are now intent upon introducing. To a real Conservative, that is to say to one whose Conservatism is not limited to the conservation of place and salary, we can conceive nothing more galling or humiliating than the following, which we clip from the Toronto Globe:—

"The enemies of the Liberal party may as well moderate in their rejoicings at its imaginary decline. It has not lost any of its strength at the moment when there is every prospect that its principles are to be embodied in the Constitution of the country."—Toronto Globe, 8th Oct.

We certainly do not envy the feelings of the so-called Catholic Conservatives by whose co-operation with Mr. Brown,—the enemy and slanderer of their religion,—the principles of Liberalism, those principles which it is the duty of the Catholic and of the Conservative to combat a *Voutrance*, are about "to be embodied in the constitution of the country"—a result which never could have been attained, had those who call themselves Conservatives remained faithful to Conservative principles.

But we at least may be permitted to quote the language of the *Globe* with pardonable pride, because it furnishes ample vindication of our conduct in that, from the beginning, we as Catholic Conservatives, and as faithful to our principles, have ever opposed a system of policy of which the inevitable result will be to give an assured triumph to our worst enemies by "embodying their principles in the Constitution of the country."

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—The ceremony of the consecration of the new church attached to the Grand Seminary of this City, took place, as we stated in our last, on Monday, the 17th inst. The exterior of this church is constructed in harmony with the magnificent building of which it forms a wing; the interior has been lately completed in beautiful style, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Vacher, *Econome* of the Grand Seminary, at a cost, we understand, of about Twenty Thousand Dollars. A splendidly-executed oil painting, imported from France, representing the Descent of the Holy Ghost, overhangs the Altar; whilst on each wall are ranged, in beautiful order, finely-carved life-size statues of the Twelve Apostles. The sanctuary is one of the largest we have ever seen; being capable, we should suppose, of seating with convenience some two thousand ecclesiastics.—On the eve of the consecration, Matins and Lauds were sung in presence of the Holy Relics that were to be placed in the new Altar, and during the night vigils were kept in accordance with a time honored custom of the Catholic Church. The ceremony of the consecration was performed by His Lordship, Monseigneur Larocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, assisted by their Lordships the Right Revs Dr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal; Dr. Guignes, Bishop of Ottawa; Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston; Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto; and Dr. Farrell, Bishop of Hamilton. At an early portion of the interesting ceremony, the venerable Mr. Billaudell took occasion to, explain to the students of the Grand Seminary and College the nature of the imposing and solemn rite in which they were then engaged. The Rev. gentleman, we need not add, acquitted himself with his usual ability and vigor. Immediately after the conclusion of the consecration, His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton celebrated Pontifical High Mass in the newly-dedicated Church. In the afternoon, Solemn Vespers were sung and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given, the Choir being composed of the students of the Montreal College. It is unnecessary for us to add our humble mite of praise to the performances of this splendid Choir; the public are already well acquainted with their merits, but we certainly were

agreeably surprised by their excellent rendering on Monday last, of some of the most difficult passages that can be found in vocal or instrumental music. In conclusion, we must congratulate the Montreal Branch of the Sulpician Society on the completion of this beautiful Church,—another fitting testimonial to their zeal for the cause of religion; and also our venerable and illustrious Bishop on this valuable addition to the already large number of ecclesiastical edifices that adorn this extensive Diocese.

On Sunday the 16th inst., His Lordship the Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec conferred the four Minor Orders on Mr. Edward Murray of the Diocese of Kingston, and nephew of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston.

We learn that the state of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec is such as to create serious apprehensions. The Holy Viaticum has been administered.

CELEBRATION AT THREE RIVERS.—We alluded briefly last week to the meeting of the Prelates of Canada at Three Rivers, to celebrate the twelfth anniversary of the Consecration as Bishop, and the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination as Priest, of the Right Rev. Mgr. Cooke, Bishop of Three Rivers. The following are the particulars of this interesting event:—

All the Bishops of the Province, with the exception of Mgr. Turgeon, Archbishop of Quebec, and Mgr. Pimonneault, Bishop of Sandwich, were present, and took part in the celebration. They were: Mgr. Baillargeon, Bishop of Tioia, and Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec; Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal; Mgr. Guignes, Bishop of Ottawa; Mgr. Larocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; Mgr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston; Mgr. Farrell, Bishop of Hamilton, and Mgr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto. About one hundred Priests were also present. A procession having been formed, the Bishop and his distinguished cortege passed through the principal streets of the town, which were handsomely decorated with flags, trees and banners, to the Cathedral, where solemn service was held by the venerable incumbent of the Diocese, who was assisted by Messieurs Villeneuve and Lamarche, of Montreal, Rooney of Toronto, and Hercule Beaudry of St. Constant, the Assistants being M. M. Cooke and Sasche of Quebec, Deacons, and M. M. Belle and Desaulniers. The Sub-Deacons were M. M. McDonnell and Taschereau. Mgr. Cooke, notwithstanding his patriarchal age, looked hale and hearty, and easily supported the fatigues of the day. The sermon delivered on the occasion was preached by Mgr. Baillargeon, condecorator to the Bishop of Quebec, who selected the nature and the object of priesthood as his theme, and delivered thereupon a very eloquent sermon, after which Mass was concluded, and the vast assembly collected on the occasion dispersed. Mgr. Cooke is now 72 years of age, having been born on the 7th of February, 1792, a few miles from Three Rivers. He studied at the Nicolet College, and having been ordained on the 11th of September, 1814, was appointed Vicar of the parish of Riviere Ouelle. He then served as a missionary in the Gulf districts for the space of six years, was appointed to the care of the parish of St. Amboise, in the diocese of Quebec, where he labored for two years, and finally came to his native district in 1835, where he succeeded Messire Cadieux as Grand Vicar of the Diocese. Mgr. Cooke was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese in October 1852. During his tenure of office he has erected 30 parishes, founded 3 convents, and ordained 91 priests. During the course of the day an address of congratulation was presented to Mgr. Cooke by the Bar of Three Rivers, without distinction of race or religion, who waited on his Lordship in full costume, and afterwards took a prominent part in the procession.

Remittances in our debt.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Ganaoque, Oct. 14th, 1864.

SIR,—Believing you to be one of the ablest advocates of Catholicity, we have, at this side of the Atlantic, and knowing that you are always willing to give publicity, to any thing appertaining thereto, I take the liberty of sending you a few lines for publication.

It is just twelve months yesterday (October 13), since the death of our much-esteemed and zealous Pastor, Rev. Mr. Rossiter; and through his successor the Rev. Mr. Walsh, who is equally good and zealous, a Requiem Mass was celebrated, for the repose of his soul, on the anniversary of his death.

At early dawn the bell tolled out its death-knell, to remind the Catholics of the village, of what was about to take place that day—to tell us in accents slow and solemn, that mother-church had summoned us to God's holy house, to pay our last tribute of respect to departed worth—to pour forth our prayers for him, who, while living amongst us, ministered to our wants with such assiduity and care.

At the hour appointed (10 o'clock) my humble self wended his way towards our beautiful little church, and, when I entered, bursts of aspirations after the Infinite, sprung up within my mind, and I felt my soul mingle, as it were, with thoughts, strong and swift as eagle's pinions, to soar towards the Eternal. In the aisle there was a Catafalque covered with a large and costly pall—the altar as well as other parts of the Church were draped in black—the people seemed sad and thoughtful; in fact, every thing wore the appearance of solemnity and gloom, and for the ten or fifteen minutes before Service commenced, I felt as if carried off, in a kind of reverie meditating, shall I say musing on the grandeur, the more than finite charity of the Church, which teaches that Heaven-born doctrine.—"It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins."

Tell me not of that cold, cold doctrine which teaches that death destroys the communion of Saints, and cuts man off totally from the prayers of these he leaves behind him on this earth. I cannot, I will not believe it.

I shall not here attempt to enumerate the proofs of this doctrine of the Catholic Church regarding Purgatory or a Middle State, and prayers for the dead. This is not my object, so I will return to my task.

The venerable old Vicar General McDonald, of Kingston, sang Mass; Rev. Mr. Brown, of Napanee, acted as Deacon, and the Rev. Mr.

Swift, of Kingston, sub-Deacon. Vicar-General Dollard, the Rev. O'Brien, both of Kingston, and the Rev. Mr. Stafford, of Wolf Island, were in the Sanctuary. The singing was, to say the least of it, grand and most impressive; Mrs. P. J. Maher, Brockville, presided at the organ; and the singers were Rev. Messrs Ryan, Brockville, (whose voice is sonorous and pleasing, and were never shown to better advantage than when chanting the *Requiem*); Walsh, Ganaoque; Miss Brophy, Ganaoque; and Mrs. and Mr. P. J. Maher, Brockville.

When Mass was over the Rev. Mr. O'Brien ascended the Altar, and pronounced the panegyric, during the delivery of which he proved himself to be a man of a masterly mind. It was, perhaps, as fine a discourse as ever I listened to. The text was "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." His language was superb—his ideas are brilliant, and as a rhetorician there are few to excel him. He painted in glowing terms the death-bed scene of the just man and the joys that await him in Heaven. He dwelt considerably on the virtues of his deceased fellow-laborer—expatiated on the beauties of Catholicity, and concluded by asking his audience to pray for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Mr. Rossiter.

Mr. O'Brien is a credit to the Canadian Priesthood and, as the name indicates, a worthy descendant of a noble ancestry.

The Catholics of Ganaoque have every reason to rejoice, that even, if they have lost a good Pastor, his place is filled, in the person of Mr. Walsh, by a gentleman, who has all the qualities of a genuine Irish Priest. May he be long spared to labor amongst us, and after having fulfilled his destiny, when it shall please Almighty God to call him from this vale of tears of ours, may his reward be away up in the skies, is the prayer of yours, &c.

CATHOLICUS.

CONVENT SISTERS OF CHARITY.—On Wednesday morning the solemn ceremony of taking the veil in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, drew together a numerous assemblage in the Chapel of the Convent. Rev. Father Aubert, Superior at Montreal, of the Oblat Order, officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Preunier, Chaplain of the Convent, Rev. Father Ryan, President of St. Joseph's College, and Rev. O. Boucher. A touching and eloquent sermon was preached by Father Ryan.

The following is a list of the young ladies professed:—

- Emilie de Grandpre dite Sr. St. Charles, Parish of St. Forbert, District of Montreal; Marie Anne T. Roby, of Montreal; Emilie Roby, dite Sr. St. Eugene, of Montreal; Marguerite Brassard dite Sr. Marie de la Presentation, of Nicolet, District of Three Rivers. The following received the grey dress:— Miss Ann Kirby, of Fitzroy Harbour; Elizabeth Ryan, of Rocklife; Mary Whelan, of Ottawa; Henriette Goulet, of St. Gervais; Eusebe Laeasse, of Montreal.—Ottawa Tribune, 21st ult.

GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—The Commandant Colonel Dyde, has issued a Brigade order for a review of the whole volunteer garrison of Montreal, on Friday the 28th inst., in honor of his Excellency, the Governor General, and Commander-in-chief. We understand that his Worship the Mayor will proclaim a general holiday, to enable volunteers to attend in large numbers on that occasion. We hope that employers will allow those in their employ belonging to the volunteer force to turn out with their several corps on that day.—Gazette.

It is understood that Gen. Dix has recommended to the government that an immediate and peremptory demand be made upon Lord Lyons and the Canadian authorities for the surrender of Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan, who is now in Canada as the agent of the rebel government, and whose direct complicity with the late robbing and murdering raid upon St. Albans, together with the former piratical expeditions and attempted expeditions upon our Northern lakes, is abundantly established. Mr. Stanton is in favor of General Dix's proposition, and thoroughly sustains the order given by that officer to the troops stationed near St. Albans to cross the Canadian lines in pursuit of the rebel bandits—an order under which eight of them have been already captured by our forces, ten miles within British Canadian territory. Secretary Stanton agree with Gen. Dix that the precedent established in the case of the McLeod attempted rebellion, and the crossing over to American soil of British troops for the purpose of seizing the steamer *Caroline*, may be cited as a precedent to justify American troops in pursuing rebel robbers and cutthroats who invade our soil, back over the Canadian lines to any extent and in any numbers that may be necessary for their capture. Mr. Seward, however is greatly alarmed at the vigorous action of Gen. Dix and is believed to be now preparing an apology which is to be immediately sent to England by some confidential messenger. Stanton, it is added, threatens to resign if the President allows this course to be followed; and the hope is expressed that public opinion will be so emphatically brought to bear upon Mr. Lincoln, in support of the course of Gen. Dix, that Mr. Seward's apology will be nipped in the bud and our country spared this last and worst humiliation.—N. Y. Herald.

THE LATE LANDSLIDE.—THE MISSING CHILD FOUND.—For some days past, a party of men had been actively engaged in the task of removing the debris and ruins in Champlain street, caused by the late landslide from Cape Diamond. In the course of these operations, on Sunday, Hayden's missing infant child, a girl of a couple of weeks old, was disinterred. The body was somewhat decomposed, the head being much lacerated, as well as the arms. An inquest was held in the police Station by the Deputy-Coroner, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts, when the body was removed for interment to the cholera burying ground.—Quebec News, 24th inst.

A Montreal correspondent of the Fredericton Reporter reveals some of the motives that prompt some of the impetives that prompt some of the advocates of an immediate Union of the Provinces, and states plainly their objects and intentions. They are such as no organ of the opposition—not even the great *Globe* itself would dare to hint at just now. After stating that the French Canadians demand that a repeal of the present Union between Upper and Lower Canada shall precede any negotiations for a Confederation, the writer proceeds to say:—

"That such a change would be no improvement needs no argument to show. It would be simply a retrogression of a century, facilitating the stagnation of a whole Province, and forming a powerful obstacle to the construction of a great, permanent British power on this Continent. Once separated from the West, this Province of Eastern Canada would soon become alienated from the rest of the Union; and nursing its own isolation, it would act as a thorn in the side, or a festering wound in the heart, of the Confederation.—Judging by the past, there is not much cause for alarm on their part, for they have been treated with the utmost consideration. Their freedom is not encroached upon, and hitherto almost every concession that they have demanded has been made to them. That they are in a minority of the whole population of the country is perhaps to them a misfortune, especially when the ratio of increase of numbers, influence, wealth and prosperity is in favor of the West. If constitutional changes are made at all, while duly regarding the wants of all classes, they should be carried out with a view to the advancement of the interests of the greater number; and the greater number; and these interests are clearly neither French Canadian nor Roman Catholic. It is certain too, that the latter party could not so long have maintained their present powerful position in the Legislature had it not been for the supineness and strange disregard for self interest manifested by the English-speaking inhabitants of the East, and by not a small proportion of the West. There seems to be an analogy between the relation of the Eastern Province to the Western and the position of the Southern States in regard to the Union. Their 'peculiar institution' of Catholicism has been pampered and petted with the same tenderness and devotion that marked the handling of the slavery question. To conciliate its favor, and to avoid exciting its enmity, the English have demeaned themselves times without number, and in a large measure they have themselves to thank for having strengthened the hands of a party whose policy is ever to grasp all and to concede nothing. There is however, a fair prospect that the present agitation will be a means of convincing the Anglo-Canadians of their own power, and of opening their eyes to the importance of acting for the preservation of Protestant interests instead of meekly bowing the neck to a priestly yoke. Were the question simply—'Who shall govern?' without regard to the consequence, it would matter very little; the one might as well have the prestige and the spoils as the other; but it has been proved to a demonstration, that while the machinery of French dominion tends to repress the energies of the people, and to sustain Papal power and Papal tyranny, the country owes the development of its vast resources and its present material prosperity to British Rule. With Lower Canada again a distinct Province possessing the power of Legislation unchecked by any important counter interest, or by any numerous party, the small English minority would reap a perhaps well deserved harvest for the servile attitude they have become accustomed to assume in the exercise of their electoral rights.

"On the other hand, wearied and disgusted with the senseless opposition so persistently offered by a conquered majority to every movement which might tend to enhance the well-being of the whole country or add to the political status of the Western section the Anglo-Saxon element in Canada hopes for deliverance from the domination of a party directed and governed by ecclesiastics. This deliverance they hope to find in a Federation whose general Parliament shall be supreme, with Provincial Legislatures simply regulating local matters, and whose jurisdiction shall more nearly resemble an extension of our present form of municipal Government."

He afterwards tells us that the nine hundred thousand French who now rule Lower Canada would be lost in the Confederation.

Mark the inconsistency of this writer, an inconsistency in which, we believe, many share. It is a cruel grievance, according to him, that the French majority should rule Lower Canada; but it is quite right that the English majority of all British America should vote down or put down the French, or at least act in total disregard of their wishes. The Yankees have just as much right morally to come in and vote down and put down the whole British population on the grounds that it is for the interests of the greater number that the imaginary boundary which separates us from the United States should be annihilated, and we should all become one people, as the English have to vote or put down the French of Lower Canada, who desire to preserve their distinct nationality, and not to be lost in the Confederation.

What this writer says of Priestly yoke and Papal power is of course quite absurd. Protestant interests are quite as safe and as sacred in Lower Canada as in Upper Canada itself. Protestants are perfectly free to build and endow as many churches as they please, to worship and preach when and how they please, and even to send Missionaries to convert and often to insult their Catholic neighbors. They had separate schools long before the Catholics of Upper Canada could obtain them. Their institutions of charity and learning receive as much aid from the State as Catholic institutions do. Catholic constituencies in Lower Canada frequently elect Protestant representatives, while Protestants constituencies never elect Catholics. In fine, Protestants have no semblance of grievance in Lower Canada unless it be such Protestants as this writer, who feel aggrieved because Catholics are numerous and have splendid churches, hospitals, universities, colleges, &c. with ample endowments, and because Catholicity is by treaty the established religion of the Province—but so established that Protestants are not bound to contribute one cent to its support.

If the project of Confederation be carried out in the spirit of this writer and such as he, it will be a rope of sand indeed. The French, whose wishes and views and feelings are to be thus disregarded or outraged, whose rights secured by treaty are to be trampled upon, whose nationality is to be extinguished, are now a million strong, and occupy the centre of the long line which the Confederacy is to be formed to defend. A Confederation formed without the consent and approval of the French Canadians—much more a Confederation which they must naturally dislike and fear, will be from its very beginning feeble and distracted, an easy prey inviting the very invasion that some dread or pretend to dread so much.—St. Johns, N. D. Freeman.

THE METCALFE MURDER.—We learn that the parties alleged as implicated in the murder of Keogh, at the Village of Metcalfe, on the 21st ult, have delivered themselves up, and are now in jail awaiting their trial at the present Assizes. In the hope that justice will be done, we refrain from further remarks at present. To prejudice their case is not our desire we simply wish to see the ends of justice attained. A foul murder has been committed, and it is in the interest of society that the perpetrators of the deed, no matter who they may be, should receive the punishment which their conduct deserves. It is the duty of the friends of the deceased, and of every person who values the well-being of the community, to see that no effort be omitted to have the perpetrators punished. We expect to see prompt action taken in the matter, as the Assizes have already commenced.—Ottawa Tribune, 21st inst.

Birth. In this city, on the 21st instant, Mrs. Christopher Egan, of a son. Married. On the 24th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, M. W. Kelly, Esq., of Oneida, N. Y., to Agnes Mary, daughter of P. Roayne, Esq., of this city. Died. In this city, on the 22nd October, Daniel Doherty, aged 73 years, late of the County Tyrone, Ireland.—May his soul rest in peace. On the 30th ult., after a very long and severe illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, Duncan McDonald, Esq., Williamstown, Glengarry, C.W., Catherine Stuart, widow of the late Erwin M'Donell, aged 84 years. May her soul rest in peace. Cincinnati papers, please copy.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Oct. 25, 1864. Flour—Pollards, \$2.80 to \$3.00; Middlings, \$3.20 to \$3.30; Fine, \$3.40 to \$3.55; Super, No. 2, \$3.55 to \$3.95; Sterno \$4.00 to \$4.80; Fancy \$4.50; Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.80; Superior Extra \$4.75 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$3.40 to \$3.45. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Wheat—U Canada Spring, 82c to 83c ex-cars; U. O. Winter, 90c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.55 to \$5.60; Inferior Pots, \$5.55 to \$5.60; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.57 1/2 to \$5.62 1/2. Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 10 1/2c to 10c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 18c to 20c. Eggs per doz, 10c 1/2 to 11c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c. Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9 1/2c to 10c; Bacon, 5 1/2c to 6c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$19.50 to \$20.50; Prime Mess, \$20 to \$20.00; Prime, \$20.00 to \$20.00.—Montreal True Witness.

BAZAAR. THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WILLIAMSTOWN, BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865, and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest: Mrs. JOHN GILLIS, Williamstown. Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, " Mrs. A. FRASER, Fraserfield. Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Marquette. Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, Lancaster. Oct. 3, 1864. 6w.

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

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE. THE PROPRIETOR of the OTTAWA TRIBUNE, wishing to retire from the Newspaper business, offers for SALE the Ottawa Tribune Newspaper and JOB-PRINTING Office, on reasonable and accommodating terms. It has a large Subscription List, and the Office is encouraged by a liberal amount of Job-work. The Tribune has been published in this city over Ten Years, and is the only Irish Catholic journal published in Central Canada. It has been conducted on the Cash principle during the last five years, so that the Subscribers are all bona fide. As the Provincial Government will remove to Ottawa next Spring, this is a rare chance for persons wishing to engage in the Newspaper business. For further information, address R. E. O'CONNOR, Tribune Office, Ottawa. Ottawa, Sept. 17, 1864. 6w.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1861. TO LET, A STABLE and COACH HOUSE, till the FIRST of MAY next, at No. 120, Fortification Lane. Apply to J. P. & T. A. DAWES, 61 Great St. James Street. Montreal, Oct. 13, 1864. 3-in.

FARM TO LET. THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ARRENTS, to be 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.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—A summary is published on the despatches, dated 12th/September, addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. de Sartiges, on the evacuation of Rome. It explains the reasons which made France desire the evacuation of Rome, and says:—"The occupation of Rome constituted an act of intervention contrary to one of the fundamental principles of our public law, and it is the more difficult to justify, inasmuch as our object in sending Piedmont armed support was to free Italy from foreign intervention. The consequence of this state of things is to place the two distinct Sovereigns face to face on the same territory, and to frequently give rise to serious difficulties and inconvenient results from different political points of view. Our conscience obliges us too often to give advice, which too often the Court of Rome believes itself bound to decline. In witnessing acts of variance with our social condition and the maxims of our legislation, we escape with difficulty the responsibility of a policy which we cannot approve."

PARIS, Oct. 3.—It is asserted that the ratification of the treaty for the evacuation of Rome has been delayed, and that it will only take place after the transfer of the capital of Italy to Florence.

On Sunday last the *Monde* contained the following bold and outspoken article:—

"We shall not, we trust, be accused of being pessimists, if we say, that we have gloomy forebodings of the events which are impending in Italy. In that country the gems of European discord seem to be cropping up. Between the lines of this mysterious Treaty, we think we read the declaration of a general war, the issue of which baffles all provision. We do not mean to assert that an aggressive alliance has been formed, or an aggression definitely planned. We are as yet in ignorance of what those who conducted the negotiation really meant by their Convention of the 15th of September, but we think we know the effects that must infallibly result from what they have concluded—effects that they would perhaps be the last to desire. What is written in the Treaty imports, perhaps, less than what is not written. Conditions not expressed, and not thought of, at least on one side—are often the dominant elements in a political transaction; elements that one day make themselves unexpectedly evident and produce effects that nobody anticipated. Diplomacy is not infallible. Not infrequently it takes the wrong road, and arrives at results quite other than were intended. Perhaps it will be found that never was a Treaty more unconscious (so to speak) of its own nature; never was there one which involved consequences of greater gravity; consequences which those who signed it do not seem even to have suspected.

"Now, there is no reason why it must necessarily be so important a matter to recall from Rome, in the course of two years, 10,000 or 12,000 French soldiers; the change materially considered is, in point of fact, insignificant. But the moral effect will be incalculable. We shall look as if we were giving ground before Piedmont; as if we actually invited the Revolution to work its will. Of course, we forbid Piedmont so more. Of course we give the Revolution no active encouragement. But the enemies of the Papacy will be persuaded that we are giving them an open field. They may be mistaken, but their being mistaken will not make them the less bold; and boldness is itself strength. The tacit approbation of Mazzini and Garibaldi is an ominous warning. The secret societies were curbed and baffled by our force in Rome heretofore; now they will think their good time is come. We are apprehensive that scenes of disorder and blood will occur in the capital of the Christian world when the French eagles shall have departed. And if so, we may next expect to see all Italy in flames. And this but the prelude to events still more terrible!

"The presence of our army in Rome ought to offend nobody. No Power has remonstrated against it, England only excepted; and she does so from her blind hatred to the Catholic Church; she is influenced by a feeling which is wholly unworthy of a nation otherwise so sensible. The departure of our troops, if no other protecting force succeed them, must have the effect of quieting the whole continent. Great Britain alone will applaud. But will her approbation be permanent? What will she say to certain compensations for our loss of influence in Italy? They are already being talked of abroad, and at Berlin especially."

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, thus expresses itself:

"It is not the policy of France which has changed, but that of Italy which is remodelled. That conversation is still more fortunate than unexpected, for with far-sighted statesmen it was sooner or later inevitable. In fact, from the day that the Italian Government felt assured that the determination of the Emperor Napoleon was immovable on that point it was obliged, rather than again throw everything into doubt or always struggle in vain against its powerful ally, to come to the prudent resolution of openly and sincerely renouncing its chimerical treaty. That is what made us say a week ago that the abandonment of the impossible pretensions of Italy to the capital of the religious world was the necessary step, and the *sine qua non* condition of a practical solution of the Roman question, with which we added many statesmen had already occupied themselves anxious to see an end put to a crisis which, by being prolonged, was exhausting the resources of the various nations, exciting discord among the populations, and everywhere keeping up the most disastrous passions. In presence, therefore, of the financial embarrassments which increase from day to day, and impose on all the Cabinets the strictest economy, could the French Government reject the pacific, conciliatory, and moderate overtures sent to it spontaneously from Turin. Evidently not. A first exchange of views soon showed the possibility of establishing a preliminary agreement, which allows a 'pledge' to be fixed on destined to satisfy not only the Holy See but all the Catholic Powers; and that pledge was naturally based on the definite choice of another capital, which must be sanctioned and ratified by the national will. The King's Government, says the *Opinion* of Turin on this subject, is indeed the necessity of removing its capital to Florence, as the first stage on the road to Rome. It is quite the reverse which should be said—The Government changes its capital in order to publicly and solemnly show that it renounces Rome. That is the truth, for never without that would France have listened to the overtures of the Turin Cabinet."

The *Constitutionnel* has the following:—
"A Turin journal announces that 'diplomatic relations are about to be opened with France to obtain in the Convention of the 15th of September certain modifications, the principle of which is said to be to postpone the removal of the capital of Italy until after the departure of the last French soldier from Rome.' That assertion is erroneous. What determined the French Government to engage in negotiations having for their object the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French troops was the declaration of the Cabinet of Turin that from political, administrative, and strategic considerations it was resolved to transfer the capital of the Kingdom of Italy to Florence. This removal being the determining motive of the negotiations and the principal condition of the recall of the French corps, it must precede and not follow the execution of this latter measure."

The *Phare de la Loire* states that Monsi-
neur Lavigne, Bishop of Nancy, in whom the Emperor has great confidence, has been sent to Rome with a special mission to demonstrate to the Pope that the convention of the 15th September sufficiently protects the interest of the Holy See, at the same time that it withdraws France from the false position in which she is placed by her intervention at Rome, so contrary to the principles of her policy. The Bishop, in a letter to the *Monde*, denies the truth of this report.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen has headed to the Holy Father £6,000 collected in his diocese for the St. Peter's Pence.—*Monde*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT, Turin, Sept. 28.—A Royal decree has been issued convoking the Italian Parliament for the 24th of October.

The *Cazzetta del Popolo* publishes the text of the remonstrance addressed by the Turin municipality to the Government, which says:—

"On the first announcement of the Franco-Italian Convention the universal sentiment was one of sincere satisfaction, but on learning the condition of the transfer of the capital the people remembered the role of the Parliament proclaiming Rome as the capital of Italy. For the Turinese, as for the inhabitants of many other towns in Italy and abroad, the transfer of the capital signifies the renunciation of Rome. The Turinese have for a long time past sacrificed their material interests for the idea of Rome as the capital."

The letters which come from Turin assert that the cry during the late agitation has not been 'Viva Turin capitale' but 'Turin or Rome!' The people are prepared, it would seem, to make a sacrifice if the holy city be declared the metropolis of Italy; but they are decidedly hostile to the removal of the present seat of Government to Florence. It is expected that at the meeting of the Parliament of Italy on the 5th of October there will be a large and influential party opposed to the change. Garibaldi is expected to be present during the debate, and his opinion will most probably have considerable weight with all parties, and even decide the question.—*Post*.

Advices from Turin of the 23rd state that, after the events of the preceding evening, the Ministry declared to the King that they were ready to retire from their posts should his Majesty think such a step necessary for the pacification of the city. They added that they had not previously resigned, as they did not wish to appear to avoid the responsibility.

The King thereupon summoned General Della Marmora, and formally requested the Ministry to send in their resignations.

General Della Marmora was ordered to form the new Cabinet.

It is asserted that the programme of General Della Marmora will be the execution of the stipulations of the Franco-Italian Treaty including the transfer of the Italian capital to Florence.

The Municipal Council is weak and uncertain. They have published a proclamation recommending the people to be quiet, but full of insinuations and accusations against the Government.

The National Guard has scarcely appeared at all. The corps of the Police Guards have been dissolved.

The adjustment of the Roman question continues to be the chief subject of discussion in the political world, but the more it is discussed the more perplexing it appears. The only general point of agreement seems to be, that Victor Emmanuel is not playing his part well, and that he has no bona fide intention of respecting the convention to which he is a party. Whether France will allow him to outrage the public of Europe remains to be seen, but at present the most enthusiastic friends of Italy admit that the convention, so far as Victor Emmanuel is concerned, is a mere subterfuge to relieve him from the enormous expenditure of a great army maintained on a war footing, and that the moment events are ripe for action he will throw over the Florentines, as he has already done the Turinese, and seize upon Rome as the capital of 'consolidated and regenerated Italy.' It is possible, however, that 'events' may not turn out precisely as required, and that the programme for the spoliation of the Supreme Pontiff may not be realised. Meantime the Pope has taken time to consider to what extent he may feel disposed to accept the compromise suggested by France. Possibly the Supreme Pontiff may find other 'combinations' (as they are called in the language of diplomacy) more advantageous, and that before the expiration of two years Victor Emmanuel may find himself in a greater *embroglio* than ever. In any event the head of the house of Savoy can never be allowed to assume or exercise the functions of a Protectorate in the Eternal City.—*Freeman Cor.*

The *Milan Gazette* regards the transference of the Italian capital to Florence as an indication of approaching attempts respecting Venetia. France it argues, would never have consented to abandon in two years to the benefit of Italy the strategic position which she occupies at Rome, if she were not convinced that at the end of that time the possession of Venetia and the complete independence of the Peninsula would have rendered that occupation superfluous. The *Stampa* goes even further than the *Milan Gazette*, and lays great stress upon the strategic advantages of Florence from both an offensive and a defensive point of view. The *Stampa* denies the statement that the Italian army is to be reduced, and adds that if any change is to be made, the Italian forces will be increased rather than diminished.

The directors of the clerical journal of Turin, *Ammonia*, presented to His Holiness on his return from Castel Gandolfo, as the latest instalment of Peter's

penance, collected in Italy, a 'chest' full of jewels and precious objects and ten thousand francs in money.—*Rows*, October 1.—The Pope has ordered public prayers and daily processions in view of the gravity of the present state of things. The persons arrested on the 29th ultimo have been set at liberty.

According to the best information as yet received, the Papal Government will take no steps with respect to its new difficulty until after the discussion in the Italian Parliament, but will maintain its attitude of reserve and reflection. The debate over, and the Franco-Italian Convention accepted by the Turin Chambers, Cardinal Antonelli, it is supposed, will apply for future aid to the various Governments who it seems likely may come in aid to the temporal power.—*Times*.

The *Patrie* says private letters from Rome state that up to the 2nd inst. the Pope was impetrate with regard to the Franco-Italian Convention. Cardinal Antonelli also allowed nothing to be gathered from him on the subject.

The *Correspondance de Rome* of the 24th September says:—
"Rome has been left in complete ignorance of the negotiations concluded between Paris and Turin. She knows nothing as yet of these negotiations except from those journals which do not possess official character, and we should not be acting properly were we to proceed to reason upon a subject respecting which our only information must be taken from sources so diverse in character. We are free from fear. We know (as His Eminence the Cardinal de Bonnechose eloquently said the day before yesterday when receiving the Cardinalist Hat) that France wishes the Pope to be at Rome, Master and King of the territory of the Church, and that the Emperor will have the wisdom to do what France wishes. Napoleon III., in his own interest and that of his dynasty, has to borrow from the ancient traditions of the Most Christian monarchy all that has caused the glory of France and to reject all that in times of error has led to the opposite result."

"The Pope (said His Eminence) personifies that institution founded by the Saviour of the World, Who has appointed the Pope to be His representative on earth. We understand the Pope to be such as he was made by Christ, and such as he has become by the operation of instruments of Providence, namely, the Pope surrounded by temporal guarantees for his dignity, independence, and sovereignty, and with all his means of action free and unrestrained. Such, for 1,400 years, has France always understood the Pope to be, with one short exceptional period of madness. Such is the will of a glorious Prince whom France has voluntarily placed upon her throne. He knows the French people too well to be certain that amongst many noble sentiments rooted deeply in their heart: there is not one more profound or more indestructible than inviolable attachment to the Chair of Peter. The history of the Church and the history of France attest this truth, and show us that the closest union is necessary between the French people and the Holy See in order on the one part that people may prosper under the blessing of God, and that on the other the Church may possess the plenitude of its beneficial influence over the world."

According to the *Siecle*, whose information on Italian matters is supposed to be generally derived from ultra-liberal sources, the Roman Government estimates at 15,000 men the strength of the army that will be necessary to maintain its authority when the French troops are withdrawn, and it reckons on obtaining, by a subscription among the Catholic Powers, the 30,000,000*fr.* that would be required to keep up such a force.

ARCHAEOLOGY.—In a letter addressed to Mr. Elie de Beaumont, Father Secchi of Rome gives an account of two interesting monuments discovered by him near Alatri, in the *Compagna Romana*. This town, of Pelagic origin, and celebrated for its Cyclopean walls, is situated on the top of a mountain, and being at the time of the Romans ill-provided with water, the Censor L. Betilienus Varus, as a celebrated inscription tells us, caused an aqueduct 340 feet high to be constructed between Alatri and the neighboring mountains; it being expressly stated that he built it with arches, and provided it with strong pipes. The present researches ordered by Pope Pius IX., in order to renew the supply of water to the town, have led to the discovery of a large portion of the old aqueduct. From the survey made by Father Secchi it appears that the lowest point of the aqueduct lies 110 metres below the highest point of the town, a figure which coincides with the 340 feet of the inscription. Here, therefore, is an aqueduct built 160 years before Christ, in the shape of a reversed siphon under a pressure of 11 atmospheres. It is difficult to say how much water was conveyed by this aqueduct, but it evidently was sufficient for the consumption of the town, since the piers of the arches measure no less than 5ft. 9in. in breadth. The total length of the siphon is about six kilometres. The other discovery is a field under which a complete system of drainage was executed by means of long pipes made of brick clay, and on an average a foot and a half in diameter. They are now stopped up with sediment, and are 2½ metres below the surface of the soil. This field was probably the parade ground mentioned in the inscription as having been laid out by Betilienus, whose attention to the interests of his city was well rewarded, since he was twice appointed Censor, and a statue was erected to his honor.—*Catigiani's Messenger*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, September 28.—The Convention between the French and Italian Governments took every one here so much by surprise that it was difficult at first to ascertain what was the pulse of the people; now, however, that a week has passed since the news arrived, and that it has been canvassed freely in all circles, we can form a fair idea of what the feeling is. As to the projected retirement of the French from Rome, even though an interval of two years has to take place, except with the most impatient of the impatient, it gives general and great satisfaction.

The removal of the capital from Turin to Florence, though always satisfactory to those who are situated at so inconvenient a distance from the centre of affairs, has been received with less enthusiasm, with more caution, and has given rise to much more discussion. It is the natural consequence of the doubtful position which the French have so long held in Italy that whatever takes place at their suggestion is viewed with suspicion—does it conceal some *arrière pensee*; and is this proposed change of the capital intended to be definitive, or the destruction of all the hopes which every good Italian has long entertained of ultimately possessing Rome as the capital? This feeling lingers in the minds even of those who are disposed to view the arrangement most favorably, and meetings are being held by men of all colors to consider what line of action should be followed by them.

In Messina, Reggio, and Catania they have had the start of Naples, and public demonstrations have taken place, and ovations been made to the French Consul; and the meeting of to-day must be regarded not as an expression of dissatisfaction, but as a precaution worthy of an intelligent people in favor of the political programme which has become a religious faith with the nation. That the change of the capital is attended by a certain amount of danger, and calculated to awaken the apprehension of a very large and enthusiastic party is undeniable; nor could it be justified except in extreme circumstances, but these do exist. Public business suffers much in the distance at which it is carried on, and public men will not go from the extreme South to the extreme North. It would scarcely be too much to say that there are Deputies who have never taken their seats, and literally true that many linger as much as possible here who would readily go to Florence. These are evils which ought to have been submitted to, had Rome been as it were within the grasp of the Italians, but as I observed in

my last letter, even under the most favorable conditions, some time must elapse before the aspirations of the nation are 'crowded with success,' unless the rough and ready action of Prussia be adopted, and the sword be made the sole arbiter. In a strategic point of view Florence has immense advantages over Turin—a fact which may prove of great importance in face of coming events; and another point worthy of some consideration is that the change will do away with the appearance at least of that hegemony which Piedmont has necessarily assumed, but which, nevertheless, has proved so offensive to Southern Italy.

NAPLES, Sept. 29.—The popular meeting in this city yesterday was held under the presidency of General Tapputi, of the National Guard. Several speakers pointed out that the Government should consider the interests of the nation in the choice of the provisional capital. It was also observed that Naples had forgotten her rank as the first city of Italy in order to leave liberty of choice to the Government.—*Times Cor.*

A letter from Naples dated on the 20th inst. says two additional British war steamers had arrived in the Bay of Naples from Castellamare on the 18th, and that in consequence patrols of British Marines had circulated in the streets of the city to assist the Neapolitan police. Meanwhile, singular to relate, a large number of pocket handkerchiefs printed with the effigy of Francis II. and Queen Maria Sofia, which had been brought from Malta and smuggled into the city by the English sailors, were sold in the popular quarters most successfully at 1s. 3d. a piece.

The rumored visit of Victor Emmanuel to Naples has been adjourned *sine die*, as it was not considered safe for his Majesty to trust himself to the care of his loving lieges of the South. The immaculate Riccaoli would not pass through Florence the other day in consequence of an accusation current against him in the Mazzinian press of being a share in the recent frauds carried out by the deputies Lusani and Bastogi. Verily King Honestman and his Ministers and adherents can scarcely quarrel on the score of probity—'Similia similibus.' Public morality according to the *Diritto*, Mazzini's organ, is in a very bad way. 'From every side,' it says, 'we hear complaints of a sort of languor, irresolution, and decomposition which menace even the existence of society, and it is impossible to deny what has become a historical truth, that the people have received greater harm than benefit from the new order of things.' Hear and believe oh holy Optimists, it is not we the Obscurists, Clericals, 'Calotins' Priest-ridden bigots who say it, but it is the hierophant of Italian Unity, Joseph of the Moral Dagger, the Daemon of Mr. Stansfeld's Pythias; we would not take it on a lower authority—we would not insult you by a quotation from the *Ammonia* or the *Epoca*—but when the *Diritto* presents such a definition of the goods the gods of Revolution have provided, we should be faithless to our task of diffusing useful knowledge if we did not chronicle and preserve so precious a fly in liberal amber as the above.

What does the ministerial organ think of this morning's confession in the *Passo* of Naples (Piedmontese and Liberal) to the effect that the persons condemned to *domicilio coatto*, or forced exile, on mere suspicion, for an indefinite term and without a shadow of proof, now amount to the pretty little sum total of 30,000. The Neapolitans are now treated as the Ulster Scot would treat the mere 'Irish,' and yet the men who exclaim the most bitterly against Orange ascendancy are the very warmest partisans of the ministry which has inflicted the curse of a foreign and infidel domination on a people as Catholic as themselves. Naples has fairly taken her place among the oppressed Nationalities, and to their eternal shame it is by the hands of Irishmen her fetters are rivetted, and the restoration of the Holy Father, the dynasty which gave him an exile, and is now paying the glorious penalty, prevented as far as in them lies by a clique of members who represent nothing in Ireland, save a state of matters no longer existing, and belie the feelings and political faith of the constituencies who elected them seven years since, and who will soon demand a right account of their stewardship.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

AUSTRIA.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day publishes the following interesting details of the interview of the Duke de Gramont, the French Ambassador at this capital, with Count Rechberg, on the 29th ult. —
"The Duke de Gramont first read to Count Rechberg the text of a despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys. This Note informed the Austrian Cabinet of the conclusion of the Franco-Italian Convention. The text of the Convention was not contained in the Note, and its tenor was only indicated by a few general phrases. The French Ambassador accompanied the Note with a few explanatory remarks of an extremely friendly character. But the Duke de Gramont, with that fine sarcasm by which he is distinguished, having probably remarked a certain expression of surprise upon the usually undecipherable features of our Minister for Foreign Affairs, added in reply thereto that Count Rechberg would assuredly not consider it astonishing that France had labored at her project in perfect silence, and now caused a little surprise to the world. Austria herself, to judge from her behavior in the Danco-German question, had exercised jealous care that no person should interfere in that matter, as even at present the Vienna Peace Conference excluded the participation of all great Powers except those of Germany. In speaking of Germany, the French Ambassador allowed the displeasure of the Cabinet of the Tuileries at the treatment of the Danish question very plainly to appear, and ignored the Austro-Prussian alliance with unmistakable intention. Count Rechberg now apparently expected the delivery of the text of the Convention, but the Duke de Gramont stated that he was not yet in a position to make more detailed communications by reason of the Convention of the 15th of September not being entirely completed, as to become valid, it required the assent of the Pope and the Italian Parliament."

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of to-day says:—
"The firm attitude of the great German Powers is said to have caused the Danish Government to come to the determination of making advances for a peaceful settlement of the pending financial difficulties."

A letter from Berlin, dated the 3d inst., says:—
"The progress of the Vienna Conference meets with serious obstacles, and the idea of declaring the armistice at an end has been positively entertained. Prussia has no interest in the question of Schleswig-Holstein being resolved in the national sense—that is to say, that the Duchies shall be formed into an independent State under the Prince of Augustenburg or the Duke of Oldenburg."

The ideas of annexation have somewhat decreased, but they still exist, and the Feudal party, who are now in power in Prussia, are ready to bring them forward at a moment's notice. On the other hand, Denmark only wishes to gain time; she hopes that Russia will help her to redeem her losses to a certain extent.

It is certain that if the idea of a Congress were now proposed it would be more eagerly accepted than ever by Prussia, considering the serious complications which exist in the politics of Europe.

It will be remembered that the Danes proposed the arbitration of a neutral Power to settle what portion of the Danish Monarchy appertained to the Duchies. This proposal was declined by Prussia, and the Prussian Plenipotentiary has received instructions to reject all demands of this description.

The question who is to rule over the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg will shortly be agitated before the German Diet. The difficulty that has arisen between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin have led to the entering into negotiations with the Diet for the express purpose of deciding to what jurisdiction shall be confided the task of pronouncing upon the

claims of the Prince Augustenburg, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and Prince William Frederic of Hesse Cassel. The memorial of the Prince of Augustenburg has been presented to the Diet; but the two other competitors have as yet not shown that they consider that body to be the proper judges of their claims.—*Post*.

POLAND.

We read in the *Journal des Villes et Campagnes*:—
"We have been favored by the Polish ecclesiastical committee with the following copy of the address which they have presented to Pope Pius IX.:—
"Holy Father, While the implacable enemy of our faith and country is resorting to the most cruel means to oppress and torment our brethren, we experience in the midst of these terrible ills ineffable joy and consolation at the intelligence (which has already spread in our unhappy kingdom) that you are raising your voice in our behalf. The hand of persecution prevents our Bishops from expressing their affection, their gratitude, and their devotion to your throne; But sheltered as we are in this our exile from the tyranny of the Muscovite, and considering ourselves as the expositors of the sentiments of our priestly brethren in Poland, we venture to lay at your feet the expression of fervent love, of obedience, and of filial piety with which the words of comfort, the prayers and the blessings which you have unceasingly lavished upon us, have inspired our whole nation, so faithful in its love to the Chair of St. Peter."

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* contains some observations on the subject of the convention of the 15th of Sept. It says:—
"That document cannot, even in the opinion of its partisans, produce the fruits expected from it until Italy shall have emancipated herself from revolutionary passion, and Rome from the obstinate reaction which prevails there. The latter alternative is more improbable than the other. The temporal and spiritual interests are so closely united in the person of the Roman Catholic Pontiff that he will be always seen to have recourse to his temporal authority to stifle all reasonable progress in his States. He will also be found to constantly employ his high spiritual influence to everywhere excite the Catholic clergy against all acts contrary to the preponderance of Catholicism. Whatever may be the dangers in a not distant future, the Pope will unfortunately remain faithful to his maxim—*Non possumus*."

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE NURSERY.

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

A BENEFACTRESS.

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

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

October 27. 4t

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter received by Mr. E. R. Gray, Druggist, St. Lawrence, Main Street, Montreal:—
113 DOMINIQUE STREET, MONTREAL, July 18, 1863.

Mr. HENRY R. GRAY:—
Sir, I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experienced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my back.

I am yours, respectfully,

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

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—This is a complaint very common, especially among females. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS never fails to cure this disease. The system under its use, is restored to its original strength and vigor; the appetite becomes good, the spirits become cheerful, and in body and mind you feel the restoration of health. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E. 2t

HOW TO LIVE.—It is an easy thing for a sick man to drug himself to death with acrid mineral purgatives; but it is equally within his power to recover health and strength, by resorting to the only cathartic which restores the disordered functions of digestion, secretion, and expulsion to a healthy condition, without enfeebling the system in performing the cure. In BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS he will find this grand desideratum, sought for and longed for, from time immemorial, in vain. They are commended to the dyspeptic, the constipated, the bilious, the rheumatic, the dropsical, the debilitated—in short, to all who suffer from any disease proceeding from, or connected with the stomach, the liver, or the bowels, as a means of immediate and permanent relief. In all disorders of a chronic character (especially in Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, and Neuralgia), or where scores of eruptions are a feature of the disease. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 423

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

A FAMILY REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections so universally prevalent as coughs, and colds; some remedy too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* combines this desideratum.

AFTER TEN YEARS' TRIAL.—I am free to admit that there is no medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine is *Rev. "N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir."* I have used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article.
J. B. WOODWARD, M.D.

Sold by all Druggists.
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E.
October 20. 1m

A 'COUGH,' 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from— E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., New York, HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. P. WILLIS, New York, Hon. C. B. FAIRBANKS, U.S. Senate, Dr. G. F. BIRLOW, Boston, Prof. EDWARD NORTH, Clinton, N. Y. SOLEAGENTS in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold every where at 35 cents per box.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—When you have made it maintain it firmly. Don't let your own prejudice nor the influence of others move you from a determination to persevere in the right. When you find that "Henry's Vermont Liniment" is a good remedy for the disorders it is intended to relieve, don't give up the use of it for something else that may not serve you as well. It will relieve cholera, headache, toothache, rheumatism, &c. &c. Sold by all Druggists. JOHN F. HENRY & CO. PROPRIETORS, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. October, 20.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies being the 'precious porcelain of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet, there is none that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph. Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent, intermixed with water, as a mouth wash, and a cure for nervousness, faintness and hysteria, it deserves a place in the *Materia Medica*, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet. To avoid the mortification of purchasing an inferior article, 'Murray & Lanman's' Florida Water should always be asked for. 183 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. GRAY.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street. THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, TWENTY-NINTH of AUGUST, at NINE o'clock A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above institution, at moderate charges. The Principal having enlarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those few years past. For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at the School to the Principal, W. DORAN. August 24, 1864.

EDUCATION. Mr. DUKE has the honor of informing the inhabitants of this City and vicinity, that he will open a SCHOOL in CHENEVILLE STREET, in one of Mr. Martin's new houses, on MONDAY, the TENTH DAY of OCTOBER inst. The course of English will comprise all that is necessary for Scientific and Commercial purposes.—In the Classical Department, all the Greek and Latin Authors necessary for entrance into any College will be taught. The French language also will be taught. Mr. D. assures Parents and Guardians that from his unremitting attention to his pupils, and his experience as a Teacher, the most satisfactory results may be expected; and he feels convinced that a trial is all that is necessary to secure their esteem and patronage. Mr. D. would with pleasure devote a few hours of the evenings to private Tuition, particularly to young gentlemen graduating in Colleges and wishing for distinction in the Greek and Latin languages, so indispensably necessary for professional Gentlemen. Montreal, Oct. 6, 1864.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICHELIEU COMPANY DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, RUNNING BETWEEN MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE Regular Line of Steamers, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND THE PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLEY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th September, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will leave their respective Wharves as follows:— STEAMER MONTREAL, Capt. P. E. CORTE, Will leave the Richelieu Pier, opposite the Jacques Cartier Square, for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SIX o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their passage on board the Steamer Montreal, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers:— 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence. H. L. ROUTE, Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1864.

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

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR. A CERTIFICATE WORTH A MILLION. An Old Physician's Testimony. READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858. Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

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

I am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N. H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly safe. J. B. WOODWARD, M.D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.) Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada.

PRICE—25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT. READ: These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL.

South Granby, C.W. Mr. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal. Sir—I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes. Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON. Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhoea, summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character. I have also found it a never failing specific for COLIC, and for affections of the head.—I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the house for any consideration. W. BALDWIN. Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1862. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, & have found great relief from it. SMITH.

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

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT. This popular medicine is no longer an experiment. Thousands of people who have used it, bear witness to its superior excellence as a Liniment and a Pain-Killer.—Full directions accompany each bottle. It may be used for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, HEADACHE, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES and SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, LUMBAGO, &c., &c., and may be used internally for CHOLIC and COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHOEA, WIND CHOLIC, &c., &c. Much might be said of its remedial properties and magical effects, but the limited space of this Advertisement will only admit of a general summary. It is prepared with care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, in such a manner that the combination shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine. A Single Teaspoonful taken in warm water or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhoea, Cholera and all Bowel Complaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. TRAINS now leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN DISTRICT. Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, at 8.10 A.M. Express Train for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, (for the White Mountains), and Portland, at 2.00 P.M. Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, and Portland, at 10.15 P.M. This Train connects at Quebec with the Morning Train for Riviere du Loup, and the Ferry for Tadoussac, and the Saguenay.

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

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- 300 barrels Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Sauterne, Chablis, St. Emilian, and a choice of the best Wines of Burgundy.
- 150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25 bottles each.
- 20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of the year 1855, in decanters.
- 350 cases Cognac of the first quality.
- 28,000 Cider, Brandy, and Claret Bottles.
- 30,000 Red, Green and White Capsules
- 25 Capsuling Machines
- Sherries, Burgundy, and other Ports. DeKuyper's Gin, in pipes and half-pipes, in red and in green cases.

J. FOURNIER & CO.

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

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

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MATERIALS FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Detached Flowers and Leaves, sold by the gross at moderate prices.

J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. Paul Street. 12m

March 24, 1864.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

R With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Cancer, Stomachic, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, &c., Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatsoever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound 'Sarsaparilla,' and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alternative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

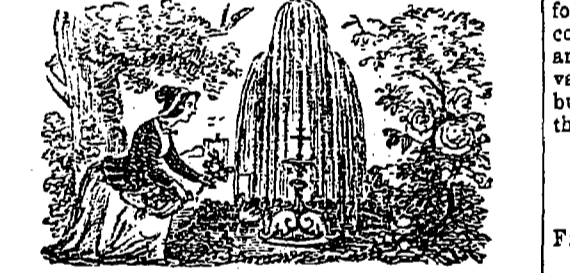
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

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

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East. 2m

September 30, 1864.

The Leading Perfume of the Age FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from BLOOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For

PAINTING TURNS, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, AND HYSTERIA,

It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUN BURN, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends richness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamental label.

Prepared only by

LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, New York.

DeVins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by—DeVins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and First-class Perfumers throughout the world. 12m.

Feb. 20, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them, Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing

Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:—

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church:—

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart 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. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.—Yours, respectfully,

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

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

New Rochelle, N.Y.

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

J. M. LYONS.

PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.

Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS.

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

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E. Jan. 14, 1864. 12m.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND MASTER TAILOR TO THE Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, 137 No. 79, M'GILL STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of—

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, OOLONG & SOUCHONG.

WITH A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c.

Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at

128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. 12m.

Montreal, May 25, 1864.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, **BOAT BUILDER,** SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.

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

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

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

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

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

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 32 Little St. James St.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c., Office—No. 125 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House), MONTREAL. N. DRISCOLL.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly, On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c., AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

March 27 1864. L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

LUMBER. JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguiet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of designated offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and OULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st and 2nd quality and OULLS. Also, 1-in. PLANK—1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-1/2 inch BOARDS—various qualities. SOANTING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 85 St. Denis Street. 12m.

March 24, 1864.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) MONTREAL.

Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand: Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Lift & Force Pumps, Beer Pumps, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, Hot Air Furnaces, Tinware (pneumatics), Voice Pipe, Sinks, all sizes

Jobbing punctually attended to.

FEMALE INSTITUTION, FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, ST. DENIS STREET, ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. THE TUTORS of this SCHOOL were RESUMED on Thursday, the 22nd September.

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE August 25, 1864. 12m.

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

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

BRISTOL'S

(Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, PILES.

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

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

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

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864. 12m.

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

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

HOUSE FOR SALE, On very reasonable Terms. Apply to FABIEN PAINCHOUD, No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street. August 4, 1864.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Montreal:—

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864.

Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now, Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen 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 onions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it.

Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fertilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant,

T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.

For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Olare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.

The Great Purifier of the Blood, Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions: It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, 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 Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable OURE for SYMPHOLIS, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless; and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

DeVins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal.

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