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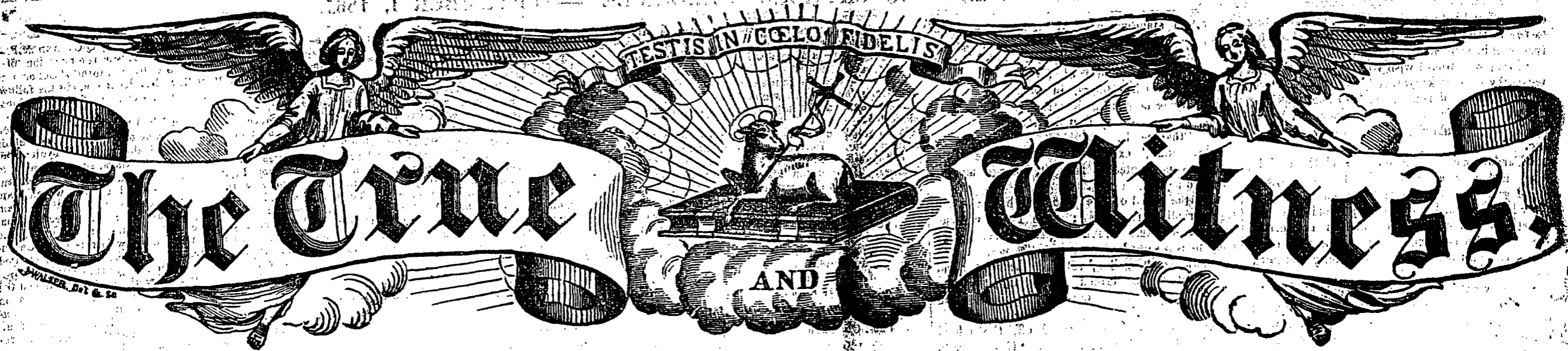
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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ANGELA; AN HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER VII.—THE MARTYR'S PRISON.

"Thou, Lord, where'er we die, canst aid;
But He, who taught His own
To live as one, will not upbraid
The dread to die alone."

Lyra Apostolica.

We must now lead our readers to a very different scene. It was dark night. The wind was still howling fearfully round the island; the billows dashed madly against the wall of rock that sheltered the port, even making a good deal of movement visible in the middle of the harbor, where Ali Pasha's vessel was lying at anchor, not daring to venture nearer the shore for fear of falling on the shallows. All through that dark night the storm raged loud and long; bitterly felt by the poor fugitive inhabitants, driven from their houses and forced to take shelter in rocks and caves and stray huts, built for the preservation of the vineyards on different parts of the island. They thanked God, however; for they felt that the very pitiless pelting of the rain and frantic violence of the wind would preserve them from the marauding assaults of their still more pitiless and violent foes. Down in the hold of that rocking galley knelt the faithful pastor. Dom Michele, pale and sea-sick, lay in one corner, a dim oil-lamp lighting up the grim horrors of their low and offensive prison; but the very sight of Monsignore Carga took away every temptation to despond or complain. His pectoral cross was taken off and hung up before him, on a projecting nail, beneath the lamp; and there, his fettered hands lifted up to Heaven, or crossed wearily on his breast, the venerable Bishop waited the approach of morning. At times he would turn and offer every assistance in his power to his suffering companion, who, exhausted at last by the violence of his exertions, physical and mental, fell into a troubled sleep. He dreamed; and his dream was the echo of his waking thoughts. He stood again before the Turkish governor, dragged in by the ruffian soldier; and in his dream went over anew the scene that had ensued. He heard the rough question addressed to his beloved Bishop, where his flock had escaped to; and the peremptory order to bid them all return and present themselves before their prosecutors. Then came the declaration of Monsignore de Rigo's being a Venetian by birth, and his instant release; and lastly, their own manacled forms being cast into the hold of the galley. The scene changed, and they were led forth to die, when a sudden calm seemed to be breathed over the spirit of his dream; heavenly music seemed lingering on the foul, heated air of their prison-hole, and odors of Paradise embalming his enraptured senses. The roaring of the waves and the rocking of the galley were no longer heard dimly, even amid his troubled slumbers, and the good priest slept a quiet and refreshing sleep. He needed it; worn out in body and mind, he could not have stood the horrors of the coming day without this interval of rest, doubtless obtained by his Bishop's prayers. The day was not yet beginning to dawn in the horizon when he awoke; he had been cradled on angels' wings, lulled by seraphic songs, and he could scarcely imagine where he was when his senses returned. The hold, in which they were, seemed still really to be filled with the rich odors and dulcet strains of his dream; the pale reflection of a soft light gleamed on the black rafters above him; and turning round his bewildered head, he endeavored to recollect himself. The lamp was extinguished, but still the Bishop knelt before its smoking remains. An ethereal light played round his kneeling figure, which appeared to float in mid-air, raised somewhat above the ground, and the strains Dom Michele and many others had heard night after night proceeding from his chamber in the Palace now swept round the hold of the Turkish galley, filling every crevice with harmony, inundating the soul with delight and awe unspeakable. Slowly the chaplain rose, and threw himself on his knees, as he gazed on the countenance of the future martyr, so still and motionless in its ecstatic expression, that it was like the very reflection of the Heaven that he was beholding. His aged hands were clasped on his breast, his eyes raised, and the light that trembled round his silvery beard, and kissed the white cassock and rochet in which he had come down to meet the Pasha, seemed again to light up like rubies, and linger more distinctly than ever round the miraculous signs God had impressed upon him from childhood, now that they were about to be fulfilled. On and on he knelt, till the brightening light of day glimmered even into that dark hole; the music died away; and with a deep sigh the martyr returned to the world he had not yet left, from the home the enjoyment of which had thus for a time been forestalled to him.

"For me to die is gain," he murmured at last. "O Divine Redeemer, in Thine hands! Do with me what pleaseth Thee, best."

At this moment the creaking of the boards was heard, the entrance to the hold roughly opened, and the Turkish guards entered. Even they seemed astonished, for something of the heavenly light yet lingered round his face, and gave such an untold majesty to his venerable form, that they stood back one moment in amazement, but, quickly recovering, intimated to their prisoners that they were to appear instantaneously before the Pasha.

"We are ready," replied the Bishop; "come, Dom Michele, courage; the bridal approaches, and we must play the man to-day before men and angels. To-day, all will be consummated."

"Lead on, Monsignore," replied the priest; "only lead on, and Dom Michele, with the help of his namesake, the Prince of the Legions of the Most High, will not flinch before an army of unbelievers."

They were led forth on the deck of the galley; and there standing at the gangway awaiting them, was Monsignore de Rigo. He threw himself into his brother Bishop's arms. "I am to be again questioned," said he; "and your turn comes next."

"Live, Brother," replied Monsignore Carga, "for the sake of your flock. God does not require of you the sacrifice of your life; attempt it not."

There was no time for more, for the trumpets sounded the approach of the Pasha; and seating himself in great state at the further end of the deck, he summoned the Bishop of Tinos before him. We give the examination as it occurred, and was handed down to posterity in the life of the martyr Bishop.

"Know you, Giaour," said the Pasha, "whence came that fleet that anchored some time ago in this port? Wherefore was it called to the island? and who summoned it hither?"

"I know nothing," replied Monsignore de Rigo, "of what you ask me. I came hither but a short time ago, and know nothing of the affairs of Syria."

"But is it possible," returned Ali, "that you know nothing of what this perfidious Bishop of Syria has been trammeling against the Grand Sultan of Constantinople? Is he not your friend?"

"Yes, he is my friend," replied the Bishop; "but I know nothing about what you ask me."

"Go, then," returned the Pasha; "your answer is an excuse; but I pass it over as a good exculpation, because you are the subject of the Venetian Prince, my faithful and kind correspondent. Let this man go free, and call hither the other Giaour," he added, addressing his soldiers; "not that perfidious traitor, but his companion, and keep him out of hearing."

Monsignore de Rigo was led off, and throwing himself on his knees before the martyr as he passed, whispered, "Brother and Father, your blessing and your prayers; for you are already among the confessors of Jesus Christ."

"God bless thee, my Brother," returned the martyr, embracing him, hastily forming the sign of the cross over him, for the Turks were showing impatience; "tarry not, but take the first boat to Tinos, for presently other work awaits us all."

In another moment Dom Michele stood before the Pasha, calm and intrepid; for angels' voices were still ringing in his ears, and he heeded neither the scowl that rested on the face of Ali, nor his menacing tones, shouting, "Giaour, who are you?"

"I am the chaplain of the Bishop," was the calm reply; "my name is Michael, and by profession I am a Catholic priest."

"Where do you live?" was the next question.

"In the Episcopal palace of Syria, with my Bishop," returned the chaplain.

Ali's brow grew dark as midnight.

"Then you are the Bishop's confidant," he continued, "and you must, in consequence, be privy to his iniquitous devices and evil doings.—What did he do when the Neapolitan and Maltese galleys were anchored in this port? Did he not call them to the island? Did he and his people not give them supplies of food and money? You must be well aware of all this, and, by the beard of the Prophet, you shall rue it if you conceal anything from me. Up, speak, and explain yourself."

"My Bishop," replied the priest, "is a holy man; poor in earthly possessions, incapable of intrigue, and cares for nothing, but the affairs of his pastoral rule. I know nothing of what you impute to him; and if others accuse him of such things, they are dark calumnies."

"I understand," replied Ali; "you are his accomplice, and the tool of his wicked machinations. Go back to prison, and, by the Prophet, you shall pay me for it along with him." Guards, put him into confinement, and bring the Bishop here before me."

In a few minutes the exchange was made;—Dom Michele had been hurried back to his prison-

son-hold, and Monsignore Carga stood before the Pasha.

"Who are you?" inquired Ali once more, in his fiercest and most menacing voice.

"I am the Bishop of Syria," calmly replied the Prelate.

"Who sent you to play the Bishop in this island?" returned the infidel.

"The Pope," was the firm and quiet rejoinder.

"Then you and the Pope," retorted the Pasha, "have conspired together with the enemies of the Grand Sultan of Constantinople to bring hither spies, discoverers, usurpers of land and islands belonging to his imperial domain."

"No," replied the good Bishop; "neither I nor the Pope are capable of such things; whereas, by the laws of justice and religion, engraven on our hearts, we are very far from taking part in such iniquitous plots, conspiracies, and deceits."

"Wherefore, then," returned the Pasha, "did you invite the Neapolitan and Maltese galleys to anchor in this port with the idea that they should take possession of the island for the Viceroy of Naples, in the name of the Pope? Why did you give them supplies of victuals and money?"

"These are calumnies," replied the Bishop, "heaped upon us by evil intentioned and malignant persons. No, never has it entered my head, nor the heads of my flock, to perpetrate such deeds or such conspiracies; and you may be convinced there is no design of usurping the island by looking yourself at the port. Not only is it free from Neapolitan and Maltese vessels, but from every other ship of powers with which you are at war."

"This is true," replied the Pasha; "but if it is so at present, it was not a short time ago, when the Neapolitan and Maltese fleets were anchored here, and you gave them provisions of food and money, and invited them here for your own traitorous and iniquitous end. Sure and detailed accounts of your villainy have reached the ears of the Great Sultan of Constantinople. Now, summon before me your Christians of the island. I choose them, too, to give an account of their actions."

For a moment the martyr stood in deep thought; the expression of inspiration usual to him crossed his venerable features. If he consented, and the islanders were brought into the presence of the enraged Pasha, the spoliation of life and goods, nay, even postasy, might ensue; and, on the other hand, a voice seemed whispering to him, "the good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep"—words uttered again, not many years ago, by another Prelate, the worthy rival of the virtues and death of Monsignore Carga.

It was the hesitation but for a moment, more to catch the fresh inspiration of God than to determine himself to the sacrifice of life in the cause of Christ. He turned to the Pasha, and replied,—

"I cannot consent to what you ask of me. My flock, panic-struck, not by remorse, but by your hostile and menacing appearance here, have fled and are dispersed all over the mountains;—and even if I would, I could not bring them together before you."

"Giaour! villain!" retorted the Pasha; "let us have done with this mockery! All this is but fiction and deceit. Your Christians shall pay the price of their traitorous proceedings by a good sum of money, and you and your chaplain shall pay it at the hangman's rope. I give you but one alternative of escape. Either embrace the faith of Islam, or you die, hung up, like traitors, to the yard-arm of this vessel. Think what you are about, and I shall wait till to-morrow your resolution."

"Here," replied the intrepid Prelate; "I have not a moment's hesitation. Useless is it to give me time to decide on this point, for neither torments nor death shall ever make me renounce the faith of Christ. I only have to repeat that we shall die innocent, for neither my chaplain, nor my people, nor I, have had any thing to do with the iniquitous understanding imputed to us by our enemies with the foes of the Grand Sultan."

"Infidel dog!" shouted the Pasha, "dost thou defy me? I give thee one hour for recollection; and at the end of that time, if you do not come to your senses and profess the true faith, your carcasses shall be hung up to feed the crows at the yard-arm of my galley, as a warning to your traitorous followers."

"An hour is too long," replied the Bishop;—"again I say, that nothing will make me desert the faith of Christ."

"Guards, away with him," shouted the Pasha. "Thrust him down with his infidel companion into the hold; chain him well, and prepare instantly the ropes on the yard-arm."

The soldiers obeyed, and calmly the holy Prelate was led off, hurried down the companion ladder, the door of the hold was thrown open, and in an instant the Bishop and his chaplain were once more alone.

Dom Michele was on his knees, and now

turned round as Monsignore Carga approached him.

"One hour more!" said the Prelate. "Dom Michele, the bridal train approacheth! One hour more, and we shall see our God!"

"Is it, then, sure?" returned the priest; "is the sentence pronounced?"

"It is, Dom Michele," he replied. "The Pasha gave me to choose between the Koran and the faith of the false Prophet, or Jesus Christ, with a halter here and Paradise hereafter."

"A halter!" replied Dom Michele, involuntarily turning pale; "in an hour?"

"Yes, my son," returned the Bishop; "our cross will be the mast of this galley: our nails, the hangman's rope. The gibbet is more honorable, the sufferings more speedy, than those which Jesus Christ endured for us. A few moments of agony, and the glories of Heaven are ours."

Thus encouraged, Dom Michele's fear was over. The rapture of his Prelate's countenance inspired him with fervor at once.

"Lead on, as thou wert ever wont, my Father; and thy son will follow thee, even unto death."

Shall we describe the scene that followed? Kneeling lowly before his Bishop, the humble and faithful priest began the confession of his sins—his last confession—which purifying the victim was to present it without spot for the sacrifice, meet offering for a God made man crucified on the hill of Calvary. The last words were spoken, the absolving hand raised, and the forgiveness of any human frailty committed, which was so soon to be sealed in blood, written in Heaven. And then, in his turn, the absolver became the penitent; the venerable form of the Bishop knelt down in the dim light at the feet of the priest, who now became his judge, and he who was to pronounce upon him the remission of his sins. Little need had that pure soul for the consoling rite; for daily before the celebration of Mass his confessor received the acknowledgment of faults which in others of lower sanctity would have been thought virtues, and the Mass of the day before had been his Viaticum. The King of Glory was not there in Person to console and fortify his servants for the approaching fight; they were not to go forth to Heaven borne on the very Bosom of their Lord; the holy oils, too, were wanting; but soon they were to see Him face to face, and the blood of their sacrifice was the extreme Unction of the Martyrs.—Shall we tell of the last words of comfort and consolation that fell from the lips of the Bishop, or the promises of fidelity that trembled on the tongue of the priest?—the final benediction bestowed by the saintly Prelate?—the last embrace?—as the sound of footsteps were heard, and the door opened. These things are indescribable; they are only to be imagined, and meditated on in silence and tears.

CHAPTER VIII.—FERDINAND DI MENDOZA.

"She flung her arms about his neck, and cried, My God! Thou has restored me all; All in one hour!"—*Southey's Roderick.*

We must now return to Angela, whom we left just escaped from the clutches of Francesco. Rapidly she darted over bush and stone, little heeding the bruises inflicted on her delicate feet by the rough ground and her rapid pace; nor did she pause to look around till, arrived at the entrance of the cave we have mentioned, she perceived that she was unpursued. Breathless, she hurried in, and throwing herself on her knees in one corner, faltered a prayer of thankfulness to God. This first duty performed, she rose to look around her. It was a small circular grotto on the seashore, well known to Angela, so low that she could scarcely stand upright within it, and blackened by the smoke of fires that had been lighted by fishermen cooking their homely meals when returned from their night-toils on the ocean. The waves were dashing madly up against the rocks at the entrance, and covering her with their cold spray; the rain, too, began to fall; and, cold and hungry, the courageous girl felt her high heart almost failing her, as thought after thought came crowding upon her mind. Her first idea was one almost of self-reproach of having abandoned Sister Francesca, aged and fainting, to the tender mercies of her brutal nephew. But could she do otherwise!—At any rate, Sister Francesca's age guarded her from insult; and besides, could she have helped her in any way? Then came the thought of the Bishop's capture and imprisonment, the threat of her vile persecutor, and the certainty she felt of his sending the Turkish soldiery on her track. The very memory was madness; and she started hurriedly to her feet, and flew to the entrance of the cave. Night had gathered deeply round, and nothing was to be seen but the heavy clouds that gathered darkly over the heavens; and ever and anon the low muttering of the distant thunder could be heard in the distance. But just above the horizon before her shone one solitary star, the only one to be seen in the lowering

heavens, like the ray of hope that just then shone across her soul.

"Mary! Star of the Sea!" murmured the poor girl, as the thought of the galley seen that day from the mountain-height returned to her mind; "guide my path! Thou art indeed the hope of the wanderer, the light of the blind, the help of Christians."

If she could but get round to the other side of the island and obtain a sight of the galley, she might possibly yet save her protector, by bringing timely interference. But how arrive there? The direct path lay by the chapel through the town, and so over the hills at the back; and in the night-time, amid the pelting storm, which now gathered thicker and thicker around, and burst at last in tremendous fury over the island, how could she attempt to skirt the seashore and try an unknown route, at the risk of falling over precipices and being washed away by the waves? There she stood, watching each flash of forked lightning illuminating for a moment the billows tumbling one over another on the rocky beach, no longer blue in their azure brightness, but a dull, heavy lead color; listening to each peal of thunder re-echoing through the hills, and only seeming to vie with one another in their terrific loudness; shuddering as the blast wheeled round her delicate, unprotected frame, and yet stirring not from her post at the entrance of the cavern. Hours might have passed away; she knew not, cared not. Her bodily strength was fast failing; for, tired out by following the long procession of the morning, amid the rain, and the mental and bodily exertions of the few succeeding hours, joined to the want of food and sleep, she was scarcely conscious any longer where she was. A sickening feeling came over her heart, a thick film before her eyes; and just staggering back into the cave, Angela fell insensible on the sandy floor.

The morning dawned gray in the horizon, and a red streak announced the approach of the rising sun; the troubled sea began to resume its peaceful murmurs on the sparkling beach; for the storm had died away towards morning, and was now succeeded by the calm brilliancy of a Grecian autumn-day. So rose the 17th of October. The benumbed and insensible Angela began to show signs of returning life. Bewildered, she first raised her head and looked around her. As the first rays of the sun entered the cavern and struck on her pale features and dishevelled locks, the stern rocks, the glistening water, the rising sun, told the same tale; recollection began to return; and, starting into a half recumbent position, she gazed wonderingly. On a projecting ledge of rock, some way off, lay the recumbent form of a Knight in armor; his knees crossed, his hands, one resting on the hilt of his sword, the other pillowing his sleeping head. His helmet had fallen off, and displayed his open countenance full to Angela's bewildered view.

"Good God! what has happened?" she murmured, passing her hands over her brow to gather her scattered faculties, and instinctively arranging her disordered vestment. "Where am I? One by one the scenes of the preceding day dawned over her mind; but the presence of the Knight was the only enigma; and were he only erect at the entrance, she might have mistaken him for St. George come to protect her against her foes.

"See, he smiles, he is dreaming," thought she, as she looked at the beautiful youthful face of the Knight, who seemed reposing as peacefully on his rocky couch as if a downy pillow were his resting-place, and no foes were near to threaten his life. Her heart beat fast, for she could not but recognise the Knight of St. John she had seen down the fountain to some time before; but it beat faster still when she distinctly heard him murmur in his sleep her own name. A blush covered her features; but she could not mistake for it was twice repeated; and then a third time the sleeping Knight apostrophised his unknown companion.

"Angela, my sister, where art thou?"

The young girl placed her hand on her heart to still its wild beatings; she gazed one moment more on the sleeping Knight; then rising and following an impulse that seemed irresistible, laid her hand on his mailed shoulder, and uttered the one word "Ferdinand!"

It was the echo of a half-remembered name that had lived in memory's cells, when all else had faded away, the name of something beloved in her childhood; and as she stooped over him, the reliquary given her by the Bishop some short time before, and which she ever wore round her neck, fell out of her bosom. The eyes of the slumbering Knight slowly opened, and fixed themselves in astonishment on the fair, shining form of the beautiful girl who hung over him, while he almost unconsciously replied, "Angela, where art thou, maiden, that thus accostest me?"

"Knight of St. John?"

Angela shrunk back; her face and brow be-

came suffused with a crimson glow, as if treating to the further end of the cavern, she stood before him in maiden dignity. 'None who would wish within him a thought unworthy of that knighthood,' she replied; 'nor would she have dared to speak to him thus, had she not heard her own name pronounced by his lips, while stumbling unconsciously, so near her.' 'Pardon me, fair maiden,' said the Knight, who had now risen from his hard couch, and stood gazing almost bewildered on the girl, 'pardon my faithless memory, and my un-courteousness; but in the midst of my dream surely I heard you mention a name you could not have heard before, for I am utterly unknown to you.' 'I know not! I know not!' replied Angela, as she returned the troubled, wondering gaze of the Knight with one almost as troubled and wondering; 'it is a name I faintly remember hearing given to my brother when a child. I know not what induced me to rise and pronounce it when you had called me three times in your sleep, Angela, my sister, where art thou?' 'Blessed Lady of Phalerms!' exclaimed the knight, 'are the rows of thy poor servant, then, about to be fulfilled? Maiden, whence art thou. What is thy parentage?' 'You have asked me that question once before,' returned the maiden sadly; 'I then told you I was a nameless creature, picked up from the wreck of a Turkish vessel on these coasts, by the Bishop of this Island. Sir Knight, Sir Knight!' she suddenly exclaimed, the whole truth rushing on her mind, 'away to his rescue; he is a prisoner in your Turkish galley, and we stay loitering here bandying idle words.'

apparition standing now at the entrance of the cave, so majestic this attitude as the rising sun shone full and brilliantly upon his gilded armor and the flowing plumes of his polished helmet, that the Turkish soldiers, in silent amazement, stood for one moment as if struck by magic, and then, turning round, fled as though the devil were at their heels. 'Maslahah,' exclaimed one; 'but the whole island is enchanted. It is St. George himself come to fight against us.' 'By the beard of the Prophet, but you are right,' replied the other; 'the Pasha will rue hanging up that Frank dog this morning, for truly he is a saint.' 'Away to the galley,' returned the first, 'and leave that traitor Greek to his fate; this is a proof that it was really music from Paradise we heard last night.' 'How fast they scampered off, the infidel dogs,' said the Knight, laughing. 'Come forth, Angela; they are all gone. Nay, never start, the scoundrel is but stunned; and taking his foot from off the prostrate Greek, he sheathed his good sword, saying to the slowly recovering Francesco, 'Tell me, sirrah, what mean you by bunting this lady? Meet it were I took thy life on the spot; but my good blade would scorn such traitorous blood.'

They show that the fundamental principles of human society are overthrown among us. They show that the common and natural faith of man in man is subverted. What are the causes? They are as plain as the noon-day sun! Possunt, sicut ovium famulatus! God placed man in the family. The family is God's ordinance. He counted his ancient people by their homes, and by their families. Man, out of his home, and out of his family, is a waif and an stray. He is a wanderer on the face of the earth. We speak of the natural order. In the supernatural, the same order is observed on earth. For the priesthood, who have forsaken kindred, God's Temple is their home; and religious companies of men, and congregations of women, are 'set in families,' according to their several rules and callings. These are truly families, these are homes, so far as earth can offer. But, we speak of the general order of mankind. Pagan and Christian history agree, that whenever, and wherever, home and family have been interfered with, as the basis of the State, the State has perished. Pagan Rome flourished while monogamy was the rule of morals. It fell into despotism, and thence into dissolution, when the corrupt morals of the East, in regard to the family, was acquired with other conquests of war. How stands the family relation with us! The papers say that divorces have increased ten-fold, since this 'holy war' on the South began. In those Southern States divorces were almost unknown. At the North, they were frequent before the war. But now, they say, they have increased ten-fold! One paper computes that the ratio of divorces granted in the one county of New York Island, since the beginning of the year, average five each week! What is the future of the children of these parents? What is to be the result of all this on a community without fixed dogmas of religious belief? Those who marry in the Catholic Church know that their marriage is indissoluble. The same cannot be said for any other religion. Episcopals, Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., &c., all are easy on this point, which the disciples of our Lord acknowledged to be a 'hard doctrine.' This facility of divorce, and the abundant use made of the license, are working havoc in these communities. It will grow, till powerfully checked, from great to greater. It forebodes a future, godless and unnatural; for, at first, God made 'one for one alone.' Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh: what, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder! But there has been a nursery of this dissolution of the family, carefully wrought up by New England Puritanism for an entire generation or more. It is the devilish system that substitutes the State for the family, in the matter of the education of the young. Take, for instance, this State of New York. Mr. Horace Greeley cannot forget how, fifteen years ago, we met and refuted, in a 'State Educational Convention,' at Syracuse, his, and his friend's, proposition, that 'the property of the State should educate the children of the State.' We showed, first, that the 'property' they talked of was not the property of the State, but of individual freemen! We proved, next, that what they called 'the children of the State,' were the children of fathers and mothers of families, and that the infants were not cognizable members of the State, till they attained citizenship, by age, nor otherwise cognizable to the laws of a State constituted like ours, unless by the inches of their parents or guardians they became public nuisances. We, farther, maintained, that under our political system of government, the 'State' had no more to do with teaching the children of fathers and mothers than with clothing and feeding them—the latter being much more necessary than the former. We were specially invited to that State Convention under the deluded idea that we would put forth a plea for the right of Catholics to a share of the fund, and thus work on the bigotry of the pagani—the Protestant farmers. It was to those farmers we spoke, and they understood us, thanked us and voted against that infamous State free school law, which was carried, by sinister influences, through the overpowering vote of New York, Brooklyn, Albany, and one or two other principal cities of the State—that thus handed over the young of fifteen years ago—a few years later voters—to the manipulation of the Puritan infidel faction of Weed and Seward. The political mischief of this State-scholism apart we draw attention to the demoralizing effects of the system. In these State schools, in this city, we know man of true virtue engaged as responsible teachers, and women worthy of every respect. But, year after year, this long time past, trials before Commissions, and investigations of a public character, have proved that School officers have put in equal positions as teachers their kept-women, unfortunate prostitutes. What some of the male teachers are, and why appointed, may be judged by the same. And, apart, once more, from the character of some of the teachers—which should cause every virtuous parent to shudder—the promiscuous gathering of hundreds or a thousand children together, of whom so many must be corrupt, is a sufficient proof that, no matter what the attempts of teachers, the effect of school association, under State control, and with no religious restraint or scrutiny, must be disastrous. We denounce State-school education, as we have ever denounced it, as a choice snare of the devil to corrupt and destroy innocent childhood. We have instanced two of the causes for the subversion of the principles on which society must be constituted—the disruption of the family by divorces flung broad-cast; and the disruption of the family, by substituting for parental instruction the tuition of State employes calling themselves teachers. These are outrages on the natural constitution of any society. Be it Pagan or Christian, society can be constituted only on the permanence of the marriage relation between men and women; and on the traditional education and control of children of the family by their parents. But, our society, in these States, cannot exist on a merely Pagan basis. The Gospel of the Eternal Word, has been promulgated. We must rise to its level, or we must perish. Men professing religions that have broken off from the old Religion of Christ, in these States, are contriving now to reunite the fragments that have been lately interred still farther, by the recent war. We wish them joy! The religion that is of God belongs to all nations alike, and is not dislocated by wars of men—it has lived through too many of them! There has not been a day during the hottest of the late war when any Catholic priest of New England, with proper credentials from his Bishop, would not have been permitted freely to officiate in South Carolina; or a South Carolina priest in Boston. Since the war, a Bishop of the South, fully committed to that political cause, neither asked, nor was asked, as to politics, when he officiated lately in a Catholic pulpit under New England auspices, at the North. Religions made by man may patch up their differences, or fail to do it. Either way, having proved creatures of accident, it cannot be expected that they will be able to rise to a level enabling them to heal and cure other accidents of the war, much less to search out and remedy the cause of all the trouble. Ours is an ecclesiastical journal. It has no imping- ing gait, that needs a paternal approbation to assure its readers it is not playing shoddy! It is the 'organ' only of the principles it enunciates. It cannot afford anything less. But though it be neither an ecclesiastical nor a 'religious' journal, in the abused sense of that term, yet, as a political organ of opinion, it is bound to do whatever may honorably and honestly promote its views.

We say then, that the condition of society, developed in the last few years, shows us: 1st. That this country will go to speedy destruction without a more potent Christian influence. 2d. That all the Protestant religions, in succumbing to the political storm, or in fomenting it, have proved themselves human contrivances. 3d. That the Catholic religion alone can save either civil liberty, or society in any tolerable form. The evils we suffer from are too deep to be reached by merely political action. It must be by a power that lets politics, and political power, alone; and only asks temporal power to let it alone! The foundations, on which alone honest politics can be built, are upheaved. It must be the work of God, to replace them. There must be a work of religion, and an acceptance of Divine principles, to save us from utter destruction as a people! IRISH INTELLIGENCE. On July 24 we were highly favoured by his Grace the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, who paid his third yearly visit to our little parish chapel of Aghnacloy, county Tyrone. On this occasion there were two hundred little boys and girls prepared for Confirmation. The day was exceedingly fine, and most favourable for the little children, some of whom had to come a great distance. There was also a very large number of people present, besides some eight or ten of the neighboring clergy. Immediately after Mass, which commenced at eleven o'clock, the Primate made some brief observations to those who were about to receive the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation. He then proceeded with the examination of the children, which lasted an hour, after which he administered the holy sacrament of Confirmation. —Ulster Observer. The Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of Kerry, and the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick, consecrated the new Catholic Church at Suenem, on Sunday, July 30, which has been erected by the Earl of Dunraven at his own expense. A large number of priests took part in the ceremony. The ceremony of clothing with the holy habit of the order took place at the Redemptorist Convent, Limerick, on Wednesday, August 2d. The young lady received was Helen Maria, the only sister of J. T. MacSheehy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick. The religious ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Canon Power, President of Cloniff College, in the unavoidable absence of the Archbishop. A beautiful and touching sermon on the advantages of the ascetic and contemplative life, as observed by the rules of this order, was preached by the Very Rev. Father Bridget, Rector of Mount St. Alphonsus, Limerick. After the ceremony, an elegant dejeuner, provided by the good nuns of the order, was partaken of by the relatives and friends of the young lady. —Limerick Reporter. The following young ladies were received into Laurel Hill Convent, Limerick, on Tuesday, August 1st, by the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of the Diocese. —Miss Nanny O'Brien, daughter of the late patriotic, eminent, and eloquent John O'Brien, Esq., M.P. for the city of Limerick, and of Elm Vale, county Clare; Miss Bidella O'Brien, daughter of Michael O'Brien, Esq., Church Field, Newtown, county of Limerick; Miss Kate Buckley, a lay sister; Mlle. Oella St. Pierre, daughter of H. St. Pierre, Esq., of Paris; and Miss Maria Carey, a lay sister, were professed on the same occasion. The solemn and imposing services of confirmation took place on Thursday, July 27th, at the parish church of Killaloe, county Clare. Immediately after his consecration, a few weeks ago, his Lordship, Dr. Power, in making arrangements for the visitation of his extensive diocese, very kindly resolved to pay a special compliment to the people of Killaloe, over whom he so long and so worthily presided as P.P. and V.G., by holding his first visitation and confirmation at that parish. True to his promise, his Lordship set apart Thursday, July 27th, and on that occasion administered the holy sacrament to between four and five hundred children of the diocese. The ceremonies were most impressive, a large number of the clergy assisting, while the church was densely crowded with those who had come to be present at the holy service and get a sight of their former beloved pastor. A concursus of candidates of the Diocese of Killaloe, for the vacant places in the Royal College of Maynooth, was to have been held in Nenagh, on Thursday, August 10th, by the Right Rev. Dr. Power. The imposing ceremony of opening the new Catholic Church of Broadford, county Kildare, took place on Sunday, July 30, in the presence of a vast congregation. The erection of the beautiful new temple is solely attributable to the ardent and unwearied exertions of the exemplary parish priest of Ballyna, the Rev. Felix Tracey. Success has crowned the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Tracey and his flock, and the new church is now completed. It is situated about two miles from the Moyvalley station on the Midland Railway, and adjoins the beautiful seat of the Right Hon. Mores O'Ferrall. The sacred edifice is beautifully finished, and is a credit to the parishioners of Broadford as well as to the Rev. Father Tracey. The Roscommon Herald of a recent date gracefully records the death of the Superioress of the convent of Mercy of that town, whose worthy name was Miss Anne Barnett, in religion sister Mary Vincent. She had been living for nearly twelve years in Roscommon, and was beloved by all who knew her. She reached the age of fifty years, nearly thirty of which she devoted to religion, as she was twenty-seven years professed. In the large hall of the Letterkenny Seminary the examination of candidates for a place in the College of Maynooth was held on the 19th July, and the two following days. The first day was taken up with English and Latin composition; the second with the Latin and Greek authors; and the third with mathematics. His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. McGeehan, assisted by a number of his priests, conducted the examinations. The successful competitors were Messrs. H. Gallagher, Gilgar, Kennedy, F. Gallagher and Doyle. A correspondent, says the Waterford News, of July 28th, who visited Dungarvan on Tuesday evening, informs us that the digging out of the intended dock for fishing boats has been commenced by the Marquis of Waterford, and that there are nine men employed at the work, at nine shillings a week. Employment, he adds, is much wanted by the poor boatmen here, as the scarcity of salmon, particularly since the weirs were abolished, in which they used to spawn, it is asserted, is most remarkable. M. A. Anthony, Esq., has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the borough of Dungarvan. Mr. James Barry, solicitor, was, on Tuesday, August 1st, elected Chairman of the Youghal town Commissioners. Two spars, possessing most valuable mineral properties, have lately been discovered at Oragg, on the property of Captain O'Callaghan, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Tulla, county Clare. One is a sulphur spring, and is pronounced by medical and other authorities as not inferior to those of the most established resorts. The other is an iron one, and is not far distant from the other, which must be looked upon as remarkably unusual. The manner in which they were discovered was quite accidental. Laborers were employed cutting turf on a bog which lies alongside a limestone quarry, and having made excavations some yards in depth, the spring suddenly burst through the remaining part of the bog, and spouted like a fountain into the air some ten feet. —The other was discovered shortly after through the same means.

A New Work, by ISAAC BUTT, Q.O. and M.P.—Our Irish exchanges say that on the occasion of a recent visit to the Christian Brothers' Schools in Fermoy, the Most Rev. Dr. Keane made the following allusion to Mr. Butt's work on National Education:— 'Since the last time I had the honor of assisting at an examination here, one of the most remarkable features in the history of the national system occurred. Within the last few days, since I came to Fermoy, I got through the post, from his gifted author, a work on the national system, which, I am sure, is destined to produce a deep sensation. I am sure it will be very extensively read. It came from the pen of a very eloquent orator of the day, Isaac Butt. I need not tell you the writer is not a Catholic. He is a Protestant gentleman, and has studied the working of the national system within the last thirty-five years, and a work of his, published the other day, is one of the ablest things I ever read on the subject. I have not read it through, but, from what I have seen of it, I believe it is worthy of an Irishman and a man who values the sincerity of religious conviction, and would have that as the basis upon which a strong structure should be raised. I am sure, if read extensively, as it will be, this work will have its effect in high quarters, which it is intended it should.' An inquest on the body of the unfortunate man shot by Orangemen at Castleblaney was held on July 24. The following is an exact copy of the verdict: 'We find that Edward Warren Gray is guilty of the murder of Peter Shevlin, and that John Steene and John Guerin aided and assisted in said murder.' They were arrested on the coroner's warrant, and committed for trial. A man named James Hiddain was arrested for shooting at and wounding David Irwin. Several other arrests have been made. On July 18 a party of men, generally understood to be Fenians, started from the town of Callan for Kilkenny, to be present at the nomination of members for this county. It was astonishing to behold the regularity and precision with which they kept the 'step' and preserved an uniform distance between each rank of four abreast. Their number when leaving Callan is not known, but when passing through Guff's Grange, or the Limestree, they numbered 200. Each man carried a bludgeon, dressed with something 'green,' on his shoulder, after the military style of 'shoulder arms.' Their movements were directed by respectable-looking and well-dressed men; one in particular who marched in the rear seemed to have great interest in their keeping a regular military appearance, for no sooner did he perceive one out of his proper position than he immediately reproved him. Another well-dressed person marched about two paces in the front of them. They were preceded by a band playing 'Viva la—Moderator.' In the county Kilkenny, Mr. George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, a good man and a member of an old and much respected Catholic family has been placed at the head of the poll; Mr. Agar Ellis, a Tory landlord, comes next, and 'honest John Greene,' the late member, an independent oppositionist, has lost his seat. We have heard it said of Mr. Greene that there are three things he never did during his time in Parliament—first, make a speech; second, answer a letter; third, vote with the government. He was an honest member, but certainly not an active one; yet he was true to his professions, and, in accordance, to the interests of his constituency. At about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, July 12th, a boat was upset at the New Quay, Cahirciveen. The boat was about to push off for Valencia, with about thirty persons on board, when an additional passenger arrived and begged to be allowed into her. After some demur, his request was granted; but no sooner was his foot on the gunwale, than two others rushed after him, and the weight of the three men brought suddenly on one side of the boat, immediately upset her. There were, very fortunately, three other boats preparing to leave at the time of the accident, and by their exertions, and those of some people on the quay, all those in the boats were picked up; but one of them, a man named Corney Shea, in an exhausted condition. He was taken to a neighboring house, where he was promptly attended by Dr. Spottiswood, but medical skill was of no avail, and the poor fellow died in two hours after. Deceased was about fifty years old, and held a small farm at Tennis Valencia. —Tralee Chronicle. T. F. Brady, Esq., Sec. of the Fishery Commissioners, arrived in Waterford lately, in consequence of orders as to the removal of all weirs not having been complied with. Several posts and weirs dangerous to navigation have been allowed to remain, and it is to secure the removal of these that Mr. Brady, has come to Waterford. The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Earl of Dunraven, has appointed Dr. O'Hanlon a magistrate for the county of Limerick. Mr. Wutzel has been appointed by the Commissioners of National Education teacher of music at the Limerick National Model-School. The correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, writing of the late barbarous murder in the county Meath, says:— 'The only additional particulars which I have to record in reference to the murder of James Devlin, are, that five men who were under arrest on suspicion were brought before the magistrates at Drumconrath, on Thursday, July 27th, when an examination took place, which resulted in the discharge of two of these men, and in the remand of the other three. The names of the latter are James Meade (father), and James and John Meade (sons). A man named McDaniel, who was examined at the inquest, and who gave his evidence with great reluctance, deposed that he saw the deceased enter the yard of one of the tenants on the day he came on his hostile mission, but did not afterwards see him leave it. It is said that the police will be able to make out a strong case against those prisoners.' At the Dundalk Petty Sessions, on Saturday, July 29, the Courtroom was crowded to witness the disposal of cases arising from the late election excitement. Sub-Constable Moorhead summoned four fellows for having obstructed him in the discharge of his duty on the 19th ult., the day of nomination for the county of Louth. A nominal fine was inflicted in one case, two of the defendants were sent to jail, and the fourth was discharged. A man named William Mullibolland, ropemaker, was fined £5, for having thrown a person named John Graham, of Dublin, into the Rampart river at Dundalk, because he believed him to be a supporter of Mr. Olinrook, the Conservative candidate. The Coleraine Chronicle has the following review of agricultural prospects at the close of July:— 'Cloudy skies, nightly showers, and a close, warm atmosphere, have been the general characteristics of the month. The effects on the growing crops have been of a beneficial character. Flax and oats in the district surrounding Coleraine are exceedingly variable. Scarcely two fields of the former on any road the traveller may choose will be found equal. In one or two instances the flax is so bad that it would not repay for the trouble of pulling and steeping. The general average must, therefore, be little more than half a crop, and less being sown, producers will, as we said last week, be able to command their own prices. Oats of which more have been sown this year than last, may be regarded in a more hopeful spirit. Potatoes are all that the most exacting could desire as to quality, though the size of the excellent may be inferior. The hay harvest has been good and abundant, and prices are consequently in favor of early purchasers. We are sorry to learn that the potato disease has shown itself very unmistakably. It is to be found mostly at the seaside, and is not as yet much heard of inland. —Waterford Mail.

(To be Continued.)

THE FOUNDATIONS UPHEAVED.

(From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

Excepting the years of the French infidel Revolution, towards the close of the last century, history does not record a more frightful chaos of morals among any people that has accepted once the Christian civilization, than we are enduring now. Men murdering their wives, at the rate of one or two a day; Yankees killing their mothers and sisters for the hope of gaining a few hundred dollars; sons killing their fathers in family quarrels; females, from infants of seven years to old age, violated, almost daily; murders, of course, by the dozen every day; robberies so common that the man is a fool that does not provide his house, and his bedside, with firearms, and learn, if he does not know, how to use them. The banking institutions—that have sustained this war—proving their rottenness by daily evidences that they are trading on vaults supposed to have at least paper promises to pay, but, in fact, emptied even of these by thefts of bank officers and bank employees. The daily papers are as lively, and much more truthful, in these accounts, as they

The Waterford News, of August 4th, contains the following concerning the weather and crops.—The weather, during the week, has been most favorable for harvest operations, which are now pressing upon the farmer, as the early fine weather brought the crops to perfection before the usual time. Rain has been abundant, particularly on Wednesday, when there were heavy showers of hail, and a thunder storm, accompanied by lightning, passed over T. Moore. With a N. W. wind, the temperature has fallen considerably, and the evenings particularly are unusually cold. Wheat and oats are being very generally cut in this neighborhood, and, were we now favored by fine weather, we would be blessed with an early and abundant harvest.

James French, Esq., of Frenchgrove, county Mayo died at advanced age, on the 24th ult.

The returns up to 1st August, show the attendance of 300,000 to 'the world's fair,' at Dublin. The building—its contents, and gardens, are now not only fully completed, but are seen in all their freshness and beauty.

We (Universal News) are glad to find that our respected contemporary, the Anglo-Celt has taken deep root in Caran, and that the effort to establish a genuine Catholic paper in that county has been attended with the most gratifying success. The Celt has shown itself a fearless and vigorous exponent of Catholic opinion; and as the organ of the people in the widest sense of the term, has left nothing to be desired.

Not many days ago the quiet and picturesquely situated village of Lytleton, county Tipperary, became the scene of an occurrence which has since supplied ample facility for gossip. To the great surprise of the inhabitants generally, the schoolmaster, aged about 25 years, possessed of more than ordinary acquirements, was nowhere to be found one morning. The discovery of this fact created but little surprise until the additional and startling intelligence reached the village that a certain heiress, in her own right, of £18,000 a year, who had reached the prime of life in a state of single blessedness, was also absent. Inquiries were everywhere set on foot with respect to the missing fair one and the gay schoolmaster, when it was discovered that they had eloped together. Notwithstanding the exertions of the distracted parent to discover the whereabouts of the absconding pair, he has not yet succeeded. It is supposed they have been privately married, and will soon return.—Correspondent of Limerick Southern Chronicle.

A Whiteboy offence of a rather serious character was tried before Mr. Justice O'Hagan at the South Riding Assizes for the county of Tipperary, lately. Two men, named Philip and William Doherty, were indicted for having attacked the habitation of Mr. Thomas Quirk, at Shanooagan, on the 19th of April, 1861, and brutally beaten the proprietor. Thomas Quirk deposed to a large attacking party on the night in the midst of a heavy attacking party on the night in question. All had their faces blackened. After hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses the jury retired, but were discharged after an hour's deliberation, without having agreed on their verdict. The prisoners were released on bail.

The trial of Driscoll, who is implicated in the murder at Skibbereen, is adjourned to the next assizes. The same rule has been made in the case of Cornelius Keane, who is charged with administering unlawful oaths of a Fenian tendency.—Cork Herald.

On Tuesday, August 1, a very painful feeling was prevalent throughout the city of Dublin, in consequence of a statement that a boat, containing five gentlemen was missing from the previous evening. The names of the gentlemen are—Michael L. Ryan of the National Bank; John Mulcahy, also of the National Bank; Anthony Brown, of the Ballast Office; Mr. Turner, of Boyle & Pim's; and Mr. Fitzgerald. From the information it appears that on Monday evening these gentlemen hired a four-oared gig at about half-past seven o'clock from Christopher Murphy, of Ringsend, the gig being the property of Mr. Brown, of the Ballast Office, with the intention of proceeding to Kingstown. The weather was somewhat unsettled, and rather rough on the river; and Mr. Murphy states that when the party announced their intention of going out he remonstrated with them, and strongly advised them not to go out that evening. They determined on going, however, and since that time nothing could be learned with regard to their fate.

The Connaught Patriot feelingly announces the death, on the 15th ult., of Mr. Thomas Brennan, of Swinford—after one day's illness. He was one of Nature's gentlemen.

At the assizes for Donegal, in which there are upwards of two hundred and forty thousand inhabitants, there was not one case of either criminal or civil nature to be tried. The sheriff presented the judge with a pair of white gloves on July 26th, on his opening the commission, and the next day the judges borrowed fishing rods and enjoyed otium cum dignitate upon the banks of the river Foyle.

The grand jury ignored the only bill sent up for their consideration; consequently there was not a single crown case for trial at the Sligo Assizes. His Lordship in accordance with the usual custom, was presented with a pair of white kid gloves by the High Sheriff.—Sligo Independent.

At the late Galway assizes a suit was brought against the famous Law Life Assurance Company—who, as our readers doubtless know are a London Stock Jobbing Company now holding extensive estates around Galway, formerly owned by such as the Martin family—by a tenant named Oughton whose premises had been illegally and forcibly taken possession of on plea of ejection. The defendant, at the last moment, consented to judgment for plaintiff at £50 damages and costs. The case had only been brought on by the energy and zeal of Rev. Father Dooley; and when the triumph over the landlord became known the people in the vicinity everywhere assembled, especially at Oughtonard—and by bon fires and other testimonials of their joy and respect told of their love for the good priest who stood by their cause against the gold and duplicity of their English exterminators.

At the Kilkenny assizes, which took place on Thursday, August 3, Mr. Scully, who was convicted on the criminal charge arising out of an attempt to serve a writ of ejection on a tenant, was sentenced by Mr. Justice O'Brien to twelve months' imprisonment.

At the Lisburn Petty Sessions on July 27, a man named James Binn was tried for having been the instigator of a mob that attacked the house of the Rev. Mr. Kelly, on the 17th of July. He was arraigned for having committed four different assaults on the police. The charges were fully proved, and the magistrates sentenced him to one month's imprisonment, although the sub-inspector of police pressed for severe punishment.—Ulster Observer.

The new constabulary will not be employed to do duty as local police in Belfast before the commencement of next year. There was some difficulty at first, it appears, in getting members of the force to volunteer for the new duty. Now, however, sufficient volunteers have been obtained, but it will take to the end of the year to make the necessary preparations for the change.

The Orphanship of Belfast having become vacant by the demise of Mr. J. Jackson, there are several applicants for the post, viz:—Dr. Dill, Belfast; Dr. Campbell, Lisburn; Mr. Markham, at present Coroner of the Carrickfergus district; Mr. Samuel Tierney and Messrs. Kennedy and Hyndman, both solicitors. A large quantity of metal pipes were lately landed on the Waterford quay, from Scotland, per the Glasgow boat, Mr. M. Downey, agent. They are intended for the new gas works being erected close to the railway terminus Tramore.

There are now 78 inmates less in the Waterford Union than at this time twelve months. During same period, 80 persons received clothes to leave the house, only 8 of whom came back. The Union now owes the National Bank £2,800, and the rate-payers owe the guardians £9,800.

It has been resolved to pay a salary of £1,000 a year to the Mayor of Belfast for the time being, notwithstanding a protest against granting the salary from Mr. John Rea. It is also in contemplation to raise the salary of Mr. Montgomery, Town Surveyor, from £230 to £500 a year.

Mr. McCormick, who was so long the very courteous and obliging assistant of Mr. J. K. Jackson, deceased, has, it is said, been appointed to the Deputy-Clerkship of the Crown of the county Antrim and of the county of the town of Carrickfergus.

Hugh Lecky, jun., Esq., of Beardville, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Antrim.

In Belfast, on the 1st inst., a man named Patrick Murphy, was violently assaulted by a man called Wm. Johnson. Murphy received surgical treatment in the General Hospital. Johnson was arrested.

The Newry Examiner of a late date says:—On Monday last, Mr. C. O'Hagan, of Mountbagnal, as we are informed, was going out to his farmyard when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy and immediately became senseless. Medical assistance was procured, but we understand the gentleman expired before any possible effort could be made for his recovery. Deceased held the position of a gentleman farmer, and he has left many friends to deplore the melancholy and premature termination of his earthly existence.

John Doherty Barbour, Esq., of Fort House, Lisburn, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Down.

Some of the Guardians of the Portumna Union, headed by Messrs. Reilly and Prety, at a recent meeting proposed to reduce the salary of the Catholic Chaplain from £200 per annum to £50. The former sum was only recently voted as a fit yet moderate salary for an educated gentleman not to say a clergyman. These were the words of Mr. Barrett, a Protestant; and yet others want now to reduce what even in such a case, the Commissioners had agreed to. The latter, however, have also shown the result, by refusing to ratify the appointment by the Guardians of Rev. P. Donnellan as Chaplain to the Portumna house.

On Saturday night, July 25, some officers violently assaulted Mr. Parker, a hotel-keeper in Kilkenny. These gentlemen were sent here to prevent rioting or any other disorder during the election; but they had nothing to do in this respect, for there was not a breach of the peace even on the polling day. In the evening they retired to their hotel. They had dinner, partook of it heartily, and then indulged rather freely in exhilarating beverages. In the course of the night the supplies were stopped. Mr. Parker was called on for an explanation, and he, we are informed, expressed his opinion that they had drunk quite enough, and that consequently his conscience would not allow him to give them any more. The officers became indignant, and after some angry threats one of them said the motto of soldiers should be 'Deeds not words.' The sentiment was vociferously applauded, and Mr. Parker was again asked to replenish the decanters. At the same time he got a gentle hint that if he did not accede to the request the consequences might be serious. Still Mr. Parker was inexorable. Determined on action, a rush was made at the unfortunate hotel-keeper, who in the melee which subsequently took place, came off only second best. On the following morning Mr. Parker sent immediately for an attorney to take his deposition as he is fully bent on prosecuting his assailants. He was very seriously injured in the scuffle, so much so that he has been under the care of Drs. Carpenter and Ross ever since.—Kilkenny Journal.

FREEHOLDERS IN IRELAND.—A recent British parliamentary return gives the number of freeholders in Ireland, registered on the 1st of January, 1865, distinguishing the £10, £20, and £50 freeholders, and giving the number of each in the several counties. Kerry has the smallest number of £50 freeholders, 35, and Cork the largest, 738. Kilkenny has the smallest number of £20 freeholders, 11, and Dublin the most, 510. In southern counties there are no £10 freeholders, and in one county (the King's) there are no £50 freeholders. The total number of freeholders in all Ireland is 8,453, of which 125 are £10, 2,326 £20, and 5,829 £50 freeholders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSIONS TO CATHOLICITY.—A respected friend has requested us to republish the annexed list of conversions to Catholicity which, some time since, appeared in the columns of the Universal News. We find on computation that the list contains 867 names of the highest, the most gifted, and the most distinguished in the land, including the undermentioned members of the nobility and leading gentry, with no less than 213 clergymen and other dignitaries of the Protestant church:—

Duchess of Hamilton, Marchioness of Lothian, Countess of Kenmare, Countess of Arundel and Surrey, Viscountess Fielding, Viscountess Hampden, Viscountess Newry, Lady Elizabeth Peat, Lady Ann Maria Moosell, Lady Sussex Lennox, Lady Katherine Howard, Lady Charles Thynne, Lady H. F. C. Kerr, Lady Alice Mary Kerr, the Earl of Roscommon, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Fielding, Lord Camden, Lord Huntingtower, Lord Nigel Kennedy, Lord Ralph Kerr, Lord Walter Kerr, Lord John Kerr, Baron Ward, Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Thynne, Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Henry F. Kerr, Hon. and Rev. W. and Mrs. Towry Law, Hon. and Rev. G. W. Cavendish, Hon. Sir John Talbot, K. C. B.; Hon. Gilbert Talbot, Hon. E. S. Howard, M. P.; Lord and Lady De Trafford, Lord and Lady De Vere, Sir George Bowyer, M. P.; Lady Blennerhasset, Sir Vere de Vere, Bart; M. P.; Sir Blennerhasset; Sir John Simons, M. P.; Ladies Anna and Louise Acheson, daughters of the Earl of Gosford, Lady Olympia Anderson, the Dowager Duchess of Argyll, Lady Armitage, the Duchess of Atholl, Sir Simon Bradstreet, Bart; Sir John Bradstreet, Bart; the Duchess of Buccleuch, Hon. Mrs. Byng, the Dowager Countess of Buchan, Lord Boyle, son and heir of the Earl of Shannon, the Countess of Clare, Lord Oarew, Hon. R. Cavendish, Count De La Feld, uncle to the Earl of Limerick; the Earl of Dunraven, Sir O. Compton Domville, Bart; Lady Douglas, Sir C. D'Albion, Lady Georgina Fullerton, sister of Earl Granville, Hon. Miss Lane Fox, niece of the Duke of Leeds; Lady Foley, Lady Duff Gordon, the Duchess of Grammont, Lady Sage, Hon. Mrs. Heneage, Lord and Lady Holland, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, mistress of Her Majesty the Queen of England; Lord A. Kennedy, the Duchess of Leeds, Marchioness of Londonderry, eldest daughter of the Earl of Roden; the Hon. Miss Lloyd, Lady Rosmore, his Grace the Duke of Leeds, Sir Samuel Moore, Bart; his Grace the late Duke of Norfolk, Lord Norreys, son and heir of the Earl of Arbigdon, and grandson of the Archbishop of York; Lady Burke, Lord and Lady Monteith, Hon. Miss Methuen, Hon. Miss Mostyn, daughter of the Bishop of Rochester; Sir W. G. Palgrave, Lord Powys, son and heir of the Earl of Lifford; Hon. and Rev. Geo. Spencer, brother of Earl Spencer; the Hon. Misses Stanley, daughters of the Bishop of Norwich; Sir John Sutton, Bart; Hon. Mrs. Stonor, daughter of Sir Robert Peel; Hon. and Rev. George Talbot, brother of Lord Talbot de Malahide; Lady Caroline Townley, sister of the Earl of Sifton; her Grace the Dowager Countess of Sutherland, Sir Lascelles Wrexall, Sir B. Wrey, Bart; Lord Walpole, son and heir of the Earl of Oxford; Lord and Lady Castletown, Marchioness of Queensbury, Lady Herbert, Mr. Dalcutt, M. P.; Mr. Monnell, M. P.; Mr. Anstey, ex-M. P., and Governor of Ceylon; S. E. De Vere, M. P.

Edward Bellasis, Sergeant-at-Arms; A. Cliffe, D. L.; F. Wegg Prosser, M. P.; J. B. Aspinall, Recorder of Liverpool; General Hamilton, Mr. Price, editor of the Dublin Packet; O. R. Scott Murray, ex-M. P. for Oxford University, &c., &c.

Among the Protestant clergymen and dignitaries who succeeded, and the number of whom exceeds 200, are to be found the names of Dr. Newman, Archdeacon Manning, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Canon Oakley, Rev. Dean Dodworth, Rev. H. Anderson, M. A.; Rev. Messrs. Pritchard, Hamilton, Hale, Perry, Leeson, Cooper, Caswell, Fothergill, Foster, Allies, Mardell, Phillips, Colridge, &c., &c.

THE PASSIONISTS IN SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the London Tablet.

Dear Sir,—I feel great pleasure in being able to inform you, that the Passionists have established themselves in this city, and that the parish of Saint Mary's has been committed to their spiritual care.—The Catholics of Glasgow, and of Scotland generally, have been already acquainted with the Fathers of this Order, whose missions, here, as elsewhere, have under God, wrought the conversion of innumerable souls. The Catholic body in various parts of this kingdom have frequently manifested an earnest desire of obtaining the permanent settlement of those zealous missionaries in the midst of them, and invitations from different parts of the country have been forwarded to the superiors of the order, requesting that they would establish a community in one of the many houses which were pressed on their acceptance. Owing to certain insurmountable obstacles, which presented themselves at the time, these kind invitations had to be declined. But, Almighty God, in his own good time, provided an opening for them in this city, in the ancient parish of St. Mungo, and, as it happens, in the neighborhood that has been so lately sanctified by the last apostolic labors and heroic death of the Sainly Passionist, Father Ignatius Spencer. It is a most significant circumstance, and one that is fraught with hope of the ultimate restoration of this revolted Province to the dominion of the Church of God, that the great Apostle of Britain's conversion, poured out his heart's blood in the midst of his missionary labors on his soil, as a sacrifice for the final success of his mission. May we not hail the presence amongst us to-day, of that Order which represents the conversion of this land, as a blessed indication of God's acceptance of his servant's oblation!

On the invitation of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, the Passionist Fathers took possession of the Church and parish of St. Mungo, on Saturday, 5th August.

The members forming the new community were introduced from the different house of the Province, as follows:—From St. Joseph's, Highgate, the Very Rev. F. Eugene Martorelli, P. O. Superior; Rev. F. Anselm Lomax, and Br. John, from St. Saviours, Broadway, Rev. F. Michael Drysdale, from St. Anne's, Sutton, Rev. F. Columban O'Grady, and Brother Mathew. Their entrance on their duties on the Sunday was inaugurated by a solemn High Mass. The Rev. Archdeacon Chisholm, the late pastor of St. Mungo's, introduced the Fathers to the congregation and read a letter from the Bishop, congratulating the parish on the advent amongst them of those zealous and exemplary religious, and exhorting them to profit by their labors and example. After the Gospel the Very Rev. F. Ignatius Paoli, Provincial of the Order, ascended the pulpit, and preached a most interesting sermon, in the course of which he expressed for himself and companions, the great satisfaction and delight which it afforded them to find themselves established amongst them on that day. Their Mission, he said, as indeed that of every pastor of souls, was the same as that of the Supreme Pastor, Jesus Christ, who was the Master and Model of every Catholic priest. It was a Mission of compassion, disinterestedness, and self-sacrifice, and he declared that the Passionists would endeavor to the utmost of their power, to perform their duties according to this Divine example.

Besides the members of the new community there were present the Very Rev. F. Provincial, who preached the opening sermon and the Very Rev. F. Bernard.

Yours, &c.,

Glasgow, Aug. 7, 1865. A GLASGOW CATHOLIC.

F. Ignatius died of disease of the heart. A monumental cross has been erected by Robert Monteith, Esq., on the spot where this holy man breathed his last, and the place continues to be visited by many pilgrims.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION AGAINST A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—At the Glasgow Small Debt Court, on Thursday, James McLeavy, a medical student, sued the Right Rev. John Gray, of Glasgow, in the following terms:—July 9, 1865. To serious loss, injury and damage sustained by the pursuer, who for the last ten years has been a regular attendant in the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Andrew's, Clyde-street, Glasgow, and a strict adherent of that faith, by and through the defendant, who is bishop, and one of the pastors of that congregation, having, through malice, ill-will, or from an undisguised hatred and enmity towards the pursuer, issued instructions to several persons in charge of the pews to the left-hand gallery of said chapel, where the pursuer was in the habit of attending at Mass, a duty considered essential to every well-meaning Catholic, that the pursuer should not be admitted, and these instructions being carried out to the letter by a person named Stephen Hilton, in presence of the congregation assembling for public worship, after the pursuer had paid his usual contribution for admission, the said Stephen Hilton, acting under the express orders and instructions of the defendant, caused the pursuer to leave the chapel, which un-Christianlike and unjustifiable conduct had caused pursuer considerable injury and damage in his feelings, and in his prospects of advancement. Damages estimated at £50, restricted to £12.

Connected with this case was one of similar import, in which Mr. Peter McCorry, of the Free Press sued Bishop Gray for a like sum. Evidence at some length was led in both cases. The pursuers proved that after having paid 2d, and received a green ticket entitling them to a place in a certain part of the church, they had gone to the seats they had usually occupied in that part. The pass-keepers, however, stopped them, and, hurrying them downstairs, obliged them either to leave the chapel altogether, or go into the area. This conduct on the part of pass-keepers arose, it was alleged, from the favoritism of the Bishop to a member of the church named John McLaren, whom the pursuer McLeavy had brought before the court, and got decrees against for blasphemous language and using improper words towards him. The defence was that in instructing the pass-keepers to direct the pursuers to take different seats from those usually occupied by them in chapel, Bishop Gray had acted according to the powers vested in him as pastor of the congregation. The evidence amply proved this, and Bishop Gray stated in the course of his examination as a witness that the conduct of the pursuers while in chapel towards John McLaren had been an annoyance to some of the congregation. He had simply, for the purpose of preserving decorum, ordered the pass-keepers to prevent them from taking their usual seats, and direct them to another part of the church.

Both defenders spoke at some length, Mr. McCorry eloquently describing his sufferings from the insult put upon him in chapel, and claiming damages not only on this ground, but also for the pecuniary loss he had sustained through the falling off in the circulation in the Free Press, of which he is the proprietor, since the event founded upon took place in chapel. Sheriff Logie dismissed both actions, the defender having proved his right to allocate other seats to them in chapel than those they claimed; but added, that while thus deciding on the legal merits of the

case he thought this unpleasant disturbance among persons of the same faith would have been avoided had the bishop informed Mr. McLeavy and Mr. McCorry privately, before Divine worship commenced, that they were not to go to the place they usually occupied in chapel.

A number of Catholics, who were in court watching the proceedings while both cases were going on, were profuse in their marks of approbation and disapprobation, the pursuers being, of course, copiously hissed. When the Sheriff gave his decision, they they even seemed inclined to break into cheers; but his lordship having indicated his displeasure at the breach of court decorum, contented themselves with a hearty round of 'ruffing.'—Glasgow Mail.

At Kirkdale, the county prison of Lancashire, a room has been fitted up for the service of the Catholic Church, and a chaplain has been appointed to give religious instruction to the prisoners of that denomination.

CATHOLIC MEMBERS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—Several personal changes have taken place in the Catholic representation, owing to the retirement of some of the former members, and the defeat of others in the electoral contests which have just concluded. Curiously enough, the number of Irish Catholic members is precisely the same as in the last Parliament, at the time of its dissolution—namely, 31. The other three Catholics have been returned by English constituencies. The names in alphabetical order are:—

- Acton, Sir John D., Bart., Bridgnorth.
Barron, Sir Henry Winston, Bart., Waterford.
Barry, Charles Robert, Q. C., Dungarvan.
Baring, George Richard, Cork, Co.
Blake, John Aloysius, Waterford.
Bleekerhasset, Sir Rowland, Bart., Galway.
Bwyser, Sir George, Bart., Dundalk.
Brady, John, M. D., Leitrim.
Bryan, George, Kilkenny Co.
Castlerosse, Right Hon. Viscount, Kerry.
Cogan, Wm. H. Ford, Kildare.
Corbally, Matthew Elias, Meath.
Devereux Richard Joseph, Wexford.
Dillon, John Blake, Tipperary.
Edmonds, John, Waterford Co.
Gavin, Major George, Limerick.
Howard, Lord Edward F., Arundel.
MacEroy, Edward, Meath.
McKenna, Joseph Neale, Yonghal.
Maguire, John Francis, Cork.
Moore, Charles, Tipperary.
Monsell, Right Hon. William, Limerick Co.
Morris, Michael, Q. C., Galway.
Murphy, Nicholas Daniel, Cork.
O'Brien, J. Lyster, Cashel.
O'Brien, Sir Patrick, King's Co.
O'Connor Don, The, Roscommon.
O'Donoghue, The, Tralee.
O'Leighlin, Sir Colman M., Bart., Clare.
O'Reilly, Myles William, Longford.
Power, Sir James, Bart., Wexford Co.
Reardon, D. J., Athlone.
Simeon, Sir John, Bart., Isle of Wight.
Smyan, Edward J., Limerick Co.

That curious institution in the Church of England called Convocation has just produced a very sensible letter from Canon McNicoll. He declines to be elected a member, and the grounds which he assigns for this course are unanswerable. Convocation has no power, no real function to discharge (for the Privy Council and the Sovereign overrule all its decrees) and therefore its assembling is a useless and humiliating form. Dr. McNicoll says: 'The recently published correspondence between the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir George Grey has, I think, made it abundantly clear that Convocation can act only conformably to the common and statute law, including therein the rubrics and formularies of the Church. In other words, that Convocation can act only where no further action is required; and that it has, and can have, no license to make any specific alterations. Any alterations proposed by it must be submitted to the Queen, who may allow and ratify, or disallow, annulment, and make void the whole or any part thereof. This being the case, it seems to me more dignified to accept the position in silence than to go through the empty formality of proposing resolutions and conducting debates which are felt by the country and by the Church to be nothing but talk.'

BURGLARY AT LORD PALMERSTON'S RESIDENCE.—The police have received information that between one and six o'clock, on Saturday morning a burglary was committed at the residence of the Premier, and a quantity of valuable property, consisting of diamonds, jewelry, and other articles of the value of about £800, carried off. Among the articles stolen is the burgess ticket of the freedom of Glasgow, which was presented to the Premier. It appears that an entrance was gained to the house by means of an area window, which had been left open at the rear of the house. The police at Scotland Yard and of the district are using their utmost endeavors to trace the thieves.—Observer.

The Queen and the Royal Family have gone to Germany, to be present at the inauguration of the memorial statue of the late Prince Consort at Coburg. Her Majesty took her departure from Woolwich, where she arrived that afternoon from Osborne, on Tuesday at 6 p. m., on board the *Albertina*, a tender to the Royal yacht, which was lying off Greenhithe, to receive the Court on board, and convey them to Antwerp. The Queen's German visit will last about three weeks.

A correspondence has been published between the Rev. Mr. Christopherson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Some time ago Mr. Gladstone met his correspondent at what the latter is pleased to call a "conference on certain ecclesiastical questions."—He now states the result of his meditations on the conversation. He believes that many Dissenters would return to the Church of England if the liturgy could be so revised as to strike out the hopeful clause in the burial service, the regeneration clause in the baptismal office, the absolution in the visitation of the sick, the Athanasian creed, and the passages of the marriage service which are opposed to modern decency and decorum. Mr. Gladstone replies in rather vague terms, but hints that such a revision would probably be out as many as it would bring in. He looks rather to slow improvement than to any more speedy and comprehensive project.

EMIGRATION.—In the second quarter of 1865 there went out from ports in the United Kingdom, where there are Government Emigration officers, 71,037 emigrants, of whom 52,730 were destined for the United States, 6,643 for British North America, 9,820 for the Australian colonies, and 1,504 for other parts of the world. More than a fourth part of the emigration consisted of persons of English origin; but the number of Irish emigrants was double that of English, and all the former, except a few thousands, went to the United States. The Scotch who left their native country were about 4,600. The emigration to the United States was not quite equal to that of the same quarter in either of the two preceding years; and the numbers who went to other destinations also showed a decrease.

POPULATION OF THE KINGDOM.—The Population of the United Kingdom is estimated at the General Register office at 29,772,294 in the middle of the year 1865.

The population of London is 2,803,034; Liverpool, 443,874; Manchester, 338,364; Glasgow, 826,097; and Birmingham, 295,955; London has sixteen members of the House of Commons, the other cities two each.

The melancholy death of Lord Francis Douglas on the Matterhorn recalls the fact that his father also came to a violent end. The last Marquis of Queensbury, who sat for Dumfriesshire as Lord Drumlanrig, killed himself by accident, while rabbit shooting near his own house.

RETURNS RELATING TO PAUPERISM.—A return which has just been issued by the Poor-law Board shows that on 1st of January, 1865, the number of paupers receiving relief in England and Wales was 3.7 per cent. less than on the 1st of January, 1864, and the number of adult able-bodied paupers 8.9 per cent. less than on the 1st of January, 1864. In Lancashire the decrease in the total number of paupers was more than 25 per cent., and in the adult able-bodied more than 35 per cent. In the metropolis there was an increase, especially on the south side of the Thames. Another monthly return just issued showed that at the end of May, 1865, the number of paupers in England and Wales was 1.9 per cent. fewer than at the end of May, 1864. The chief decrease was in the Northwestern division (Lancashire and Cheshire) where it reached 9.85 per cent. In London, in the west midland counties, Wales, the southwestern counties, and the southeastern, there was some increase of the pauperism as compared with May, 1864.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The number of Public Companies in England associated on the Limited Liability principle has increased immensely since 1863. In that year the total capital proposed during the entire twelve months was about £100,000; in 1864, the amount invested in companies was £155,887,500; and in six months of the present year it reaches already £112,605,000. To what extent the general public will ultimately be benefited is yet to be seen.

A large number of colliers and ironworkers have emigrated from South Wales; 90 per cent. have proceeded to America, and the remainder to Australia, Canada, and Queensland.

UNITED STATES.

The Right Rev. Louis de Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington, held an ordination in that city, on Thursday morning, 10th instant, at which the Rev. Thomas Gaffney received the order of Deaconship, and the Rev. Thomas Halpin that of Sub-Deaconship. The ordination took place in St. Mary's Cathedral.

LAYING A CORNER STONE.—The corner Stone of the new Convant of the Good Shepherd in this city, was laid last Sunday. There was an immense concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremonies. The Right Rev. Bishop Timon officiated and delivered an eloquent discourse appropriate to the occasion. The bishop was assisted in his duties by several clergymen of this city. —Buffalo Catholic.

The Catholics of Troy are about to erect a large orphan asylum on Mount St. Vincent. Eleven acres of ground have been purchased for this purpose. It will be the largest structure of the kind in Northern New York.

St. Peter's Catholic church, whose corner stone has been laid in Hartford, will be built of Portland freestone, in the Gothic style, and will have a front of one hundred and ninety-four feet on the ground, and a depth of one hundred and sixty-eight feet, with a tower and spire two hundred feet high. It will seat two thousand two hundred persons, and will cost one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The new Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. P. Bedo, Pastor, situated on Caldwonia Park in the city of Rochester, was opened and dedicated to the service of God on August 6th. An immense concourse of people witnessed the imposing ceremony, Very Rev. Wm. Gleason, V. G. of this city, officiated. The Right Rev. Bishop Timon delivered an able and appropriate sermon. The new church is an imposing brick edifice of large dimensions.—The pastor of the church, Rev. P. Bedo, is well known to our citizens, and we join with them in congratulating him on the success which has marked his indefatigable efforts in prosecuting the good work to its triumphant and happy termination.—Western N. Y. Catholic.

An undertaker at Nashville has buried there 12,284 Federal soldiers and government employees, 8,900 rebel soldiers, and 10,000 refugees and contractors. He also buried 3,500 Federal soldiers at Murfreesboro' and Stevenson, and sent home the bodies of 9,000 more.

A fellow named Case was arrested, tried and convicted of bigamy, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, two weeks ago. He hung himself in the jail on Friday morning of last week. The scamp had married about a dozen wives in various parts of the country, all living. He was preparing to marry another when arrested.

A policeman, named Walker, was shot dead one night during last week, while in the performance of special duty, by one of a gang of rowdies who had dragged a woman into a carpenter's shop and were criminally assaulting her.—N. Y. Paper.

Recently, two barns nearly filled with hay, in Winthrop, Maine, owned by Harrison Chandler, were struck by lightning and, with their contents, were burned. The dwelling house was somewhat injured, and Mr. Chandler and his sister were paralyzed, but not severely injured.

FAILURE OF THE HOP CROP.—The hop crop is said to be a failure in New York State. The lice have accomplished their work, and hundreds of acres have suffered most.—The produce of a yard of twenty acres in Madison county was offered last week for twenty dollars; yet the yard, four weeks ago, promised a crop of forty thousand pounds, worth \$10,000. Hop growers are preparing their yards for fall wheat.

A resident of Harlem informs the New York Tribune that a boy of fourteen years, the only son of his widowed mother, committed a petty offence, for which his employer caused him to be sent to the House of Refuge, where a flogging was administered that caused the lad's death. The informant adds:—"Stretched on a box, he was flogged on his arrival and the castigation was again repeated when he did not or could not perform the task allotted to him. Death came with so little warning, or the summons of the bed of her dying boy was so long delayed, that she arrived only to see the last gasp of him who a few days before had entered that institution a hale and handsome boy. There was not a dry eye, says a spectator, at the agony of that mother when she denounced the man who had scourged her boy to death."

Wm. Fon Rodd, of Bntztown, Pa., 89 years of age, has lost nine sons in the army. Eight were killed in battle, and one died a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C. The tenth is now in the army, and bears the scars of eight wounds received in battle. Who has done more than this patriot?

There are now not less than 11 monitors lying at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and at Kaig's Point.

Every foreigner who has honorably served in the army one year is entitled to be at once naturalized without previously declaring his intentions.

THE CENSUS OF NEW YORK CITY.—A census is just now being taken of New York city, which shows that the last one made by Marshal Ryders was grossly incorrect. The population now it is said, after a large increase, does not exceed the 800,000 returned for 1862. The newspapers are discussing this matter as a political question; the point we believe being that the city is largely democratic, and is represented according to its numbers—therefore disadvantageously for the other party if the population is estimated too highly.

The close of the war seems to have ushered in, all over the country, a carnival of murder, robbery and all the degrees of lawlessness and crime. Murderers, thieves and assassins infect our communities to an extent that threatens to disorganize society, unless the machinery of justice be strengthened to meet the emergency.

The recent election in Kentucky appears to have been rather a singular affair. The Cincinnati Enquirer says, some persons who attempted to vote the Democratic ticket at Cold Springs were seized, their hands tied behind them, and they were bound to their backs to trees. What a nice country.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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G. H. OLECK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER—1865.

Friday, 1—St. Joseph de Cal., O. Saturday, 2—St. Stephen, U. Sunday, 3—Thirteenth after Pentecost.

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

Saturday, 2—St. Charles, Industry. Monday, 4—St. Augustin. Wednesday, 6—No-re Dame de Bonsecours, Repentigny.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our exchanges by the North American and City of Washington inform us that the Great Eastern has arrived in England, and proceeded at once to Sherness. On an examination of her valuable freight, it was found that the pay-out machinery was perfect, but her grappling gear was sadly defective.

The Canadian Parliament have done little of general interest since our last issue. No new step is to be taken this session in reference to Confederation, and it is said that many more of the questions of the day will likewise be allowed to stand over.

The latest despatches from the United States say that the order relative to passports for paroled Confederate prisoners is the signal for a general emigration of Southern men, led by General Lee, who will go to London, and there finish his history of his military campaigns.

We are happy to have it in our power to state that the collection taken up for the poor in the St. Patrick's, St. Anne's, and St. Bridget's churches, of this city, on Sunday last, 27th ult., amounted to the sum of Two hundred and two dollars, eighty-five cents.

St. LAURENT COLLEGE.—This Institution will re-open for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 4th instant.

SACRED HEART CONVENT AT SAULT-AU-RECOLLET.—The ladies of this well-known institution have made every preparation for the reception of pupils on the 1st September; their school on Cote Street were opened on the 30th ult.

CONVENT OF VILLA ANNA, LACHINE.—This institution will open for the reception of pupils on the 4th September.

There is no safer rule to follow in controversy, none to which Protestants in controversy with Catholics more faithfully adhere, than that which enjoins the assumption of the one question at issue.

Now the one question at issue betwixt Catholics and Protestants in all controversies that can possibly arise is just this. What is the source of revealed or supernatural truth? The Church or the Bible? The Protestant invariably opens his part in the controversy by assuming as uncontested, as undoubted, that the book which he calls the Bible is the source of truth, the channel or medium through which God's revealed will is made known to man.

The point to be proved is that the Catholic Church is hostile to the truth, and interposes obstacles betwixt the people and the source of all revealed truth. The Protestant has his syllogism ready at hand:—

But the Catholic Church discourages the indiscriminate reading of the Bible by her people and interposes obstacles betwixt them and the Bible.

Therefore:—The Protestant conclusion is obvious and incontrovertible, if, but only if, we admit the major premise of the above given syllogism.

But this exceptional view of the case scarce ever presents itself to the stolid Protestant mind. The truth of the major premise of his syllogism, which is the one point at issue betwixt Catholics and Protestants, which is the one thing to be proven—the burden of proof resting, of course, on the shoulders of him who asserts it—is quietly assumed; and in good faith, we really believe, in the majority of cases, owing to that mental stolidity which renders the Protestant so incapable, however "cute" he may be in other matters, of reasoning logically on matters of religion or morality.

Of this stolidity we have a notable instance before our eyes in a lengthy communication from a correspondent of the Montreal Witness on the Pope's late Encyclical, the Bishop of Orleans' pamphlet, and the Catholic system in general.—As illustrative of the Protestant practice of assuming the one thing at issue, we presume to offer some comments thereupon.

The writer, who, it seems, is a Missionary amongst the French Canadians, pretends that Mgr. Dupanloup's pamphlet on the papal Encyclical contains palpable discrepancies; in that, whilst it asserts in the strongest terms the obligation incumbent on every man to seek after, and adhere to, that which is true, and to turn from and eschew that which is false—the Catholic Church, of which he is a Bishop, not only does not encourage her children to seek for that truth in "an open Bible," but rather offers active opposition to those who, like the missionaries to the French Canadian Romanists, endeavor to persuade their hearers to take that book as the source of truth, and as their only sure and safe guide.

Now where is the discrepancy we ask, betwixt the assertion of Mgr. Dupanloup—and the practice of the Catholic Church? Discrepancy there would be indeed, if Mgr. Dupanloup, if the Church of which he is a distinguished Prelate, recognised the book called the Bible as the source of truth, as the sure and safe guide, as the means or channel by God Himself appointed for making known His will, and the supernatural truths of Christianity, to man. But the Church does not recognise this: but Mgr. Dupanloup does not pretend that such is the case: and the one thing which our excellent but somewhat stolid missionary to the French Canadians has to prove is this: that the book which he calls the Bible is the Word of God; that it contains all that Word in its integrity; and that it is the means or channel by Christ Himself appointed for making known to all men the contents of the religion by Him established. Until our Missionary to the French Canadians shall have done this, he convicts himself of stolidity, of gross ignorance as to the state of the controversy betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism, when he pretends to convict the Bishop of Orleans of inconsistency, and to detect discrepancies betwixt his theories, and the invariable practice of his Church. Here is a specimen of our author's logic, from which the reader may calculate the intellectual calibre of the heavy artillery with which the F. C. M. Society proposes to breach the faith of the French Canadians:—

"The bishop here professes—I may say the church of Rome professes, for his pamphlet has had the Pope's approval—that freedom of inquiry into religious truth is not only permitted, but that it is the essence of religion to examine and seek after it, and eschew from error; yes, that it is a religious duty so to bind upon every man to search for the truth, and when he has found it, to adhere and submit to it. Now this is all that we would ask for our French Canadian fellow-countrymen. An open Bible as the source of truth and error, embrace the one, and avoid the other. This is all we would ask!" &c.

This is all he would ask! forsooth. Almost are we tempted to exclaim with Mrs. Gamp—"Drat the impudence of the boy: he is as bra-

gian as alabaster." All he would ask! forsooth: that we should concede to him the whole question at issue, and commence the controversy by admitting ourselves to be in error. "This is all he asks of us! forsooth. Truly modesty is not one of the requisite accomplishments of a missionary to the French Canadians.

But this we will not grant you, because we deny that the Bible is the source of truth, or was designed by God to be man's guide to salvation; because we contend that the Church is the source of truth, or rather the means or channel, and the only means or channel, by Christ Himself appointed for leading men to the truth, and for making them wise unto salvation. For the Church to refer men to the Bible as to the source of truth, would be tantamount to an acknowledgment that she was not that source, that she was therefore an impostor and a liar, in that she claims, and has ever claimed, since the day of Pentecost, to be the sole depositary of all revealed truth; and has always asserted that from her alone, and from her teachings, can fallible mortals obtain that after which they are all bound to search, and learn to flee from, and eschew, those errors which bring death to their souls.—

"Seek after the truth," says the Catholic Church to all men; "but seek for it there where alone truth can be found, because there alone deposited by Christ Himself—that is to say in the Church." By what right does our missionary to the French Canadians claim that we should seek for the truth elsewhere? by what show of proof does he attempt to sustain his thesis that the book which he calls the Bible is the "source of truth?" that is to say, not only the medium or channel by Christ Himself appointed for making known the contents of His revelation to His creatures in the nineteenth century as well as in the first; but the source from whence the first Christians derived all their knowledge of their new religion. For if it can be proved from history that the Christian religion, that a single Christian, existed before the book which our stolid acquaintance calls the Bible existed in its present form and condition, it is manifestly false that that book is, or can be, the "source of Christian truth," unless an effect can be anterior to its cause.

It is not, therefore, because the Church dreads the effects of indiscriminate Bible-reading on the minds of her children, that in certain cases she imposes restrictions thereupon; but because she will not by implication admit that the Bible is the "source of truth," and that she herself is an impostor; as most certainly she would admit were she to refer the inquirer after truth to an open Bible, or to submit her teachings to any man's interpretation of the contents of that book. Thus the only discrepancy with which our French Canadian Missionary can charge the Church is this: That she is consistent, that she squares her practice with her theories, and that she does not give the lie to her own claims. These claims, to wit, that she, and not the Bible, is the source of Christian truth; that to her, and by Christ Himself, has been committed the task of teaching all nations until time shall be no more, are met by the assertion of the Protestant that the Bible is the "source of truth," that is to say, the channel through which by express divine appointment, a knowledge of the contents of the Christian revelation is to be transmitted to men. Hereupon issue is joined; and whilst the Catholic is prepared to support his thesis by argument, and the facts of history, the Protestant cuts the knot, by assuming in his own favor the one question at issue, the question par excellence which has ever been the bone of contention betwixt the Church and all heretics. Why is this? We say that we believe that it proceeds from stolidity rather than from any dishonesty of intention on the part of Protestants. We believe that few, if any, of them are really aware of the actual state of the question betwixt the Church and her adversaries; that many of them sincerely believe that that question relates to different and conflicting interpretations of a book which both acknowledge to be the "source of truth," and ultimate authority, or arbiter, in all controverted cases. They fail to perceive that the question is one as to the method in which the search after truth is to be pursued.

Censor must pardon us if we decline, once for all, entering into any discussion upon the manner in which Ministerial patronage is distributed amongst the many hungry claimants, and many place-beggars with whom—to our misfortune and dishonor—the country is infested. The subject is one which is neither suited to our position as Catholic journalists, nor to our own tastes as gentlemen: and certainly we will do our best not to render the Catholic press vile and ridiculous in the eyes of all honest and independent men, by incessant whinnings over the manner in which the dispensers of the public plunder have slighted Mr. Lick Spittle's legitimate pretensions to the vacant office of "Sub-Deputy Inspector of Cess-Pools," to which his dirty services at the last general election so eminently entitled him. This is not at all in our line; we leave the business to others to whom the occupation of place begging is congenial, and who, by nature and by

habit, are well fitted to dance attendance in the ante-room of "Jack-in-Office."

One exception only would we make. In the interests of justice and public morality we would always insist that judicial functions should not be assigned to notorious members of any secret politico-religious societies, as thereby the administration of justice would be brought into suspicion and disrepute. For the rest, we interfere not in the matter of Ministerial patronage; we have no sympathy with the disappointed office-seekers, or party-hangers-on; and we will cheerfully give to every Ministry carte blanche in such paltry matters as nominations to office, provided that their public policy be such as Catholics and Conservatives can honestly support.

Censor may perhaps think our remarks harsh; but we take the liberty of telling him that, what the Count de Montalembert so well qualified as "bureaucratie," or, as we in our homely Anglo-Saxon term it, "place-begging," is the bane of the community, the apparently ineradicable evil of modern governments, and, above all, the deadly foe of Catholic progress. Of course we do not pretend that there is anything wrong, anything unbecoming a Catholic or a gentleman in accepting a situation in a public office; but we do say that it is a pity to see a young man in the prime of life, who might, axe in hand, cut out for himself an honorable career in the bush, wasting his time in the most abject flunkeyism towards "Jack-in-Office," and, alas! too often condescending in election times to the dirtiest and most degrading of work, in the hopes of what is called, "establishing a claim" upon his party or his particular patron. Generally, too, these political pimps, the vilest of created beings, are most profuse in their professions of "zeal for our holy religion," most bombastic in their "patriotism," most ostentatiously eloquent in denunciations of their Church's or their country's "wrongs," thus bringing unmerited, but only too natural contempt upon the religion which they profess, and the nationality of which they set themselves up as champions. Incalculable is the injury that these fellows do us; and there is no character, therefore, which the honest Catholic should hold more in aversion than that of the professional political intriguer, or place-beggar. Finally we would hint to Censor that the end of Government is not to find situations and salaries for idle loafers; and that certainly the TRUE WITNESS will never so far degrade itself as to make distribution of public patronage a test of the merits of any Ministry, or a reason for giving to, or withholding from it Catholic support. We insist upon freedom for our Church, upon respect for her legal rights of property, and the rights of the Family in matters of education; but for individuals, whether Catholic or Protestant, Scotch or English, Irish or French Canadian we ask nothing, and care as little. If Censor wants sympathy, and a public hearing for his "pitiful story," he must address himself elsewhere than to the TRUE WITNESS.

A YANKEE MAIDEN.—The daughters of Massachusetts are a credit to their sex, and a striking example of the humanizing and civilizing influence of Yankee Christianity if they all resemble the young Boston lady, who, as we learn from a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, lately sent to President Andy Johnson, a long black rope of South Carolina cotton, provided with two nooses, with a request from the fair donor that the rope be employed for the hanging of Jeff. Davis and Breckenridge. We have heard of the Faries of the Guillotine, who, in Paris, during the "reign of terror," used to sit beneath the shade of the bloody instrument of death above, and in this pleasant retreat, or bower, carry on their usual domestic avocations of knitting and sewing. They were not a nice lot; but it must be admitted, we think, that for sheer brutality, the Boston belles surpass even the viragoes of the Parisian fish-market, and the vile parodies upon womanhood whom the revolutionary lever of '93 inspired with a horrid appetite for blood. It is a pity that the name of the Boston young lady was not published.

THE ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

A report is in circulation likely to have an unfavorable influence on the efforts of the Ladies engaged in the very laudable work of raising the means of clothing and supporting the orphans of the St. Patrick's Asylum, viz: that owing to the large bequest of the late Mr. Fitzpatrick, in favor of that Institution, it no longer stands in need of the Annual Bazaar. The Director and Trustees beg to assure the Ladies of Charity and the public at large, that, owing to the provisions of the will, no portion of that bequest, either by way of principal or interest, has been yet received; that no part of it will be available for some time to come; and that owing to these facts and to the exhausted state of the funds, caused by late improvements, the Asylum requires the aid of the Annual Bazaar at the present time as much as if no bequest had been made in its favor.

EDWARD MURPHY, Secretary, St. P. O. A. Montreal, 28th August, 1865.

PASTORAL LETTER

OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. JOHN FARRELL, BISHOP OF HAMILTON, PUBLISHING THE JUBILEE OF 1865.

John Farrell, by the Mercy of God and the Grace of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Hamilton, &c.

To the Clergy, the Religious Communities, and all the Faithful of Our Diocese, health and blessing in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

We received, dearly beloved brethren, the Encyclical of His Holiness Pope Pius IX, of the 8th of December last, proclaiming to the whole Catholic world a plenary indulgence, in the form of a Jubilee; and accompanying this most important and consoling document, a syllabus, or catalogue of certain capital and pernicious errors of the present age, against which, in his pastoral solicitude for the flock of Christ entrusted to his keeping, he seeks to put all Christians on their guard.

From the summit of the Apostolic dignity to which he was raised, in the person of Peter, whose lawful and glorious successor he is, the Sovereign Pontiff, commissioned by Jesus Christ to guard and to feed with salutary doctrines the children of men, views with bitter sorrow the spread of fatal errors which the enemy of all good sows broadcast in the bosom of society, thereby stifling the good seed of the pure and unchanging Word of God and causing the ruin of innumerable souls. Guided by the Spirit of His Divine Master, he has spoken; and his words—dictated not by flesh and blood, or any human expediency—have already been heard and seen, and felt throughout the world, filling the hearts of true believers with joy and consolation, whilst they only excite the rage and indignation of the enemies of God and His glorious Spouse the Church.

It is our most pleasing duty, dearly beloved brethren, at this season, which we have chosen as most favorable, to call your attention to these teachings and admonitions of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, giving to them the adhesion of our whole soul, and, at the same time, to open to you the overflowing sources of grace and heavenly sweetness which a merciful God has prepared for us during these days of salvation.

Refreshed and sanctified in the fountains of the Saviour, during this most acceptable time of the Jubilee in union with the Visible Head and all the members of the Church, we will be enabled to present ourselves with confidence before the Throne of Grace, in order to draw down from the Father of lights and the God of all consolation those good and perfect gifts which we stand in need of, to escape the snares of our enemies and to persevere in the paths of truth, of justice, and of peace.

It will not be necessary for us, dearly beloved brethren, nor would it be possible within the limits of an ordinary Pastoral, to expose to you in detail the various errors pointed out by His Holiness. Those errors, thank God, are hardly known amongst you; and the zeal and timely prudence of our worthy co-operators in the salvation of your souls will supply the brevity of this Pastoral, by commenting, from time to time, to their congregations, at least on such portions of the Encyclical and Syllabus of His Holiness as may be advisable, or necessary for the protection and enlightenment of those entrusted to them.

We direct the attention of all to what the Sovereign Pontiff says concerning indifference in matters of religion, the sacred and inalienable rights of the Roman Pontiff and of the whole Church over church property, the necessity of the true religion to the well-being of civil government and society in general, the right of the Church to conduct the education of her children, and, finally, the condemnation and anathemas pronounced against secret societies, whether bound by an oath of secrecy or without such an oath, such as certain societies which imprudent and irreligious men seek to introduce into this country under the garb of love for Ireland and zeal for the House of God, whilst experience proves that such societies have ever been the curse of Ireland, and that their members very soon lose all respect for the Church and its Pastors, who cannot follow them in their extravagant vagaries. We invite two young men of our flock rather to enter into some of these societies or confraternities which God, through His Church, has blessed, and in which they will find the effectual means of grace to overcome the wicked one and to advance in the divine and lightsome paths of virtue. We deem it our sacred duty to warn all confessors not to administer the sacraments to members of societies calling themselves Fenians or Hibernians of Canada, but to treat them as ipso facto excommunicated.

Now, dearly beloved brethren, having invoked the Holy Name of God, we have decreed and ordained, decree and ordain as follows:—

1st. That the Jubilee in this Diocese shall open on the last Sunday of the present month, and close on the last Sunday of September: the opening and closing to be announced by the ringing of the church bells for a quarter of an hour. N. B.—Pastors of Missions who might find another month of the present year more convenient, may apply to us for a change of time.

2dly. That the public exercises commence by the Veni Creator and terminate by the Te Deum, the Benediction of the most Holy Sacrament being permitted with due ceremony each day.

Conditions for gaining the Indulgence of the Jubilee.

- 1. To visit twice during the appointed time the Church of the mission, or the place where Mass is usually said, and there to pray according to the intention of the Pope.
2. To confess and to communicate reverently. Children, however, who have not made their first communion, may gain the indulgence without communion.
3. To fast on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of one week during the time of the Jubilee.
4. To give alms to the poor. We recommend the Local Pastors to collect the alms and apply them to one of our asylums of charity.

Confessors are authorized, for a reasonable cause, to dispense from any or all of the above conditions and to assign some other good works in their stead. The priests of this Diocese, and those of the neighboring Dioceses whom they may invite, are authorized to absolve from all cases reserved to the Holy See or to us, and to commute vows, except those of religion or perpetual chastity.

In conclusion, dearly beloved brethren, let us exert you to duly appreciate and avail yourselves of the graces offered you during these days of salvation. This Pastoral shall be read at the Parochial Mass in every Mission, and in chapter in all the Religious Communities, the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Hamilton, from our Episcopal Palace, this 6th day of August, the Feast of the Transfiguration of our Lord.

JOSE, Bishop of Hamilton. By His Lordship. E. J. HENNAN, Ptr., Secretary.

On Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, a serious fire occurred at Longueuil, the property injured being two rows of buildings owned by the Grand Trunk Railway Co., and situated a little above the depot. The two buildings were in line—one of wood, containing 5 tenements, which were all destroyed, as well as one of the tenements in the brick building. As there were no engines at hand the fire raged with great fury, burning through the night, its progress being somewhat checked by pulling some portions of the building down. The fire is known to be the work of an incendiary, as a similar attempt was made on Saturday night, which was unsuccessful. A reward of \$200 has been offered for the arrest of the incendiary. Insurances on the buildings were effected for \$2000 in the London and Lancashire and \$2300 in the Liverpool and London.

St. Ann's Church and Schools.—Yesterday afternoon a picnic in aid of St. Ann's Catholic church and schools, Grifintown, came off at the Victoria Gardens, and, as might have been anticipated from the object in view, was attended by a large number of visitors, between two or three thousand persons being present.

Subjoined we give a list of the games contested under the superintendence of a committee, composed of Messrs J McElroy, M Murphy, W Matthews, Doran, McQuinn, Gillies, M Tracey. Judges: Messrs McElroy and M Murphy.

We are requested to inform intending exhibitors at the forthcoming Exhibition to be held in this city, that blank forms of entry and application for space may be obtained at the office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Mechanics' Hall.

We regret to say that a sad disaster occurred to the new steamer Spartan of the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company on Saturday afternoon, but providentially no lives were lost.

NEW LOAN FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL.—The bill for enabling the City of Montreal to contract a new loan has passed the Private Bills Committee.

Accident.—On Friday afternoon an accident occurred on Bonaventure Street which came near terminating fatally. A man named John Keogh and a fellow-laborer had been engaged during the day in putting a private drain from the portion of the main sewer now being constructed in Bonaventure street, to the premises of F. Boulet, blacksmith, No. 76.

A grey eagle having an expanse of wing of seven feet was shot by Mr Nichol of Waterloo whilst duck-hunting near Gananoque. The bird was taken on the wing with duck shot, his right pinion being injured, and he fell squealing to the ground, full of rage and fight.

It is now fully known by the farmers, at least in this section, that the potato crop this season will prove a failure. The fact is accounted for in two ways. Some say the frost of June have been the means of destroying the crop, while others allege that the extreme heat of the past few weeks has done the mischief.

New Cavalry Uniform.—A new cavalry uniform has been lately ordered out from England by the Militia Department, and is now supposed to be on the way. It is intended for the whole of the cavalry in the Province, and consists of an Hussar blue tunic, trimmed with yellow braids, Hussar Busby, with Buff Fly, and Cap Lines, and stand-up plume.

New Locomotive.—Another Locomotive was turned out of the Canadian Engine Company's Foundry on Friday, making three of the sixteen, now being made for the Grand Trunk Railway, which have been handed over within a month.—Kingston paper.

Sheriff Kearney, of the Algoma District, brought an Indian to Barrie on Thursday last charged with killing, roasting and eating his child! He was taken to Toronto.

The Toronto Leader says: Yesterday two boys were landed in this city from a Montreal boat. They are about six and eight years of age respectively, and give their names as James and William Bowen. They say that a person of the name of Taylor had something to do with them, but cannot give explanations.

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

A destructive fire, which burned from eleven o'clock last night till daybreak this morning, has laid waste a large portion of the populous suburbs of St. Roch's. The fire broke out at the corner of Queen and Caron streets, in the premises occupied by Mr. J. Paquet, grocer. It was not ascertained how the flame originated. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, almost simultaneously extending up the eastern side of Caron street and along Queen Street.

Richardson street, running parallel to Queen street soon felt its fiery breath, and in an incredibly short space of time, houses in King street, also running parallel with the last mentioned street, were in flames. With swift motion the fire ran along the three streets, and ere an hour had elapsed after the first alarm the fire had acquired an extent which almost defied all efforts to keep it within the limits of the line of Dorchester street, which is the first street west of Caron street, and intersecting the three thoroughfares already mentioned.

The district ravaged by the fire is, of oblong form, and may be described as follows:—Boulevard, or the west by Caron street; on the east by Dorchester, or Old Bridge street; on the north by Queen street; and on the south by King street. Down the centre runs Richardson street.

The fire, commencing at the north western angle, may be said to have swept the whole ground comprised within the above boundaries, with the exception of four or five houses in Richardson street, and the south side of King street, which, however, is gutted throughout.

The houses in the eastern end of the district, that is to say, on the west side of Dorchester, are partially pulled down. They are all, however, reduced to mere charred shells. As much may be said of several of the houses on the opposite side of the same street, and of three or four at the western extremity of the line on the west side of Caron street.

The houses totally burned, or rendered untenable may be summed up as follows:—King street, north side, 15; Richardson street north side 16, south side 13; Queen, north side, 13, south side, 15; Caron street, east, 4; Dorchester, west, 3; total 79.

In the whole number of houses destroyed there was but one of brick, the rest being wood, and of the latter nearly all were small two-story tenements of the kind common in the lower part of St. Roch's. There were not more than six or seven two-story houses in the lot. The sufferers are chiefly house and ship carpenters with a proportion of ship yard laborers, carters, and a few small traders.

OUR CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS.—The New York Tribune has a correspondence from Quebec about the Canada Gold Fields—their richness and cheapness of development—the DeLery property—Gilbert River and the Des Plantes. The writer thus states the chief reasons which convinced him of the existence in the Seigneurie of Rigaud Vaudreuil of large deposits of gold:

1. Its presence has been known there for years; the Royal Patent by which it is conceded by the Crown to the DeLery family having been granted as long ago as 1846.

2. Those who have been longest acquainted with the tract, and examined it the most closely are the most confident of its great value. Eminent among them is Thomas Glover of England, one of the best and most successful merchants of Quebec, and a man of thoroughly practical mind, whose health and tastes have led him to frequent and critical explorations, and who does not hesitate to stake his reputation for judgment upon the result.

3. Wherever scientific examination has been made, the report has been favorable. Witness the testimony of Sir William Logan and of Professor Hodge and Blake, all of whom find there abundant evidences to the same effect.

4. The willingness of capitalists to increase their investments after having tested the quality of the adventure. This is proven by the works now constructing every by parties who have but a feeble title to the gold which they are extracting.

5. The fact that all the habitans in that region always have a little gold for sale. Caution as are these people, on account of the royalty claimed by the Crown, yet immense amounts of the crude gold continually find their way to Quebec and into the hand of dealers to whom the traffic has become a regular source of income. Is not this test most absolute and convincing?

The advantages he thus sums up:—1. Its exceeding accessibility—distant only two or three days from New York, and this time being capable of diminution, by proper railway connections, to twenty-four hours.

2. The great economy of working. Labor is here worth from 60 cents to \$1 per day, and provisions and materials of all kinds are in proportion.

3. In health. Perhaps no part of the world gives superior assurance of health. Believed from the terrible exposures and privations which pioneers are compelled to undergo in savage and uninhabited mountain regions, the laborer need no more hesitate to engage in mining in Canada than work on a farm in New York.

4. The title. Wherever this is once clearly invested it is perfect. Unlike the titles of mines in the United States, these, where the parties exercise the necessary precaution, may be made absolute and unconditional.

MURDER AT INGRESOLL.—A brutal murder occurred at Ingersoll, about ten o'clock on Wednesday night. An altercation took place between a gang of disreputable characters, made up of a mixture of negro, Indian, and whites, on the commons in the vicinity of Birel's brewery; when a colored man named Anson Hubbert, stabbed James Corbet, (white,) inflicting seven severe stabs in the right side, with a knife of the bowie species. The whole party seem to have been maddened with whiskey at the time of the occurrence. Corbet was still alive yesterday, but his case was entirely hopeless. One named Keating, who was in the gang, was arrested, but at last accounts the real murderer was still at large.

The Halifax papers state with positiveness that Gen. Williams is to be Lt-Governor of New Brunswick, in the place of Mr. Gordon, who is immediately to leave that Province. The St. John N. B. Globe, on the other hand, announces, 'with authority,' that Sir R Macdonnell is to succeed Mr. Gordon.

The Quebec Mercury says: Mr. Pope, Inspector for this division, passed through this city yesterday, having left St. Francis the day previous. He states that much excitement exists in consequence of the discovery of veins of quartz containing gold. Some five or six veins have been found traversing the Seigneurie of Rigaud Vaudreuil; one of which, near the South-east limit of the Seigneurie has been tested and produced four grains of gold to three lbs of quartz, making over \$100 per ton.

The city of London, Canada West, which borrowed originally from the municipal loan fund \$375,000, and which should, according to agreement, have paid since in interest and sinking fund about \$25,000 a year, has made no attempt, it appears, to do so, but is now behind about \$150,000 in these payments. And now, it is to be let off for an indefinite period for a payment of \$10,000 a year, being much less than half of the current interest, without making up any of the back interest, or paying any of the principal! The London papers are loud in praise of the mayor, and member for the city, for their public spirit in negotiating this arrangement, which lightens the taxation on their own properties; but it is to be remembered that every cent saved to the city of London, in this matter, is so much lost to the rest of the country.—IFitness.

AGRICULTURAL.—The harvest season has terminated in nearly all the Parishes in the district of Quebec. The hay crop has been two-thirds greater than last year, and the same result has been effected in all the parishes below Quebec. In those which are remotely removed from Quebec, where the harvest season sets in somewhat later than in those districts around Quebec, the crops are all that can be desired and far exceed those of last year.—Daily News.

THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.—The Hon. Mr. Abbott has introduced a short bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1864, the only important features of which are:—1st. Granting to judges a discretionary power to direct how service of a writ of attachment may be validly made under an absconding or concealed debtor. 2nd. Resolving from this sheriff for the benefit of the estate all property not actually sold. 3rd. Abolishing all privilege of writs of execution unless issued 30 days before deed of assignment. 4th. Stopping all proceedings against the debtor by assignment or writ of attachment in compulsory liquidation. We need not say that these are excellent and much needed amendments.

THE DEBT OF CANADA.—The Trade Review has the following important reflections: The debt of Canada to-day—both refunded and floating—cannot be much, if anything, short of 75,000,000 dollars, which is larger than that of Turkey or the Roman States as given above. According to the last census the population of Upper and Lower Canada was (in round numbers) 2,500,000. Divide our debt among this number, and it would take thirty dollars from every man, woman and child in the country to square it off.

A young man named John Smith was brought before the Mayor of Guelph on Saturday last, charged with stealing a pair of horses. It appears that he is a regular professional cattle thief, having it is said, during the past few months stolen an immense number of horses, pigs and sheep. He is committed to stand his trial at the next quarter Session.

Died. On the morning of the 23d ultimo, Catherine McGoldrick, aged 6 years and 9 months, at her father's residence, 116 Bonaventure street.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Penetanguishene, Rev J Kennedy, \$2; Vienna, T J Appleton, \$2; St. Marthe, Rev D Berard, \$6; Eganville, Rev M Byrne, \$2; Toronto, Rev J Rooney, \$2; do, J Scanlan, \$3; Westport, J Foley, \$2; Stratford, J Murphy, \$1; St. Johns, J Brennan, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, B Flynn, \$2; Chambly, P O'Reilly, \$2; Quebec, M Power, \$2; Ernestown, J Barton, \$5; Westport, A Rooney, \$2; Sandwich, Very Rev J H Bruyere, \$3; Wynford, Trevor Farrell, \$2; London, D McMillan, \$1; Queenstown, T Green, \$2; St. Casimir, Rev M Desnoyers, \$1; Arichat, Rev W B McLeod, \$6; Lancaster, U S, Rev J H Nisoux, \$5; St. Anacole, Rev J B Blaichet, \$2; St. Benoit, Rev Mr Aubey, \$2; Pakenham, Rev J J Collins, \$1; Prescott, J McAllen, Junr., \$2; Norwood, M Shea, \$3; Smithville, T McKeough, \$1; Dundee, F McRae, \$2; St. Sophie, T Hyde, \$2; Newark, N J, U S, M Conolly, \$7,45; Wellington, P Murphy, \$4; Port Dalhousie, J Cousineau, \$2; Fredericksburgh, B Herbie, \$2; Holy Cross, U S, Rev J C Moore, \$2; Berthier, Dile. Lami, \$1; Templeton, J O'Hagan, \$2,50; Toronto, W J McDonald, \$2; Chamblly, T Lussey, \$4; St. Hyacinthe, G J Nagle, \$2; Tyendinaga, D Hanley, \$1; Quebec, Rev F Mainqui, \$2; Oshawa, T Mulcahey, \$2; St. Croix, Rev S Belleau, \$2; Crystler, T Kennedy, \$2; Pomona, M D Wolin, \$2; Tyendinaga, Rev G Krophy, \$2; Rockburn, Rev F Woods, \$2; Penetanguishene, W Baxter, \$2; St. Ferreol, Rev F McDonnell, \$2; St. Germain, Rev P Pouliot, \$1; Bagot, P Kennedy, \$2.

Per P Purcell, Kingston—J Norris, \$2,50; J O'Brien, \$2; D O Hickey, \$2,50; J Kavanaugh, \$1; J Burke, \$1; J O'Reilly, \$5; J King, \$2,50; J Birmingham, \$2; M Coghlan, \$2; J Campbell, \$5; M Flanagan, \$2; Mrs M Manville, \$8; M O'Gorman, \$5; J Hart, \$5; W Hart, \$3; Portsmouth, P Primmins, \$3,50; A Johnson, \$2,50; C M Manu, \$2; Strattoning, J Kennedy, \$2; Waterloo, W O'Reilly, \$2; J Smith, \$2,50; D A McDonald, \$2,50; P Conroy, \$2,50.

Per D Campion, Millbridge—W Murphy, \$2. Per A D McDonald, St Raphaels—Very Rev J McDonald, \$2. Per B Henry, London—J Keary, \$2.

Per P Lynch, Attumette Island—Mrs D Hogan, \$2. Per D Murphy, St. Columban—Rev Mr Falvey, \$2; J Phelan, \$2.

Per M L McGrath, Point Mara—Self, \$1; Brechin, H Murray, \$1. Per P Doyle, Toronto—Self, \$13; W Paterson, \$2.

Per Rev H Brettargh, Trenton—R Johnson, \$2. Per J J McCarthy, Williamston—A B McGillis, \$2; Miss McGillis, \$2.

Per P Kelly, Rentrev—T Costello, \$2; W N Costello, \$2; Shamrock, P Fitzgerald, \$2. Per J Hackett, Chambly—L Connors, \$4; J Morrissey, \$5.

Per F O'Neil, Fitzroy, Corn Wall, \$2. Per Rev J S O'Connor, Ormawala—T Shields, Dickinson's Landing, \$2. Per J S McCarthy, Downsville—D Begler, \$1. Per P J Sheridan, Tinzwick—Gea Johnson, \$4; J Gleason, \$2; T Butler, \$3; S Cody, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug. 29, 1865. Flour—Pollards, \$3,25 to \$3,60; Middlings, \$3,35 to \$4,05; Fine, \$4,20 to \$4,40; Super. No. 2, \$4,75 to \$4,80; Superfine \$5,25 to \$5,50; Fancy \$5,50 to \$5,85; Extra, \$6,20 to \$6,40; Superior Extra \$6,60 to \$6,80; Bag Flour, \$2,85 per 112 lbs. Oatmeal per 100 lbs, \$4,60 to \$4,75; Wheat—No sales reported. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Post, at \$5,10 to \$5,12; Seconds, \$5,10 to \$5,13; First Pearl, \$5,30 to \$5,32. Butter—Dairy and Store-packed for exportation at 10c. Eggs per doz, 00c. Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$9.50 to \$10.00 Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$6.50 to \$7.00 Straw, do. ..\$2.00 to \$2.20 Beef, live, per 100 lbs 4.00 to 5.50 Sheep, each, ..\$3.50 to \$6.00 Lamb, 2.50 to 3.50 Calves, each, ..\$3.00 to \$6.00

It is reported, says the Belleville Intelligencer, that the Hon. Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, has been appointed to the office of County Judge for the County of Hastings, vacant by the death of the late William Smart, Esq.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 4th instant. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE. THE CLASSES in this INSTITUTION will re-open on the 1st September. Boarders to enter the preceding evening. For terms of admission apply to REV. M. STAFFORD, Director. Kingston, 8th August, 1865.

TEACHERS WANTED. TWO GENTLEMEN are wanted for a Catholic Academy in the United States. One will be required teach the higher branches of Science and Classics, as well as the English Course. The other, for the Second Department, must teach Arithmetic, and good English Common School Course. Both must produce unexceptionable references as to moral character and experience as Teachers. Apply, by letter, to 'St. Mary's College, 108 Bleury Street, Montreal,' stating acquirements, references, &c. August 24, 1865. 2-in.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS, OTTAWA CONVENT. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. GUIGUES.

THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete education in their mother tongue and at the same time, in another tongue that is foreign. Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and honorable testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful.

Among many means employed to develop the intellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well regulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies. In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages. It is a particular point of the rule, that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages.

Those who study Music will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, Organ, &c. A similar number of Misses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Poonah Painting, and the different kinds of drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the useful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.

No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community. Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior. The Classes will re-open on the First September. Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865. 3-m.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET.

THE Collegiate Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 6th SEPTEMBER.

Besides the usual Classical Course there will be an EVENING CLASS both for the Students and the general Public. BOOK-KEEPING and WRITING, by Professor LONG. MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES, by Professors of the College. DRAWING, by Mr. BOURASSA. Aug. 24, 1865. 5w.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL Nos. 6, 8 & 10, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH instant, at Nine o'clock A.M.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above institution at extremely moderate charges. For particulars, Tuition, Fees, &c., apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. Aug. 24, 1865. 2m.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, O.W.

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

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

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

THE SISTERS of the CONGREGATION of NOTRE DAME (from Montreal) beg to inform the public that they intend opening, on the FIRST MONDAY of SEPTEMBER, an ACADEMY for Young LADIES, at the above named place. 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—10 months.

TERMS: Board and Tuition in the English and French Languages, per Month, \$7 00 Music .. 1 00 Drawing and Painting .. 1 00 Bed and Bedding .. 0 50 Washing .. 1 00 Bed, Bedding, and Washing may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for Pupils removed before the expiration of the Term, except in case of sickness. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Williamstown, Aug. 15, 1865.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY, OF MLLR. LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE,

Will RESUME its Course of Studies on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER, at No. 32, ST. DENIS STREET, Near Viger Square. Aug. 18, 1865. 3-in.

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS,

WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL. Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every description furnished to order.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, MILE END, NEAR MONTREAL.

THE OPENING of the Classes will take place on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

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

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1865. 12m.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and OULS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and OULS. Also, 11-in. PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.

10 A DAY to AGENTS—LLOYD'S GREAT TO PUGRAPPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost \$100,000 and four years' time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed; shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market places, postoffices, castles, country seats, and 39,000 railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and photographers, sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling (\$2). No map at \$20 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents' letters to us. Ten new maps now under way.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 23 Oordland street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London.

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, Omcio Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Critcal Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis, Franco-American, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Omcio and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demore's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Soie et Le Defiocheur.—The Novallette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The great annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the colleges of Paris and Versailles took place on Monday, at the Sorbonne, M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, presiding. Near him were seated Marshals Vaillant and Canrobert, General Mellinet, and Monsignor Darboy, Archbishop of Paris. The ceremony was also attended by deputations from the different faculties and of the Institute, besides many other persons, among whom was the Emir Abd-el-Kader (who has just returned from his excursion to England), Savter, Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, Baron Haussmann, M. Nisard, M. Le Verrier, Monsignor Maret, Bishop of Sura, and a great number of high public functionaries. The sitting was opened by the usual Latin speech from M. Hauffield, Professor of Rhetoric at the College Louis-le-Grand on the question, 'In the present century justly accused of materialism?' and in which the negative was maintained.

THE EMPRESS AT FONTAINEBLEAU.—Her Majesty has resumed the busy responsibilities of the Regency with the same ardour she observed in their fulfilment during the Emperor's absence in Algeria. Aided by her second-self, Madlle. Bouvet, she gets through a vast correspondence with old friends as well as new; presides over the Council of Ministers, one of whom declares to us in confidence, that ever since the sortie made by Dupin against crinoline, that of Her Majesty had increased tenfold, until, at the last Council, it spread over the high elbows of the green velvet fauteuil which she occupies as President of the Ministerial *caput verbi*, whereon are thrown the various stakes which carry with them loss or gain, the happiness or misery of the whole nation. Our informant tells us that the sly reproof was felt by Dupin's colleagues, and a universal smile arose upon the features of the potent, grave, and revered seniors there assembled, when the light fabric of Her Majesty's dress of gray *Sultane*, with its steel-spangled trimming, completely hiding from view every portion of the *fauteuil*, was observed to be still of sufficient width to necessitate a more than ordinary isolation from the members of the Council. The morning is amply filled by Imperial duties, and all frivolities are laid aside. Her Majesty, whose Spanish ideas on education differ from the half German, half Corsican impressions upon the subject which naturally belong to the Emperor, invariably seizes the opportunity of engraving the traditions of her own youth upon the progressive principles taught by the professors of the Prince Imperial. For this purpose had the Abbe Deguerry been much occupied of late in examining the system of instruction as pursued in the case of the Duc de Bordeaux, and the result was communicated to the Emperor, whose reply was characterized by terse and pointed: 'Too laborious, too tedious—too slow, in short. There should be more activity, more vitality, more exercise.' The programme adopted by the Empress from that of the Marquis de Riviere, we have seen. It runs thus:—At six in the morning, fencing lesson; at seven, French or German grammar; breakfast, a quarter of an hour; half-past eight, Latin exercise; nine, visit to the Emperor's study; then half-an-hour's exercise at fire-arms; from ten to twelve, a course of history and science; twelve, lunch; then an hour's amusement; at two o'clock, the riding-school; at four, drawing and geography; at five, English conversation and grammar; dinner at six; *salon* for reception and study of manners till eight, when a prayer by the Abbe of half-an-hour's duration concludes the day, and the Prince retires to rest.—Paris Corr of Court Journal.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Oberbourg papers publish the programme of the fetes about to be held there. The English fleet is expected on the 14th; on the 15th a great dinner will be given by the Minister of Marine at the Hotel de Ville, and there will be a popular festival and fireworks; on the 16th, dinner and reception at the Maritime Prefecture; 17th, a dinner on board the Magenta and a grand ball at the Hotel de Ville; and on the 18th the fleets leave for Brest. It is expected at Oberbourg that about fifty vessels belonging to the Royal Yacht Club will accompany the English squadron.

The ships composing the Channel fleet, which is to sail for Oberbourg on the 14th, will be the Edgar, 71, Captain G. T. V. Hornby, flag ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Daeres K.C.B., the commander-in-chief; the Black Prince, 41, iron ship, Captain Lord Frederic H. Kerr; the Prince Consort, 35, iron-cased ship, Captain George O. Willes, C.B.; the Hector, 24, iron ship, Captain Geo. B. Preedy, C.B.; the Defence, 16, iron ship, Capt. Augustus Phillimore; the Achilles, 20, iron ship, Captain E. W. Vansittart; the Liverpool, 36, steam frigate, Captain Rowley Lambert; the Onestance, 30, steam frigate; the Royal Sovereign, 5, iron-cased cupola ship; the Victoria, the Salamis, the Trinculo, the Osborne Royal Yacht, and Enchantress. The Liverpool and two other frigates will join the fleet to-day. The Royal Sovereign will proceed direct to Oberbourg from Portsmouth to-morrow. The Osborne and Enchantress, with the Duke of Somerset and all the Lords of the Admiralty, excepting Admiral Bland, will leave Portsmouth for Oberbourg on the 14th instant. The fleet is to remain at Oberbourg till the 17th, and then proceed to Brest, where it will probably remain about three days, and then meet the French fleet, consisting of six of the Mediterranean squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Bouet de Willaumez and two Rear-Admirals, Maurelle and Saisset.—The Prince of Wales is to accompany the fleet in his new yacht, the Dagmar.

The official reports of the Governor of Cochinchina state that the moral influence of France has become greater and stronger since the definitive nature of the French establishment in that country has been known to the natives. Several rebel chiefs have given in their submission.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—M. Thouvenel has been nominated Grand Referendary of the Senate. The Assize Court of Douai has condemned to death Joseph Manesse, the accused murderer of six persons in the commune of Favril.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—It seems as if the demolition of houses and streets in Paris were to be brought to an end only when the whole city shall have been reconstructed, and when scarcely one stone of the old capital shall be left standing upon another. The reign of Napoleon III. will hereafter be remarkable in history for many great events and important changes; but in the annals of Paris it will be emphatically designated as the reign of stone and mortar, of knocking down and building up again, of the substitution of spacious streets, airy squares, and handsome houses, for narrow lanes, fustid alleys, and tumbledown edifices, dating from the Middle Ages. Every year one imagines the work which has lasted so long must be nearly done and every year one finds the pick and lever busy levelling in some fresh place. More than 12 years ago, on the 25th of January, 1853, Napoleon drove to his marriage through heaps of ruins and shells of houses—the former, created, the latter, rising, along the line of the Rue de Rivoli. Since then the destroyer and the constructor cannot be said to have ever suspended their toil, and, much as they have done, it seems as if more than ever suggested itself. The renaissance or rebuilding of Paris began as soon as the Emperor came to supreme and independent power, and even should it not be quite completed during his life the whole credit of it will belong to his reign.

ITALY.

ROME, via MANSILLERA, Aug. 5.—It has been decided to increase the strength of the Pontifical army, for which purpose a thousand men in foreign countries have already entered into engagements to serve.

Aug. 10.—The Pope has authorized a loan of 10 million Roman crowns to be contracted, in order to cover the expenses of the Government. This will be

done by the sale of Consolidated Stock to the amount of 500,000 crowns.

The Government has ordered the Pontifical army to be increased by a further levy of 3,000 men.

ROME, Aug. 7.—Three workshops for the manufacture of counterfeit Spanish money have been discovered in this city, and 17 persons have been arrested. A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* pays the following tribute to Italy and the Italians:—'Italy abounds in pictures; not in its galleries and churches alone, nor in its bays and plains and mountain-sheltered spots alone, but in the narrow streets of its cities and villages, in its well-tilled fields and dusty high-roads. Although but few traces of costume now remain anywhere, although Manchester cotton clothes and Paris fashions disguise the people here as elsewhere, still do the irresistible grace and artistic instinct of the Italian detach him from the dull background of vulgar uniformity, and make him picturesque in spite of Manchester, postical in spite of Paris. It cannot be altogether a prejudice which throws a glamor over Italy. Much, no doubt, is owing to the ever-present, inalienable sense that we are treading historic ground, and looking on the descendants of a people whose long and varied history deeply interests us at all points. Nevertheless, I do not think any man of culture and fine sensibilities could be carried blindfold into an Italian city, and then have the bandage removed, without being speedily impressed with the feeling that he was gazing on a noble and a gentle race. The same man might have the bandage taken from his eyes in Lucerne, and, while admitting that the scenery of that exquisite lake and the distribution of the masses of the town were superior in point of beauty to either of the Italian lakes, or the towns upon them, he would at the same time miss the ineffable charm of Italy. There is a light in the sky, a feeling in the air, a grace and gravity in the people, which we are conscious of having lost when we cross the mountains and enter Switzerland. In point of scenery, the Swiss side of the Alps is in most places decidedly superior to the Italy side; but who that knows both does not appreciate the greater delight received from Italy? How much is due to the subtle influences of culture and association, and how much to positive superiority in the Italian people, I will not pretend to appreciate; but the simple fact is, that to all persons of refinement the commonest aspects of Italy have an indescribable charm. The mind of a painter must be in a constant state of more or less exquisite thrill at what is successively passing before his eyes; and it is almost enough to make a man of sensibility rush into painting. What makes me think that enthusiasm for Italy is not mainly a prejudice is the fact that it grows with increasing experience. Each successive visit only deepens the delight.'

FLORENCE, Aug. 10.—It is asserted that the King has accepted the resignation of Signor Yacca, the Minister of Justice, and that Signor Cortese, now Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance, has been appointed in his place.

The question of the negotiations with Rome will weigh at the next election. The Opposition will make it an arm against the Ministry, which it will accuse of departing from the true Italian programme, and betraying the interests of the country. In fact, there is a pretext for such a charge, but, at any rate, the negotiations are now entirely broken off, and if they are resumed it will not be until after the new Parliament has met and declared the wishes of the nation. You are aware that there is a moderate party which would be well content to come to a compromise with the Pope, and not a few might be disposed to treat on the basis of cession of the remaining territory *extra muros*, and an Italian garrison in the city to secure the safety of the Pontiff. On the other hand, the ultra-Liberals are furious at the mere mention of such a scheme. Meanwhile, the Piedmontese party cannot get over its ill-humor, and there is talk of Garibaldi being elected deputy for Turin, much less out of love for the principles he represents than out of discontent with the Government.

Although anything resembling an amicable understanding and renewal of intercourse between the Vienna and Florence Governments seems quite impossible so long as Italy persists in her pretensions to Venetia, it is not improbable that the example set by Austria will be followed on the other side of the Ticino, and that we, before long, may witness further reductions in the Italian army, a measure rendered most urgent by the state of Italian finances. There are no symptoms, on the other hand, of a diminution of the Italian fleet, already a very large one, and which, according to a recent letter from Florence, is being further increased.

AUSTRIA.

Looking at the changes we are witnessing in Austrian policy, it is hardly prudent to reject the belief, which here has gained a good deal of ground, that some parleying is going on between Austria and Italy with a view to bringing about a better understanding between those two Governments. To this is attributed the prolongation of Prince Metternich's stay in Paris. A letter of the 5th inst., from Turin, says that negotiations, direct or indirect, are positively going on. Upon a broad view of the matter, Venetia stands like a spectre between the two Powers, keeping them apart with extended arms and cries of suffering. Italy, we may be quiet certain, will not bate one jot of her pretensions to that province, the abandonment of which we have as yet no reason to believe that the Vienna Government has come to contemplate even as a remote contingency. Of course the present state of things is very disadvantageous to both countries, but it may be doubted how far it would be remedied by the resumption of official relations so long as the great bone of contention still remained between them. If Austria had resolved to carry things with a high hand in her dispute with Prussia, and to bid boldly for the leadership in Germany, she might deem it worth while and even feel it absolutely necessary, to make concessions to Italy, which otherwise would be the ready ally of any assailant of her ancient foe. We shall, perhaps, soon hear something more of the alleged negotiations. The Italian Government has a difficult game to play. Any sort of approach, though only to within shouting distance, in the direction of the Papal or Austrian Cabinets instantly arouses countless susceptibilities and affords pretexts and arms to the extreme parties in Italy. At the eve of a general election, it is treading upon hazardous ground. In the Chamber at Turin, towards the end of last year, General della Marmora, describing the state of Venetia and the burden and evil, rather than the advantage, which he considers its possession to be to Austria, declared his belief that, if he had the opportunity, he could convince the Emperor Francis Joseph himself of that fact. That Sovereign seems to have had his eyes lately opened to various things previously concealed from him, or that he had been unable to discern; but Venetia is a large province to yield up, at least without some handsome equivalent or compensation. At that price only, however, is there a chance of sincere good understanding and durable peace between Italy and her north-eastern neighbour. On the other hand, no Italian Government could reckon on a week's tenure of power if it showed signs of relaxing its determination of drawing the sword for Venetia at the first favourable opportunity. Austria, slighted and played with by the Berlin Cabinet, must have felt repeatedly within the last few months how great a clog upon her action her Italian possessions are. She is applying herself to conciliate Hungary, and may very possibly succeed; had she nothing to apprehend on the side of Italy she might take a high hand, and need not despair of bringing Prussia to another Olmutz; for, although Bismarck is a bold bully of weak Powers, or of those whom he believes to fear him, the King of Prussia, with all his big words and military braggadocio, is a feeble, irresolute man, and could hardly be kept up to fighting point if he saw

an unshackled Austria, backed, probably, by Bavaria and other German second-rate Powers, firm in the field and ready to fight rather than submit to further humiliation and behold Schleswig swallowed by her late ally. You will have seen the decision of the Prussian Crown lawyers denying the rights of Augustenburg and Oldenburg to inherit the Duchies, and declaring the only valid rights to be those of the present King of Denmark, which he yielded to Prussia and Austria by the Treaty of Vienna. There surely never was such a disgraceful political farce as this Schleswig-Holstein business has become.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—Count Blome, who left for Gastein last night, is the bearer of most pacific despatches. Austria has resolved not to break with Prussia for the sake of the Duke of Augustenburg.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day says:—Count Blome's instructions for the negotiations which he is about to resume at Gastein are to consider the Austrian concessions of the 10th of July as definitive and unchangeable. He is not to overstep the limits prescribed by Federal law, and is to preserve intact the sovereign rights of the future ruler of the Duchies. Austria renounces her claims to compensation from Prussia on account of the proposed annexation by that country of the Duchy of Lauenburg. Should Prussia insist upon the strict fulfilment of the conditions proposed by her on the 22d of February last, Count Blome will declare the negotiations to be broken off. A *cassus belli* would only be considered to exist in the event of Prussia flagrantly violating Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Vienna.

The festival in honor of the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Vienna University is at an end, and the foreign professors and academical dignitaries have returned to their respective homes. On the first day of the festival M. von Hyrtl, the celebrated physiologist, who a few days before had received the commander's cross of the Iron Crown, made a long and laudatory speech to his German brethren, a large portion of whom were professors of theology. On Tuesday Dr. Hyrtl, who is *Rector Magnificus* of the Vienna University, praised everything and everybody excepting Joseph II. of Austria, but I recollect that he was a violent Radical in 1848.

SPAIN.

It appears that the recognition of the Piedmontese Usurper as King of Italy by Spain has involved Her Most Catholic Majesty in greater humiliation and dishonor than we had imagined. It is now positively denied that the visit of Cialdini (the 'Butcher') to Spain a few months ago was at all connected with diplomacy, or that he had any mission to the Court of Madrid for the purpose of obtaining its acquiescence in the infamous facts so infamously accomplished beyond the Alps. So far from any such mission having been confided to Cialdini, 'he had been even requested by his Government not to allow himself to be drawn into any expression of a wish upon the subject. Out of regard to its own dignity, and because it really attached little importance to Spanish recognition, the Italian Government desired it to be known that it was making and would make no overtures whatever on that head.' In fact the Florentine Government felt so much contempt for Spain that it would not condescend to ask the Queen of Spain's approval or concurrence in what has been done, to the detriment of the Holy See and of Spanish Bourbon rights in Italy. Indeed it would seem as if Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers regret the proffered obedience of Spain, and would have been better pleased with the hostility of that once great and heroic and Catholic nation. This contemptuous frown by the Piedmontese covers the laurels gathered so dearly at Tetan with disgrace and degrades Spain to a lower level than she ever before touched in her sad career of decadence among the nations. We deeply lament it, and we lament it still more that the fatal blow has been struck at Spanish renown and honor by an O'Donnell, and the O'Donnell who had done so much to raise Spain from the 'Slough of Despond' to a high position in Europe.—*Weekly Register*.

THE BLOCKADES OF SANTO DOMINGO BY SPAIN.—MADRID, 2.—Official despatches have been received here to-day explaining why the Spanish naval force continued the blockade of the island of Santo Domingo after the evacuation. The Captain-General announces in despatches from Santo Domingo, under date 5th July, forwarded via England, that the troops were preparing to quit the capital on the 10th of the month after the evacuation of the other points in occupation, with the exception of the Bay of Samana, had been completed. The blockade of the coast was continued on account of the Santiago Government not having ratified the convention agreed upon by the commissioners appointed to negotiate the evacuation.

Despatches from the Captain-General of Cuba, dated 15th of July, stated that the Captain-General of Santo Domingo embarked on 11th of July, with the forces remaining in the capital, announcing from Santiago de Cuba on the 13th, that this operation had been safely effected.

The *Diario de Espana* contains the following upon the subject of the Spanish blockade of the island:—'We have received a letter from Havana which represents the serious state of affairs at Santo Domingo. According to our correspondent, to whom we must give entire credit, the Dominicans, besides declining to accept the convention, refuse to deliver up the prisoners. General Gandara was consequently compelled to issue a notification, dated 5th July, declaring that he should continue the war until the Spanish Government determined the question, and that a blockade of the Dominican ports would immediately be established.'

The semi-official *Correspondencia de Espana* says:—Our intelligence confirms the above, and we may add that General Gandara, upon seeing that the Dominicans did not fulfil the treaty of the 6th of June, respecting the surrender of the Spanish prisoners, seized several Dominicans of Santiago de Cuba as hostages. On becoming aware of this act, however, the Spanish authorities ordered the hostages to be set at liberty, considering such measures to be repugnant to civilization, humanity, and sound policy.

General Gandara believes that the blockade will suffice to compel the Dominicans to fulfill the treaty. The General is expected to arrive in Europe within three or four days.

The Madrid official *Gazette* published the nomination of Senor Augusto Ulloa as Spanish Exxy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the King of Italy.

The Queen signed last night the decrees appointing Senor Iaturiz Ambassador at Rome, the Marquis of Lema Ambassador at Paris, and Senor Conyn Minister at Lisbon.—*Reuter*.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—State dresses have been sent to the Queen of Spain, whence it is supposed that an interview will take place between Her Majesty and the Emperor Napoleon. It is believed that Senor Ulloa is charged with the negotiations of commercial and postal treaties to be concluded between Spain and Italy. The *Epoca* of to-day says:—The negotiations between the Pontifical and Spanish Governments which followed the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Spain have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Spanish Government has promised to protect the Pope and the interests of religion in Spain.—*Reuter*.

PRUSSIA.

The *Debats* gives a summary of a letter from Kiel, which is not without interest at the present moment. The idea there, says the writer, is that the carrying off of Dr. May would prove a mere fore-runner and rehearsal of a similar arrest and abduction of Prince Fredrick of Augustenburg himself. Everybody expected that this would take place, even the Prince himself who now hardly ever stays at Kiel but resides at Niensstadt where he thinks himself safer. The writer says that, although everything there looks

extremely gloomy, great doubts are entertained of a complete rupture taking place between Prussia and Austria, and he relates the following incident as having occurred at the council held at Gastein:—

The Prussian Premier then spoke in a very warlike tone with respect to Austria. 'Artillery,' he said, 'is the only *ultima ratio* to employ against a skilfully calculated passive resistance.' 'I will not make war against Austria,' the King is said to have immediately replied. 'A war between Prussia and Austria must inevitably bring about disasters which others perhaps are waiting to profit by.' 'But,' replied Bismarck, 'if Austria insulted Prussia?' 'Then,' said the descendant of the great Fredrick, 'I would fight in person like the last of my soldiers, but such an eventually will not come about, for I will not have it so! Bismarck made no answer but a few days later took place the scenes you know of in the Duchies—the arrest of May, expulsion of Frise, Halhuber's protest, &c.'

The story of what passed between King William and his Premier may be only *bona troata*, but it is not unlikely to be true. The letter adds that M. de Bismarck's position is said to be impaired with the King, and that he is just now busied in burning his ships. He is sufficiently audacious and reckless to endeavour to plunge Germany into what would in fact be a civil and fratricidal war.

BZELIN, Aug. 6.—It is stated on reliable authority, that the opinion delivered by the Crown lawyers upon the succession question in the Duchies contains the following conclusions:—

- 1. The Duke Augustenburg has no right of succession to the whole or part of the Duchies, not only because his father renounced his rights of succession, and, besides, previously recognized all arrangements to be made relative to the order of succession, but also because succession by primogeniture cannot be shown to exist in the House of Augustenburg.
- 2. The claims of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg are only valid with reference to the Gortory portion of the Duchies, in virtue of eventual reversionary rights.
- 3. The rights of King Christian IX., recognized by the law of succession of July 31, 1853, having been published and duly introduced in the Duchies, His Majesty's rights of succession must be considered as legally established, and these have been transferred by the Treaty of Vienna to Prussia and Austria.

GERMANY.

The formal recognition of Prince Alfred of England as heir to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg took place at the capital of that State on the 6th being the 21st anniversary of his royal highness's birthday.

A letter from Schleswig, in the *Constitutionnel* says:—

The inhabitants of Augustenburg have sent an address of congratulation to the old duke; they invite him earnestly to come and dwell amongst them in the residence of his ancestors. The duke has been greatly moved by this invitation.

INDIA.

The arrival at Liverpool of a merchant vessel, the *Naturalist*, Captain Hyde, from Calcutta, brings information of the sufferings of a ship's crew which rivals in intensity and horror the worst tales of the old navigators. The ship *Van Cappellan*, also from Calcutta had been thrown on her beam ends on her voyage home, and finally foundered in mid-ocean. Some of the crew, sixteen in number, got on board a boat in which they were tossed about for fifteen days, enduring terrible extremities of hunger and thirst, and were at last forced to feed on the flesh of their deceased companions, five seamen, the only survivors of the sixteen, have been brought home by Captain Hyde, who fell in with the boat, and to whose kindness and care it is owing that they have survived the exhausted condition in which they were found.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE BISHOP MCBACHER.—On August 3d St. Andrew's was the scene of a most solemn and impressive ceremony. From almost every section of the island assembled a vast concourse of people of both sexes and of nearly every age, including the bent and venerable representatives of 100 years, the impetuousness of the prime of life, and a fair sprinkling of joyous, hopeful youth, all anxious to assist in the final removal of the remains of the late Bishop McEachern, first Bishop of Prince Edward Island. For about 30 years his honored bones have quietly rested with their mother earth beneath the old parish church at St. Andrew's; but this building having been removed to Charlottetown two years ago, and a new and a new and handsome church having been erected not far from the site of the old one, it was determined upon by the proper ecclesiastical authorities to remove the coffin and all it contained of what was once the beloved Bishop McEachern: to within the sanctuary of the new church. August 3d was set apart for that solemn duty, and thousands who had heard of the good and zealous missionary's name and deeds, or who had received the Sacraments at his hands, and were comforted and directed by his wisdom, forgot their ordinary avocations, their toils and their years, and hastened from afar to assist at the solemn ceremony. The coffin, which had been exposed for some days previously, was in a good state of preservation, as were also the vestments therein; whilst the skeleton of the Bishop was quite complete. About ten o'clock on Thursday the vast assemblage was formed into a procession by the marshals, with their staffs draped in mourning. At the head of the procession were their Lordships the Bishops of St. John, of Chatham, and of Charlottetown, together with every Catholic priest on the island, clothed in their proper vestments, and, from the new Church, proceeded to the site of the old one, where the coffin was raised from its narrow confines and placed upon a heavily-draped bier expressly prepared for the occasion. Thence the procession, eight or ten abreast and about half a mile long, wended its way slowly north, in an elliptical course, and returned to the Church.—*Charlottetown (P. E. I.) Herald*.

THE EFFECTS OF TREES ON CLIMATE.—The Canary Isles when first discovered were clothed with thick forests. A great part of these woods were destroyed by the first settlers; the result has been the lessening of the rains and the dwindling away of the springs and brooks. The aridity of the interior of Spain is owing to the hatred of the Spaniards to trees. Many districts in France have been injured in respect to climate by denudation.—

The maritime regions of Algeria are remarkably dry, owing to the native husbandmen cutting down all the arborescent productions. On the other hand rain has become more frequent in Egypt since the vigorous cultivation of the palm tree.

SUICIDE.—Suicide is going on rapidly. Old men of wealth, and much anguish in the heart; aged women, of jealous and bad morals; young girls of fond, disappointed hopes of returned love; young men defeated in their courtship; middle aged criminals, mechanics despairing of ability to support their wives and little children; sewing girls, despairing of ever getting above the needle; disappointed German and French emigrants, atheists; and other such persons are perpetrating this heinous crime every day, and by the act giving a discreditable name to the virtue of the nation. And their fell example is contagious? What a fearful deed is theirs! They think they plunge into a happy eternity! They are mistaken. They think they have right over their own lives.—Think they have a right to leave a world of sorrow for one of happiness. They think they have a right to happiness. The philosophy that gave them these thoughts, poisoned them. It has damned them!—Thank God, we can write, that in the epicurean of self murder, which is now sweeping over the land, no Irish, no Catholic unfortunate can be found.—*Universelle*.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON CATHOLIC COLLEGES.—This famous Parson thus comments on our colleges in *Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator*, of the 26th of July:—

The Catholic Colleges.—While the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists have been spending their energies upon politics, and trying to pull down the Government and build up a bogus one—annihilating their schools and colleges—the Roman Catholics have been devoting their energies to their religion; and, hence, they have made astonishing progress and they now have an open field and free fight, almost without Protestant competition. Many of the Protestant clergy have taken to the intemperate use of ardent spirits, to profane swearing, to notorious lewdness, and to open and notorious lying, cheating and swindling. While Protestant ministers in the South have, as a general thing, fallen from grace, disgraced themselves, and destroyed their influence for good, the Roman Catholics set down their religion as of more importance than politics, kept their people together, and kept their schools and colleges under way. The result of this minding their own business while bad men and designing demagogues carried on the war is now to be seen in all parts of the United States.

In looking over the addresses of Catholics to their graduating classes, they confine their remarks to their classes; but the Protestant at the North dwells upon Negro Suffrage and at the South upon the glories of the Confederacy—*de omnibus quibus dimittis*.

THE LOSSES IN THE RUSSIAN WAR.—We find from a recently published French official document that the French army engaged in the Russian war lost in 1854-56, killed, 10,240; died in consequence of their wounds, 85,378; total 95,618. The English army during the same period, and in the same war, lost, killed, 2,755; died in consequence of their wounds, 19,427; total 22,182. The Piedmontese, in 1855-56 killed, 12; died in consequence of their wounds, 2,182; total 2,194 making the total loss of life on the part of the Allies in the short space of two years, 119,941. The French medical officers attribute the terrible mortality amongst the wounded entirely to the crowding of the hospitals, which produced such a noisome atmosphere as quickly destroyed whatever remained of life with previously disabled men.

IS LOCAL AND HIS QUALIFICATIONS.—The following is a very respectable epitome of the necessary qualifications to be a successful local editor:—

It is easy enough to be a local if you only think so; but some special qualifications are necessary to success. For the enlightenment of young men who have an itching that way, we will enumerate some of the indispensable virtues, without which success is impossible. A good local must combine the locquacity of a magpie with the impudence of the d—l. He must be a walking encyclopaedia of useful knowledge. He must know how to time a race horse, gaff a cock, teach a Sunday-school, preach a creditable sermon, run a saw mill, keep a hotel, turn a double somersault, and brew a whiskey punch. He must be up to a thing or two in political economy, *au fait* in the matter of cooking beans. On the trail of mysterious items he must be a veritable sleuth-hound. His hide must be like that of a rhinoceros. He must be insensible to the cruellest snubs, and manifest no sense of anger when he is kicked down stairs. He must throw modesty to the dogs, and let his tiger howl. But above all he must be an adept at the art of puffing. The nearer he approaches to the condition of a blacksmith's bellows, the better he will succeed. He must be ready at all times to say something funny in regard to Smith's grocery, or to surround Miss Flounce's millinery establishment with a halo of glowing adjectives. He must be enthusiastic on the subject of pams, verbose in extolling hard war, and highly imaginative in the matter of dry goods.—He must look pleased when invited to walk sixteen square through the boiling sun, to write a six line puff for a labor saving churn, or a patent washing machine. He must feel grateful when invited to dine at the Dogwood Hotel, and write a glowing account of the excellence of the hash, and durability of the beef stake. If he feels any sense of humiliation in sitting down to a festive gathering, on the occasion of the presentation of a sword to Capt. Shtkopanzky, or a set of silver services to a Horse Inspector, he must smother it, and revenge himself on the champagne and cigars. He must affect to believe that he is invited in a purely social way, and not for the sake of having him write a good account of the ceremonies, with three columns of speeches in full, for the next morning's paper. If he flings in his description of Hodge's premium bull, or 'lets down' in writing up the oil indications on Skovenky's farm, he must take it kindly when he is reproved for his shortcomings. In the matter of show, the local must be always brilliant. He must talk learnedly of psonams, with a liberal admixture of knowing words, such as 'warmth,' 'tone,' 'fore-shortening,' 'high lights,' 'foreground,' 'perspective,' &c.; he must be 'heavy' on concerts, with a capacity to appreciate Miss Squawk's execution of difficult feats in the 'upper register'; he must be ecstatic in praise of double-headed calves, and eloquent in behalf of fat women and living skeletons. All this, and more, it takes to be a local. Sawing wood is equally as honorable, independent and easier.

EXTRAORDINARY WILL OF A HAMBURG BANKER.—We relate the following particulars of the will of Carl Heine, the great Hamburg banker, who died worth, it is supposed, about three millions sterling. He leaves £600 to Hamburg and Altona poor; £30,000 to charitable institutions in Hamburg; £2,000 to charitable institutions in Paris; £15,000 to the Art Gallery in Hamburg; and sums varying from £30 to £3,000 to his clerks. To every clerk who has been twelve years in his employment, and is more than forty years old, a yearly pension of £80, the half of which sum to be continued to their widows. To his head gardener he leaves a legacy of £300; and to all male and female servants in his establishments both in Hamburg and in Paris legacies of from £10 to £50. His old tutor is remembered with a pension for life of £80, and various old servants and friends of £25 to £200. His sisters and relatives have got sums from £50,000, downwards. His widow is left as residuary legatee, and at her death the whole is to go to his adopted daughter. None of his furniture or effects must be sold, but can be gifted away by his widow. He instructs that he shall be buried in the morning without pomp, and that his grave shall be marked with a stone, on which simply his name and the date of his death shall be inscribed. He also orders his business to be wound up (but without haste); and instructs that all private debts under £120 can be entirely cancelled, if desired by the debtors; while sums above £3,000 may be allowed to stand over for a year at former interest. To crown the whole, he orders his executors, under the greatest secrecy, never to crave nor sue by law for any outstanding claims.—*Court Journal*.

No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our path way, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn out with the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is sunshine falling on his heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten.

TO KISS BABIES QUIET.—An exchange paper gives the following *modus operandi*:—As soon as the squallor awakes set it up, propped by a pillow, if it cannot sit alone. Swear its fingers thick with molasses; then put half a dozen feathers into its hands, and it will sit and pick the feathers from one hand and the other until it drops asleep; as soon as it awakes again apply more feathers, and in the place of innumerable sleepless nights there will be silence and enjoyment unspeakable.

IT IS ASTONISHING!

Still another grateful letter sent to Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists next the Court House, Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—For years I have suffered severely from liver complaint, constant pain in the side, no appetite, intense drowsiness, and a sense of suffocation, compelling me at times to remain in bed for three or four days.

You are at liberty to make my case known to the public. Yours, very truly, J. H. KENNEDY, Grocer and Dealer in Wines and Spirits, No 160 St. Mary Street, Montreal.

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Is it true?—That nine-tenths of the diseases with which mankind is afflicted are the result of negligence? We fear it is. A little of Henry's Vermont Liniment, if taken in season, may save no end of pains and a train of incurable diseases.

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

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From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church.

Messrs. Jones & Brans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief.

Very respectfully yours, W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon St. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal. C.E.

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The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureux, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M., and Wednesday at noon, for Montreal.

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They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

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... Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house. SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

... I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

... The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business. H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O.

... The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway.

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863. Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me.

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O. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Aug. 1, 1865.

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Montreal, Jan. 29 1864.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

SHORT TIME.—Dr. Thompson took occasion to exhort his man David, who was a namesake of his own, to abstain from excessive drinking, otherwise he would bring his grey hairs prematurely to the grave.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets.

CHARLES GOULDEN. 12m. Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864.

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P. L. LE TOURNEUX, Secretary. 12m. Montreal, May 4, 1865.

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The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

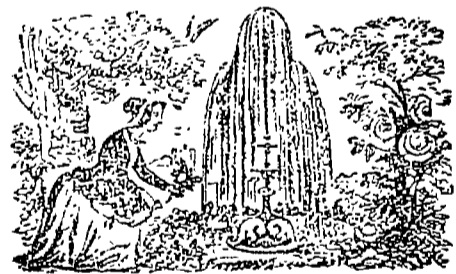
- 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—

- 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. L. ROUTE, Agent, Montreal. 12m. February 1, 1864.

GET THE BEST.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in its slightest degree the excellence of the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Fainting, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is more powerful, when diluted with water, than the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, blotches, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, except for Pimples.—As a means of imparting rosininess and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

DeVins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal. For Sale by—DeVins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. S. Latham, and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 20, 1864. 12m.

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

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

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

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

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

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

- Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER

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

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I expect to be benefited from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.—Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From the Rev Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.—Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berks County, Pa.

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

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia:

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulency—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed.—Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:

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

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

PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

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

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C E March 1, 1865. 12m.

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Late of Notre Dame Street.) BEGS leave to inform his Customers that he will for the present manage the business for his brother at No. 12 ST. JOSEPH STREET, next door to Mr. Morgou's. As very little expense will attend the Establishment, and as all Goods will be bought and sold for cash, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT. will be made on former prices. August 24.

KEARNEY BROTHER, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS,

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) MONTREAL, AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM

GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR. It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cent with an equal amount of light. Jobbing punctually attended to.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 23, 1863. 12m.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE

No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

Has opened his office at No. 32 Little St. James St.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W.

Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1865.

THE MONTH, Containing Contributions from

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Very Rev. Dr. Newman, Henry James Coleridge, D.D. Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Aubry de Vere, Barry Cornwall, Denis MacCarthy, Julia Kavanagh, Ellen Fitzsimon, Bessie Rayner Parkes, And other well-known Writers. Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

"THE LAMP," New and Improved Series, in Weekly Numbers, price 1d. In Monthly parts, price 6d. The Lamp in 1865.

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

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

The LAMP has now the largest Circulation of any Catholic Periodical in the English language. It contains this week a New Story of great interest, and other articles of sterling merit, with illustrations by the first Artists of the day. Price 1d., in Monthly parts, 6d. Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Booksellers, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, O.E.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!! E. PERRY & CO., (Successors to D. Grinton, First Prize Trunk Manufacturers)

SOLICIT the attention of intending purchasers to their entirely new and extensive Stock, which comprises every variety of TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, HAT-BOXES, TRAVELLING-BAGS, SATCHELS, &c., &c. 375 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. July 20, 1865. 5w.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1865, Open to Competitors from all Canada,

WILL BE HELD AT THE CITY OF MONTREAL, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, The 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of September next

IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, ST. CATHERINE STREET, And upon the grounds known as the 'Priests' Farm,' Fronting on Guy and St. Catherine Streets.

PRIZES OFFERED—\$12,000.

The Prize List and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 Craig Street, Montreal, or of the Secretaries of County Agricultural Societies.

The Prize List, &c., and Forms of Entries of the Industrial Department, may be obtained of the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James Street Montreal.

Entries of Stock, &c., must be made on or before SATURDAY the 2nd September, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 615 Craig Street, Montreal.

Entries of other Agricultural Products and Implements must be made at the same place on or before SATURDAY the 17th September.

Entries in the Industrial Department may be made on or before the 15th day of September, at the Office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

A fee of Five Shillings (entitling the holder to free entrance during the Exhibition) will be required from each Exhibitor.

Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from the Exhibition free of charge.

Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their Products, but cannot compete for Prizes.

For further information, application should be made to the undersigned joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association.

G. LECLERC, Secy Board of Agriculture. A. MURRAY, Secy Board of Arts, &c. Montreal, July 20 1865.

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

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

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

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

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

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. March 27 1864.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

C. F. FRASER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W.

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., " James O'Brien, Esq., "

CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT OF TEAS, consisting in part of,

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, GOLONG & SOUHOONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c.

Country Merchants would do well to give him call at 128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON, 12m. Montreal, May 25, 1865.

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

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE,

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES.



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

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

A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA OR OLD SORES, BOILS, TUMORS, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of

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

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection with

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.



(Vegetable) THE GREAT CURE

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

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

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

Only 25 Cts. per Phial. FOR SALE BY

J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, DeVins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, C. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Davidson & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.