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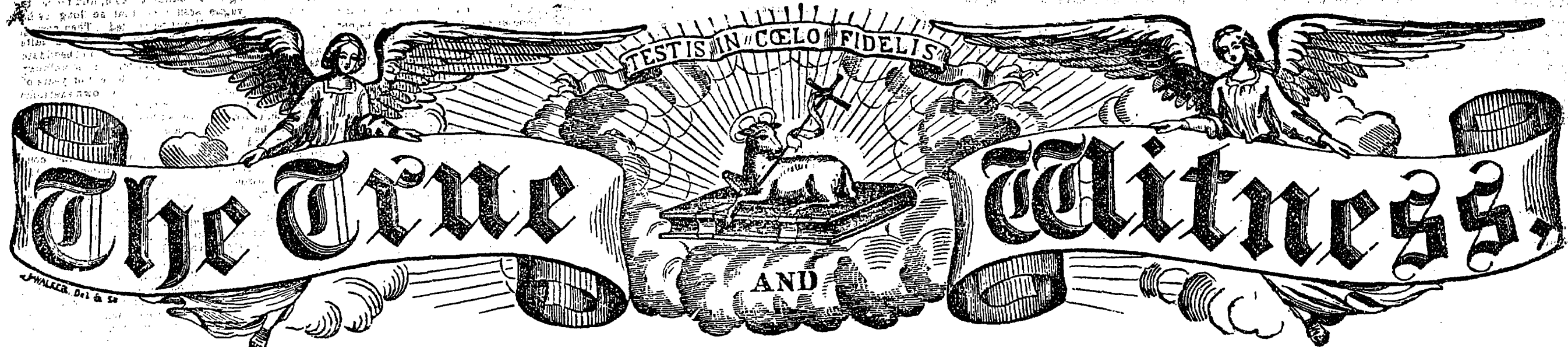
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 12.

THE STORY OF A PIN.

(Continued.)

George entered timidly into this sanctuary, and was about to address an attendant, when he saw enter, from an adjoining apartment, a little fat man, whose physiognomy would have appeared most vulgar, if his forehead and eyes had not denoted much intelligence and vivacity. 'He was the High Priest of Flora, and of Pomona also.' He had his arms filled with great bunches of the rarest and freshest flowers. He might certainly have had these carried by the servant who followed him with empty hands. But he carried them through love of them, as a father takes a dear child from the arms of the nurse, to carry and caress it himself. He was smiling and proud of his rich harvest. He made the circuit of the hall, distributing the flowers according to the intelligence and talent of his pupils. This one had only a bunch of periwinkles, that one had a bouquet of camellias; all were satisfied.

The happy professor who reigned in this charming kingdom, was the celebrated Redoute, whose inimitable and ready talent has made an era in simplifying the process of art, in refining taste, in teaching a better appreciation of nature, in propagating an attractive study, and in leaving to his favorite pupils the secret of his magic pencil.

I have said the happy professor—for he numbered among his finest days those which he passed among his pupils, surrounded by the three things which he loved above all others: art, flowers, and, it must be said, the fair persons who came of themselves to group around the flowers.

Therefore, when Redoute had given to George a short audience, and had heard him upon the subject of a picture which Monsieur the Baron Wolff earnestly desired to have, he insisted upon his going the round of the hall; for he knew George to be a connoisseur, and he loved to do honor to this peerless class.

'What a fortunate contrast,' he said, with a certain emphasis which was natural to him when he was speaking on his favorite subject.

He pointed out a narrow and elegant vase, out of which arose majestically a splendid lily, from the midst of its long, lanceolated leaves. A bunch of clematis coming out of the vase, raised itself up to its pure chalice as if to embrace it; then twisting itself, as if drunk with this beauty and fragrance, it fell languishing and exhausted, and rolled itself in graceful spirals at its foot, where it remain extended. Redoute dwelt in contemplation before this sport of nature, in which each figurante unfolded, the one, its majestic beauty, the other its light grace.

'It is very beautiful,' said he.

He gave some advice to the lady who had undertaken to re-produce this happy group, and passed on.

He found upon another table a little urn containing a camelia, a rose and a petunia. They were all of a pure white, which added richness to the dark leaves of the camelia. He always looked at the flowers before anything else.

'That is not easy,' said he.

Then leaning towards the young girl who was engaged in her work:

'Do you know how the difference between velvet, silk and gauze?'

'I believe I do, sir; here is silk,' and showed him a fold of her robe; 'and here is velvet,' showing a ribbon.

'Ah, well, you have made your three flowers of paper. Now the camelia is velvet, the rose is silk, and the petunia gauze.'

And he was already away.

He seated himself at another table, and then they arose from all sides to discover his secret.

'You have rosy fingers,' said he, 'and my great fingers are like those of a peasant from the Danube, and notwithstanding you come to see.'

He took the brush, dipped it in clear water, slightly touched his palette, spread the brush upon the white vellum, and then—they saw born and developed, like a miracle, a large bright mal-low with its cup of dark velvet. There was a cry of admiration.

'It is not more difficult than that,' said he. And he passed on.

Before reaching the next table, which was a little apart from the rest, he stopped and held George by the arm. He pointed out to him upon this table a double branch of convolvulus, which followed unrestrainedly the caprices of its nature, and challenged admiration by its great blue, red and white cups. The arrow-shaped leaves and spiral tendrils were grouped in the most happy manner.

Next he called George to observe that the unfinished picture was taking the best turn, and had all the freshness of the model. And finally, he pointed out to him, with a sign of intelligence, the young girl who was absorbed in her work.

He had found a union of art, flowers and beauty; he remained in contemplation.

The person who was painting was leaning over her vellum, too much occupied with her model and her labor to see or to hear anything.

'That is a good picture,' said Redoute, placing himself, with George, before her.

The young girl raised her head, and she discovered then that in her eagerness, animation, and love of her work, a certain disorder had been produced in her simple toilette. A light black scarf, which was around her neck, had become unfastened. She had not remarked it at first, for it was excessively warm. Her shoulders and a part of her bosom were thus found uncovered. A vivid blush immediately overspread her face, until then very pale, and she was greatly confused. She drew back this rebellious scarf, and appeared to be seeking for something.

'Take care, you are spoiling your picture,' cried the master. 'You are searching for a pin; ah, hold, here is just the gentleman who carries one in his sleeve.'

And he took out the pin. George hastily snatched it from him, and gave it to the young girl, after retaining it for some moments in his fingers.

'Take care you keep it safe for me,' he said to her.

The young girl regarded him with an air of astonishment, and smilingly took the pin.

If the young artist had not been so pretty, George would not perhaps have noticed her, thanks to his absent and serious character. But one of those chances which seldom occurs but in romances, came to captivate his whole attention.

The splendor of her forehead, the nobleness of her eyebrows, the sweetness of her soft, dark eyes, plumed with black lashes, the frankness of her countenance, the melancholy of her expression all recalled to him a loved image—the one which had consoled and sustained him in his hours of discouragement. Doubtless, imagination had added her illusions to this incidental remembrance—but it was, to him, the living and animated original of the 'Unhappiness' of Corregio, who blushed and breathed before him.

Nothing was lacking in the picture, neither the pale star upon the forehead, represented by a glowing eglantine which a friend had slipped unnoticed into her hair; nor the black scarf floating from her white shoulders; nor the bouquet of large 'mourning-brides' which Redoute, by a touching analogy, had thrown upon her table on his distribution of flowers.

Her hair, blacker than ebony, was gathered up with a certain carelessness, in an abundant twist, from which escaped some vigorous ringlets which fell upon her graceful neck. And there remained still a singularity which drew the attention and fixed the thought: a thread of white hairs, resembling a slender thread of quicksilver, was like the seal of suffering imprinted upon the forehead of this young girl.

The Unhappiness! what an attracting optical effect! What a strange treasure to be met by this man whose heart was pure.

How foolish the calculation for multiplying fortune by fortune, and for giving all to those who lack nothing! How foolish the pleasures, the vanities, the pretensions, the ambition of making a figure!

His sole ambition was the ambition of concealing himself, of loving, of consoling, of serving, of suffering.

Redoute drew George away, who remained as if annihilated in this contemplation. And after having contemplated and encouraged his pupils he re-conducted George, who again turned before going; and promised to come shortly to see the picture by Van Huysum, for which he was to paint a companion piece for the gallery of Monsieur Wolff.

XIII.—THE DEPARTURE.

George hastened to resume his work, which had suffered some little in his absence.

That evening the ladies were in the salon, discoursing upon the events of the day.

'And our wager?' said the English lady.

'I have lost it,' said Madame Wolff, with a blush. 'I was too hasty. Here are your 20 louis, my dear lady; the poor will lose nothing by it, and I confess myself vanquished.'

Madame Wolff kept herself apart from the rest, quite thoughtful, and saying that she was unwell. Monsieur Wolff appeared excited and uneasy, and every one of his glances seemed to his wife a reproach.

The English lady chatted, for her part, with her friends.

'Can you guess all the feelings of our dear Baroness? I believe she is too modest. I am about to return the money, for she has really won it. Only I am afraid that her victory has cost her more than she was thinking.'

'What would you say?' chimed in a chorus of curious feminine auditors.

'Ah! do you see the radiant air of Monsieur George? Now look at his sleeve; you will not

find there the least pin, and you will never see it again; but it is not lost to all the world perhaps.'

'Is it true,' said a young person, advancing toward George, 'that you have renounced carrying that pin, which was never to leave you?'

'I have lost it, Mademoiselle,' said George, with a smile; 'the charm is broken, and I am now without defence against misfortune.'

'George,' said, in a loud tone, Monsieur Wolff, who, unacquainted with these frivolous conversations, seemed to be reading some papers attentively; 'it is necessary to set out at once. You have a passport; you will have it examined at Havre; the American packet-boat leaves to-morrow. The business is a serious one.—Follow me.'

These words, pronounced in the curt manner which was habitual to Monsieur Wolff, and this sudden departure, caused some sensation in the salon. As for Madame Wolff, she could no longer control her emotion, and her conscience leaving her to attribute to the events of the day what was perhaps but the effect of chance, and the urgency of business, she fell fainting upon the divan, where she was resting.

'I told you so,' said the English lady.

They pressed around the indisposed lady, and Mademoiselle Borghese, always good and active, conducted her to her chamber.

'My dear child,' said Monsieur Wolff, when he was with George in his office. 'you alone are able to save us. You speak English like a citizen of London; you are young, active, intelligent; go as quickly as possible. The house of Jackson, at Quebec, which has given us such lively uneasiness, is about to declare itself bankrupt. I have certain and confidential advice in the matter. Now all is not lost. If we arrive in time we will secure ourselves. I have little to explain to you: you know the whole business; read the bundle; here are your credentials.—This pocket-book contains funds for your travelling expenses. I give you full authority. If you succeed, it is the beginning of your fortune, for I must not, in that case, forget you. You will receive ten per cent. upon this account, which cannot but be considerable; and do not hesitate, they are able to pay. Here is a letter to the Consul, who will assist you in case of need. You have my power of attorney, and here is my *carte blanche* for all the acquittances. Go.'

He gave him still further explanations, then embraced him, wishing him good luck, and recommending him to write when he arrived in New York, and before setting out for Quebec.

XIV.—THE VOYAGE.

George had no cause to reproach himself; he was calm and full of assurance. A journey to America, for him who knew so well how to make use of his eyes, was a piece of good fortune.—The distance made no impression upon him, it was traversed so rapidly. The thought of danger did not even present itself; his desire to make himself of use, and to respond to an honorable confidence, gave him so much energy.

George embarked, the next day, at Havre, on board a magnificent steamer. The passage was made quickly and fortunately. George did not yield himself up to that do-nothingness, so common among travellers, and which only seems to make the time drag more heavily.

He kept a journal; he consigned to it a multitude of observations; he admired the transformations which the condition of the atmosphere underwent at sea, when it sometimes appeared green and sombre, sometimes bright, golden and phosphorescent; he watched the track of the vessel; he gave an account of the force and power of the machinery, which, in a time of calm, traced upon the waves a line as straight and sure as a railway track. He discoursed with the machinists and officers; ascended to the deck to watch a radiant sunset, or a starry night, when he would give himself up to reveries, in which would sometimes appear the image of the one who wore upon her forehead a white flower like a star, and whom he had not forgotten.

At New York he presented letters of recommendation at the houses of friends, wrote to Europe, and proceeded on his journey across the country. He was then anticipating the success of his enterprise: and he reached Quebec quite insensible to the nature of the country through which he had passed.

XV.—DIPLOMACY.

The day following his arrival, George presented himself at an early hour in the counting-room of the firm of Jackson & Co. He was assured of the co-operation of a lawyer to whom he had been recommended.

'Gentlemen,' said he, in pure English, 'I present myself under the auspices of mutual friends in New York, whose letters I now hand to you. (In commercial language, correspondents are called friends.) I have received a large fortune from England, and I wish for drafts upon Liverpool or Manchester, the value of which I will furnish here.'

The partners exchanged glances. 'The value in ready money? Certainly, sir; and what is the amount of these drafts?'

'Perhaps forty or fifty thousand dollars.'

After consulting together, the partners responded: 'We can furnish fifty thousand dollars at eight days from sight, upon Davidson, the first Manchester house, who owes us more than that amount.'

'Very well, gentlemen,' replied George, 'you will get ready that amount to my order in several coupons. I will go fetch the money, and place it at your disposal.'

He proceeded to determine the conditions of the negotiation, and then took his leave.

He presently returned with the lawyer, who had been waiting for him, and thus questioned them.

'Gentlemen, you declare to me that the house of Davidson owes you fifty thousand dollars, which you will place in my hands, against a like sum deposited with you.'

'It is agreed to, sir.'

'And you have no knowledge of any claim which touches this sum, and which would render the drafts which you resign to me valueless in my hands?'

'What would you say, sir! Do you suppose—?'

'I suppose nothing, gentlemen; but here is a protest by the house of Wolff, of Paris, of which you have been duly notified, and which forbids from Davidson all payment of your account.—Here is, moreover, all the detailed accounts of the house of Wolff, to which you have been indebted for a long period, to the amount of \$49,775, including expenses of delay. The gentleman who is with me, will tell you the serious inconvenience which it will occasion you, after having declared that the amount was disposable at Manchester, if you do not accept the receipt of Monsieur Wolff, in exchange for drafts upon Davidson.'

The lawyer calmly explained that it would be a very serious affair for Messrs. Jackson & Co., as the case could be certified to by witnesses.—They had prepared the drafts to the order of George. The protest of which they had been duly notified, rendered these drafts worthless to any one but the house of Wolff, who alone could claim this money in payment of his debt; in consequence the valuation set upon the drafts given to George was fraudulent. The crime was a flagrant one.

The Messrs. Jackson attempted to debate the matter. Presently, however, coming to a determination with all the decision of the American character, and fearing a stroke which would hasten their ruin, they accepted the receipt of Monsieur Wolff, giving exchange for drafts, original and duplicate, to the order of the house of Wolff, upon Davidson, of Manchester.

George went out with the attendant, whose presence had been of such service to him. He was, from that moment, entirely assured of the full success of his difficult negotiation. Davidson was an old correspondent of Monsieur Wolff, and had become his friend. Established at Manchester, he it was who had advised Monsieur Wolff of the desperate state of the affairs of the firm of Jackson of Quebec, and of the only means which remained for securing payment.

George immediately forwarded the original drafts to Monsieur Wolff, fully assured that they would be paid at sight, since the funds were disposable; while he kept by him the duplicates of the same drafts, to avoid all accident. All had taken place, as he anticipated; and George, who, notwithstanding his artlessness, was already an experienced business man, had given himself the perfectly legitimate and allowable pleasure to an honest heart of taking a deceiver in his own coils.

Some days later, the house declared itself bankrupt, and had it not been for George's promptness of execution, all would have been lost.

After business, pleasure. George had still an excursion to take in the country, to visit correspondents at Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and other cities which are springing up as if by enchantment, on this vigorous soil. In Lower Canada, he found himself in a country which had preserved the memory of her French origin, and the religion and manners of France. The fruitful fields, covered with rich harvests, and shaded with long lines of apple-trees, recalled to him some of the most beautiful places in Normandy. In each village, the cross-crowned spires of the Catholic churches, and the solemn peal of the bells, increased this illusion, and deeply affected him. He sometimes entered into these rustic temples, to offer up a prayer for his mother, and, perhaps, for that unknown friend. He crossed the great lakes upon the floating cities, which American packet-boats are, gliding down rapids with the intrepidity of Americans, who consider danger as nothing, and time everything.

He had read Chateaubriand, who has described this country with all the charm and vigor of his style. He found the country greatly changed, thanks to so impatient a civilisation.

There where Chateaubriand saw huts of savages, and half-clad women, rocking their infants in hammocks of bind-weed, he found a splendid city risen, crossed by railroads, graced with all the comforts of Europe, with her fashions, her journals, her pianos and her whims.

At Montreal, beautiful ladies displayed the last Paris fashions and fancies. In this country so new, where the arts are still in their infancy, for they come after all the rest, he was much astonished at being introduced into the house of a picture-dealer. Alas! what he saw there upon exhibition might well drive an amateur to despair. Some lithographs, brilliant with glowing colors, blinded him; and the specimens of pictures taken out as the trifling ventures of seamen, and exported to this latitude, were not calculated to give to the Canadians a high idea of our artists.

He remarked, nevertheless, with interest, the conscientious studies of some young painters-of the country, and he could perceive faintly that art was developing itself in its turn, and would spread its noble branches over this fertile ground which industry has already transformed.

The merchant explained to George that many ladies who had visited France had taken to the practice of flower-painting, and that it was impossible for him to procure them suitable copies. He had only a collection of old engravings from the Rue St. Jacques. George made a bargain with him for the execution and prompt forwarding of bouquets of flowers from nature; and he could not help thinking that this chance would, perhaps, serve some artist, who, in France, would less easily find employment for her talent.

His mission was ended. He hastened to reach New York, whence the means of travel to all parts of the world are so easy; and, after having still employed his time for the best interests of Monsieur Wolff, he took passage upon the first steamer bound for Havre. Fifteen days after, he alighted one morning before the mansion in the Chaussee d'Antin.

XVI.—THE COMMISSION.

'Complete success,' cried Monsieur Wolff, upon perceiving him. 'The money is here, and here is your well-earned share.'

And, putting in his hand a pocket-book, which contained not less than twenty-five bank notes, he cordially embraced him.

'You are an able negotiator,' he said to him, 'and you were just in time. Eight days later, these funds at the disposition of the Davidson house would have been involved in the bankruptcy, and that friend would not have been permitted to reserve them for us. Now you must rest; you have need of leisure. Your work must have accumulated considerably during your absence, but we have made necessary provision for that. I will not see you for eight days.'

'I will then go to see my mother, whom I have not visited for so long a time,' exclaimed George.

And, after having very earnestly made his acknowledgments, he departed with a contented heart.

Our young traveler immediately took a carriage for the Jardin des Plantes. He arrived there in time for the class in painting, and it was not without turning pale, that he saw, at the first glance, that the only place which interested him was vacant. He required some confidence to enable him to address Redoute, who loved a joke and who laughingly said to him: 'Doubtless it is as no proxy of Monsieur Wolff, that you present yourself here to-day. Am I not right? and be conducted him into his cabinet.

'To speak seriously,' said George, drawing a paper from his pocket-book, 'here is a commission which I have received in my travels. It appears to me unworthy of your talent, sir; but it is, perhaps, within the province of your pupils. And I confess to you, that after having compared the efforts which you so kindly displayed to me the other day, the free and bold style of the person who is absent to-day appears more satisfactory than all the rest. I am bold enough to ask your advice.'

'You have given proof of taste and discernment, and I may add that never could order fall into better hands. You will see two sisters wholly worthy of your respect. They have been recommended to me by friends, and I shall be happy if the advice which you ask can be of service to them.'

'There was still a question for George to ask, but he lacked courage.'

'You would perhaps like to know where these young ladies live?' said Redoute, mischievously. 'I only know that they are of St. Germain, and are called the Mademoiselles-Duval.' The one whom you have seen is the younger, and named, I believe, Mademoiselle Jeanne. Endeavor to render them this service. It may be Providence.'

who has thus sent you, for they have not been fortunate. I have no other recommendation to give you. George bowed with a grateful air, which responded to the thought of Redoute. The next day, without further directions, George set out for the little region where he hoped to discover the Demoiselles Duval, who, it appeared, gave lessons in painting. If France is the most beautiful country in the world, the neighborhood of St. Germain is perhaps the most ravishing in France. A palace which recalls the noblest memories of our history; an elevated terrace which extends as far as the eye can reach, and from which the delighted spectator discovers on the ground tier, the green vines descending by a gentle declivity until they almost bathe themselves in the Seine; then a great circle of the winding river dotted with verdant isles; then on the other side of the water, first meadows, then woods, villages scattered in the vast plain, some obscured in shadow, others gleaming in the sun; then, in the distance, in the very background of the immense diorama, the city, the great city, whose colossal triumphal arch appears in clear weather on the furthest line of the horizon. On the right, the rounded hills of Luciennes and Marly descend like an amphitheatre. On the left, an immense forest, as it were, the reserved park of the happy inhabitants of this little privileged town. All was beautiful anew in the eyes of George, by the sentiments and the vague hopes which agitated him. Unhappiness is so pure an element, when it is not deserved, that George expected to meet some beings quite worthy of the interest with which he had already been inspired by the open countenance of Jeanne, and the few words of Redoute. It was not, however, without a certain apprehension that he entered the church which is found beside the palace, at the entrance of the town, to reconnoitre to Heaven the success of his honest and praiseworthy enterprise. If the cathedrals of great cities are imposing upon holidays, in their magnificence of display, and their sumptuous ornaments, splendid lights, and harmonious music, the little church of St. Germain, deserves to be visited in silence and solitude by the faithful who desire to lift up their hearts in prayer to God. Its dim light inspires meditation and reflection. The church was nearly deserted. George carried the holy water to his forehead, and placed himself near an altar to the Virgin. He was there some time, returning thanks for the protection which Providence had granted him, when he saw two young ladies pass him, and slowly proceed towards the door. He easily overtook and preceded them, and, dipping his finger in holy water, offered his hand to Jeanne, who also extended her hand, raised to him a penetrating glance, and, leaning upon the arm of her sister, said to George: 'I have it continually.' And she pointed to me, me, the poor little pin, who was fastened in the black scarf. The sister appeared to comprehend nothing of this commencement of the conversation. They went out together. The position would have been embarrassing for many people, but simplicity and integrity rendered it all easy and natural. 'Mademoiselle,' said George, upon leaving the church, 'permit me to take advantage of this meeting, for which I have prayed God in this church, (and he held upon these words) to make you a proposition concerning your labors, upon the recommendation of M. Redoute.' 'Monsieur,' said Jeanne, 'if you present yourself in this place (and she, too, dwelt upon these words) in the name of Providence and of our much-loved master, you are welcome at our house.' And the two sisters led the way, and George walked respectfully near them. The elder sister said to the other in a low tone: 'Will you explain to me, Jeanne, about this meeting? When did you become acquainted with this young man? Where did you meet him? Do you then have secret from me?' 'I will explain all my dear sister, have no fear. I do not know him, yet—I will answer for him. Have we not our reason, and the memory of our mother, who guides us as if she were still with us? Let one alone speak to him?' They crossed the square of the chateau, and shortly found themselves upon the grass-plot. 'You have never been in this place?' asked Jeanne. 'Never, Mademoiselle. I have so much business, and very little leisure; but what I see here; these magnificent prospects, this pure air, the fine forest, all appear most admirable; and one cannot set foot upon this flowery turf without desiring to return, and perhaps to stay for ever.' 'That is really what our friends tell us. But, notwithstanding your labors, can you be engaged in painting? and are you acquainted with Monsieur Redoute?' 'A very little, Mademoiselle. I was brought in contact with him in ordering a picture; and, being in need to-day of a certain number of flowers, having noticed your work when I had the honor of meeting you once before, I thought that it might perhaps suit you to undertake their execution.' 'Is he then a picture merchant?' asked the older sister. 'I know nothing at all about it,' replied Jeanne, withdrawing a little from George; 'but you can surely see that the young man is very serious and well behaved; he cannot come here with bad designs.' And they again approached him to give him an opportunity to speak, hoping to be able to learn something of him, by his replies, and by his countenance, before he crossed the threshold of their house. I cannot consider it the greatest recommendation in the world that you have lent me a pin; but you will blame me but little,' said she, smiling; 'besides, I have taken care to keep it; for, to tell you frankly, I had a presentiment that one day or another this precious deposit would be

reclaimed, and you see I have not been deceived. 'Mademoiselle, although I have particular reasons for wishing to retain that poor little pin, I can give you a very long credit. But it is more serious matters that we have to talk over together to-day.' 'You know me, then? Have any mutual friends spoken to you about us?' 'At least, Mademoiselle, your features are not unknown to me, and I believe that I would have recognized you among a thousand.' 'Is it this pin which assists you in making this grand discovery?' she added, with a smile. 'Perhaps so; for it was in presenting it to you that I discovered in your eyes a likeness which recalled some sad memories.' 'I believe, Monsieur, that we are making little progress in speaking of painting. I warn you that I am very hard to please in business. But one word more, I beg of you. What is this history, sir, of an image so like my own that it is a sufficient excuse for you to stop me as I am passing before you? It is all very embarrassing, and I love truthful people.' George silently opened his portfolio, and displayed the page upon which was the sketch taken at Munich. 'You see that we are already old acquaintances,' he said in a low voice. The two sisters were greatly astonished upon beholding this faithful likeness, which bore a date already old as the yellowed paper and slightly effaced crayon also indicated. They resolved to act with prudence. They reached a little house, situated near the grass-plot, and the first trees of the great forest. Some large rose bushes mounted up to the very ridge of the little house, giving a rustic beauty to the modest front. The ground floor was occupied by Madame Blanchemain, who was the owner of the dwelling, and who was both the friend and protector of the two sisters. Their little apartment was on the second floor. 'My good Madame Blanchemain,' said Jeanne, upon entering that lady's presence, 'here is a gentleman who wishes to see our paintings.—Have the kindness to entertain him, while we go and select some specimens to save him trouble and confusion. And they left the room. (To be Continued.) DESTRUCTION OF THE R. C. CATHEDRAL OF SYDNEY, (N.S.W.) BY FIRE. SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR FOR ITS RESTORATION. The Sydney (N.S.W.) Herald of July 8th, reaches us with a very full report of the destruction, by fire, of the magnificent R. C. Cathedral of that city, and the steps taken for its restoration. The Herald says:— A very large meeting was held on Thursday, July 6, in the Prince of Wales Theatre, Sydney. It was called by members of the Roman Catholic Church, and its object was to carry out measures for the rebuilding of their cathedral. There was, however, on the platform and in various parts of the Theatre, many members of other denominations who expressed their sympathy with their Roman Catholic fellow-colonists in the great calamity which has befallen them. A considerable number of ladies occupied seats in the dress circle and upper boxes. His Excellency Sir John Young, his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Honorable the Chief Secretary (Mr. Cowper), the Hon. James Martin, the Venerable Archdeacon McEroro, and several other gentlemen arrived shortly after three o'clock, and were loudly applauded. The chair was taken by his Grace the Archbishop. The stage was crowded with gentlemen occupying important and distinguished positions. The speeches, which seem to have been made alternately by Protestant and Catholic gentlemen, are very remarkable as illustrative of the thoroughly good feeling existing in the Colony. We can find space, however, only for the following admirable observations of the Governor of New South Wales: His Excellency Sir John Young, on rising to speak, was greeted with enthusiastic applause (the audience standing while the cheering continued).— He said—My Lord Archbishop, ladies and gentlemen, in the position which I hold as presiding over all classes of her Majesty's subjects in this colony, I have thought it a duty which I most willingly accept—to attend on this occasion to offer sympathy and to lend a helping hand towards the re-erection of the cathedral so calamitously destroyed. (Cheers.) Doubts have been expressed as to the propriety of this course, and the opinion has been given that greater stress should be laid on differences of religion. I do not entertain those doubts—(applause)—nor should I give way to them, even if the occasion were one of less special emergency than the present. (Cheers.) And I am happy to think that the testimony of my conscience in this particular is borne out by that long array of names of Protestant gentlemen—the foremost in position and intelligence in New South Wales, who signified their intention of being present at this meeting, and of furthering its objects by their influence and assistance. (Applause.) I think their decision was right. Speaking generally, and without any wish to trench upon religious topics, I hold that this meeting is one not merely of Roman Catholics, but that it may be considered as consisting of representatives of the whole community, who come forward to offer sympathy to fellow-citizens from whom they differ on some points but with whom they unite in this, that they worship the same merciful Creator on earth, and humbly hope, when time shall be no more and differences are done away with, in God's good time to enjoy together the tranquillity and happiness of heaven. (Continued applause.) Now, with your Grace's leave, I will state, as briefly as may be, the grounds which influenced my attendance. First, I have attended in order to show the respect which I entertain for your Grace personally—the appreciation which is due to the blameless yet energetic manner in which your Grace has discharged the functions appertaining to your office during a long series of years. (Cheers.) Next I wish to show sympathy towards the Catholics of this colony, who I believe to be as faithful as intelligent, and as industrious a class of the community as any that exists. (Cheers.) Until all be merged in one body they must ever remain a most important element of the population; but, besides being mostly Irishmen or of Irish descent—('hurrah,' and continued cheering)—and although scattered over distant lands, they are all a common country. (R-iterated applause.) An eloquent Protestant clergyman of my acquaintance informed me that he passed the scene of the fire on the succeeding day, that he saw the crowd gazing in sorrow on the smouldering embers, that he heard the sobs which burst from some, and saw the tears in many eyes. He added that the scene called vividly to his recollection that description given in the Holy Scriptures where the ancient people, gazing upon the ruins of their temple, 'wept with a loud voice.' The reference is to the time when the remnant of the once chosen race were allowed to return from a long captivity in a foreign land. But

even then they forgot the release from bondage and the joy of re-entering the fields and homes of their forefathers in the anguish of spirit, with which they witnessed the broken stones and saw how the glory had departed from their desolated temple. (Cheers.) Even such was the scene which met the eyes of my informant, and I verily believe from this statement, and from other statements which I have heard, that there were many in the crowd who would sooner their own goods had perished in the flames. (Cheers.) So great was their pride in the building—so deep their reverence for their cathedral, that the loss smote them to their hearts. And if the loss has been so keenly appreciated, shall not all sympathy be accorded in consequence of it, and of the feeling it has created? (Cheers.) If a grievous calamity falls upon a neighbor whom I respect and esteem, and with whom I have every wish, every anxiety to be on good terms, shall I, because he differs from me in some political opinions or in some religious tenet, withhold from him the sympathy which is due to his other merits?—(continued cheering)—which has been earned by many excellent qualities and many good actions? Certainly not. (Cheers.)—And if the sympathy is so due, is it to be paid in empty phrases or in some poor compliment? We know what Scripture has told us of that charity which bids the naked be clothed and the hungry fed, without extending to them alms or the means of relief. It has been pronounced void and of no effect—a cruelty and a mockery, and the sympathy which would fall short in mere words in this case would only merit to be placed in the same category. I hope that my sympathy and that of Lady Young—(continued cheering)—will go beyond a mere phrase, as I have shown it does, by the act of attending at this meeting, and as I hope to show still further by a contribution which I shall offer, and which I hope your Grace will do me the honor of accepting, more as a token of good will than on account of its pecuniary value. (Applause.) Finally, I have attended here, being desirous to indicate my thorough adhesion to that milder policy of complete toleration which has obtained in the councils of the British empire during the last thirty-five years—(applause)—and at the same time to express my earnest hope that no misguided zeal on either side will import into those new countries those furious factions and blind animosities which, surviving the causes in which they took rise, and the interests they were first intended to serve, still continue to distract and disgrace parts of Ireland. When Governor Macquarie laid the foundation stone of the first cathedral in 1821, he established a happy precedent, inviting to peace and union, which I am well pleased to follow in spirit and intention, but which as your Grace has already remarked, it will not be possible to follow in practice, seeing that it will not be necessary to lay anew, but merely to build upon the old foundations. (Cheers.) I trust, however, that these discussions will find no place here.—(Cheers.) It is true that at the time Governor Macquarie laid the foundation stone, things were very different. That complete toleration, which has since obtained its place in the legislature of England, had not then assumed full development, and had not impressed all classes and all sects. At that time, or but a very few years before it, Catholic officers could not obtain high rank and distinction as they now can in the British army. There was then no such thing as Catholic colonial governors—there are now several. (Loud cheers.) Catholic statesmen of eminence and ability had not at that time, as they have since, entered the royal councils, and Catholic lawyers had not worn, as they have since done, the judicial ermine without envy both in Ireland and in England. (Cheers.) Happy would it have been for the British Empire if this wise policy could have been antedated two centuries. (Cheers.)—Many a dark page of sorrow and misfortune would have been blotted from our annals. But it is not good to speak of the crimes and sorrows of the past, we should rather blot out those dark circumstances from our recollections. (Cheers.) All we can do is to read the lessons of history, and take them to heart in this our present day and generation. The present is our inheritance. Let us take care that we use it wisely and carefully; and that if our fathers sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind, we do not leave the sad legacy to our descendants.—(Cheers.) Let us shun the false lights that led them astray—the false lights of intolerance and persecution. (Cheers.) In this country all churches are equal and all men are free. (Cheers.) Each one holding firmly the profession of his own faith without wavering or without compromise, may enter upon all his civil rights and exercise all his civil duties without molestation, and without fear of undue control. (Cheers.) There is no need then to import that which wisdom and patriotism deprecate—no need to import the passions of bygone ages, or the hatreds of another hemisphere. I trust that the union displayed at this meeting will raise up one other effectual barrier against their admission, (cheers) and that as your Cathedral rises—as it will—in renovated grandeur, (cheers) the sense of the calamity which has overtaken you will be lost in the joy of the successful restoration, or only be recalled in association with pleasant memories of the good-will and the active sympathies which have been elicited by the occasion from all classes of your fellow-citizens. His Excellency then resumed his seat, and the people again stood up and expressed their approbation by continued cheering.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

We (Tuam Herald) regret much to have to announce the death of the Rev. Thos. O'Dowd, P.P., Kilkenny. For a period extending beyond thirty years the Rev. Father O'Dowd was a zealous laborer in the vineyard of the holy priesthood of this diocese; and wherever his mission was cast, there he invariably secured the respect and affection of all the faithful by his uniform kindness of heart and edifying charity in word and deed alike. On the 11th ult., the Rev. Michael Prndergast, while in the act of going on board a vessel at the North-wall quay, Dublin, accidentally missed his footing and fell into the river. He was taken out of the water in a very exhausted condition, and conveyed to Jervis street hospital, where restoratives were administered with partial success. The unfortunate gentleman, however, did not recover the shock, but after lingering on to next morning expired in the hospital. The deceased, it appears, was on his way to Texas, United States, from the County Mayo, when the melancholy accident occurred. The following names young ladies have been lately received into the Convent of Mercy, Athy, Co. Kildare:—Miss Elizabeth Merry, of Dublin, in religion Sister Marguerite Joseph Revin; Miss Catherine Birmingham, of Oarlow, in religion Sister Mary Vincent; and Miss Honorah Griffith, of Galway, in religion Sister Mary O'Connell. The Very Rev. Dr. A. Quinn, P.P., presided at the reception. On Saturday, Sept. 25th, in the Cathedral church, Kilkenny, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, conferred the sacred order of priesthood on the Rev. Fathers Williams and Hutchinson, of the Order of St. Augustine. Both young gentlemen were alumni of the College of Galway, where they successfully passed through their ecclesiastical studies, and gave many indications of their zeal for the cause of religion. Father Hutchinson is to be located in the Irish provinces. Father Williams is about taking his leave for Australia, to assist in establishing there a convent of his order. The Clergy of the Diocese of Waterford have held a meeting, over which the Very Rev. Dr. Hall, V.G., presided, at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:— 'That we, the Priests of the district of Dungarvan in the Diocese of Waterford, in the opportunity afforded us by our brother Priests of the Province of Connaught, desire to express our entire

concurrence in and approval of the resolution come to, of presenting an address and testimonial to the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam.—In accordance with these our sentiments, we hereby request our Rev. Secretary to forward our names to the Committee appointed for the said purpose.—We beg further to add—'That we feel complimented, indeed, in being permitted to take part in honoring one whose life we believe to have been, in the words of the address, 'a mirror of sanctity and greatness.' We observe that steps are being taken in many other dioceses to join in the paying this tribute to the illustrious Prelate who has for nearly fifty years filled so large a place in the affection of the Irish people, and has won the esteem of all throughout the world who can appreciate the noblest qualities which can adorn our nature. LAMORICIERE AND THE IRISH BRIGADE.—We (Nation) publish to-day, through the kindness of a valued friend, words that will be read with pride throughout Ireland—the judgment of the illustrious Lamoriciere on the Irish troops who fought beneath him in Italy, defending Religion, Justice, Civilization, and Liberty.—Normandy, 1-11th September, 1865. DEAR SIR,—On General Lamoriciere's return to Paris from Ancona, I had the honour of an interview with him. The following observations, which I give in his own words, he forbade me to publish at the time, lest they should subject him to annoyance from the representatives of other countries engaged in the Papal service. Now that the illustrious hero is beyond the reach of calumny and jealousy, I consider it my duty to my countrymen, so basely insulted at that time by the British press, to give the lie to such assertions, and proudly vindicate them in the words of one of the best soldiers of modern times:— 'J'aurais rendu Ancone trois jours avant, si je n'avais pas vos braves Irlandais. 'Ce sont de vrais soldats et si j'avais une sortie importante a faire c'est a eux que j'aurais confié.' These words, repeated in the presence of several eminent men, will prove once more the falsehood of statements made by the enemies of our race and creed.—I remain, faithfully yours, J. P. LEONARD. A. M. Sullivan, Esq. Such was the judgment of Lamoriciere—the man who organized the Zouave battalions of France, and led them so often to victory—the conqueror of Algeria—the strictest disciplinarian and the most fearless soldier in Europe:— 'I would have surrendered Ancone three days sooner had I not your brave Irishmen. 'They are true soldiers; and if I had to make an important sortie it is to them I would have entrusted it.' Surely those words will sink deep into the hearts of the brave men of whom they were spoken by one of the greatest Captains of the age. Since, on the field of Fontenoy— 'Not yet, my Liege, Saxe interposed, 'The Irish yet remain!'—no prouder compliment has been paid to the valor of Irish soldiers by a French commander. These two memorable sentences of Lamoriciere will live in history—a glorious vindication of brave men whom the cowardly press of England defamed and execrated. We know the sentiments of General Lamoriciere on this subject; we know at the time that this opinion had been pronounced by him; for there were not a few assembled around him on the occasion when, in the presence of some of the proudest names in France, he addressed those words to the true and constant friend of Ireland whose letter we publish to-day. Once more in history an Irish Brigade has proved worthy of the proud motto—'Always and everywhere faithful!' LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.—Happily with us there is little need for legislation as between landlord and tenant. The English farmer is a man of some capital, who is willing to use it in the cultivation of the soil; he neither expects to have to erect buildings, make permanent fences, or construct roads; he takes a farm where these things have been done for him; where all he wishes for is the usufruct of a farm ready to his hand, and for which he is willing to pay a fair and equitable rent. Fences, drains, farm buildings, fields, gardens, orchards, are all ready to his hand, and he has only to bestow ordinary skill and labour on them and they will repay him for his outlay and his attention. The English farmer, moreover, is to some extent in an independent position; he has the choice of many farms equally ready for cultivation, and if by any accident he does not find one to suit him, he can afford to wait a year or two, and live upon his capital until he meets with a farm that will suit his means and his wishes. The man who clamours for tenant-right are of a very different class. Seventy-three per cent. of the farms in Ireland consist of holdings of less than thirty acres and when it is remembered that many of the larger holdings consist of barren mountain or unenclosed bog, it would not be too much to say that holdings of this order, if cultivated land only were taken into account, would amount to at least 85 per cent. of all the farms in the country. It rarely happens that the land has been brought into cultivation by the capital of the landlord, or that what buildings or fences there are upon it have been erected and made by him. Almost invariably these improvements are due to the laborious industry of the present tenants or their predecessors. These men have little capital beyond their capacity for labour. They have little education, they are almost entirely at the mercy of their landlords, and they not unreasonably ask for protection from the State. Their case is a very hard one, and we fear it is not easy for legislation to do them much service; but, looking to all the circumstances of their condition, we think some attempt should be made to ameliorate it. The condition of the small tenant in Ireland is an anomalous one. From 1793, when votes were conferred on the 40s. freeholders, to '29, when they were disfranchised, the constant aim of the landowner was to multiply holdings. The land when let was frequently uncultivated and unenclosed; generally it was uncultivated with buildings of any kind, and drains and fences such as we find everywhere in England were practically unknown. The landlord, therefore, in such cases, was never in the position which the owner of the soil in England always occupies—he did not let a farm to a tenant, and give him the use of that which he only required ordinary care to make of value, but he put the tenant into possession of waste land, and charged it with an excessive rent, which nothing save the necessities of the occupier ever induced him to engage to pay. The occupier had no choice; he could obtain no employment, and it he hired no land he must starve. The ordinary rules which render the interference of Government inexpedient hardly apply to such a case; the law steps in to protect minors, sailors, and other persons that it deems unable adequately to guard their own interests from the consequences of their own acts; it also interferes with the hours and regulations of factories and mines, although the persons with whom it deals are legally supposed to be competent to protect themselves; and in all these cases (except that of minors), the principle on which legislation is based is that circumstances place the party sought to be protected in such a position that without legislation his recklessness or his necessities will force him into undue sub-servience to the dictates of others. Now this is just the case with a great portion of the tenant farmers of Ireland; the estates, especially in the west are of vast size, some of them extending over hundreds of thousands of acres. The farmer knows nothing of the world beyond 'on it he was born; his fathers lived and died there, and it does not enter into his ideas to seek a livelihood elsewhere; if he did try to do so he would probably fail, for an unknown man, whose only capital is his labour, would not be welcomed as a tenant on any other estate.' The result is that he hires land on terms dictated by landlords,

and reclaims bog land, builds a cabin, and fences in a farm on the vague assurance that so long as he farms properly he shall not be ejected. Then comes, perhaps, a series of bad harvests, and the rent falls into arrears, or the landlord wishes to consolidate his holdings, and create larger farms; the unlucky tenant is ejected, and loses the benefit of years of industry. He must leave the land his own exertions brought into cultivation; he must abandon the home—humble, indeed, but yet suited to his requirements—which he built; he must commence the world anew or, and his days in the 'workhouse.' We do not contend for fixity of tenure; on the contrary, any such claim is utterly inconsistent with the landlord's ownership of the soil. But we think a moderate measure having for its object the compensation of the tenant for bon fide improvements, which add to the letting value of the land, would be an act of justice to him, and would enhance the value of property in Ireland. It would be necessary to draft any such measure most carefully, otherwise it would fall, on the one hand, to secure the tenant his equitable claims, or, on the other, it would trench upon the landlord's legal rights; but every party in turn has acknowledged that some such step should be taken in the interests of the occupier, and it is quite time that it should be taken with moderation, but with effect.—Morning Herald. The election for Directors of the Midland and Great Western Railway Company eventuated, after a severe contest, in the re-election of Mr. Ennis and Sir Percy Nugent, the outgoing directors who were most opposed; but in election for the chairmanship of the Board, on Tuesday, Mr. G. Woods Maunell was elected in place of Mr. Ennis. Mr. Maunell has, however, tendered his resignation, and refuses to act. On Tuesday next the Juries of the several sections of the National Exhibition will announce their award of the prizes, when the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Leinster, Earl Russell, and a large concourse of influential persons will assemble to witness the adjudication. The trains from the provinces bring up thousands daily, at fabulously low fares, to see the Exhibition. VISIT OF EARL RUSSELL.—It is stated that Earl Russell will visit the Dublin Exhibition on Tuesday next, on the occasion of the announcement of the several juries. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has intimated his intention of being present, and his Grace the Duke of Leinster will preside on the interesting occasion. On Saturday last, Mr. J. D. Rearden, M.P. for Athlone, visited Belfast for the purpose of obtaining information on the staple industry of that town, with a view of extending it to Athlone. The situation of Athlone affords peculiar facilities for the establishment of factories and such an effort should almost necessarily prove successful. From what Mr. Rearden saw in Belfast we learn that he is sanguine of success; and, we have no doubt, a man of his energy and ability will be able to carry his benevolent design to a successful issue—an event which, for the sake of the district with which he is now so closely identified, is devoutly to be wished for. We have learned says (Saunders' News Letter), that a summons has been issued against Sir Robert Peel, at the instance of Mr. Robert Gray, retired banker, formerly of College Green, who complains that the right hon. baronet used language calculated to lead to a breach of the peace towards him on Friday, September 29th, whilst travelling to town by the Dublin and Kingstown Railway. There are, of course, several versions as to the origin of the transaction, and also as to the precise language which Mr. Gray alleges Sir Robert used towards him; but there is no doubt that something unpleasant did occur in the presence of our leading citizens, who happened to be in the carriage at the time. One statement is that Mr. Gray, at Salt-hill station, objected to Sir Robert placing some luggage in the carriage in which he was seated, and that Sir Robert having insisted on retaining the luggage there, Mr. Gray complained to the porter on the arrival of the train at the next station, and insisted on having the luggage removed, whereupon Sir Robert used the language as alleged. The case will be investigated before the magistrates in a few days. Mr. T. B. J. P., who is a candidate for the office of Mayor of Limerick, has declined to accede to the request of a deputation from the Trades, to retire in favor of Alderman Peter Tait, as it was not possible that he could hand over his supporters to any gentleman, no matter how great his merits. At the meeting of the board of the Katuruk union on Thursday, Sept. 28th, a letter was read from the Poor-law Commissioners, declining to sanction the election of Mr. John Sullivan, as clerk, who was up to this election a guardian, and is 52 years of age, with no experience as a workhouse officer. Mr. Joseph Hone, Esq., of Dublin, died suddenly on Thursday, September 25th. Mr. Hone left Ballybrack, where he had resided with his family during the summer, on Monday morning by an early train, and on arriving in town he proceeded to the office of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, and from thence to his town residence in Leeson street, where he entered his study for the purpose of writing. Shortly afterwards the female caretaker, who was in charge of the house during the absence of the family in the country, hearing a noise in the study as of some person falling, entered the room, and found the deceased gentleman lying on the floor.—The assistance of Dr. Quinan was immediately procured, but his efforts to restore animation were unsuccessful. Death, it is stated, was caused by a fit of apoplexy. Mr. Hone was largely connected with a number of public bodies in the city, and was as widely known as he was universally respected. The Northern Whig of a late date gives an instance of the 'Rinderpest' having fatally made its appearance in Belfast—the sufferer being a man named John O'Neill, living at No. 11 Wylie Place, who lost a first class milk cow, giving about 18 quarts of milk daily. We are gratified beyond measure [says the Clare Journal] to learn that the Treasury has consented to advance £5,000, the first moiety of the funds required for the drainage of the Sixmilecross district. The contractor is at work, and the Drainage Commissioners, under the able and spirited guidance of Captain O'Callaghan, D.L.; Maurice O'Connell, Esq., J.P., and other members of the board, who deserve great credit for the energy and success which, up to the present, has attended their labors. We understand that the good offices of Lord Annaly and Colonel Lake White, aided by the representations of William L. Joynt, Esq., have materially assisted this great work, which, we hope, will be an example to others in the county to imitate. It is the first example in Ireland of the amendment of the drainage laws, as suggested by Mr. Joynt in his paper read before the Royal Dublin Society; and we hope the district will soon afford evidence of the value of these amendments, and that which in these columns we have always advocated—firstly, the arterial drainage, and, secondly, the thorough drainage of the lands in this country, will, before long, be undertaken and accomplished. A number of the bodies of those drowned during the late collision in Lough Foyle have been recovered. The Derry Standard says:—The following is a list of those picked up and their residences:—J. McAuley, carman, Kilmacrenan; T. Coll, Gweedore; James O'Donnell, Tonduff, Buncrana; M. Quice, Kilmacrenan; J. McCready, Milford; P. Doherty, Tulladish, Buncrana; C. Devlin, Newtownstewart, County Tyrone; Henry Hamilton, Ballyare, Ramilton; B. Bradley, Illies, Buncrana; J. O'Callaghan, Gweedore; H. Boyle, Callham, Annagray; Oon Boyle, Callham, Annagray; J. McLaughlin, Illies, Buncrana; P. O'Donnell, supposed militiaman. The report of the cattle plague having broken out in the county of Donegal turns out, happily, to be unfounded, and had not been so, it would have been a serious calamity to the county.

DUBLIN.—Further Fenian arrests have taken place throughout the four Provinces during the past week. These extended to West Cork, Kerry, Tipperary, Fermagh, and other counties, and some few of the prisoners have been brought up to Dublin. Mr. Stronge, one of the city magistrates, is engaged in a preliminary examination of the evidence against the prisoners, at the close of which they will all be brought up for public inquiry, and if committed it is said that they will be tried by the Lord Chief Baron and Judge Keogh, at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which will open on the 25th October. There can be no doubt that a large number of persons have fled from Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and other places to avoid arrest, and looking to the aggregate of the prisoners, whilst they contain not even one man of property, literary or social rank, or political influence, they embrace classes above more agricultural labourers or artisans. Commercial assistants, small shopkeepers, and artisans form the majority of the parties in prisons. With all the publicity which has followed the several arrests, such is the blind infatuation of some of these misguided men that copies of oaths, lists of Fenians, drill books, uniforms, arms, and other incriminating matters are retained in their possession, instead of removing or destroying them, thus subsiding what may be the main evidence upon which they will be convicted. Ex-militiamen and returned Irish-American soldiers are the military elements of the organisation. The proceedings have caused intense excitement in the City and a great portion of the County Cork, but in Dublin comparatively little notice has been taken of the arrests. Quite enough has now transpired to prove that the Fenian movement is American in its origin, that its first propagation here has been through Irish-American agents, that the Confessional apprised the Catholic Clergy of its evil tendencies, and that, ever faithful to the temporal as well as the spiritual interests of their flock, the Prelates and Priests energetically opposed the scheme and prophetically warned the people of the very results which they now see verified. That the Fenian organization has extended itself over a considerable portion of the country, especially in Munster, is certain, but that it has taken no material hold of the farming classes, of those of position or influence, is equally established. Drilling so far as military movements without arms may be regarded as such, was carried on pretty extensively, at night, under the direction of ex-militiamen, pensioners, and others, but, beyond this caricature, there were no arms, no ammunition, no commissariat, no ordnance, no funds, not even the faintest semblance of material to secure the capture of a wayside police barrack, still less to oppose and overthrow one of the greatest military and naval Powers on earth. The example of Poland, with an united and brave people, and the sympathies of most of Europe roused in their favour, and, more striking still, the defeat of the Southern States, perhaps the greatest effort at rebellion and revolution ever attempted, are sufficient to convince every thoughtful man that, under no circumstances existing or proximate, can the condition of Ireland be improved by armed resistance to Great Britain. But let no one suppose that discontent and it may be, disloyalty, does not exist deep and widespread in Ireland. The need of success that has attended the Fenian movement is sufficient to prove the deplorable readiness with which large masses of the people, blind to the experience of the past, readily hearken to the absurd and Utopian dreams of freedom constructed sometimes by sincere but ignorant patriots, but more frequently by designing knaves and traitors, who lure them into their meshes in order to betray and sell them. The rise and progress of the Irish element in Canada, in Australia, in the United States, and in England and Scotland, the vast sums of money that they send to their relatives, and the reports which they give of the superior condition of the Irish who have emigrated tend naturally to inculcate the conviction that the inferior and miserable position of the labouring classes at home is the direct result of misgovernment on the part of England.—Times Cor.

Within the past two days there appears to be a suspension of arrests, although it is said that a large number of warrants are in the hands of the police. A search for arms, &c., was made at the residence of Mr. Luke J. Shea, J.P., Rennie, Co. Cork, but without success, and Mr. Shea has written an indignant protest against the proceeding. A search similarly fruitless was made in the house of a respectable Catholic in Belfast. It is now reported that there will be a special commission held early in November in County Cork to try the prisoners in the south.

This Fenianism, which had no contact with any of the wants, ways, or aspirations of the people, was really not known to the public, unless through the early approval of Conservative journals, and the equally early, but never intermitted, condemnation of the Catholic clergy. Our Tory contemporaries bade welcome to it, from by no means a mistaken standpoint. It was a revolt, however small in dimensions and poor in materials, against the influences of the Catholic clergy, and to be encouraged, therefore, as a dissolvent of the national strength. It counselled not merely a withdrawal of the people from the old relations with their pastors, but an absolute relinquishment of lawful politics; a course, upon the advantages of which, to Conservative aspirants after power, it is unnecessary for us to dilate. If developed eventually into something, it would serve, moreover, as a provocation and excuse for Orangism; and having served this valuable end, could itself, at a minute's warning, be turned over to the police, and by them dealt with as of right. Society, on the other hand, having regard to the composition of this silly Brotherhood, and looking merely to the safety of Society itself as such, was not altogether wrong in treating Fenianism not as a true type of disease, but as a weak and bastard infection—a casual and local distemper which, of itself, would wear out of the portion of the popular mind it had attacked, and, if left alone, be killed by contempt. It was not competent, however, for the clergy to consider the disorder from a merely social point of view. To society the Fenians may have been mere day labourers, lawyers' clerks, retired publicans, and people without substance or instruction to be stiff for revolution. To the clergy, whom their functions will not allow to treat any one as common or indifferent, the least formidable member of the Brotherhood was a member of their flock as well; like any other to be recalled to morality and duty, for his own individual sake not less than for that of the community. Under those circumstances, while society was confident the clergy were anxious, and while society was in repose the clergy were active and attracted, in consequence, a larger share of Fenian hostility than the Government itself, which was to be overthrown by one twopenny sheet of letterpress a week, and a few thousand uneducated simpletons, the readers of the delirious garbage it supplied. At length the crisis—a pretty one, truly—which no one knew to be upon us, came, and the government, acting upon a responsibility the seriousness of which, nevertheless, is not to be dissembled, surprised the country on Saturday by a simultaneous and preconcerted seizure of alleged Fenians in different and distant places, and by the rather high-handed course of suppressing a newspaper, without warrant of law—unless, indeed, we are to pre-suppose the existence of that one law to which legally itself must yield—the law of necessity. Evening Post.

Among the many recent Fenian arrests in the county Cork was that of a man named Michael O'Regan at Rosscarberry. At the time of his arrest he had on his persons three drill books, some boxes of combustible envelopes, ball cartridges, several sedition documents. Mr. O'Regan had been in the American army; and returned to Ireland about six months ago. He is known to have been actively engaged in drilling the peasantry in the neighborhood since his return.—Cork Herald.

The *Evening Herald* of a late date announces that the police authorities of that vicinity have manifested a decided 'scare' owing to the Fenian excitement. This police were suddenly concentrated from all outposts on devoted Tuam, and there several arrests were made, to the dismay not only of the victims, but their inoffensive fellow-townsmen. It is believed, however, that it was more a dodge to show up police vigilance than anything else.

The British authorities in Belfast, as in other Irish towns, have been making a great fuss about Fenianism, and even go so far as to invade the privacy of dwelling houses and ransack the private papers therein. Amongst other places they searched the residence of Mr. P. O. McCourt, in Athol st., but on retiring had to freely admit they found nothing whatever implicating him in the movement, and that there was no charge against him. Subsequently, Mr. Rea, on behalf of Mr. McCourt, applied for a copy of the information under which the illegal search was made, or to know who was the informer—but he was pre-emptorily refused by the magistrate, Mr. O'Donnell.

The *Waterford News* of the 29th of Sept., says:—A meeting of magistrates was held at the Court-house, Lismore, on Friday, Sept. 23d, the Lord Stuart de Decles presiding, and Francis E. Curry, Edward Usher, N. T. Foley, Beresford Peor, and Barry Drew Esqrs., being also present. Although, as was remarked last week by our correspondent, Fenianism or discontent of any kind is unknown here owing to the just landlordism which prevails about it, it is believed that the object of the meeting was with reference to procuring for Lismore, in the distribution of troops, a company of soldiers, who being paid out of the general fund should be spread as much as possible over the face of the kingdom, and not concentrated for exhibition at favored resorts in England.

Ballyhale, county Kilkenny, was somewhat startled on Thursday, September 28th, on consequence of a respectable shopkeeper, Mr. John Cahill, having been arrested on a charge of connexion with the Fenian Brotherhood. He was agent for the sale of the *Irish People*, and was always inoffensive and well conducted. Mr. Greene, S.I., Thomastown, and a party of his men made the arrest. On searching Mr. Cahill's house some documents were found which, the constabulary allege, are of a treasonable nature. The prisoner was shortly afterwards marched into Kilkenny. Immediately after the arrival of Mr. Cahill in Kilkenny on Thursday, Mr. Fort, R.M., held a private inquiry into the case, which resulted in the remanding of the prisoner for eight days.

'We can tell the Fenians,' says the *London Times*, 'that at least one in ten is waiting for the first opportunity to sell his nine comrades. . . . The instant a bit of information is really worth having, it will be in the market, and there will be several informers, including, probably, the captain himself, competing for the exclusive privilege of treachery.'

The *London Star* tells England to do justice to Ireland, and there will be an end of discontent.

The *Cork Constitution* says:—So overwhelming is the testimony concerning these midnight drillings, and from so various localities does it come, as to leave no doubt that a formidable army systematically organized, and so skillfully worked as to completely baffle the police, is springing up. There is little demonstrativeness or noise about it, but a settled, quiet air of determination, and a desire for knowledge in military exercises which shows the belief that an opportunity for their display will not be wanting.

Saturday evening, Oct. 7th.—At Dublin yesterday, Mr. O'Brian of the *Convict Patriot*, was committed for trial on the double charge of treason and felony.

A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, under date 27th Sept., writes:—'During last night, in Ballaghaderreen, no less than thirteen young men had been arrested and lodged in the police barrack here on a charge of being members (some very active and prominent) of the Society of Fenians, and of being engaged in practising drill. Amongst those arrested and now transmitted to Castlebar jail are two or three militia men, and a national teacher.—I shall probably send you in a day or two the names of all with their respective callings.'

The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending Sept. 23, was 59,938lbs. against 53,278 lbs. the previous week, making a total of 2,277,563lbs. since 1st Jan., against 1,968,151lbs. same time last year.

The O'Connell monument in Clare was to have been inaugurated on the 3rd of October, with great ceremony. The trades with their banners were to head a procession; then the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy, and next the Town Commissioners of Ennis, and the people. Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Bart., M.P., was to have delivered the inaugural address.

By a return obtained from the statistical department of the Board of Trade, it will be seen that while the imports of foreign cattle into Ireland for ten years ending 1862 were few or none, they were enormous to the United Kingdom. The total number of foreign cattle introduced into the Irish market during the last 12 months was only 1,320 from all sources. The small amount of the entire trade appears when the 1,320 head of cattle and calves are compared with the 1,993 cattle and calves for sale at the Dublin market on one market-day (August 21, 1865). Mr. McCullagh, the representative of the firm so exclusively engaged in the trade, has announced to the Cattle Plague Committee his intention of discontinuing the importation of foreign cattle for the present. Under these circumstances, it may be expected that no foreign cattle will be imported until the present anxiety as to the cattle plague has subsided.

The *Carlton Sentinel* reports unfavourably of the potato crop in Leitrim, which it states is likely to suffer seriously from the disease. The *Cork correspondent of Saunders's News Letter* gives the following account of the harvest in the South of Ireland:—

'The change in the weather during the last few days has saved the vast amount of cereals which were uncut some 10 days since, when great fears were entertained by the husbandmen. The largest supply of new home corn came into the market this (Saturday) morning. The vast majority was oats which appeared in prime condition, and brought 6s. per cwt. The supply of wheat was small and of inferior quality, while the few samples of barley were unsuited for brewers, and therefore did not command remunerative prices. It is expected that a few days' continuance of the present summer weather will improve the quality of wheat. The quantity of butter brought into Cork market up to the present is about the same as last year, which was abundant, but the present market is superior, and the price is unusually high. Firsts, quoted at 117s.; seconds, 113s.; and thirds, 105s. There is no appearance of disease among the cattle, and the cessation of rain has checked the blight in the potato crop.'

The *Western Star* says:—'Notwithstanding the unsettled state of America still the exodus of our people towards its shores seems rather increasing.—This week we noticed many of the young and the strong—whose departure we look upon as a positive loss to our country—basting from our railway stations to embark, chiefly for New York. Amongst the emigrants we noticed a poor widow with four children who stated that she came from the parish of Clonfert, in this county, where she held twelve acres of land at the low rent of £8 per annum, but finding herself unable to hold her position she submitted her case to the landlord, James Turbut, Esq., offering at the same time to surrender her little farm. This gentleman immediately instructed his agent, Brinsley Purfoy Esq., to accept her offer, and gave her the sum of £50, to assist herein removing her family to America.'

DUBLIN.—The late visit to Dublin of the Right Hon. Mr. Bruce, M.P., Vice-President of the committee of Privy Council on Education, has given rise to numerous newspaper paragraphs respecting his mission and the educational changes of which it is the advent. It is obviously the duty of the Catholic press to observe strict silence pending the negotiation now on foot, as neither the Bishops nor the Government desire to reveal the proceedings before they are matured into some more definite form than the present. Besides the case of Louvain, cited by a writer in the *Freeman*, St. John's College, Sydney, within the British Empire, is an instance of a chartered and endowed Catholic College, forming an integral portion of a mixed University, which College is presided over by an able and gifted Irish Priest, Very Rev. Dr. Forrest. On the other hand, however, there is the chartered and endowed Catholic University of Laval (Quebec), Lower Canada, although that province contains only 943,253 Catholics, and both provinces 1,201,384, whilst Ireland contains four and-a-half, and the British Isles about seven millions of Catholics. The objection made to charter the University on the ground of population can have little force in the face of the facts we see around us. Scotland has four, and had five, Universities, which enjoy an aggregate Parliamentary grant of about £20,000 a year. England has four, and the principality of Wales demands a fifth. Italy, with a population of 22 millions, has 13 Universities; Austria, with a population of 35 millions has eight; Bavaria, with a population of 4,615,748, about that of the Catholics of Ireland, has three Universities, two for Catholics, and that of Erlangen for Protestants; Prussia, with seventeen millions of people, has six; Belgium has four, Holland and Switzerland have three each, Baden two, Wurtemberg, Hanover, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, and even small German States with a population not greater than some Irish counties have a University. Circumstances exist in Ireland which must render it difficult for the Bishops to consider the question of the University as an isolated one, or otherwise than as a portion only of the whole question of education, Primary, Intermediate and superior. At the present moment the State and the Church are in open warfare in the city of Cork. The Right Rev. Dr. Delaney has ever been remarkable for the mildness and moderation of his opinions upon all public questions. To the National system he gave that tolerance which led it to be used in the absence of a better, through fear of a worse scheme. When the Government threatened to introduce Mixed Middle Class Schools, Dr. Delaney, with the other Bishops of Munster, took an active part, in 1859, at the Great Meeting held in his Cathedral, in protesting against the project. Model Schools having come to be forced into all the leading cities and towns in the country, in defiance of ecclesiastical authority and of Catholic opinion; and Cork having been threatened with the introduction of one of these little 'Queen's Colleges,' Dr. Delaney wrote to the National Board, and also to Mr. Maguire, M.P., who read his Lordship's letter in a speech made in the House of Commons, protesting against the intended boon. Lord Fermoy and a section of the citizens having memorialized the National Board to erect a Model School in Cork, the opinion of the Bishop and of the Catholic people was disregarded, and that of Lord Fermoy and his sect following acted on.—Upwards of £10,000 was spent on the erection of an elegant structure, which was opened on Monday last, but, on the previous day, in every Catholic church in Cork, and at every Mass, a Pastoral from the Bishop was read, prohibiting Catholic parents from attending the Model Schools. Cork is studded over with admirable Catholic Schools, several under the Christian Brothers, two large establishments under Presentation Brothers, number of Convent Schools, under Presentation nuns, Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Mercy; an Academy of the highest repute, conducted by the Vincentian Fathers, and several Schools under Lay Teachers, directed by the Parochial Clergy. So that there was not the shadow of an excuse for the erection of this new miniature Queen's College in the city. This feature of the so-called National System is one of the most aggressive and offensive in the scheme. These Model Schools are now in operation in twenty-seven cities and towns, having a population of 680,657 souls, and contain 100 separate schools, or departments. Their erection cost £259,000, and their support for last year £38,497, including £2,976 spent in agricultural instruction in some of them. For this enormous outlay, these institutions taught daily last year 7,523 children, 21 per cent. of whom were infants, 3 to 7 years of age, and 46 per cent. of the whole of 6,523 pupils were in Primers learning to read words of one and two syllables. The depth and success of the opposition to these expensive enterprises may be understood from the following facts:—Sligo has a population of 10,693, of whom 78 per cent. are Catholics, whilst the three departments of that Model School have only 183 pupils, of whom less than one per cent. (71 in 1,000) are Catholics. Londonderry has 58 per cent. of its population Catholics, whilst only one per cent. of the Model School pupils are Catholic. Omagh has 62, and Newtownswatard 50 per cent. of their population Catholic, whilst the Model Schools in these towns have only 4 per cent. of their pupils Catholic. Enniscorthy, with 87 per cent. of the town Catholic, has only 8 per cent. of the Model School pupils Catholic. Within the last ten years, the Catholic element in these institutions declined thus. Clonmel, 81 per cent. to 24 per cent.; Waterford, 63 to 26 per cent.; Athy, 76 to 22 per cent.; Galway, 86 to 51 per cent.; Kilkenny, 90 to 66 per cent.; Limerick, 66 to 39 per cent.; and, in the aggregate of them all, from 70 to 40 per cent.—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

The Lord Lieutenant has sanctioned the transfer of Daniel Treacy, Esq., from the Clerkship of the Crown of the King's County to that held by the late George Pinkington, Esq., for the Queen's County. His Excellency has conferred the appointment rendered vacant by Mr. Treacy's transfer on Joseph Lyons, Esq., of Maryborough.

A commercial fellow citizen who has traversed Ireland, and is intimately acquainted with the extent of business in its principal cities and towns, declares that in none has he found more prosperous concerns than he knows to exist in Limerick, and he does not except either Dublin, Belfast, or Cork.—*Munster News.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Passionist Fathers lately established with the approbation of the Bishop, at St. Mungo's in this city, beg most respectfully to inform the public that owing to the necessity of enlarging the church which can scarcely accommodate the 8th part of the daily increasing Catholic population; and considering, moreover, the heavy debts, which still remain upon the Mission notwithstanding all the efforts made by their zealous predecessors to clear them off, have resolved to appeal to the generosity of the faithful in general, but more particularly of those in Glasgow, begging of them to assist in enabling them to accomplish these objects.

It may be added that in their masses and prayers, the Fathers' constantly remember their benefactors living and dead, and these are moreover entitled to a share in all these good works of the community, and in whatever good they through the mercy of God may effect.

ST MARY'S CHURCH, GLASGOW.—This handsome edifice was solemnly opened for Divine worship on Sunday, 17th instant, Feast of the Seven Dolours, by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch. We will describe the account of the opening; by quoting the following description of the building, which appeared in the *Glasgow Herald*, of the 15th.

'The style of this edifice is Gothic; the early or decorative period, and longitudinally stands due east and west. It consists of nave, two aisles, two inner chapels, tower, south porch, sacristy, and a gallery extending over the west bay of the nave and second floor of the tower. The design includes a large chancel, which will not be proceeded with at present, but a grand arch, having a span of 25 feet and a height of 40 feet, has been left for it in the eastern wall. In the recess formed below this arch, against a temporary partition, the altar will stand in the meantime.

The interior dimensions of the building, including the chancel and chapels, are 106 feet by 52 feet. The height of nave from floor to clerestory wall plate is 35 feet, and from the floor to ridge piece 58 feet.—Outside, the apex of the cross is 65 feet from ground line, and the tower, which is complete to the spring of the spire, measures 80 feet from the causeway, and the spire, when carried up, will be 60 feet more.—The aisles are separated from the nave by exquisitely polished columns and responds of great granite, having neatly moulded capitals and bases. From these spring the clerestory arches, which are of cubic stone, sunk and moulded, and rising gracefully in the bold lancet form peculiar to the style of the period. Upon these arches rest the clerestories, which light the nave by elegantly crissed windows. The western window is a four light, and tracery-headed. Under it is the principal doorway, which with its moulded and deeply recessed arch, supported by finely chiselled jambs and shafts, capitals and bases form a most attractive feature in the facade. It is approached by eight stone steps, broken by two platforms. The other entrance is the south side porch, which is formed in the first storey of the tower, and from which openings conduct to nave and south aisle, and from which also, by a flight of stone stairs the organ gallery and top of tower are reached.—Over this entrance is an appropriate niche for a statue, seven feet in height, of the principal patronesses of the Church. The walls and buttresses are of a massive and well proportioned thickness, and convey the idea of strength and durability. All the windows in the aisles are double lights, mullioned, and tracery-headed; those of the tower are couplets, with lancet heads; those in the gables are trefoil. Three temporary windows in the chancel arch, and one in the end of the north aisle, are tastefully filled with figures in diaphane. The roofs are of a high pitch, and all constructed with open timbers, wrought, chamfered, and stopped. The sheeting is laid diagonally on spars resting on purlins and principals. The ridge is secured by a plate of cast-iron, surmounted by ornamental iron casting. Already a good part of the area of the edifice is seated with commodious moveable benches. The designs of this much admired building, together with all drawings and details, were furnished by W. Nicholson, Esq., architect, Manchester, and have been scrupulously carried out under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. B. Tracy.

From this cursory description it will appear that the new church is altogether worthy of, and in keeping with, the picturesque and elevated position it occupies, which is the finest in the locality. Seated on a hill, and overlooking the burgh, of which it is becoming the most attractive ornament, it commands a most extensive and delightful view in all directions.

DIOCESE OF SOUTHWAKE.—The Church at Norwood Convent was on last Saturday morning—the last of the Autumn Ember Days—the scene of the deeply-interesting ceremonies with which the Sacrament of Holy Orders was conferred in the highest grade on two students from St. Edmund's College, and in the minor grade on a student from Ramsgate. The two former were Mr. Thomas Morrissey and Mr. Joseph Wyatt, and the student from Ramsgate was Mr. Dunham. The church was beautifully decorated, and there were present a large congregation in the public portion of the building, and several of the good nuns with the orphans and the young lady boarders in the reserved portion of the church.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman* writes:—'The new work of his Grace Dr. Manning, entitled "The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost, or Reason and Revelation," by Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster, was published yesterday by Messrs. Longman and Co. It is in one volume, and contains, with the appendix, nearly 300 pages. In the dedication, addressed "To the Congregation of the Oblates of St. Charles, in the Diocese of Westminster," the Archbishop explains that the work was written under the quiet roof of 'St. Mary of the Angels,' at Bayswater, before he had any idea that the Archbishopric of Westminster would be imposed upon him; but as the 'Sarcina negotii' has been laid upon him he must bear the burden as best he can. Referring to the proselytizing labors of the community to which he was lately attached, the Archbishop says:—'Persevere, then, in the path into which our Divine Lord has led us. The English people are fair and truthful. They are listening for a voice to guide them in the midst of their contradictory teachers. The errors of the last three hundred years are rapidly passing away. Preach the holy Catholic and Roman faith in all its fullness, contend with men as a loved and honored friend has said of the apostles—'They argued not but preached, and conscience did the rest.' That the counsel thus given is in strict accordance with the views and wishes of his Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman may be gathered from the following passage:—'I remember in one of the last nights when I was watching by the dying bed of our dear lamented Cardinal that these thoughts on which I had heard him so often speak with the abundance and vigor of his great mind came with a special vividness before me, and I thanked God from my heart for having laid upon us this work through the wisdom of our great pastor and friend who was so soon to be taken from us. To him we owe the direction which every year more luminously shows to be the only true remedy both intellectually and spiritually for evils of our time and country. I little thought that at that time I should date these words from under the same roof where everything speaks to me all that belongs of his memory and of our loss.'

The new church of St. Michael's, West Derby-road Liverpool, was solemnly opened by his Worship the Bishop of the Diocese, on Sunday last. This church has been, in the short space of fourteen months, brought to its present state of completeness through the great exertions of the Rev. Thomas Tobin, to whom the Bishop has entrusted the care of the Mission, and amongst the many beautiful Catholic churches in the town, St. Michael's will stand second to none for the tastefulness with which it has been designed, and when fully completed, Father Tobin deserves the thanks of the Catholic community for adding so handsome a structure to those already possessed by the Catholics of Liverpool. The solemn services commenced on Sunday morning by His Lordship Dr. Goss celebrating High Mass, assisted by Fathers Donovan and Dillon. The Right Rev. Dr. Drorian, Coadjutor Bishop of Down and Connor preached the sermon.

On the 19th ult., at the eight o'clock Mass, in Plymouth Cathedral, the Holy Order of Priesthood was conferred on the Rev. Knelm Vaughan, recently from Rome, by the Right Rev. Bishop Vaughan.—This young priest is a son of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Hereford (brother of the Bishop), and one of a numerous family, almost all devoted to a life of celibacy and the services of religion.

Her Royal Highness the Countess de Paris was safely delivered of a princess at nine minutes past seven o'clock on Thursday morning, at York House, Twickenham.

The result of the harvest is now fully known, and it is in the United Kingdom about an average one, whilst in the north of Ireland it is somewhat above an average.—*Northern Whig.*

CHOLERA.—It is announced that another fatal case of Asiatic cholera has occurred in Southampton. Symptoms—vomiting, purging, cramping in all the limbs, riserwater evacuations, marked choleraic voice, sunken eyes, and the peculiar shrivelled appearance of the hands and extremities.

gallery extending over the west bay of the nave and second floor of the tower. The design includes a large chancel, which will not be proceeded with at present, but a grand arch, having a span of 25 feet and a height of 40 feet, has been left for it in the eastern wall. In the recess formed below this arch, against a temporary partition, the altar will stand in the meantime.

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From this cursory description it will appear that the new church is altogether worthy of, and in keeping with, the picturesque and elevated position it occupies, which is the finest in the locality. Seated on a hill, and overlooking the burgh, of which it is becoming the most attractive ornament, it commands a most extensive and delightful view in all directions.

DIOCESE OF SOUTHWAKE.—The Church at Norwood Convent was on last Saturday morning—the last of the Autumn Ember Days—the scene of the deeply-interesting ceremonies with which the Sacrament of Holy Orders was conferred in the highest grade on two students from St. Edmund's College, and in the minor grade on a student from Ramsgate. The two former were Mr. Thomas Morrissey and Mr. Joseph Wyatt, and the student from Ramsgate was Mr. Dunham. The church was beautifully decorated, and there were present a large congregation in the public portion of the building, and several of the good nuns with the orphans and the young lady boarders in the reserved portion of the church.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman* writes:—'The new work of his Grace Dr. Manning, entitled "The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost, or Reason and Revelation," by Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster, was published yesterday by Messrs. Longman and Co. It is in one volume, and contains, with the appendix, nearly 300 pages. In the dedication, addressed "To the Congregation of the Oblates of St. Charles, in the Diocese of Westminster," the Archbishop explains that the work was written under the quiet roof of 'St. Mary of the Angels,' at Bayswater, before he had any idea that the Archbishopric of Westminster would be imposed upon him; but as the 'Sarcina negotii' has been laid upon him he must bear the burden as best he can. Referring to the proselytizing labors of the community to which he was lately attached, the Archbishop says:—'Persevere, then, in the path into which our Divine Lord has led us. The English people are fair and truthful. They are listening for a voice to guide them in the midst of their contradictory teachers. The errors of the last three hundred years are rapidly passing away. Preach the holy Catholic and Roman faith in all its fullness, contend with men as a loved and honored friend has said of the apostles—'They argued not but preached, and conscience did the rest.' That the counsel thus given is in strict accordance with the views and wishes of his Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman may be gathered from the following passage:—'I remember in one of the last nights when I was watching by the dying bed of our dear lamented Cardinal that these thoughts on which I had heard him so often speak with the abundance and vigor of his great mind came with a special vividness before me, and I thanked God from my heart for having laid upon us this work through the wisdom of our great pastor and friend who was so soon to be taken from us. To him we owe the direction which every year more luminously shows to be the only true remedy both intellectually and spiritually for evils of our time and country. I little thought that at that time I should date these words from under the same roof where everything speaks to me all that belongs of his memory and of our loss.'

The new church of St. Michael's, West Derby-road Liverpool, was solemnly opened by his Worship the Bishop of the Diocese, on Sunday last. This church has been, in the short space of fourteen months, brought to its present state of completeness through the great exertions of the Rev. Thomas Tobin, to whom the Bishop has entrusted the care of the Mission, and amongst the many beautiful Catholic churches in the town, St. Michael's will stand second to none for the tastefulness with which it has been designed, and when fully completed, Father Tobin deserves the thanks of the Catholic community for adding so handsome a structure to those already possessed by the Catholics of Liverpool. The solemn services commenced on Sunday morning by His Lordship Dr. Goss celebrating High Mass, assisted by Fathers Donovan and Dillon. The Right Rev. Dr. Drorian, Coadjutor Bishop of Down and Connor preached the sermon.

On the 19th ult., at the eight o'clock Mass, in Plymouth Cathedral, the Holy Order of Priesthood was conferred on the Rev. Knelm Vaughan, recently from Rome, by the Right Rev. Bishop Vaughan.—This young priest is a son of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Hereford (brother of the Bishop), and one of a numerous family, almost all devoted to a life of celibacy and the services of religion.

Her Royal Highness the Countess de Paris was safely delivered of a princess at nine minutes past seven o'clock on Thursday morning, at York House, Twickenham.

The result of the harvest is now fully known, and it is in the United Kingdom about an average one, whilst in the north of Ireland it is somewhat above an average.—*Northern Whig.*

CHOLERA.—It is announced that another fatal case of Asiatic cholera has occurred in Southampton. Symptoms—vomiting, purging, cramping in all the limbs, riserwater evacuations, marked choleraic voice, sunken eyes, and the peculiar shrivelled appearance of the hands and extremities.

CATHOLIC EMIGRANTS TO PENN.—A Southampton correspondent says:—'An affecting scene was witnessed last Sunday at a Catholic chapel here. A number of ladies attended there to receive the holy sacrament previous to embarking for Pen to act as nurses in the hospitals there. A number of strangers were present. Soon after the elevation of the host, a female voice, of marvellous power and sweetness, sang Mozart's sublime and pathetic "Agnus Dei," and great numbers of the kneeling worshippers were melted to tears. A Protestant lady from London, named Davis, was, it appears, so affected at the solemn spectacle of a number of women—many of them of gentle birth—dedicating themselves to works of mercy in a foreign country—that she asked permission of the leader of the choir to take part in the service, and she sang one of Mozart's masterpieces with the most brilliancy and pathos. Twenty years ago she won high honours at the Royal Academy of Music, and fame at Exeter Hall, as Miss Sarah Pennington, and bid fair to be one of the greatest ornaments of the sacred lyre age.—*Express.*

PROTESTANT SISTERHOOD.—Is it really the fact that the members of Protestant sisterhoods are in the habit of taking vows to bind themselves for life to the communities that they enter? Dr. Neale's statement at Liverpool, or implied admission, that such is the case, is not a little startling; and if he and other promoters of the sisterhood movement are wise they will lose no time in acquainting the public with the precise truth in the matter, without equivocation or reserve. The goodwill with which many liberal-minded persons are disposed to regard these associations will vanish in a moment if they are supposed to encourage the pretensions of the clerical order to govern the lives of the laity. The day is past when enlightened people refused to admit that there was any conceivable good thing which might be borrowed from the Roman Church with advantage to the Church of England. We admire and make use of the self-sacrificing energies of Catholic nuns themselves, without troubling ourselves as to their views of the Pope and the Saints and the Sacraments. Why, then, should we disturb ourselves because these good Protestant nuns hold dear a body of dogma directly opposed to the philosophic science of the present day? At the same time, there is one element in the Catholic conventional system which English public opinion will not endure for a moment and that is, the practice of taking vows. Whatever may be the practical working of this bond upon the conscience in the Roman communion, it is not only impracticable and pernicious, it is logically absurd, out of that communion. The whole course of present thought, both in England and on the Continent, is directly opposed to the claims of the clerical body to exercise any species of dictatorship over the laity. If, therefore, Dr. Neale and his friends are attempting to introduce the practice of vows into these benevolent societies, without the fullest possible announcement of what they are doing, we shall have an outcry from the Low Church and no-Church parties which will sweep away every sisterhood from the land. The questions involved in the whole theory of vows are too intricate and important to be handled in a brief paragraph; but it needs only a few words to state in the most explicit terms our conviction that the attempt to bind the freedom of those who enter these Anglican sisterhoods is the most suicidal project that the High Church party has yet dreamed of. Is it possible that Dr. Neale does not know that for the last three centuries no fresh religious order in the Church of Rome except the *Sœurs de Charité* has been allowed to take vows for more than a single year?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MOUSE POWERS.—A gentleman in Scotland has trained a couple of mice, and invented machinery for enabling them to spin yarn. The work is done on the treadmill principle. It is so constructed that the common house mouse is enabled to make atonement to society for past offences by twisting and reeling from 100 to 120 threads per day. To complete this little pedestrian has to run 103 miles. This journey it performs every day with ease. An ordinary mouse weighs only half an ounce. A half-penny's worth of oatmeal at 1s. 3d. the peck serves one of these treadmill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it makes 110 threads per day, being an average of 3,850 threads of 55 inches, which is nearly nine lengths of the real. A penny is paid to woman for every cut in the ordinary way. At this rate a mouse earns 9d. every five weeks, which is one farthing per day, or 7s. 6d. per annum. Take 61s. off for board and 1s. for machinery, there will arise 50s. clear profit from every mouse yearly. The Mouse employer is going to make application for the lease of an old empty house, the dimensions of which are 100ft. by 50ft. and 50ft. in height, which, at a moderate calculation, will hold 10,000 mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators. Allowing 200l. for rent and 500l. for the interest, there will be left a balance of 2,800l. per annum.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Monday, a man named Price was charged with having caused the death of his wife. The evidence showed that Mrs. Price had been suffering from disease; that the prisoner refused to give her the means of obtaining even the necessaries of life; that he threatened and abused her; and that he actually refused to allow her to have the comforts which friends provided for her. He was then remanded for further examination.

A new Order in Council containing twenty regulations has just been issued by the Privy Council.—It consolidates and amends the orders issued on four previous occasions; extends the meaning of the word cattle, so that it shall comprise sheep, goats, and swine; gives inspectors very full powers; and directs that cattle dying of the disease shall be buried in their skins, and that quicklime shall be put into the graves; and also orders that no cattle shall be brought into any metropolitan market except for immediate slaughter. The regulations occupy a column of the morning papers.

A riot broke out on Monday night last in the usually quiet little town of Market Drayton, Shropshire. The cause of the disturbance was the imposition of some rates on the inhabitants by the local board, and the inhabitants, irritated at the new taxation, made an attack on the Town Hall, and upon the private houses of the Magistrates who had imposed the rate, the result of which was a great smashing of glass. The military were telegraphed for from Manchester, and on their arrival quiet was in some measure restored. Several persons were injured during the riot.

Two ships took fire in the river this week. One of them, an iron vessel, named the *Accrington*, of 2,000 tons register, had cleared out for Calcutta with a cargo consisting, among other things, of machinery and railway sleepers, these latter being well saturated with creosote. It is supposed that a sailor had gone down into the hold with a lighted candle; the flame of which had ignited the gaseous vapours arising from the sleepers. A thick black smoke coming out of the hold told the catastrophe; and though various floating engines soon arrived, it was not till the hold was filled with water that the fire could be extinguished. The ship and cargo were insured.

CONFESSION.—An opinion on the involiability of confession has been given by Mr. J. D. Coleridge, Q.C. Mr. Coleridge thinks that by law a clergyman may plead privilege, and refuse to reveal secrets confided to him under the seal of confession, except in cases of high treason.

The *Times* of Wednesday stated that two fatal cases of Asiatic cholera had occurred at Southampton. It does not appear, however, that these cases were at all traceable to any shipping from infected places. The disease has subsided at Marseilles and in Spain, but several cases have occurred at Toulon.

The True Witness.

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

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

MONTEAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1865.

Friday, 27—Vig. of St. Simon and St. Jude.
Saturday 28—SS. SIMON AND JUDE, Ap.
Sunday, 29—Twenty first after Pentecost.
Monday, 30—Of the Feia.
Tuesday, 31—FAST, Vigil of ALL SAINTS.

NOVEMBER—1865.

Wednesday, 1—ALL SAINTS' DAY.
Thursday, 2—All Souls.
The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—
OCTOBER.
Saturday, 28—Recollet Church, Montreal.
Monday, 30—St. Raphael, Isle Bizard.
NOVEMBER.
Wednesday, 1—Mont St. Marie, Montreal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

With the exception of the report of the legal proceedings against the persons arrested on the charge of treason, we find little of interest in our European journals. These proceedings moreover being merely preliminary do not make us acquainted with the full particulars of the case against the prisoners, on whose guilt or innocence we cannot therefore presume to offer an opinion. Measure the excitement continues, and occasional arrests of persons suspected of Fenianism are still being made.

Whilst the cattle plague is raging in France, we learn that in addition to Cholera, the veritable Yellow Fever has declared itself in South Wales and carried off several persons. This, we believe, is the first instance on record of the appearance of the vomito in the British islands. The domestic news, in other respects, is unimportant.

The full text of the Allocution pronounced on the 25th ult., by the Sovereign Pontiff has not yet been made public, but it contains a very forcible condemnation of all Secret Societies, and more especially of the Society of Freemasons.

By the *Hibernian*, very grave news comes to us from the other side of the Atlantic. The *London Gazette* publishes a long correspondence betwixt the United States Minister, Mr. Adams on the one hand, and Lord Russell on the other, on the subject of the damages inflicted on Federal commerce by the Confederate war ships *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*. The American Government demands compensation from the British Government for damages. To this preposterous demand, the latter, of course, gives a positive refusal; it will not entertain it, neither will it submit the matter at issue to the arbitration of any foreign Power, since Great Britain is the guardian of her own honor. But Lord Russell signifies the readiness of his Government to submit all questions of damages, arising out of the late war to the decision of Commissioners to be appointed by the two nations, respectively. Here, for the present, the matter rests; but if the one Government persists in its monstrous claims, and if the other as persistently refuse to entertain them, there can be of course but one issue.

His Lordship, Right Rev. Josue M. Young, Bishop of Erie, Penn., visited this city in the course of last week.

CORRECTION.—We regret that owing to the absence of the editor several gross typographical errors crept into our last week's issue. In particular we sincerely regret the transformation of the epithet "jolly" which we had applied to the lives of Protestant Missionaries to the heathen, into that of "filthy"—an error for which the devil, i.e. the printer's devil, is alone responsible.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—From time to time there arrive at the Post Office unpaid letters addressed to this journal. The writers give themselves much trouble for nothing—for we never take such letters, i.e. unpaid letters, out of the Post Office.

St. Andrew's Catholic Church at Ottawa was partially destroyed by fire on Friday morning of last week. Most of the ornaments of the church were saved.

PIUS IX. AND THE HOLY CHILDHOOD.
We see by the last number of the *Annals of the Holy Childhood*, received in this City, that the Holy Father deigned to give the following answer to the Directors of the Association, regarding the 16th volume of the *Annals* which had been sent him. The letter was addressed to His Lordship the Bishop of Arras, the worthy President of the Society, and shows what little weight should be given to the alleged reasons of certain persons, who, under the pretext of performing private good works, remain aliens to established Catholic ones. The letter runs thus:

"PIUS IX., POPE.

"Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction.
"We have been greatly rejoiced, Venerable Brother, by the letter in which you offer Us the Sixteenth volume of the *Annals of the Holy Childhood*. Not being ignorant of the extent of your labors, or the solicitudes weighing upon you; knowing, moreover, the assiduity and zeal with which you seek to procure the increase of spiritual goods in your Diocese, Our joy was not a weak one, in beholding your zeal for the salvation of souls, which embraces even the most distant shores of our globe, and inspires you to use such strenuous efforts in order to procure help for that age, which being the most helpless, needs the most assistance. The progress of the Association over which you so usefully preside, and the fruits gathered by it, console Us greatly in the midst of the falling away of so many of Our children.—While rendering Our most solemn thankings to Almighty God, We also implored an abundance of blessings to fructify still more so useful a good work.
"In the meantime, as proof of the Divine assistance, and of Our great good will towards you, We grant, most affectionately, to you, to the Association of the Holy Childhood, and to all who, in union with you, labor for its prosperity, the Apostolical Benediction.
"Given at Rome, in St. Peter's, the 17th day of May, 1865, the 19th year of Our Pontificate."

About the letter end of the eighteenth century an obscure lawyer of Arras appeared before the public as author of a pamphlet, in which he strenuously assailed the "death penalty." Remembering the part which this eminent philanthropist subsequently played in the "Reign of Terror," we must confess to a feeling of dread whenever our eyes or our ears are assailed with arguments against hanging murderers, and this is why we have been deeply moved by the strenuous efforts of the *Pays* to arouse sympathy for the convict Stanislas Barreau, now lying under a rightly deserved sentence of death. It is commonly reported that much of the interest which he excites is caused by the fact that he is a Freemason, and, therefore, excommunicate.

We are not at all surprised of course at the line of action of the *Pays*, for that journal is the organ of the Liberal party; of that party in politics which is the inheritor of the principles, and which, if it had but the power, would be the faithful imitator of the practices, of the Terrorists—of Marat, of St. Just, Couthon and Robespierre. All Liberals make their *debut* by denouncing the death penalty, and the modern philanthropist is after all but the embryo cut-throat.

Though it may seem a sad waste of time and labor to attempt the refutation of the shallow sophistries of these maudlin philanthropists, yet will we devote a few lines to the examination of the arguments adduced by the *Pays*, why convicted murderers should not be hung. These arguments may be reduced to two; one based on the idea of right—the other on that of expediency:—

1. Society has no right to punish the murderer with death.
2. It is not expedient, or profitable to Society that the murderer should be so punished.

The first argument involves a question of theology. There are and can be no rights either in the individual or in Society, unless they be from God; nor can Society have any right to hang the murderer, or to visit him with any punishment whatsoever, unless it has received that right from God Himself. The first question at issue betwixt the advocates for the retention of the death penalty, and the advocates of its abolition, resolves itself into a question of pure theology—a question therefore which may be argued upon and discussed to all eternity without the possibility of arriving at any decision thereupon, unless the disputants start from the same theological premises. Now as betwixt Catholics, and the party which speaks through the columns of the *Pays*, there are no such common premises; and therefore all argumentation on the question—"Has society the right to punish the criminal with death?" is idle, since only from revelation, of which the Church is the only interpreter recognised by Catholics, can we know what rights God has accorded to, or withheld from, Society.

The Catholic Church tells us that God has accorded to Society the right to punish the criminal with death, and for the Catholic this suffices. The Liberal or philanthropist does not recognise the authority of the Church, and therefore to him the declaration of the Church is naught. He sets up his intuitions, the crude prejudices which he spins out of his moral nature, as dogmas to which all the world are to yield implicit credence. But Catholics are as little disposed to respect his intuitions, or the *ejecia* of his moral nature, as he is to submit himself to the dogmatic teachings of the Church. The disputants therefore can never come to an understanding, since, as Sydney Smith observed of the two old bags blackguarding one another from opposite sides of the street, "they argue from different premises."
But if without the calling in of Revelation, the

Catholic cannot prove, that God has conceded to Society the right of punishing the criminal with death, so also, it is equally impossible for the Liberal philanthropist to prove that God has invested Society with the right of visiting the criminal with any punishment at all, or of exercising any sort of restraint over him. There is no right unless from God; and unless God has given to Society the right to do so, the latter has no more right to deprive the murderer of his liberty, than it has to deprive him of his life.—The individual holds his liberty as well as his life, not from Society, but from God: and thus the palmary argument of the *Pays* against depriving the murderer of his life, is equally valid against depriving him of his liberty. The logician of the *Pays* advocates the imprisonment for life of the convicted murderer. Whence? from whom? does Society hold this right of imprisonment—we ask the *Pays*: and we defy him to prove that God has given to Society any more "right" to deprive the criminal of liberty, than to deprive him of life.

Where you predicate "right" you predicate God; and if with the Liberal you ignore God, or, which in practice amounts to the same thing—if you ignore the channel of communication betwixt God and man, that is to say Revelation, the word "right" is out of place in your mouth. Right, or the idea of right, involves a purely theological question; but it is in vain for the Catholic to discuss any theological question with the *Pays*, since the disputants have, and can have, no premises in common. All that the former can do is to show that the ignoring of God, or of a channel through which God makes known His will to man, leads inevitably to social chaos and to political anarchy; since neither Society nor the individual can be proved to have any rights unless it can be proved that it or he has received them from God; and this again cannot be proved unless we recognise some divinely appointed, and therefore infallible channel of communication between God and man.

Remains however the question of expediency. Is it expedient, or profitable to Society—that is to say to the individuals of whom Society is composed—that the murderer should be punished with death? We answer this question in the affirmative; the Liberal responds thereunto in the negative; and hereupon issue is joined.

The object, the primary object of all punishment inflicted by Society is, or should be, deterrent. Not vindictive, because "vengeance is mine, saith the Lord," and appertaineth not to man. Not, in the first instance at all events, reformatory, because the first duty of Society towards its members whose obedience it claims, is to protect them in person and in property. Punishments should therefore be deterrent, or exemplary; and the *beau ideal* of a penalty for crime would be one that should combine a *maximum* of terror or example, with a *minimum* of suffering to the individual criminal.—But the first great or paramount duty of Society is to protect its members; and, therefore, since it cannot easily reward virtue, its method must be to deter from crime by making a terrifying example of the culprit. Society, in short, hangs the murderer, not so much to prevent him, but to frighten others, from again committing murder.

Has the "death penalty" this effect? It has, because it is the punishment of which, without exception, criminal or those meditating crime have the greatest dread. If it fail to operate as an effectual deterrent it is simply because the criminal about to commit a crime always calculates upon his chances of escaping its infliction. He reckons upon the dishonesty and stupidity of jurymen, who often refuse to convict; upon the maudlin philanthropy of the day, and on the glorious uncertainties of the law, aggravated as these latter often are by the dishonorable capriciousness of the Executive with whom it rests to give effect to the sentence of the Court. Severity of punishment often defeats its own end, not because the punishment ceases to be dreaded by criminals, but because, so ignorant of their duties are juries, so indifferent to the obligations of an oath, that they often refuse to convict upon the clearest evidence, when sentence of death would follow their verdict, and prefer perjuring themselves to sending a scoundrel to the gallows.

And that Liberals themselves believe in the superior efficacy of the death penalty over all other penalties, as deterrent, is evident from this: That it is the penalty with which they are in power they invariably visit political offences against themselves; and that it is as a mitigation, not as an aggravation, of punishment that they urge, in every particular instance, the substitution of imprisonment for life, for hanging. No doubt public executions amongst non-Catholic communities are far from edifying: but this is so because in their case the mob gathered around the scaffold is actuated by a morbid love for the horrible, and not, as in Catholic countries by regard for the spiritual interests of the culprit. In the one case the mob masters at the foot of the gallows to stare, and feast its eyes on the dying struggles of a fellow-creature: in the other case, the crowd collects to pray with and for the sufferer—that God will grant to him true contrition for his sins—grace to accept his punish-

ment as an expiation—and eternal rest, when his soul shall have been separated from his body.—The brutality of a Protestant mob at an execution is illustrative of the demoralising effects of Protestantism, but furnishes not the shadow of an argument against the infliction of the death penalty itself.

We would also suggest another consideration to the intemperate advocates of the total abolition of the death penalty: it is this. The robber or burglar is naturally tempted to get rid of the witness of his crime; and were the punishment for murder only the same in kind as that awarded for theft, there would be no inducement for him to spare the life of him whom he had robbed. On the contrary, the temptation to get rid of a witness, who if alive might convict him of theft, would be irresistible were the criminal certain that for "robbery plus murder" no punishment, heavier in kind, would be awarded him—than for simple robbery. Were the theories of our precious philanthropists to be reduced to practice, murder would therefore become the almost invariable adjunct of crimes against property; and indeed it was to get rid of the witnesses to his crime of theft, and not from motives of hostility to his victims, that the wretched Barreau committed the murders for which he is about to suffer on the scaffold. From these premises we conclude therefore to the expediency of retaining on our Statute Book a penalty for compound crimes such as that of which Barreau was convicted—i.e. "theft plus murder"—more severe, more terrible, and therefore more deterrent than that assigned to the simple crime of theft or crimes against property. But if for aggravated cases of the latter you sentence the criminal to imprisonment and penal servitude for life, how, and with what more severe, more terrible, and more deterrent penalty do you propose to punish, and visit the murderer?

True! the shedding of blood, in any manner is a horrid thing, at best a painful necessity, and we yield not to the *Pays* in our aspirations after an order of things in which man's blood shall no more be shed by man. But in this great, this important, and ardently desired reform it—as it has often been remarked—is essential that *Mes sieurs les assassins* should themselves take the initiative. It behoves them to inaugurate the long looked for and bloodless era, by renouncing their own bloody practices. When they shall have left off cutting throats, then, but not before, will it be time for Society to leave off hanging them.

But the *Pays* trusts to the spread of secular intelligence for the suppression of murder, and would fain substitute for the gallows the common school. "To-day" it says "there are no brigands but in those States where ignorance is purposely fostered by corrupt governments."—What then shall we say of the U. States, in which on an average three murders a day occur? where child murder is rife, and last of all where Stanislas Barreau graduated in crime? God knows there is no lack of assassins in the United States: their papers are full of the most hideous details of every conceivable crime, and the complaint of the terrible increase of vice, murder especially, is on every body's lips in the U. States. Shall we then conclude with the *Pays* that in the United States "ignorance is purposely fostered by a corrupt government?"—or may we be permitted to hint that our contemporary is simply blind, and utterly ignorant of the facts about which he has the presumption to write?

RETURNED SOLDIERS.—"Burglaries are very rife all over the country." These are the first lines of a telegram in the *Montreal Gazette*, and therein we find ample evidence of the activity of numbers of rowdies and bad characters let loose on Canada by the disbanding of the troops in the Northern States. During the continuance of the war a great portion of Canadian blackguardism was absorbed by the process of enlistments for the Federal service; to-day the mass of moral impurity is vomited back upon us, and we see the result in the increase of burglaries and other crimes. Barreau, it will be remembered, is a "returned soldier."

CAUTION TO FARMERS.—Our contemporaries are all warning farmers, sellers of produce to buyers from the other side of the Lines, to be very careful how they accept "Greenbacks," or Yankee paper money, in exchange for their goods. This is excellent advice which farmers will do well to follow: and perhaps it would not be amiss when "greenbacks" are tendered to them, to reject the rubbish altogether—as the holders of these rotten rags will be sure to lose by them, no matter at what rate of discount they may have received them in payment for their produce. Canadian farmers if they consulted their own interests would invariably spurn with contempt the proffered "greenbacks," and insist upon being paid either in gold or silver, or else in Canadian notes.

The Secretary of the Catholic Young Men's Society begs to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following donations towards their library, viz.: Hon. Thomas Ryan, 9 volumes; Mrs. McOrank, 2 volumes and John Joseph O'Rourke, Esq., advocate, 6 volumes.

PROTESTANTISM AND RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.—Although the late Encyclical of the Holy Father was condemned *en masse* by our separated brethren, yet were there certain passages therein upon which they pounced with greater fury and earnestness, as illustrative, according to them, of the indestructible spirit of persecution inherent in Romanism. Amongst one of the passages so specially singled out for condemnation, and as such quoted by intelligent Protestant members of our Provincial Parliament, we may cite the following, condemnatory of the general proposition to the effect that—the action of certain Catholic countries which have provided by law for the public exercise by all strangers—*hominibus illuc immigratibus*—of their several religious rites, is praiseworthy. By all, of course, who are amenable to the laws of logic, it will be understood that in condemning in general terms the above proposition, the Encyclical asserts the truth, not of all its contraries, but only of its direct contradictory. Let us see now how far Protestants recognise by their acts the truth of that proposition which in his Encyclical the Holy Father condemns, and for condemning which he has been so savagely taken to task by Protestants, and Liberals. We turn to the columns of the *Montreal Witness*, and therein *apropos* to the action of the Protestant Government of the Sandwich Islands, towards the Protestant sect known as "Mormons," we find the following paragraph quoted, not by way of censure upon that Government, but as eulogistic:—

MORMONS REJECTED IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Brigham Young has recently had the impudence to ask liberty of King Kamehameha of the Sandwich Islands to send Mormon missionaries to his dominions to disseminate what Young calls "the true faith" there. To this request the Secretary of State replies that the Mormon tenets are subversive of good government, and in violation of the laws of the Kingdom, and that efforts to establish a colony of the Siatas there will not be tolerated.—*Witness* 23 September.

And again, in a later issue we read:—
The King of the Sandwich Islands has informed the Mormons, who have a colony in his kingdom, that so long as they confine their labors to mechanical and agricultural operations, they will be protected in their industry; but as their religious tenets are subversive of good government, and the laws of the kingdom they cannot be advocated, and their efforts to establish a colony will not be tolerated."—*Vide Witness*, Sept. 26.

It will be seen from the above that the Protestant Government of the Sandwich Islands not only does not deem itself bound to make legal provision for the public exercise of Mormon worship and the diffusion of Mormon doctrines within its dominions, but that it actually prohibits them. It will not so much as tolerate them; and it tells the Mormon leaders, petitioning for religious liberty and license to establish a religious settlement or colony within its precincts, that, though they may cultivate the soil and thereby increase the material resources of the Kingdom, they cannot be allowed even to advocate their religious tenets—these being, in the private judgment of the King "subversive of good government and the laws of the Kingdom."

Thus the Protestant government of the said kingdom not only on its own behalf, utterly repudiates as false and dangerous the Protestant proposition which in his Encyclical the Pope condemns, but it goes much farther. The Holy Father does not assert that even the private exercise of their religion is to be prohibited to immigrants,—but this only:—That it is not praiseworthy on the part of a Catholic government to make "legal provision" for the "public" exercise of their particular religious rites by all strangers without distinction who may chance to come within its jurisdiction! Now if the principle laid down by the Pope deserve the execration of every lover of religious liberty, what shall we say of the practice of the Protestant Government of the Sandwich Islands?

The audience who, on the evening of the 19th inst., had the pleasure of listening to the Lecture given by the Very Rev. J. Walsh, Vicar General of Toronto, before the Catholic Young Men's Society, enjoyed a real treat. The subject "A Christian View of Pre-Christian Times," a subject of transcendent and never flagging interest to all who have been born under, and know how to appreciate the blessings of the new dispensation under which they live, was handled in a most masterly manner, and as from the well known eloquence of the lecturer might have been anticipated. We believe that the reverend gentlemen proposing delivering the same lecture in other places, and we therefore strongly recommend our readers, should such be the case, to make the most of the opportunity offered to them of combining amusement with real solid instruction.

A OARD.

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

Corwall, C. W., Sept. 19th, 1865.

The consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, at Albany, on Sunday the 16th instant, was very gratifying to the Catholics of this Continent, not so much from the magnificence of the ceremonies therein employed, as from the proof it conveyed of the steady and rapid progress of Catholicity on this side of the Atlantic.

But still the spectacle of the 16th inst. was a grand, and a consoling one to the Catholic. He can now worship God ere in the U. States openly and in the face of day. To His service he has erected noble temples worthy of the Ages of Faith; his church is governed and served by a noble band of Prelates and ecclesiastics of all grades; and the numerous wealthy and intelligent laity who by their piety and liberality well second the zeal of the Pastors, testify to the progress that Catholicity has made amongst the community of the U. States.

The consecrating Bishop on the occasion alluded to was His Grace the Archbishop of New York: there were also present assisting at the ceremony the Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Bishops of Portland, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Burlington, Hartford, Erie, and Pittsburgh from the U. States—together with the Bishops of Toronto, Hamilton, and Sandwich from Canada accompanied by several of their clergy. The sermon was delivered by His Grace the Archbishop of Cincinnati.

THE "DUBLIN REVIEW"—September 1865.—No. X., New Series.—The table of contents give but a very feeble notion of the interesting and instructive matter that this Review contains. It will be seen, however, that questions of the greatest importance are discussed, and that with the vigor of thought and argument, for which this Catholic periodical has always been nobly distinguished.

NOTES OF A TOURIST THROUGH THE LOWER PROVINCES.

"There are probably no feelings," says Henry Cockton, "at all comparable with those which are experienced by a sanguine country youth, on the eve of his first departure for London." I do not at all pretend to say that even the whole of British America put together, contains one-half the objects of interest that are to be found in the great city above named; nor have I the sanguine temperament, still less the experience of the world, that would render me liable to be impressed by any objects of curiosity to the degree so strikingly expressed in the quotation given above.

Entering New Brunswick by way of the State of Maine, the first place of importance at which I arrived, was Fredericton, the capital of the Province. This city contains a Chartered University of considerable reputation, and seems otherwise to be well provided with educational institutions. In the establishment of Catholic schools especially, a great deal has been done, chiefly owing to the exertions of the worthy Pastor, Rev. J. C. McDevitt, and his zealous curate, Rev. William Foley. Continuing my tour southward, my next visit was to St. John. There are few cities in the Provinces which have grown more rapidly, and few in which trade is, at present, more brisk, than that of St. John. Some years ago, this city was scarcely known beyond the limits of its own Province; but, thanks to the energy of its inhabitants, as well as to the enterprise of British capitalists, it has now risen to be a place of much importance.

from the bustle and turmoil of city life, I know of few places more suitable in point of interest than the Colony of Prince Edward Island. The beautiful scenery in which that island abounds, its green valleys, its undulating hills, its calm rivers, its imposing forests of maple, birch, cedar, and hemlock; its productive soil covered, in most places, with grass to the water's edge, all these and a hundred other attractions entitle Prince Edward Island to a high place in the estimation of every admirer of Nature and Nature's beauties.

Such was the train of reflection into which I was led, as I, in company with some dozens of others, steamed into Charlottetown harbor.— This city, which is the capital of the island, is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Hillsborough, and is in constant communication, during the summer season, with the neighboring Provinces, Great Britain, and the United States. Among the buildings of note in this city, I was particularly struck with the House of Parliament, which is built very much on the plan of our Court House in Montreal, as well as with St. Dunstan's Cathedral, which is sufficiently large to seat with ease the whole Catholic population of the city. His Lordship, the Bishop of the Diocese, Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre, resides in Charlottetown, as does also his Vicar General, the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald. A Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame was established in this city some time ago, and it has been since, I learn, very liberally patronized both by Catholics and Protestants. As to Hotel accommodation, I am not in a position to give an opinion, but, from my own experience, I can safely recommend to the stranger, the "North American" as combining, in an unusual degree, these two essential qualities of every popular Hotel, personal comfort and moderate charges. As far as public journalism is concerned, I was happy to find that this island is well represented in that department of knowledge, and if the number of newspapers published in a country be a true criterion, whereby to judge of the intelligence of its people, then I should say that Prince Edward Island has no need, in this respect at least, to be ashamed of her sister Provinces.— The only Charlottetown paper with which I myself am well acquainted, is the Herald, edited and published by Edward Reilly, Esq.—a journal which is conducted with marked ability, and which is, moreover, I was glad to hear, daily extending its circulation.

About a mile and a quarter from the city stands St. Dunstan's College, a magnificent brick building, which would be admired even in Montreal. In company with a friend, I took occasion to visit this institution, at which we were most kindly received by the President, Rev. Angus McDonald, and shown through the various parts of this extensive building. I remarked in particular that the Department of Physics was provided with a splendid Apparatus, nor was I less surprised to find the Library so extensive and selected with so much judgment and good taste. From what I have seen and heard of this institution, I am convinced that St. Dunstan's College is one of the best educational establishments in the Lower Provinces. It would be scarcely fair not to add, that this splendid edifice was built, and is now supported, solely by the Catholics of the Diocese. Notwithstanding the ability with which it is conducted, and which all are obliged to acknowledge, the gentlemen, who form the Government of the island, and who are to a man, Protestants, cannot get it into their crania to give the smallest public assistance to an institution that is the pride and boast of the colony which they, in this instance at least, so glaringly misgovern.

Having spent a few days in Charlottetown, I took a trip to the Eastward of the Island. On my arrival at Souris, I was informed that a Tea-party was to be held there on the following day for the benefit of the new church, lately erected in that locality by the zealous Pastor, the Rev. D. F. McDonald. I was surprised to find so large a number of persons there, many of whom, I was told, came a long distance, to contribute their share to the praiseworthy object for which the entertainment was held. I must not forget to add that, not only did Protestants liberally patronize this social festival, but that fully one-half of those who composed the Managing Committee of the Tea Party were likewise Protestants. It is unnecessary to comment on this display of sincere and earnest liberality. It shows more strikingly than any words of mine could express, the true Christian feeling that exists between the different religious bodies of that community. This is far from being a solitary instance of the practical Christianity of our island neighbors. In the far West of the same Diocese, there is now being built a splendid edifice, intended for the use of the Congregation of Notre Dame, which, when completed, will be, I am told, one of the most magnificent Conventual establishments of which British America can boast. A branch of the Congregation Sisters has likewise been established at Miscouche, and is, I learn, in a very prosperous condition. As I considered the great progress which, by the united exertions of Bishop, priests, and laity, the

Catholic religion is making in that Diocese, in spite of the tempest-in-a-teapot persecution of Catholics at which a few fanatics sometime ago attempted to play, I unconsciously recalled to mind the following eloquent passage, delivered by the Hon. Robert M. Hunter, of Virginia, in the United States Senate in 1855:—

"Deprive the Catholics of all the offices, bar them out from every avenue to political distinction, deny to them the opportunities which you accord to Infidels and atheists; and when you have done it all, when you have placed their honest ambition to enjoy the honors and emoluments of political preferment under the ban of a ruthless proscription, your work is not yet finished. There will still remain offices for them. Yes, my friends, the sweet offices of Christian love will still be left, and in the midst of your persecutions, their bishops and priests, as in the recent pestilence in your Southern cities, will through the hospitals and pest-houses, bringing succor and consolation to the poor victims of the plague. Aye, and their Sisters of Charity will still brave the terrors of loathsome and infectious disease, will still wipe the death damp from the suffering brow, will still venture in where the courage of man shrinks back appalled, and will point the dying gaze through the mysterious gloom of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, to the Cross and the Crucified."

Crossing the Straits of Northumberland, the first place which I visited was Pictou, a small but important town on the North Coast of Nova Scotia. It may not be generally known that Nova Scotia is, of all of the British Provinces, the richest in mineral wealth; in fact, without it the North American squadron of the British fleet could, with difficulty, remain in these waters, in as much as it is furnished with all its coal from this Province and the neighboring island of Cape Breton. A very fine Catholic church is in course of erection in Pictou, under the supervision of the Pastor, Rev. R. McDonald. From Pictou I proceeded to Halifax, which is, perhaps, of all the cities in the Lower Provinces, the one with which Canadians are best acquainted.— Here, too, I see, every where around me, the influence of that Divine religion which is daily making such strides over all this Continent.— With its splendid Cathedral, its St. Mary's College, its numerous schools to which are soon to be added those of the Christian Brothers, and its excellent institutions for the education of young Ladies, Halifax is destined to become, so far at least as Catholics are concerned, one of the most desirable places of residence on the Atlantic seaboard.

CONFIRMATION AT MARYSVILLE, TYENDINGA.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—I ask the favor of a space in your excellent paper for an account of the above interesting ceremony which took place in this Mission, on Wednesday, the 18th instant. Although it is not long since His Lordship was with us, on a similar occasion, yet I must say, we all looked forward with fond anticipation to his last visit. It is easy to account for such feelings on our part by the fact that as Catholics, we are always proud to see our good Bishop and ever eager to catch the words of instruction that flow from his lips. Moreover, in a country Parish like ours the presence of a Bishop is regarded as an event of the first importance, and as forming an epoch ever afterwards to be remembered with naught but feelings of pleasure. It is no wonder, then, that we all felt rejoiced, when it was announced to us that, on the above named day, we would be honored with a visit from our esteemed Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Horan. On Tuesday evening His Lordship reached Marysville, being conveyed thence from Belleville in a carriage. The lateness of the hour prevented us from giving him that enthusiastic reception which everywhere greets his arrival, and which strongly evinces the affectionate esteem in which he is held by his loving people. His Lordship was warmly received by our worthy Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Mackey, at the Presbytery, where the hospitable character which the latter bears will fully warrant me in saying, he received all the treatment due to one in his exalted state.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, eager crowds appeared winding their way to the church. There were to be seen many who but seldom darken the door of the house of God; there were decrepit men and women who left their sick beds to see the bishop; there was robust manhood numerously represented; there in fine, were hundreds of youths all with countenances beaming with smiles of innocence and happiness. Such an assemblage of Catholics has rarely if ever been witnessed in this mission before and their highly respectable appearance was sufficient evidence of their comfortable circumstances in life.

The hour of Mass having arrived, the church became densely crowded but nevertheless the strictest order was maintained throughout. The interior of the sacred edifice presented a very neat appearance, the altar being richly decorated with flowers and every thing in use around it scrupulously clean. Our Sanctuary, besides the Bishop and our worthy Pastor, were noticed the following clergymen: Rev. Mr. Harry of Kempville; Rev. John Brennan of Belleville; and Rev. Mr. Browne of Napsco. The holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up by his Lordship, who, before administering confirmation, addressed the children in a touching and truly paternal manner. He proved to them clearly the institution of this Sacrament by Jesus Christ; expatiated on the blessings it conferred, and endeavored forcibly to impress on their minds an idea of the dispositions necessary for a worthy reception of it. In expounding doctrinal matters, his Lordship possesses a peculiarly winning way calculated to reach the conviction of his hearers, which, I am confident, was the case, on this occasion; for whilst he continued to speak the whole congregation hung with rapture of delight on his eloquent lips.

At the conclusion of his discourse, His Lordship conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on about sixty children, all of whom, by their devout behaviour, seemed fully impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. To some this number may appear small; but it must be recollected that it is only a short time since Confirmation was held here before. When the sacred ceremony was over, His Lordship preached a highly impressive sermon, and then all left the church well pleased, no doubt, with what they had heard and seen. Thus, I may say, terminated a ceremony which shall be ever fondly remembered by all who witnessed it.

Before concluding this already lengthy sketch, allow me, Mr. Editor, to refer in a few brief words to our beloved Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Mackey. I am sure he does not care for the praises of men; but justice forces me on the present occasion to pay a slight tribute to his sterling worth. For a number of years he has been laboring for our spiritual welfare in his own quiet and unobtrusive way. Day or night, sun-bine or shower, it mattered not, he has always been a willing ear to the faint cry of the sick and dying. Since his advent amongst us, he has ever acted the

part of a kind father to us all. In him the poor have found a generous benefactor; the wicked, a stern rebuker; the youth of the parish, a faithful adviser; and all a model to copy after in their lives.— He is a living embodiment of what a true Priest ought to be, and deservedly lives in the affections of his parishioners. The amount of good he has effected in the Mission is incalculable, for most of it is known only to Him from whom nothing is hidden. I feel, therefore, that I but anticipate the wishes of his grateful and devoted people when I give expression to the hope that he may be long spared to instruct us both by word and example.

Yours, very respectfully,
A PARISHIONER.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE.—We are glad to see that a heavy verdict of \$1,200 has been obtained in Upper Canada against two magistrates who have exceeded their duties. The plaintiff was a weaver, who had accompanied an officer charged with a search warrant, to identify property if it should be found on the premises searched. For this visit the person whose house was the object of inquiry, brought him before the august bench, as for a trespass. The magistrates behaved in the most unseemly way; and, finally, without any evidence, ordered him to pay a fine of \$10,00, and in default, sent him to jail for a month. From jail he was released on habeas corpus, and now brought his action for false imprisonment. The judge charged directly against the magistrates, and the jury found for the plaintiff with the award of damages which we have mentioned. The most improper persons are constantly put on the Commission of the Peace by our Government. That cannot be helped; but the court can show these ignorant people that they incur a very serious responsibility in undertaking a duty for which they are so wholly unfit.—Herald.

FIRE AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire was found to be burning in the basement of these premises. The policeman on duty in this street gave the alarm from box 7. In a few moments the Fire Brigade was on hand and laid on the hose from the nearest hydrant; but after the firemen entered the building, it was found they could get no water from it. On examination it was discovered to have been broken for some length of time. This caused some delay, until a fresh stream was procured from another hydrant further off. When water did come the fire was soon got under. Hot ashes had been put in a wooden box, which communicated to the flooring. The damage done, beyond that resulting from smoke, was not great.—Gazette, 23rd inst.

RESULTS OF FLAX CULTURE.—The last number of the Canada Farmer publishes a letter on this subject from Mr. Donaldson, Government Emigration Agent at Toronto, addressed to the President of the Board of Agriculture. He says that in nine cases out of ten farmers who have engaged in the culture of flax this year have more than realized their expectations. The expense of labour has hitherto been an obstacle to going into the growth of this crop; but the writer gives a calculation showing the sum each item of labour and seed costs, which gives a total of \$17 53c. per acre. The produce he sets down at two tons (sometimes more), at \$28 per acre. The farmers obtain the money for the flax crop before they can convert any other crop into cash, and the amount they thus receive, he argues, is of immense value to them in carrying out their harvest operations. The prospects for this new branch of Canadian industry appear to be most promising. Mr. Donaldson suggests the importation of a quantity of 'Riga' seed, either by the Board of Agriculture or the Government, this seed to be distributed to advantage among the farmers, the first cost to be refunded. The state of New York is instanced as an example, having granted \$30,000 for the encouragement of the growth of flax; and one of the largest linen manufacturers in Putnam, New Jersey has been allowed to bring in machinery duty free from Ireland, to encourage this new and valuable branch of manufacture.—Montreal Herald.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—On Friday morning at 5.30 the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade arrived here from Quebec, where, during the past summer, they have been employed on the fortifications.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Some allusion has already been made to the improved position the Volunteers were hereafter to occupy. We understand that they are to receive \$4 each for back pay; the regular \$8 a year, and an allowance of \$3 a year for clothing.— It is also stated that the whole force is to be newly outfitted.—Herald.

On Wednesday, a fine new American gunboat, the "S. P. Chase," arrived in this port, and now lies at the new wharf, near the mouth of the canal. She is one of a series of 6 such boats, that are to be placed on the lakes for revenue purposes, and on account of the breadth of her paddle boxes, one of them, along with the wheel, will have to be removed, to enable her to pass through the locks.

Correspondence with the following Public Departments should be addressed to Ottawa after the dates hereinafter mentioned:—Provincial Secretary's, Oct. 25th; Militia, Oct. 17th; Customs and Excise branch, Oct. 9th; Audit branch, Oct. 20th; Finance department—Returns and Correspondence, Oct. 9th; Applications for Warrants, Oct. 20th; Board of Customs, Excise, and Stamps, Oct. 20th; Post Office Department, Oct. 16th.

TORONTO, 19th.—The people of Toronto were considerably excited this morning on learning that the safe of Brown Brothers, bookbinders, had been blown open last night by burglars, and over \$2,000 taken; most of the money, however, belonged to J. W. Miller & Co., brokers, who are in the habit of putting their money in Brown's safe. There is no clue to the burglars yet.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—A telegram from Pictou says the steamer Ranger, Captain Gasker, from Montreal, bound to Port Stanley, laden with 300 tons of merchandise, went ashore yesterday morning on Tenby Island Bar, near the False Ducks. She is in a very bad condition.

A meeting was recently held at St. Pie for the purpose of forming a steamboat company to ply between St. Hyacinthe and St. Pie and St. Casaire, on the Yamaska River. A subscription was taken up and the construction of a proper steamer entrusted to Mr. Daudelin, of St. Pie.

In Hamilton, some thieves in mid-day entered the store of Mr. Ruddle, working jeweller, and removed watches and other articles to the value of \$300. Ruddle was away at dinner, and the police, as usual, were not in the way of the thieves.

NOT FAR OFF IT.—The other day two Irish carters were overheard discussing the trials at the Queen's Bench, when one anxious to clear up the mystery of the jury system to the other, said "Pat, you know the jury is a body of men sworn to remain together and give a verdict against the evidence."

BUSINESS IN OTTAWA.—At present all life and activity in the City. All branches of trade are in a flourishing state. Our streets are crowded with loads of flour and produce of every kind which are daily moving to the market. The remarks of the Globe as to business in Toronto will apply to Ottawa, that "never was the city in a more prosperous condition." Dry goods and hardwaremen, grocers, flour-dealers, and all others, are driving a good business. There has been a general rise in prices, and yet believe that have long contained stagnant stocks are being cleared off, and large orders for new goods are constantly being despatched. Buyers seem to be flush of cash, and in fact, trade is very healthy. The arrival, too, in our midst of the Government officials lends to the city a very busy appearance indeed, and hotel and boarding-house keepers are reaping a golden harvest.—Ottawa Citizen, 17th.

Sorghum Sugar.—We have received from Mr. Chaffers, of St. Casaire, a specimen of the Syrup of the Chinese Sorghum or Sugar Cane, which he has cultivated successfully for four years past. He has taken pains to go to the United States, to see the manner of cultivating the cane, and intends to procure machinery for converting it into sugar. He believes that the Sorghum will turn out a very valuable Canadian crop. It should be planted, after the grain has been made to germinate, about the 10th or 15th of May, and should then be cultivated like Indian Corn; but Indian corn must not be planted near it. The flowers should be cut and the leaves broken. The best canes moreover should be kept for the seed. When ripe it is to be passed through iron rollers, and the juice collected in large basins, where it is boiled, and the green scum taken off, while it is frequently stirred to prevent sticking.— Mr. Chaffers thinks that he is not perfect in the way of getting rid of the scum, and he intends to proceed to the West for the purpose of ascertaining how to manage that part of the process in the best way. If the cultivation of the Sorghum should succeed in Canada, a very great addition would be made to the agricultural wealth of the country.—Herald.

Le Canadian states that C. S. Oberrier, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., has been elected President of the Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada by the other members of the Board.

DETENTION AT LONDON.—On Monday night last no less than seven soldiers of the 16th Regiment; Corporal McIntyre, Bugler McIntyre and five privates, deserted from the barracks at London.—Herald.

In consequence of the prevalence of outrages and crime at London, C.W., the police have been arresting all vagrants. On Friday evening twenty-seven vagabonds were taken and locked up, their united capital amounting to \$2.40. The gang nearly effected their escape before the next morning by picking the lock of the cell. There were three burglaries in London on Saturday night. A large Herring safe in Mr. Yarwood's office was blown open, and \$208 in silver stolen; Mr. Cameron's residence was entered, but the robbers being alarmed made off; and Mr. Rowland's grain store was broken open, the thieves getting their pains for their trouble, as no valuables were kept on the premises.

Died

At his residence, in Paris, O. W., on Sunday, the 16th, from the effects of recent injuries received by a fall in getting out of his carriage, Joseph Cary, Esq., late Deputy Inspector General of the Province, an office which he held for the better part of half a century.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Roch de l'Acadian, Jno McGuire, \$2; St. Raphael, L. McLaughlin, \$2; St. Catherine de Fossambault, Mrs Conway, \$1; St. Jerome, J. McLaughlin, \$2; Norton Creek, A. McCallum, \$2; Quebec, E. O'Neill, \$5; Waterloo, P. E. Gendreau, \$2; Alexandria, John Molotsh, \$2; Compton, Rev. J. Chartier, \$2; St. Giles, Rev. J. Dion, \$5; Napierville, W. Moran, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, O. Larue, \$2; Richmond, J. McKenty, \$2; Cascapedia, Rev. Mr. Bossé, \$2.

Per Hon J Davidson, Anwick, N B—Self, \$2; W Davidson, \$2; Tabusiac, John Gratton, \$4; St Andrews, Rev R Verrier, \$2.

Per P Maheady, Warden—Self, \$2; P McGuire, \$2.

Per P Purcell, Kingston—B A \$2; Jas Nolan, \$4; Daniel Lynch, \$2.50; Wolfe Island, J Dawson, \$2; Rev Mr Dollard, \$2.50.

Per P Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—Self \$1; J Carr, \$1.

Per Rev J J Chisholm, Alexandria, Self, \$2; Mrs Col. Chisholm, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Oct. 24, 1865.
Butter—Dairy and Store-packed for exportation at 25c.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$10.00 to \$10.75
Beef, live, per 100 lbs .. 6.00 to 6.50
Sheep, each, .. \$3.50 to \$6.00
Lamb, .. 3.00 to 4.00
Calves, each, .. \$0.00 to \$0.00
Hay, per 100 bundles .. \$6.00 to \$7.50
Straw, do. .. \$3.00 to \$5.00

STOVES,

526 CRAIG STREET.

THE BRILLANT HALL COAL STOVE.
"ALBANIAN " " "
"NORTHERN LIGHT " " "
RAILROAD " " "
HOT AIR " " "
BOX, PARLOR and DUMB " "
KULER COOKING STOVE.
ROYAL COAL COOKING STOVE.
STANDARD " " "
MEILLEUR & CO.

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

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

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep. ember, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Oriental Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis, Franco-American, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad, Democrat's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, Le Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union National, Le Perroquet, Le Sois and Le Desfrichon.—The Nouvelle, Dime Novels, Dime Song, Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices.—Albums, Photographs, and Prints.—Subscriptions accepted for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—There has been a very extensive emigration from Toulon and Marseilles on account of the cholera, and apprehensions are felt in many quarters...

THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS.—Letters received at Florence from Rome to the 26th instant announce that at the Sacred Consistory held on that day the Pope commented upon sects in general, particularly alluding to Freemasonry...

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Sept. 27.—The baptism of the Infante Dom Alfonso took place to-day in the chapel of the Ajuda Palace without public ceremony.—Reuter.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

(From the Weekly Register.)

In an age when everybody considers himself at liberty to discuss and criticise everything that happens anywhere, no matter what the subject may be, or whom the criticism may please or offend, or how well or ill qualified the critic may be for the task he assumes, it cannot be considered either extraordinary or impertinent that a Catholic journalist, as it is our happiness to be, should venture to offer a few remarks upon the present condition of the Church in France.

It is now about a year since we devoted a special article to this subject. We then eulogised, as the facts fortunately warranted, the zeal of the French Clergy in promoting the cause of religion throughout the Empire, their great learning, their exemplary lives, and their devotion to the Holy See. These glorious attributes, we are happy to say, still distinguish the Clergy of France, and in even a more conspicuous manner. Among the more than forty thousand Priests who discharge the parochial ecclesiastical duties in France the number who do not do credit to their sacred character is amazingly small.

There is no intelligent reason why the Emperor in nominating Clergymen to fill vacant Sees should not consult the feelings and wishes of the Pope. His Holiness was never mixed up with Legitimacy in France, and there is nothing now to evoke sentiments anywhere in behalf of the Legitimacy cause in that country. The Prince who represents Legitimacy there is advanced in years and childless, and in the course of nature the rights of French Legitimacy will centre in one whose ancestors were the worst enemies of Legitimacy, of order, and of the freedom of the Church.

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the secular administration. Nobody disputes his capacity for selecting the fittest men for the 'Civil' Government of the Empire, and for the management of the army and navy. But he is too wise to arrogate to himself an equal capacity for selecting the rulers of the Church. That belongs to another, and a more exalted Power. The Emperor is undoubtedly the fittest, and we believe the best, judge of the man who is best qualified to conduct the foreign policy of his Government or to administer the affairs of the interior or of the army, or to command the troops or the fleet in times of peace or war. But he has no Divine mission for the government of the Church, which can be properly governed only by one's having a Divine mission. That mission has been confided to the Pope alone, by whom alone it can be exercised rightly, legitimately, and beneficially.

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to fall in with all the wishes of the Executive than he and all the other 'stipendiary' magistrates of Dublin have done. But this was in a certain measure to be expected. What amazes us is the tacit and servile compliance of public opinion in Ireland—and in some degree the sympathetic credulity of leading organs in England. On Monday last, the Times published a violent leading article, indicating that a shocking conspiracy had been discovered, menacing not merely the connexion with England, but the massacre of the Roman Catholic Clergy and the landlords, especially the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Waterford, and a number of other Peers.

The Pull Mall Gazette, on the other hand, has undertaken to defend the scandalous illegality of the Government in seizing upon the types and presses, and so suppressing the Irish People newspaper. M. Paulin Limayrac, in an article of the Constitutionnel, supposed to be inspired, having pointed to these proceedings as an example of the real force of the liberty of the Press in Ireland the Pull Mall Gazette says in reply—

What was done was perfectly legal, and was sanctioned by principles of law as old and well known as any part of the British Constitution, and never in the least degree denied or impugned by any rational man. These principles are as follow:—First, it is part of the law of England that when information are duly sworn before a magistrate which lead him to believe that given persons have committed a felony, he may and must issue his warrant for the apprehension of those persons, and for the seizure of all matters and things in their possession calculated to throw light upon the offence.

Now almost every word of this is inaccurate; and even if it were accurate in fact, the deductions would be completely contrary to the whole spirit of British law in regard to the Liberty of the Press. The principles of that law place the guardianship of the freedom of the Press absolutely under the control of the jury; and deny to the Government as well as to the most ordinary individual the right to assume any crime upon the part of a public writer, until a jury of his countrymen has decided not merely upon the facts, but upon the law; for in this case they are judges of one as well as of the other.

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A CATHOLIC PRIEST GARBOTTED AND ROBBED.—The Ogdensburg Journal says, Rev. James Mackay, Catholic priest in that village, was lately, while returning home from a walk, seized from behind by the throat, while a villain in front relieved him of his gold watch and about \$200 in money. Mr. Mackay struck the robber with his cane, but probably without much effect, as he was knocked down and kicked in the stomach until he was insensible. The best of the story is that the rascals were arrested just as they were being ferried over to Canada, and fully identified by Priest Mackay.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—A man named Rogers was deliberately murdered and then robbed by a former employee named O'Connor at Hamilton, Ohio, on Monday. The moulding establishment of Dumont & Co., of this city, was partially destroyed by fire last night, loss, \$10,000.

At a quarter before one o'clock on Sunday the 8th instant, the severest earthquake ever felt occurred in California, and frightened almost the entire population of San Francisco into the streets. During half a minute there were two tremendous shocks, causing the buildings to rock to and fro in the most alarming manner. The services were over in most of the churches. The large congregation of the Unitarian church was being dismissed when the first shock commenced. The ladies shrieked and rushed for the doors faster than they could be accommodated with exit room. Similar scenes occurred at St. Mary's Cathedral, and in some other churches and Sabbath Schools. The rush was so desperate from the Catholic church on Vallejo street, that the large doors of the main entrance were carried away. Several persons were injured by being trampled upon. The walls of a number of buildings were cracked in many places.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.—Do you remember what the world was like then, with its cumbrous stage coaches, its slow ships, and sluggish intelligence? How everything has changed since then. It was then that 'Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir' first appeared before the public, and like the progress of the times, it has been steadily growing in popular favor. Have you never used it? Give it a trial, and satisfy yourself with what rapidity it will remove a cold or cough, cure a hoarseness or sore throat. Physicians recommend it.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, Q. B. October, 1865.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—These great scourges of our people, cannot be too well understood, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may Dyspepsia be cured, but it may be prevented by the use of Houlston's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, Q. B.

READ THIS! Still another of our well-known and highly respectable neighbors has come forward, under a sense of duty, and made the following statement:— St. Constant, Dist. of Laprairie, May 25th, 1863.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court house, Montreal: Dear Sirs—When I began using BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, I had been for nine months suffering with rheumatism, and had completely lost the use of my legs, being unable to walk during four months out of the nine. The first bottle of BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from pain, and able to walk as well as I ever could. You will confer a favor on me by making these facts public, which I shall be glad to confirm. Very respectfully, yours, THOMAS QUELLAN.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 460

A REVOLUTION IN CATHARTIC TREATMENT.—Thousands of persons regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, however, are a grand exception—the only one to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The effect they produce is permanent, and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, debility, colic, and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure. This may be received as a rule to which there are no exceptions. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The introduction of this beautiful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils, a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European 'extracts' and 'essences,' in the South American and West Indian markets, superseding every kind of Eau de Cologne. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living flowers, than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequalled. (See that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine.) Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

THE ARRESTS OF THE FENIANS.

(From the London Tablet.)

The same monstrous spirit of exaggeration, the same incapacity to measure means against ends, the same servile sycophancy or wretched personal panic on the part of the organs of public opinion in Ireland, continue to characterize the proceedings of the week in regard to the Fenian conspiracy. The first prisoners arrested have since this day week been arraigned and committed to take their trial for High Treason, arrests continue to be made, and some 200 persons are now in prison. Troops are poured into the country every day, and scattered broad-cast on their arrival. English essayists compare Ireland to a country in the condition of expecting an earthquake from hour to hour. Nevertheless, all the accounts received from Ireland, represent the general aspect of the country as peculiarly quiet and free from excitement. The Lord-Lieutenant feels so easy in the face of this formidable conspiracy that he leaves the Government of the kingdom in the hands of Lords Justices, and comes over to England. The Chief Secretary finds leisure to get into a row with a well-known Banker in a railway carriage, in which one says "You're a liar," and the other says "You're a lunatic." If the right honourable gentleman had not apologised, which it appears he only did upon Monday last, he would have been brought up to the bar at the Head Police-office, in immediate succession to Messrs. O'Donovan Rossa, and the rest. Fancy the intense absurdity of such a spectacle!

We feel little disposition to comment upon the evidence produced by the Crown. Never, we do believe in the long roll of the State Trials has a Government been known to adopt measures so arbitrary in a period so peaceful, and on the information of such witnesses. Mr. Thomas Reynolds, Mr. Stephen-Dobson, were persons of high consideration and intimate information with the conspiracies which they revealed, alongside of the characters produced by the law advisers of the Castle, on Monday last. No Irish jury, we venture to say, unless it be packed to a point, for which there is no excuse at this moment, will commit for high treason at all events, on the evidence which satisfied Mr. Stronge that it was his duty to convict the prisoners; nor could any French Judge of Instruction show a more eager desire

Some cases of a cholera character having appeared during the last 10 days, the rumour of its presence has again revived, and the timid are taking wing in part. Upon inquiry in the best informed quarters we learn that four cases of a suspicious kind were reported at the Hospital Lariboisiere, but not considered epidemic, that one of a more decided cast had shown up at a railway station, but it is not believed to exist in its Asiatic and contagious form. It is said that out of 260,000 inhabitants of Marseilles 1,010 have fallen victims to it up to this date. Until a decided change of weather warrant the step, few will venture into the quarantine countries, owing to the inconveniences to be encountered, as well as the risks. The regulation just issued at Rome, compelling a detention of luggage outside of the gates for the term of two entire days, with the prospect of what may result to it by a process of fumigation and exposure, has withheld many from proceeding to their destined winter quarters there. All these needless barriers will be broken down by these seasons, however, and the rains that must come within some few days to do the seavenger work. In the meantime the Seine is so low that the water engine at Passy has ceased to operate, and the streets remained quite unwarmed throughout yesterday in consequence.

The organs of the ironmasters, who so confidently asserted that free trade would be the ruin of all engaged in the iron trade in France, now boast that English manufacturers cannot compete with Frenchmen in the continental markets. The Courrier du Bas Rhin publishes a letter from Graffensteden in support of its assertion, which states that the Baden Government having advertised to receive proposals for the supply of 46 locomotives for railways to be constructed in that duchy, an English company offered to supply them for 70,710f. each. A Baden company demanded 55,700f., but the proprietors of the iron works at Graffensteden offered to supply them for 45,000f., so that the English company got no share of the contract.

Accounts from St. Dizier of the 29th ult. state that the want of water impedes the operations of the iron-works in that quarter. The production is consequently reduced to two-thirds the ordinary amount. There is a good demand for wrought iron, but still prices are not firm. There is little demand for machinery, and were it not for the orders on hand many workmen would be discharged.

A serious disturbance was created in the manufacturing town of Cholet last week by a strike among the operative weavers, who demanded an increase of 2jd. a yard on their wages. Masters and men not having come to a settlement, the operatives, particularly the women, became very clamorous, and it became necessary to adopt measures of precaution. The Prefect of the Maine-et-Loire, accompanied by the commander-in-chief of the gendarmerie, entered the town at the head of a large military force. This display struck terror among the most violent, and order was restored. The weavers, however, had not resumed work.

BERNE, Sept. 29.—Towards the end of October an International Congress, in which France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland will take part, is expected to assemble in Paris. The object of the congress is to come to an agreement upon the introduction of a uniform copper coinage in the above-named countries.

SPAIN. MADRID, SEPTEMBER 29.—Not only the Opposition press, but several journals affected to the party in power, concur in depicting the present financial condition of the country in very sombre colours. It is stated that mercantile circles in Madrid no security is acceptable, no signature inspires confidence. Men of business who have embarked the greater part of their capital in various commercial enterprises cannot obtain the accommodation they require even to maintain their position, much less enlarge their operations. The Epoca represents the condition of the provinces as equally unfortunate. The ware houses in the ports are filled with merchandise that finds no buyers, even at very reduced prices, while the centres of production are similarly glutted with articles of first necessity that cannot be disposed of in the large towns of the Peninsula, on account of the existing system of heavy duties, which besides, places an insuperable obstacle to the development of Spanish agriculture.

The Epoca attributes the prevalent mercantile depression to general want of confidence in the future—a feeling encouraged by the ministerial crisis more continually circulating in Madrid. It is asserted that a good intelligence does not prevail between Senor Castro, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his colleagues, and that, although a rupture is now prevented by the tact and energy of Marshal O'Donnell, the Cabinet will not long remain constituted as at present.

The Ministerial press announces that the Cabinet enjoys the perfect confidence of the Crown, and is assured of Her Majesty's approbation to all their measures. Nevertheless the attitude of the Progressist, Democratic, and Morderado parties, the majority in which advocate abstinence, is considered pregnant with serious difficulties, if not tending to revolution. Senor Pacheco, late Spanish ambassador at Rome, left the negotiations with the Papal Court relative to the observance of religious festivals in Spain in a very advanced stage. Twelve only of these festivals are to be celebrated annually out of the number formerly observed. MADRID, Sept. 29.—A Royal decree has been published arranging the mode of paying the interest upon the colonial debt. A letter received here from La Granja of yesterday's date states that Prince Alfred of England is expected shortly at Madrid. The cholera is augmenting in the Balearic Isles. The sanitary condition of Madrid continues to be satisfactory.—Reuter.

ITALY. FLORENCE, Oct. 2.—The *Italia*, of to-day confirms the news that the French Government have officially notified to the Florence Cabinet their intention of immediately commencing the gradual evacuation of the Pontifical territory. In making this communication to General Della Marmora, continues the *Italia*, Viscount Treillard added, that, according to arrangements made with the Roman Court, the substitution of Pontifical for French troops would commence on the frontiers, and that the points fixed upon for the concentration of the French troops would be Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Viterbo.

ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the Direction of the Sisters of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, M'CORD STREET, Was RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1865.

ST. ANN'S SEWING ROOM. The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the St. Ann's Schools, on Thursday, September 5, 1865.

WILLIAM DALY, from the County Armagh Ireland, will hear of something to his advantage by applying at the Office of this paper.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S-T-M-A-R-Y-S-C-O-L-L-E-G-E, 330 BUREAU STREET, MONTREAL. THE Collegiate Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER.

AYER'S PILLS. ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness.

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

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

JUST ARRIVED - A complete assortment of pure DRUGS and CHEMICALS; including best English Camomiles, Alexandrian Senna, Egyptian Poppies, Chloride of Lime, Sulphate of Iron, &c.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, OPPOSITE "WITNESS" OFFICE, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BUGS! BUGS! BUGS! MAY has come and so have the BUGS! - Now is the time to get rid of them, which can be effected at once by using HART'S EXTERMINATOR.

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER. The Subscriber is receiving twice a week fresh supplies of this celebrated Mineral Water, which is pronounced by the leading Physicians of Canada to be the best in use.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS.

Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 6.45 A.M. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 9.10 A.M.

ESTABLISHED 1861, ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL. GENTLEMEN,

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planatories, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

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

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y. '... I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.'

REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y. '... I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and had to abandon preaching. ... The Plantation Bitters have cured me.'

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O. '... The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.'

C. O. MOORE, 264 Broadway. '... The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.'

Dear Sir: - I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me.

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., 303 St. Paul Street (new) 515 Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada. March 1, 1865.

SADLER & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRICES. New and Splendid Books for the Young People BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young. With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York.

THE HERMIT of the ROCK. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.35.

DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources and adapted to all states and conditions in life. Elegantly illustrated. 18mo, of nearly 900 pages.

THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts.

MARIAN ELWOOD: or, How Girls Live. Told by Miss Sarah M. Brownson. 12mo, cloth, extra, \$1 gilt, \$1.35.

A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE ON THE ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also True Devotion to her. By J. M. P. Heaney, a priest of the Order of St. Dominic.

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

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

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

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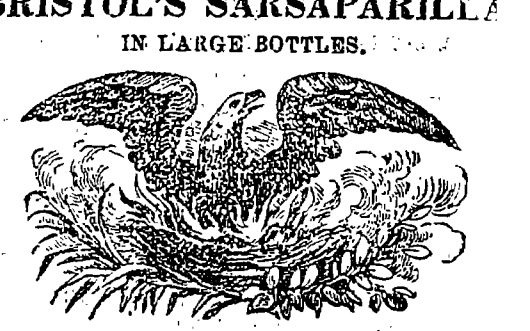
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