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- THE HEROIC WIFE.
- A TALE OF THE REIGN OF TERROF. (From the Lamp.)

When the revolutionary tribunals were estab-Ished in 1793, Monsieur Duportal's name was one of the first which figured on the list of those suspected who were to undergo trial, if the formula gone through on such occasions could be called such, and which so quickly sent its victims from the Conciergerie to the scaffold. M. Duportail had many titles to prescription, among which might be numbered his being steward to the royal farms, and an honest man. He had been married about three years to a lady he had brought from Martinique, by whom he had two children. Mutual affection, and all the happiness that wealth can bestow, centered in his household when the Reign of Terror commenced.

Having fortunately received intimation of the threatened danger, he quitted his dwelling a few nours previous to the arrival of the revolutionary emissaries, and secreted bimself in the house of an old domestic in the faubourgs. The same evening his wife joined him. In expectation of such an event, she had, a few days previously, collected what money and valuables were in her possession, regulated the affairs most pressing, and prepared everything which she deemed necessary for a sudden departure.

We must instantly leave Paris,' said she; a carriage containing the children waits for us; and if we reach Bordeaux, we can easily conceal ourselves in my father's house until an opportunity offers for embarking for Martinique.

M. Duportail, unable to comprehend the extreme peril of his situation, endeavored to dissuade her from her resolution; and it was only when she implored him for their children's sake to flee that he at length consented to leave Paris your husband. Oblige me by coming up stairs.

the next day. During the evening the old servant, having gone out to reconnoilre, returned with the start-ling intelligence that every conveyance was strictly searched at the barriers, and that many passports did not tranquillize hun; and aware of the surveillance which existed in every town through which they would have to pass, he determined on pursuing another course, which would at least save her the misery of being a

The next day he met the carriage at the apminted hour, and after some persuasions, prerailed on Madame Duportail to leave Paris accompanied only by her children, promising that he would immediately quit the city on foot, and disguised. Once safe outside the barriers, he loped he might be able to procure horses, and

rejoin her at Bordeaux, or possibly on the road. and she burst into tears. As was expected, on reaching the barrier the coach was stopped, and at either side appeared a sinister countenance, surmounted by the red cap.

'It is a woman,' exclaimed one. 'Who are you?' demandeg the other.

Madame Duportail tendered her passport, and after a short scrutiny, the order was given to proceed. With a lightened heart she continued her route, each moment hoping to be overtaken by her hasband; but in vain were her expectations. Hour after hour passed in feverish anxiety, her only solace being the caresses of ber children. On arriving at Tours there was so intelligence of him; the same disappointment awaited her at every town through which she passed. On reaching Bordeaux, she immediately drove to her father's residence.

'My husband !' was all she could utter, throw-

ing herself into her parent's arms. Your husband! Unhappy child, you are not

then aware of his arrest? 'Arrested! Where-when?'

'At Paris, on the 9th of October.'

It was the very day of her departure. Though stunned by the intelligence, she quickly recover-

ed herself. Tell me all. He is arrested but he is still

'He is; but every day these monsters judge, condemn, and-

'Leave the horses to the carriage,' exclaimed

the young wife; 'or rather get fresh ones. 1 shall instantly return to Paris. I must save him -I shall save him.'

All remonstrance was unheeded, nor would she even allow her father to run any risk by accompanying her. The only delay to which she consented was while he went to procure a letter bimself, happened to be the confident of Dunton, the then minister of justice. Leaving the childen with her father, she retraced her route, and warly exhausted, arrived in Paris eight days aiter M. Duportail's arrest. Without loss of time, she sought the deputy for whom the letter was Portress at the lodge that he was from home.

'I shall wait for him,' said Madame Dupor-

ATHOL

'As you please,' replied the old woman; ' but where will you stay?

'I shall remain here,' replied inadame, terrified by the insolent tone of the speaker.

In the rain? You must be an aristocrat, then, for they are capable of anything. Our deputies have enough to do, I warrant; for they are beset from morning till night with petitions. With a malicious glance she passed into the

Thus left to herself, the young wife could not avoid reflecting upon the situation in which she was placed; and though, under other circumstances, she would have shrunk at the idea of observable, she called for some wine. The wovisiting a man unknown to her, she was too much man of the shop, interested by her youth and absorbed with the thought of her busband's peril to heed it at that moment. A glance at her travel-stained dress, and a fear that her appearance in such a plight would have an unfavorable effect on the mind of her protector, made her hesitate as to whether she should remain: but no time was allowed for consideration, for at that moment a gentleman, dressed in ball costume, carrying some papers in his hand, descended into the court.

'Here is the deputy, young lady. I find that I was mistaken in saying that he had gone out, exclaimed the portress, chuckling as she emerged from the lodge, yet half afraid that her falsehood might get her into trouble.

Madame Duportail presented the letter to the stranger, who, glancing at the writing, and then at his visitor, requested her with an air of constraint to come into the house. On opening the letter, and perusing it rapidly, 'I am going to the Convention,' said he, 'and have no terror at finding herself in a brilliantly-lighted time to lose; this letter tells me who you are, and is sufficient to make me do all in my power for

He led the way into an elegantly-furnished apartment, the furniture of which bore evident traces of the Revolution. The pictures were surmounted by armorial bearings, some of the subjects being devotional, while others reprepersons endeavoring to escape had been arrested. sented battle scenes, in which the members of The good fortune of his wife in procuring two the Royal family were conspicuous. The room evinced all the luxury of a noble mansion of the

Having handed his visitor to a chair, the deputy seated himself before a table covered with papers and pamphlets.

'Madame, I fear that citizen Danton is at present in the country, but I shall give you a affair. letter which must be delivered to him by yourself on his return.

' Will his stay be long, monsieur!' ' A few days.

But, monsieur, the scaffold will not wait his return, she would have said, but her voice failed,

'He may perhaps be here to-morrow.' said the deputy, as he commenced writing.

Her eyes followed the pen in its movements, and with difficulty she restrained herslf from sobbing alond.

There, added the deputy, folding the letter, I am confident my friend will be satisfied that I have done all in my power, as he demanded. I am happy in having rendered you this little service,' continued he, as he rose and politely presented the letter.

Madame Duportail had also arisen. 'Do you per. think, monsieur, that Citizen Danton will take pity on me?' she asked, in an almost inarticulate zoice.

The deputy regarded her for a moment silently and with a scarce percentible smile, replied, 'I have no doubt of it.' He made a few steps towards the door, but returning, added, . Be sure to deliver the letter yourself.'

They descended the stairs, and the deputy, making a profound salute, rapidly traversed the courtyard. Madame Duportan followed more soon at length arose, which was put an end slowly. It was only then that she was struck to by Danton's health being proposed and with the peculiarity of the look which accom- drunk. panied the injunction to deliver the letter in person, and she felt some misgivings as the idea arose in her mind that there was a mystery linked with it which she could not fathom. While walking along the street her attention was excited by a stentorian voice exclaiming-

A list of the execrable conspirators who have been condemned by national justice to suffer to morrow morning."

She shuddered as she tendered a piece of money to the man, who, handing her one of the capers, continued his route, attering his funeral cry. With a palpitating heart she glanced over from an old acquaintance to a member of the the list, which contained the names, ages, and Convention, who, besides having some influence rank of the victims whose doom had been pronounced; but her busband was not among the number.

· He still lives,' was the wife's silent ejaculation. But who could speak for the morrow? -The remainder of the day was passed in gleaning information respecting the prisoners. Her | nleasure.' directed, but on inquiry, was told by an old husband, she learned, was incarcerated in the Oratoire.

The next morning she went to Danton's house. turn some hours after, she was told that he had ton. left town.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

'Where has he gone?'

'To Auteuil,' was the reply of the domestic, in a tone of impertment familiarity.

This suspense was dreadful; but her hopes again rose when, on consulting the public lists, her husband's name did not appear. The following day, changing her dress so as not to be recognised by the valets, she inquired for Danton. The minister was in his office, but could not be disturbed. Entering a cabaret on the opposite side of the street, from whence the house was beauty, and rightly guessing that some other motive than that of drinking wine induced her to remain so long, strove by her attention to lessen the young wife's grief. The evening fell, and thanking the woman for her kindness, Madame Duportail, with the energy of despair, boldly entered the minister's hotel. On the domestic's endeavoring to prevent her going beyoud the courtyard, she showed the letter, mentioning its being from Captain R-, and the necessity of its immediate delivery. The deputy's name acted like a talisman, and she asconded the grand staircase. Servants were hurrying to and fro, and in the confusion she reached the door of one of the upper apartments, from whence the sound of boisterous mirth proceeded. She was here accosted by a servant, who inquired her business. Without making a reply, she endeavored to pass him, in which she partly succeeded, but recoiled with apartment, where a number of men were seated around a supper-table. The noise occasioned by her entry attracted the attention of a man with square high shoulders, his hair in disorder, and wearing a ribbon at the breast of his coat, who angrily demanded the cause.

'Citizen minister, it is a woman.'

'Ah, she wishes to see me, I suppose. We must attend to the ladies,' added he, coming forward and endeavoring to assume an air of po liteness.

Madame Duportail lowered her eyes as she presented the letter, which Danton opened and perused.

'Madame Duportail, my colleague has already spoken of you; we must look after this

'You know, monsieur, how pressing it is.' 'Yes, yes ; I know all about it,' replied Danton, as he rudely gazed at her-

'Monsieur, one line from your pen---'Assuredly; we shall see; but I cannot allow so pretty a woman to depart so soon. I

have a few friends with me, but there need be no ceremony. Favor us with your company .-Come. A dizziness seized her as she entered the

room, on perceiving that the eyes of the guests were directed towards her. 'I present you, madame, to the friends of whom I have snoken. They will be delighted, I am sure, at seeing you among them,' said Danton, as he handed a chair, which she, however, removed some distance from the table.

Will you not, then, honor us by taking sup-

Madame refused by a gesture. For a time her presence seemed to throw a constraint over some, while others continued their conversation, glaucing at her with looks of impertment curiosity. Danton alone addressed her, endeavoring from time to time to persuade her to join them at table. During supper he drank deeply. and now and then joined the conversation which was around around him, his stentorian voice, when he spoke, drowning all others. A discus-

"To the republic!" shouted a voice at the lower end of the table. The glasses were immediately filled, while the eyes of all were turned towards Madame Duportail.

'This time, I am sure, you will not refuse to join in the pledge with these brave gentlemen; the wine is of the mildest description.

'I suspect,' said one of the guests, ' that it is not the wine she fears, but the pledge the toast carries.

· I'll wager that she does not voluntarily drink to the nation,' remarked another.

' Confound this hesitation,' exclaimed Danton. impatiently. Prove that you are a good patriot, and worthy to figure at table with the principal members of the Convention.

Madame Duportail's agitation was excessive, but a sense of danger recalled her presence of l mind, and, taking the proffered glass from Danton, she replied, I shall drink to the nation with

On her pledging the toast, the plaudits of all anxiety, taking down a lettered bundle. were vociferous.

"We want nothing but music to complete our obliged to R- for having sent you. Do

"True, very true; I love music passionately, though I do not understand three notes. One would imagine that, with such a voice, I should she once more broke silence- Carton B? sing well; but in my younger days

"The woods with echoes rang, From the tone in which I sang."

While all laughed at the quotation, he leant gallantly towards Madame Duportail. 'With such a charming countenance, you must have his chair. a divine voice. Do you sing?' A reluctant affirmation escaped her lips. 'You will sing, then?' added he; 'but we must procure a

Madame Duportail, pale and indignant. with the sensitive feelings of a woman, though she felt that the life of her husband might depend upon her acquiescence, endeavored, when the harp was brought, to excuse herself; but those by whom she was surrounded seemed to take a fiendish pleasure in the misery they were inflict-

Will you refuse me, then?' said Danton, half aloud. 'Take care, madame; recollect it is the first favor I have asked.'

Having sat down before the harp, with a trembling hand she played a prelude, and saug with tolerable composure, one of the favorile songs of that period, which Danton applauded with ecstacy, and obliged her to repeat. The effects of the wine became every moment more perceptible on all. Several coarse jests were bazarded, and at length became of such a nature that she arose, under pretext of requiring air. 'Very well,' said Danton, in a brusque manner, and without leaving his chair, ' you can wait for me in a neighboring apartment.'

She was conducted by a valet along a corridore into a room, the walls of which were hung with costly pictures. In the centre, strewed with papers and writing materials, was a table, from which, m all likelihood, had emanated those ferrful warrants of death which had made so many hearts desolate. Such was the involuntarily thought of Madame Duportail; and as the thas sent a despatch to Ireland which is evidently idea smote on her heart that her husband's condemnation might at that moment be lying before the Federal banners upon their arrival in Ameher she was seized with a vague feeling of ter- | rica. ror, and sank powerless on a chair. The sound of hoisterous mirth caused her frequently to alone when a domestic entered, bearing a lightto see the minister?' she asked in an agitated

'He is coming,' replied the man, as he denosited the candles on the table and retired. At the same moment a door at the opposite side of the apartment opened with a shock, and before the young woman uttered the cry which rose involuntarily to her lips, she recognised Danton, who, staggering into the room, threw hunself upon a chair. He was without his cravat, and the falls of his shirt were disordered and stained with wine. On perceiving his visitor, his inflamed countenance assumed a maudin expression as he exclaimed, 'Ah, is it you, citoyenne?'

The injunction of the deputy, when giving the letter, flashed vividly across her memory.

'I shall surely die of apoplexy,' muttered the minister in a maudim voice, that is if they give -the morning.' . Madame Duportail's terror changed to agony

at the thought that he might be too inebriated to write, and bastily approaching him she exclaimed. Citizen minister, you surely have not forgotten the promise you gave me? 'Ha! what do you say !'

The letter you are to write-the grace you | which new desolates the states of America. band!

the bundle." What bundle?' exclaimed the wife, with feverish auxiety; , where is it?"

'Give me air. I am stifled.'

Not daring to go within reach of the drunken monster, she can and opened the window.

That Robespierre is a scoundrel-he never drinks unless it be blood; Baptiste undress me.'

u me. side and growled, 'Call Fauquier; he knows with papers.

Following his directions, she quickly stood on a chair and commenced her researches. 'Car- which cannot be reconciled when it became ton A ? asked she, in a voice trembling with

I ask pardon, my dear, for my gaiety. I feel

The citizen minister still slept. On her re- enjoyment," said a young man, addressing Dan- let me hear another chanson; you sing so di-

For a moment she remained silent; but perceiring that he was again falling into a lethargy,

· What's his name?"

'Daportail.'

Duportal !- Carton A !- Carton B! Seek then in D. How stupid you are my dear. You amuse me with your Carton A, added he, giving way to a burst of laughter, as he sank back in

Without loss of time she took the bundle of warrants marked D, and opening the string, hastily perused the name written on the back of each. Her husband's was the third; the warrant bore the minister's signature, and his execution was to have taken place the following morning. Securing the paper with an inward thanksgiving, she moved forward to thank Danton :but seeing that his eyes were closed, aoiselessly glided towards the door and disappeared.

The next morning, with the warrant in her possession, she found little difficulty in gerting Duportail's same erased from the gauler's book. and she and her husband were soon on their route to Bordeaux, where reunited to their family, they sailed for Martinique. At the Restoration they returned to France; where the Heroic Wife and her devoted husband lived for many years

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has published in the Dubin Irishmun a letter, replying to Brig. General Meagher's, addressed to his countrymen some time since advocating the cause of the Federal Government. We subjoin the greater part of the letter :-

KILLARNEY, Oct. 28, 1863

My Dear Smyth-I perceive that our friends T. F. Meagher, not sausfied with having made in America a series of brilliant orations in favor of a continuance of the civil war that has raged during nearly three years in the United States, intended to induce Irish emigrants to enlist under

I cannot calculate at less than two hundred start, and her apprehensions were further in thousand the number of Irishmen who have aicreased by perceiving that the candle was nearly ready fallen in this horrible warfare. These expansted. She had been nearly two hours men have fallen in the prime of life-in the vigor of routh and strength. Had they fallen in ed candle in each hand. 'When shall I be able contending for the freedom of their country their memory would have been consecrated in the annals of patriotism. Their herois it would have been admired even by those who hate or nation : but truth compels me to say that these brave men are now regarded as mere mercenaries, who for the sike of a handful of dollars, enlist themselves in a strife, the sole object of which is to determine whether one third of the citizens of the States shall be governed according to their own free choice, or shall be coerced by force to submit to a connection and to a government which they repudiate and abhor.

Nothing but a sense of duty could place me in antagonesis to a comrade who shared many of my hopes and disappointments; but as there are some in Ireland, and in America, too, who pay attention to what I say, I feel it to be incurreme time. These suppers are very pleasant, but | bent upon me at a time when thousands upon thousands of frishmen are leaving our shores, to declare that it would be far better for them to remain at nome carning a shilling a day than to be seduced by the gletter of military trappingsby solicitations of crimps and man-brokers-or by the invocation of the most splendid oratoryto perish as mercenaries in the unboly strife

would accord use at the recommendation of ; Gen. Meagher complains that the Irish people Citizen R --- ; the life -- the life of my hus have identified themselves with the Orangemen and Tories of England in their sympathy with Well, it is but necessary to erase his name the Rebels of the South. This charge proceeds from the list-that is to say, to remove it from hom a mesconception of the state of feeling that prevails in this country. There are few Englishmen or Anglicised Irishmen who do not rejoice in the separation which has taken place between the Southern and Northern States, because they were accustomed to feel that the growth of American power under the Union was so rapid as to become extremely formidable to-England. On the other hand, the patriot's party 'Monsieur-Monsieur!' interrupted the young ; in Ireland deeply regret the severance of those woman, where is this bundle-this list? Give States, because they found the increasing strength. of the United States a guarantee against Eng-Danton turned with impatience to the other lish oppression, which, under various contingencies, might be useful for the protection of Irewhere it is; or take it yourself,' added he, point- land. But after this war had unhappily broken mg to an escritor, the nests of which were filled out-when, from the course of events, it became manifest to all mankind that there is hetween South and North an alienation of feeling

evident that the South, even if conquered could

be retained in concection with the North only

by coercion—then the lovers of human freedom

began to feel that though the dissolution of the union might be a great enlamity, its maintenunce by such means as are employed by Russia in order to retain Poland under subjection would be a greater evil. Instead, therefore, of bounding on the combatants to inutual destruction, we earnestly pray that the Americans may settle their differences by amicable adjustment, even though the separation may be injurious to us.

An impression prevails in the minds of some of our deluded fellow countrymen to the effect, that General Meagher is exciting them with such earnestness to take part in the civil war in vasion of Ireland. A more absurd mode of preparing them to attack an enemy was never de-Meagher's Brigade, but it has been stated-I believe on his own authority-that he carried pied by Spike Island in relation to Cork. twelve hundred fine young Irishmen into the battle of Fredericksburg, and that he brought out of that engagement unharmed only two hundred and fifty. Could the worst enemies of Ireland desire that the Irish should be spurred to destruction by infatuation more mane than that which induces hishmen to butcher each other in this accurred war.

General Meagher excuses us on the ground that we are innorant respecting American affairs and abstains from imputing base motives to our desire that peace should be restored in the Western world. Following his example, I will not impute to him improper motives for the course which he has adopted. Had he received the honors which are due to his reloquence and to his gallantry, his motives might have been ment; while we wonder at the forgiving disposition that has been displayed by our gallant brigadier, we feel bound to dissuade our countrymen from entering a service in which they will he placed foremost in every post of danger and last in every distribution of honors and emploments.

After alluding to Mr. Meagher's stupid secers against Southern aristocrats, saying frishmen liked old families, &c., Mr. O'Brien continues: Gen. Meagher is more sure of exciting among us prejudices against the Southerners when he calls them slave owners than when he designates since it has been seen that though contending unthem as aristocrats. The Irish people feel an invincible aversion to the institution of slavery; and if this war were really a war of emancipation there would be few in Ireland who would not exhibited by their adversaries-when it is manipray for the success of the Northerns. But no | fest that they possess all the qualifications which one knows better than General Meacher that render a people fitted for self-government-an the present war is not a war for the emancipation of the slaves, but that it is a war which is tion becomes nothing less than unjustifiable carried on for the purpose of upholding the Union. No one knows better than General Meagher that a large majorny of those who are fighting in the ranks of the Northerns regard the Abolitionists of slavery as a mischievous and fanatical faction-that this majority would contique to uphold and enforce the detestable jucidental to slavery, provided that the slavegone no such tung. still consigned to everlasting bondage.

maintained in the South. He knows that, with cipator will neither eat, pray nor travel with men of color-even though he be as well educated and refined as the most accomplished of the white population. He knows that the President has held out no other hope to the emancipated right. slaves of the South than that of compulsory removal to some land distant from the homes of their childhood. He knows that the condition and prospects of the emancipated slaves are such, that of the many inflious of slaves to whom the present war has afforded an opportunity of fleeing from servitude, only a few thousands have sought to escape, though they have been stimulated by the Northerners not only to flee from their masters, but also to plunder and massacre the families among whom they have fixed from their infancy. He has yet to learn that the Southerns may profer to trust themselves to their slaves rather than submit to Northern domination; and that before this horrible struggie be ended we may witness the introops armed and led by their former masters.

God forbid that I should say a word in favor of Slavery. The one redeeming advantage which I have contemplated as a possible result of this conflict is, that it may induce the Southerns voluntarily to emancipate their slaves; but dressed to a private friend, it was evidently writ-I will not allow my countrymen to be so misled ten as an appeal to the public opinion of this by grandifiquent vituperation as to believe that country. Though it is overladen with cumuthis present war is a war undertaken for the lative epithets of declamatory invective, it is abolition of Slavery in America.

the sword the questions that were then at issue cate of a system of government which carries between England and Ireland? Neither is Mr. into effect its policy -

-the upholders of the right of self-government Toombs to be blamed for baving taken into account this element in considering the relations between the Southern and Northern States of America.

Equally unreasonable are the reproaches with which the Southerners have been assailed, because at the time of secession they took possession of the forts and arsenals which were situated in the Southern territory. These forts and arsenals belonged as much to the Southerners as to the Northerners, and as the secession naturally gave to the Northerners the arsenals and dockyards which were situated in the Northern States, so it gave to the Southerners those which are situated in the seceding States. It America with a view to prepare them for an in- the Irish insurrection in 1848 had been successful, would not General Meagher have laughed to scorn any one who should have reproached vised by the imagination of man. It is not told him for taking possession of Spike Island, be-how many Irishmen who enlisted in the South-cause it was called by the English a British fort. era armies have been sent into another world by Fort Sumter stands in relation to Charleston in a position exactly similar to that which is occu-

Let it not be supposed, however, that I write these pages with a view to justify the secession. When I made a tour in the Southern States of North America, in 1859, I earnestly implored my Southern friends to renounce the idea of a separation which could not fail to be disastrous to them, as well as to the whole of the Republic. When I learnt that instead of endeavoring to obtain redress for their real or imaginary grievances by peaceful negotiation, that forces of South Carolina had fired upon Fort Sunter, I thought it extremely natural that the inhabitants of the Northern States should meet force by force in maintenance of the Union. Mr. Henry W. Beecher asked an auditory in London last week, whether Englishmen would or ought to tolerate the secession of Kent from the political questioned; but we have been led to believe unity which now holds together the several that Meagher, as well as Shields, has been treat- counties of England. I answer without hesitaed with much indignity by the Federal Govern- | tion that such a secession ought to be prevented by force, while Kent enjoys equality of rights with the other inhabitants of Britain; and though I maintain, speaking theoretically, that South Carolina or Mame enjoys a right to withdraw from the Union, yet, as a practical question, it is not unnatural that the other members of the United States should endeavor to prevent by force a secession which may be injurious to the

But since after a succession of bloody engagements it has been seen that what appeared at first to be the whim of a single State, is the deliberate resolve of several millions of peopleder many difficulties and disadvantages, the Southern leaders have displayed more able statesmanship and more skilful strategy than has been attempt to coerce them into enforced subjuga-

Having thus endeavored to disconnect from the main question at issue the various fallacies and prejudices by which it has been surrounded, I now address myself to the question whether Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missis-"Fugitive Slave Law," and all other appliances sippi and the other seceding States, bave or have not a natural and indefensible right to deholding States would return to the Union. Had termine what form of government is most conit been a war of emancipation, Congress would ducive to their interests and acceptable to their have seized the opportunity afforded by the se- feelings. This appears to me to be a question cession to enact and promofgate the freedom of which does not admit of argument on the part every slave in the United States. But it has of those who, like T. F. Meagher, have con-It has authorized President tended that Ireland and Poland have a moral Lincoln to declare that the slaves of Rebels right to withdraw from the domination of Engover whom he has now no sway are free, but the land and Russia. There is, perhaps, no part of slaves of the loyal upholders of the Union, who the world in which the pressure of metropolitan are subject to the legislation of Congress, are dominion is less felt than in Canada, yet General Meagher would not deny to the Canadians No one knows better than General Meagher the right to declare their independence, or to asthat the condition of the emancipated slaves in sociate themselves with the States of America. the North is those humiliating to a sensitive It is difficult, therefore, to understand by what spirit than the enforced subjection which is process of reasoning be can satisfy himself, that Ireland enjoys such a right - that Canada enjoys a few individual exceptions, the Northern eman- such a right-that Australia enjoys such a right -but that the States of America, which never, for a moment relinquished the title of sovereignty that belongs to them individually, ought to be debarred from the enjoyment of a similar

There remains, therefore, no other policy by which these territories can be governed except that which was formerly adopted by England toward Ireland, and which is now practised in Poland by Mouraviest and Eerg, under the sanc-tion of the tyrant Alexander. This is the policy of confiscation, devastation, and of extermination. That lean and hungry adventurers should covet the rich possessions of the Southern planters, and urge forward a system of confiscation and extermination which will resemble the plantation of Ulster and the cruelties of Cromwell, is extremely natural; but it is a spectacle painful and hundrating to all lovers of freedom, to find one of the representative men of the Irish race vasion of the North by half a million of colored -himself an exile and a Catholic-vindicating a course of policy similar to that which expelled the natives of Ireland from their possessions and their homes. . . .

I have spent much time in analysing the letter of General Meagher, because, although it is ada production which has evidently been prepared with care and deserves a deliberate response .--Let us suppose that in 1782, the Irish patriots In this respect it contrasts favorably with an had learnt that instead of the amicable adjust- election squib recently addressed by Mr. Meaghment which then took place by a concession to er to the electors of Ohio in opposition to the the deman is of Ireland, the British Ministry had claims of Vallandigham, in whose person all the appoint an Lord Lieutenant in Ireland who rights which belong to a free citizen have been would undoubtedly have filled all official positions | violated. Sad, indeed, is it to me to find that with Englishmen, or with Irishmen who were our comrade, who was once the champion of buopposed to cational interests, would Meagher man liberty, has enlisted himself as the defender bave represented them if they had made the ap- of every sort of tyrannical usurpation-T. F. nominent of such a Lord Lieutenant a casus Meagher, the young triume, once the champion belli, and had subjected to the arbitrament of of his country's freedom, has become the advo-

thereby subjecting the personal liberty of every citizen of the United States to the caprice of a sintle ruler or of his minions.

By coercing into the ranks of the Federal army, through the instrumentality of conscription, all who cannot afford to purchase their deliverance by an enormous ransom, and by driving under the terror of military execution, unwilling conscripts into fields of battle where they perish for a cause which is not sanctioned by the approval of their own consciences.

By superseding the rights which, under the Constitution of the United States, were guaranteed to each individual State.

Lastly, by fraternising with the tyrant of Russia, who is at this moment engaged in carrying into effect such a system of measures against the noble Polish nation, as has won for him, and all who abet him, the execration of mankind.

Alas! that we should ever have witnessed such backsliding on the part of an Irish patriot! If such be the results of Republican freedom (so called) in America, we shall soon learn to be reconciled to the worst forms of European despotism.

How different a career lay open to our friend. Possessing the love and confidence of several millions of Americans, natives as well as Irish born, be might have applied his personsive diction to the restoration of Peace, instead of urging these millions to fling their sons into the fire which now burns before the altar of Moloch. He might have taught the cal institutions and for an identification of interests instead of repelling them by the taxation, by the conscription, by the monopolising tariffs, and by the loss of personal liberty, which have followed, as consequences, from this civil war. He might have gladdened the heart of all who belong to the oppressed fer in every clime, instead of standing foremost among those who welcome to America the emissaries of the cruel despot who now tortures a brave and

The enemies of Ireland will rejoice that he has made such a choice between these ulternatives; but though he may find defenders and apologists among a few attached friends, our heads droop with shame when we find one of our chosen chiefs thus lending oppressor rather than to the protection of the oppressed. To no one has the language employed in America upon many occasions by General Meagher since the commencement of this war given more pain than to myself; and since he has invited an expression of the opinion of his countrymen, I no longer feel myself at liberty to preserve silence. Enruestly, therefore, do I warn all those who are about to emigrate from Irelanu against taking any part in the America, even though they may be tempted by the spiritual joy and sweetness received. rhetoric of one of Ireland's most gifted sons to fling have gone before them have perished.

Believe me, my dear friend, very sincerely yours, WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIES.

P. J. Smith, Esq.

SOUPER BEGGING LETTERS.

Below will be found an admirable letter from the Rev. Dr. Maber, P.P., Carlow-Graigue, exposing the nefarious system of perversion, pursued by the proselytising associations, established in various parts of the country. With a force and felicity for which all his letters are distinguished. Father Maher contrasts the converts who have, at incalculable uecuniary and social sacrifices, voluntarily gone over to the Catholic Church, with the bribed and corrupted perverts who, with very rare exceptions, bave merely abandoned the ancient Faith, to further their temporal interests. The Rev. Gentleman's revelations, as contained in the circulars which he quotes, furnish incontrovertible proofs of the base means employed, and the mendacities resorted to by the conspirators against the ancient religion, for obtaining funds from their credulous dupes to carry on the accursed system of perversion in which they are engaged. A further evidence of the truculent calumny and reckless falsehood which characterise the whole of these neferious proceedings is furnished in the statement put forward by them in the circular read by his Grace the Most Rev. Df. Cullen, at the meeting held on the 28th ult. by the friends and supporters of St. Bridgid's Orphanage. The askerto have been received by him at the hands of the priests, are triumphantly refuted by his Grace, and shown to be the grossest fabrication-mere myths dressed up in romantic parlance - and circulated for the palpable purpose of recruiting the proselytising coffers, which are at length beginning to be very languidly supplied. It is to be hoped that exposures such as those made by his Grace the Archbishop, together with those given in Father Maher's letters and elsewhere will tend to open the eyes of the too credulous and confiding supporters of a system, which is the curse and scandal of the age in which we are living:-

THE WORKING WITHIN OF THE PRIESTS' PROTECTION SUCIETY.

(To the Editor of the Catholic Telegraph.)

Sir - Private circulars, and some among them of a peculiarly malignant character, seem to be the fa-shion of the day. The private circular of 'the Employment and Aid Society for Protestants,' recommending, as it does, the wholesale extermination of all domestic and farm servants being Catholics, and of all small farmers and land stewards of the same creed, as the only means of saving the Protestant proprietors from assassination, has been already brought to light, and indignantly denounced, but, I regret to say, by only a small section of the Press. extermination of the people, which this circular cools suggests, has not been exceeded in intensity of malice or malignity of purpose, by anything which has appeared even in the worst and most sanguinary period of the French Revolution.

Other private circulars, issning from the Priesta Protection Society, which have bitherto escaped notice, now lie before me. Publicity through an honest and independent press is evidently the best means to counteract the evil of such societies. Now to the

One of those private circulars runs thus :-"CONVERTS' DESTITUTION.

" DEAR MADAM - With the utmost reluctance I beg again to urge on your benevolent attention and Christian sympathy the absolute poverty and destitution of some of the converts under the care of the Priests' Protection Society.' At this moment the Society is unable to render pecuniary relief to them, and they are without a week's support : consequentty, if not relieved at once, they must either die of starvation, go to the workhouse, or what would be hailed with juy by the Ohurch of Rome, relapse outwardly to her profession."

This circular, which is lithographed and marked private, and addressed to the ladies, is signed Thomas Scott Clk. Hon. Sec.

The other document, under the heading ' Reformation amongst the Pricate,' is an earnest appeal of the Directors of the Society to en-tain that godly work. 'It is (the circu ar states) the only institution of the kind in these kingdoms; and the appliconts from every part of Great Britain benefit by its protection, as well as those from our own country.

"A convert student who has passed through Tri-

oity College, was lately appointed to a district church in Ireland, but by a sudden attack of illuess lost his voice (I abridge the narrative). He again appealed to us, his former patrons and friends, for

By suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and ford it to him, but the low state of the Society's they have never made a sincere convert from the funds at present precludes them from the pleasure of doing that really good work.

"Under these ciroumstances the Directors humbly, yet earnestly and hopefully, appeal to you for aid, and they trust they will be favoured with a portion of your Christian liberality.

"In conclusion, they may add the stupendous fact, which is not generally known, that a few perverts to a false creed have founded within a short period forty-three Chapels and Missions in Rugland and Scotland."

This Society and all its acts are eminently entitled to attention, being under the patronage and direction of the Earl of Roden, Earls of Mayo, Erne, Castlemaine, Lord Duneany, several members of Parliament and dignituries of the Batablished Church-in all 33 -with a Committee consisting of three clergymen and three captains. The honorary secretary being the Rev. Thomas Scott: Treasurer, the Bank of Ire land.

Now, Mr. Editor, you will at once observe how truly the character of the two classes of converts is drawn in these proselytizing circulars. Blessed be God, who, whilst he receives praise from the mouth of habes and sucklings-ex ore infantiam et lucientiam -- extorts the truth from the lips of its bitterest opponents! Protestant converts are attracted by food for the body, and preserved from relapsing by pecuniary aid. So the Secretary states, who also asserts that converts come to the Catholic Church, offeriog gifts to God, erecting temples in his honour Canadians to look to America for a model of politi- in thanksgiving for that faith which they have recoived, and that peace of mind which the world caunot give nor take away. Furty-three chap-is erected and missions endowed, within a short period, the last contury, writing about Roman Catholica, by the piety of Catholic convertal whilst Protestant Neophytes are in dauger of going back unless sus- that if you force them out of the religion of habit, of tained at once by money. What a contrast here nationalities of the world by nobly vindicating the exhibited in the conduct of those who happily recuse of human freedom on behalf of those who suf-Church of their forefathers.

This state of things, the Directors of the Priests' Protection Society characterise as a stopendous fact. On the contrary, it is exactly what we should anticipate These who have received favours who have been brought out of darkness into light who have been relieved from the pain and anxiety of doubt and uncertainty, who feel themselves at length, after much prayer and searching, in the possession of the the support of his great abilities to the cause of the truth, under the guidance of the ancient Church, and in the arms of the Venerable Mother of the Faithful, always tender, always the same, compassionsting the prodigal on his return, and overlaving him with her spiritual gifts and graces. Those who feel all this and much more, when admitted to the sacraments of reconciliation and of love, very naturally, as an expression of gratitude, erect temples to God, and as charity is diffusive, they labour to communicate to others, by endowing Missions, the blesdisastrous contention which is now going on in sings which they themselves have, with so much

This, Sir, is the ordinary, and not the stupendous themselves into the abyss in which so many who result of a true and sincere conversion to the ancient Church. It need not be said by the Rev. Thomas Scott, or the directors and agents of the proselytising associations, that no such thing occurs, when men leave the bomes in which their forefathers wershipped The motives of such men are well understood. The enormous sums of money raised in Eng land-some hundreds of thousands annually - to buy in, and feed the converts, and pay the proselytisers, make known to all, not wilfully blind, the character of the proselytising movement in Ire-

In this auhappy change there is no new light poured in on the mind, no unburdening of the conscience, no elevation of the heart to God, calling for a testimony of gratitude. The only step a hungry Catholic has to make in becoming a Protestani, is simply to neglect the duties of his religion-to abandon the use of the Sacraments, never to confess his sins, to bring up his children with or without baptism, just as he pleases; the grace of regeneration in that Sacrament being now left an open question; to look upon the anointing of the sick, notwithstanding St. James's testimony, as useless; and in case of infections diseases, as very dangerous; 10 consider Holy Orders and Matrimony no longer as Sacraments conferring grace. The former simply qualifies one for church preferments, the other is a civil contract before either the parson or parish register, contract which may be, any day, annulled by some layman in the modern Divorce Court, the convert, moreover, is in no wise restrained in his belief. He may believe just as much or as little as he pleases. He may reject the dogma of the Trinity with a tions made in that precious document regarding the distinguished Protestant dignitary lately deceased; or the truth of the Bible history with Bishop Colenso, or the other doctrines of religion with the reverend authors of the 'Reviews and Essays;' he may do all this and still 'remain a good substantial l'ro-

For this great liberty, however, he feels after all no gratitude-be sends no missionaties to propogate it. The more he examines and meditates upon it, the more be is convinced that it is simply an cipation of the carnal man from the laws of God, a casting away of the sweet yoke of the Gospel, and rejoicing the salutary guidance of that hely Church which God decisies to be the pillur and ground of

Under what a sad delusion must those honorary secretaries labor, who, with their groups of converis around them demanding bread, cannot draw the legitimate conclusion from the stupendous facts as they designate them, which they themselves have unwittingly collected. They bring together a lot of unfortunate persons, rendered miscrable by poverty. Ignorance and vice, without education or other means of improvement; they provide them with food and raiment, on condition of renouncing the religion of their parents, and immediately honour them with the title of converts, children of light and grace, the elect of God. The great work of conversion is noised abroad in reports of every kind. The blessed spread of the Word through all the ranks of Romanism is talked of in the pulpit or from the platform, as a miracle of grace, and forthwith the inexhaustible benevolence of England is carnestly appealed to for money to perfect the good work, and save the dear souls from relapsing into Popery. These are the Society's converts in Ireland; converts obtained by the same means out in India, were contemptuously designated even by the Pagans years ago, the 'Company's Christians! We have now at home the 'Societies' Christians.'

On the other hand, the Catholic Church, without noise or commetion, wins to her creed the first scholars in the empire, men distinguished in science and literature, and ip every department of life, men who have sacrificed wealth, honors, and position, to become members of the true fold, and who continue therein, rejoicing that they have found the truth. These converts, amongst whom we reckon the Newmans, the Mannings, the Dodsworths, the Wards, the Wilberforces, the elife of the Protestant hierarchy; Lord Viscount Campden, Fielding, Talbon, Pakenham, Thyone, Bellasis, Badley, Bosanquet, the flower of the nobility and the professions; the converts, distinguished by virtue, disinterestedness, and sacrifices, designated by the Priests' Protection Society, 'Perverts to a false creed.' What a stock of cool meolence and stolid bigotry must have been laid in by those gentlemen who hesitate not to adopt such language? It is evident that they have yet to learn, that there is something in honest and deep. felt conviction, whether it falls in with our views or not, which is sure to shelter it from the success of all but vulgar minds, cast in nature's coarsest mould

The proselytising system, as conducted by the Priests' Protection Society, 'The Irish Church Mission to Roman Catholics,' and other societies which infect this country and destroy it peace, is the most audacious and infamous imposture ever attempted to be played off on public credulity. With the enortemporary relief. The Directors are desirous to af- mous expenditure of hundreds of thousands yearly,

ranks of Catholics. The private circulars and publie appeals, selling for money to save their neuphites from relapsing, is evidence of the fact They have taught men to scoff at all religion, to hate the religion of their fathers, they may have made infidels, bypocrites, Deists, Sociainas, and incendisries; but they have never brought a Catholic to believe in the Thirty-nine Articles, or the Protestant Liturgy, which are believed in so little, even by those who have been brought up in that creed.

No man of conscience, of sincerity, honour, can pass over to the Irish Established Church, which is every where admitted, as well by Protestante as Catholics, to be the greatest ecclesiastical injustice and enormity in existence. The difficulty is to find men of eminence and high character, who have not recorded their abhorrence of this leviathan injustice. There is no abuse like it (eays the Rev. C. Smith) is all Europe.' Mr. Goldwin, the present Professor of History in Oxford, is still more emphatic, dedenouncing it 'as unjust and unchristian.' test writer, the (Rev. C. Demville) on the Established Church, is a Protestant clergymus. In a letter written from Nettleton Rectory, August 27, 1863, he

'As an Anglican clergyman! feel that an institution, so evilly established in the first instance, and so productive of scandal, crime, and suffering ever since, ought, for the sake of our common Christianity, with a due regard to the vessel interests, to be dis-established as soon as possible.'

Can men holding those opinions, and we all hold them, ever conscientiously join the Anglo-Irish Church! Impossible. The greatest philosopher of . observes, . Depend upon it, as true as nature is true, education, or opinion, it is not to yours they will ever go. Shuken in their minds they will go to that (Deism or infidelity) where the dogman are fewest, where they are most uncertain, where they lead them least to a consideration of what they have abandoned !- Edward Burke's Letter to Sir Hercules Langrashe.

" Dr. Johnson one of the prefoundest scholars of which Protestantism can beast, concurred in this opinion.

'A man,' he says, 'who is converted from Pro-testantism, may be sincere. He parts with nothing. He is only superadding to what he already had; but to convert from Popery to Protest. antism, a man gives up so much of what he has held as eacred, as anything he retains-there is such a laceration of mind in such conversion that it can hardly be sincere or lasting."

What folly ! what an amount of falsehood and shameless fraud there is in all this boasting of converts from Romanism. 'Of honest, disinterested converts,' said the Rev. Mr. Biggs, a Protestant clergyman, in his lecture at the Rotundo, Dublin, June, 1861, 'they had absolutely none. Where were they if they had them? Could they be produced ? - But they had a number of poor creatures who were aided in various ways, on condition of attending classes and meetings, and calling themselves converts. These people some time or other were sure to go back to the creed they ever beheved as the hour of death, if not sooner.

No good can come from disguising these facts. and it is desirable on many accounts to look the matter steadily in the face, with a view to check by the stern expression of public opinion such an intolerable abuse, - I have the honor to be &c., &c.,

JAMES MAUSE, P.P. Carlow, November 1, 1863

TRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE EIGHT REV. DZ. DORRIAN ON THE DOCUMENS OF OBEDIENCE.

"Dictation at elections, interference with parents authority over their children in education or other matters, and censorship over literature, do not, we presume, come under the category of faith or morals. On these matters, and others like them. Catholic laymen have, therefore (we may infer), histop Dorran's sanction for disregarding the peremptory bidding of the priest if it is indecently obtained upon them."-Northern Whig, of Oct. 20

(To the Editor of the Ulster Observer.)

Dear Sir, -To satisfy some of your Catholic readers, allow me a few temarks on the above quota It appears this subject involves principles two deep for the comprehension of your contemporary.

"Dictation at elections," should be practised an little by the innolords, the parsons, "the priests," as by that other class of greedy expectants who look after their own personal profits, together with the whole posse of second hand watters-on, lawyers and editors, who gather around to pick up whatever erumbs may fall. The public good is the main question to be considered, and on this everyone ought to be at liberty to form his own opinion, and to give it to others, never indecently, but politely and conscientiously, when required. Of this same French prelates gave an example recently, whose claims to such right even an Imperial consure could not destroy. This is my idea of 'dictation at elections.'-I am only sorry that it has not more advocates.

The Whig seems not aware that, in matters of education, there is the most perfect harmony between the 'authority of the parent' and the office, perhaps I should call it bidding, of the priest.'The parent has a perfect right to select any branch of education or any profession for his child, but the Church has the right, from her very constitution, of declaring where it would be intrinsically dangerous to faith and morals' to acquire that education, of which she is the (by Catholics) acknowledged guardian. Then, having this right, it is her duty o point out that danger wherever it may exist, no: indecently,' but in all charity and sweetness. But that being done, it will ever be undutiful and schiematical in any Catholic, whether in the Press, in the Parliament house, or at the Commissioners' Board, to up'old the contrary. If this be hard to some, there is no help for it, as the Church can never consent, in the education of her children, to let any one pact of the triple man -physical, intellectual, or moral-be left out in what is necessary, according to her, to form a good citizen and a good Christian. No Catholic can oppose them.

The conclusion from all this is, that every man should be allowed the privilege of enjoying, not merely civil, but religious liberty -not that dwarfish and laced-up kind of thing that some nickname liberty, foolishly imagining it to be 'independence' -but that bold, manly, and healthy privilege that comes to us clothed with the sanction of God, as unfolded in the principles of the natural and divino laws-the liverty of being truthful, honest, tolerant, and Christian. And this is the 'type' of men presented to us in the great Montalembert, of whom the Whig says he can approve - an approval i willingly endorse-a man who has, in his address at Malines. put his finger on the sore of modern society, when he says - I must quote him as the Whig refers to polities- this furious and universal rage of placehunting makes society a prey, on which subsist whole generations of parasites, until fresh generations of bregry applicants succeed in replacing them by miracles of servility, or by the rising tide of a revolution.' Irore is the secret of the perverted idea men now a days take of liber'y Its spring is self-interest, whilst public good is made the pretence. Ab! he ought to be a very pure hearted man whose principles find their echo in that extinent publicist. I wish I date quote more, but I am fer enough for my purpose-Believe me to comain yours very truly,

† P. Doneray, Condintor Bishop.

8. Howard street.

Your contribution LAND QUESTION. (To the Editor of the Times.)

Sit, As you take a gloomy view of the state of at Ballina as affording a solitary gleam of hope, I would write a few lines on the same subject in a more boyeful strain, believing that Iriahmen need not despair of their country. I quite agree with you that the emigration movement 'is one of those great movements brought about by the force of circumstances, and wholly beyond the control of Governments, of classes, or any bodies of men; but, before we despair of the results of it, look at the causes and progress, and thence judge of its probable

You say truly that Irishmen differ as to the causes of this move ment. I could attribute it to the patato famine of 1856-7 8 coming on a thoroughly unsafe and corrupt state of society; the immediate results of the famine are matters of history, the more remote are passing before our eyes.

Now as to the progress of the movement. In the famine years the great emigration began, the emigrants proceeding from two classes of society-labourers and small farmers. Many of the labourers who first emigrated were young men and women, who employed their first carnings in assisting other members of their family to follow them, thus commencing a self-supporting stream of emigration, which has continued steadily ever since, producing a considerable rise in wages all over Ireland.

The emigration of small farmers never ceased, but received a considerable check in the prosperous yours immediately preceding 1860; the bad harvests of that and the two following years gave it a fresh impetus.

Now, as to probable results, I should say-first, their condition in this country shall be at least as good as it is in England, scarcity of hands necessarily producing an increase in wages. This will be attended, doubtless, with great inconvenience, for a time at least, to the other classes of society, and in conjunction with other causes will probably-cause I also believe that the emigration of small farmers time. Now, I do not suppose that all the small fartry I am most acquainted with) who are rising in the social scale; want of capital, of knowledge, of improved agriculture, and, above all, of suitable farm building, will force numbers of these men to keep much land in grass; but that, I thank, we may hope will be remedied in due time. And lastly, many of the small farmers will sink into the labouring class, which, we may hope, will be in such an improved condition as to reconcile them to the luss of social

Much, I know, has to be done before all I anticipate can come to pasa; many difficulties have to be overcome perhaps soffering to be endured; but much is being done. The condition of the labouring class is being improved, farms are being consolidated, farm buildings and cottages are being built, and agriculture is improving, though i must admit there is less progress in this respect than in the others I must idmit there is less progress in this respect than in the others I have mentioned; but surely where there is progress, however slow, there is ground for hope.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

As leish Lasolord. The Hav. Dr Faley, Protestant Rector of Tempetuoby, writes to the Daily Express:-

'I have now for the last 10 years settled in the midst of an agricultural population. I have anxibasly observed the wretchedness with which ! am surrounded, and my observation of facts has forced small farmers are doomed, and that nothing can save | by the grand jucy .- Kerry Evening Post. them from the effects of the process which sweeps them away, I see that even large farmers can only of freland, born in Coleratoe, in the county of Lansucceed by giving up all tillage, except what is ab- donderry, in the year 1831, who emigrated to Amesolutely necessary for their stock, and that they are | rich in the year 1852 from Navan, in the county of with America and the Billie, &c., in the matter of | years corn, but that they are able to compete successfully and Londonderty, where his parents resided. Any with the world as to hatter and ment; that neither information concerning him will be a great relief to rents nor profits result from tilling, and that both his almost heart-broken ingther, and will be thankcan be made and realised, as well as at any former | fully received and gratefully acknowledged by his period, by stock and pesturage

'I see, as the necessary consequence, the miseries of an unemployed labouring class, unable, after repeated trials and failures of the potato crop, to live mon the land on which they are squatted, if they bel it rent free. The following conclusions appear to me to follow :- That it is better for Ireland, for the labourers themselves, that such as cannot find employment at bone, or adequate wages, should emigrate than remain a source of misery, disaffection and weakness at home, the prey of these influences which heed not truth or reason when they have to deal with idleness and misery, disaffection, and weakness at home, the prey of those influences which need not truth or teason when they have to deal with idleness and misery. That emigration, in spite of the quotation from Goldsmith, is a remedy and not a disease, which the God of nature has ever employed beneficently for the lands repleted and depleted. The ishouring people of my neighborhood esteem themselves well off if they can get a shilling a day witheach week for the next six months, and this is acthat'ly what the fortunate few receive and what the one resident proprietor who endeavours to find employment for them gives. In the summer they berrow a little to feed them while cutting their but, and throughout the winter the wife, the son, or the father, takes the ass-load of that five Irish miles to sell for 8d. or 10d., and often 6d., which is to feed and my for the ass and the guide, and meet the demend of the loan fund. These people are wretchedly ful, clothed, housed. The farmers will give no emplayment till the long days return, though they thus low late and lose their harvest. When some of these wirtched people succeed in escaping to America or New Zealand, with a kindliness which is an honour to our outive land, they soon gladden the desolate homesteads they have left by the remittance to the aged parent, and the passage warrant to the brother or the sister. The pensantry will go and prosper without considering other interests than their own and the land which they have allowed to perish with water and to become the prey of weeds, which they have not dug or tilled, and which they have poisoned with bog stuff for manure, will yield four fold with ordinary skill and capital, instead of becoming 'a desolate Campagna."

Dr. Wilde, the vice-president, exhibited a large tollection of gold ornaments purchased for the Museum during the last year. One was a beautiful torque, 28 inches in circumference, found in a quarry at Gorey, and which probably weighed 14 z. It had been unfortunately cut up in bits in order to be sold secretly in Dublin. It was bought again for the Academy and put together. The other was found in an old ditch in the county of Down, and purchased by Messra. Neill, Belfast. It was in an unfinished. state, proving, Dr. Wilde thinks, that gold was manufactured in ancient Ireland.

number of Orangemen, all strangers, and from the County Down side, who were joined by other members in the locality, with fifes and drums, and wear-ing scarls, murched through this town on yesterday, playing party tunes. They also fired several shots when leaving the town. Resoud this no other disturbance took place. The Down men who were the sashes, being all strangers in the locality, none of them could be identified .- Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

The local papers record with regret the demise of Sister Madeline, of the world-famed order of Sisters of Oburity, which sad event took place at the Convent, Drogueda, on Saturday, the 7th ult., in the 37th year of her age, and seventh of religion, resulting from violent fever, caught by the good Sister whilst sugged in her consoling and holy mission of visiting the sick poor. Sister Madeline was sister to Mr. Michael O'Shea, T.C., of Waterford

The new telegraph line of the Magnetic Company to Cape Clear has been brought into successful operation twice - in the case of the Inman extra steamer the City of Limerick, and the Cunard steamer Olympus, whose news was telegraphed yesterday. It is stated that this line brings New York virtually six hours nearer to London.

According to the meteorological register kept at the office of the Ordnance Survey, Phoenix Park, Dublia, the rainfall during the month of October last was 5.748 inches, which was much greater than in the corresponding month of any year since 1937, when the register was commenced. fast year the rainfall in October was only 3.860, inches, and the average since 1827 was 2:907. The number of days on which rain or snow fell last month was 20.

The celebrated case of the Belfast Corporation has been settled by arbitration, after nine years' costly that the emigration of labourers will continue until litigation. The corporation, in their zeal for improvement, borrowed various sums amounting to £84,000, which they expended in new markets and streets. It turned out that they had no legal power to borrow this money on the security of the rates, and therefore the creditors were unsecured, and have been ever since without principal or interest, and hand now tilled to be converted into pasture pending the suit in Chancery, which was instituted talso believe that the emigration of small farmers by the relator, Mr. John Ren, solicitor. The arbiwill continue until they, as a class, shall have utter- ; trators were Messrs. Bryden and Wyntt, of London; ly disappeared from some parts of Ireland; but I do their award being subject to the sanction of Mr. not on that account despair of the country, or expect Gardwell. Mr Rea has gained his point in establish freland will become a vast passure. There are lishing the illegality of the loan, but the creditors and outsted parts of the country which it is a sin to are to be paid both principal and interest. Gertain put a plough in, but that only applies to certain dis- members of the Corporation called "special respontricts. I believ that the greater part of Ireland can dents' have to pay in addition a very heavy bill of be more profitably tilled than grazed. Much of this costs, consisting of the following item :- Costs of a and will, I date say, be converted into pasture for a Royal commission which sat in 1858, amounting to £1,500; cost of arbitration, £5,500; Mr. Rea's costs mers will emigrate. There are districts where they and personal expenses, £6,500; expenses of Mesets. are fairly prosperous; in other districts the emigra- J. F. Ferguson and Co. for opposing two Bills in tion of some leaves room for their neighbours to be- Parliament £5,000; costs of Indemnity Bills, £4,000; come large farmers, for our 30 acre farmers are not costs of Mr. Rea's solicitor, £2,000: the costs of the all such as they have been facetiously described to special respondents, £12,000. The total amount of be. There are large numbers of them, certainly, in costs is £41,000. These details are given on the the south-east of Ireland (being the part of the coun- | authority of the Belfast News Letter, which appeals to Mr. Cardwell to modify the award.

THE WHATERS. - THE CROPS. - The mesettled state of the weather has caused the complaints of the scanty produce of barley and outs, and the inability of the farmer to secure the potato crop to become more general. Indeed, crops, both rereal and green, of which favorable hopes were entertained some time ago, are now described as not being worth the expense of gathering them. The fine weather of Monday last was bailed by the agriculturist with great delight; but his expectations were not to be realized, for, on the same night, we had a downpour of rain which continued yesterday with few in-termissions. Now is the time for bandlords to assist the poor tillers of the soil and exheavor to keep them in the country. - Kilkenny Journal.

DUBLIN AND ENNISCORTHY RAILWAY .- We have just learned that the line of railway between Ovoca and Runiscorthy will be opened for traffic on Monday, the 16th uit. This is good news for the county. To Sir James Power and Mr. Dargan much credit is due for accelerating the advont of the iron horse amongst us. - Wexford Independent.

TRALSE AND FORMS CALLWAY. - The greater part of the proprietors and lessees along the long have aiready sent in their assent to take the terms for the purchase of land required by the promoters; and the

Ingounation Wanted - Of John Doherty, a pativ universally aware that they never again can compete Menth, and has not been heard of for the last ten lie was well known in Dublia, Enniskillen, affectionate father, James Doherty, Mail Guard, Genetal Post Office, Dublin. His address in 1852 was - Care of Mr. J. Willibey, av Mr. Dunne's Spirit Stores, Rosevillet street, New York. In 1854, Post Office, Philadelphia.

The Auglia is not to proceed on her voyage to America, and the mail-bags were returned to Dublin yesterday. She has been surveyed by Mr Harding. Admirality Inspector of the port; Captain M'Kenzie, emigration officer; and Captain Moore, harbormaster. Though not much damaged and not leaking they consider that she has been so arrained as to require ber to be dry-docked and remained, for which purpose she must be taken back to Liverpool, as there is no dry dock at Galway. The fog had cleared away before the captain weighed anchor, and it is said be cannot account for the accident un-tess he was deceived by the compass. The rock is quite near the shore, and only three miles from Galway. The captain, knowing that time was precious, and not seeing the pilot thought be could guide the out house, mest, or drink, for three or four days of | reself into the roads himself. The pilot arrived I when she was on the rock. The passengers, most of them women and children, were taken out in bonts, and todged to various places to the town at the expense of the company. They numbered nearly 200. There were probably about an equal number about the quay, waiting auxiously for the arrival of the Anglin. The Harber Board beld a special meeting yesterday, to consider the accident. They refused to avestigate the pilot's case, as no one from the ship was present. It was unanimously resolved to memoralize the Coard of Trade for an immediate inquiry while all parties are on the spot. Some blame the enplain, an excellent officer, and some the pilot.

ATTACK UPON MR. M'MAHON, M.P .- On Thursday night bunfires blaned in different places along the shores of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow, testifying the satisfaction of the fishermen at the probability of the salmon lisheries being again thrown open to them. As will be seen by the following nearly tragic oc-currence, the feelings of those who are suffering for the public good are of a very opposite character. On that evening Mr. M'Mahon, to whom, as it is well-known, the public are mainly indebted for the just and ceneficial measure of last session, proceeded to Ross, accompanied by Mr. Blake, M.P. Both gentlemen spect the evening with some friends, lay and clerical, favourable to the cause. Next morning Mr. M'Mahon proceeded on an outside car, to visit a friend residing near the Tower of Hook. Mr. Blake, who first proposed accompanying him, decided eventually on not doing so, being anxious to return to Waterford to attend the Fishery Commission, which had not yet concluded its sittings; and the cil cumstance, as the sequel will show, probably saved both from injury. While pursuing his journey Mr. McMahon was recognised by a weir owner, who stercely demanded was he Paddy McMahon, and, on | cognise the claim of their tenants to the value of sistent neither with our interest nor our credit .being answered in the affirmative, he brandished a their improvements.—Coleraine Chronicle.

ORANGE OUTRAUE. - Portadown, Nov. G .- A large | large iron bar and exclaimed, 'Only for the company you are in I'd give you this.' We may men-tion that the seat which Mr. Blake would have had was occupied by a Roman Catholic clergyman. The driver whipped his horse to full speed to excape. The weir owner apparently altered his mind as to refeataing from violence, as he immediately started in pursuit of the car, which he followed for upwards of two miles. Mr. McMahon made the best of his way to Ross, and started en route to London, being obliged to abandon his intention of visiting several of his constituents, not liking the hazard of travelling further through a county abounding with owners of fixed engines of all descriptions. - Cloumet Chronicle.

It appears by a remarkable report by Professor Murray, that of the young people admitted into the Gleaciee Reformatory, no less than four out of every seven have been found to have been the children of Catholio parents aducated in Protestant proselytising schools. Demoralising as we always knew the system to be, this result, we confess, takes us by surprise. Considering how very small a proportion of the Catholic children in Dublin and its neighborbood are educated in these corrupting schools, it is truly astonishing to find that these few misecable children supply as nearly as possible one-half of the young criminals of the district. We have no statistics to show what percentage of the Catholic children is taught in these schools. We imagine it would be an exceedingly liberal estimate to put it at two per cent. That two per cent, then, supplies as nearly as possible as many young criminals as the remaining ninety-five, including in the larger number not merely all the children educated in all the Catholic schools of all kinds, but also (we fear considerable) which, in fact, receives no education at all. We repeat it - the result is, that the handful of Catholic children educated in the Protestant proselytising schools supply three youthful criminals against four supplied by all the rest of the population .-Werkly Register.

Dr. Trench, a man of great talents and attain ments, succeeds Dr. Whately as Hor Maj-sty's Archbishop of Dublin. It would probably not have been easy to make a better choice if (as the Times sava) the situation were to be retained at all. May be be the best of the Protestant occupants of the Cathedral of St Lawrence-and the last. He is a gentleman and a scholar. We wish that were a sufficient security against his patronising Birds' Nests and such like demoralising and disgraceful concerns. After all, he may say, truly enough, that a man of talents and energy does not like to receive enormous revenues for doing nothing, and that bribery and corruption are the only means of doing unything open to a man in his situation. Dr. Trench was educated at Cambridge. He was afterwards Curate to the present Bishop of Oxford at Alverstoke in Usuts | He was appointed by Lord Ashburton to a benefice near Winchester, and became Protessor in the King's College, London. Thence he went to the Deanery at Westminster. He has published several very interesting little books upon language. They show much thought and learning. Unluckily they are prominently marked by a tendency to go out of his way to make a sly hit at some Catholic doctrine or practice under cover of a discussion of the meaning of some innocent word. To say nothing of the moral quality of these attacks, it is certain that Dr. Trench had no idea how small they made him appear to those few of his readers who knew anything of the subject on which he was speaking. The new Archbishop was born in England, but is of Irish extraction, his first cousin being Lord Ashtown, an Irish Peer and resident landlord in the county of Galway. We believe that he is of the same family as the Earl of Clancarty, though the relationship is remote; and Lord Ashtown was a friend to Catholic Emancipation, of which the Trenches of Garbaily were strenuous opponents, as they are of everything iberal and popular in Ireland .- Ib.

IRISH PROSELYTISM .- At a meeting of the Mana gers at St. Bridget's Orphanage at Dublin last week, it appeared that the admissions of children during the last year have been 76, making the total number up to the present time 460. What is amusing is that a ery of "Proselytism" has been raised against this excellent institution in Protestant quarters. The report of the Secretary, Miss Aylward (a lady well known for sufferings as well as doings in the cause others outstanding are known to be favorable. At of Catholic children), shows that no children have the presentment sessions held at O'Dorney and in been admitted except those of Catholic parents. In upon me several conclusions which are, I think, of Listowel, resolutions were unanimously adopted in all cases either the father or the mother, in almost weight in this discussion. I see that as a class the favor of the guarantee of £4,000 a-year, apportioned every case, both father and mother have been Catholies. The impudence of the complaint strikes every who knows anything of Ireland. So far as Pro testantism has ever had any success at all in Ireland clutch of the Tarter whom he so nawisely caught the religion of their parents. The greatest care has frightened. Lord Russel has had to do with a man been taken to establish such institutions exactly in those parts of the island where there are no poor has been fain to follow neighbor Dogborry's advice, Protestants. Even the law has been abused for the and take no note of him, but let him go. ' der Masame purpose. Every founding, or abandoned justy's Government have no wish to prolong the child, every child whose parents have died by a sud-correspondence on the subject of Poland.' This is den visitation (like cholera), so that it was possible even to pretend ignorance of their religion, has been educated in hatred of the Catholic religion, even in districts in which there is notoriously not one poor | has broken against the definace. The bear holds his Protestant, and where it is certsin that the parents of all such children must have been Catholics t was to such an Orphanage, situated in an exclusively Catholic district, at Clifden, that the Bishop of Oxford gave his testimony the other day at the Manchester Congress. Nay, the newest plan of the Rugh Cairos, as well as the Bishop of Oxford and gion, ard which the Protestant Establishment now upon these unhappy Poles. We have shown her holds by the felon's title. That the frish people will permit such an iniquity to be consummated we do not lear. -- 16.

RAMBERTION FROM SLIGO .-- It is a remarkable fact that, although we are now in winter, the stream of emigration still continues from the port of Slige. On Monday several batches of emigrants left this port for Liverpool en route to the United States All of the parties whom we saw on board the steam. Rescue! It is, however, the only natural or proba-er appeared to belong to the small tenant class, and ble result of the policy pursued. The tone of overwere strong athletic young men and women, comformbly clad for their station in life. It is somewhat care that the cold month of November witnesses the departure of emigrants from this port -Sligo Chronicle.

THE KILKENNY MODEL SCHOOL - The clergy of this city have taken preliminary steps for the prevention of Catholic children attending the model schools. The citizens ever auxious to be guided by their pastors, have withdrawn their little ones, and sout them to the Presentation Convent. There are still a few going to the obnexious schools. However, we may fairly congratulate the clergy on the great success that has accended their efforts in this most imporfant movement. As soon as St. Patrick's Christian Schools open, we expect that the Model Schools will be completely deserted.—Kilkenny Journal.

TERANT RIGHT IN THE NORTH.-It would almost seem that tenant right in the soil has become as vainable with us as the land itself. Last week, a small farm of eleven statute acres, held at will under the Coleraine Town Commissioners, at the increased rent of 1l 1s per acre, sold for 1651-a sum which several were willing to pay. When it is recollected that the landlords stipulated for the demolition of the buildings on the farm, that the purchase money for the tenant's interest is to be paid at once, and and that the incoming tenant is bound to make proper fences immediately, the price paid becomes remarkable, and affords a striking illustration of the value put upon what is known as tenant-right. We should state that the commissioners always re-

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH. -" Desecration of the Sabbath" has long been the cauting cry of sourminded zealots who would shut up the working classes on Sundays in their crowded and itt-ventilated homes, and deprive them of healthful exercise and open air recreation in the fields, far away from smoke or factory. The attempt in England to stop Sunday railway travelling was manfully resisted. It was only in Scotland, against the opinions of the enlightened few, that the "bitter observance of the Sabbath" intercepted the legitimate convenience and recreation of the people. This frigid and unso-cial system - which so cruelly denied the Duchess of Sutherland the opportunity of visiting her dying father, the Earl of Carlisle, by the empty mail train, which left the station before her sorrowing eyesnever obtained a footing in Ireland. But your toursts and your commercial travellers, your men of pleasure and business, will be alarmed to hear, as we are, and indignant too, that the Limerick and Waterford Railway Company, forgetful of the great principle upon which the railway system was founded - public convenience-bave taken the initiative, given notice that Sunday trains are to be discontinued on and from the 1st of November next. There is to be no train on and from the 1st of November next. There is to be no train on Sundays to or from Ennis, to or from Foynes, to or from Oastlecouncil or Killaloe, or to or from Cork, Waterford, or Dublin. But I trust the public voice will be potent enough to stay this audacious mandate of directors, which was not, as in Scotland, called for by the almost universal voice of the people. - Dublin Cor. of the London Telegraph.

THE MAYOR OF BELFAST P. JOHN REA. - We understand that Mr. Rea has commonced an action against the Clerk of the Crown for refusing to receive certain pleas rendered by him as defendant in the above case, and referred to in his motion before the Queen's Bench, last week. It is said the new record will be set down for bearing during the after sittings of the present term .- Ulster Observer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversion. - The Rev. Father Franciscans at Sciender, near Liskeard, are untiring in their holy labors in Cornwall, where they have charge of several small scattered Missions. Among the rest they serve the Mission at Liskeard, where a short time since they opened a new church, which already is found rather small for the numbers that flock to hear them. Among their most recent converts is Mr. Henry Tomlinson, Certificated Master and, till his conversion, in charge of the National School of St. Mabyn, near Bodmin. Or the occasion of Mr. Tomlinson's public renunciation of the errors of the Angliean Church and public reception into the One True Church, Fr Bruno delivered an able and fervid discourse on the True Rule of Faith, to a large mixed congregation at Liskeard, who appeared very much impressed by what they heard and saw.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS .- There have been eight acancies by death in the ranks of the House of Commons to be supplied during the recess. Mr. F. M. Calcutt, M. P. for Ciare, died a few days before the prorogation, and seven members have died since time-the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, member for Coventry; Mr. Potts, member for Barestaple Captain Willes Johnson, member for the Montgo mery Burghs; Mr. Beriah Bottield, member for Lud low; Mr. Hope, member for Windsor; Mr. Langston, member for Oxford city; and Mr. Cubitt, member for Andover. Three vacancies have occurred by the elevation of members of the House of Commons to the peerage-namely, Pontefract, by the elevation of Mr R Monckton Milnes, who is now Baron Houghton; Tamworth, by the elevation of Viscount Raynhom, who is now the Marquis Townshend; and West Worcestershire, by that of Viscount Elmley, who is now the Earl Beauchamp. Arising out of this last elevation there is a vacancy for Tenkesbury, in the room of the Hon. F. Lygon, who has succeeded his brother as member for West Worces tershire. Three vacancies have been caused by official appointments - namely, Richmond (Yorkshire) by the appointment of Sir Raundell Palmer to the Attorney Generalship; Plymouth, by the appointment of Mr. R. P. Collier to the Solicitor Generalship; and Reading, by the elevation of Mr Serjeant Pigott to the dignity of a Baron of the Exchaquer. Of these vacancies all have been filled but fournamely, Tewkesbury, Windsor, Oxford, and And-

Earl Russell has withdrawn himself from the

it has been by getting the children of Catholics into | The despatch which was published by the Foreign Protestant Orphanages, where they are taught, be- | office on Friday is a formal retreat from the neighfore they know good from evil, to hate and blaspheme | hood of the unreasonable Russian who refused to be who would not stand when he was bidden, and he the end of the cogent demands, of the half suggested menace, of the load tone of dictation, and of the feint to form a league for armed coercion. The threat victim in his bog, and the bystanders, who cried shame' and threatened spears, fold themselves up in Their cloaks and withdraw in andignified dudgeon when he shows his long teeth. Lord Russell has been the first to perform this inevitable ceremony of retrocession, and he has done it in this curt and cading Anglicaus, including, he it observed, Sir sulky desputch, the most lame and impotent conclusion of an ill-advised policy. We have given a great Canon M'Neile, is to employ in the maintenance of diplomatic triumph to Russin. We have strength-proselytising establishments the revenues which were ened her hands to do evil deeds. We have taught given long ago by Irish Catholies to their own reli- her to know her own power to work her own will how hollow are the threats of interference and how vapid are the mere cries of sympathy. We have irritated and provoked her to a point where craelly and oppression seem to her to be identified with her national honor; and in that most we take a salky leave of her and let her alone with her victim. This is not a pleasant or a creditable termination to a somewhat hoisterous 'Harrah of Europe to the cina we adopted had but one chance of success, and that chance lay in the presumed cowardica of Russian statesmen. It was just possible that the Rus sians might be cowed into mercy; but it is not wise to speculate upon pusitanimity in an adversary, and it is not generally esteemed to be creditable. Russians were not frightened out of their wits, and they had the wit to see that there could be no ceal danger in Lord Russell's words. Very little reflection was required to show the Russian Minister that England and Austria would never allow themselves to be led on by France to make war upon Russia in order to found a second France in the East of Europe. Russia well knew that the threat to do this was but as the threat of a rich and humane bouseholder to set his next door neighbor's house on fire if he continued to ill-use his servants. The indigment rich man would certainly think better of it when he paused to calculate consequences. Our difficult task is to reconcile the rights of humanity with political exigencies, and to give effect to our bumane as mpathies without compromising our own national safety. Earl Russell attempted this man was there "both in hody and spirit" he had not the interests or the ulterior designs of France. If the Emperor of the French could have carried Eugland and Austria with him into a war against Russia, it was, according to the French reading of French interests, the game of French diplomacy to provoke Russia to defiance. But as England never intended to be led into such a crusade, the French tone which we adopted was con-

THE ALEXANDRA CASE .-- The Attorney-General, on Thursday, obtained a rule wast for a new trial in this case, and the whole law, as laid down by the Chief Baron at the trial, will therefore shortly come on to be argued before the full Court of Exchequer. Even since the 5th of last April the unfortunate owners of this ununished gunbost -- a mere hall, ining at Liverpool, 'unequipped, unfurnished, unfittedout, and unarmed'-have seen their property arbitrarily seized by our Whig Government, and still held, against the deliberate judgment and verdica of a competent Court, and jury-rotting and going to decay - actually perishing before their eyes: whilst Lard Russell and his legal advisers, noder the dicintion of the Federal Ambassador, Mr. Adams are striving to turn and twist a highly penal Act of Parliament, and to strain our nunicipal tawa, for the purpose of condemning to absolute forfeiture this unlinished vessel, upon the evidence of the spies of the Pederal Guvernment. - John Bull.

One of the most remarkable cases occurred in London recently. In order to get rid of his wife and two children, with whom, he lived unbappily, a man named Huns placed them in a cab, and directed the driver to certain places, amongst others to a public house, where he ordered a nint of mail liquor, and, appearing to particle of a portion himself, handed the remainder to the inmates of the cah, paid their fare, left them, and desired that they might be set down at a place indicated. Following the instructions, the driver proceeded to open the door, when he was herrified to find that the woman and the children were lying dead at the bottom of the vehicle. When the astounding fact transpired, he was requested to drive to the pencest hospital, and there it was discovered that the victims had been killed by a quantity of pruceic soid infused into the beer. A full description was given of the nulprut, but he cluded apprehension until it occurred to a letter carrier, whose duties lay in the neighborhood of Camberwell, that the cabman's account represented a person living in that locality, who had a wife and children answering to the published accounts of dead ones. To the house thus pointed out, the officers proceeded. It was late at night, and Hunt had retired to rest. It was roused from his slumbers, opened the door, and finding that he was in the hands of the justice, contrived to swallow poison in the dorkness, or semi-darkness of the twelling, and died the same night at the palice sintion to which he was taken. Hunt, it appears, acted as a town traveller to a herbalist establishment where he acquired a sufficient knowledge of drugs to take his own life and the lives of those depending on him. A more cald-blooden proceeding has rarely sbocked the public, and the novel way in which the diabolical scheme was conceived and carried out. has accested more than ordinary attention Musner and Suicion. - London was on Friday the

seen of an awful tragely. At twenty minutes past

eight pain, a men who was in company with a wa-

man and two children bailed a cab at the railway

way station at Shoreditch, the man telling the driver

to proceed in the direction of Westbourne grave. On reaching the Green Dragon in Bishopagate-street, the man stopped the cab and sent the driver in for beer, which was drunk by those within the esh. The man then told him to drive on. When the party reaches the foot of Holinga hill, the man, after stopping the vehicle, got out, and having paid the fare on to Paddington, told the estiman to drive the party to the Royal Oak, at Westboune grove, alleging that he bad a call to make in the neighborhood, and would follow on in another call. The driver proceeded to the Royal Oak as directed, where, upon spening the door of the vehicle, he saw the woman and the two children buddled at the buttom, one on the top of the other. His first impression was that they were insensible from intoxication. He shock the woman, but as she did not move be took the coungest child in his wrate and found it quite stiff. He dropped it again, and jumped back into the middle of the pavement, where he stood transfixed with horror. The passers by, seeing the calman in such a state, run to the cab, where the truth became apparent sthat all were dead. Medical men growded round from the neighborhood, and all came to the conclusion that the three unfortunate persons had been peisoned with trussic acid. Much excitement and speculation was caused in London on Sunday and Monday with respect to the tragedy; a reward of £100 was at once offered for the apprehension of the man, and policemen were placed on dary in plain clothes at all the railway stations lending out of London. The inquest was opened on Monday, without anything of consequence being added to the facts and during the course of the week the misters wa cleare i up, though another horror was added to the tragerly A letter-carrier at Camberwell, named Present, and read in the papers an account of the circums onces enunected with the munder, and as he remembered having seen a neighbor, named Hunt, enter his house above on Bunday, the thought crossed his mind that Mrs. Hunt and her children might have been the victime, especially as the description circucated by the police applied very closely to them. He communicated his suspicions to the police, who at once went to the house in Wellington-street. They found the door barred, but succeeded in obtaining admission, and met Bunt in the passage. They followed has into a room, where he sank into a chair. The policitoid him what their object was; and Hunt, said it reply. I cannot speak to your I have a pain - a discore of the heart. The inspector and his collengue saw that the man was in a dying state, and they had him at once removed to the Camberwell police striler, and obtained the immediate usess unce. of two medical gentlemen, residing in the district, but withis three quarters of an hour of the first interview the police had with him, he died from the effeets of acouste, which he no doubt took as soon as he was aware of the presence of the police at his door.' From statements which he made, there is ue resean to entertain any doubt that he was the mur-

deter of his wife and children. A GHOST ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, -- CA the 11th, Captain W. Patton, while addressing the members of the Mercantile Marine Association, in reference to the plan for repairing the hig ship, mentioned a singular occurrence which took place in New York An impression got abound that the ship was baunted, the aftered phost being no other than the impression of an unfortunate rivetier, who was heard plying his avocation in one of the wells or compariments. Captain Patton stated that before the vos at left this country be believed that one of the mer, conferred in her construction was missing. The mas wern riverter; he was missed from the ship, and never came for his wages; the supposition being thee he had been riverted up in some part of the vestel. So firmly impressed were some of the men with this idea that they left the ship in coasequence. Pucy off med that they had heard their departed friend busily engaged rivetting in the middle of the night. The story was believed by many persons in New York and on one occasion while the ship was under repair a diver signalled to be drawn up. He appeared pale with fright, and declared the ghost of the rivetter was busy in the bottom part of the ship; in fact, that he began riverting immediately over his head. Such was the consternation among the dirers that they called in the aid of one of the spirit mediums, who are somewhat numerous in the city of New York. The medium came on board the ship, and after an examination declared the missing clumsily. He beld the language of France when nately he (Captain Patton) by pure accident was enabled to dispel the allusion. Being in a hoat near the hows of the ship, he discovered that a swivel connected with the moorings worked to and fro, the movement causing a clink or vibration which at times, more especially at night was heard throughout the vessel. It was this sound which had conjured up, in connection with the supposed fate of the unfortunate rivetter, the phantom whose mysterionse duings spread such consternation on board the big ship. Liverpool Timer.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Whether it be from hatred of Russia, or simply from a desire to divert attention from the atrocities perpetrated by the Piedmontese upon Neopolitan patriots, we cannot pretend to say; but the British press is indefatigable in its denunciations of the cruelties to which the Poles are subjected. There are but two Governments in Europe that have resource to torture-that of the Czar, and that of Victor Emmanuel, the pet of British Liberals. Of the enormities which the latter sanctions, and which his officers practise, the English press says nothing, but it is vebement in its expression of sympathy with the Poles.

This is the more noble on the part of the press, seeing that the British Government has quite plainly expressed its determination not to interfere betwirt the Russians and their victims. Russia is a first-class Power, and must not therefore he rudely dualt with. Nopies was, on the contrary, a weak Power, and therefore our oilers, as pandent as they are generous, deemed if their duty to foster trepson, and actively encourage rebellion against the King of the Two Sicilies; but as for risking a war with the giant force of Russia, and for the sake of a few miserable Poles, who are Papists to boot, such a Quixotic externise is not for one moment to be thought of. With the Great Powers, England cannot afford at present to fight; she submits to be soubbed by Gortschakoff, and eats humble pie at the bidding of the Cabinet of Washington. In revenge, she is very bold, almost truculent towards the Pope, who has no large army at his back, and from whose navy there is naught to

Having made up its mind not to light, the English (Fovernment, speaking in the name of the people, asks naturally enough what is the use of the Congress ?-- how could Great Britain therein take a part, seeing that if it does anything in behalf the Poles, it must do something which will necessitate a war with Russia? All the arts and persuasives of diplomacy have been exhausted, but in vain, upon the stubborn Muscovite lo persuade him to relax his hold upon Poland -A Congress which should content itself with there diplomatic remenstrances with the Czar. which should limit its action to the writing of Notes to that Sovereign, pointing out to him how very naughty his conduct was, how inconsistent with the obligations of the Treaty of Vienna, and the conditions upon which he wears the Crown of Poland, would be the laughing stock of Europe. "Notes" have already been tried, and have signally failed. Rifled cannon and sharp bayonets are the only means by which any impression upon the minds of the Russians could be made, or any amelioration in the lot of the Poles effected; and Great Britain proclaims in advance, almost estentatiously, that these means she does not intend to employ. Of what use then would it be for her to take part in a European Congress? unless indued that Congress should announce to the world that it did not contemplate taking any means for giving effect to its decisions.

The Roman question also presents difficulties to the Bruish Protestant mind, and renders it averse to the scheme of Louis Napoleon. The London Times in an editorial points out the ancinalous position in which Great Britain would be placed by taking part in a Congress for regulating the affairs of Europe :-

" For instance, could the English Cabinet, in its answer to the invitation, possibly overlook such a difficulty, as would at once arise from the position of the King of Italy? Could it waive the discus sion of a question so vitally important to the new Italian monarchy as the continued occupation of Rome by French troops? It could not be made a reserved question, and would certainly take a prominent and early place in the debate."

Which debate would but elicit the irreconcilable antagonism betwixt the policy of Great Britam on the Italian question, and that of Austria and of Spain. But as a house divided against itself cannot stand, so a Congress which could not avoid divisions upon a question which would take an early and prominent place for any purpose for which a Congress could be the integrity of her Venetien Provinces, and if Christianity is to be retained, the Bible, with- far from unanimously admitting it to be the mestic troubles, their civil war, and embarassed Revolution.

be respected; and this again would give rise to the hands of the people. "The Bible alone" interminable dissensions. Upon the whole then it can no longer be the " religion of Protestants;" seem as if the proposal of Louis Napoleon was and, as we learn from the Guardian, hence forbut what sailors call 'throwing a tub to the ward "an authorised commentary on the Bible" winter, and to distract attention from the real | English people. objects which the astute proposer has in view. That the Congress will ever meet appears exceedingly doubtful. The Emperor has indeed as yet received no positive refusal to the invitation he has issued; but then it has been accepted with so many conditions respecting the bill of fare, and the dishes that are to be set before the guests, that it is easy to see that of the invited to the banquet, many are only seeking for a decent excuse to absent themselves altogether.

Russia is arming, however, as it to prepare for the worst. She is putting Cronstadt in order, and is daily increasing its already formidable defences, and making additions to her fleet. Russia evidently believes in war. Out of the disputed succession to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, another casus belli threatens to emerge. Several of the German Sovereigns, amongst others the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, have recognised the hereditary right of Prince Augustenburg to the disputed Duchies; on the other hand, Great Britain and the other Powers will uphold the Treaty of May 5th, 1852, in virtue of which they descend to the present King of Denmark. The question of right is most intricate, and one that it is difficult to understand .-The rumored resignation of Lord Russell to make way for Lord Clarendon is now contradicted.

trying to get up an ovation in Naples, and in spite of the strenuous exertions of his police and troops, has failed signally. He has also, as was fitting on the part of the Sovereign of an evange-

ment would be delivered before the beginning of

From Ireland it is still the same sad story of form or another also forms a constant topic of dison this subject, it may be expected that a formidable attack will be made in the Legislature on sure that the state of Ireland will be made the subject of Parliamentary investigation. No inpertinent " Jack in-Office" can any longer conceal the fact of the sufferings of the peasantry, or prevent the Irish question from becoming the great Imperial question.

Gen. Meade, having as we announced in our last, gallantly marched towards General Lee, has, march of infidelity. "The names of the editors in an equally gallant manner marched back again, and contributors while they ensure orthodoxy, without any great loss of men or material. He give promise that the comment thus put forth saw that the Southerners were stongly posted, and almost with the sanction of the Church of Engapparently did not like the look of them, for he land as a body, will not be the utterance of any at once and most prudently fell back to his old narrow school or section of it." But even were position. So has terminated his short campaign, it a commentary, put forth altogether with the and it is expected that his army will take up its sanction of the Church of England, what influwinter quarters. The enemy still continue to throw shells into Charleston, and the siege languishes rather than progresses. The latest telegrams announce that General Meade is about to be relieved of his command, and that General interested in maintaining respect for a system Meagher has been arrested within the Confederate Lines, in civilian's dress. It is not stated Besides, the great questions which distract the whether the Confederates will treat him as a prisoner of war, or as a spy. The Federals, if the case were their's would show no mercy; but | the value of the Bible; but to its claims to be would hang at once any Confederate officer arrested within their Lines, and under such cir- higher sense than that in which it is fashionable cumstance. The Congress of the Northern States has assembled, but the address of the Presi- choicest spirits? to those of a Homer, a Dante dent had not been made public up to the time of and a Shakespeare, as well as to those of Dagoing to press.

ANTS .- How often have our ears been stunned | commentators, but of their authority, or right to with this silly cry! how often have we had it lay down the law in the premises at all. What enforced upon us that " the Bible without note | it requires is, not merely an interpretation of the or comment" was the sole authority in religious Bible, but a guarantee that the Bible is, or conmatters that Protestants recognised, or to which tains, God's Word, and a clear, sharp explanathey would submit themselves. There were no tion of the nature and extent of that inspiration though destitute of all education, might therein as to the latter point, did receive the Protestread and find the way of life. Or if there were ant Bible as verily and indeed the supernaturally always and easily be overcome and cleared up flaw or error of any kind-but differed amongst by other passages; for according to this theory one another only as to the meaning of that the Bible was a self-interpreting book, and a Word-it is but little that the commentators sufficient commentary upon itself.

neology in England, the triumphant success which has attended the publication of "Essays in its debates, would necessarily be meffectual and Reviews" and Dr. Colenso's criticisms on the Pentateuch, have dispelled the agreeable de-

would require guarantees that her rights should out note or comment, must no longer be put into

It is to the Speaker of the House of Commons the subject; and at his instance the gentleman nues of the ancient Archiepiscopal See of York, ing a commentary which should put the reader in full possession of whatever information may importance to the LXX, or the English version The European news in other respects is not so the Guardian suggests, will probably by of much interest. Victor Emmanuel has been future generations "be quoted as the XXX"-

It may not perhaps suggest itself to the Protestant intellect as strange that, if "a commentary lised Italy, manifested his appreciation of the to put the reader of the Bible in possession of services which M. Renan has rendered to the whatever information may be requisite to enable author of the " Life of Jesus" the Cross of St. sary-God Himself should have left the original-The arguments in the Alexandra case had not the House of Commons in the 27th year of the been brought to a close when the last mails left reign of Queen Victoria; and should have left England; and it was not expected that the judg. His creatures whom He holds responsible for the right understanding of His Word, for night two thousand years destitute of a commentary requisite to enable them to understand that Word. suffering, and emigration which no human power The Catholic on the contrary will thus argue: can now acrest. The Church question in one Either such a commentary is unnecessary, and therefore the work originated by the Speaker of cussion; and from the tone of the British press the House of Commons is a piece of sheer imcase it is to be assumed, from the known justice | Provinces, and advocating the union of those the monster iniquity. At all events we may be and wisdom of God, that He, from the beginning Provinces under a regal form of government, inhas actually furnished His creatures with such a dependent of the British Crown. This idea is

ence could it have over those who do not recognise in that body any spiritual authority? and whose utterances are to them but as the utterances of any other aggregation of fallible mortals Protestant world at the present moment do not relate to the interpretation of the Bible, but to considered the Word of God, or inspired in any to apply that epithet to the utterances of earth's vid and of Isaiah. What the Protestant world THE BIBLE THE RELIGION OF PROTEST- of, is, not an assurance of the orthodoxy of the though speaking in the name of the Church of Alas for this theory! The progress of England, could effect towards the settlement of unite than will oil and water. religious difficulties - for who cares for the

Word of God at all, many of the most learned Protestants insist warmly that it contains innumerable errors, in history, and in geology; that it errs, not only in its cosmogony, but in its mowhale"-something to amuse Europe during the must be the religious guide or teacher of the but God; and that though it contains many sublime moral lessons, many passages of tranthat the honor of originating this notable ex- history, its utility is sadly impaired by the unfor- and political convulsions of a Republic, the prepedient for keeping within due bounds the erratic tunate admixture therein of fable, of extravagant sheep of the Protestant fold, and for putting a myth and doubtful legends, which tend to diswholesome curb upon the excesses of "private credit, or throw doubt upon its more sober dejudgment," is due. Every man, interpreting tails of fact. This is the view taken of the Bi-Scripture for himself has evidently resulted in ble by most educated and enquiring Protestants nothing but confusion; and so the Speaker of of the present day; and as we see not how the the House of Commons took sweet counsel toge- in ensured orthodoxy" of the contributors to the ther with several of the Government Bishops on forthcoming " authorised commentary" can in any manner meet the objections which these Prowho supports himself and family out of the reve- testants propose, we fear that the exultation of the Guardian over the great and happy results to has undertaken "to organise a plan for product religion which are to follow the carrying out of the plan originated by the Speaker of the House of Commons, is to say the least premature. The be requisite to enable him to understand the work when it appears may display much diligent Word of God, and supply him with satisfactory research, and contain some useful information in habitual man-enter, and the terror of all the answers to objections resting upon misrepresenta- geology, chronology, ethnology, philology, histion of its contents." "The plan," we are fur- long and physics: it may present us with some ther told by the Guardian, " has received the curious facts entitling it to rank amongst the and more abandon themselves to that just for sanction of the Primate." The services of Curiosities of Literature"-for there can be many learned scholars, most of them holding no doubt that the names of many eminent British government situations in the Establishment, have scholars are put down as connected with it; but It needs no prophet to predict, that the cenalso been engaged for the great work-" a as it does not, by its prospectus, pretend even to tradisation which must follow the crushing out of work," says the Guardian, " second only in address itself to clearing away the difficulties State Rights, and that the democratic principles which most forcibly present themselves to the which are now in the ascendant amongst our made by the order of King James," and which, rationalism, and neologistic tendencies of the neighbors, must ere long make of them one of age, it is easy to foresee that its influence to- the most formulable military powers in the rehabilitating a belief in the Bible as the Word world, even as the same causes made the france a title ludicrously suggestive of beer, to profane of God in the orthodox sense, will be impercept of Napoleon far more formidable to Europe tible. In the meantime Catholics may congra- than was the France of Louis XIV. Never: tulate themselves that the march of events, and we say, were the Yankees so mach to be dreaded the progress of Profestantism have effectually as they are at present, now that they have do. disposed of the absurd cry of "The Bible with- carded their ancient constitutional freedom, foout note or comments is the religion of Protest- military despotism, and the old "common laws" Holy Protestant Faith, by conferring on the him to understand the Word of God," be neces- auts;" and have thus justified the wisdom of the Catholic Church in imposing certain restrictions uneducated children.

> 1863. E. Pickup, Montreal .- This is the eighth number of this periodical, and we hope that it may have many successors, since the Re- no little lieutenant of artillery to reduce Yankes vices is the result of an effort to supply a want Jacobinism to a system, though in short the long felt in the literary world of Canada.

American Review have appeared articles on the pertinence; or else it is necessary-m which future destiny of the British North American commentary, in the form of a living and ever still further developed in the current number, in divinely assisted body of teachers, called a an article under the caption-A Monarchy. Or A Republic; Which? As it discusses ones The Guardian flatters itself that the appear- tions to which before long Canada will have to ance of the commentary which it announces will give a definite answer; questions that are desstay the plague of neology, and arrest the onward tined before long to become of practical importance, not to Canada alone, but to all the North American Colonies of Great Britain, it is enti- ripe--we are confident that in their present temtled to a serious notice from all who interest | per, they would not, without a fight, tolerate such themselves in the future of this country.

British North American Provinces is both desirable and feasible. We deny that it is desirable : and though it is of course feasible, we are of opinion that before it could become un fait accomple many, obstacles, internal and external, moral and physical, would have to be encountered | pulous neighbors.

The great danger that menaces liberty in the through which they earn their bread and butter? New World, as in the Old, here, as in the United States, is centralisation. This is the enemy against which the illustrious Count Montalembert so eloquently and opportunely warned his hearers at the late Catholic Congress at Malines; this is the danger against which it behoves all lovers of freedom to be incessantly on their guard. Centralisation is the last word of democracy; and he who advocates it is-though. as in the case of the writer in the British American Review, perhaps unwittingly-the advolooks for, therefore, what it really stands in need cate of the cause of democracy and absolutism. We do not therefore look upon centralisation in British North America as desirable; neither do we deem it to be of easy attainment, seeing that ! there are serious ethnological and religious obstacles to such a union. Were the Provinces in question inhabited by one homogeneous race, inheritors of the same laws, language, religion difficulties in the Bible we were told; it was all which can rightfully be claimed for it. Even and national traditions, there might be no serious so plain and simple that the waylaring man, were it the case that all Protestants were agreed internal obstacles to the accomplishment of a measure such as that which we are contemplating. But the fact-and facts are "stubborn any difficulties or obscure passages, these might inspired Word of God, and therefore without chiels"-is, that the population of British North America consists of at least two distinct races, whose fusion or union is ethnologically impossible. One race may in time obtain absolute supremacy over the other, but they will no more

Our writer argues that no external obstacles Church of England? or who recognises in it any to the formation of a great independent nationright to teach? But such is not the case. Pro- ality out of the united Provinces of British North testants differ, not only as to the meaning of the America are to be anticipated from the opposition convened. Austria would of course insist upon lusion; and convinced the Protestant world that, Bible, but as to the authority of the Bible: and of the United States. He thinks that their do- vazzi, Garibaldi and the other Apostles of the

finances, have left those States weak, and powerless for aggression upon their neighbors. So rashly, and illogically did British statesmen conclude in 1792, that France, distracted by revorality; that it misrepresents not merely man, lution, anarchy, civil war, and financial bankruptcy had ceased to be a power formidable to Europe; nor could the most far-seeing politiscendent poetical beauty, and much valuable claus of that day detect in the violent social lude to, or the birth throes of the military tyranny of an Empire, to which ere long almost every country in Europe had to succumb. As it was with France, so we firmly believe that, no matter what the result of the present war, will it be with the United States. Henceforward they must be what they were not in any previous epoch of their career, what they could not be under their old Constitution-a terrible military power; a power only the more terrible because built up on the ruins of an ancient free constitution. The struggle with the South has developed the hitherto latent passion for war amongst the vast mass of the people; and, as in India the tiger that has once tasted human blood becomes an villages in the vicinity, so no doubt will the people of the Northern States benceforward more territory, and that passion for conquest winch now incite them to the subjugation of the South. of England for modern Cassarism. They are possessed by the same dread field as that which ing of such an essential work to the Speaker of upon the reading of the sacred writings by her in the last generation prove the gaunt shoeless peasantry of France to the frontiers, and which lasting them into frenzy enabled them to effect BRITISH AMERICAN REVIEW - December, an easy conquest over their less excited neighbors; and though as yet they may have produced no Carnot who can " organise victory," "coming man" has not yet declared himself, we In the preceding numbers of the British may be sure that he is, and that at the fitting moment he will make himselt seen and felt.

For those reasons we do not believe that our neighbors would allow the creation on their Northern border of an alien nationality. To them, no matter how the affair with the South terminates, the command of the navigation of the St. Lawrence from the Lakes to the Sea must become a matter of highest political and fiscal necessity; and though as a temporary arrangement, they might submit with patience to the continuance of the colonial system of government-just as men will wait for the pear until it; a scheme of union as that which the Review The writer assumes that the union of all the | proposes. Every Yankee looks upon the provinces of British North America, as destined to form part of his Union: and a policy baving for its arowed end or object, the destruction of this, pleasant vision would be certain to meet with the opposition of our powerful and by no means scru-

And iff the union of all the Provinces of British North America appear to us by no means desirable; if the establishment of a new and distinct nationality in this quarter of the globe seem to us to be impossible, the project of introducing the regai, or in vulgar parlance—the monarchical form of government for the peoples by whom those united Provinces would be inhabited, strikes us as a proposition as wild as any ever broached within the walls of Bedlam .--The myrtle, the olive, and the orange tree might be successfully transplanted to the Arctic regions; the vine might profitably be cultivated on the shores of the Polar Sea; and the banaua brought to perfection amidst the everlasting snows of the farthest North, with greater ease than could the peculiar political institutions, or any copy of those institutions of aristocraeratic England be made to take root, and bring forth fruit in such an unpropitious soil as is the of British North America.

LIBERALISM AND CHRISTIANITY. - As an index to the relative positions of Liberalism and Christianity, we may cite the action of the Liberal party in Paris, who are about to bring out as a candidate for the honor of representing them the author of the "Life of Jesus." M Renan's sole claims upon the Liberal party are these: that he has renounced or Protested against the Catholic Church, and that he his written a book of which it is hard to say who ther it be the more blasphemous or the more silly. Yet in that he hates Christianity, the Liberals feel intuitively that M. Renan is one of themselves, a worthy fellow-laborer with Ga-

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writer goes on to argue aganist this as an abuse mands that, if there be a law prohibiting street- limited sensual indulgence. preaching, it be repealed.

first outbreak of the nuisance of street-preachto block up the thoroughfares, but inasmuch as, days of Joe Smith was practised by Jan of the heaviest punishment allowed by the law. if colerated, it would certainly lead to fighting and bloodshed. Some hot-headed foul-mouthed disciple of Gavazzi or Leahy would avail himself of the license to get up a violent and obscene tirade against Romanism, and convents; Germany l. vi.); and but that Joe Smith was the use of its rooms, for the purpose of Protestant some hot-headed Romanist hearing the offensive an illiterate man, we should suspect that the religious exercises. We see not why these prowords would retort with angry words; from angry words to angry blows, the transition is short Munster prophets. There is therefore nothing should be deemed strange, or worthy of special and natural—and a street row of the worst de- strange in Mormonism. It is as old as the Re- notice. It has long been as distinguished for its scription would be the result.

in the walls of his own place of worship, without | once with Protestants of the XIX century, and its servicity to the enemies of Canadian nationlet or bindrance of any kind, no matter how vio- in enlightened Upper Canada. The heart of man ality. There is nothing therefore in the notice lent or abusive his language. But no man, on any is to-day what it was thee hundred years ago, referred to, to excite our surpase. pretence what-oever, should be allowed to preach prone to evil; and released from the restraints | Besides we have no right to interfere. The or lecture in the public thoroughfaces or streets of which the Catholic religion imposes on it, and Institut Canadien has a legal right to do what the city, as evil would be sure to follow. Zealous Protestants would avail themselves of permission as readily and naturally gives itself up to all un- much to be regretted, and very humiliating, that to preach in the streets, by blackguarding the Pope, and reciting smutty stories about nuns and the confessional. Romanists would insist upon the right to reply; and it does not require the gift ing this Protestant movement of which the religionists and are still their fellow-countrymen of prophecy to foresee what would be the result of open air religious controversies carried on in state that according to the above named journal, as well, since the latter fully appreciate the mo- and he was perfectly some. But if we may depend the public streets of a City like Montreal.

If Protestant Missions in Lower Canada to the Romanists are barren of results, the case is different with Mormon Missions to Protestants in Upper Canada. We learn from the Chatham Planet that "the greatest excitement is now raging to that township;" and that the Mormon preachers have been remarkably successful in their efficies to propagate their peculiar doctrines.

It is a remarkab'e fact that there where Evangelical principles obtain, and where " Revivals" and " Protracted Meetings" are most in vogue, there Mormonism effects it most easy victories. With the Methodists of Wales, for instance, Mormonism finds easy acceptance; and the disease itself first broke out in the United States soon after a series of very effective "Revivals" amongst the Yankee evangelicals. Catholic populations enjoy a perfect immunity from the

The reason for, or cause of this phenomenon is not fat to seek. Religion, amongst the evan-Christians-is purely an affair of anunal excitement. The convulsions, the prostrations, and are, as all physiologists are well aware, intenately connected with the lower passions or tendencies of human nature; and hence it is that a " Revival," whether in Ireland or in the United the St. Patrick's Temperance Association. States, is invariably the precursor of a fearful ils subjects.

And it is to these that Mormonism with its promises of unlimited sensual indulgences naturally presents itself in the most attractive aspect. What a certain class of people expect as the front of religion, what they really want, is, not to be good, but " to feel good:" and as they cannot make up their minds to bring their habits into conformity with the law of Christ, so they seek to wrest the precepts of Christianity into conformity with their actual moral state. They want " to get happy," and to enjoy peace m believing, without being compelled to do continual battle against their fleshly lusts. This kind of peace, this happiness, this compromise betwixt sensuality and spirituality, they fancy that they find in the animal excitement of the " Revival;" but then the latter is transient, and posses away like the excitement of whiskey, to be succeeded by a reaction proportionate to the preceding stimulus. Mormonism, on the contrary, proffers a lasting peace to its votaries; since it assures them, not merely that it is no longer necessary for Christians to obey the law them; but that the law itself which enjoins conactually repealed. Mormonism is, therefore, a ism; for even with the most fervid evangelical, obtrude themselves upon him. The peace of indeed the seed of the Church.

Matchys, and was taught in all its plenitude by " Book of Marmon" had been borrowed from the ceedings on the part of the Institut Canadian Every man should be at liberty to preach with- ful that its doctrines should find ready accept- Church, as for its anti-patriotic sentiments, and West, as it did in the City of Munster.

> bave been held in private houses-the School dling "institutions of the City of Montreal. Trustees having at last refused to allow them any longer the use of the School-house, in which Chatham Planet, "that the neighborhood is next. by degrees becoming affected by the beautifully coloured theories advanced by Messrs. Gilliland and Shipley"-the missionaries of this new Protestant sect, which perhaps ere long is destined to occupy a prominent position amongst the other sects of the Western Province.

Clergy, and of our laity; amongst the latter we noticed T. M'Kenna, Esq., President of the St.

The meeting was opened by an address from of Jesus had already conferred upon this counaccrue to the cause of religion and education.

The Reverend Superior of the Seminary also addressed the meeting, and in a few but touching words explained how anxious be, as the Pastor of the Parish of Montreal, was to see comwere then assembled to discuss.

A series of Resolutions, recognising the obligations of the Catholics of Canada towards the evincing their gratitude, of building a church for Transcript, 3rd inst. the use of the Fathers, were then moved and carried unanimously. A Committee, composed of the most distinguished citizens of all origins, vernment has been for some time engaged in consiwas then named, for the purpose of taking up a dering the best way to protect our fellow-subjects general subscription for the above mentioned may come here for the purpose of obtaining creepont takes over a drove of sheep to-day, and dupurpose; and the proceedings of the evening recruits for the American army. Last night we were thus cappily terminated. We hope that received a telegram announcing that proper office of horses designed for the American military market, cers had been sent along the times to keep a watch - Kingston American. it may soon devolve upon us to announce the lay- upon the proceedings of any person who may enlonger necessary for Christians to obey the law in this to have the law ing of the first stone of this edifice destined to dearour to make money by these unhavful practices, seeing that Christ has fully done that for ing of the first stone of this edifice destined to and to caution any residents among ourselves who be an honor and a blessing to this City; and may be tempted to speculate in the business of prothem; out that the law usen which enjoins conand sets restraints upon the lusts of the flesh, is our heads, the work itself shall have been brought cently taken place, are not agents of the Governto a completion, to testify to our children, and ment; but private dealers in the human article actually repealed. Mormonism is, therefore, a our completion, to testify to our children, and However that may be, they are equally within the more "comfortable" religion, than evangelical our children's children, our gratitude to those pale of our jurisdiction, and will, we understand, be noble soldiers of the Cross who first erected the prosecuted whenever discovered, with the greatest Redeemer's standard on the shores of Canada, possible vigour. Of course it any one bearing the

STREET-PREACHING .- A writer in the Wit- Mormonism is therefore more profound, more THE KIDNAPPING CASE. - The prisoner Hawness complains that on Sunday last, the 6th inst; death-like, than that of the "Revival" or kins, charged with having aided in the abduction a man of the name of Baxter having set up his tub "protracted meeting." The peace of the lat- of Lewis Redpath, has been tried, and found re-appointment of the Treasurer, Dr. McQuesten, who in the Haymarket, and commenced to preach ter is apt to be disturbed by reflections upon the "Guilty" by the Court of Quarter Sessions; the therefrom was requested to "move on" or absurdity of a divine law which exacts from its Jury, accompanying their verdict with a strong proper. The proceedings on that occasion were ra-"move off" by the Police, and that thus the ser- subjects only a "vicarious" obedience; but the recommendation to mercy, on the grounds we mon was brought to an untimely close. The peace of the Mormon is based upon the assur- suppose that the accused was not a principal, but ance that the law itself has been repealed, and a tool in the hands of other more guilty parties, of authority on the part of the Police; and de- that to His faithful servants God permits un- who unfortunately are beyond British jurisdiction. The case is extraordinary, masumen as it This pleasant doctrine Mormonism teaches, reveals an amount of fatuity on the part of Red-We need scarcely fear that this recommenda- thus advancing a step beyond the antinomianism path in allowing himself to be arrested on a bogus tion will have any serious effect; and we think of Luther and Calvin, and approximating to the warrant, by bogus police officers, and carried off that the policeman who at once put a stop to the religious teachings of the anabaptists of Munster to a foreign country, that would be incredible who first endeavored logically to carry out the were it not too clearly proved. Though the ing, deserves the thanks of the community, and principles of the Reformation. As we read the poor man is therefore scarce an object of pityrecompense from his superiors. There are plenty history of these early Protestants, we see how for who can pity such a nincompose—the outrage of churches in this city wherein all who want to completely they had anticipated the peculiar upon the British flag is not the less flagrant; nor hear sermons can have their tastes gratified; but moral tenets of their successors, the Mormons. should the parties accessory thereunto be allowed street-preaching is not only a nuisance, as it tends The "spiritual wife" doctrine, long before the to escape the reward of their crimes in the shape forestabled the others, obtained possession of the key

> Jan Bockelson, to whom it was revealed that it . A friend has called our attention to a notice in was allowable for a man to have several wives- the Witness of Saturday last, in which it is an (Ranke's History of the Reformation in nounced that the Institut Canadien has given formation; and it is not therefore at all wonder- hatred of Catholicity, and for its opposition to the

which the Catholic Church alone can enforce, it it will with its own; and though it is of course cleanliness in the Township of Chatham, Canada the descendants of Catholics, and of the sons of Old France, should thus degrade themselves in the Dr. McQuesten is an elder of Dr. Ormiston's church To descend to particulars, however, respect- eyes-not of these alone who were once their co-Chatham Planet informs us, it is sufficient to ! - but in the eyes of Protestants and Englishmen the Mormon Mission has been in existence about lives for the servility, or base condescendence of on the reports in the newspapers, the Christian chaone morth; and that, so rapid has been its the Institut Canadian-it is at the same time progress, and so numerous the conversions it has a matter of thankfulness that the real Protestant, effected, it is already in contemplation to build or anti-Catholic character of that Society should on the Lindsay Road, a half or temple for the be put beyond a doubt; and that in the pages of accommodation of the large and daily increasing the Witness the Institut Canadian should Mormon congregation. Of late their meetings be assigned a place amongst the other "Swad- that when he discovered this offence, and that it had

We are requested to state that the St. the first assemblies of the Latter Day Saints Patrick's Society will give their Annual Concert not very soothing. This, and other little incidents, were related, and finally Mr. Cheetham's amendment were held. "We are informed," adds the in aid of the poor, on or about the 12th of Jan.

III" Remittances in our next

OBITUARY .- A very afflicting bereavement has lately befallen one of our oldest and best known catizens--who for a few scores of years has been an institution in Montreal. Within village of Grimsby has been, during the past few the last two weeks, Mr. Christopher McCornnek On Sunday evening last, according to an has lost two of his children the second and the nouncement, a meeting of the Catholics of this youngest son; one by that ruthless and fatal dis- Eniscopal Church (a well known gentleman), and City was held at the Jesuit's College to take ease Consumption, and the other by disease of into consideration the best means of enabling the the heart. Both were in the prome of life. The John Nixon, and P. B. Nelles, J. P.'s presiding gelical sects—we speak not here of the Angli- Reverend Jesuit Fathers to proceed with the first, aged 31, was a printer in New York, and cans, or of those who call themselves Liberal erection of their new church. His Lordship the his father arrived in that only barely in time to dant have not been on the best terms about some tri-Bishop of Montreal, assisted by the Very Rev. receive his last breath, and convey his remains Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, pre- to this city for interment. The other had barely therefrom. But the Dr. still persisted, and on Sunother physical accopaniments of the "Revival" sided. On the platform were many of our entered into manhood-was a young man of great promise, in his twenty-second year. He was a clerk in the employ of the Street Radway Patrick's Society, and B. Devlin, President of Company; and had his life been spared, might his servant in procuring water when Mr. Palmer Sr. have risen to be a great man. He has been ailing for a long time, and dted peacefully and reout-break of incontinence and profligacy amongst His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, who enusigned. His funeral took place yesterday from merating the many services which the Company his father's residence in St. Maurice street to St. Patrick's Church, and, notwithstanding the try, pointed out the necessity of giving them a inclemency of the weather, was most numerously suitable church wherein to celebrate the Divine attended. The solumn service of the Catholic mysteries, and the advantages which would thence | Church for the dead was duly performed, and the Choir, of which he was for years a member, sung many of the dirges-one especially written -appropriate to the occasion. The remains were afterwards conveyed to the Catholic Cemetery. Every one who knows the father, will pleted the contemplated good work which they sympathise with him in the losses he has sustained in his old age; and those who have not his acquaintance will be put in mind of the solemn precept so truly shown in this short Obitu-Company of Jesus; and the propriety, by way of arv. that, " In the midst of life we are in death."

RECRUITING FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY IN CANADA. - We are glad to learn from Quebec that the Golucid intervals must occur, during which doubts and whose blood, freely shed in every quarter of the business, means will be taken to assert at Washington the freely shed in every where approved itself to be ington the inviolability of our territory, and the aubority of our laws .- Montreul Herald.

arisen at a meeting of this Society, respecting the was charged with having behaved in such a manner are at least 40,000 morn in the British provinces who as to render his holding office any longer highly imther noisy, and the meeting had to be adjourned without any decision being arrived at. The adjourned meeting was to be held in the Good Templars' Hall, on Tuesday evening. Meantime, there has been considerable discussion on the subject in the local back. papers, and popular feeling has run high on both sides. The President of the Society, T. Bickle, Esq., advertised that the adjourned meeting would take place on the day we have named and then another advertisement appeared, signed by several of the Vice-Presidents and other officers of the Society, stating that the meeting was adjourned until further notice, as they were of opinion that it would be injurious to the interests of the Society, in the present excited state of the public mind, that the meeting should be held at that time Others however, thought differently, for on Tuesday afternoon placards were scattered throughout the city, aunouncing that the meeting would be held without fail at the hour and place indicated in the original advertisement. But the parties opposed to the meeting, of the Good Templars' Hall, and locked the door. The people on assembling, therefore, found that they could not obtain admittance; but after being addressed by the Rev. Mr. Burnet, who explained the cause of their exclusion from the hall, a chairman was appointed at once, and the meeting adjourned to the church of the Rev. Mr. P. Har which was speedily filled. The nature of the meeting may, perhaps, be conjectured from a letter, which " One who was present? writes to the Hamilton Times. He describes it as " a lamentable exhibition of the depravity of human nature;" says that free discussion was not allowed; that the whole affair was controlled by a party, and he advises the beliigerent elergymen to take to heart the injunction,-" Physician heal thyself." The special business of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year. In the motion which stood over from the previous meeting, Dr. McQuesten's name was included as Treasurer; but the Rev. Mr. Cheetham now rose and moved to substitute the name of Mayor McElroy for that of Dr. McQuesten, and the name of Rev. Mr. Burnet for that of Mr. James Walker as Secretary. Mr. Chee ham went on to say that he was convinced that Dr. Me-Questen was not a fit man to be an office bearer in the Bible Society, and again instanced his dissipated nabits. What he said was corroborated by the Rev. Mr. Pullar, who stated that both he and Mr. Burne; had met Dr. McQuesten in a condition that people in the street were laughing at him. It appears that and, although the latter was informed privately of his shortcomings, he still continued to act in that capacity. Mr. Hugh Young denied that Dr. Me-Questen was intextested at the time, a, charged by Messes. Burnet and Puller: that he had seen him ity and patiency of the gernlemen present was not proof against any contradiction or denial, for much disorder is said to have prevailed while Mr. Young was defending the doctor, and frequent cries of order, with hisses, were heard from various parts of the room. The charge against Mr. Walker, the Minute-Secretary, was that he was in the habit of altoring the records of the Society. Mr. Burnet says been repeated, he resolved to assist in the removal of that official, and was told by Dr McQuesten, at a committee meeting, that he (Mr. Barnet) " had no i more right to speak than a Hindoo or Hottentot." This language, if actually made use of, was of course was adopted, with only three dissenting voices. Altogether the proceedings have not been very well calculated to promote the cause in which these gen- | \$25; extra, \$30 to 44,--55beep, \$2,50 to \$4,00; hambs, tlemen are engaged .- Manteral Herald.

luded a day or two since to a difficulty which had

Parliament will be summoned to meet at the usual time-that is to say in the month of February next.

GRIMSRY IN AN UPROAR .-- The Hamilton Times of Thursday has the following :- The usually quiet days, in a flutter of excitement concerning an expected trial which came off yesterday morning in Mr. Denis Palmer, of Grimsby. Court opened vesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Messes Dr. Walverton, Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Reappears from the facts which were elicited at the trial, that for some time past the plaintiff and defenday last sent his servant to get a pail of water, when which he did not comply with. Dr. Lundy seeing came and a scuffle ensued in which 'nobody was hurt,' and no damage done with the exception of a tin pail , being rather disfigured from a bruise it received in to the Papils. the melec. Mr. Palmer procured a warrant on a charge of trespass, and the affair came off yesterday morning as above stated. The Dr. in his defence made a long and witty speech, for such speeches he is famous, and said be entered the vard to take the part of his servant whom he thought was likely to be assaulted by Mr. Loring Palmer. The magistrate however, who differed from Dr. Lundy on this material point, though the trespass fully proved, and ordered him to pay a fine of \$1 and costs. It is likely the matter will be carried to a higher Court, At the conclusion of this trial the servants, of Dr. Lundy were called on a charge of assault and trespass, but failed to answer to their names : a warrant was then issued for their arrest.

Dieutuenta in Essex.-This dangerous disease is becoming very prevalent in some parts of this county. In the eight concession of the Township of Mersea it is especially virulent, one or two deaths occurring every day.

A MYSTERY Solved, -A few days ago we copied from one of the Quebec papers, a paragraph with reference to a my sterious bundle, which some one saw thrown at dead of ought into the St. Charles, and was supposed to contain the body of an infant. The bundle has been found, and proves to be the carease of a dog, sunk by means of a stone attached to it.

Export of Scock. - Considerable stock, consisting of sheep, cows, and horses, is being sent over to ring the past week has transported several purchases

Among our obituary notices to day is one sad and full of suggestive warning. A beautiful and accom-plished girl, in the follest vigour of youth, suddenly snatched from life atter a few days visitation of one passage like the tempest. We alluded to the death of Miss Mary E. Walsh, a boarder in the Congregational Convent, and sister of M. F. Walsh, Bsy., President of the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute, Last week this young lady was in perfect health, pursuing ber studies; on Friday morning she was followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends who deeply regret the loss of one so gentle, so amiable, and so full of brilliant promise to her relatives and to society .- May she rest in peace! - Quebec Vin-dicator 28th ult.

THE HAMILTON BRANCH BIRLE SOCIETY. - We al-DESERVERS AND STEEDS DLERS. - From letters from Canada and from anan who have recently visited there, the Newburyport (Slass.) Herald has received information which leads to the conclusion that there have served from six months to a year and a balf in our armies, some of witten were broken down in spirit and health by the bardships of war; some suffered ill-treatment from dronken or brutal officeçs; more of them haring sirk timlonghs or liberty to visit their bomes, overstand their time and feared to go

> Bauts. - We are pleased to learn that Messrs. E. A . is G. R. Meneely are receiving orders for their celebrated bells as fust as their extensive establishment can get them ready for ablpment. Every bell is carefully tested, and none of inferior tone or workmanship are sold. Within the last few days they have, in addition to these sold in the States (including one weighing 1000 pounds for Portland, Oregon) furnished bells for Tribery, the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Tape Ereton. Patties desirous of purchasing, seen, by addressing the proprie-tors as above, at Wisz Trop, N. Y., receive an illustrated circular giving tall particulars.

> > MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From The Mondreal Wilness)

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MONTROLE WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Dec. 8, 1863. Floor -- Pollards, \$2,00 to \$2,20; Middlings, \$2,00 \$2,80; bine, \$5,10 to £3,30; Super., No. 2 53,80 to \$4,00 : Superfine \$4.10 to \$4,15; Pancy \$4,40 Extra, \$4.00 to \$4,80 | Superior Extra \$4,90 to \$5,00 Bag Flour, \$2,22 to \$2,5

Catmeal per bri of 260 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00. Wheat-U Canada Spring, 90c to 91c.

Ashes per 112 Res. Pois, lutest sales were at \$6,123 | Sc. 15 | Inferior Page , Sc. 122 to Sc. 15; Pearls, in emand, at \$6,56 to \$6,50

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 12he a 16he; time to choice, saltable for home consumption, 12c to 14c. Eggs per doz, time to/

Land per lo, fair deceand at To to The.

Tallow per lby8 arts 35c. Cut-Ments per W. Smoked Hams, 60 to 80;

Bacon, Se to the. Pork - Quiet : New Mass, \$10,50 to \$14,00 , Prime Mess, \$11,00 to \$1th Crime, \$10,00 to \$11,00 .- Mont-

MONTREAL GATTLE-MARKET-Dec. 8.

First Quality Cattle, \$5,00 to \$5,50; Second and third, \$4,50 to \$3,5% Match Cows, ordinary, \$18 to The next Session of Parmanent to the effect that to She.—Montreal Brises.

> Fall wheat 780 to \$1,00 per bushel. Spring wheat 75c to 785c per bush. Barley, 35c to 88c per bushel. Peas, 55c to 56c per harbel. — Globe

TORONTO MARKETS-Dec. 8.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W.,

E. J. Harrin, Birhop of Kingston.

vial matter, in consequence of which Mr. Palmer for- 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 educathe son of Mr. Palmer ordered him of the premises, tion in the fullest acres of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object Mr. Palmer's son and his servant in the yard to- of constant attention. The Course of instruction gether went in also and was in the act of assisting | wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well asleated Library will be OPEN

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, Sibil per Annum (payable haifyearly in Advance.

Use of Library during may, St. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and emis on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861...

WANTED.

BY a PIRST-CLASS TEACHER, of several years experience, a Situation in a Separate School, in Town or City. Address M. 19., True Wirness.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer's Combination.

JAMES MORISON & CO.

MORISON'S.

WANZER & CLES FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, (The "Combination,") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes et abe present Great Provincial Exhibition.

VANZER & COS MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the Pirst Prime at the present Exhibition.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Salv az

WANZER & COSSEWING MACHINES can be had only from abs Agents,
JAMES MURISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT Newspapers, Periodirals, Magazines, Farmon Books Novels, Stationery, Salami Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanace, Misries and Postage Stumps for sale at DALTON S Esems Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan.17, 1863.

FORBIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

Panis, Nov. 14 - It is suid that the Prince de Lucome d'Auvergne, who has just arrived in Paris from Scene, has brought an important communication Grow the Pope to the Emperor. Previous to his demarture the Prince had a private audience of His Melioces, which lasted more than two hours. The Bope expressed his extreme regret at the Prince's departure, to which the latter replied that His Holicess would find H. Sarriges, the new Ambassador, sectured with the same friendly feeling towards the Court of Rome as his predecessor.

M. de Sartiges left Paris yesterday for Compiegne to receive, before going to enter on his functions as French Ambassador at Rome, the last instructions of she Emperor.

La France maintains that it is useless to determine who hases and objects of the proposed Congress, and witce in support of this view the precedent of the drenties of 1815.

The Nation asserts that the destruction of the foraffications at Corto fins been decided upon.

The Memorial Diplomatique of Nov. 15, speaking at the reply of Russia to the Emperor's invitation to

€.Cong: 0889, 8478 :-It is only known, and that by telegraph, that Prince Cortschakoff, on receiving from the French Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburgh the missive adexcessed to the Crar, replied that he would hasten the forward it to his Sovereign, who had not yet re-Carried from the Crimes, where he had gone to visit of three stories, with two shops on the ground floor she Prince would make it his duty to communicate The Majesty's resolution. The assent of Russia, eral occupied No 5, on the first floor in front. The continues the Memorial, 'caunot be doubted. It new lodger made a favorable impression on Faneven appears that at London a ruspicion momentsecisy prevailed that the idea of a Congress had only been entertained snew by France in consequence of a secret understanding with the Court of St Peters-Borg ; hence the besitation of the English Ministers me pronounce immediately in its favor. The explaesemonstrating the sincerity and toyalty of the French policy.

The Memorial Diplomatique states that after the Council of English Ministers, which took place on 1968 12th Nov., Rarl Russell anthorised the Ecitish Amoassador at Paris to declare to the French Gowernment that Great Britain desired nothing better Shan to co-operate in the work undertaken by Napolicen III, of insuring European order and consolidating the peace of the world; but, in order that Obsir common efforts might be crowned with sacspeak, it appeared indispensable to the Ministers of Feer Majesty Queen Victoria that the Cabinets of Magland and France should enter into a preliminary exchange of frank and cordial explanations respectang the object of the imperial programme and the remember of attaining it.

The Nation of this evening believes itself able to state that the Emperor's Government has not yet reareaved any official communication relative to the reself of the Powers to the invitation to a Congress. Several Governments have, however, foreshadowed the nature of the reply they are about to give, but seate that they will still allow some time to chapse before sending their official reply.

La Nation also says :-Private letters from St. Petersburgh state that In majority of the state emen, the usual advisors of the Emperor Alexan er, favor the adhesion, a priori, to the Congress project; such adhesion being, howweer, made dependent upon a preliminary underscanding upon the questions which might be raised and settled in the Congress.'

The London Times, speaking of the Congress, xage:-It is impossible to exaggerate the extreme diwarrsity of opinions which have been expressed concorning the true intent and meaning of the Emperor of the French in his proposal of an Ruropean Conso go to war, the truth very probably being that this soep is evidence of neither. Consider the position in which the Emperor of the French was placed by the pareinplory religal of Russia to accode to his detexands. He was acting with two allies who would mot fight, and he was unwilling, from considerations of the most obvious prudence, to plunge into a war Mermany, alone. Nothing was left him but to re- sent." erest; but how retreat? Had be been the Minister of have done - admitted his repulse and taken the Emeavier stake than a Ministerial change. The man mation can scarcely submit to be foiled with the place on the precarious tenure of a Parliamentary susjority. The French Empire is a fler held on the magle condition of success and satisfaction of the nacional appetite for glory and distinction, and if she seems is not achieved it is incumbent on the decepant ! es this high but unstable position to make comething } Fail, but a French Emperor must never seem to fail, is utterly unknown to them. What is it?" they ass like success as possible. An English Minister may The English unition are accustomed to hear from their lack; and an being answered that it is couton, every ment press, and from conflicting political parties, all one is easer in making inquiries about a production ake disagreeable things that can be said of them. Alle subjects connected with the conduct of their Sowereign, the French are not allowed to bear both aides. The appearance of success must be kept up coven in defeat, and if France cannot be made to beere herself the saviour of Pola d, she must only ex-

change that position for the still more giorious one eaf the arbiter of the destinies of Europe and the regenerator of public morality. It may possibly form was that this proposed of a Congress was something is the nature of a fire-escape - the expedient of a east determined to come down somehow from an unremable position, but anable to go down the state exceeded unwilling to jump out of the window. If this be the correct view of the case, what was wantsee by the Emperor was nather the proposal of the Congress than the Congress itself. The position imgalieu in summoning it, the noble sentiments for the atterence of which it offered so fair an opportunity and the the assumption which pisces France at the Bread of Europe and represents the Emperorus enricely the creature of her will, though, after ad, amounting to very little more than the curt and salky retreat of Lord Russell, have presented the position of the Emperor in a very different light, and seem to place him after his repulse on a higher plauscle of glory than be occupied before. This is the Samperal way of doing business. The Emperor may zer really after all be so very enger for a Congress, or if he br, the object with which it was proposed seems to leave us very ample liberty weather we smould enter into it or no. - Times. BARLY DAYS OF NAPOLEON I. - At a recement when

Paris is undergoing a complete transformation and is capidly becoming quite a new city, it has been suggested to place suitable inscriptions on all the mouses in which Napoleon I. lived from his first arrival in Paris. Taking them in chronological order, the first is the small room assigned to young Bonamarte at Ecole Militaire on his arrival from Erienne in 1784, with four of 'bis comrades, under the care of a Franciscan Monk. This room, which he occupied conjointly with Desmeris, was in the top story, approached by a staircase of 173 steps, and had only one window, looking on the principal court of the Poles, o-Northern 'brigands': school. Its previous occupants had decorated its

house, In 1792 Bonaparte lodged at the Hotel de Meiz, in the Rue du Mail; he occupied a room, No. 14, on the third floor. He was then Captain of Artillery. He took his meals at an humble eatinghouse in the Rue des Petits-Peres, kept by one Justat, whose charge was six sous per plate. Bouaparte usually took two. In 1794 Bonaparte, having become a General of artillery, went to lodge in an old house with four windows in front, on the lefthand side on entering the Rue du Mail from the Rue Montmartre. He was necompanied by Louis Bonaparte and Junot, the future King of Holland and the future Duke d'Abrantes. In this house, which bore the sign of the Hotel des Droits de l'Homme, he rented a small apartment on the fourth floor, with two chambers on the floor above for his brother Louis and Junot. The rest for the whole was 27 livres per month. It was there that Bonaparte became acquainted with Talma, who came to give lessons in elecution to some of the inmates. Having refused to change his rank of General of Artillory for that of General of Infantry, with which the Gov-ernment wished to send him to La Vendee, he was struck off the list of general officers, and when he had exhausted his resources, he determined to leave Paris, intending to devote himself to agriculture or manufactures. In 1795, having returned to Paris, Bonaparte took a lodging at No. 19, in the Rue de Michodiere, a furnished house, let in small apartments by the month or decade. From this place he removed to the Hotel Mirabeau, in the Impasse du Dauphin, near the Tuileries, a dingy-looking house the Empress. As soon as he received instructions, occupied by a cook and a barber. The chambers were let at from 12f. to 18f. a month, and the Genchette, the daughter of M. Ronget, his landlord, who proposed that they should marry, and that the General should leave the army and keep the hotel in his stead. The 1st Vendemisire put an end to the project. Poor Panchette had her leg broken by a musket shot, in the Passage St. Roch, and was obliged ensitions exchanged on both sides have terminated by to unverge amputation in her father's hotel, which was converted into a temporary hospital. After the Hotel Mirabeau came the splendid Hotel de la Colonunde, Rue Neuve des Capucines, to which Bonaparte removed immediately after his appointment to the chief command of the Army of the Interior. It was there he received the visit of Eugene Beauthurnais, there he first saw Josephine, to whom he afterwards gave a diadem. After his marriage Napoleon inbabited the unpretending but elegant bouse, No 52, Rue Chantereine, which became the Rue de la Victoric after the Italian campaign. Napoleon's next residences in Paris were palaces; first, the Luxembourg, when first Consul; then the Tuilcries, and towards the decline of his power the Elysee. - Times' material support was never much considered. Paris Corr.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 12. - The Correspondencia of this evening announces that the Spanish Government has resolved to send representatives to the European Congress for revision of the treaties of 1815

Nov. 13. - The Novedades doubts the proposal of the Emperor Napoleon for a European Congress meeting with success, so a good understanding with reactionary Governments is impossible.

ITALY.

PERDHONT, TURIN, Nov. 13. - In the Chamber of Deputies to day the Committee appointed to examine the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with France brought up a report proposing its adoption. The following is a summary of the Budget for

1864:-The anticipated increase of the revenue amounts to 2,727,456,21. The Bills for the new taxes, not having yet been voted by the Senate, could not be taken into the calculations of the Minister of Finance. The ordinary receipts amount to 522,011-729,09, and the expenditure to 775,858 203 30, leavgress. Some have seen in it a determination to keep mg a deficit of 253,846,574,21. The extraordinary described neace, others an announcement of his intention expenses, which are estimated at 124 106,937,52, will be covered by the alienation of Crown lands.

Rome. - La Nation save : -

"It is asserted that the invitation addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Postifical Court was acaccompanied by certain prepositions, according to which the Emperor would reserve the Presidency of with Russia, involving almost necessarily a war with the Congress to the Pope, should His Holiness as-

It is even added, but this requires confirmation, Constitutional King, he might have noted as we that the Emperor had requested from the Sovereigns space of ejection from office. But a cyonstic is a present possessions. In the event of any Sovereigns of 1815 had ceased to exist, he has invited the Soverefusing to enter into such an undertaking, the wiso assumes to be the Autocrat, Penne Minister, and Emperor, it is said, would pass over them, and hold Representative of a brave, powerful, and mentigent a Congress composed of Sovereigns adhering to his views. But then the decisions taken would simply enquanimity of a Secretary of State who holds his have the character of a manifestation. In such a Conference the bases of a sort of league might be established, comprising all the Sovereigns whose interests and principles might harmonize with those

represented by the Emperor Napoleon - Times Cor. KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Visitors who at this season of the year take the rail to Salerno are interested in observing strips of land covered with a plant which so essential to the comfort and prosperity of many millions of human beings. I have often referred to the subject in reference to this country, and orged the claims of Southern Italy on the attention of our Langulaire speculators, and it is with great pleasures that I have now to report certain efforts which are being mide by them. A gentleman sent by the Royal Commissioners left Naples yesterday for Sicily, after having visited and made inquiries in this neighborhood as to the amount of cotton grown and the mode of cleaning it; and the following are the results of his inquiries: In the first place, the seed grown here is that which has become almost naturollized, and which was originally known as the Siam cotton. Attempts have been made to grow the Sea Island and other varieties, but they have failed for some reason, or other, though the experiment may perhaps admit of another trial. That which is produced here is of a good middling qua-My, like good American coston, though not so good as the See Island? The quantity which has been grown this reason in the district extending from Torre del Greco to Salarno is about 10,001 bales, though had it not been for the extreme drought of the season, the yield would have been nearly troble. at Paris. in the whole of Southern Italy, including Sicily, the total amount produced has been nearly 80,000 bales. Of course this is no extremely small quantity, compared with the demand for it, but in former years the product was considerably larger, and if the cultivation of it be encouraged, undoubtedly a very considerable amount of cotton may be obtained. A very encouraging feature in my report is that the small farmers in this district are well disposed to lay down their lands for the growth of this article, as well they may be, the returns being very remunerative. A farmer at present, it is calculated, cle as 1,000; per bectate or 201 an acre. - Times'

The same correspondent proceeds to describe the there practice' of the Piedmontese invaders against the unhappy Nenpolitans, who are shot down and exiled with as few scruples as are the insurgent

Now from cotton to brigands, and the connexion wells with several sentences. Napoleon added to is, perhaps, closer than at first sight may be imagin-the embellishments of this cell a view of Ajaccio and ed. for unless the tranquillity of the country be asportraits of his three sisters, all drawn from me-sured agriculture is in some danger of being im-zaory. Next comes the room at the top of the house peded. The Pica law, as that which is applied to which Bonsparte occupied at No. 5. Qual Gout, at brigandage is called, is croducing good results. In Russian Prince was one of the difficulties presented and English prosperity under the same sensons and ment of the supremacy of ment of the supremacy of under the same political events." The advice administered lower creation, but over his two ment of the supremacy of under the same political events." The advice administered lower creation, but over his and beliefs.—N. Y. World. brigandage is called, is producing good results. In Russian Prince was one of the difficulties presented

painter. The fact of the future Emperor's residence [rid of, of whom 10 were shot in action and 4 were there is recorded on a marble slab in front of the shot judicously; 121 manutagoli (accomplices) were arreated and 609 vagabonds, thieves, and camoristi, all of whom were ready for any nefarious act; while orders are out for the arrest of 113 more. This is sharp practise, and show that great energy is displayed under the new law.

The following letter is written by the Special Correspondent of the Memorial Diplomatique at Na-

ples :-- "For a long time I have been convinced that the National Guard of Naples is at least three-fourths Bourbonist, and as for the remainder, that it, with scarcely an exception, is anti Piedmontist.

Every one is weary of a rainous state of things, which does not afford even the least prospect of amelioration. Every one ories - Unity! Fraternity! And every one conspires to prevent this illusory unity, of which the ardent adversaries are naturally

those who cry out the most loudly, Unity for ever!
The Neapolitans, whether from national indolence, or from some other reason, want the power of initial tive; but let some event come to rouse them from their torpor, you will see them all of a sudden, as if moved by an electric shock, act with a violence in proportion to the time they have remained inactive and repressed, and now the Government, with an inexplicable want of firesight, has put itself the match to this mine, and given movement to the masses hitherto inert.

You have doubtless heard of the outbreak which took piace last month in Naples, near the Ports Capuana, between the officer of the National Guard, the Camorristi-the agents of the Police-and finally some peasants, who took part in it as dilettanti, and without party spirit. Many persons were grievously wounded. Captain Diaz and Police Inspector Santini have since died in consequence of their wounds. A prudent government would have done all that was dossible to lessen the importance of such an event, and tried to make it pass for a scuffle of thieves but the Consorteria, which has no satisfaction greater than that of gratifying its hate against the Bourbonists, urged the Government to make arrests even among the officers of the National Guard, of whom eight have been already imprisoned. Most of the National Guards compromised belong to the 8th Legion, and there is now to be begun a legal inquiry which cannot fail to make noise enough.

"I do not suppose that this fact alone will suffice to decide the National Guard to declare itself against the actual Government; still it cannot fail to provoke partial defections. The irritation, already very lively, which it has excited, cannot but become more envenomed; and opposition, silent and concealed today, finding itself echoed by public opinion, will end by taking alarming proportions and the more so that the National Guard was the sole support, in a moral sense I mean, which the Government had here. Its

"Moreover, the misunderstanding between the principal agents of the Government is manifest. The Prefect Afflitio complains of General La Marmora. whom he wished to render responsible for the increase of Brigandage, and accuses of wanting energy, It is a reproach, which the Piedmontese, and La Marmora in particular, scattely deserve. On the other hand, the General in his turn complains of Afflitto; but I believe, with rather more reason, that the bad management of the civil authorities is the true cause of the evil. The Director of the Police profits by this discordance to make himself as independent as possible, and to act towards the Legitimists with as much crucky as want of foresight.

"No one can tell what may be the denouement of a state of affairs, which becomes from day to day more precarious, but every one is convinced that, at all events, the statu quo cannot last any length of

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 10 .- In the morning of the 7th inst., a Cabinet messenger brought to this city an auto-graph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emheror Francis Joseph, and in the afternoon of the same day the French Ambassador at this Court presented it to His Majesty. During the last three days there has been a very active telegraphic correspondence between Vienna and London, and it is here said that no unswer will be given to the Imperial missive until the intentions of the British Government is fully known.

Men in office appear to have come to the conclugion that it would be impolitic to decline the invitation of the Emperor of the French, but before it accepts it the Austrian Cabinet will try to obtain from the French Government a promise that the Venetian question shall not be brought forward. Although a declaration tending to guarantee to the Pope his the Emperor of the French declared that the treaties reign German Bund, which was established by the Monarchs who were assembled here in the abovementioned year, to attend the Congress of Princes. In the year 1848 neither France nor England would officially recognize the representatives of Germany. Her Majesty Queen Victoria refused to admit Baron Andrian to her presence, and M. Bastide, the French Minister for Foreign Attairs, received M. von Raumer in his abirt-sleeves. In the Paris Nation it was two or three days ago said that Prince Metternich would be recalled from Paris ; but the Wiener Zeitung tells us that there has never been a question of removing him from his post. Eight or ten days ago a strong Russian wind was blowing here, and it is very possible that attempts were made to deprive Prince Metternich of the confidence of his Sovereign, but His Majesty must be well aware that he has no more faithful and devoted servant than the son of the man from whom he learned the rudiments of statecraft.

VIENNA, Nov. 14. - The Courts of Vienna, Berlin, and London have agreed to accept the proposal of a Congress, under certain modifications. The Ministers of the great Powers will confine themselves to the consideration of questions at present pending. Only States concerned in the entire execution of the programme will have a seat and vote at the Congress. Most positive guarantees for the thorough carrying out of the programme will be required.

PRUSSIA.

Bailtin, Nov. 13 .- M. de Talleyrand will present the Emperor Napoleon's invitation to an European Congress to the King of Prussia upon His Majesty's return from his hunting excursion.

It is asserted on reliable authority that the negotiations entered into with the English and Prussian Cabinets afford the greatest probability that neither the Sovereigns of England, Austria, nor Prussia will be present in person at the proposed Congress

The icitiative taken in this matter by the Emperor Francis Joseph was, it is said, perfectly appreciated by the King of Prussia.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Nov. 12 .- The letter of the Emperor of the French, inviting the King of Denmark to send day before yesterday.

Copenhagen, Nov. 15 -- The King of Denmark died at Glucksburg at half-past 2 o'clock this after-

The gricf and consternation which prevail here are indescribable.

The death of Frederick VII., King of Denmark, is an event of political importance to Europe. By his decease the sucression of the Danish Crown passes part in a Congress to review or discuss all the 'settlements,' dynastic and national, that have outlived the changes of the last half century, a new compact or treaty comes into operation, which dates only from 1853. The extinction of the direct line of Christian VIII. was foreseen, and the contingency of a claim to a portion of the Darish Monarchy by a

of Holstein beyond dispute, the great Powers at that But we are not aware that it was needed. Our own time succeeded in dealing with a question of which impression has always, been that the Irish have all the other points are still unsettled, and which contributes to the general malaise, of Europe by constantly vibrating between angry negotiations and open threats of war. With the Crown of Denmark the Duchy of Holstein is transferred to the successor of Frederick VII, Prince Christian, the father of the Princess of Wales and the new King of Greece.

PULAND.

BRESLAU, Nov 13 .- The Niepodleglose, the official organ of the revolutionary party at Warsaw, publishes a decree of the National Government ordering the realization of the forced loan of 40,000,000 floring and stating that officers have been appointed by the National Government for the verification of the accounts.

All the clergy of the Franciscan Convent bave heen arrested.

The Russian Government has issued a decree inposing upon the kingdom of Poland an additional tax to indemnify the Treasury for the sum of 27,000, 000 floring abstracted by the insurgents.

Of the officers and agents of the National Government several have fallen into the hands of the Russians and have been hanged. Others are now under arrest, and their fate probably depends less upon what can be proved against them than upon the necessity that may be thought to exist for making fresh reprisals for acts of violence and bloodshed committed in the streets of Warsaw. It was generally reported the other day that a young lady who had been proved to have taken a most active part in circulating newspapers, addresses, and official correspondence for the National Government was about to be beheaded, but it is said now that the sentence has been commuted into exile to Siberia, and it may be hoped that the atrocious intention generally at tributed to the Government in respect to this nuhappy young girl was never seriously entertained.

In the meanwhile however, young Indies are continually being arrested. Fifty, for the most part girls of from 17 to 19 years of age-some of them even younger--were taken one night last week, and are now shut up in prison. Old and young, men and women, are all treated alike in the matter of arrest, and are invariably seized in the middle of the night These nocturnal visits may cause some unnecessary alarm, but it is not the Bussians who feel it; and, on the other hand, the scandal that would be caused by taking a number of innocent young girls through the streets in the daytime in the castody of solders is avoided. From 10 at night till 4 the next morning are the Russian official hours for deeds that will not bear the light of day.

Towards 9 o'clock at night a ring at the bell will produce in a private house at Warsaw a most alarming effect. It is too late for a visitor, and only a little early for the police. No one is safe, and it is easy to see that every one feels the danger, though without shrinking from it. Thousands of men and women--some of them almost children-are not only in continual danger of being urrested, for lately some of the most unlikely persons in all Poland to take part in a conspiracy have been seized, but are daily exposing their lives by the hazardous duties they undertake in the service of their country. One would think it sufficient for the Russians to confine their pursuit to the men. This would give them more occupation than enough for many a long month to come, and they surely cannot pretend that if they once defeated the conspiracy of the men the women of Poland alone could keep up the insurrection. But as long as they make their blows felt it is all the same to them where and whom they strike. They are not afraid of disgracing themselves; all they fear is the continuance of the insurrection throughout the winter. They utter an obvious truth when they state that every other Government would endeavor to but down an insurrection in its provinces; but they deceive themselves grossly if they really believe for a moment that any civilized Government would resort to such means as Russia is now employing against Poles of both sexes and of

every class, condition, and age.

The Russians arrest their victims in the dead of night, on the denunciation of spies; question and convict them before secret tribunals; and do not even publish the sentences, unless the sentence be death, and the execution is to take place in Warsaw or Wilna. All accusations in regard to torture are, of course, met by them with a flut denial and a request for proof, when it is evident that no proof can be given, for to mention the name of a trust-worthy in- tion of yeomen; while we believe, they have never formant on such a subject would be to point out him fallen below it. At Ambrose's Barn, on the borders

RUSSIA.

Sr. Petrassure, Nov. 13 .- The Journal de St. Petersbourg publishes a reply to recent articles in Le-Nord attributing to Russia the design of a revolutionary policy hostile to England in Asia

The journal declares that Russia has never in any legree infringed the principle of order, for which she has frequently testified her respect. In Asia, Russia. and England can assist each other mutually, and have no reason to annihilate their reciprocal in-

JAPAN.

We take following summary of news from the Overland Friend of China, of the 26th of September: "The past fortnight has showed a stagnation in political events. In Japan no active hostilities have aken place since the attack upon the town and fort of Kagesima, by Admiral Kuper, on the 15th alt. It has been affirmed that the Japanese in this affair fired the first shot, but that was not until we had committed an act of hostility in seizing three steamers belonging to Satsuma, and lying with their cargoes in Engosima Day. The English fleet, meantime is lying in Yokohama bay repairing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

So strong is the force of habit - especially of a bad habit - and so notent is the influence of prejudice, especially if long nurtured, upon the mind, that the Times while confessing the national sin of scepticism about Irish distress, and lamenting the natural renot forego its evil custom of maligning the Irish people and traducing their Clergy. In the long article from which we quoted so largely last week, the Times, while proclaiming the general and "rapid of every Irish interest, notwithstanding its to the contrary for the last two years, and down to the period of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement, when the truth was frankly and honestly declared by Mr. Gladstone-attempts to shirk all responsibility for this deplorable state of things, and to hold up the Priests and people of Ireland to reprobation as the authors of their country's decay. After remarking that England has suffered as much as Ireland from successive bad harvests in a representative to the Congress, arrived here the the last three years,- which is absolutely and noteriously unitue, and that this country has stood her ground while ireland has gone to ruin, the writer propounds his nostrum for the cure of all the ills Channel, and the elevation of Ireland to the high from which she fortunately shows no sign of descending. The cure is easy—the means are simple. They (the Irish) must submit to the same ordeal to a collateral branch of the Royal family. At the that all Englishmen do; they must accept the con-moment the European Powers are invited to take ditions under which Providence has placed them: ditions under which Providence has placed them; they must obey the law, and respect the rights of all classes; above all things they must set up no code, and create no custom of their own against the national liberty of individuals and the law of the land. The moral errors of Ireland on these points are at the bottom of that great difference between England and Ireland which now shows itself in Irish prostration

shown marvellous submission to the will of Frovidence, - and, except as regards the long vexed land question, we confess we are not aware of any re-markable difference between them and their more prosperous fellow subjects. The 'strikes' of laborers are as common and as perverse, at least, in Eugland as in Ireland. In the English and Irish towns the habits and manners of the people are pretty much on a par, except that the Irish are generally more civil, and the tone of their morals is incompa rably higher and better. The Irish have been charged with a disregard of human life, -but though the accusation is to some extent sustained by the lamentable homicides resulting from agrarian outrages that have too deeply stained the Irish character, it surely does not become it, in the face of the horrible murders that daily disgrace this country-murders, toe, of that fearful class of which the case of Hunt and his victims are a type, and which are unbeard of in Ireland-to fling the first, or even the last stone at our Irish brother. Why, there are more lives sacrificed in domestic tragedies alone in England in one year, than there are in Ireland under all circumstances in twice that period - as the records of the Police Courts and the Calendars attest. Undoubtedly when a murder is committed in this country, the 'bue and cry' is set up in every quarter, and every one lends his aid, as far as he can, to bring the malefactor to justice; whereas in Ircland, when the ruthless agent of an exterminating landlord is shos by perhaps some desperate man, whom eviction and the sufferings of his homeless family have driven to madness, there is too often sympathy for the assassin rather than indignation against his crime. But circumstances after cases. Is it quite certain that if the English landlords treated their tenants as many Irish landlords have done and are still doing, there would not be the same feeling in this country towards the murderer and the victim that prevails in Ireland. In fact we have no data upon which to found a theory or form a sound judgment on this point. English landlords are not exterminators, and they and their stewards and agents generally treat their tenants with kindness and forbearance. The oppression and barbarities to which the small Irish landholders are so accustomed, are happily unknown in England, and therefore no one can say what would be the feelings and conduct of English tenants if they were treated like the Irish, or what would be the feeling of the English rural population towards the victims of oppression and the victims of the oppressed. Heaven forfend that we should ever be ealightened on this point by experience .- Wrekly Re-

Mr. Cobden has discovered a parallel to the atrecities of the American civil war. The honorable gentleman has been reading the official correspond. ence respecting the recent active proceedings of the British fleet at Japan, and he is convinced that the bombardment of Kagosima was a crime which the English nation should not condone.

gister.

THE MERSEY IRON CLADS .-- We believe that, in accordance with the instructions from the Government the steam-rams El Toussin and El Mounassir have been valued. The valuer was Mr. Kellock [Curry, Kellock & Co., of Liverpool] assisted by Mr. Jordan, surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Association and surveyor elect to the National Steam Navigation Company, and Messrs. Luke and Hobbs, surveyors to the Admiralty. We hear that the El Torrsin was valued at 106,000%, and the unfinished Bi Mounassir at 80,000%. Each vessel measures 1800 tons. Messra. Luird, of course, refuse to disclose the contract price. It has been stated that the British Government wish to purchase the vessels from the French owners, Messrs. Brevey. The offi-cials of the Mersey Docks and Harhor Bourd declined to allow El Toussin's removal from the Birkenhead Float until the dock dues were paid .-- Liverpool Albion.

ANOIRET INHERITANCES .- The interesting and often quoted statement, made some time since by Lord Palmerston, respecting the uninterrupted descent for nearly eight centuries from father to son of a small estate in his own neighborhood in New Forrest, relates, as is well known, to the family of Purkiss, the limeburner, who picked up the body of William Rufus, and carried it in his humble cart to Winchester to receive the last sad rites. But we can place upon record a case of still longer descent of a small property among persons in no way allied to rank and fortune, and who have never tisen above the cendiof the Thorn, near Chertsey, still resides a farmer of the name of Wapshot, whose ancestors have lived, without a break up, on the same spot ever since the reign of Alfred the Great, by whom the farm was granted to Reginald Wapshot. There are several families among our untitled gentry-the county aristocracy-who can trace their names and possessions in a direct male descent back to the Saxon times; but below that rank we are not aware of a more striking instance of permanence among change than the past history of the Wapshots .- Once a week.

UNITED STATES.

Worship of Mammon in New York. - Another great step has been taken in the progress of the age. An 'Evening Exchange' has been opened in the heart of the handsomest quarter of the city, to which, after a hastily snatched dinner, crowds of brokers and speculators eagerly horry there to resume the transactions of the day, and to anticipate those of the morrow. How long it will be before a Sunday Exchange will be established for the purpose of saving to Mammon the invaluable time now wasted. or supposed to be wasted, on the worship of a less pulpable divinity, we cannot say; but events move rapidly in these electric days, and the desirable consummation cannot be long delayed. When one reflects, indeed, upon the number of hours which must be consumed in the condition of sleep; upon the wear and text of noble faculties in the emotions of friendship and under the stress of affection; upon the monstrous excense of breath and brain which sult of mismanagement and raisrule in Ireland, can- men who might be selling 'Eris' or buying ' Harlem are put to in exchanging opinions upon subjects literary, political, moral, artistle, or religious it is impossible not to be am used as the vast field of specution which still remains to be tille:. Yant as it is, bowever, the energy of our people will soon bring it own and Sir R. Peel's bold and confident assertions | all under cultivation. The time is not far distant when all the able-bodied male population of this city, not engaged in the relgar labous by which mere life is supported and carried on, will neither think of, believe in, hope for, nor pray to, any god but the Ormand of gold, or the Ahriman of green backs. How delightful then will be the domestic fireside! Liberated from all control, the young idea will shoot as wildly as it pleases in ali imaginable directions. Reduced to these simple functions of the purse and the housekeeper which so beseem her retiring nature, the wife will abdicate jentirely the preposterous notion of sharing her husband's society, lightening his cares, or partaking in that afflict our fellow-subjects beyond St. George's his pleasures. The jargon of Wall street, will constitute the only language of the dinner-table and point of prosperity which England has attained, and the club; the share list will confine itself to taking observations of Uesa Major, and wit delight itself in bulls alone. There can be no doubt that man came into this world exclusively for the purpose of making money. No other animal ever deals in that article, except, indeed, an occasional ring tailed monkey, elevated from his natural place in the scale of animated beings by familiar association with a squinting Savoyard or an odoriferous and organ grinding Italian. But not even the monkey has ever risen to the point at which a handful of green backs can outvie the charms of home, love, repose, and selfrespect. The Evening Exchange is a final argument of the supremacy of man, not alone over the lower creation, but over his own instructs, passions,

Sugremucs of the Receous 41 The South .- The most heart rending accounts are given of the sufferings of the colored people of the South who have come within our military lines and thrown them-selves on the protection of the United States armies. We have seen the statement that Gen. Grant has declared the present condition of these people to be a national disgrace. In more than one letter written as by the late lamented Bishop Oter, he described the demoralization and distress among these people, wherever our armies go, as being so great that if it continues at the present rate they will be half extermindled in two years' time. In one company of 4000 at Memphis (alluded to below) 1200 died in three or four months. which is, a fur more alarming rate of mortality than that anticipated by Bishop Otey. At s late meeting, in Philadelphia, in behalf of these poor deatitute and dying creatures, the Bishop of Pennsylvania presided and the Rev. Mr. Fisk, of Kemphis said, among other things:—" As the Union armice advanced, the blacks of the slaveholders were included within the Union lines. At this time there are on the banks of the Mississippi 35,000 blacks within the armies of the North. Are they men and serviceable boys? No. These have been called out earefully for military purposes. But they are women and children, and are left to the support of the Guvernment. Instances were related of the sufferings of the blacks, and of the great destitution to which they were reduced. In the snow storms of last winter they perished by scores. Men crippled and in-first, women weak, frail, and trembling, children tender, fragile, and belpless, fell by the very side of the similes, and near the stations of the railways, numbed and stiffened with cold, fatigue, and hunger. In Memphis, last January, twelve hundred tragic ceath-scenes were enacted there. The black hole of Calcutte was out done in suffering and pain by the little neisome quarters of the crooked darkened lanes of the city. The blacks were buddled together in groups to keep life in their todies by animal warmth. No fuel, no fire, no blankets, no beds, no food ; what wonder is it that twelve hundred died ?- New York Church Journal.

HURRAY & LARMAN'S PLUMBA WATER. -- This is the original toilet water so much extelled by the Spanish press of South America, and of which so many imitations have been sold in this country. We understand that it was for the purpose of proteeling the public against imposition, that the pro-prietors of the genuine article introduced in the Spenish republies, Cubs and Brazil, twenty odd pears ago, commenced manufacturing it for the home market se well as for exportation. It has already become popular, and is likely to supercede here, as it has done in South America the more costly European serfumes. It is equal in all respects to the finest of 油中四。

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

FROM A LANY. - West Milton, Saratoga Co., N.Y., July 6th, 1861 - Dr. Hoststen-Sir: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good for bave done my daughter. I can truly suy that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your BITTERS have saved her from an early grave. For three years I have been doctoring her with spraps and all kinds of bitters that have been recommended to me for her, besides having two firstrate physicians; but all seemed to do her no good, while I was searching the Almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around ! some goods that I honort at the Son, In looking it orer I saw at a glance that your BITTERS was fust ! what she needed. I sent the next day to Ballston Spa and got a bottle of your BITTERS. She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week with her appetite, and the distress that vic-tuals occasioned, and that burning in the stomach, I never saw in my life, as there was in hor. She has taken three bottles, and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little deraugement of the liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will care her entirely. We and others thought she had a disease of the heart, but that beating and flattering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone.

Yours, with respect,
MRS. AMANDA McPHERSON. Prepared and sold by HOSTRTTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all druggists.

Agents for Montreal: Devine & Boiton, Lamplough & Cempbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte H. R. Gray, and Picault

NOTICE.

CARVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting Orders for

M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. Parties wishing to procure the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montreal. WM. PALMER,

General Agent, Quebec. Montreal, July 1, 1863.

A CARD.

A VERY handsomely executed LITHOGRAPH PORTRAIT of HIS LORDSHIP the BISHOP of MONTREAL, and a STRIKING LIKENESS, is now for Sale at MESSES. ROLLAND, CHAPELEAU, & PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENCE CON-VENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. The Catholic public will, we are sure, be delighted to possess such a memorial of their well-beloved

HEAD

Still another of our well-known and highly respectable neighbors has come forward, under a sense of duty, and made the following state-

> ST. COMETANT, DIST. OF LAPRAGEME, May 25th, 1863.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal:

Dear Sirs,—When I besan using BRISTOL'S

SARSAPARILLA, Ihad been for nine months suffering with rheumatism, and had completely lost the use of my legs, being unable to walk during four months out of the nine. The first bettle of Brisron's SARSAPARILLA gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from pain, and able to walk as well as I ever could. You will confer a favor on many by making these facts public, which I shall be glad to confirm.

> Very respectfully, yours, THOMAS QUELLIAN.

SARSAPARILLA

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaffantilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Experience Simples Blockhes Bushless Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Scres, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to enre until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane B. Rice, a well-known and machesteemed lady of Dennikedle, Cape May Co., N. U. "My daughter has suffered for a year just with a scroftdons emption, which was very troubbesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SAN-BAYABILLA, which soon completely circle her."

BAPABILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known from of Gage, Midray & Co., manufacturers of curredled papers in Nathau, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome hador in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried aimost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any elict whatever, until I took your Sarsayanthas. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt ove it to your Sarsayanthas."

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supplied to the protession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Walsen, Okia,

For twelve years I had the yellow Errapelas on
my right arm, during which time I tried all the eciclorated physicians I could reach, and took handreds
of dollars worth of medicines. The alcors were so
but that the cords became visible, and the doctors
deciced that my arm mest be amputated. I be, an
taking your Sarsavani LLA. Took two bottles, and
some of your Pills. Together they have cared now,
1 mm now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a
public place, my case is known to everybody in this
community, and excites the wonder of all."

From How Markey Mores U. R. P. of Norwestle, C.

From How. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Noversite, C. W., or leading more of the Canadian Parliament, of Pave used your Sansonantials in my family, for general debiling, and for marijing the bleed, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the affirmed.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

Scald Head, Sore Tyes.

From Harvey Sickler, E.g., the code editor of the Tanckkannock Democrat, Fransfernica of the Tanckkannock Democrat, Fransfernica of the Tanckkannock Democrat, Fransfernica of the Papially spread until they formed a leatherne and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eves for some days. A sliffed physician applied parage of silver and other remedies, without an apparent effect. For lifteen days we guarded his hands, we with them he should carrogen the feeting and corrup, wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from the leather of the covered with them he should carrogen the face having the iodide of potash lating, as you dreed. The sore legan to hear when we had piven the first bottle, and was well when we had nickled the treoof. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The didd's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The didd's eyelashes are successful that the child must die.

Reading. Pa., 6th May, 1861. J. C. Alex, M. D. Dont Sir I have a long time been afflicted with an exuption which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city without any relief. Indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all they could do for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try your SARSA-PARILLA, and after taking half a bottle only, I found that it had reached my complaint, and my health improved surprisingly. One single bottle completely cared me, and I am now as free from the complaint as any man in the world. Publish this, and let the st flieted know what you have done for me, and what may be done for their relief.

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Night ditto (with Sleeping Car) 6.30 P.M Mixed for Kingston and Local Stations 19.05 A.M Mail Trains will not stop at Stations marked thus on the Tima-bills, unless signalled.

C. .. SPYDGES

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

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Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Moutreal, May 28, 1863.

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

ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

> J. P. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

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ADVOCATES, &C., Office-No. 129 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House.)

MONTREAL. H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL.

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BENJAMIN CLEMENT,

CARPENTER & JOINER,

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NEW CANADIAN



AT No. 9, ST. LAMBERT HILL, Continuation of St. Laurence Street, near Craig St,

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. THE PERFUME

OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE! FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

THIS rare Performe is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many "Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as the breath of Living Flowers.

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indics, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES

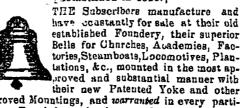
from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of imitations Look for the name of MUR-RAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Prepared only by

LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y.

Agents for Montreal: - Devine & Bolton, Lamplongh & Caropbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 26, 1863.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. (Established in 1826.)



mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular, Address

M. O'GORMAN.

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

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

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



HOSTETTER'S **CELEBRATED**

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT to the HEALTH and COMFORT of the PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who wouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS the individuals themselves, and ascertsin the correctness of the particulars.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Brooklyn, N Y., May 22, 1863. Mesars. Hostetter & Smith : Gentlemen-I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a 'put? for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the more notirums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not administration to come experience, but they are not administration to come experience, but they are not administration. vertised to cure everything, but they are recom-mended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucuous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone—I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I need your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference

must be made by each individual for himself. Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian

Church. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C.,

April 2, 1863. Mesere. Hostter & Smith : Gentiemen-It gives me pleasure to add my testi-monial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to Riviere du Loup (en haul,) Yamachiche and Port St. say that I have found the preparation all that it Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M. us, and even as a stimulent we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. It what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

New Convalencent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. Messra. Hostetter & Smith:

Eear Sirs-Will you do me the favor to forward by express one balf-dozen Hestetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here: and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. In leed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust at d healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a proventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.

Yours, very respectfully. SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. Richelieu Company's Office.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers, Gashtters,

TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET,

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)

WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business. They hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.

N.B.-K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED TIN WARES, and materials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade: and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow their patronage on them.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at LONGUEUIL, will RESUME the duties of their BOARDING SCHOOL on the SEVENTH of SEPTEMBER. August 27.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the CLERGY of Canada, that having spent nine years in the leading Houses in London and Paris, where LAMPS and CHURCH ORNAMENTS are Manufactured, and having Manufactured those things to Montreal for the last five years, I am now prepared to execute any orders for LAMPS and every description of BRASS and TIN WURK on the shortest notice, and in a superior style.

COAL OIL DEPOT.

E CHANTELOUP, 121 Craig Street, Montreal. N.B -Gilding and Silvering done in a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and made equal to new. July 31, 1863.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN

1812:

THE WAR AND ITS MORAL.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQUIRE, Late Sheriff of the District of Montreal: Licut. Co.,

ONE VOLUME OCTAVO-PRICE, Si-JOHN LOVELL, Publisher

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S DAILY

Montreal, Sept., 1863.

Royal Mail Line of Steamers

RUNNING BETWEEN MONTREAL & QUEBEC,

AND THE Regular Line of Steamers

BETWEEN Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sorel Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and other Intermediate



FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU

STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharvest

Capt. P. E. Cotte,
Will leave the Quebec Steamboat Busin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscam. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their Passage on board the Steamer

STEAMER COLUMBIA,

Capt. J. B. LABELLE,

Capt. Jos. Duvat., Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge,

STEAMER VICTORIA

Capt. CHS. DAVELUY, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf or Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every

ping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contra-cour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belozil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday at 5 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M. STEAMER TERREBONNE,

Capt. L. H. Rov, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varesnes, St. Paul l'Ermite, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 Octock A.M.; Tuesday at 5 octock A.M., and on Satardays at 6 o'clock A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE,

Capt. P. E. MALBIOT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Woorf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout-de-l'Isle, Riviero des Prairies et Lachenaie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M.; clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A.M.

J. B. LAMERE.

March 37, 1862.

MONTREAL, on TCESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next.
For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the

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Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston,) Toronto, London, Detroit and the

Managing Director Montreal, Nov. 19, 1863.

E. A & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

General Manager

JANUAR V, 1861;

A CANADIAN CHRONICLE.

Staff, Active Force, Canada.

Ports.

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EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to conver Passengers without any extra charge.

Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock. STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. FRS. LAMOUREUX, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambiy every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stop-

For further information, apply at the Richeilen Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street.

Montreal, May 7, 1863.