

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

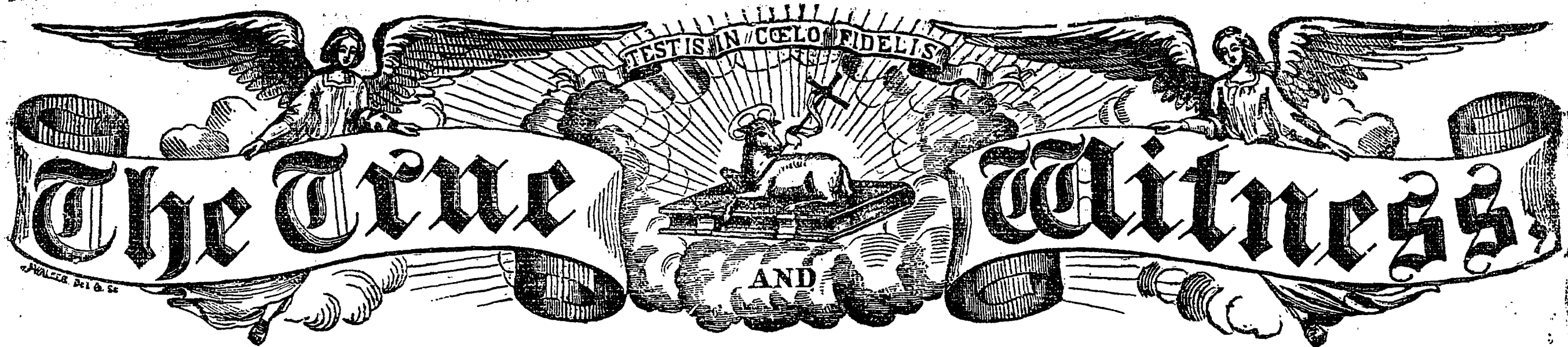
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

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

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

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



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

No. 13.

CLARA LESLIE.

A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.

CHAPTER XXII.—OUR LAST DISCUSSION.

"Days of darkness! Idols sainted, Legends, fables, witches, spells! Fires by mockish fancy painted, Abject fears, and dismal cells!"

Anonymous.

That day was not to end without a new incident. During the afternoon a carriage drove up to the door, and in a moment Catherine was in the hall to welcome Douglas, who had come to see how Clara was getting on.

"Do not the doctors recommend change of air?" asked he, turning to Catherine, after the first salutations and inquiries were over.

"As soon as she is able to travel," replied Catherine; "of course the sooner she leaves a place where the cholera still exists, the better."

Douglas looked perplexed, and began to walk the room. It was evident affection for his sister was struggling with his pride. He did not like bringing her back to London without a promise not to confess. Clara watched him for a few moments.

"Douglas," said she, at last, "you need not be afraid to take me back to London. I wish to see Mr. Wingfield once more, but after that I am quite ready to give you the promise you wanted me to give you in the winter, before I left London."

Douglas turned keenly round, and looked her full in the face. He met her full calm eye fixed upon him, and his countenance brightened.

"I am very glad to hear you say so, Clara," he replied; "I am very glad your illness seems to have changed you so much."

"I am changed," she answered; "but, Douglas, I would not deceive you for one moment. I am not changed as you would have me changed, notwithstanding my willingness to give you the promise you required of me."

He looked puzzled. "What do you mean, Clara? You speak enigmas."

"There was a moment's pause; she passed her hand over her eyes, and then replied, 'I am quite convinced of the inconsistency of my position in the Church of England.'"

"You are, at last, are you?" said Douglas.

"I would that many others were so, likewise." "I have thought of it many months," proceeded Clara; "I have read much, and I have prayed earnestly to be guided aright; and now, Douglas, my mind is quite made up—nothing can alter my resolution; I too must be a Catholic!"

She had summoned all her courage to make this confession, and now she sank on the sofa, supported by pillows, her pale cheek again deepening into the bright pink of excitement, and looking full into her brother's agitated features with that calm look of firm yet perfectly gentle determination which he knew full well. He looked at her for a moment or two, then paced the room in silence.

"Clara," said he, at last, "in December you are of age, and your fortune is your own; till then you are under my authority. You know no apostate shall ever cross the threshold of my door. I cut your brother Alan four years ago, when he chose to renounce, as you say you are going to do, the home and the religion of his fathers; and I will do the same to you. I do not know what you mean by saying you are ready to give me the promise I required of you in the winter, with such a determination as you have expressed."

"I mean what I have said," replied Clara. "Of course, when I am of age, my promise will no longer be binding. Douglas, what can I do to prove to you that this is no girlish freak, no childish fancy? I would not leave your roof in anger,—for leave it I know I must the moment I am a Catholic. Six full months must elapse before I am of age. I am willing, for your sake, and the sake of those who have guided me hitherto, to wait patiently that time to see whether the convictions are really the work of God. At the end of that time, Douglas, if I think as I do now—if I still believe firmly as I now do, that I shall remain in the Anglican Church at the peril of my soul,—you cannot then say that I have acted hastily, and with no regard to the feelings of those around me. During that time, of course I should not be going to confession to Mr. Wingfield, or any one else; and therefore I suppose you have no objection to let me remain in London."

Douglas again paced the room in silence, then said sarcastically, "I suppose Alan is in full possession of your state of mind? You have taken good care to inform him?"

"I have never written to him," replied Clara, "since I gave my promise that I would not. I have held that promise sacred."

"And where do you intend to go when you are by law emancipated from my control?" said Douglas; "for you seem only to wait for that."

"I know not," replied Clara, gently but sadly.

"God has led me hitherto, step by step, I need not look forward; He will provide some home for me when He calls upon me to leave those who are my natural protectors and guardians.—He knows I am ready to follow wherever He wills."

"I think the most disgusting part of the whole affair," said Douglas contemptuously, "is this intense self-deceit of yours, Clara. You pretend you are following the will of God, and making great sacrifices for Him, when every one but yourself must see it is simply your own self-will that is guiding you. Ever since you have been born, you have had your own way. You would fast, and make yourself ill; you would make yourself ridiculous by your dress and behaviour; you would spend whole days in church; and at last you would fly in my face, and commence that disgusting system of confession. And because I thwarted you in this one thing, you did it clandestinely; you braved my authority. And now that you think I shall no longer be able to force you to behave yourself like any one else; you are going to leave my house, and apostatize from the faith you were brought up in, the more easily to follow the freaks of your self-will. But you will rue it; ten years hence, when all these excited imaginations are come in to their level, you will bitterly lament the day when you scorned the friends of your youth, and trusted yourself into the hands of strangers. And all this, forsooth, is following the will of God; and we have texts quoted to us about loving father and mother more than God; and you imagine you are a martyr, and persecuted for your religion, when there never was a better exemplification of that old saying you used to quote, 'Do not knock your head against a post, and call it persecution.' The Bible says that women are to be 'keepers at home, to take care of the house, and to learn in silence and humility, instead of running about from house to house as you do, dictating and judging on matters of faith, and neglecting every home-duty of God has given you.'"

Clara hid her face in her hands, and a few burning tears made their way between the small thin fingers.

"It is a little hard," said she at last; "but Alan bore it too, and why should I repine? I know not what he suffered."

"And what grounds have you," proceeded Douglas, "for thus deserting the Church of your forefathers? What is there to attract you in that mass of superstition and rubbish that Popery presents to her credulous worshippers? How can you bend your reason to believe that our Saviour is shut up in a little box in every church in Christendom?"

"Douglas! Douglas!" exclaimed Clara, shuddering, "do not speak so."

"How can you lower His glorious Godhead, into being at the beck, and carried about and touched by every dirty vagabond priest that chooses to invoke Him?"

"O Douglas!" exclaimed Clara; "and when in the days of His flesh He allowed every dirty vagabond Jew not only to approach, but to spit upon and buffet that Sacred Form, to trail it in the mud, and scourge it up that dreadful bill of Cavalry! But it is even so, Douglas; our Lord abuses Himself even to be, as you call it, 'shut up in a little box.' He hath made Himself even 'bread' for us; and in that Tabernacle where He deigns to abide for ever to listen to the supplications of His faithful people, He is as really and truly present as when the beloved disciple leaned on His tender breast at supper, and the Magdajene wiped His sacred Feet with her hair."

"Well, you will swallow anything, when you can believe that grossest of all the idolatries of that apostate Church," said Douglas. "It is contrary to common sense. How can you eat the real flesh and bones of the son of God? Clara, it revolts one even to think of it!"

"Ab, Douglas!" replied Clara, in a voice of sorrow, "that question has been asked long ere this; 'How can this Man give us His flesh to eat?' and they that asked it were offended, and turned back from following Him, because the saying was too hard for them. The spirit of Protestantism was at work even in our Lord's own days."

Douglas turned away; he was struck, but he would not acknowledge it, and, like the general-ity of Protestants, he put aside the home-thrust by another attack.

"At any rate, you cannot prove the arrogant pretensions of the Pope from Scripture," said he.

"And how else can you interpret that text.—'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will found my Church?' replied Clara. 'As to me, I have till now always simply passed it over as inexplicable.'"

"First of all, it cannot be proved that St. Peter ever was at Rome," said Douglas.

"O Douglas!" exclaimed Clara, "you might as well say Julius Cæsar had never been there. Who but the most ultra bigot ever disputed that fact?"

"But supposing it was so, what has that text to do with St. Peter's successors?" returned Douglas.

"The gates of hell shall never prevail against it," replied Clara. "Remember, it reads in the Syriac, the language in which our Lord spoke, exactly as in French, 'Tu est Pierre, et sur cette pierre je fonderai Mon Eglise.'—'Thou art Peter, and on this Peter I will found My Church,'—not as it is in the Latin and Greek."

"They have crammed you well," said Douglas bitterly.

Clara had almost lost her temper at this speech; but a look from Catherine, who was sitting quietly by during this scene, made her recollect herself, and she was silent.

"It is such an inconsistency," continued Douglas, "to talk of the sin of private judgment; and then these very men make you take the most awful step in the world on that very private responsibility. Why, the very entering the Church of Rome is the greatest act of private judgment you can imagine."

"It is," replied Clara; "but it will be the last. Is the poor blind man to go on forever erring on his private judgment, because he fears the one bold step that will place him beside a guide? 'It our forefathers had not, three hundred years ago, asserted the right of private judgment, and left the Church, ah! I should not have been obliged to take all this trouble to go back whence they came. It puts me in mind of that German convert who was so tartly told by his prince that 'he did not like people who changed their religion.' 'Nor I either,' he replied; 'if my forefathers had not changed theirs, I should not have been obliged to change mine.' Indeed, Douglas, you ought to allow the same liberty of conscience to every one, in all consistency, that you assert so strongly for yourselves."

"You are free, Clara," replied Douglas, coldly, "no one will burn you. We leave the task of burning heretics to the Church of Rome. Those are her tender mercies and compassions."

"And are Protestants quite free from the stain of persecution, Douglas?" said Clara, earnestly but gently. "How many hundred years have the penal laws disgraced the English code? How short a time ago is it since it was high treason for a Catholic priest to say Mass in this free and so-called liberal island? When was it that with closed doors and trembling hearts the people stole in secret to receive the Bread of Life, or paid a thousand pounds each time for the precious boon, like that noble lord we read of? Who was it that hunted the fanatic Corentan through the woods like a beast of prey? Who put down, by force and sword, meeting and conventicle in camp and field? Who, in the days of Charles the II., had hundreds of innocent Catholics put to death on the sole testimony of a false knave? And Ireland—poor Ireland! she continued, kindling till her heart beat, and she felt the rising emotion almost too much for her. "Who has dealt that hard, hard measure to her warm-hearted children of faith? Who has striven these three hundred years to force upon them a hated creed? Driven their nobility into exile and want? Given their possessions to their Protestant usurpers? Endowed that false creed with all the rich charities wherewith an age of faith had decked the altars of Christ's Immaculate Spouse? Who drove her priests into beggary, and even denied her children the poor alternative of exile to get that education which they then pointed the finger of scorn at them for not obtaining, because they preferred the one treasure of their ancient faith even to the coveted boon of knowledge, when given by the stranger's hand, and tamed with the stranger's creed? Who did all this? Was it Catholics? No; it was England—Protestant England, in all the falsely boasted glory of her private judgment and liberty of conscience. And, Douglas, if the stain of persecution is on the Church of Rome, let the Church of England pause ere she fling the accusation in her face; for terrible indeed will be the cry that rises against her in that hour of retribution."

There was a smile on Catherine's features as Clara paused, quite astonished herself at the burst her excited feelings had drawn forth from her. How often had Clara used this natural eloquence in behalf of false systems, and heroes full of faults, whom she deemed spotless mirrors of perfection! and how gladly did Catherine see the ardent mind led at last into the pasture where she could roam at will and not fear to rove!—Douglas was coldly stern.

"You will not make black white, Clara," said he. "I have no doubt you will take your own way, as you have always done, unless these six months make you see to what a precipice your self-will is leading you. You will open your eyes when it is too late, and find yourself on the brink of eternal ruin. Clara, I fear for you,—for your eternal salvation. It is my duty to warn you, useless as I know the warning to be; and then I think the more we avoid the

subject during the time you remain with us the better. I have no objection to taking you back to London—change of air will be good for your health; and perhaps these excited imaginations may be dispersed in time to save you from this willfulness. At any rate, let us never mention the subject again. You will see Mr. Wingfield once, as you wished—when and where you please; and then let us hope you will conduct yourself during the time that remains as you know I wish persons living in my house to act."

He left the room. Clara could not answer; his manner cut short everything. She looked up at Catherine as he closed the door. She saw in one glance how deeply she sympathized with her wounded feelings; and as Catherine put out her arms towards her, she threw herself into them and wept without restraint. Oh, what is more bitter than this continual misunderstanding! To feel that those with whom one lived cannot comprehend the hidden springs of one's actions, and attribute to self-love and self-will what may perhaps have cost an almost heroic effort, and be done on the purest motive of pleasing God alone! Clara's mind was like Alan's in this;—it broke it, it wore it down; it was the bitterest draught in her cup of sorrow; but she felt it was the peculiar portion of the convert, and took it from God's hand willingly, and drank it off to the bottom, asking Him to give her more, if it were His Blessed Will. Catherine knew she did not wish to be talked to; she knew without her telling her what the long sigh meant that seemed to stop the course of her tears, and with Catholic faith she invoked the aid of the Queen of Sorrows, the Mother of Mercy, whom Clara scarcely yet ventured to call upon in her hour of need.—She then gently, as it were, led her thoughts to those moments when she kept within herself the secret that God had confided to her, and bore the suspicions of her holy spouse St. Joseph, till God Himself interfered by a miracle in behalf of her who confided her all into His Hands, and trusted Him so entirely and lovingly. Clara listened, and was soothed; it was one more step towards the Catholic love of Christ's Immaculate Mother.

CHAPTER XXIII.—THE FAREWELL TO ANGLICANISM.

"Stay with us, Jesus, when the smile Of joy doth all our steps beguile; Stay with us, Jesus, when we weep. With Thee on Calvary's mountain steep; And silent, silent, soft and slow, With streams of love our hearts o'erflow, And in its waters pure and deep Our wearied souls and senses steep."

There was little now to keep the party at the Lodge any longer at Ashton. Every one kept every one else in quarantine; so there were no farewell visits, and two days after Douglas arrived, it was thought safe for Clara to move.—They reached London that evening, and Clara was once more domiciled in Osnaburgh Terrace. She had not heard from Mr. Wingfield since the letter in which she had recalled her promise, and she looked forward with nervous dread to her last interview with him. For the first time she had gone to spend the day with Catherine Temple, and still weak, was lying upon the sofa in her drawing-room, when he suddenly walked into the room. He looked surprised at seeing her, and still more at her altered appearance. As to poor Clara, she turned deadly pale, then felt the colour rush in burning floods to her cheek. She attempted to rise, but felt powerless, and with her eyes fixed on her lap, sat like a culprit awaiting his doom. He saw her agitation, and inquired, with an air of concern, after her health.

"I have had the cholera," replied Clara, venturing one glance into his face.

His eyes were fixed upon her; but he turned suddenly away the moment he perceived that she saw it.

There were a few more sentences of this kind, and then Clara, summoning all her courage as she saw he was preparing to go, said, in a faltering voice, "I wished to speak to you."

He sighed deeply, but instantly returned.

"Did you receive a letter from me about a month ago?"

"You mean your last one from Ashton?" he replied. "I did not answer it because I thought you did not wish an answer."

Clara hid her face in her hands; she prayed earnestly, and strength was given; a sudden calm filled her mind, and she said, in a low, calm voice, as she put down her hands from her face. "I wish to tell you that I have at last come to a determination. I do not think I can any longer doubt what the Will of God is. I do no longer doubt. My wavering and hesitation are changed into a full conviction that I cannot remain in the Church of England without periling my soul's salvation. There is but one Church of Christ, and that one Church is the Church of Rome."

"How long is it since this conviction came upon you?" said Mr. Wingfield.

"It grew gradually stronger since I allowed myself to think," replied Clara; "and for the last ten days I seem to have needed no more controversy. It is a settled calm conviction, that nothing seems to have power to shake, and that appears like the growth of years instead of one day. My mind seems to have received a new element, to be at last at anchor. God has given us a new gift that it had not before, and something tells me that this gift is faith."

"And are you going to take a step which may endanger your soul's salvation upon the strength of the feelings of a few days, Clara?" said Mr. Wingfield.

"O dearest Father!" said Clara, "what can I do to prove to you that these are not mere feelings?"

"Wait—wait patiently, and try them," replied Mr. Wingfield.

"I am ready," replied Clara. "How long do you require?"

"Six months," said Mr. Wingfield; "meantime there must be no going to Mass, no writing to your brother, no communication with Roman Catholics, no reading of any sort of controversy, no talking with Roman priests, no using of Roman devotions. Will these feelings stand such a trial as this?" he continued, turning, and fixing a look of incredulous inquiry upon her.

He did not expect the calm look and gentle firmness with which she answered.

"Yes, sir, they will; for they are the work of God."

He turned away; her manner puzzled him, and he saw there was no more hope. She then told him the arrangements she had made with her brother, and on what conditions she had come to London.

He sighed heavily, played with a book that lay near, turned over a few pages, then coldly rose, and gave her his hand, to depart. She could not part thus coldly, and half rose as she placed her hand in his, and, with a look that spoke more than words, turned away and burst into tears.—He seemed touched. She felt that he lingered; but he said nothing.

"Could you but believe what anguish it is to pain you," said she, in a broken voice.

"Why do you leave us, then?" said he. "You think to find among Roman Catholics what you do not find among us,—more care, more individual guidance, more sympathy. There are those who have thought like you, and found themselves mistaken; and then in a strange land they have sat down by the waters of Babylon and wept and mourned over their lost heritage when it was too late. Once there, you cannot return. The leap is easily taken. Beforehand it seems nothing, but when it is once done, it is like the enchanted castle; the iron-gates close behind you, and there is no return. You are leaving a system, tried, known, and loved, for one at best unknown and untried."

"It is indeed an act of faith," murmured poor Clara.

"And what will be your feelings when you do not find what you have sought answer your expectations?" proceeded Mr. Wingfield. "Do you believe that Mr. Newman is content? I have read that book 'Loss and Gain' over and over again, and to me there is a spirit of unsatisfied yearning after what he has left running through the whole book."

Clara looked up in utter astonishment. "Unsatisfied yearning after what he has left!" repeated she; "and the last chapter—that beautiful description of Charles's reception,—is that too unsatisfied? Have you read his last volume of Sermons?"

"No, I have not," replied Mr. Wingfield coldly; "but depend upon it what I say is true,—it cannot be otherwise. No one can leave a system like ours, where all that is Catholic is so fully developed, and not feel sooner or later the sin of the step he has taken. In a very short time you will be as restless and full of doubt as ever, when the devil has once persuaded you to take the irrevocable step. Till then he will lull you by a false peace, and promises of complete rest and tranquillity beyond the forbidden ground."

Clara was then silent. It all sounded very fair and reasonable, and it would have been difficult to say what turn the conversation would have taken, had not the footman at this moment thinking his mistress was within, thrown open the door for another visitor.

We will not attempt to say how the colour rushed to Clara's cheek, or how Mr. Wingfield looked in displeased surprise at the agitated manner in which she welcomed the new comer.

Father Raymond, for it was he himself, bowed with marked courtesy to Mr. Wingfield, and then smilingly claimed him as an old acquaintance.

"I see you do not recognise me," and he, half sadly. "I was a very young man when you left Oxford. Do you remember Herbert de Grey?"

Sundry recollections seemed to cross Mr. Wingfield's mind, and he took the extended hand of the young Passionist rather less coldly than he had at first accosted him.

SERMON ON "THE TEMPORAL POWER."

BY HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER. Let every soul be subject to higher powers, for there is no power but from God; and those that are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation.—Rom. xiii. 1-2.

I am conscious that I have to speak not only to those who are of the unity of the Catholic Church, but to those who are without; not only to those who are without; not only to those who believe, but to those who do not believe the Catholic faith.

Now to both of these I offer this declaration of the Apostle, that submission is due to the constituted authority of Government, on the principle not of expediency alone but of conscience; and on this basis I trust to justify the Temporal Power of the Sovereign Pontiff.

First, then, I affirm that the overthrow of the Temporal Power of the Sovereign Pontiff would be unjust, because it is sacred as a power existing de facto by the ordinance of God.

Thus far I have argued the Temporal Power upon grounds common to all temporal authorities. It rests upon the same basis, but more securely than all, and has upon it the sanction of a Divine Providence, and of a Divine protection which no other sovereignty can shew.

But we must go further. The right by which the Pontiff holds his temporal power is not only sacred by all the sanctions which confirm it in no other Sovereignities; it has a special and singular sacredness which makes it exceptional and eminent above them all.

It is precisely upon this basis, I affirm, that the Pontiffs have claim upon the obedience of their subjects, and that their subjects owe them allegiance for conscience sake.

But further, the Temporal Power is not only a power de facto but de jure. It not only exists, but it exists by a perfect title. It is a rightful authority in its origin, in its formation, and in its claims upon its subjects.

cities and territories taken by his predecessors from the Roman Church and commonwealth. He thereby recognises and rectifies in the very document by which he made restoration, the antecedent rights which had been violated by the Lombard invaders.

And yet it has a higher sacredness. It has the confirmation of the most ancient tradition in the Christian world. While as yet Britain was pagan and barbarous, and France overrun by moving hordes, and Spain hardly counted as a nation, and Germany a forest of the heathen world, the Vicars of Jesus Christ reigned in Rome as Pastors and as Rulers.

And such is the possession of the Pontiffs over the patrimony of the Church, and such the right of rule as sovereigns over Rome and its provinces. Even the violations of this right by invaders and spoilers have only recorded it again and again in the public law of Christendom.

But we must go further. The right by which the Pontiff holds his temporal power is not only sacred by all the sanctions which confirm it in no other Sovereignities; it has a special and singular sacredness which makes it exceptional and eminent above them all.

It is precisely upon this basis, I affirm, that the Pontiffs have claim upon the obedience of their subjects, and that their subjects owe them allegiance for conscience sake.

But further, the Temporal Power is not only a power de facto but de jure. It not only exists, but it exists by a perfect title. It is a rightful authority in its origin, in its formation, and in its claims upon its subjects.

But further, the Temporal Power is not only a power de facto but de jure. It not only exists, but it exists by a perfect title. It is a rightful authority in its origin, in its formation, and in its claims upon its subjects.

and organic life of men and nations, with their public laws, the fountains of their legislation, and the directions of their judges and other rulers. Such is the Temporal Power of the Pontiff, a personal freedom, and a supreme direction over men and nations in all things pertaining to the faith and law of God.

And lastly, the Temporal Power of the Sovereign Pontiff, sacred as it is by every title which consecrates the right of any ruler upon earth, confirmed by a longer possession and a more ample recognition in the law and conscience of the Christian world, and elevated by the Divine commission of the Vicar of Jesus Christ to a singular and exceptional authority, has yet this just title to the obedience of its subjects, to which no other dynasty among men can lay claim.

It is a power which has never oppressed its people. In affirming the doctrine of the Apostle that there is no power but from God, and that who soever resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, I am not proclaiming what men are pleased to call the slavish doctrine of blind and immoral obedience.

Such then is the intention of our application today. God has so ordained that His Church should be always beaten by the wester winds. The red surges of persecution were followed by the inundations of barbarous hordes; then came floods of heresy and of Caesarism and of imperial tyranny and corruption; then the hosts of the infidel, which reached to all the shores of Christendom; now the revolutions which are one and universal, spreading through the nations and rising round the walls of Rome; but wave after wave has swept by, turned by the sea-wall which God has built, not man, the Rock immovable. For this we pray, and for this we confidently wait.

Such then is the intention of our application today. God has so ordained that His Church should be always beaten by the wester winds. The red surges of persecution were followed by the inundations of barbarous hordes; then came floods of heresy and of Caesarism and of imperial tyranny and corruption; then the hosts of the infidel, which reached to all the shores of Christendom; now the revolutions which are one and universal, spreading through the nations and rising round the walls of Rome; but wave after wave has swept by, turned by the sea-wall which God has built, not man, the Rock immovable. For this we pray, and for this we confidently wait.

Such then is the intention of our application today. God has so ordained that His Church should be always beaten by the wester winds. The red surges of persecution were followed by the inundations of barbarous hordes; then came floods of heresy and of Caesarism and of imperial tyranny and corruption; then the hosts of the infidel, which reached to all the shores of Christendom; now the revolutions which are one and universal, spreading through the nations and rising round the walls of Rome; but wave after wave has swept by, turned by the sea-wall which God has built, not man, the Rock immovable. For this we pray, and for this we confidently wait.

Such then is the intention of our application today. God has so ordained that His Church should be always beaten by the wester winds. The red surges of persecution were followed by the inundations of barbarous hordes; then came floods of heresy and of Caesarism and of imperial tyranny and corruption; then the hosts of the infidel, which reached to all the shores of Christendom; now the revolutions which are one and universal, spreading through the nations and rising round the walls of Rome; but wave after wave has swept by, turned by the sea-wall which God has built, not man, the Rock immovable. For this we pray, and for this we confidently wait.

Such then is the intention of our application today. God has so ordained that His Church should be always beaten by the wester winds. The red surges of persecution were followed by the inundations of barbarous hordes; then came floods of heresy and of Caesarism and of imperial tyranny and corruption; then the hosts of the infidel, which reached to all the shores of Christendom; now the revolutions which are one and universal, spreading through the nations and rising round the walls of Rome; but wave after wave has swept by, turned by the sea-wall which God has built, not man, the Rock immovable. For this we pray, and for this we confidently wait.

Such then is the intention of our application today. God has so ordained that His Church should be always beaten by the wester winds. The red surges of persecution were followed by the inundations of barbarous hordes; then came floods of heresy and of Caesarism and of imperial tyranny and corruption; then the hosts of the infidel, which reached to all the shores of Christendom; now the revolutions which are one and universal, spreading through the nations and rising round the walls of Rome; but wave after wave has swept by, turned by the sea-wall which God has built, not man, the Rock immovable. For this we pray, and for this we confidently wait.

and that civilization without Christianity would return to the natural order, and to the spiritual death of which Christianity raised it to life. It is no question of what God could do, or might do, or may do hereafter for the future of the world. We are full of faith in the inexhaustible wisdom of divine providence as our adversaries; but this we affirm, that it is by this two-fold contact that the Church acts upon the Christianity and the civilization of mankind; that so long as Christianity acts alone, it acts upon individuals one by one, as in the ages before Constantine; that so soon as it acts upon races, legislatures, rulers, kingdoms, upon the public law and organic life of nations, the Temporal Power is its legitimate offspring and result. To undo this, is to go backward, not onward. It is to dissolve the work of Christianity upon the world, not to advance it; to pull down, not to build up, the intellectual and moral perfection of human society. We affirm also that this retrogression and divorce of the Spiritual and civil societies of the world would debase the civil powers of the world. They would cease to recognise, or they have already to a great extent, the Christian law, as the unity of faith, worship, communion, or authority, as principles of their public order.

And this would speedily bring on collision between the two powers always in presence of each other, each claiming to be supreme, with no arbiter or tribunal, no third and impartial judge to define the limits of their jurisdiction or the sphere of their competence. And this conflict could end only in the worst form of human government, that is, in despotism, or the union of temporal and spiritual supremacy in the civil power, which has ever been the fountain of persecution, of heresy, and of schism.—The two powers, spiritual and temporal, are providentially united in Rome that they may be separated everywhere else in the kingdoms of the world. And it is this separation which has secured the two great conditions of human happiness, the liberty of the soul from all human authority, and the limitation of civil authority in its action upon its subjects. The history of Constantinople, of Russia, and of France suffice to prove that the power of monarchs is limited while the Church is free, and is despotic when it is fettered or opposed. The civil Prince of the Pontiffs is, as Pius IX. has declared, the condition of divine providence to ensure and perpetuate the freedom of the Church in its head.

Lastly, nothing is more largely written in history than that despotisms generate revolution. When civil power becomes oppressive, men are driven to dangerous resolves. Into this I will not enter. I am no prophet; but the history of Europe reads us a lesson in the past which we shall do well to lay to heart as a warning for the future. Whosoever dissolves the bonds of Christian law and unity brings in the spirit of lawlessness which is the tendency of all the national currents of this time. Society to save itself covers under military despotisms which generate reactions, and reactions unless tempered and restrained by the Christian law are the ferocious anarchy of the French Revolution. There are signs enough, not only in the sky but upon every country of the old world and of the new, warning us not to destroy the feeblest bond of our social stability, still less to strike out the key-stone of the arch which hangs tremulously over our heads.

Such then is the intention of our application today. God has so ordained that His Church should be always beaten by the wester winds. The red surges of persecution were followed by the inundations of barbarous hordes; then came floods of heresy and of Caesarism and of imperial tyranny and corruption; then the hosts of the infidel, which reached to all the shores of Christendom; now the revolutions which are one and universal, spreading through the nations and rising round the walls of Rome; but wave after wave has swept by, turned by the sea-wall which God has built, not man, the Rock immovable. For this we pray, and for this we confidently wait. It is but one more of the thousand waves which are spent and gone. The Vicar of our Divine Redeemer for these twenty years of his great Pontificate has been sitting all alone upon the hill-top 'awaiting the events' which God has permitted. The world has passed him by, wagging its head, and men have been casting lots upon his garments, what every man should take. But the words of His master are sure, post tunc dies resurgam, 'after three days I will rise again.' Pray, then, to the Eternal Son of God reigning in the midst of us, manifested in the Sacrament of His power. The world is trying its strength with Him: armed in its might, intoxicated with its mastery over the earth which he has made. But there are powers above those of war and of destruction, greater even than the laws and agencies of electricity and gravitation, which control this lower world, and of man himself even when he boasts of his mastery; there is the word of God and the power of His might, and they are set in motion by the prayer of faith. 'All things whatsoever you shall ask in prayer believing, you shall receive.' St. Matt. xxi. 22. 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.' St. Luke xxi. 32.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

It is publicly stated that Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., late member for Youghal, has been actually received into the bosom of the Catholic Church, and that the fact was announced in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday in the learned gentleman's presence. It is said that he is writing a pamphlet in defence of his change of creed. Mr. Butt is, I believe, the son of an Ulster clergyman, and he began public life as a Conservative. He is the author of a 'History of Italy,' and he will no doubt inform the public whether his studies in connexion with that work prepared the way for his conversion.—Times Cor.

We do not wish to utter a word to disparage Mr. Bright. He is an able man, and is working hard for the English people; but if he received a thousand dinners in Dublin, neither he nor his little party would do anything of consequence for Ireland. Our people must rely upon themselves alone. They have no friends. We are poor, and poor nations, like poor men, are deserted by those who are rich. But we have strength enough to win our rights, if we have only the wisdom to direct our actions. Instead of annoying ourselves with Mr. Bright and his dinner, let us resolve to make our wants known to the present Government. Lord Derby has done what none of the Whigs have attempted. He has announced that he is prepared to redress every well-founded grievance of which we complain, and let us resolve to test his sincerity. Ours must not be a party warfare, but a battle on behalf of Ireland. We want sound education for the Catholic population. We want the land code reformed, that the farmers may stand as freemen on the soil they make fruitful by their labour. We demand religious equality; that peace may prevail amongst all Irish communities; and we ask the people to tell the corrupt Gray clique to stand aside, till we win these great blessings for the country.—Dundalk Democrat.

The Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Kilmaloe, who reside in the county of Tipperary, 42 in number, with their Bishop, Dr. Power, at their head, met on Tuesday at Nenagh, and passed a resolution pledging themselves to use their most strenuous efforts in their respective parishes to secure the return of the Hon. Captain White, expressing unlimited confidence in the fidelity and well-attested patriotism of their devoted people. The Bishop of Waterford, as well as the Archbishop of Cashel, rules a portion of the faithful in this county. They exerting themselves also for Captain White, and consequently three Roman Catholic mitres will be thrown in the Protestant scuffle against the Roman Catholic candidate.—Times Cor.

The number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland, during the quarter ended 30th June last, amounted to 41,172—24,331 males and 16,841 females—being 3,536 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1865.

Two or three years ago our Protestant contemporaries were wonderful friends of the Italian revolution. They urged on the wicked men who assailed the Italian bishops and priests, and rejoiced at the prospect of Italy becoming a Protestant country. But the Italians, after all their mistakes, were not such fools as to become apostates to the faith. They did not practice its precepts, but they would not abandon it, because even amidst all their wilderery, they knew it was the only one in which men could be saved. And, like those who were perverted by the seepers of Ireland, they sent for the priest when they saw death approaching; and received the sacraments. The cholera raged in Naples some days since, and correspondents of Protestant journals inform us that the Sacred Host was carried through the streets, at all hours, to those who coughed and were receiving the rites of the Church. Here, then, is a proof that the old faith is firm in the soil, and whilst that continues, we have the strongest hope that the Italians, at no distant day, will regret their errors, cast from them the wicked men who led them into crime, and remembering that the Papacy is the glory of Italy and the torch which preserves the world from the darkness of error, that they will gather round it with enthusiasm, and guard it from danger at the risk of their lives.—Dundalk Democrat.

IRISH ESTABLISHMENT BISHOPS.—Bishop's charges are coming out in rapid succession, and all of them, as if preconcerted, are uncompromising denunciations of the Irish Establishment, and loud fulminations against its 'enemies.' All who oppose it are denounced in no measured terms; and it is a curious fact that the prelates who were prompted by the Whigs for their liberality are the most vehement in their denunciation, and the most determined against all Church reform. The more Liberal, the less tolerant. Dr. Fitzgerald no longer lets the enlightened views of his friend, the late Archbishop Whately, on the year's possession of a mitre seem to have deprived Archbishop Trench of his candour and discrimination in dealing with Church questions. Dr. Eigin, of Derry, regarded as the most Whiggish of all the Irish Bishops, instead of reasoning calmly on the subject, falls into a fit of scolding, and imputes all sorts of bad motives to those who have a word to say against the abuses which he defends.—Times Cor.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—The Hon. John O'Shanassy, Prime Minister of the colony of Victoria has been visiting his native county, Tipperary, for the benefit of his health. He left Ireland 27 years ago, when a young man, and, as he humorously remarked, the funds he carried out of it did not seriously diminish its wealth. The Cork Examiner says,—'There could not be offered a fairer spot to test the capacity of nationalities than what might be called the virgin soil of the colony of Victoria, for thither all races congregated, while there little or no advantage was given to any, because of the name it bore. In such competition as this Mr. O'Shanassy bore of the crown of victory, not once, but many times—not through low arts or popular cajolery, but through native worth and practical ability. In this free fight (of a peaceable kind) the Irishman has borne honourable place, and we say, shame on the Irishman, be he Catholic or Protestant, Whig or Tory, native of Antrim or hailing from gallant Tipperary, who does not feel proud and glad at the testimony to the capabilities of the national character afforded by the career of the gentleman whom his native country honoured by its demonstration of Monday night.'

The banquet was given in his native town, Tipperary; the company was large and influential, and the reception accorded to the distinguished guest was of the most cordial and gratifying character, showing how thoroughly he is loved and esteemed as a great Irishman who nobly maintained the credit of his country in the land of his adoption, where he laboured successfully as a statesman to put in practice the principles of civil and religious liberty which he learnt in his youth from the lips of O'Connell and Shiel. Such a visitor is well qualified to preach self-reliance and industry to his fellow countrymen, and from him the lesson was received with interest. While the public mind is distracted by conflicting statements as to the condition of Ireland, some describing it as declining and sinking, and others as rising and prospering, it is interesting to have the testimony of a Tipperary man, who makes his observations after an absence of nearly 30 years, and after having had much experience in the conduct of public affairs on the opposite side of the globe. Here, then, is what Mr. O'Shanassy says on this subject:—

'When a man returned to Ireland after a long absence, a natural question was—Do you see any great change in the country? Do you see any marked improvement in its condition? He answered at once—'I do.' He saw the agricultural position of the country was better than when he left it. He saw an improved price for labour, making a very considerable difference in the condition of the labouring population, he saw railways opened, and an excellent system of roads, which were a great improvement upon what existed when he was there before. And he saw, what was peculiarly pleasing, that Ireland had been complimented by politicians on every side because in the matter of ordinary crime her calendar was almost a blank. He had also noticed a marked development in ecclesiastical architecture in this country—the united zeal of the people and their pastors building magnificent churches, that were strong proofs of the sincerity of religious conviction of those who worshipped in them. In social matters, he saw marked progress, for now men of every shade of opinion, religious and political, would come together to promote a common object, could sit at the same Board—an occurrence not to be witnessed in former times. But while he observed undoubted improvement in the condition of Ireland, he also saw that her progress had not been in proportion to that of other countries, such as England. This he attributed to the vast development of manufacturing power in the latter country, compared with the different state of things in Ireland. Absenteeism was a great bane. If the absentees lived at home, lived within their incomes, and employed the surplus in efforts to develop the resources of the country, he had no doubt Ireland would rival England.'

Meeting of the proprietors of land adjoining the rivers Sack and Shannon was held at Ballinacree on Saturday, for the purpose of deciding on the best means of effecting the drainage of these rivers. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Clancarty. A committee was appointed to collect information as to the actual injury caused by the late inundations, in order that the case may be represented to the Government.

Mr. Alexander J. Henry, D.L., of Dunleer county of Louth, was attacked with cholera while attending Ballinacree fair on Friday evening, and died on Saturday morning. The deceased had been previously suffering from diarrhoea. The body was immediately buried by order of the Town Commissioners.

At New Ross, on Saturday morning, a watchman named Palmer was stabbed to death by a drunken man named Doyle, whom he attempted to arrest, and who plunged his knife four times into the watchman's body.

From the last report on lunacy in Ireland we learn that among the most prominent causes of insanity is dissipation. Of the total number of cases near a thousand are referable to drink. One very singular fact has been noticed by an eminent physician in France. There is less natural idiotcy or helpless imbecility in Ireland than in any country of Europe.

A protest against the exclusion of students not admitted in the Queen's Colleges from degrees in the Queen's University has been signed by 46 Catholic graduates of that institution. The graduates of the Queen's University are members of its Convocation, and they have a right to vote for the appointment of members of the Senate, which is the governing body. But concurrently with the issue of the new charter of the late Government, exercising the right of the Crown, filled up certain vacancies which then existed in the Senate in favor of the enlargement of the basis of the University. The question, however, of the adoption of the new charter was postponed till the meeting of the Senate to-day. Sir Robert Peel has come over as a senator to defend the old charter, and to resist all changes in the constitution of the University. In the meantime there is one vacancy in the Senate to be filled up by a graduate, who is to be elected by the Convocation which will assemble next Friday. There are two graduates—representative men—Mr. Ross, LL.B., of Belfast College, a barrister, who has been distinguished as the foremost champion of the Queen's Colleges as they are, embracing the principle of united education, and Dr. Mappother, of Dublin, who would vote for the new charter, being himself a Catholic. Mr. Ross is likely to be the winning man. The policy of his party is to postpone the decision till after the meeting of Convocation, but as this postponement will be resisted the meeting this afternoon is expected to be very stormy. The interest of the contest is greatly enhanced by the bearing of the question upon the position and policy of the present Government. According to the Dublin Freeman's Journal asks, "How will they instruct Lord Chancellor Blackburne to vote to-day; how the Under-Secretary? The pupils of Canada and California are ringing with the wrongs inflicted on Ireland in this matter; the subscriptions of the American Gaiety speed from the very sea-board of the Pacific in sympathy, while the leading publicists of France and Belgium, under the special benediction of the Head of the Church, ardently advocated the claims of the Irish Catholic University for European support. Lord Derby's Catholic supporters, no less than his organs in the press, assure us that dismay at Drew's chaplaincy and venality at Verner's perjury will vanish in the rising sun of popular content, the twilight of which is to be heralded by a charter, on the model of that of Laval, to the Catholic University. If the Government officers vote for postponing the acceptance of the Charter, or for its rejection, and if a separate charter for the Catholic University be not at once conceded, then the public will know what faith to place in the professed moderation of Derbyism."—Times Cor.

In the case of McKelvey, Dr. Long, the coroner of the district, held an inquest on Wednesday, when the jury found a verdict of 'willful murder' against some person or persons unknown. It was at first supposed that the deceased was a herd in the employ of Mr. Adair, and that he had met the fate of Murray and Grierson, whose murderers are still unpunished; but it now appears that McKelvey, who was himself a native of the locality, and a Catholic, like the peasantry themselves, earned his livelihood by recovering strayed sheep on the mountains; and it is suggested that his death may have resulted from an attack with rival claimants of some of these animals. The Government have offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension and conviction of the assassins.—T.

Since the finishing of the harvest work in the south, emigration from Queenstown to America, which had been almost suspended for some time, has resumed its rapid course. The Cork Examiner says: "A considerable portion of the emigration takes place through pre-paid tickets, the friends of parties in America paying their passage money there, and during the past month the number of pre-paid passages has greatly increased. This shows the great anxiety of the Irish in America to have their countrymen out there."—T.

Mr. George Wilson, of Belfast, some time ago purchased an estate in the county of Kildare, formerly the property of the ill-fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald, whose tenants or their families all still remain on the land, and to each of whom the new landlord has given a lease. He has also undertaken the management of the property himself, remitting the usual agents' fees, 5 per cent. The tenants have presented an address to Mr. Wilson expressing their gratitude.—T.

PARTY CRIMES.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette. Sir,—I am making holiday in Ireland and seeing many queer things. I have reached Belfast on my way to the Causeway, and in my hotel this morning I read the local paper—the Northern Whig—in which I find a short paragraph of a police report so enlightening, and revealing a social condition so exquisite, that I venture to send it to you. Pray let the readers of the Pall Mall Gazette have the benefit of the following, which, pray observe, I in no way alter, but give exactly as it will be found in the columns of the Belfast Northern Whig of the 25th of September, 1866.

A TOURIST FROM BRACK CORR. Belfast Police Court, Sept 25.—Party Expressions. (Before J. C. O'Donnell, Esq., R. M., and E. Orme, Esq., R.M.)—Catherine Brown was charged by sub-constable James Mulligan with having been drunk in Smithfield, and shouting that she was the best Roman Catholic in Ritchie's place or Hudson's street. A fine of 40s and costs. William Saunders was charged by sub-constable William Speers with having been drunk in charge of a horse and cart on the Shankhill-road. On the way to the police-office he shouted out: 'To h—ll with the Pope.' Mr. Seade: 'That is the other side of the case.' A fine of 40s and costs was imposed. James Small was charged by sub-constable Milloughney with disorderly conduct in Eamesworth street, off the Shankhill road. The prisoner, in addition, was shouting 'No Pope.' A fine of 40s and costs was imposed. Anne Cunningham, from Walker's lane, was charged by sub-constable Dempsey with disorderly conduct, and shouting, 'God bless the man on the white horse—King William III—and to h—ll with the Papish priests.' A fine of 40s and costs was imposed. George McMahon was charged by sub-constable John McGee with disorderly conduct in Durham street. The prisoner was standing in front of a door in the street and cursing the people in the house, and also the Pope. A fine of 40s and costs was imposed. Eliza Jane Hall was charged by sub-constable Minnie with disorderly conduct at the Queen's Bridge. The prisoner was shouting that 'she was the best Orangeman in the town, and that to the back bone.' Mr. O'Donnell said those filthy expressions seemed to be confined to the dregs of the town—prostitutes and others of as degraded a class. A fine of 40s and costs was imposed. David Jenkins was charged by sub-constable William Brook with disorderly conduct on the Shankhill road. Some person in the crowd from which the prisoner was arrested shouted, 'To h—ll with the Pope,' and the constable suspected the prisoner to be the person who uttered the cries; but he would not swear that the prisoner was the man. A fine of 40s and costs was imposed.

A great Conference of Doctors of all Nations has been held in Constantinople to examine and report upon the cholera and its origin. Happily they have ascertained its source, and determine how it spreads. It has its constant station in the Valley of the Ganges the cause being probably the noxious gases arising from this great river infected by putrifying corpses. For into it the natives cast their dead and dying. Next, it spreads chiefly through the vast pilgrim crowds of Orientals—for instance, the Persian devotees carry the corpses of their kin, and those who die on the way, to the tombs of their Imams at Bagdad. They carry these decaying bodies, under the

horrid sun, in boxes and baskets, and sacks, on their camels. This helps to intensify and spread the cholera infection brought by other caravans. The desert sand is a sort of purifier, but the seasons—on the contrary, the confinement and dirt of ships make them conduits. Hence, the need of strict quarantine. Hence, the duty devolving on the English Government to stifle it, in its source, the Ganges Valley. In Dublin the authorities are doing a good deal but not half enough; and their neglect will allow it to spread through the whole country faster than it would. In London, from end to end, the whole town is odorous of disinfectants, and sanitary placards are put up in numerous conspicuous places. In Dublin even the public cabinets d'aisance are not disinfected! They content themselves with destroying the trail of the plague, but do not go before it to destroy what it feeds on. They have, however, done some good work with regard to tenement-houses but the lanes and alleys, and backyards are frequently foul even yet.—Dublin Irishman.

Anything that promotes diarrhoea, green fruit, and anything impure or decoying, drink, food, or air, help it—hence, the necessity of cleanliness in every item. The excrement, being poisonous should be at once disinfected; earth is not enough. Sulphate of iron or carbolic acid are good. The clothes should be purified by heat.

The Dublin papers one morning announced that upwards of 300 women were brought up at the head police-office for 'walking the streets, loitering,' &c., having, no doubt, spent the previous night in lock-up cells. On this extraordinary occurrence the Evening Mail remarks:

Most of these persons were, on confession of the police constables, innocent of any offence against the law, and they were discharged. Upon a few of them additional imprisonment for 24 hours, or a fine of 3s. 6d., was inflicted. There is not before the public the slightest shadow of evidence that this gross outrage upon decency was palliated by the existence of a ground for suspicion that the victims even contemplated an infraction of any law, moral or statutory. The mere number of those included in this double miraculous draught is conclusive evidence that many respectable women must have been swept into the police net; and unfortunately, the case is one in which the real offenders can scarcely be brought to punishment.

The potato is seriously affected, and is going so rapidly that there is little hope of having even half the crop of the last few years. The corn is also injured, but the last week's splendid weather has been actively availed of, supplemented by Sunday and by moonlight work to save the harvest. Already bread-stuffs have advanced. Dublin Cor of the Weekly Register.

The Munster Express deploras the great falling off in the Irish fur trade since 1847. There were then 744,000 acres under wheat, producing nearly 3,000,000 quarters. In 1865 the breadth of wheat was reduced to little more than one-third, the produce being something more than 800,000 quarters. Twenty years ago a large amount of fine flour was exported, almost every stream having its flour mills. Now all this is changed; the mills are deserted, premises are surrendered to the landlord as not being worth the rent, and the water runs to waste. This is especially the case in Tipperary, where, from being more than 91,000 acres, the land under wheat is now slightly less than 38,000.

A public meeting, convened by the Mayor of Limerick to devise measures for the relief of the distress prevailing in that city since the appearance of cholera, was held on Tuesday. A large number of the leading citizens attended, and letters from the Protestant Bishop of Limerick and the Catholic Bishop, concurring in the intentions of the promoters of the meeting, were read. A subscription list was opened, and £450 was collected, of which the Mayor gave £250, and Messrs. Gannock and Tait £100.—Times Cor.

A Waterford paper states that the cutter Amazon, of Swansea, put into Dunmore on Tuesday, weather-bound, and when boarded by the Coastguard, was found to have 15 tons of gunpowder on board, and no satisfactory papers to account for it. The master could only give the vague statement that he was bound for Cork; did not know who sent the gunpowder, or to whom it was consigned, but merely that he was to hoist a red flag at Cork, and the owner would then come on board.

The sentences upon the ten men convicted of Fenianism at the late courts martial have been promulgated. The sentence upon Privates Patrick Keatinge, James Wilson, and Martin Hogan, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and Private Hassett, of the 24th Regiment, is imprisonment for life; Drummer M'Cor, of the 1st Regiment, of 15 years' penal servitude; Private T. Delany, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to 10 years' penal servitude; Privates Giles, of the 60th Rifles, to 10 years'; and Privates Lynch and Foley, 5th Dragoon Guards, and Maloney, 24th Regiment, to five years' imprisonment. The sentences having been read, the prisoners were removed to the military prison, A-bor-hill, where they were dressed in the convict clothes. They were afterwards conveyed to Mountjoy Convict Prison in the van, which was escorted by a troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards.—Times Cor.

POPULATION OF IRELAND.—On looking over the Quarterly Return of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths, just issued by the Registrar-General, the question was suggested—What will the census returns of 1871 reveal as to the state of the population of Ireland? We are told by Mr. Donnelly, that, according to the returns obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the port of Ireland during the quarter ended the 30th of June last, amounted to 41,124—24,331 males and 16,793 females—being 3,538 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1865.—It might be supposed, judging from the annual increase of population for many years previous to the census of 1841—when the population of Ireland amounted to 3,197,597—that the birth rate would make up for this large number of emigrants; but the contrary is the fact. Turning to the statistics of the Registrar-General, we find that the number of births registered during the quarter ended the 30th of June last, was 38,816, and the deaths, 24,763;—add, then, the deaths to the number of emigrants, deduct the births from the total, and it will be found that the population of Ireland has decreased by 27,071 adults during the three months of April, May, and June in this year. Should this rule continue during the succeeding nine months, the decrease of population for the year would amount to 108,284.

THE FLAX COOP.—We (Dundalk Democrat) are glad to be able to state that those who have grown flax this year are likely to find it a very profitable crop. The price for the past month has been considerable, the highest varying from 12s to 13s a stone. But from what those in need of the article are doing, we think it will soon bring more money. Parties have come from the spinning mills in Ulster to this county during the week, and a buyer who visited one not far from Dundalk, purchased every pound of flax that was prepared for market at 12s per stone. The inference is, that, notwithstanding the great extent of ground under the crop, it will hardly supply the demand, and prices are likely to advance. We have made inquiries relative to the produce per acre, and we learn that it ranges from sixty to seventy stones, and at 12s per stone the value of each acre of flax would range from £36 to £42. This is very different from the value of an acre of corn, even at the present prices; so that the farmers of this and other counties, in which flax has not been extensively grown, should strive to cultivate the crop on a larger scale than formerly. We think Louth should produce 5,000 acres next year, and 10,000 in 1868.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOCIAL SCIENCES COSMOS.—The prevention of infanticide.—In section C (Repression of Crime) an interesting discussion took place upon the best means of preventing infanticide.

The discussion was opened by Dr. Lankester, coroner of the central district of Middlesex, who stated that he would confine his remarks to the murder of children newly borne, though the murder of children who had lived for a few weeks or months, or even for a year, was not uncommon. In 1863 he had held 84 inquests on newly borne children; in 1864 100, and in 1865 114. That included all cases of death, whether caused by natural causes or otherwise. In 1863, however, 53 verdicts of wilful murder were returned in such cases; in 1864 56 verdicts, and in 1865 61 verdicts. Thus, in three years, in his district alone, 170 verdicts of wilful murder had been returned. He did not think that 70 was too high a number to fix as the yearly number of cases of wilful murders occurring in Central Middlesex which came under his cognizance. Then came the question whether that included all cases of wilful murder. When it was remembered that the cases that came before the Coroner's Court were only cases that had been clumsily put away—thrown into some neighbouring street or pond—it had always appeared to him that a very large number of infants were successfully put away and concealed. It was not improbable that for every body discovered another was successfully concealed. Adopting that calculation he had endeavoured to show to what extent the crime of infanticide prevailed in this country. His figures had been questioned, and he himself abused for his calculations, and he had been quite disgusted with a paragraph which never ought to have appeared in a respectable paper, entitled 'Coroner's Arithmetic.' (Hear, hear.) His figures might, perhaps be too high or too low, but his theories ought not to be laughed at upon that account. (Cheers.) His calculation was that in England and Wales there could not be fewer than 1,000 cases of infanticide annually. He had no system of prevention to bring forward but he might be allowed to suggest that the attention of moralists and philanthropists should be drawn to the fearful picture of morality which that crime brought before them. Young women should be taught the sinfulness of unchastity, and such a change in the law as would compel fathers more generally to support their illegitimate children, should take place. That would remove one great temptation to infanticide, and would help to save the lives of both mothers and children. And with regard to saving the life of the mother, he thought it could be shown that was a very important point; for a very large proportion of mothers, who had borne those murdered children, had lost their lives in the attempt to conceal their shame and crime. He calculated that one mother in six of those who concealed the birth of their infants lost their lives in doing so. In the majority of cases these mothers were domestic servants, sleeping by themselves, and in almost all cases they had no one with them in the hour of nature's peril. Among the remedies proposed one was for the establishment of institutions where women who had been seduced might be taken care of and kept during their confinement. He believed that institutions of this character were capable of doing a certain amount of good, and that they were deserving of support. In conclusion Dr. Lankester expressed his approval of the conclusions arrived at upon the subject by the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment.

A paper on the same subject by Mr. Safoord was next read. It contained a very elaborate statement of the law both in past ages and in the present time upon the subject, and proposed that charitable institutions to receive illegitimate children should be founded, and empowered to compel both parents to contribute to their support.—London Times.

As to the Eastern question, none of those who hold us so cheap would dream of its coming to a settlement without us. We certainly do not greatly care what becomes of Oret or of any other Greek province, whether insular or continental. The expulsion of the Turk from Europe, the partition of his spoils between Russia, France, Austria, and Prussia, would little affect our equanimity. Our former cure of the 'Sick Man' was not successful, and was never meant to be radical or permanent. He had two many Doctors. Only we must not have Egypt meddled with. For the independence of the Isthmus Europe may be sure that we would fight tooth and nail. Men may count their big battalions, they may put their faith in needle-guns, they may forget all we ever did by land or sea; but the real nerve of war is with us nevertheless, the gold in our banks, the thews and sinews in our manly race. Nor need to great a stress be laid on our Anglo Saxon horror of great standing armies; for the Americans are also Anglo-Saxons, and they bowed to that *suprema lex* which in their hour of trial became their only *salus populi*.—T.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT EBBY VALE.—On Sunday morning, the 30th ult., Police-sergeant Williams, stationed at Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, found an Irishman named Leahy lying in a pig's cot. The officer, thinking he was a vagrant, removed him to the workhouse, where he was attended by Dr. Anthony, but he died in a short time. The suddenness of the death induced the authorities to give an order for immediate burial, fearing lest it might be a case of cholera, and the body was hurriedly interred without even the usual religious rites. In consequence of subsequent information communicated to the police, Mr. Brewer, the coroner, was applied to, and he gave an order to examine the body, and on Friday an inquest was opened at the Grey-hound inn, Ebbw Vale. Several witnesses were examined, and from their evidence it appeared that two men named David Morgan and James Thomas were seen beating and kicking the deceased between 12 and 1 o'clock on the Sunday morning, and the threatened to kill the Irishman. The coroner issued his warrant for the apprehension of Morgan and Thomas, and the inquest was then adjourned until Thursday next, when the result of the post mortem examination will be given.

Capt. Wake, Commander of H.M. late ship 'Buildog,' has been appointed to the command of the 'Endymion,' one of the fleet frigates in the navy, by the new Board of Admiralty, as a recognition of his public spirit and gallantry on the occasion of the loss of the former vessel at St. Domingo.

It appears from official returns that the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom from ports at which there are emigration officers in the first three months of the present year was 39,672, of whom there went to British North America, 100; to the United States, 32,913; to the Australian colonies and New Zealand, 6067; and to all other places, 592. This, with the exception of 1864, is the largest emigration during the same period of any year since 1854, the increase being principally in the Irish emigration to the United States. Of the emigrants to the American continent, the majority, as in the emigration of 1865, took their passage in steamships.

The English bench lately decided at Westminster that it was a principle of common law that a counsellor, in questioning a witness, should address him in ordinary tones and in language of respect, such as is employed by one gentleman in conversation with another; that such lawyer has no right to question the private business or moral character of a witness, any further than it is apparent they absolutely affect his reliability, or touch the case in hand; and that a witness is not bound to answer questions put to him in an insulting or annoying manner.

Lord Francis John Russell, half brother of Earl Russell, has been fined £118s 6d. for numerically flogging his horses. The solicitor for the defence advised that the fine be not paid; fourteen days was allowed by the Bench for consideration, and if the money was not paid then, his Lordship was to go to prison for a fortnight.

Thomas Wells, the solicitor who trumped up an action against Lord Palmerston in the Divorce Court, in which he signally failed, however, was brought before the Mayor of London a short time since for being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. He was fined one dollar, and not possessing that sum, he was sent to gaol for three days.

The London Standard (organ of the British Ministry) contains the following: We are informed that Lord Stanley has applied to the French authorities for the postponement of the trial of M. Lamirande until an official statement of the proceedings under which his extradition from Canada took place has been received from the Governor-General. Until that statement arrives it is plainly impossible for the Foreign Office to take any further steps in the matter.

CHRISTIAN ENGLAND.—An English Protestant clergyman gives the following interesting statistics: 'There are five millions of our fellow country people who are living in open neglect of the means of grace. If all the people in what is called Christian England, who neglected the means of grace, were to be formed into a line standing shoulder to shoulder, they would stretch over 1,450 miles, or would nearly make four rows reaching from London to Edinburgh, and it would take eighteen weeks for them to pass a given spot, at sixty a minute, six days of a week, of twelve hours each. Thus millions in this country are, to all practical purposes, heathens. In Manchester there are 150,000 who habitually absented themselves from any place of worship. In Birmingham there are 100,000 persons who never darken the door of God's house. Look also at Liverpool. There we find a public house to every 200 of the inhabitants; and the apprehensions for crime are one as to every fifteen of the population. In Manchester there is a public house for every 150 of the population, old and young, while there is but one sanctuary (including all sects, large and small, old and new) for every 2,500 of the people. No fewer than fifty-four public houses have sacred music on the Sabbath, and thus sons are lured to perdition to the strains of the 'Hallelujah Chorus' and 'The Heavens are Telling.' In that town 150,000 of the inhabitants never enter God's house, and Sabbath after Sabbath are living in the desecration of the Lord's day. Thus in 'Christian England' we have a vast amount of heathenism, and what is worse, practical atheism.

ENGLAND AND AN 'OPEN BIBLE.—An enquiry was recently instituted by the town council of Liverpool into the cause of the excessive mortality in that city, and the commissioners, in their report, drew a picture at which humanity must shudder. We append an extract:—

For four years has an epidemic of typhus raged with increasing violence amongst the working population of Liverpool. Let cholera once take hold of these masses of fallen humanity, and it can scarcely be expected to leave them until it has sucked the life blood from thousands. Children go drunk to school—ragged schools of course. Women, for love of drink, sell every stitch they wear, saving just the last shreds of linen, and then—heaven help the wretches—they sell their hair! This is the evidence of the Rev. Father Nugent, who speaks of one woman, the mother of seven children, who sold her hair to a barber for a quart of beer. Women have been 'had up' for drunkenness, fourteen times and more. In one court the women were discovered all drunk one Sunday afternoon. The children club their peeces together on a Saturday night, to have a 'spree,' and get gloriously intoxicated like their seniors. The master of the Hibernian School says—'You might as well attempt to empty the Mersey without a bucket as to apply Christian instruction while the flood of intemperance is overwhelming us.' Chaos has come over the people. There seems to be neither law, order, nor decency among them. 'Children die which are never born,' says Father Nugent. Rents go unpaid, for the landlord fears to be pressing, lest his tenants should pull the houses down. 'I have four houses in Headerson street,' says an agent, 'and there is not a piece of timber left in them.—They (the occupants) will take away the cupboards, the stair-cases, and the very slates of the roof, and we cannot catch them.' We just quote one more horror. A tradesman and his wife ruined themselves by drink. The woman fell ill, and lay in indescribable stink on her sick bed for months. On a Saturday she died, and remained untouched till Thursday. The husband that day obtained ten shillings to secure the necessary attendance, but instead of devoting the money to its proper purpose, went and got drunk with it. He went home in that state and slept with the corpse. On Friday some persons sent a bear to take away the body, but when the men saw no one to go with the funeral, they took her and threw her down in the room again, where she lay until the police had her buried on the following Saturday. As a sequel, we are told, 'an old woman, who lived underneath, was so much shocked that she died the same night.'

UNITED STATES.

THE CLOSE OF THE BALTIMORE COUNCIL.—It was a grand celebration that was had at Baltimore, last Sunday, 21st Oct. The great Catholic Council held its concluding, and public, Session. The private deliberations of the bishops and theologians was over. On Sunday, with hearts full of love for each other, and for all the world—full of Catholic charity, they gathered in the Baltimore Cathedral, to thank God, and to sing the songs of triumph, and of joy.—There was, greatest of all, though offered on all our altars, the celebration of the Mass. There were, besides, the addresses of fraternal affection, to and fro, among the members of the Council; and there were the 'Acclamations'—the intoned harmonies of ascriptions of praise to God, and love for each other, that, in this better world, seem like echoes from the eternal hills of heaven.

And thus these Fathers of the Council, of many races, of many languages, of many and differing political opinions, demonstrated the truth of the Divine canticle: *Eccc unum bonum et quom juvenum, habitare fratres in unum!* 'Behold how good and how pleasant, when brethren meet in one heart, and in one counsel.'

The Archbishop of St. Louis, profoundly learned as he is profoundly modest, was chosen to pronounce the closing oration. We wait, trusting to the Baltimore Catholic Mirror, for some report of it. The Pastoral Letter of the Council, to the Faithful of the United States, will soon be published. The Decrees of the Council will go to Rome for approval, before they are promulgated as laws of the Church in these States.—N. Y. Freeman.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBERATION OF IRELAND.—Every one that wishes well to the cause of freedom and progress, desires to see Ireland freed from the intolerable outrage of the existing established Church, and the grinding burdens which the land system imposes upon the peasantry. But very few soberly disposed persons see that the Fenian movement even now in its present ripened state is compassing anything at all in the way of practical, patriotic effort, or even the semblance thereof. We have taken occasion to speak frankly of this subject. Will our Fenian friends oblige us by looking over the history of their association for the last twelve months, and candidly say whether we took too low a view of the force and character of the movement! They will find that about the only journal that thought enough of the cause of Ireland to tell them ugly truths was the New York Times. Other newspapers, in the height of the 'Moffatt Mansion' prosperity, flattered them—some because their publishers had Fenian funds in keeping; others because they were eager for a new filibustering sensation—not one, we venture to say, from any sincere desire to see the wrongs of Ireland redressed. Now—to

among all these newspaper cowards, flatterers and sensation mongers, how many are so poor as to do reverence to the Fenian cause? Here is the leading Radical journal (whose proprietors have had charge of Fenian money) giving prominence and emphasis in its columns to the statement of a member of the English Parliament—its correspondent—to the effect that native Americans alone are to be trusted in the settlement of American affairs. Here is the leading factious journal treating Stephens, Sweeny, Mahony & Co. as visionaries and impostors. And in every case so far as we have witnessed, where unscrupulous journals among us formerly made the cause of Fenianism the cause of Ireland, they treat it to day either with indifference or with ridicule. Mr. Stephens, we notice, is still collecting, or attempting to collect, money—whatever he can get—in Western cities. We are unwilling to say that this is dishonest. And yet Mr. Stephens is too intelligent a man not to know that when he pledges himself to subscribers to revolutionize Ireland by means of a liberating army before the end of the present year, he is getting money from poor, industrious and honest Irish-Americans, under pretences which must prove to be false. His schemes may not be so utterly wild as those of the border filibusters, but his chances of success are certainly no better than theirs.—N. Y. Times.

It is a fact that intemperance is running away with the nation. It is said that 60,000 die annually, 100,000 go to prison, 100,000 to the almshouse; 300 murders and 400 suicides are committed every year through this fell appetite for strong drink.—N. Y. Evangelist.

Much interest is excited in New York with respect to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's chance of election to be a member of Congress for the Eight District. She is a hardened member of the Women's Rights school, and a good political speaker, and for the 'fun of the thing' it is quite possible that she will be returned. There is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent her from taking her seat, but it is questionable whether the other members will yet admit her.

Last year there was one divorce to every eleven marriages in Chicago, and this year the proportion will be greater still.

The New York World states that in spite of the protest of the French government, the American government has purchased the island of Melo, in the Grecian Archipelago, at a cost of \$20,000,000, and intends to erect it into a naval station. Melo has one of the finest harbors in the Mediterranean, and will be in a position to play an important part in the solution of the Eastern question, if it be true, as it has been stated, that the Federal Cabinet intends to intervene on the Russian side when it again disturbs the European equilibrium.

ALARMING STATE OF EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.—The Herald's Baltimore special says that great excitement still prevails, which is not lessened by General Canby's visit to the city to day.

Rumours to-night say that the Plug Uglies of Oldtown are organising for an attack on the Radical headquarters in West Baltimore streets. The Radicals made every preparation for a vigorous defence. They stored an armory with revolvers and rifles in the building, and a very strong body of police, and 300 or 350 armed boys in blue remain within ear-shot. There is a belief among the supporters of the Police Commissioners that the Radicals of Pennsylvania are ready to march to their assistance. Forney's visit to the city yesterday has much to do with the impression. This is the threatened invasion to which Governor Swann alluded to in his remarks at Annapolis this morning.

A street fight occurred in West Baltimore on the announcement of the Governor's intention to go on with the case.

One man who cheered for Johnson was knocked down. Fifty others joined in the melee, and some of them were severely handled. The timely arrest of all the parties prevented the fracas spreading into a riot in some wards old rivalry organizations which existed before the war are being revived, and calls are published in the papers for every Democrat to prepare for action.

The Herald's Washington correspondent details an alleged discovery of the plans of the Radicals to impeach and depose the President. A large force of boys in blue were to be sent to Washington to protect and aid Congress in its schemes.

A general distribution of arms throughout the West had been made by the Radical Governors. The story is startling if true.

THE RADICAL PERSECUTION IN MISSOURI.—IRISHMEN—FENIANS.—The Radicals are pretending to be your friends now, in order to get your votes, so as to foist them into places where they may fatten upon the public treasury. The ink is scarcely dry upon Radical paper that denounced you, your church and your religion, with all the animosity of bigots and the vindictiveness of fiends. Now, forsooth, they love your brogue, they delight in your company; they revere your religion; they perambulate the streets arm in arm with you. Take care when they have secured your votes and are in power by your favor, they will serve you just as Radicals in Missouri now treat you, your religion, your church, your priests, and yourselves, in Missouri.

They have incarcerated Father Cummings in a loathsome jail for officiating as a Catholic Clergyman without having subscribed to the infamous oath prescribed by a Radical State Convention. This occurred under the eye and with the assent of Judge O. Henderson and Geo. W. Anderson, Radical members of Congress.

They imprisoned Father Stromberger in Scott county.

They imprisoned three Sisters of Loretto and Father McGarvey at Cape Girardeau.

They imprisoned the Catholic Priest and three Sisters of Charity at Hannibal.

They imprisoned the Catholic Priest at Jefferson.

On the 5th day of October they apprehended and lodged in jail Father Hillier, a Catholic Priest, at Booneville.

But the cases above enumerated would fail to show the absorbing love these negrofilibusters have for Irishmen and Catholics, did we stop here.

It is well known that the policy of the Catholic Church does not permit the title to church property to vest in trustees as with Protestant associations. Knowing this and wishing to give a not to be questioned evidence of esteem, the framers of the new constitution in the 12th section of the 1st article provided that the Catholic Church cannot incorporate itself. Fearing that they might be misunderstood even after such sacrifice for the Catholic population of the State, they incorporated into the constitution as per section 16, article 11, a provision taxing Catholic seminaries of learning, asylums, hospitals, convents and graveyards.

This is the way the Radicals love the Fenians and the Irish. We do not believe that there are many Irishmen who can be deceived as to believe their protestations of affection. If this should be so, however, we hope the time may never come when a successful Radical Party in Illinois will commence the same infernal tyranny as is now practiced in Missouri. If it should, however, the same effort as was saved the right of nationalization to Irishmen in the struggle with Know-nothingism will still be open to them, for the principles of genuine unadulterated Democracy change not. Irishmen, be warned in the right time.—Hannibal Republic.

There are seven Protestant clergymen in the new Vermont Legislature.

A citizen of Columbia, Ga., has invented a process by which the resinous leaves of the Southern pine can be compressed into blocks and used for oklading wood.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 696, Craig Street, by
J. GILLIES.
G. B. OLBERG, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the
subscription is not renewed at the expiration of
the year then, in case the paper be continued, the
terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by
carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and
if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we
continue sending the paper, the subscription shall
be Three Dollars.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots.
Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no
letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless
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 Sub-
scription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER—1866.

Friday, 2—All Souls.
Saturday, 3—Of the Octave.
Sunday, 4—Twenty-fourth after Pentecost. St.
Charles Borromeo, B. O.
Monday, 5—Of the Octave.
Tuesday, 6—Of the Octave.
Wednesday, 7—Of the Octave.
Thursday, 8—Octave of All Saints.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Quite a sensation was created on Saturday, by
a report of the death of Louis Napoleon, originat-
ing apparently in New York—that was circu-
lated in this city. On Monday morning,
however, the hoax was discovered. It is true,
no doubt, that the health of the French Emperor
is in a precarious condition; and his death, which
would probably be the signal for a European so-
cial and political convulsion, is an event which
may be looked for at any moment. There has
nothing worthy of particular record occurred in
the Old World during the past week.

To bully the British Government on the
Alabama claims, seems now to be the policy of
the President of the United States, who hopes
thereby to recover in some degree the popularity
which by his late injudicious stumping of the
country he seems to have lost. He is, however,
too shrewd a politician not to know that war
with England would be most disastrous to the
commercial prosperity of the United States; and
it is this which makes us hope that in spite of the
ill-will towards England which obtains on this
side of the Atlantic, and of the tall-talking, peace
may be preserved. The condemnation of the
Fenian prisoners to death in Toronto has caused
much excitement in New York.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.—On Sunday even-
ing last a most brilliant discourse was delivered
in St. Patrick's Church, by His Grace the Arch-
bishop of Cincinnati, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Purcell.
The subject of this distinguished prelate's dis-
course was the Supremacy of the Pope, as suc-
cessor of St. Peter, the divinely appointed
head of the Apostolic College. Taking his text
from St. Matt. xvi. 17-18 verses, the Archbishop
eloquently and powerfully vindicated the claims
to that headship of St. Peter, which headship he
showed also must have been continued in St.
Peter's successors, if the Church built upon
Peter was to be a permanent institution; for the
designed permanence of the Church is a proof of
the intended permanence of the office. Arch-
bishop Purcell was listened to throughout with
deep attention by a large audience, for the Church
was crowded.

THE GREAT COUNCIL IN BALTIMORE.—
Amongst the many great events of the year
1866, this assemblage of the Fathers of the Cath-
olic Church in the United States will always
be ranked as one of the most important; as testi-
fying to the rapid progress of that Church on this
side of the Atlantic, and the gigantic dimensions
which it has already assumed, in spite of the
many defections from amongst the second and
third generations of Catholic immigrants. These
defections have, no doubt, been fearful, so that
they may be spoken of as constituting a whole-
sale apostasy, owing no doubt to the vicious
social system, and the godless educational system,
to which the children of Catholic parents in the
United States are too commonly exposed; owing
too, in a great measure to the scarcity, hitherto,
of priests and churches. Still the Church,
partly by immigration, partly by the increase of
her children from ordinary sources, and greatly
also from conversions has increased and multiplied
exceedingly—growing up in the course of the
present century, from a humble, scarce noticed
shrub, till she is now a stately tree of the forest,
stretching forth her branches in all directions, and
bringing forth abundance of fruit.

The Decrees of the Council will not be pub-
lished till they have been approved of at Rome;
but we have reason to believe that these Dec-
rees will be found to contain some most impor-
tant measures with respect to education in gen-

eral, and the evangelisation of the negroes. If
the latter be ever raised to a social and political
equality with the white man, it will be
through the instrumentality of the Catholic
Church, and her Sacraments, and through these
agencies alone. In the West Indies, the effect
of Protestant missions, Methodist and Baptist,
upon the negro has been to degrade and brutalize
him, whilst at the same time degrading and dis-
honoring the very name of Christianity. Very
fifty no doubt are the dances and festive gather-
ings of the pagan negro; but these are far sur-
passed by the unmentionable obscenities of the
camp meeting, and the almost inconceivable turpi-
tudes of the negro revival, whereas, as we have
ourselves had repeated ocular and aural evidence,
the most lascivious dances, and filthiest of songs
are accompanied by *Hallelujah* choruses, and
blasphemous invocations of the Most Holy
Name. Congress may have liberated the body
of the slave; but to the Church it is reserved to
deliver him from the ruler thralldom of the con-
venticle; and, by setting his soul free from the
snares of Satan, to elevate him to the moral
dignity of one of Christ's freemen.

There has been much activity amongst our
Ministers of late, much flitting to and fro, much
gathering together, so that it was plain that some
great, or at all events difficult question was under
the consideration of the Cabinet. The *Montreal*
Gazette, (Ministerial,) of the 24th instant, let us
into the object of all these mysterious meetings
and consultations; and certainly if our contem-
porary's information is to be relied upon, that ob-
ject is one in which the Catholics of the Pro-
vince, but those of Upper Canada especially, are
deeply interested. The *Gazette* thus, semi-
officially we suppose, lets us into the secrets of
the Cabinet:—

"We have much pleasure in announcing that during
the recent protracted sitting of the Cabinet at
Ottawa, the subject of the position of the Lower
Canada Education question was very fully con-
sidered. The Ministry were, we understand, desir-
ous that Mr. Galt should be appointed as a delegate
to represent the interests of the British population;
but that gentleman felt that he could not accept
unless he was assured as to the views of the Govern-
ment on the points that so seriously concern his
countrymen and coreligionists, and which so deeply
rouse their feelings. We are informed that the
Ministry entirely satisfied Mr. Galt of their deter-
mination to give practical effect to the pledges given
in Parliament, and that gentleman has in consequence
accepted the appointment of delegate for the express
purpose of watching over these important interests,
as well as of lending his aid to the consummation of
the measure of Confederation.

"We feel that our Protestant friends may rest
assured that the man who resigned the honors and
emoluments of office on this question will not, as a
delegate, be found wanting to his trust as their
representative. And we hail with great satisfaction
the approaching settlement of a question which might
have been fraught with so much danger to the kindly
and cordial relations which have of late so happily
subsisted between the people of different races and
creeds in Canada."—*Gazette*, Oct. 24.

The *Montreal Herald*, (Opposition,) of the
following day, notices, and in the following terms
comments upon, this exposition of the Ministerial
policy, as made by its contemporary the
Gazette:—

"What is to be done now? Is Mr. Galt to induce
the Imperial Parliament to override by its authority
the repeated promises made by Mr. Cartier that the
Quebec scheme should not be altered; and this upon
a subject on which the greatest interest is felt by the
Lower Canadian majority, and upon which they have
pronounced unmistakably against the dispositions
of which Mr. Galt is put forward as the advocate?
While it is pretended that the British Parliament is
to be requested merely to homologate a scheme
approved by the people of each of the separate Pro-
vinces, is it to be asked to incorporate into the
Constitution an enactment on a subject which that
Constitution, as agreed upon, has left to be regulated
by the local Parliaments, and which the present
representatives of the Lower Canada Parliament
have refused to regulate in the sense desired by Mr.
Galt?"—*Herald*, 25th Oct.

Our readers will observe with pain, if not with
surprise, that there is not the slightest allusion to
the case of the Catholic minority in Upper Can-
ada; who as British subjects are entitled to quite
as much, and to quite as favorable consideration
as are their fellow-subjects, the Protestants of
Lower Canada. That the latter should be al-
lowed to educate their children as they please,
receiving for that purpose their share of any
sums allotted by the State for educational pur-
poses, is but just; but it is no less just that the
Catholics of Upper Canada should be dealt with
in a similar manner. On this point the repre-
sentatives of Lower Canada should take a firm
uncompromising stand; for it would be an act
of treachery on their part, were they to accede
to the demands of the Protestant minority of
Lower Canada, without insisting upon, and en-
forcing the equally legitimate demands of the
Catholic minority of the Upper Province. If,
under such circumstances, the wrongs whereof
the former complain were to remain unredressed,
they would have to blame only the dishonesty of
their own coreligionists of Upper Canada, who
rather than do justice to Catholics, are willing to
perpetuate injustice to their own coreligionists
in another section of the Province. It is there-
fore our duty towards our Upper Canadian breth-
ren, as well as our legal right, to insist that
every measure for the relief of the Protestants of
Lower Canada shall march *pari passu* with an
analogous measure for the relief of the Catholics
of Upper Canada. If we fail in this we are
guilty of the basest dereliction of duty, and we
may be sure that our treachery, and pusillanimity
will meet with well-merited punishment.

According to the terms of the scheme of

Union agreed to at Quebec, it was determined that
each Province should for itself regulate its own
school laws: and so sacred were every word
and syllable of the terms of that scheme declared
to be when it was laid before the Canadian Leg-
islature, that the slightest deviation from them
was pronounced impossible, the attempt even to
amend them, was held to be sacrilegious. If any
man were to offer even to add to, or to take away
from, the words of that scheme of union he was
to be accounted Anathema; and now, if we have
rightly seized the meaning of the *Gazette*, the
Imperial Government, not its local or municipal
legislature, is to be invited to settle definitively
the school question of Lower Canada. We may
be mistaken; but we confess that in an affair of
so great importance, involving as it does an im-
portant principle as well as a very important
question of detail, we should greatly desire some
further explanation from our Ministerial contem-
porary, who has said either a great deal too much,
or a great deal too little. In the meantime it
behoves the Catholics of both sections of the
Province to be on their guard, and to keep a
bright look-out, that their interests be not sacri-
ficed to the exigencies of party. Strong in-
fluences will be brought to bear upon the Minis-
try to enforce a settlement of the School Ques-
tion to the advantage of Protestants in Lower
Canada exclusively: to counteract these, the
Catholics of both sections of the Province must
be earnest in insisting that to both the same mea-
sure of justice be meted out, and that the same
principles be applied.

THE FENIAN TRIALS AT TORONTO.—The
first of the prisoners put upon his trial was
Lynch. On the part of the Crown, witnesses
were brought forward who swore to having seen
the prisoner on the 1st of June last, in company
with the raiders; to his having been armed with
a sword, and to his having assumed a kind of
leadership over his comrades. A Mr. Newbig-
gen whose horses and sheep had been stolen by
the Fenians, and a man of the name of Ryall—a
Fenian who turned Queen's evidence against his
accomplices—swore very positively as to these
facts; but it must of course be admitted that the
evidence of the latter was not worth much.

For the defence, it was urged that Lynch ac-
companying the raiders not as a combatant, but
simply in the capacity of a reporter for a Yankee
newspaper; that he took no part in the expedition,
and had nothing to do with the acts of theft and
violence alleged to have been committed. Wit-
nesses were brought forward who swore to having
seen him taking notes in a book, and who did not
notice his sword.

The Judge having summed up, the Jury retired,
and after an hour's absence returned with a ver-
dict of Guilty. The prisoner was then sentenced
to be hung on Thursday the 13th of December,
the Judge holding out to the convict no hopes of
a reprieve.

David Lumsden who professed himself a Pro-
testant minister of the so-called Episcopalian
sect, was then called upon to plead; but his trial
was postponed till Saturday next in order to
enable him to procure the attendance of some
important witnesses.

The next prisoner placed in the dock was
John McMahon, said to be a Catholic priest,
though of this no legal evidence was adduced
during the trial. The evidence in his case was
very similar to that in the case of Lynch: the
prisoner protested his innocence, but there was
no regular defence, and the Jury again brought
in a verdict of Guilty. Sentence of death, to be
carried into execution on the 13th of December,
was then passed upon him by the Court.

The other prisoners will be tried during the
course of the term. There seems to have been
little or no excitement in Toronto; and as yet
we have heard no complaints of jury packing or
of the exercise of harsh or unfair conduct towards
the prisoners. Lynch publicly acknowledged the
fairness of his trial.

The fate of the convicts is now in the hands
of the Executive, who will have to exercise a sound
discretion in the matter. However naturally
indignant the people of Canada must feel at the
wanton, unprovoked attack made upon them last
Summer by a body of men who have never re-
ceived from Canada and her people the slightest
cause of complaint, there is not amongst the
latter, generally, any desire for vengeance, or
thirst for blood. On the contrary, if a repetition
of outrages similar to those of June last can be
more effectually warded off by a display of leni-
ency towards the unhappy convicts—a point
that the Executive must decide—then justice and
policy both indicate a lenient course of procedure
towards them. But as we said above, this mat-
ter rests with the Executive, whose first duty is
the protection of the lives and property of Her
Majesty's loyal subjects.

If the reports that reach us by telegram from
the United States may be believed, the Fenians
threaten, if the law be carried into execution in
Canada, to retaliate by assassinating Canadians.
Leaving out of sight the morality of such threats,
we may be permitted to point out how unwise they
are, and that their only effect—if effect they have
at all, must be to force the Canadian Executive to

the adoption of rigorous measures. Let us put a
case precisely in point. Were a band of British
subjects, out of professed sympathy for the down-
trodden condition of the Southern States, which
have just as good a right to independence and
self government as has Ireland, to organise an
armed expedition against some part of the U.
States territory: were they to land, pillage, and
fire upon U. States troops or militia sent for the
protection of the lives and property of U. States
citizens, what we ask would be the action of the
United States Government towards any of those
raiders whom it might chance to capture? By
the answer to this question, which no one will be
at a loss to discover, the rights of the Canadian
Government as towards the United States citi-
zens who without provocation of any kind, robbed
Canadian citizens, and shot down Canadian militia
men in June last, can very easily be determined.
Not that we pretend that the said Canadian
Government is bound to insist upon those rights,
if the sole legitimate object of all government,
i.e., protection to person and property, can be
secured by milder means, and by the waiving in
some degree of those rights: and in pity there-
fore for the unfortunate men now under sentence
of death, we would urge as a matter of policy,
the abstention from threats on the part of their
friends. Indeed if threats are held out, then no
matter what the consequences, it will be the
bounden duty of the Government to let the law
in its extreme rigor have its course against men
who might otherwise have had a chance of experi-
encing milder treatment.

There is going the rounds of the press a para-
graph to the effect that Dr. Pusey is about to
follow up his *Eirenicon* with another work, under
the title "Can not Rome give Authoritative Ex-
planations which the English Church can Ac-
cept?" No great need for such a question in
so far as the Church is concerned, since any Cath-
olic child is able to answer it. Rome cannot
give, and will never pretend to give, any such
explanation of her doctrines, as shall bring them
into harmony with the Calvinistic 39 Articles.—
In so far as the so-called English Church is con-
cerned, the case is different, for we know not
what that body can, or cannot accept. Who
indeed does know? since it is to be found every
phase of opinion, and since its purposely ambiguous
or stammering formularies may be made to yield
such response as the questioner may please to ex-
tract from them.

Dr. Pusey must know that a corporate union
of the Catholic Church with the Anglican sect
by Law Established, and by courtesy styled the
Church of England, is a moral impossibility.—
Only betwixt the like, or things that are multiples
one of another, can there be any union. We can
understand therefore, and easily conceive of, a
corporate union betwixt the so-called Anglican
Church and the Customs Department, since they
are both mere State or secular institutions, the
creatures of Law or Acts of Parliament; but it
is impossible to conceive even of a corporate
union betwixt the Catholic Church, and either
the Anglican Church, or the British Customs
Department.

The union of Christendom, which all Catholics
pray for, which it is permitted us to look forward
to, is of a very different kind from that of which
Dr. Pusey dreams troubled dreams. It will be
accomplished, not by explaining or frittering
away the Church's teachings, or by torturing the
Decrees of the Council of Trent into a semblance
of heresy; but by the frank and unreserved sub-
mission of individual Protesters to the authorita-
tive teaching of the One, Catholic, Apostolic
Church.

Evidently, however, Dr. Pusey is not quite
easy in his mind as to his position; not satisfied of
the claims of the Church as by Law Established
to his allegiance, as the Church appointed by
Christ Himself, and to which, therefore, all men
of all origins are bound to submit themselves—or
why so many efforts on his part to assure himself
that he is a member of that Church, and that
there is no substantial difference after all betwixt
Anglicanism and Romanism. Were he sure of
his position, did he feel the ground solid beneath
his feet, he would not be so anxious to discover
some mode of so interpreting Tridentine doctrine
as to harmonise it with his own 39 articles, which
he can accept only upon condition of giving to
them a non-natural interpretation, Dr. Pusey is in
a very interesting condition, and Catholics should
be careful to pray for him; doubly careful not to
buoy him up or sustain him in the delusion that a
corporate union of the Roman Catholic Church
with the Church as by Law Established, is *in*
rerum natura, possible or conceivable.

QUEBEC, October 27.—An extra of the *Mercury*
says:—With the deepest regret we inform the public
of the death, last night, in the General Hospital, of
Lieut. Baines, of the Royal Artillery. The injuries
which this gallant young officer received at the late
great fire were so far subdued, on Wednesday last,
by the skill of the doctors, that no danger was ap-
prehended to his life, and it was intended in a few days
to remove him to his own quarters. Suddenly on
Thursday symptoms of lock-jaw intervened rapidly
increasing in violence, and although everything which
human skill can suggest was resorted to, he sank
from exhaustion last night about 12 o'clock, after
thirty-six hours of intense suffering. The sad event
has cast the deepest gloom over the military and citi-
zens.

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH BELL.—On
Sunday one of nine bells to be erected in the
tower of St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto, was
consecrated by His Lordship the Bishop of that
Diocese. The ceremony took place after the
celebration of Pontifical High Mass. The bell,
which is a fine tenor weighing about 4,000 lbs.,
was swung over a platform in the palace garden,
the admission to which was obtained by ticket.
It was cast by the Messrs. Meneeley, of Troy,
New York. There are eight crosses on it and
under the crosses are the following inscriptions in
Latin: "1st. I praise God." "2nd. Holy Mary,
pray for us." "3rd. Saint Joseph in the hour
of death, pray for us." "4th. St. Michael and
Holy Angel Guardians, come to defend us."—
"5th. Come let us worship." "6th. I honor
the baptized." "7th. I mourn for the dead."—
"8th. John Joseph Lynch, Bishop of Toronto,
wishes to all peace." The Bishop, attended by
the clergy, proceeded from the church to where
the bell was placed, reciting the 50th, 56th, 66th,
69th, 85th, and 129th Psalms. His Lordship
proceeded to bless the salt and water with
which the bell was to be washed, and offered ap-
propriate prayers. The salt and water being
mixed the Bishop wiped the cross with a linen-
cloth and intoned an anthem; after which he put
into the thurible, thyme, frankincense and myrrh;
and placed the sacred vessel under the bell that
it might receive the odour, consecrating it to the
service of the church, and at the same time be-
stowing on it the name of "The voice of the
Archangel Michael." The anthem was then in-
toned—*Deus in Sancta via tua*. The sponsors of
the bell, were Major Calhoun, of the 17th
Regt., and his cousin, Miss Latouche, (the latter
by proxy) Vicar General Macdonald of Kingston:
the first Catholic pastor of Toronto, who officiated
here nearly fifty years ago—together with
the younger branches of the respectable Catholic
and old families of Toronto.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, KINGSTON.

A Charity Sermon was preached in aid of the
funds of this society at the Cathedral on Sunday
the 21st inst. It was delivered by the young
and talented Director of Regiopolis College, the
Rev. M. Stanton.

The announcement on the Sunday previous
that he was to deliver a sermon filled the large
Cathedral with an expectant audience.

The text chosen was:—"Religion clear and
undefiled before God and the Father is this; to
visit the fatherless and widows in their tribulation;
and to keep one's-self unspotted from this world."
—St. James 1st Chapter, 27th verse.

When the young preacher ascended the
pulpit, a profound, almost painful stillness reigned
throughout the vast edifice; and until he left it;
he never for one moment lost the eager attention
of his strongly moved audience.

The sermon was at once argumentative and
pathetic—worthy of the cause and of the place
—a Catholic pulpit.

The delivery of the young Director is admir-
able, his voice well toned, and sufficiently power-
ful; while his graceful gesticulation is as pleasing
to the eye as is his declamation to the ear.

Kingston has on more than one occasion been
indebted to Montreal for a priest to conduct the
retreats; but no one who listened in the Cath-
edral on Sunday last can doubt that the occasion
to renew such indebtedness has passed; and that
His Lordship, Bishop Horan of Kingston, is now
in a position to return the compliment to His
Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The amount
collected was \$106.00.—*Com.*

A writer in the *German Review*, treating of
the character, and manners of the people of
Scotland, gives the following not very flattering,
but probably too true, description of Scotch con-
viviality:—

The populace in cities of Scotland is a bad band,
which in regard to drunkenness, can scarcely be
matched by any in the world. It may easily be imagin-
ed to what excesses of all kinds such a drunken mass
may have been pushed in former times, when it was
excited by religious fanatics. I had the misfortune,
relates Mr. Andrew, the author of the work upon
which this article is based, to meet in St. Andrews
with an Edinburgh pleasure train, and to be obliged
to return with the same company, on board the
steamer across the Firth-of-Forth. Brandy was the
ruling element. Every where quarrelling, screaming
and brawling. No merry song was heard, no cheerful
jokes; all was rude and beastly. At last, of the
whole company the women were most of them silk
dresses and kid gloves, they were not behind their
husbands. The most repulsive feature of the whole
scene was the many drunken women. 'Miss Lizzie,'
an honest Edinburgher addressed his lady, 'do not
drink much.' Miss Lizzie crossed her legs so that
her knees became visible, and applied to her friend a
vigorous box on the ear, for which the latter thanked
her politely. Near the chimney a couple of soldiers
were boxing for the warm place, and the whole com-
pany loudly applauded every well aimed blow. The
air on board the steamer was infested with bad
smells; on the floor lay all sort of offal, particularly
the shells of the shrimps which were eaten in masses.
Dirt and filth were everywhere; and the stewards
in their soiled sleeves, with loud yelling voice, ani-
mated and encouraged this drunken mob to drink still
more.

ROBBERY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—At the close of
the Concert on Thursday night, when the managers
were making up the money taken at the door, it was
carried off. The thieves must have been discovered
that a bag containing \$200 had been acting in
concert, as the theft was effected by a skilful move-
ment. No trace of the robbers has been discovered.

THE CASE WELL PUT.—In passing sentence of death upon Lynch, the Judge put the case of the Fenian raiders, as against Canada, in a very plain and clear light.

This was well put: and that which makes it impossible for any honest man to sympathize with the Fenians, is their avowed readiness to inflict upon Canada, had they the power to do so, the very wrong which they maintain that England has inflicted upon Ireland by depriving her of her national independence.

AN ASSISTANT CLERGYMAN WANTED.—Amongst the many strange advertisements that figure in the English papers, we find one, copied by the Times, from the Ecclesiastical Gazette, by a rector of a parish, in which he announces his want of an assistant, or Vicar, as we should say in Canada, on the following terms.

WANTED, "By a clergyman in the country, the duty of a small agricultural parish (population 160) performed for six months from the present time. Duty being very light, the advertiser offers only a large furnished house and garden with potatoes. One female servant left in the house. Neighborhood very healthy. Apply to R. M. Cornish, Church Library Devises, Wilts."

Here's a fine chance for any unemployed Anglican! House, garden, potatoes, and a female servant! all for the spiritual Cure of a small lot of 160 agricultural souls!

INCREASE OF DIVORCE.—The Weekly Register calls attention to the rapid and steady increase in the annual number of divorces, since the passing of the infamous Act annulling Christian marriage in England. That Act has been in force eight years, and the average number of cases heard before the Divorce Court by it created has been, hitherto 183. For the year 1865, however, the Report shows that there were no less than 256 cases tried before the same unhalloved tribunal, thus showing an annual increase of 73.

CONFEDERATION AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Islander, an organ of the Prince Edward Island Government, announces that the Delegates now representing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at the Colonial Office, recently took into consideration the position of Prince Edward Island, as regards the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies; and with the view of going away with the objection heretofore entertained by the Island against Confederation, they unanimously resolved to advocate the proposition that the Confederation should, in addition to the terms offered by the Quebec Report, for the purpose of extinguishing the Leasehold tenures. This resolution of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Delegates was handed to the Earl of Carnarvon, and by his Lordship transmitted to the Governor General. A copy of the resolution was also sent by the Colonial Minister to the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, and by his Excellency laid before the Executive Council on Tuesday last.

The Examiner says:—"It is believed by persons who are capable of forming a judgment on the matter, that the London Conference might be induced to increase the subsidy to the extent of three hundred thousand pounds, if the claims of the Island were vigorously represented."

Most appropriately the Globe, the organ of Mr. George Brown, takes up the cudgels in behalf of that injured lamb Mazzini. "However unjust the charges may be, that have been urged against Mazzini in connection with attempts and plots of assassination," says the Globe—

It is now pretty generally conceded that he is free from any complicity in the crimes which were at one time so freely charged upon him.—Toronto Globe.

We can scarce believe that the Globe errs through ignorance, for the evidence of Mazzini's guilt is so clear, that guilt has been so often established, and has been so fully admitted by the admirers of the Italian Revolution, and by Mazzini himself in published records, that it is not probable that the Globe can have failed to see it, or can have forgotten it.

1. Has not Mazzini been openly charged in the British House of Commons with being one who "professes an organized system of assassination?" and was not this statement uncontradicted? vide Debates, March 14th, 1864.

2. Is it not true, that Antonio Gallenga undertook in 1833 to assassinate the King Charles Albert? That he communicated this design to Mazzini, then at Geneva: and that Mazzini thereupon not only approved of the design, but furnished the would be assassin Gallenga, with a passport to Ticino, the sum of a thousand francs, and "a poniard with a lapis Lazuli handle," which I, ("Mazzini" for we are quoting his own written words)—"cherished much?"

3. Is it not true that subsequently—as often happens amongst rogues—Mazzini and Gallenga fell out; and that Gallenga having published a History of Piedmont offensive to Mazzini, the latter published a letter over his own name, in which he made public avowal of the above given facts, and held up Gallenga as a would be assassin?

4. Is it not true that, hereupon, there was scandal at Turin? and that Gallenga, unable to deny the statements of Mazzini with respect to the intended assassination of Charles Albert, had to give back the Cross of St. Maurice and Lazarus, which he had received, and to resign his seat as a deputy?

5. And lastly:—If but one answer—and that in the affirmative—to these questions is possible, in what light are we to look upon the editor of the Globe? As upon a very foolish impertinent scribbler who writes dogmatically upon topics of which he is profoundly ignorant? or as upon a friend of, and apologist for assassins, provided only that their crimes be perpetrated in what he and his Liberal friends call the "good cause?"

"JACQUES ET MARIE."—This interesting and well told story, from the pen of M. Bourassa, which for many months gave additional attraction to the columns of the Revue Canadienne, has now been completed, and given to the world in the form of a neatly got up octavo volume, which we have pleasure in recommending to the notice of all who are acquainted with the French language.

TWENTY YEARS OF MISSIONS IN THE NORTH WEST OF AMERICA. By Mgr. Alex Tache, Bishop of St. Boniface. This is the title of a most interesting work, showing the hardships and difficulties with which the Catholic missionary has to contend in the bleak and inhospitable regions to which his sacred vocation of saving souls impels him: and the courage and success with which these hardships and difficulties are encountered and overcome by the gallant soldiers of the cross. The history of these missions possesses a peculiar interest for Canadians, for it is from their charitable contributions that the funds for their prosecution are derived, and from their own ranks that the noble army of martyrs and confessors is recruited.—The Bishops, the Priests, the Sisters of Charity who have left all to preach Christ to the savage red men of the distant north-western forests and prairies of America, are their own flesh and blood; we may anticipate therefore a great demand for Bishop Tache's history amongst his fellow-countrymen and fellow-Catholics of Canada.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Nov. 1866. Dawson Brothers, Montreal. We have to acknowledge the receipt of the November number of this periodical. Its literary contents are of the usual character, but the engravings and illustrations are very good.

His Excellency the Governor General has fixed the 12th December for his departure for England. The New York Times of Monday last says, that a meeting of the French Canadians was held on Saturday evening to take measures for sending relief to the sufferers by the fire at Quebec. Messrs Charles Massette, George Baicheler, F. Boncher, B. Giroux, F. X. Clouton, P. Theriault, D. Lamoreaux, P. A. Gray, F. Moreaux, L. P. Fountain and R. Gosselin were appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions, which are to be handed over to Mr. Ashworth, agent for the Canadian banks of Quebec. An offer was received from the National Express Company to transport all goods free of charge.

Rev. Mr. F.P. Gareau, lately ordained at St. Pierre, Riviere du Sud, by His Grace Archbishop Blanchet of Oregon, left Quebec on Thursday for Oregon missions.

It has been decided to rebuild the Convent at St. Sauveur, Quebec, the walls of which are in good condition, for a chapel and a school for the use of the families in the neighborhood.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Courier of Monday says:—"Yesterday, at the morning service, Messrs. the Cure of Quebec, the Cure of St. Roch's and the Chaplain of St. John's Suburbs, rendered homage to the generosity of the Protestant population of Quebec. We are anxious to record this tribute of acknowledgment to show our separated brethren that the Catholics are not ungrateful, and that their gratitude makes no distinction of religious belief or nationality. The Catholics of Quebec will long retain the pleasant recollection of what their Protestant fellow-citizens are doing to-day for the sufferers by the fire?"

The Quebec Relief Fund has now reached over \$47,000.

SYMPATHY FOR THE QUEBEC SUFFERERS.—A public meeting was held in London, C. W., on Friday evening, in aid of the sufferers by the fire at Quebec. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the sufferers, and requesting the town council to contribute the sum of \$1,000 out of the public funds, and that all religious bodies in the town would make special collections for the object.

Mr. Laroche arrived up at Quebec on Thursday 25th ult. in charge of the following handsome donations:—677 bushels of potatoes, 8 tins of butter, 1 double stove, 4 quarters of beef and \$70 cash.

An idea may be formed of the violence of the wind which prevailed on the day of the Quebec great fire, when we state that detached pages of books, slightly burnt in the margin, were carried by the wind as far as St. Nicholas, fifteen miles distant from Quebec. Some of them were picked up near the Presbytery of St. Nicholas, and were afterwards recognized as belonging to books in the library of the Oblat Fathers at St. Sauveur, which was destroyed on the occasion of the fire. Burning cinders of considerable size were also carried an equal distance.

It seems that just before the Quebec fire Mr. Donaldson, Immigration Agent at Toronto, had forwarded applications for labourers and mechanics for that part of the country. Twenty ship carpenters were wanted for Collingwood. Some of the sufferers have gone up and readily obtained employment, the demand being still unsupplied.

On Wednesday night, one of the walls of the Christian Brothers' School at St. Sauveur Quebec, burnt during the great fire, was blown down by the wind. The work of rebuilding the school was to have been commenced on Friday morning, but owing to this circumstance, it will necessarily be retarded.

CORNWALL OCT 29.—Chief Justice Draper opened the Assizes to-day. There is intense excitement regarding the residue of the Fenian prisoners in Cornwall Jail. There was great anxiety to hear the Judge's address to the Grand Jury. The Court was thronged with spectators. His Lordship clearly and lucidly explained the law under which the prisoners were indicted. If evidence given of an overt act was satisfactory, the Jury were bound to find true bills. He explained that the laws relating to similar treason had hailed from the reign of Edward the Third, subsequently George the Third, and were engrafted on the Upper Canada system as conformed by late Legislative enactments.—Giving counsel to Queen's enemies, furnishing money arms, assistance or countenance, if proved by clear evidence, were sufficient to justify true bills. He particularly impressed upon the Jury the necessity of a thorough examination of the Jail and causes of the prisoners' escape. Persons in charge should not be spared. The escape of Murphy was a disgrace to the country. If the jail was unfit, a presentment should be made; but if judged secure, responsibility must fall somewhere, and justice calls for condemnation. It is rumored that a motion will be made for the removal of the prisoners to Toronto; it is not credited, but thought possible. Hon. Hillyard Cameron represents the Crown, and Hon. Sandfield Macdonald the defence.

WAR MATERIAL.—There has been another large arrival from England of ammunition waggons, gun carriages, and other useful war material, which now strew the wharves to a considerable extent.

The Halifax papers report that the Imperial authorities are making great exertions to extend and increase the strength of the batteries in the harbour and replacing the present comparatively light guns by new ordnance of the heaviest calibre.

MORTALITY IN TORONTO.—The burials in Toronto during the first nine months of this year were 511, against 993 in the same period of the year preceding. In 1864 they numbered 1039, so that a very satisfactory falling off is exhibited.

OUTRAGE AT INDIAN ISLAND.—The St. John, N. B., Telegraph narrates the particulars of an outrage committed on Indian Island, opposite Eastport, Maine, on the 10th inst. It appears that about eight o'clock at night a captain of the United States, with a sergeant, corporal, and two privates, all armed and in uniform, crossed over to the island and attempted to carry off a person named Northup, who with several others had deserted from the American force stationed in Eastport. The kidnapers had lain violent hands on the man, and were about hurrying him into the boat on the beach, when a number of young men belonging to the island who had been practising for a band in a school-house near by, hearing the struggle, rushed to the scene; the kidnapers then released Northup, and left the island in haste. Everything went to show that they did not expect Northup to receive assistance at that hour of the night. They evidently anticipated an easy victory over an unarmed and unaided man, but were fortunately balked in their designs. The facts connected with this outrage have been reported to the Government of New Brunswick, and to the captain of the man-of-war Cordelia who will lay them before Admiral Hope. An investigation is to be made by General Doyle.

AN UNPROFITABLE VENTURE.—One day last week a Hemmingford farmer, residing near the frontier, took over to Mooers starch factory, on the other side of the line, a load of fifteen bushels of potatoes, somewhat damaged. On arriving at Mooers, he saw the U. S. Custom House officer, Mr. Shedd, and asked what was the duty on potatoes? Mr. Shedd told him that the tariff was so voluminous and complicated that he could not carry all its details in his memory, and that he really did not know what was the rate on the article in question, but he would let him know, after consulting the tariff. The farmer went on to the Starch factory, sold his potatoes for 29c a bushel, American currency, and returned to Mr. Shedd, who, having meanwhile posted himself on the subject, informed him that the duty was 25c a bushel, in silver currency. The Canadian had therefore to pay \$3 75 in specie, besides \$ 20 currency, as entry fee—altogether about \$45 to the American Government, for the privilege of selling the potatoes for an equivalent of about \$2.00 in silver. He returned minus his potatoes, and with \$2.50 less money in his pocket than when he left home. The result of his venture has not been of a nature to encourage his neighbours to sell their potatoes to Uncle Sam, while the American tariff remains as it is.

On Thursday last, the Annual agricultural Exhibition of the County of Montmorency took place on the property of Mr. Jos. Cloutier at Chateau Richer. The weather was magnificent, and the attendance, which was unusually large, bore ample proof to the growing interest of the farming population in this sort of exhibition. The articles and animals exhibited were more numerous than last year, and many of them were of superior quality.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT SHED ON THE CHAMP DE MARS.—The shed that is being erected on the Champ de Mars, against the Government Gardens, bids fair to be a substantial as well as an extensive structure. It will run the whole length of the wall, and be of timber and brick. The foundation of timber, resting on piles has been carefully laid, the whole bespeaks permanence. The purpose of the shed is for the storing of military carriages and other war material.

DISROBATING THE SABBATH.—Yesterday, two young lads were lodged in the cells on complaint of Mr. Kerr, Fishing Inspector, for desecration of the Sabbath, being found on the Esplanade during the forenoon with guns and all the necessaries for an energetic duck shooting expedition. Mr. Kerr is determined to put a stop to this unlawful and reprehensible practice in the future, by the arrest of some well known parties.—Toronto Globe.

GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.—H. M. S. Aurora has gone into Winter Quarters in the basin formed by the wharves of the Harbour Commission at the mouth of the St. Charles, Quebec.

The Carleton [N.B.] Sentinel reports that on the whole the crops of most roots and cereals in that vicinity will be a full average and leave a large surplus for export.

At the Plumbago Mills, in the Township of Lochaber, C.E. three qualities of Plumbago are prepared for the market, and a sample of about ten tons has already been forwarded.

Another fatal accident, resulting from the careless use of fire arms, occurred at Tewkesbury in rear of Stoneham near Quebec, on Sunday evening last, by which a young man named Jean Loignon, sad to relate lost his life. It appears that he was out shooting on Lake St. Charles, in a boat. Arriving at a certain point, he pulled to land and jumped ashore. His gun was lying in the boat, and in imprudently endeavouring to draw it to him by the muzzle, the hammer caught in the side of the boat which caused the piece to explode, the entire charge lodging in the breast of the unfortunate young man, who expired a few moments afterwards, a victim to his own imprudence and bad want of care. He was only twenty eight years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.—We notice by an official advertisement that a young lady of Hamilton has given notice of her intention to apply at the next session of Parliament for an Act authorizing a change of name. The present name seems to be a very good one, and we think preferable to the one proposed as substitute. It certainly has the advantage of brevity. When such proceedings are instituted it is a pertinent question to ask, what are our young men about? Cannot a lady effect a change of name without the formality of an Act of Parliament?—Hamilton Times.

Three young lads were recently drowned at Syotee in the county of Megantic, while playing on some saw logs in the Beaucoueur. Their bodies were recovered in half an hour, when an application of the Royal Humane Society's rules for the restoration of the apparently drowned might have saved them, but unfortunately there was no medical gentleman present to apply them.

Large quantities of government stores are being almost daily received at Kingston, and it is again rising in importance as a naval station.

At a meeting held in Caledonia village on Monday evening last, it was decided to proceed with the putting down of the well, at McKenzie's Creek, until oil or salt was reached, which they are strong indications of being very soon. Subscriptions are being now taken up for the purpose.

A saw mill situated in the first concession of Rawdon, two miles east of Stirling, belonging to Mr. Martin Seeley, was consumed by the fire on Saturday night last. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there has been no fire near for months. Mr. Seeley's loss is about \$1,800 of which \$600 was covered by insurance.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Oct. 30, 1866. Flour—Pollards, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Middlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Fine, \$6.25 to \$6.35; Super., No. 2 \$5.60 to \$6.75; Superfine \$7.00 to \$7.10; Fancy \$7.40 to \$7.50; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8.00 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$4.60 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 18c to 19c. Tallow per lb, 9c to 10c. Butter, per lb.—Choice Dairy, 23c to 27c, according to quality. Middle Dairy, 23c to 26c. Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$9.00 to \$9.10; Wheat—U. O. Spring ex cars \$1.45. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pot, at \$6.85 to \$6.90 Seconds, \$6.20 to \$6.45; First Pearls, \$7.25 to \$7.40.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Oct. 30, 1866. Flour, country, per quintal, 21 0 to 21 3. Oatmeal, do 14 6 to 15 0. Indian Meal, do 9 0 to 9 6. Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0. Barley, do, (new) 3 0 to 3 3. Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 3. Oats, do, 1 10 to 2 0. Butter, fresh, per lb, 1 3 to 1 6. Do, salt do 0 10 to 0 11. Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0. Potatoes, per bag 3 0 to 3 0. Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 4 0. Lard, per lb 0 8 to 1 0. Beef, per lb 0 5 to 0 9. Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8. Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6. Lamb, per do 0 5 to 0 6. Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 10 to 1 0. Turkeys, per couple 7 0 to 10 0. Apples, per bbl \$3.50 to \$4.00. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$6.00 to \$9.50. Straw 5.00 to \$6.00.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. Stockholders who have not yet paid up the instalments called for are requested to do so forthwith at the Office of the undersigned, No. 121 Great St. James Street, next door to Nordheimers Hall, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M. or at my residence, No. 152 Wellington Street, from 7 to 9 in the evening. (By order.) R. McSHANE, Secretary.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ST. ANN'S BAND, ON THURSDAY, the 15th NOVEMBER, 1866, IN THE MECHANICS' HALL. Tickets, 25 cents. Concert to commence at eight o'clock. Programme in a future advertisement.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMERS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th of November. A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Meeting. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND ELOCUTION. PROFESSOR SWIFT.

(Lately filling the chair of Elocution and Modern Languages, at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana). Having opened Winter Evening Classes, for instruction in Elocution, and in the French, Italian and Spanish languages, hopes to receive a fair share of public support, assuring all his patrons that nothing shall be omitted on his part that will conduce to their rapid advancement. Professor Swift's claims to public notice and encouragement are backed by the strongest recommendation from H. E. the late Cardinal Wiseman, the Count de Montalembert, and by a number of eminent gentlemen both in this City and the United States, whom it would be indelicate to name publicly, but whose written testimonials he possesses, and to whom he is kindly permitted to refer. Lucidity and rapidity in instruction, as well as purity of accent, are guaranteed, and form an integral part of the Professors system. The Rev. Clergy, Barristers, and all public speakers, are most respectfully solicited to give Mr. Swift a call. Communications, Colleges, and Schools attended.—Private Lessons given, and members of Debate and Dramatic Societies very greatly improved. Dramatic Readings for Catholic, Charitable and Literary objects given on the most moderate terms. No. 200, Mignonne, off St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. October 25, 1866. 3-m.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

THE system of education will embrace the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS. TERMS PER MONTH: Board and Tuition in the English and French languages, \$7.00. Music, 2.00. Drawing and Painting, 1.50. Bed and Bedding, 0.50. Washing, 1.00. Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness. Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherd's Plaid. Payments must be made in advance.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable by yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nar, N.Y. Table, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zetter, 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, Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine. Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit, News, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Paroquet, La Science and Le Devoir.—The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

