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VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865.

No. 8.

ANGELA; AN HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER XIV .- Continued.

'Ay !' wildly continued Annetta. 'I went up to see what had happened, for my heart reproached me for having maddened him into a desire of revenge, and there I found her weltering in blood before the altar. She was not quite dead, recognised me, and told me what had happened, bidding me tell Francesco she forgave him; and then, as I was weeping over her body, the bloodhounds came upon me, and carried me off before the Pasha, thinking it was you. They deceived me with a story of Francesco's death. I denied Him-I denied my Lord-I renounced my faith in an agony of terror; for I could not die; and then - then they carried me on board the Pasha's galley, and I saw no more till we were under weigh for Constantinople. O mother, mother! it has been a fire in my heart, and a fire in my brain, all day and all night, sleeping and waking, amid the lux-uries of that accursed palace, till 1 could bear it no more, and God punished the infidel as be deserved!

'Ali Pasha is then no more?' said Angela, who saw it was better that all should come out, and poor Annetta's mind be relieved from its burden.

'Yes, he met the doom he had given to the Bishop before the year was out, returned his bapless victim; 'the bowstring cut short his days of blood. I then contrived means to escape, and get on board a Christian vessel, which brought me down to one of the islands to which it was bound-Lesbos, 1 think it was, for my poor brain reels-aud there I fell again into the infidels' hands! And who was one of my tellowslaves? O mother! it was Francesco!

'Francesco!' murmured Angela; ' he did not,

then, perish during the conflict?

' No,' returned Annetta, 'he told me all; and yesternight, when I was sitting mouning by your side, I heard his tale confirmed in your conversation with your noble brother. He told me your name, Angela; he told me your lineage, and he was a concealed ere-witness of how you confessed the faith, and then was borne off by the retreating Turks on board their galleys as a slave. He told me how he owed you his life; then he cursed me,' she continued, wildly again; he told me it was my fault-I, who had given up soul and body for him; that if I had behaved as you did he might have embraced the faith.

'He may yet, Annetta,' murmured Angela

through her tears.

'No, Angela; I saw him die the death of the reprobate, beneath the whip of the slavemaster, crying out aimid his curses and despair that he deserved it, for he was the murderer of a saint.'

A deep groan burst from the lips of Giovannetta, who sat, like the picture of death, by the side of her child; but Annetta heeded it not .-Wildly she went on:

His death will be visited on all who had a hand in it. I, too, have imbued my hands in his blood; I have been the real author of this ill .-The curses of Francesco in his death-agony he heavy on my soul, and sink it to earth. Ah, verily he said true, that Francesco himself would be my punishment for my disobedience.

Annetta, Annetta,' said the maiden, through her flowing tears, for well she remembered the evening when Dom Michele had repeated these words to the then proud, wilful, but beautiful girl, now so changed by suffering and remorse that she was scarce to be recognised, ' talk not so wildly. You have had no part in his blood. Nay, the prayers and the blood of your martyred aunt are pleading for you, and were offered for your return to God. Azd do you not remember that Dom Michele told you that evening that he had said that it was better for you to be punished in this world than the next?"-Surely this is a consolation, that your punishment has been given you, and you may indeed believe that time is granted you for repentance. Surely it is his intercession in heaven which has brought you back to your home, and guarded you through all the perils of land and water, till, on the very day of his triumph, you come to show to the world one more proof of his power with God.'

'Ay, indeed,' returned the softened Annet:a; it is truly he who has brought me here. I vowed it when I lay ill at Lesbos of that fearful ther and myself, when we thought my brave mo- ful, half envious of the being before them. Befever that followed Francesco's death, and some- ther had fought his last battle with the infidels, fore the Mass began, the young postulant was how or other I got to Tinos, and then you gave me a passage on board your boat yesterday;and as I lay in agony all last night on his grave, I seemed inspired to think that all could yet be forgiven by the public acknowledgment of guilt I have made.'

The tears of the penttent girl now flowed tears could hear her oft-repeated assurances of their way to the Bishop's palace.

entire forgiveness and love poured over her repentant child, so long lost, and so unexpectedly found.

A knock was here heard at the door. It was the Lady Emilia who had sent to seek her

'My mother waits for me, Annetta,' said she the ceremony is over at the cathedral, and I must go to her.

'You have a mother too!' murmured the contrite Annetta. 'Ah, how different must have been her thoughts when she clasped you for the first time, to the misery I have given my poor mother. Ab, Angela, once I might have been what you may some day be; but I have thrown away my right to be the spouse of Christ. I have bartered Him, the Beautiful, the Immaculate, for the vile love of the infidel.' And the alien from the Church of Christ shuddered, and shrunk again from Angela's entwining arms.

'Annetta, Annetta,' murmured the sorrowing maiden, the place of the Magdalene was beside the Immaculate Mother of Jesus and the virgin disciple at the foot of the cross. Happy you, if you could stand there with her. The past is over; but the gift of God best loves on earth are the tears the penitent; and the first place at the banquet of rejoicing was the prodigal'snot the elder son's, who had never left his father's house. Pray for me, that I may be worthy to tread the footsteps of the great St. John, whom he told me was to be in other lands my guard, my refuge, and my rest. Farewell, Annetta! we meet again in Paradise.'

She pressed her to her heart, but could not prevent the humble action with which both mother and daughter bade her adieu, as they both little deserved it, as she thought in truth she raised her hand to their lips-as the Eastern salutation for any one of higher rank. Hurriedly she pressed Giovannetta's trembling hand, and hastened out of the house.

At the door stood her brother, with a servant of Monsignore Marengo's, who informed her respectfully that her lady mother and the other guests were at. the palace, and requested her presence there. A crowd stood around to greet the fair girl who had passed so many years among them as a nameless orphan, and now returned the heiress of a noble house; and as she leant on the arm of the young knight, in her rich dress, smiling a welcome, as hearty as it was graceful, on those who came forward respectfully to greet her, they thought her the most enchanting vision of beauty they had ever seen.

· Ah, Sister Battista, said she, as the troop of Sisters passed on their way from the cathedral. headed by their new Superioress, ' have you forgotten me?

'No, indeed, Lady Angela,' said the good Sister, eyeing, however, with some shade of mistrust the confidential way in which she was walking with the handsome young stranger, 'I only wish you were come to remain among us.'

What! as a daughter of St. Francis, Sister what would you say to that ?'

'I shou d not like it all,' replied the knight, silks and gems of hers would not suit your dirty streets and tortuous lanes'-for he had remarked the look she had cast upon the richly-embroidered mantle that encircled the fair form of his

'Ferdinand,' said Angela, laughing, ' please to beg pardon for the fright you gave this good Sister this time last year, in the Church of St. John. Yes, Sister Battista,' she continued. look at him; this is really St. George in person.

'I always thought there was something in that adverture, said the good nun, shaking her head once you would be the spouse of Jesus Christ.

'And so I shall be still, if God wills !' replied Angella; 'and not only that, but under the prolike this, my dear brother, Sir Ferdinand di Mendoza, has long been. Do you remember, Sister

The good Sister looked relieved.

'And you are come here to see us again?' we are come to fulfill a vow made by my mo-

and our martyr and Father heard our prayers. the Sister; 'don't forget us entirely.'

come a real spouse of Jesus Christ,' said the ground, she took the post assigned her. maiden, ' though it is in another land?'

Oh, yes, indeed we will, was the exclamamore plentifully and calmly; she again threw her- tioe of all the little band; and with a few more and, when the last joyous notes of the music had all now, since the fall of Rhodes, of a deep

Here they found Emilia awaiting them; and now it was the turn of Angela to kneel down for the blessing of the venerable old Bishop, Angelo Calepius, who bestowed it with a father's tenderness when he recognised in her the adopted child of his brother in the faith and in religion. It was a bright spot in Angela's life the hour that followed, in which the virtues and prodigies that graced the childhood of her protector-the heroic actions that gilded his later years, and the miracles that crowced his glorious martyrdomwere one by one enumerated and brought forward. And she was led to see the chamber whence the mystical strains had proceeded before his death, and stood again gazing out of the window where he had made to her the prophecy which now was so completely fulfilled. She felt indeed that but one thing remained; all else was accomplished; and when before their departure she stole away to kneel once more on the spot in the choir which now covered the relics of the martyr, again and again did she offer her whole being to God, and beg for grace to love indeed only Him.

The sun was setting that evening as, before a light northern breeze, the bark we saw yesterday entering the harbor once more spread its pinions to the wind, and in two hours' time hanpily gained the low line of white that marks the harbor and seaport of St. Nicholas, in the island of Timos. Angela once more sat on its deck with her mother and uncle, and the brother who had rescued her so short a time before from slavery, or worse than slavery, telling the tale of Annetta's repentance; and wondering at the mercy and goodness of God to one who so

' Marvellous indeed are His ways,' said Emilia, as she pressed her pure and loving child to her bosom; 'one indulgence of passing curiosity, one dallying with temptation, one act of disobedience ruined Annetta. Little by little she grew weaker, till she had no more strength to resist, and she denied her Lord and fell.' But she did not speak the thought that swelled in the maternal heart as she looked down on the sweet child who rested on her bosom, on whose open brow innocence and heroic purity were painted-that the very contrary had made that child a confessor of Jesus Christ in her hour of danger and apparent death.

CHAPTER XVI. - CONCLUSION. 'Oh, I will be the happy bride Of Him the Saints adore!'

Rome and the Abbey.

Merrily rang the bells of the monastery of Beaulieu on the festival of that Patron of the Order, St. John the Baptist. The nuns were hastening in every direction and the church was brilliantly adorned and illuminated as for a high function. A clothing and profession (which, in this Order, took place at once, after a long probation of the postulant) was about to begin; and Battista?' said the merry gul. 'Nay, Ferdinand, the cardidate for reception had proved, as the statutes required, the noble blood that flowed in her veins for two hundred years. Small need, entering fully into the jest; Angela must go however, was there for such proofs; for a damback with me to Malta, Sister Battista! These sel who sprang from the united blood of Santa Croce and Mendoza could show a pedigree that tew in either Spain or Italy could boast.

Gaily the admiring throng hastened to the sanctury, ever intent on excitement, even of a the youthful postulant, and rumor asserted that whether she had been guilty of homicide; such ginity! the pephew of the Grand-Master Adrien de Vignacourt had arrived the day before, in company with another young knight from foreign lands, to witness the clothing. Emelia di Men- | solemn declaration was made, that, in case of doza had herself been admitted that morning false speaking on these points, she would be within the cloister, to assist at the adorning of ignominiously expelled from the order. mournfully. 'Ah, Lady Angela, from that day her child; she had surveyed that brilliant beauty, you lost your first hopes and wishes. I thought arrayed in all that art could lavish to enhance it, and watched the color come into her cheek and and louder as the procession approached to lead the light gather in her eye as she looked, carelessly enough, upon the innumerable gems that tection of the great St. John, like you are, and covered her bridal attire and decked ber raven floated almost like aerial melody round the fret- sion defiled into their part of the convent, and hair. She had done all this - imprinted her ted cornices, and lost themselves in the gloom of farewell kiss upon the fair brow of the child of Battista, how you used to snake your head at me ber affection -and now knelt before the altar, cippe coronam quem Dominus preperavit te in for loving the Knights of the Cross? Ah, I calmly (nay, there was even a kind of joyous exhad good reason; for they were bound to me ultation in her smile, like that which had made more nearly than by the ties of a girlish admi- her lean over the wounds of her son without a tear) to complete her sacrifice. The chaplains of peseeching invitation; and Angela di Menof the Order, in their rochets and purple capes with the white cross on the left breast, took her saintly mother in religion, Mother de Vaillac Not exactly for that only, Sister Battista; their seats in the choir; and throngs of noble (the reformer of the now strict monastery of knights and ladies stood in the nave, half sorrowled to her place in front of the altar; and her God bless you, then, Lady Angela, replied dazzling beauty was enhanced by the expression of modesty with which, neither looking to the expression of the most beautiful recollection. of this number. And you will all of you pray that I may be right nor the left, but with her eyes bent on the seeming, mid the wrapping folds of the white

As the Offertory was being sung, the celethe young postulant.

Sister, what seekest thou? Her soft voice was distinctly heard through the church.

'I ask to be received into the Company of the Religious Sisters of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.'

'You ask a great thing, my Sister,' returned the officiating priest; and, after a tew more words of this kind, he delivered to her the rosary she was to wear, putting her in mind of the four cardinal virtues it signified - namely, prudence, taner was placed in her hand, and she was bid to go and near the rest of the Mass.

There she knelt, in her gorgeous attire; the diamonds on her vestments, that were ningled in the rich embroidery with the gold and pearls that interlaced them, and adorned the regal coronet round her brow, sparkling in the light of the hundreds of wax tapers that stood on the altar, and, ranged in tasteful Gothic lines on every side, were now beginning to be all light in preparation for the moment of elevation. Truly she looked like some Eastern queen, as the fitful light fell through the deeply-stained glass of the Gothic windows, in changeful colors, on the variegated marble of the floor and groined pillars and the clouds of incense, arising, filled the beautiful temple with their aromatic fragrance, throwing into shade the very starry illumination of the

A storm was gathering without, and deeper and deeper grew the gloom, only rendering more solemn the moment when, between earth and heaven, was held up, mid the silvery clang of the solemn bells, and the hushed silence of the adoring multitude, that Living Host, which for eighteen centuries has daily been immolated by the Catholic Church. Sweetly like a rush of angels melody and their accompanying harps, rang forth a moment after the spouse's welcome to her Lord- Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini. Hosanna in excelsis!' and then, as if it had waited for this moment to pour in its majestic welcome to its Master and Ruler, the storm burst forth in all its fury. Peal after peal of thunder shock the sacred building, flash after flash of lightning glanced through the storied windows; but the rich music and the swelling sounds of the organ, seemed to be but playing its accompaniment, and trying either to drown the interrupnultitude it must have seemed nothing more than were accustomed.

The priest descended from the altar, and in a and then the young knights, Ferdinand di Mendoza and his friend Adrien de Vignacourt, apcrosses, and knelt before the altar.

Aogela,

· Sister, what seekest thou ?'

Again she replied as before; and, on the question being asked whether she was willing to promptly replied in the affirmative. More questions follow-whether she were married, bad religious kind; for fame spoke of the beauty of contracted any previous vow or debis, or lastly, being the rubic or the ceremonies used in the reception of postulants, male or female, into the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Lastly, the

A slow soft chant of female voices now issued from the nucs' choir, waxing louder and louder away the accepted postulant. The soft notes of the organ accompanied the rich voices as they the carved arches. 'Veni, sponsa Christi, aceternam' (' Come, spouse of Christ, receive the crown which the Lord hath prepared for thee to all eternity'), sang the delicious strain in tones doza lifted her head with a smile of rapture, as Beaulieu, and, since the age of fifteen years. in her hand the golden palm she was to bear in procession round the chapel. She was then scarcely thirty; her young fair face, full of an brant turned from the altar, blessed the habit, and two the nuns defiled off in their dark mantles, wished them to return.

knights ere the capture of the beautiful home of the order by the infidels. The golden eightpointed crosses hung round their necks, and on one side the ribbon of the Order, to which were suspended all the instruments of the Passion.-Three times had the choir intoned the heartiful anthem ere they strod assembled again in the choir, and the despoiling of the bride commenced. He richly embroidered mantle was thrown off, the diamonds and pearls that decked ber hands and hair laid in a basket before her, and. justice, fortitude and temperance. The lighted turning towards the assembled crowd, she said in a low but clear voice, 'Vanitas vanitatem!' A thrill seemed to run through the crowd, handkerchiefs were raised to bright eyes; agin they heard reneated more distinctly the words of the King of Israel, 'Vanitas vanitatem!' But as the third time, in a louder and more musical tone, it was repeated, and the sentence finished. the emotion was irresistible.

' Vanitas vanitatem, et omnes vanitas' (' vanity of vanities, and all is vanity'). The next moment saw those radiant jewels-a very empress's dower-tossed over the rails of the choir, and lying scattered on the marble floor; and Angela stood for one moment in her plain underdress facing the crowd. Was it the reflection of his sister's face that made the young knight at that moment smile like a delighted child? or was it the look he cast at the expression of pure and heavenly bliss that crowned his mother's

The ceremony proceeded. The habit of the Order, already blessed, was placed upon her by the assistant nuns, and the prioress approached to clip the long glossy locks which had now been . let down in brilliant confusion. Then, placing her hand on the crucifix that adorned the outside of the Missal which was in the hand of the officiating priest, she pronounced her vows in a loud, distinct voice-the severing vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity. It was now Adrien. de Vignacourt's turn! and in the name, and as the representative, of the Grand Master, he approached and acknowledged her as forming part, and partaking in all the merits and good works. of the Order.

'Such I consider myself,' she replied.

' In token of obedience, take, then, the Missal to the altar; and the young girl gracefully and modestly did the required obedience, while tion, or to take advantage of it to enhance its knight retired to his place beside his friend,devotion. Ere the moment of Communion, The mantle was now displayed, and she was bid however, there was a lull; and to many in that to remember that in wearing it she was putting on the habit of penitence worn by the great the echo of the peals of artillery to which they Baptist. The cross, worked into the left breast, was to be worn close to the heart, as a token of the love to be borne to it, and its white color moment the Lord of Hosts had united Himself was to teach her purity add chastity. The with His spouse. The mother's turn came next, sleeves in which the arms were to be enveloped betokened the obedience that was to bind them against every motion of her own will; and as it proached in their scarlet surcoats and white was placed on her shoulders, it was told her that the cords with which it was tied betokened the The Mass was over, and again the officiat- cords that once bound her suffering Spouse .ing priest asked of the now radiant and joyous The ribbon of the Order was next brought forward, and placed about her neck, as a sign of the yoke of Jesus she was to bear; and the emblems of the Passsion that adorned it pointed out, one by one, the whips, the column, the obey in everything the superior placed over her, sponge, the cross. Then came the gold crosswith its eight points, betokening the eight beatitudes she was to practise; and lastly, all was enveloped in the long black veil-the veil of vir-

The ceremony was over, and Angela di Mendoza knelt before the altar as the vowed bride of Heaven; no longer Angela di Mendoza, but Angela of the Holy Cross.

Not the least affecting part of the ceremony was the embrace given by her mother in religion as the new religious knelt at her feet, and the murmured congratulations that greeted her from each one as she received in turn from all her sisters the kiss of peace and welcome. Tears fell from many eyes in that crowd as the procesthe chaptains of the Order and the officiating priests left the church on the other.

Little remains now to be told. Angela of the Holy Cross lived many years in religion; but she did not bear her name in vain. A few days. alter her entrance saw the saintly Mother Anne de Vaillac succumb beneath the austerities of her life and the cares that surrounded her. Many of her daughters were not worthy of her ; and those who loved her strict reform appealed. in 1624, to Antoine de Paulo, then Grand Masprioress of the convent), approached, and placed | ter and a Knight of Provence, to be allowed to maintain the rigid observance of the ancient rule of the Order of St. John introduced amongst them by Mother de Valliac, and our heroine was

Persecutions did not fail to attend them; but gimp and headdress, scarce older than the young | Antoine de Paulo supported their cause, and maiden she was receiving as her child. Two even named Toulouse as the place whither he

Here we will leave Angela to live, in the more pientifulty and cattury, and cattury, and self into her mother's arms, and mid her sobs and kind greetings Angela and her brother pursued died away, addressed the first interrogatory to mourning color, instead of the rich crimson and pursuance of the duties of her vocation, till the ermine they had worn in common with the hour came for her to receive her reward, and

tell the remaining fortunes of her brave bro- ancient churches, castles, abbeys, monuments of

Ferdinand di Mendoza, shortly/alter their re- sea iritis; alculpelago of island, which can St. Bartholomew, the 24th inst. The holy habit was form to Malta, closed his mother's eyes, and then of undefinable beauty and grandeur, which can St. Bartholomew, the 24th inst. The holy habit was form to Malta, closed his mother's eyes, and then of undefinable beauty and grandeur, which can st. Bartholomew, the 24th inst. The holy habit was form to make a second of the control of the contro having been wounded again and again in engage- nowhere else be found, except in a wide and disments with the Turks, fell at last in 1645 while gallently defending the bastion of St. Andrew fewer annoyances and lingering heartburns than for the Venetians against the infidels, when the are sure to mar the pleasure of most other tours. asland of Crete was at last wrested from them by the Turks. He lived and died as became lish tourist will find himself in better company Knight of the Cross, and his body-brought than in the more frequented Continental routes, sack to Malta by the care of his friend and com- where he often has cause to be ashamed of his tagos in arms, Adrien de Vignacourt, now rests country. in the Church of St. John. Very often did his gallant comrade, even when in his turn, many years after, chosen Grand Master, speak of the virtues of his brave brother-in-arms, Ferdinand di shore of this empire, and of this quarter of the Mendoza, and those of his uncle Diego di Santa world. Why has not Ireland its New York, its Croce, and hold them up to his brethren as pat- Boston, its Philadelphia, and its Baltimore?terns of Chritian beroism, and the flower of the - chivalry of Malta.

And Annetta - the poor penitent Annetta Chramese? She was received back again into the bosom of the Church, and, after some time sition has often countervailed more serious cisof trial and a penitent life, took the habit of the advantages. A large population can be sup-Third Order of St. Francis. Her aim was ever to mitate the austere life of her aunt; but her constitution could not bear it. Still she persewered, saying nothing could expiate sins like hers. She took the name of Sister Magdalene, and in | can. He is quite as able to make his way under the hope and love of the penitent saint ended her new circumstances, and far more lively, cheerful, days in peace. She rests in the vault beneath and witty. the Church of St. John, beside the good and humble Sister Francesca, who had prayed so long and so carnestly for her conversion, and that destiny which dances like a dream in her the mother, whose prayers at last won the history and her fictions, and has hitherto refused grace of her poor child's return to the fold of to be grasped and embodied? If such a con-

using this little tale, in your charity say an Ave one necessary step that way. No nation ever for the writer, and then breathe one little prayer | became great except by a mixture of races. It to the Immaculate Heart of Mary for the re- is the mixed race that swallows up the less mixed moval of that great stumbling block in the way all around, and becomes the leaven of a mass out of many English hearts to the truth, that scandal of all proportion to itself. The nationalities of individual opinion to the opinion of a majority, of Christendom, - the schism that separates the which fill the world with their complaints, but are East from Catholic unity. It is one of the great | never able to right themselves, and cannot even thoughts which occupies the paternal heart of stand alone without aid, are those of pure ancient the Saintly Pius IX., and Indulgences have been | blood. They are too distinct to assimilate, or to granted for devotions used to this end. Prayer get on well with their neighbors. They can is the Catholic's weapon, and it is one that can | neither comprehend nor be comprehended, and not fail where the glory of God is the end asked | are eventually crushed and ground to powder rafor; and our Mother, the Church, points out the ther than be fused or affiliated. Ireland has hiformularies she wishes to be used to attain it .- | therto been too Irish [perhaps too Catholic, Mr. There are few that fully take in the immense im- | Times !] to make her way with the rest of us .portance of this devotion, nor how truly the A time may come when the proportion of Irish marning is beginning to dawn over the benighted to English there, or, rather, of all foreigners to lands of the once glorious East, grovelling till | the natives, will put the country in a better connow beneath Moslem sway, priestly fanaticism dition for the great race of nations. Ireland and ignorance, and arising, we hope, to a fairer may then be no more distant from us than Lunand better day. The apostolate of the greatest | cashire or the valley of the Clyde. The tourist, part of the Catholic world is prayer; and when however, is content to see Ireland without her the Lord of the harvest comes to make up His fair share of spinning jennys, power looms, tall sheaves, what will be the joy of the poor, the chimnies, and coal smoke. He wants to see naignorant, the sick, the helpless, to find that ture in her wildest moods, and adorned rather , their petitions have helped on the hour when with the melancholy relics of the past than with all shall be gathered into the one fold under the the living presence of vulgar prosperity. He ... one Shepherd!

THE END.

IRELAND AND ITS CONDITION. (From the London Times.)

Ireland is just now enjoying one of those glampses of peace and prosperity which, like its own sunshine, its own rainbows, and its own green waterside meadows, ever and anon relieve its sullenest moods and its dreamest scenes .-Since the waters retired, there has been no such country for change. Indeed, those who talk of submerging the island for twenty-four hours can hardly know how much the country, at least the repose of the soul of Miss Catherine Kenny, sister where its breasts the Atlantic, looks as if it had of the Very Rev. Dean Kenny, of that town, who debut just emerged from the watery waste. But parted this life on Tuesday, in the 72nd year of her that is its social as well as its physical character, and just now it is basking in the sunshine. Yesterday we had to record the rare incident of a maiden Assize for the county. In the former instance the traditional white gloves meant something more than the sessions had disposed of the husiness, for they had been equally immaculate for some time. Yet Kilkenny is a large and populous town, known for centuries, on the one hand as the stronghold of rapacious lords supported by a dominant class, and, on the other hand, as the resort of an oppressed and turbulent population. The name has not lost its savor even in these times, but in this happy year of grace, outrage and crime are unknown there .-One is reminded of the old Saxon chronicles, sebich, amid long annals of misery and violence. tells us of reigns when a man might safely leave lus purse hanging on a twig by the roadside, and the feeblest and fairest might traverse England an foot without hurt or barm. Ireland, in truth, has never done herselt justice in the eyes of her critical sister. She complains so much, she keeps up such a wrangle of class grievance, and every now and then she does something so start ling that she gives herself a bad character, and drives far away both the passing tourist and the choly beauty-a medley of all things, like a poet's dream half created, half ruined, a chaos of mountains, lakes, sea, and land, earth and sky-she has no equal that we know of. But. with all this, she has a people as interesting at astery will afford.— Tralee Chronicle. least as the Swiss, Italian, Arab, or any of the still more outlandish races known to the British tourist. The people do their best to please their resistors, and are not more unreasonable in their expectation than is usual with those who depend on this short and precarious harvest. The acon this short and precarious harvest. The ac-Bishop accompanied by his chaplain the Rev. James commodation and conveyances are quite equal to M'Gee, has returned in the enjoyment of his wonted the demand, and the roads, as everybody knows, are considerably in advance of it. There is less robbery, less incivility, less rudeness, less fraud, and less to annoy the moral sense than in countries pretending to a much higher civilization.

In truth, there is not so much material of erime, or opportunity of crime, or habit of crime, as in cities full of all kinds of wealth in its most portable forms, where social check and personal responsibility are lost in the crowd, and where the vices have their institutions and schools.

If any of our people are wholly undecided whither to turn their wandering steps, we assure them that they will not repent an Irish tour. They will see a combination of curious old towns, Waterford Citizen.

unknown antiquity, lakes, cataracts, mountains, Ferdinand di Mendoza, shortly after their re- sea friths, archipelago of islands, and landscapes tant pilgrimage. - And they will see it all with We are not sure, we may not add that the Eng-

It is not easy to say why that prosperity which seems to flow westward should hitherto have left so few traces of its passage on the westernmost We grant that its bays have little protection, its rivers are not very navigable, its soil not very fertile, and its climate somewhat capricious, if not absolutely ungenial. But a commanding poported, and life can be enjoyed in Ireland; and the Irishman who has never touched other soil is quite as fine a specimen of humanity as the native Scotchman, Yorkshireman, or East Angli-

Is it too much to say that Ireland has not yet seen her day, and attained her highest destinysummation be still in store, and that ancient tree Reader, if you have had any pleasure in per- has still to bear fruit, all history surely indicates can go there and be grave or gay at discretion; he can live in the past, the present, or the future; in the face of nature or the mind of the people-whichever he will. He will have his choice of factions, religions, and politics; and he will find be brings back at least as much as be could have done from any Continental tour of twice the time, mileage, and cost.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ENNIS CONVENT OF MERCY. - On Thursday morn-Ennis Convent of Mercy. —On Thursday morning at ten o'clock a Solemn Office and High Mass The deputation consisted of Lord Conbrock, Hon. were offered up at the onvent of Mercy, Lanis, for age. For some time previous to this amiable lady's decease she had resided at the Convent, whither she had retired in order the more fully to enjoy all the advantages arising from pious care and heavenly contemplation. During her last moments she was surrounded by the good Nuns, whose Order owes its establishment in Ennis as much to her elevated and disinterested picty as to the pious exertions of her venerable brother. After the celebration of Mass, at which the Rev. Mr. Newport was Celebrant, Rev. Mr. Shannon, Deacon, and Rev. Mr. Semple. Subdeacon, a solemn procession of about thirty Priests was formed, who chaunted the Requiem, followed by twenty-eight of the Sisters of Mercy bearing lighted tapers, who in turn were succeeded by the relatives of the deceased lady, together with a vast number of other respectable persons. The burial took place in the cemetery of the Convent, and was the first with in its sacred precinct .- Correspondent of the Dublin

ST. BRENDAN'S SEM NARY, KILLARNEY. - The directors of St. Brendan's Seminary have taken means to supply a want which was much needed in connection with that invaluable in:titution. They have arranged with the admirable brothers of the Presentation Monastery to board and lodge a certain number of the pupils receiving their education in the institution, thereby supplying a desideratum in the arrangements, in that way, which must satisfy the lay friends of the youthful students, as well as their reverend guardians, while it assures the Lord Bishop of the diocess that their recreation will be equally subjected to that discipline which is the best aid to permanent settler. In her own line of melan- Larning, and the safest preparation for their future career, whether secular or ecclesiastical. It is sale dom, indeed, that a Catholic seminary can call in aid the co-operation of such a hall of residence, and seldom can the alumni of any educational college, secure such advantages as a residence in this mon-

ARCHDIOCESE OF TUAM. -His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam proceeded on Monday last to attend the Synod of the Prelates which has been going on in Dublin during the week. The Rev. Ulic J. Bourke, Professor St. Jarlath's has been also to the City. On Friday week our illustrious Archgood health .- Connaught Patriot.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Regan, Bishop of Chicago, United States has been sojourning at Tramore this week. His Lordship, who is a native of Tuam, was a class fellow at Maynooth with the Rev. 2. Kent, the tion. I think I am quite correct in stating that there respected pastor of St Patrick's, in this city, who was favoured with an early visit from the most reverend gentleman .- Waterford News.

Lately the ceremony of clothing with the White Veil was performed in the choir of the Presentation Convent, Carrick-on-Suir, by the Very Rev. R. Fitzgerald, P.P., V G., in the absence of the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, the Right Rev Dr. O'Brien. Miss Catherine O'Neill (in religion Sister Mary Margaret Alacoque, Religious of the Order of the Visitation) is the young lady who had the happiness of receiving the holy habit on this occasion.

MONASTERY OF ST. ALPHONSUS. DUBLIN In this Convent of the Redemptoristines, (the only one of the Order in the United Kingdom) the interesting ceremony of reception took place on the Feast of Sister Mary Margaret of the Sacred Heart, and Miss Margaret Power, of Limerick, in religion Sister Mary Veronica of Jesus Oracified. The Very Rev. Canon Power officiated, and preached a sermon suitable to the solemn accasion. There was several Olergymen and some of the students of Holy Cross College present as well as a large circle of the relatives and friends of the newly received .- Freeman

PROPOSED COMPERENCE OF IRISH MEMBERS. - There

cannot be a doubt that action is expected from the present members by their constituencies-and not action merely, but initiative. They cannot all be aware of the labour rivival in Ireland of something like a working hope in resort to Parliament, for those political and social reforms upon which the material prosperity of the country is felt so largely to depend. We are amongst those, it will probably be admitted, who laboured most steadily to spread our own conviction—that, whatever might be the value or success of a parliamentary policy; that there was now no other possible for Ireland. Neither will it be denied, we think, that an unexpectedly general response has been given by the good sense of the country, to the appeals which it knew to be honest, and to reasons, which for the present, at all events, it has accepted as convincing. The people of Ireland have pronounced once more in favour of resort to Parliament; but we cannot resist the feeling, that they have so decided for the last time, if during the coming Parliament-be its duration long or shortnothing shall be wisely, laboriously, and above all, harmoniously attempted by the Irish members for the service of the country. The people are not so unreasonable as to look for immediate success to the labours of their representatives, but they are entitled to have the only conditions under which success is possible-steady work and intelligent co-operation -complied with by their servants. There must be, we take it, a considerable number of popular representatives substantially agreed on all the leading features of the Irish programme; for these, assuredly, there should be nothing easier than concert. If concort implied leadership, there might be difficulty in the way; but nothing of the kind is requisite. Conference, comparison of ideas, and adjustment of plans, making some little and occasional sacrifices make up all the requirements of concord, sufficient to bring about a a common policy and habitual cooperation amongst those of the Irish Liberals - and we be leve them to be many-who are in earnest. This concerted action, however, it is plain, is not to be had without meeting, without conference, and correspondence. We do not pretend to suggest the day or the place; some of the Irish representatives may be out of immediate reach, and some may be engaged in private business for which time, it will be pleaded, must be allowed them, at least during the recess. Still there is nothing to prevent the immediate assembling of as many as can be drawn togegether, the organisation of a correspondence with the more distant, and the making of arrangements for the fully attended conference at some convenient a family would sow for their own use, and the same time before the meeting of Parliament. This is the may be said all along the rest of the line, only less very first practical earnest of sincerity which will be required by the constituencies from their representatives; this is the first step that any rational man would recommend towards the establishment of an frish Liberal party, whose steady, barmonious, and well ordered work in Parliament would be the most powerful agency that can be suggested for the creation of that enlightened opinion in the country upon which the Irish representatives will have to depend for a great part of their usefulness. We referred to to the subject once before within the last few days. It has, since then, received valuable discussion in our columns and elsewhere, and we have thought it right, under a persuasion of the absolute necessity this part of the county Down as they are in the of a common policy as well as of close and sustained co-operation amongst the Irish Liberal members, to the time we arrived in Dublin, on the 8th, until we press the matter once again upon constituents and representatives, with a view to the earliest action that can be taken by both, during the four or five months' interval between the present date and the

IRISH FISHERIES. - A deputation waited on the Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday for the purpose of obtaining his co-operation in influencing the Government Gerald Ditton. High Sheriff of Galway Armstrong, M.P.; Mr. Michael Morrie, Q.C., M.P.; Captain Blake Poster, J. P.; Mr. J. M. Persse, J.P. Mr. George Morris, J.P.; Captain Marcus L, nch, J.P.; and others. A memorial was handed in, setting forth the advantage there was in having a naval training ship stationed on a coast where so many fishermen subsisted; that it would benefit the navy by obtaining many seamen, and largely benefit the people on the coast, who were very poor. The memorialists concluded by saying they considered "it but a very small instalment of imperial expenditure within the province of Connaught that this request should be granted. It is a request whose foundation is justice, whose aim is self-reliant improvement. and whose effects are conducive to the best interests

meeting of Parliament .- (Dublin Evening Post.)

of the empire." Mr. Morris, M.P., who introduced the deputation, said there was no naval training vessel in any port of Ireland at present. There was merely a coastguard ship at Kingston, while there were six or seven training vessels at English ports and two in Scotland. Mr. Usbourne stated that in consequence of the depression of trade and decrease of trading vessels entering Galway, employment for the seafaring population, especially the boys, had fallen off, and the deputation thought if they could have these boys sent on board a training vessel a national benefit would be gained. They had not a fair share of public expenditure in Galway. All the soldiers had

been taken away.
"The Lord Lieutenant -That speaks well for the peace of the neighbourhood.

"Mr Usbourns-Yes; but it certainly lessens our revenue is not having the expenditure of the sum of money that would be given by a regiment. "The Lord. Lieutenant. - Is there a large sea-

faring population? "Mr. Usbourge.-There is. The bay of Galway consists of a multiplicity of bays, and almost every man is a fisherman.

"The Lord Lieutenant.-I fancied the bays were very good but that the population were not so seafaring as might be, considering the opportunities af

"Mr. Usborne. - I do not think in the world you would find a better class of men. Taking the whole west coast, it arounds with a fishing population, and there are families wholly dependent upon maritime exertions. I don't think you could find a district from Kilrush to Sligo where there are a greater numbet of boys fit for maritime life, and these have no other place to go after they have been educated in of the dwellings and dress of the people. In Wexthe National Schools, and have attained the age of fourteen or fifteen years.
"Lord Clonbrock. — Your Excellency has asked

a question with reference to the scafaring populais no place in the country where there is such a suberabundance of such a population, for all round the coast, no matter what means of subsistence the people have, they all take part in fishing, and they are in the habit of being out in boats at all times; and as to practical experience in seamanship there could not be a better school than the harbor of

"Mr. Halliday observed that, taking into account two unions in Clare, three in Galway, four in Mayo, and one in Sligo, these afforded a coast of which the population was 66 400.

"Mr. Halliday said three out of four were; and a

value. I will send the memorial to the proper quarter, and state how much importance is attached to it, and it must then depend upon the Admiralty alone.

"The deputation then withdrew." THE CROPS IN THE NORTH OF IBBLAND .- With the exception of some slight showers, the past week has been most favourable to harvest operations, and a large portion of grain crops have been cut down and stooked. Another week or ten days of fine weather will probably, see the whole of the cereal harvest finished. The wheat continues to turn out exceedingly well, and oats are likely to be an average, though short in the straw. Flax is now ready for the mill. A good deal, indeed, has been scutched, and the reports of such as had been put through its last stage, and sent to market, are more favourable than the earlier accounts led us to expect. The yield is greater, and fibre is more sound and finer than last year's crop, although, of course, there are exceptions. We regret to notice that the potato dissease has shown itself in many quarters throughout this district. Hitherto the blight has not extended to the tubers, and with dry, fine weather, the roots may yet be saved from infection; but should the wonther turn very wet the probabilities are that the loss will be considerable, as a great bread h of land; was put under crop this year. We may mention that there is no appearance of the cattle plague in this or other parts of the country.—Belfust Whig.

THE POTATO CROP .- Accounts from various parts of Ireland, both north and south, represents the potato crop as considerably affected with the blight of former years. In many fields in the districts around this city, the brown rusty spot on the leaves only too plainly indicates the old disease. As yet, few of the tubers are effected, as a general rule, although in some parts of the country sarious damage appears to have been sustained The Sligo Chronicle, referring to that neighborhood, says .- Rocks have withstood the attack. In some fields where flounders are growing, no less than a third part of the crop is destroyed. On the whole, however, it is hoped that, as the crop is so far advanced, the effects of the blight will be, therefore, incensiderable, while the crop itself is superior and abundant -Londonderry Stundard.

A traveller, in a letter to the Northern Whig, gives the following description of the crops in the south and west of Ireland, as viewed from a railway carriage:-

From Pelfast to Portadown the cultivation is good and crops in general good. Oats and flax short in the straw. Most of the latter was either spread after steeping or in stooks, some of which appeared at Portadown to be the longest I have seen this year .-There were small quantities here and there stooked up for seed. From Portadown to Dundalk there was very little flax to be seen, only small patches such as quantities and far between, some patches growing seemingly not worth pulling. About Dundalk and Drogheda the crops seemed very good, and reaping had commenced. About Dublin the crops are ex-cellent. Passing through Kildare, Queen's County, Tipperary, and Kerry, and back to Limerick, there is very little cultivation, so much so that it would appear not equal to supply the rural population .--Everywhere through these latter counties were to be seen large numbers of fine cattle and sheep, and some few young horses. I expected to have seen the fields in the Southern counties cleared of grain, but this year we are as far forward with the harvest in South; but it rained every day, less or more, from returned to belfast on the 19th inst, which must have prevented reaping, as the grain in most places seemed quite ripe-barley in particular, of which large quantities are sown near all towns, and seemed a good crop. Potatoes seemed a good crop everywhere, but very soft, and not well tasted in any town I stopped at above Dublin, but in the metropolis they were excellent. Before I left Kerry, the old disease was visible in the tops, and an odd tuber was found diseased in every dish; however, they are now nearly ripe, and it is to be hoped there will be but little loss when they are taken out of the ground. On our return journey we stopped at Moira station, and had a splendid view of a large tract of the county Down, which, for cultivation and grain crops, seemed to yield more corn than any two counties showed on the line of rankay. To return to Holywood, I will not positively state the average of the crops, but at present my opinion is they are an average; and potatoes will be above an average if they turn out as well as the tops appear.

DEATH FROM DISEASED MEAT.—We have been informed that several deaths which have occurred amongst the peasantry during the present month have been traceable to the use of diseased pork, as an epidemic is raging amongst pigs, large numbers baving been carried off, the flesh too frequently being used by the lower orders, and, as a consequence, a species of English cholera attacked the partakers of this unwholesome food. Our attention has been called to this matter by an inquest held by Colonel Ruttledge and Mr. George Maloney, R.M., at Ourragherow (Kilcommon), on the bodies of John and Martin Sheridan, who it was found by medical testimony, had come to their deaths after eating a small quantity of diseased pork, which was also partaken of by members of the same family, but who, fortunately, by medical care, recovered from its poisonous The jury very properly, under the directions of the presiding magistrates, appended the fol-lowing caution to their verdict: - We, the undersigned jurors, from the evidence we have head, are of opinion that the said Martin and John Sheridan came by their deaths from eating unwholesome food, and we would earnestly caution the poor people of this neighbourhood to abstain from eating the flesh of animals that have been diseased." We trust the authorities throughout the country will use every effort to prevent the sale or consumption of the flesh of diseased animals, as we regret to say there are persons unprincipled enough to purchase these carcases and dispose of them to the poorer classes .--Mayo Constitution.

A special correspondent of Saunders' Newsletter gives the following account of the present Social aspect of the South of Ireland :'-

Unless the peasant mistakes you for a spy, a gauger, or a valuator going to raise the rent on him. his intelligence and practical knowledge are very valuable in enabling you to go below the surface, and learn the true condition of the country. The first great apparent change is in the improved condition ford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, one no longer sees the normal dung pit and pool of fetid water in close proximity to the house, the unfailing friend to typhus fever and dysentery; the roofs are now fairly thatched and the walls whitewashed; and not rarely may be observed some little attempt at ornament in the way of a hedge row, or flowers in the potato garden. But it is in the dress, especially of the women, that the most marked progress has been made. Twenty years ago the wearing of shoes and stockings was the exception and not the rule, and on a fair or market-day, when the little propri-Galway. I have no doubt that if the boys were eties of life were to be observed, these articles were pauperising and depopulating Ireland. It is for taken and educated they would be very useful.

Carried until the owners reached the environs of the Irishmen to reply that their cortney has a right to town, and were then put on, more for ornament than use. But at present the neatly shaped boot is to be protect and develop. Irish interests, irrespective of found inside the house, while a more clumsy shoe is how far they may or may not accord with the inter-available for the rough work in the fields; and on ests of the British Empire.

The Lord Liettenant. Are many of these sea. Soudays the road glitters with the variety of bright colours suspended on the crinolines, which fashion has imported into the most primitive districts. It large proportion were engaged in the seaweed trade. may, however, be asked, has this external improve-Taking the indentations of the const between the ment been gained by ranning into debt, or, if not, points he had indicated, it gave a line of 370 miles.

The Lord-Lientenant. — I will forward this application to the Admiralty, but it is a matter that depends entirely upon them. It is beyond my competency, and one in which my opinion is of little and the indicated to Eugland have their various agents going about and opening depots, where purchases are promptly made; so that eggs, which used to be sold for three or four a penny in any village, will realize in summer from 7d. to 10d. a dozen, and in winter go up as high as even ls. ; and chickens that were a drug at 61. are readily taken at 1s. and more. The daughters of the small farmers are allowed to rear fowl for themselves; and one women, whose flock of turkeys in a wild part of the county Waterford constituted quite a picture stated that she paid the rent of the ground she held-namely, 331. a year, by this one source of revenue. It is in the matter of food and creature comforts that no equal progress has been made; and from my observation I should be led to the conclusion that those of the Irish who are a little elevated over the handto-mouth condition of the mere labourer, display a wonderful amount of prudence, forbearance, and cheerfulness of mind, under what would try the temper and incite the improvidence of the same class of people at the other side of the Channel. They are grateful for the returning supply of wholesome and cheap food, given through the agency of the potato, and buttermilk is an indulgence, while the use of freeh milk would be a luxury only to be occasionally gratified. Rarely, even on a Sunday does bacon accompany the pot of cabbage, and pigs, butter, fowl, and even eggs, are reserved for sale, not for personal No doubt 'starvation' will and must enjoyment. demoralize, but the peasantry here, who certainly enjoy but a restricted and little-varying dietary, are not debilitated; and even the most prejudiced must admit that the virtue of the women is a fine feature in their character. With respect to the diminished numbers of the people, from the effects of the famine years and subsequent emigration, the result of inquiry from various quarters leads to the conclusion that while the soil if worked adequately would sustain more than were ever on its surface, yet that in the present state of agriculture there are bands enough to do the required work, and that without the employer being obliged to pay more than a decent rate of wages. There were periods when a man, willing to work for 3d. a day and his diet could not even be secure of that; and surely the average of 63. or 7s. a week for one who, most likely, has others dependent on him, is not in excess of what the most cold blooded of political economists would sanction, when balancing his favourite rows of figures against the shrinking and sensitive objects of humanity placed in the opposite scale. Many of the farmers are now begining to buy or hire reaping machines, and in the very busiest period of the harvest 2s. or 2s. 6d. for men, with their diet, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8a for binders constituted no very excessive tariff. It was an amusing sight to behold the 'hiring,' as it took place in the o en space before the Parade at Kilkenny. A farmer or steward would approach one of the groups and make his offer. Eventually something like an issue was knit between the parties, and, when a band was fairly hired they were greeted either with cheers, if the price obtained was a high one, or with derisive groans if they yielded too easily to the pressure which capital can always apply when in antagonism to unemployed labour. The steward, &c., then collected the reaping hooks of his gang as a 'material guarantee' for their faithful attendance, and thus by degrees the Parado became thinned. But when the last batches of 'thews and sinews' won a higher price, the enthusiasm burst forth. At a dejeuner given on Monday in Kingstown harbour, on board the Mongolia by the directors of the

Peninsular and Oriental Steampacket Company, Mr. Anderson, the chairman, gave an interesting sketch of the rise and progress of the Company :-

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company was he said, substantially an Irish enterprise, and it was very gratifying to him to be able so tell the Irish shareholders that their interests had not been neglected, besides giving them an opportunity of inspect ing one of their splendid steam vessels (hear, hear). The company had an humble beginning; its projectors lost at least two or three hundred pounds; but they were not discouraged, they persevered and at length arose the great Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, of whose position that day be and they might feel justly proud (applause). The company possessed about sixty steam vessels of the fivest class and largest dimensions in the world (hear, They employed nearly 8,000 men in connection with their ships, and afforded altogether employment and subsistence to between 30,000 and 40,000 persons (bear, hear). The company carried on the most important steam communication in the world, and performed the duty in the most satisfactory manner. It was true the complaint was made that they had a monopoly. Well, all he could say was that, if they had a monopoly, they deserved it; as long as they carried on the public traffic cheaper and better than the government paid others to do it, he trusted that they would continue to enjoy their monopoly, for it was most creditable to them (hear, hear). In conclusion, he begged to repeat the expression of his gratitude for the kind manner in which his name had been greeted, and to assure the Irish sharehold ers, whom he boped to see on many occasions in future (hear, hear,) that he would never cease to pay the utmost attention to their interests in the great company (applause)

No IRISH NEED APPLY .- The following article appears among the leaders of the Irish Times:-The following advertisement appeared in the Irish

Times of yesterday: --Wanted daily or periodical instruction for his two ittle boys, by a man living close to a station on the Meath Railway. The instruction comprising Latin can be given either at the home of children or tutor. No Irish gentleman need take the trouble of replying.

Address L. A., Post Office, Batterstown, Co. Meath. We are happy to say that no advertisement of a similar character has ever before been sent for publication to the Irish Times. We know not who the gentleman living close to a station on the Meath Railway may be, who thus insolently states 'that no Irish gentleman need take the trouble' of applying to be tutor to his little boys. This, however, we do know, that no teachers are superior, and very few are equal, to those Irish gentlemen who earn an honorable competency by training the youth of their country to beat competitors from all quarters in the fair field of open competition. Perhaps the advertiser is a Cockney; but he might have had the prudence to advertise for 'a native of England,' and avoid wanton'y insulting the country in which, and perhaps by which, he lives. Those little boys may hereafter have lasting cause to regret that their education was not entrusted to an Irish gentleman, who would have untaught them, at least, that vulgar in-

solence they are likely to learn. We notice in the Speciator a violent protest against the granting of the protecting measures claimed by those Irish persons who have an interest in cattle.-It objects to the recognition of 'geographical lines' within the British Emrire, and to sectional legislation'-though, as a matter of fact, those lines are recognised and such legislation takes place in every session of Parliament. The Spectator admits that the prohibitions, might be service ble to Tieland; but then 'national legislation must be for the benefit of the nation, not of this or that morsel of it.' That is the Imperial policy, the application of which is Irishmen to reply that their cortntry has a right to be legislated for by a home Government that will

PENIANISM IN THE SOUTH .- We have been informed by persons, who would not exaggerate in the slightest degree, that drilling is going on in Clare, Cratice Woods, and the mountainous region at the opposite side of the Shannon, the movements of the Fenians in that quarter being exactly like what the Cork Constitution describes as being carried on in the environs of that city. The mountainous districts of Ireland afford considerable, facilities for the drilling of Femans, and the well disposed need not wonder at reading in the papers of the doing of those rebels in such places as the mountainous parts of Cork, Kerry, Clare, Cavan, and Fermanagh, where they can carry on their drill exercises and yet escape the vigilance of the police, who may not be stationed in these secluded quarters. The Fenians would seem to be wise in their generation, in selecting the mountainous regions for their exercises, although those of Oork seem less cautious; but even the places deacribed by our contemporary are rocky, and of a character to cover the movements of the Fenians, without being detect d by the police, except, through spies. A gentleman in this city has received a letter from a friend resident in New York, who, writing on the subject, says that numbers of Irishmen, who cannot find employment there, are coming home, and he adds that Fenianism is getting stronger there, every day.' We quote, however, the best part of his letter in which he says, referring to a recent picnic of the Fenians, held in New York, that 'there were a few captains in the army present, who spoke a few words to the effect that they intended to go next year to Ireland and plant the green flag on all the old churches and castles in one night.' What is real y significant in the foregoing is the reference to the parties returning to Ireland in quest of work. That those fellows are Fenians there need be little doubt. The war has thrown multitudes of them on their own resources; their campaign life has partly unfitted them for industrious pursuits; the disaffection they took out with them they retain with increased intensity, and, under pretence of returning to procure employment, they come over to carry out their evil designs. This is really a serious matter, which calls for the prompt attention and vigilance of the authorities, who cannot be too active. - Lime: ick Chronicle.

MADNESS OF THE FENIAN ORGANISATION .- A public journal has a duty to perform without regard to the consequences, whatever those consequences may be. Misconception of motive and unpopularity are too frequently the results of plain speaking; but when the time has arrived for open and advised speaking, evasion or hesitation becomes a crime. Without in any way lending ourselves to the extravagant statements as to the extent of the so-called Femian organisation, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that an organization of some kind or other, does exist, and more extensively than the true lovers of Ireland and her real interests could wish. The object, as alleged, is to secure the independence of Ireland. How? Not as O'Connell sought to do itby peaceful agitation, moral force, or, in other words, the power of united public opinion expressing the will of the nation. But by arms, and thro' the aid of foreign intervention. This is the generally understood object and purpose of the present organisation; and this general understanding is more or less justified by cusual assertions as well as circumstances which are made or which take place in this country, and by the boastful proclamations of the Fenian Brother. hood in America. Taking it for granted, then, that there is an organisation in existence in Ireland, and that its object or purpose is such as is stated, let us calmly consider how it affects the interests of our country, and whether there is the remotest chance of its ending in any other result than disaster and misery. We take the latter proposition first. There are few so utterly rash and unreflecting, so intensely ignorant of the real circumstances of the United Kingdom, as to believe that the or ject sought to be accomplished could be accomplished without foreign intervention and foreign aid, given at the time of war between England and the country willing to afford such aid. We of course admit that if the people of Ireland - meaning thereby the aggregate manhood of the country, representing all classes, ranks, and interests - were unanimous in their demand for a restoration of its ancient legislature, the demand would be successful after a time, and that there would be no need of armed force to render it successful. Bat there is no such unanimity, nor is it likely there ever will be; and no policy is better calculated to secure and perpetuate the impossibility of union than the policy hinted at in Ireland and proclaimed in Ame_ It fills the minds of those who possess pro perty, or, as the term goes, who have a stake in the country, with indignant apprehension, and it arrays against it the truest conservators of the Catholic priesthood of Ireland. Of the thousands who form the national priesthood there may be, here and there, a few-a very few-enthusiastic men who sympathise with a movement of the kind; but their number is utterly insignificant. And to the honor of the Irish priesthood this is so. We need not say that not only is property instinctively arrayed against the movement, and religious influence opposed to it, but that a considerable portion of the manhood of the country would side with the power of the Government to crush any unaided attempt to rise against its authority. Those who are popularly known by the rame of Orangemen, be they Protestants or Preabyterians would, unhappily, be only too anxious to have an excuse for a conflict with their Catholic countrymen. Thus it must be as evident as there is light when the sun shines that any hope of success from an attempt unaided from abroad can only exist in the dreams of a madman or the maudlia ravings of a drunkard. The man must be a lunatic, a drunkard, or a fool, who can, not to say believe in, but imagines, the possibility of a successful movement unaided by foreign assistance. And unless England is ongaged in war with the sympathising country, that country carnot permit an armed man to cross her frontier or leave her shores, with a hostile intention to England, without a direct riolation of international law, and the risk, indeed the certainty, of war being the necessary result. The two countries from which aid has been looked for, or from which hostility to England has been expected, are France and America. We are not among those who much rely on International Exhibitions, royal visitings, or naval courtesies, as perpect securities for the peace of the world. But we do rely on the mutual interests of nations to cultivate friendly relations with each other; and if there be two nations in the world more intimately bound the one with the other by ties of mutual interest, these two countries are France and England. If we named a third which has a supreme interest in pursuing a policy of peace towards Eugland, it is America. The French treaty has been worthy a hundred ironclads; and its practical influence is felt in the diminution of the estimates, notwithstanding that the navy of the empire is still is a state of transition-from timber to iron, and from from to heavier iron. There is no prospect of war with France, and we rejoice that such is the fact. Then comes America. No doubt, and we deeply deplore while we admit it, there is cause for much anxiety in connexion with America. Not from any apprehension of war, but from the power and influence of anti-Euglish agitation - we might in reality describe it as anti-English agitation, because of the enormous mischief which it has done which it is doing, and which it most certainly will continue to do to our country. It is not the policy of America to go to war with England, and there is no reason why war should be possible between those powers. There may be soreness of feeling and irritation towards England arising out of the lamenting conflict just concluded; but to do the British Government the of reality in the flesh painting. It is impossible the barest and scantiest justice, England might safely picture would be improved by the relief which a lit-

sume. The ocean is covered with the ships of these

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town along the shores of the Atlantic that is not interested in maintaining peace with England. The same may be said of the commercial towns and marts of these islands as to their interest in peace with America. War with America would be the most terrible of disasters; but that we do not apprehend. We do, however, look with the deepest anxiety to that enormous power for mischief which exists in the Iriah or anti-English organisation in America. We do not enter into the truth or reality of the feeling amongst the Irish in the States and we have no hasitution in admitting that much allowance must be made for its existence. The great pity is, that the passions of the people should be so recklessly played upon by those who run no risk, and that hope should be held out which cannot be realised. We deplore it in the truest interests of our country, which it kept in a chronic excitement, fatal to steady industry and repellant to that capital which is essential to its progress. What we require in Ireland is the same industry which has made a rich country of Scotland, and which enables England to hold the foremost place in the great rivalry of the civilised world.-Without the outlay of capital this industry cannot take root or make any sensible progress in Ireland; and capital, which is so sensitive to danger-even to imaginary danger-will avoid, as a field for investment, a country that has the appearance of being restless or usettled. Organisations of a different kind are what Ireland requires - not those which fill the minds of a large portion of her population with wild hopes and wilder delusions. Could we but establish the manufactures of other portions of the empire in this country - in its cities and its principal towns - we should be as happy and as contented, because as prosperous, as the rest of the United Kingdom. But we must have peace, and we must cease to speak and think of revolutions to be striven for in blood, and only to be accomplished, if accomplished, through the borrors of civil war and the indescribable calamity of a foreign invasion. In God's name let our country have repose - a few years of cessation, from strile and faction-so that not only may the overgies of her people be turned to the pursuits of industry, but that those who possess capital-the mighty miracle-worker of the day-may learn to understand that in no country in the world is there a wider or safer field for its investment than in that country which has endured and outlived so much misery and suffering. War with France or America is not to be thought of, therefore no oppportunity such as wished for can arise; and acting on the mere calculations of common sense and human probability, the Irishman who really loves his country should free her from an agitation which is without any hope of a practical result, and which can have no other effect than that of keeping the minds of the young. the rash, and the enthusiastic in a perpetual fever, dangerous to morality and fatal to industry, individual as well as national .- Cork Examiner.

The following persons supposed to be Fenians were brought up before the magistrates at Dundalk on Monday, Aug. 28th, charged with disturbing the peace : - Patrick Tiernan, Dowdalshill, brickmaker ; Patrick Lennon, Dowdalshill; Terence Short, Lisdoo; John Finnegan, Lower Seatown; Michael Heeney, shoemaker, Dowdalshill; Joseph Quigley, nailor, Wrightson's lane; Thomas M'Kune, Snoemaker, Chapel lane; Patrick Courtenay, Camp street; J. M'-Court, Tailor, Lisdoo. The police prosecuted, and Mr. Johnston, solicitor, appeared for the prisoners -Tiernan, Short, Finnegan, Heeney and Leauon, were charged with being drunk and disorderly, and were Courtenay, each sentenced to gaol for three days. M'Kown and M'Court, were then brought before John Murphy, Esy., J.P., Castletown, before whom informations were sworn by the police, under the treasun felony act, for marching and using words of command, after which they were admitted to bail, themselves individually in £50, with two sureties of £25 each to appear at the next Petty Session.

The Daily Express says that the police are continuing to make further arrests of members of the party of alleged Fenians who were engaged in the demonstration at Blackrock, near Dundalk on Sun-

The Cork Reporter announces that the Government had ordered a number of gunboats and two men-of-war to be stationed off Bantry Ray and other stations on the west coast of Ireland.

Indeed, the age of successful popular rebellions seems to be past. To say nothing of the case of Poland, the fate of the Southern Confederacy is an overwhelming demonstration of that truth; and who can suppose that a movement in Ireland-while England remains at peace with the world -could be that the gentlemen would never reach the summit. was taken out of the coffin, the corpse scarcely restarted with one tenth of the elements of success Their position seemed awful, and to those watching tained the semblance of a human body, the head and possessed by the Confederated States of America? - them they looked like midges, creeping up the face trunk being much swollen and of a greenish black Whenever the Fenian writers make allusion to this argument, they remark that England could not bring into the field an army at all comparable in point of numbers to that which served under the Federal banners-they forget to add that neither could the Irish insurrectionists bring into the field such armies as were led by the Southern Generals. The project of Irish insurrection in such times as the present will not bear the test of a few minutes' calculation for the chances; and one of the most serious objections to any attempt at its realisation is, that the people of Ireland are very likely to have made that calculation for themselves .- Nation.

If we are to judge by the sad scenes which are of daily occurrence at the several stations of the Water. ford and Limerick Railway, within twenty miles of Clonmel, we may ever that the tide of emigration has recommenced, with a renewed force, to flow from this unfortunate country to the West, where 'a man is a man, if he's willing to toil.'-Tipperary Free Press.

The Illster Observer of September 2, says that the following document was conspicuously posted in the square of the Belfast military barracks on the previous Wednesday and Thursday :- Notice .- A lady from France, ' Miss Bonnycastle,' wishes to speak a few words to the soldiers of this garrison this evening about their souls. The Catholic soldiers of the French army have heard her words with joy, and God has blessed her. Colonel Frazer has kindly given the use of the chapel school this evening for the purpose. All men of every creed are extrestly invited to attend. Come, for Jesus loves you .-(Signed) R. S. Tilly, Captain Royal Engineers, Quarter past six o'clock, 31st August, 1865. The Observer denounces it as a proselytising effort of the enemy, and treats Miss Bonny castle as an utter failure and humbug.

AN IRISH ARTIST .- Mr. W. L Casey, our talented and we may now say our distinguished fellow-townsman, has at Mr. Clark's, on the Grand Parade, a painting intended for the exhibition of the Society of British Artists in Water colours. It represents a lady reading a letter, the figure and countenance being in profile. The picture is painted in a diffused mellow light, the effects produced by which are rendered with amazing accuracy and skill. A rich dress adorned with lace and jewellery, and some mecidireral accessories, afford abundant opportunity for the display of that elaborate pre-Raffaelite finish in which Mr. Casey is so happy. There is even higher merit in the painting of the living figure. The face is bandsome, and beams with vivacious intelligence. A grand mass of clustering black hair is painted with great force, set off, 100, by the sparkle some gems which are judiciously contrasted with its luxuriant darkness. The flesh tints are exquisite in their softness and delicacy. They give at once the feeling of life. Stray shadows caused by the play of light through the folds of the lace adornments of the dress, are most skilfully made to beighten the feeling put her case in the hands of her worst enemy, and the darker background would afford but it could not challenge that enemy to say in what respect she heighten the admiration for the artist's graceful conviolated the neutrality which it was her duty to as ception or amszing technical skill. We are glad to see that each new effort of Mr. Casey's appears two maritime countries, and there is not a seaboard to mark a steady advance. - Cork Examiner.

MIRACUROUS ESCAPE OF MR. ADDISON, THE WELL KNOWN ACTOR. - On yesterday afternoon Mr. Addison, accompanied by his daughter, and Mr. Sottern (who is now playing at our Theatre Royal) visited Blarney Castle. Of bourse the celebrated 'Stone' was enquired after. Evidently impressed with Milliken's song -

'There is a stone there That whoever kisses He never misses To grow eliquent,' &c .--

Mr Addison approached the edge of the parapet, determined to embrace the lapis offensionis. Nothing daunted by the discovery that the party performing this kissing operation must of necessity be held by the heels over a parapet some hundred teet from the ground, he insisted on Mr. Sothern seizing him round the ankles, two guides also holding Mr. Sothern -The stone was triumphantly kissed, and Mr. Addison, almost black in the face, at once proved that he 'grown eloquent,' for he screamed out at the top of his voice -

'A clever spouter He'll sure turn out, or An out-and-outer -

Possibly he might have concluded the verse, but Mr. Sothern, becoming rather tired of the novel position of holding fourteen stone by the heels, suddenly called out to the guides, 'Now, then, pull away.'-They all did so; but the fourteen stone, not anticipating such an energetic hois: without some signal, still clung to the iron bar by which the celebrated pebble is supported. The consequence was, one of Mr. Addison's elastic side boots came off, and for fully a quarter of a minute he was held in this frightful position by one ankle only. By a great effort, however, he at last succeeded in giving Mr. Sothern his other foot, and he was hauled up. During this scene his daughter was so terrified that she became speechless and sunk to the grass. Her father's safety, however, speedily recovered her, and the trio returned to Cork . - Cork Examiner.

THE IRISH MEMBERS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT .-At a meeting of the National Association held on Tuesday, Mr. Dillon raised the pertinent question of what course of action was to be taken by the Irish Liberal representatives in the coming Session of Parliament, with a view to the enforcement of the claims of Ireland on the attention of the Givernment. Were they to act as a party, on a previously arranged basis of action, or were they to go to into the House without union or concert, and work out their differences on all imaginable questions in that place? If the former plan, the only one whereby the interests of Ireland might be protected or advanced in the British Senate, were to be adopted, it would be desirable that a meeting of the Irish members should be called in Dublin some time previous to the assembling of Parliament, to take counsel together on the subject. Alderman Dillon suggested November next as the most suitable time for the assembling of such a conference, and the meeting seemed to share his views, but no resolution was of fered on the subject.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER .-Much astonishment has been created in Dublin by the occurrence near the city in the early part of the week of a determined attempt at burglary, robbery, and murder, made by a person who had previously effected some robberies elsewhere in the neighborhood in the style of the highwayman. - Irishman.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING AT KILLARNEY .- ADY ODE who has viewed the noble and majestic Carrantual, from the route towards the 'Devil's Ladder,' and has seen its rugged and precipitous sides frowning upon him, will form some conception of what a hazardous feat it must be to ascend the mountain direc tly from the 'Green Lake' to the summit. Those who have not viewed it may picture to themselves a vast pile of rocks, forming a kind of precipice 3,000 feet in height, and not very far from being perpendicular. Last Monday, three tourists from the north of England - Messrs. Noble, Tyson, and Kenion-all good mountaineers, and who had often, from the ove of adventure, scrambled up very dangerous places, left Killarney, determined to force their way up the precipitous face of the mountain. They had two guides with them, but neither dured to attempt the ascent, though one bad spent his life on and about that mountain, and both were clever and courageous-declaring that it was perfectly impossible. and what no one had ever accomplished. The gentlemen accordingly set off alone, the guides going round the ordinary way in order to meet them at the top, though perfectly certain in their own minds of the steep and rugged rocks, sometimes having no hold but by a scanty and weak patch of herbage, with no footing, and a frightful gulf beneath them, and at other times having to exert to the u'most every limb in order to climb the perpendicular and slippery rocks, and with a knowledge that but one slip and they would be dushed to pieces. Arrived at the green patch, which may be seen about half-way up the mountain, and where the ground is for a short distance, comparatively level, they tarew down some loose rocks, which went the whole way down the mountain side with great rapidity and noise like thunder, loosening others on the way, and forming a perfect avalanche. Seeing the stones fly down gave them a terrible idea of what would be their own fate if they should slip or loose their hold. Getting near the top, they saw the mist coming towards them in all it majesty and graudeur, but to them it was far more to be dreaded than admired, for, in the position in which they were it might prove their winding-sheet. They hastened on to try and reach the summit before the mist enveloped them; but it was soon upon them, and their position cannot be described. They had often climbed small precipices, they had often looked unmoved over the edge of a lofty cliff, but now, though their heads were steady and their nerves firm, they could not be insensible of the awful danger they were in. Looking down they could only see a gulf of mist below them, and they had to struggle upwards in comparative darkness. often having to turn partially back and find a new route, and with almost a certainty that if they could not reach the top they could not descend, as the mist prevented their seeing any footing below them. After many perils, however, they reached the summit, and strange to say, were there twenty minutes before the guides arrived. They were assured by all that they had accomp ished a feat that mortal had never before done. We would advise any lover of mountain adventure, who is well practised and has sure foot, a strong arm, and above all, a steady head to try the same route; but he will not be able to persuade a guide to go with him, as, when they had seen it done, they said they would not attempt it for any amount of money .- Freeman.

Tourists in IRELAND - The following letter apnears in the Times :-

Sir,-Prompted by more than one leading article which has appeared in your columns during the present year, I started a fortnight ago for a short tour in the west of Ireland, and, having just returned, entertain a hope that some of my countrymen may be induced to follow my route, and enjoy their visit with the satisfaction I experienced. My brother and started together, and reached Dublin on August 9. After two days pleasantly occupied in lionising the Exhibition and the city, we left by train for Limertck thence down the Shannon to Kilkee, where we found a glorious coast washed by the Atlantic, and no mean point to a traveller. an excellent hotel, kept by a Mr. Moore, and provided with a French cook. From Kilkes we went to Ballyvaughan on Galway Bay-by Miltown, Malbay, and the Cliffs of Moher-and crossing the bay in a boat, reached the Railway Hotel, at Galway. Thence through Connemara in a short way to Olifden, and the day following to Westport. Nothing can exceed the wild beauty of the

eight hours. We might, however, have judiciously occupied an additional day, and varied our route by going from Galway to Cong, thence to Maam, and on to Clifden. At Clifden and Westport we found very comfortable hotels, and proceeded by Castlebar and Ballina to Sligo, where we were pleasantly housed at the Imperial. A few hours were well spent in a visit to Lough Gill, the scenery of which is little inferior to the beauties of Killarney. From Sligo to Ballyshannon, and by steamer on Lough Erne to Enniskillen, thence to Derry, and finally to Portrush and the Giant's Causeway, from which point we set our faces howewards. Throughout our trip we found comfortable hotels, with moderate charges and ex cellent fare. The country was not thronged with tourists, and we were never haunted by a fear of being compelled to sleep under a dinner table. Boots and the car drivers were goodnatured, cheery fellows, always anxious to assist you and give you information. They have not been spoilt, and form a pleasant contrast to the specimens of their class in Scotland, Wales or Killarney. The crops looked well, and the country through which I passed seemed generally in a flourishing condition; but, as I never met two natives consecutively who agreed on this point, I avoid such dangerous topic; and content myself with recommending those who want a short holiday to explore the country I have lately visited with much pleasure. - Your obedient servant,

EDWARD VAUGHAN RICHARDS. Paper Buildings, Temple, August 4.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In a recent address before a Protestant audience gathered from all parts of London, Mr. Spurgeon spoke as follows:-It is a most fearful fact, that in no age since the

Reformation, has Popery made such fearful strides in England as during the last few years. I had comfortably believed that Popery was only feeding itself upon foreign subscriptions, upon a few titled perverts and imported monks and nuns. I dreamed that its progress was not real. In fact I often smiled at the alarm of many of my brethren at the progress of Popery. But, my dear friends, we have been mistaken, grievously mistaken It you will read a valuable paper in the magazine called Christian Work, those of you who are not acquainted with it, will be perfectly startled with its revelations. This great city is now covered with a net-work of monks, and priests, and Sisters of Mercy, and the conversions made are not by ones or twos, but by scores, till England is being regarded as the most hopeful spot for Romish missionary enterprise in the world; and at the present moment there is not a mission which is succeeding to any like the extent which the English mission is. I covet not their money; I despise their sophistries; but I marvel at the way in which they gain their funds for the erection of their ecclesinstical buildings. It is really an alarming matter to see so many of our countrymen going off to that superstition which, as a nation we once rejected, and which it was supposed we would never again receive '

THE CATTLE DISEASE .- Last week the cattle disease appeared in the stock-yard of Mr. Rullell, Melford, Suffolk, and the cases were attended by Mr. Robert John Plumbly, veterinary surgeon, Sudbury On Thursday a diseased cow was brought out and shot by Mr. Plumbly, who afterwards made a partial post mortem examination of the carcass. In doing so with a small scalpel his shirt sleeves became saturated with blood, &c., from the animal. He bad an unhealed bile on his arm at the time. The same evening he was attacked with sickness and acute pain in the head and chest, accompanied by a soreness in the bones generally. On the following day he appeared somewhat better, and was able to attend to his duties, but became worse towards evening and was confined to his house the following day. slept well that night, and seemed somewhat better on Sunday morning. About two o'clock that afternoon he was taken in what seemed to be a fit and expired in a few minutes, before the surgeon, who only lived next door, could come to his assistance .-It was thought that death had resulted from a fit of apoplexy, and a medical certificate to that effect was Rumours, however, 2000 become current given. that Mr. Plumbly's death was caused by the cattle plague, and the horough coroner (Mr. R. Ranson) directed a post-mortem examination to he made. But by this time, so rapid had been the spread of the virus through the system, that the body appeared to be perfectly plague stricker, and by Tuesday morning, when the surgeons arrived to examine it, and it in color, the features quite undistinguishable, and all the flash converted into a putrid jelly-like mass. At the irquest, Mr. Maurice Mason, surgeon, said that he was of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by the absorption of poisonous virus into his system while he was engaged in making a post morcm examination of a beast that had been suffering from the murrain or cattle plague. This opinion as to the cause of death was concurred in by Mr. Bestoe Smith, surgeon, J. P., who said that it would have been highly dangerous for them, in the state in which the body was to have made a post mortem ex amination, even if they had been able to do so, and that all the tissues were so disintegrated that it would have been useless to have attempted a dissection. Verdict, 'That the deceased, Robert John Plumbly, died from the effects of the absorption of virus or poison into his system, upon the occasion of his making a post-mortem examination of a cow which had died from a certain disease called or known as the cattle plogue."

THE POTATO DISEASE. -A letter from Coggeshall, Essex, says : - Tue pot to disease is making and progress in this neighborhood. The late sorts more especially are attacked by it. Many persons have resorted to the oft-tried remedy of cutting off the blade, thus hoping to arrest the ravages it is making, which we hope will prove effectual in staying its disastrous effects. From one or two other parts of Essex similar complaints are made.

PAUPERISM. - During the 30 years ending 1864 the burden of pauperism seems to have fallen to its lowest point in 1837, when it stood at £4,044,741.-From 1834 to 1837 there was a stendy reduction in the expenditure for the relief of the poor. Then the tide turned the other way, and in 1843 the aggregate expenditure in respect to pauperism had risen to £5,208,027. In 1844 the expenditure declined but in 1845 it again rose to £5,039,703. In 1846 there was a slight reduction; but in 1847 the amount rose to £5,298,787, and in 1848 to £6,180,764. In the next four years there was a gradual reduction, until in 1852 the total had fallen to 4,897,685. Then there was once more a gradual increase, the aggregate having risen in 1856 to £6,004,244. The expenditure of the last few years has been as follows :--1857, £5 898 756; 1858, £5,878 542; 1859, £5 558,-689; 1860, £5 454 364; 1861, £5,778,943; 1862, £6,-077,525; 1863, £6,527,036; and 1864, £6,423,383. The worst year of the whole 30 was thus 1863.

THE BRISISH ARMY .- It appears that the averago rength of the British army abroad in 1860 was 5,126 officers and 123,265 non-commissioned officers and men; in 1861, 4,892 officers and 117,644 noncommissioned officers and men; in 1863, 5,496 officers and 124 703 non-commissioned officers and men; and in 1863, 6,243 officers and 125,473 noncommissioned officers and men. Of the force stationed abroad in 1863, 4 383 officers and 97,597 noncommissioned officers and men belonged to infantry

The owners of the Great Eastern steamship will have immediately to spend a sum of £100,000 in refitting ber.

A respectable (!) Scotchwoman in London has country through which we passed during these forty- three hundred times for drunkenness. So of the base of setting of

MR BRIGHT'S AMERICAN PILGRIMALL. - Luckily for the commander of the steam frigate the voyage to America is not too long. His illustrious guest with not have time to get restless and wearled with the monotony of life on board ship. Otherwise the commander might awake some morning and find the Iliustrious gnest delivering a turbulent and seditions harangue to the crew. Mr. Bright after a little re-pose, would surely sigh for new worlds to conquer, new crowds to fill with a sense of the iniquities of their rulers. In lack of the Free-trade Hall at Manchester, the deck of a steamer would be sufficiently capacious to gratify his ambition. The infumous tyranny of the captain would be for the moment as good a subject as the infamous tyroncy of the English landowner. All men ale born equal. Why then should they be ground to the earth with toil and anxiety, be badly paid, and ill fed, at the beck and bidding of a despotic official strutting to and for in the awdry majesty of gold lace? All the illustrations which have excited a sense of their atrocious wrongs in the bosom of thousands at Birmingbam or Manchester would be just as useful and just as appropriate in addressing the crew of his frigate. Why should there be any difference between captain and men? Do not the men earn scanty bread with sweat of their brows, rising up early and taking rest late, while their pampered rulers, the captain and lieutenant on dainty meats, and lull haughtily in gilded saloous? If Mr. Bright would only act thoroughly up to his principles, we do not see how he can possibly reconcile it with his conscience to abstain from stirring up a mutiny. But perhaps he may learn to look at things rather differently when he gets to what Mr. Elijah Pogram called his bright home in the setting sun.

Mundens .- The statistics of murder in England do not give signs of the decline of this greatest of crimes. The number of convictions for murder was but 152: in the ten years 1822 31; it advanced to 172 in the ten years 1842 51, and to 182 in the ten years 1852-61: it rose to 28 in 1862 29 in 1863, and 32 in 1864, the last three years averaging 30 each, or double the average of 40 years ago. The executions for morder were 132 in the ten years 1822 31, 102 in the ten years 1832 41, 106 in the ten years 1842 51, 104 in the ten years 1852 Cl. 15 in 1862 (one committed suicide), 22 in 1863, 19 in 1864. The verdicts of murder found by coroners' juries averaged 209 a year in the six years 1856 61; they were 221 in 1852, 270 in 1863, 246 in 1864. The great majority of these inquest were upon infants, whose first year of life isalso their last.

The Lancet offers a suggestion which is assuredly worthy of attention at a time like the present, when cholera is so evidently on its way to this country .-It is, that, while gas pipes are allowed to imprognate the earth through which they pass in the way which is so common, it is more than probable that disease will be the result. The sewage which saturates the soil from time to time is poisonous enough, but the gas is still more unwholesome, and in all probability has produced many of the evil effects which have been attributed to sewage.

Above all, the home organisation of all missions alike is wretchedly bad, so bad as to be a justification for the popular contempt. Money must be had, and it is ruled by a system of platform oratory which fosters lying as a hot house fosters cucursbers. Nothing can be more disgusting than the way in which money is often raised from a provincial church, the outpouring of unctuous eloquence, the exhibition of dirty little idols, the relation of monstrous stories coloured till they resemble the facts as children's gays' do the objects they are intended to represent. There is not a worse scene to the man who loves truth than a country missionary meeting, unless, indeed, it be a county meeting, to hear the candidates for a seat in Parliament, and the result of the two is pretty nearly identical. The House of Commons is a clean precipitate of all manner of dirty practices, and so in the missionary body.

THREATENED PROCKEDING AGAINST DEANS MILMAN AND STANLEY. - In an elaborate article on Convocation and ecclesiastical appeals, the Churchman, that. organ of the high Tory party in the Church, points out the manuer in which proceedings will be taken against Dr. Milman. Dean of St. Paul's, and Dr. Stauley, Dean of Westminster, on account of the sympathy they are supposed to entertain towards Bishop Colenso. The following is the scheme proposed :- We have seen that two Deans, and one or more beneficed clergy of the Church of England. have publicly joined in expressing their approbation of the teaching of a notorious heretic and infidel. -If this be so, it is evident that a gross and fearful scandal has arisen. These clergy officiating in the Church of England and province of Canterbury have nd fearful scandal. They are publicly held and universally believed to concur in oninion with a notorious infidel. They have come forward publicly in his support and favor. Hence it is evident that these men must be held identified with the infidel and condemned doctrines of this notorious apostate from the Ohristian faith, until they duly and regularly purgo themselves from any complicity. with his guilt. No explanation on their part can atone for this act. They cannot be acquitted until they have made due satisfaction for their offonce by pronouncing condemnation of Colenso as a notorious infidel, and entreating pardon for the encouragement they have given to him, and the scandal they have caused to all Obristians in so doing. How can this be properly and regularly done? My reply is this. By citing them before Convocation on the charge of suspected faith grounded on the public and potorious fact of the Colenso subscription and meeting, and the scandals caused thereby. If they recuse to appear, Convocation could proceed to expel them from its body, and to suspend them ab officio, on penalty of deprivation if they presume to efficiate. if they appear, they can be compelled to subscribe a recantation and submission under the same penalties. Convocation might set at naught any threatened appeal from its decision, and the attempt to appeal would involve deposal, ipso fucto, from office and benefice.' -- Post.

A NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ROPE. - If the public will subscribe £250,000, on which they are promised a preferential dividend of 12 per cent., the attempt will be renewed to lay the Atlantic telegraphs cable. The Atlantic Telegraph and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Companies have pur forth a joint manifesto, in which they say that they have come to the uhanimous resolution to prosecute the undertaking with increased vigour in the summer of next year, if supported to, what they call, this very moderate extent by the existing shareholders and the public. Supposing the money to be raised the latter company will send out the Great Eastern, with sufficient cable both for the completion of the existing line, and for the establishment of a second, of the same perfect construction,' between Ireland and Newfoundland. The first operation will be to lay this latter cable, having done which the Great Zastern will return to the end of the broken cable, and commence operations for its recovery. As to the success of these operations, we are told that Captain Anderson, Mr. Canning, and all the leaders of the late expedition have the most hopeful confidence, and all concerned now believe in the establishment of two working cables during 1866. The contractors' profit upon the new caple, if it should be successful, but not otherwise, is to be £100,000; and if the existing cable be restored the Telegraph Construction Company will also receive the profit provided for them under the old contract-viz. £131-140 in old unguaranteed shares of the Atlantic Telsgraph Company. This company have summoned a meeting of their shareholders for Thursday, the 14th September, for the purpose of raising the necessary capital, and they entertain, they say, no doubt tout the small sum required to be subscribed will bereadily taken up by the shareholders, seeing that for this small additional outlay they are certain to obbeen brought before the London police courts over tain the fulfillment of their most sanguine expects tions.

The True Witness.

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars. The TRUE WITHESE can be had at the News Depots.

Single copy 3d.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER - 1865.

Friday, 29-MICHAELMAE, Arch. Saturday, 30-St. Jerome, C. D.

OCTOBER-1865.

Sunday, 1-Seventeenth after Pentecost. Rosary. Monday, 2-Holy Angel Guardians.

Tuesday, 3-Of the Feria Wednesday, 4-St. Francis d'Assize. Thurs lay, 5 -Of Blessed Sacrament.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed

Sacrament will commence as follows:-Saturday, 30 - Villa Maria.

OCTORED __ 1885 Monday, 2-St James de l'Achigan. Wednesday, 4-St. Jerome.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the remarkable dearth of positive news which at presents prevails in the world of European poliuce the following on dit becomes of interest.-It is said that France is so offended by the Gas-Tem Convention, and the appropriation by Prussia of Schleswig and Lauestein, that it is probable that she will insist upon a rectification of her own frontier as a condition preliminary to allowand the terms of the said Convention to be carried out. Prussia, on the other hand, it is said, is prepared to purchase the adhesion of France by the cession to the latter of a considerable portion of her Rhenish Provinces.

To England the cattle disease still rages, nor Bas science discovered, any means either of cure or of prevention. It is to be feared that unprincipled dealers will, in many cases, sell the fiesh of diseased animals for food, and that thus the pest, which is a form of typhus, may be communicated to the persons eating it. As it is, it appears that, in one shape or another, the impure Hesh of plague-stricken cattle is extensively consumed as an article of human diet. The least goathsome portions thereof are converted into sausages; and the remainder, when it is too or any of the material of war, without a fleet rank almost amongst the useful arts, and its profilthy even for sausages, is used to fatten pigs at sea or fortified places on land, they would withal, which, in their turn, furnish in the shape have, despite their bravery, no chance of successof pork a large amount of food to the poorer | fully withstanding the immense forces which at a classes. Thus we are not surprised to learn that | few bours' notice Great Britain could burl against typhus, in London especially, is rife, and in cer- them. But they look for aid from America, and tain quarters has already assumed the form of an epidemic.

gand is arousing the attention of the philanthro- from us to disparage the material force of the phists, who have lately held a great meeting in United States. As a military power they can Landon to see whether it were possible in any manner or degree to check the progress of an the prowess and pluck of their sailors cannot be which, according to the Chairman, the Rev. | surpassed, and a people who can boast of such Mr. Kissen, many years a Protestant minister in Ceylon, prevailed far more extensively in Eng- | are not to be spoken of lightly. Whatever we Tand, the land of the "open bible," than in may think of the social or political organisation Ceylon, infamous for infanticide. Another speaker, Dr. Clarke, stated that he had spent many years of his life in the East, as Recorder of Rancoon; that in Bengal, Ceylon, and Burmah he had seen children thrown to the pigs, and these pigs used afterwards for human food; but That since his return to England, on leave of absence, in April last, " things more intolerable even fold, in spite of their valor and their maritime than that had come to his knowledge."-Times. Many projects of a very extreme character rica in force would be preposterous. To transport were suggested as imperatively called for by across the Atlantic an army of fitty or sixty the extent to which infanticide prevailed. Extraordinary and violent diseases required extraordinary and heroic treatment; and by some of the speakers it was proposed to compel "every ammunition, waggons, stores, &c., would exhaust woman to register her child three or four months | the national and mercantile marine of the States before its anticipated birth."-Times. Nothing was however determined upon beyond this: that the matter should be urged upon the notice of the Government as loudly calling for legislative anterference, and that another meeting should be held upon the same subject on Wednesday the several weeks at least to effect the passage.-4th October.

As an appropriate pendant to this picture, which represents as generally prevalent in Protestant England an extent of profigacy and parties of adventurers, however brave the latter ccuelty without an equal even in heathen Cevlon. might be, would result in their defeat in detail ere read also in the Times how the national fes- their capture, and probably in the execution of simplest terms in conversation, and of the most tivities at Portsmouth, were nearly marred, and the rash persons composing it. our French guests insulted by the impertinent

generally prevalent, that it is now seriously proposed to enforce a Registration of Pregnancies. as well as of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, were altogether absorbed in contemplation of the perilous state of the unhappy Popish soldiers of the French fleet; and to whom, as souls ready to perish, they deemed it their duty to carry the "Word" and the "bread of life," in the form of gilt-edged bibles, and handsomely-bound tracts, wherein the Scarlet Woman is shown up without mercy, the "Man of Sin" exposed, and the "followers of the Beast"-for this is the or. dinary phase applied to Catholics -are earnestly but affectionately warned to fiee from the wrath to come. On board the French ships then these gentry came: and though, if the relative positions had been reversed, or if in a Catholic seaport Catholic missionaries had in like manner over the ship's side by a boatswain's mate with a rope's end—the French officers, and French seamen received them, if not cordially, at all events courteously; accepting their gilt-edged bibles and tracts without so much as betraying their opinion of the infernal impudence of treir sleekfaced, and white-cravatted visitors. To what use these biles and tracts will be applied we cannot say, but there will be many a hearty laugh over the matter in France; in Italy, the Times tells us, commenting upon this business which must make every English gentleman blush-Protestant Bibles and tracts are gladly accepted by the Italian soldier, because their leaves are "just the right size for cigarette paper;" and it ventures to hope that the gilt-edges and handsome binding may insure more respectful treatment from French sailors than from Italian soldiers, "though they may not command converts" amongst either.

A sad report reaches us from the North of Ireland to the effect, that the cattle disease had made its appearance in Donegal, having been introduced by a lot of lambs lately imported from Scotland. The harvest had for the most part been gathered in; and though the potatoe rot had declared itself in some localities, the year's crops are above an average.

Worse than the cattle disease, or rinder-pest and more to be deprecated by every Catholic by every well-wisher to Ireland, is the spread of Fenianism, to which the attention of the authorities is at last seriously directed. That this moral disease has infected many of the peasantry, as well as some of the wealthier classes, can be no longer doubted, and we can but marvel at their infatuation. What do they propose to themselves? They must know that of themselves, forming but a fraction of the Irish people, with the property of the country against them, and above all with the Catholic Church against them, and anathamatizing them; without arms, expect from the United States an ample supply of. not only arms and munitions of war, but a The startling increase of child-murder in Eng- | complete and well organised army. Far be it claim to rank with the first of military nations: officers as a Farragut, and a Porter in their navy of the United States, or of the justice of the Northern cause, no one will refuse to admit, and to admire the great soldier-like qualities of the people and the energy of their government; and yet were these ten times more formidable than they really are, were their navy and the means of transport at their command increased tenskill the idea of an invasion of Ireland from Amethousand men-(and to attempt the invasion of Ireland with less would be to ensure the certainty of defeat) - with all the necessary guns, One single gale of wind, one dense fog, would scatter the ships of the new Armada to the four points of the compass; and as in a fleet, the rate of the many members of her profession from of sailing of the whole is determined by that of the dullest sailer of the lot, so it would require United States, and in Canada, Upper Canada An invasion of Ireland, in force, is impossible, amount of profit. until the British navy be annihilated; and invasion not in force, but made up of straggling

it seems, altogether oblivious of the moral aspect on ber poor peasantry would tall all the horrors of put away" their children at so much per head dupes whom, with their fustian oratory, and bun- serted "under the jugular vein." This was present—the Rev. Mr. Gibeons:combe addresses, they had beguiled. It is one thing to give the word "come on," another and a very different thing to cry out "go on;" and in so far as Yankee Fenians are concerned the latter, not the former, is the favorite word of command.

From the U. States there is nothing to report. poraries. His Excellency Lord Monck has started for

Foundling Hospitals and Child Mur-DER .- He would not be deemed a very profound thinker, or an accurate observer, who should deventured to come on board a British man-of-war preciate Hospitals because they encouraged or on proselytising purposes, the first lieutenant | fostered disease, or incited people to break their would quickly have had the intruders started legs. It might indeed be argued that as Hospitals indicated the existence of pain and suffermelancholy spectacle; but so long as man remains liable to the ravages of disease, and heir Hospitals claim to be looked on rather as a

> It is precisely the same with the Foundling Asy. lum, which is indeed but a moral Hospital for the cure of an inveterate moral disease. That there should be any necessity for the existence of such an institution is to be regretted; that in our actual circumstances it does exist is a matter for congratulation, and of gratitude to God and to its self-denying conductors. To argue that the Foundling Asylum encourages or fosters incontinence, or incites to a breach of the laws of chastity, is as illogical as it would be to argue that the Hospital is the cause of accidents, or that a broken leg is the effect of the Casualty Ward; and though, no doubt, we should be well pleased if there was no necessity for either the one or the other of the institutions referred to-the Hospital or the Foundling Asylum-yet so long as human nature remains what it is, so long as man yields to his passions and is liable to disease, so long must we be content to accept both, as means of mitigating evils, moral and physical, which are inseparable from our present state of existence.

The Foundling Asylum, or Systematized Child-Murder. These are the only alternatives which present themselves to our acceptance. In Catholic countries, and in this Lower Canada of ours in particular, we have elected in favor of the first, much to the horror of some of our contemporaries, who ease their feelings by periodic calumnies and assaults upon the Sisters of Charity by whom the Asylum is directed. In Protestant countries, notably in England, Foundling Asylums are repudiated as savouring of fessors have their seats or Chairs at almost every

For child murder is in the British Islands, as well as in the U. States of this Continent, a profession, a trade or business giving employments and furnishing daily bread to thousands of men and women ;-- from the advertising quack down to the more illiterate hag, who dispenses with drugs, and carries on her foul trade without any of those appliances of modern science which it must be admitted have been brought to marvellous perfection. It is a lucrative business too. as we may easily guess from the space which its advertisements occupy in the columns of the journals; but sometimes its professor, when poor and illiterate, and especially when carrying on his business without the aid of modern scientific processes come to grief, as in the case of a hag whose exploits have lately been brought to light in England, and who having been found guilty of October. murder is now lying under sentence of death .-It must not be supposed, however, that the case of this woman Winsor for such is the name of the convict, is by any means rare; for as the Times observes when commenting upon it "infanticide is lamentably common:" but having had, the mis_ fortune to be detected, and above all having smothered her victim in bed-and not having destroyed it as do the more highly educated mem. bers of her profession who advertise in the daily journals, by means of drugs, she is singled out most unfairly for public reprobation as if she were the only professional child murder in England.-This is unjust to the convict, unjust to the claims whose advertising patronage in England, in the especially, our "able editors" derive no small

Mrs. Winsor was, in short, a very rough, uncultivated member of the profession, a person of by their proper names, and who made use of the primitive methods in practice. She did not aduterference of the missionaries. These gentry, would be the chief sufferer by the insurrection; upon her customers, with whom she bargained to Me.

very bad-so coarse, so unscientific; and so the press, which gives the aid of its columns to the more refined members of the same profession of infanticide, have one and all fallen foul of poor Mrs. Winsor, and rated her soundly-so capriciously is justice meted out by our contem-

Mrs. Winsor is, however, an institution in England. On Monday the work of removing the | England, as much so as is the Foundling Asylum in public offices to Ottawa, the new political capital, Montreal. Nor in England only, for she -considered not as a person, but as an institutionexists and flourishes over the greater part of this Continent. Now the question is, not whether a Foundling Asylum be per se a desirable institution? but simply this. Whether is Mrs. Winsor or the Foundling Asylum the more desirable institution? since one or the other we must have In short the latter was established expressly to put down or counteract the other-considered ing, so in one sense they afforded a somewhat of course as an institution-and in this it has to a very considerable extent succeeded; and it certainly is not fair to rail at the Foundling to thousands of physical ills, so long may the Asylum and the Sisters of Charity by whom it is managed, as do the Witness and other journals blessing to be extended, than as a nuisance to be of that class, since they do not take into account themselves, or point out to their readers the fact that but for the Foundling Asylum and the abused Sisters, we should be infested with Mrs.

> Nor can any one doubt this, or deny the immense amount of crime which the Foundling Asylum prevents, who reads our city papers .-Only the other day their columns contained severa cases of child desertion by parents, and of the reception in the Foundling Asylum of the said abandoned children, who but for the existence of that institution would have been "put away" by some cis-Atlantic Mrs. Winsor. This then is what we urge in behalf of that Asylum and kindred institutions: That though they do not and cannot prevent, modify, or in any manner or to any dedegree affect the sin of incontinence, they do very successfully and to a considerable degree prevent the sin of child murder, by removing temptation to the perpetuation of the latter crime.

We could understand the aversion of some of our contemporaries to the Foundling Asylum if it could be argued that it involved a compromise with evil, or that it gave either a sanction or encouragement to vice. It is not lawful to do evil, even a small evil, for a great good; but it is not evil to receive, clothe and feed children deserted by their natural protectors: but the Foundling Asylum does not sanction or encourage that abandonment since, as may be seen by the statistics of all countries where no Foundling Asylums exist, parents do actually desert their children or get rid of them, not indeed by transferring their duties to others, but by murdering the Popery; and, in consequence, child-murder takes belpless little ones. All the infant charges of the Foundling Asylum have been rescued from the deadly bed clothes, or the murderous thumb of some Mrs. Winsor or another : and the only semblance of argument against the former is based on the ludicrously false assumption that, but for the inducements which it holds out to the mothers of illegitimate children, these mothers would themselves have cherished and done their best by the living evidences of their shame. This false assumption is amply refuted by the existence of a class of professional child murderers, and notably by the criminal statistics of England-and the exposure of that institution which there obtains under the name of "Mrs. Winsor."

ORPHANS' BAZAAR:

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the Nineteenth Annual Bazzar, in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, to be held in Mechanic's Hall, Great St. James Street, opening on Wednesday evening next, the 4th of

For their entire support during the ensuing vear, the Orphaus are—as they have ever hitherto been - utterly dependant upon the generoushearted charity of our fellow-citizens. With the prospect of more than usual suffering this coming winter among the poorer classes, aware that other to other faculties, a very pleasant spectacle. Many charities have recently withdrawn much from ladies dress almost as showily at the house of worwinter among the poorer classes, aware that other their purse, the Orphans, through the mouth of the Committee of Management, ask that this, their Bazaar, may prove an unprecented success.

An appeal in their favor never has, and never of interest" will be, made in vain. In our generosity is their hope; and can we not do much, at least we will not place strict limits to our charity, knowing full well "that they who cast their bread upon the waters, shall find it again after many days."

To say more, we are fully aware is needless. The very word orphan, tells its own tale, appeals most touchingly to every heart, and opens the string of every purse. These little ones look to us with longing eyes. Their supplications for their benefactors will prove all powerful with Him who declares himself a helper to the no refinement whatsoever; one who called things orphan and the fatherless, with Him who is naked event of great interest both to the showily dressed and demands raiment; who is hungry and to whom we are to give to eat, thirsty and we are to give him to drink, houseless and seeks from us to take him in-" Amen, Amen," He says unto us, "In Nor would this be the worst of it. Ireland vertise in the papers at all, but waited in person as ye do it to one of these little ones, ye do it unto tude of crinoline, on the marvellous " waterfalls'

INDIAN MISSIONS.—Under this caption, we of their own land, and of the moral condition of of war, and of political vengeance afterwards. - her charges varying from \$20 to \$25. Of find in the report given by the Montreal Herald their own country in which child-murder is so The " head centre," the noisy bar-room patriots the virtue of drugs and patent pills she was de- of the sayings and doings of the Anglican Synod. of New York and the United States, would be plorably ignorant, and her jobs were accomplish- the following remarks upon Missions to the Inbeyond the reach of the law; but alas! for their ed with a pillow, or even a thumb cunningly in- dians, attributed to one of the rev. gentlemen

"In the disease of Ontario there was one, in Toronto two, a very prosperous one on the island of Manitoulin and four in the diocese of Huron. But what he conceived their attention should be principally directed to was the Mission to the heathen Indians at Lake Huron. Delegates had visited Quebec, and found Government would afford every facility to the Missions. If they wished to cope with the Missions of the Jesuits which were going on very successfully because they had ample means, we must support them properly."

We are glad to see that the fact of the great success of Catholic Missions to the Indians is admittee by so unexceptionable a witness; but we trust that we shall not give offence if we demur to the explanation given for that success by the reverend speaker. He attributes it to the "ample means," meaning of course ample pecuniary means, at the disposal of the Catholic Missions aries. This is an error, for, from a material point of view, our Catholic missions are poor, very poor, and much inferior to many, indeed to most of the Protestant Missions. Besides his soutage, his breviary, and his crucifix, the Catholic Missionary has little that he can call his own. His fare is of the simplest and scantiest, barely sufficient for the wants of nature, and his accommodations are of the roughest. In this respect the truth is, that the means of our Catholic Missions, supported out of the contributions to the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, are very limited, very scant indeed. Were a Protestant minister to be subjected for one week to the privations, the hardships, to the coarse and scanty fare which are the daily and constant lot of the Jesuit Missionary, the entire world would be called upon by the Protestant press to admire and render homage to such heroic devotion, and supernatural negation of self.

On the other hand, and considered from a spiritual point of view, our Catholic Missians are rich, very rich indeed. They abound in all things necessary; in faith, in charity, and above all, in the grace of Him Who alone giveth the increase. These are the jewels of our Missions; such, but such only, are the "ample means" at their disposal, to which exclusively must their acknowledged great success be at-

THE WORSHIPPING SEASON. - "To every thing there is a season," says the Preacher. "and a time to every purpose under the heaven." There is a season for duck-shooting, and a time when it is lawful to kill salmon; there is a season for oysters, and another for lobsters; there is a time, as all who give heed diligently to the pastimes of the rising generation must have notired, for marbles, another time for peg-tops, and yet another time for kites; there is an opera season for the fashionable world; and in the Protestant religious world a similar vicissitude may be noticed, and its ecclesiastical year may be thus divided into two distinct and well-defined portions-to wit: the "Worshipping" and the "non-Worshipping Seasons." The former, or "Worshipping Season," has just recommenced. as we learn from an extract from an American journal, the Boston Post, which we quote below. From this we gather that, just as during certain seasons of the year, there is what is technically called "close time" for the rivers, and during which it is not lawful to kill salmon by net. or spear, or rod; so also there is a "close time" for the Protestant churches in Boston, during which the public worship of "the Lord" is, if not prohibited, yet by common consent suspended and abandoned as altogether out of season. This spiritual " close time," has as we learn from our Boston contemporary just come to an end, and the Protestants of that City are about to resume the worship of God. Here is what the Post says upon the subject; the article, it must be premised, is headed-" The Re Opening of the Churches":-

"The churches of our city-or such as have been closed during a portion of the heated term - were reopened yesterday. They presented as may be suposed an animated and interesting appearance. A well dressed congregation -or if it be a fashionably dressed one - presents to the eye, and suggestively ship as at the opera; and our clergyman frequently gaze upon as gorgeous dresses in the pews before them, as are gathered in the balconies of the Boston Theatre when the Italian opera is at its zenith. The fall re-opening at the churches is always an occasion

It will be gathered from the above that the opening of the Worshipping Season in Boston coincides very nearly with the coming in of the oysters; and just as the epicure who delights in what the penny a-liner, much given to periphrase, elegantly terms "those delicious bivalves" must find the latter a very interesting occasion, so also we doubt not is the re-opening of the churches, and the return to the devotional diet which during the warm weather they had discarded, an young ladies in the news below, and to the " man of God" who from the pulpit above gazes with enraptured eyes upon their charms, their amplifor the back hair now in vogue, and other mys-

teries of the female toilet which it is not lawful for a man to utter-arcana, qua non licet homisee logue. But to the outer barbarian, to him who is not a frequenter of the meeting house, and s a stranger to its ways, its customs and its privileges, more interesting still is the "close time," when the courches are shut, and the Protestant worship of God has ceased. What durang that dull season, becomes of the Holy Protestant Faith? Do its professors lay it aside as they do their ball and opera costumes? and with the suspension of the worship of, do they also suspend their belief, in God? What do they do of Sabbath days? and if the "sanctuary" as they term their meeting houses, and their "altars" as they comically style their pulpits, be the means of grace as they oft times tell us, how do they austify their closing of these divine channels? what excuses can they ofter for the spiritual drought of which the closing of their houses of worship must be the cause?

"God will think of it twice before He damns a person of my quality," was the consoling reflection of the old French Marquise on her death bed: so also apparently our separated brethren lay the flattering unction to their souls, that God exacts of them of them no public recognition of his majesty when the thermometer indicates ninety degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. They close their city churches, they leave those whom poverty or press of business detains in town deprived of the means of grace; and if God be indeed honored by their gathering themselves together in those churches, they leave Him unhonored, during the warm weather, and they despoil Hem of His due. With Catholics, worship, such worship as is offered in their churches is a debt due, constantly due to God, an obligation which cannot be withheld or suspended, because of the temperature, without mortal sin .-God is the object of Catholic worship; but were He the object at all, or even the principal object of Protestant worship, it is evident that no interraption would be offered thereunto by the paucity or non-attendance of worshippers, during the heated term: and if Protestant ministers excuse themselves for closing their meeting houses by pleading the thinness of their congregations, it is a sign that it is not so much to God, as to their congregations, that their worship or service is directed. Considered simply as meeting houses or lecture rooms in which during certain seasons of the year, weekly lectures upon religious, metaphysical, and political topics are delivered, Prokestant churches, like theatres, are appropriately closed during the season when fashionable devostees of both sexes rush off to Saratoga or the sea side, and leave the poor lecturer alone with a beggarly array of empty pews. But if we are asked to look upon these houses as places of worship," of a worship of which God and not gorgeously dressed young ladies in Opera costume, is the sole object, we cannot but be struck by the incongruity of periodically closing such houses of worship, and of thus virtually dividing Priests. the year into two seasons-a Worshipping, and a non-Worshipping season.

On Saturday, the 9th inst., His Lordship Dr Horan, reached Williamstown, Glengarry, ac. companied by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, the Rev. John Masterson, C. C., of St. Raphael. On Sunday, His Lordship, assisted by the Rev. M. Valade, of the Cathedral of Montreal, as High Priest, and the Rev. M. Rochelle, of St. Anicet, with our own Parish Priest, as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, sang the Grand High Mass of the open ing of the devotion of the "Forty Hours."

Immediately after Mass the Litanies of the Saints were sung, at the conclusion of which, the Most Holy Sacrament was borne in procession through the church by His Lordship, over whom was carried, by six gentlemen of the congregation, a rich and beautiful canopy, of cloth of gold. while six other, three on each side, held aloft lighted torches.

Each evening the exercises of the day terminated with the solemn benediction of the "Holy of Holies." The altar was one blaze of light and beauty, being most artistically decorated by the ladies of the Convent of Notre Dame.

The music, vocal and instrumental, was all that could be desired, being executed by the Rev. M. Valade and the accomplished lady who for years has so kindly directed the choir of Williamstown. During the exposition of the Divine Sacrament our good Bishop and several priests were incessant in their attendance in the Confessional .-Eight hundred and fifty persons had the happiness to receive the "Bread of Angels," and about Lafty the Sacrament of Confirmation.

Wednesday afternoon His Lordship blessed the Convent lately opened here under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation.

Before leaving, a most graceful compliment was addressed to His Lordshp by Miss Louisa M'Gillis, thanking His Lordship for the honor he had done the school by his presence there that

His Lordship replied in the most happy terms, assuring the young ladies of the interest he would ever take in their welfare, and in the prosperity of their new institution, which, he doubted not, Oornwall, O. W., Sept. 19th, 1865.

would be the sourse of incalculable blessings to them and the country at large.

His Lordship concluded by promising, at some future day, to be present at the public examination, when he would be happy to reward those who, during the year, had applied themselves to their studies and merited the approbation of their amiable and gifted teachers.

On Thursday morning His Lordship and Father MacCarthy left Williamstown for the neighboring parish of St. Raphael, whence, next day, attended by some fifty carriages, with banners flying, and the good old Highland pipes sounding forth their soul inspiring strains, he proceeded to the new and promising mission of St. Margaret, where, with the blessing of God and the kindness of our own loved Bishop, we hope ere long to see a resident priest .- Com.

The Persia brings news, just as we are going to press, of the action of the British Government in Ireland. The editor of the Irish People has been arrested, and a number of other persons bave shared his fate, amongst others one calling himself a captain in the American army, in whose possession papers, and uniforms were found .-Great excitement prevails, but the authorities, acting, of course, on good information received from traitors in the Fenian ranks, are prepared to deal with it. This is sac news, but is the inevitable consequence of the foolish Fenian con-

THE EXHIBITION .- The Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Exhibitions were opened this week with great success. The weather was delightful, the show of flowers, fruits, agricultural produce of all kinds, and native manufactures gratifying in the extreme to all who are interested in the development of the material resources of had put on another headpiece, opened the passage the Province. We advise all of our readers who have the time, to attend, before the Exhibition | door and then realised the extent of the situation.

ORDINATIONS .- On Saturday morning last? the 23rd instant, His Lordship, the Right Revd. Joseph E. Guigues, D.D., Bishop of Ottawa, held an ordination service at the Grand Seminary in this city, at which the following Orders were

Priesthood-Rev. J. Allard, and Rev. A. Terrien, both of the Diocese of Montreal.

Diaconate-Rev. F. Birtz, Rev. S. Robillard, Rev. E. Laporte, Rev. C. Caisse, Rev. [. Dozois, all of Montreal; Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Arichat, N.S.

Subdiaconate - Rev. T. Roy, Montreal; Rev. A. Gravel, Rev. C. Gaboury, St. Hya-

Minor Orders - Messrs. D. Laferriere, H. Landry, C. Brouillet, all of Montreal.

On the following day, Sunday, the same Venerable Prelate held an ordination at the Chapel of the Mos! Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at the Pied du Courant, when the Revds. A. Gravel, and C. Gaboury were ordained Deacons, and the Revds. F. Butz, and S. Robillard were ordained

THE ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

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

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

GRAND BAZAAR. - Oa Monday next, 2nd October, at 3 p.m., will be opened in the Salle d'Asile, Bonaventure Street, a Bazaar in aid of the funds of the institution, and the Orphans of audience. As soon as the hammer was arranged, a the St. Joseph Asylum. The Bazaar will be continued throughout the week, and every day at 3 p.m-, there will be given an interesting dramatic representation consisting of such pieces as "The Produgal Child-Temptation and the Inspirations of the Good Angel-The Spirit of Gratitude and of Ingratitude-The Tea Commandments—Grand Battle, &c., &c. Price of ed by Mr. F. David, and carried unanimously: admission only Threepence.

A CARD.

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

POST OFFICE ROBBERT. - There is a case now in the hands of the Police—we understand confided to the charge of Detective O'Leary—by the Post office authorities of this city. We have been requested to refrain for the present from mentioning particulars. But we may state that some person has been system. atically in the habit of visiting the different wickets, glving a number of a box or drawer to the Olerk in attendance, and boldly demanding the contents It is also said that he has contrived to manufacture false keys for the drawers and emptying them, when there were few or no persons present -Transcript.

ROBBERY OF \$800 WORTH OF JEWELRY .- A nice little confidence game was played on Friday, Sept. 22nd, at the expense of Messrs. Savage & Lyman. A very gentlemanly-looking person called on them last Friday, stated that his name was Herman; that he resided at the St. Lawrence Hall, and that he wished to purchase some jewelry for his wife and two daughters, who were then staying with him at the hall. He was very particular as to prices, etc., and seemed desirous of making quite an extensive purchase. He had in the meanwhile secured rooms No. 27 and 28. which communicated with each other and opened on two differe t passages, so that a person entering No. 27, could go through 28 and find himself at the head of another avenue to the hall door. He secured the rooms from Mr. Hogan himself, and, unperceived by Mr. Jubb or Mr. Chedwick, the asual attendants in the office, entered his name as Mr. Herman, wife and two daughters, N. Y. The trap was laid and baited. 'Mr. Herman' now proceeded to spring it, and the way he did so, shows that he is a most accomplished rascal. He placed a carpet bag in 'No. 27' and scattered several things about to give the room a respect able family appearance. He next called at Savage & Lyman's and requested them to send a lot of Gold watches, chains, and dismond rings, to the Hall for selection by his wife and two daughters. Who, we need scarcely say, were not there and merely existed in his own imagination. A clerk proceeded to the St. Lawrence Hall, with a collection of valuable jewelry, and applied for 'Mr. Herman.' That gentleman was of course at home and rubbing his hands in a gentlemanly, self-satisfied manner, invited the clerk into 'No. 27,' and relieving him of his valuable cargo, placed his hat on the table and went into 28 to show the goods to his ' wife and two daughters. His hat was on the table, a carpet bag was on the Moor, and gentlemanly 'Mr. Herman' was audibly speaking to his wife and the two daughters in the next room. Who could suspect that anything was amiss? Mr Herman was so well dressed, so proper, and so gentlemanly. The conversation appeared to have kept up with great animation, when suddenly it ceased, and you may imagine the rest. Mr Herman door of 2s, and Yorick tally hol had stolen away. The clerk waited and waited, finally knocked at the

The rascal was hotly pursued, and captured the same day at St. Remi, with all his plunder, about \$800 upon him. He is now in jail awaiting his trial.

A New Fire ALARY .- We have had the pleasure of inspecting a new fire alarm, invented by Mr. C. Dion whose talents are so veratile and so usefully applied. The invention is purely mechanical, and may be described as follows : - A movable quadrant on which are marked degrees, can be moved opposite an index which is acted upon by a spiral spring, partly brass; in fact, it is based on the principle, of the metallic thermometer. The quadrant being moved so that the index is opposite, say seventy degrees a spring is passed through an eye in the index, this spring keeps a common marble in its place in a tube so long as the hest does not rise above seventy degrees. But as soon as the temperature advances higher, the index acted upon by the thermometer moves away from the spring which, dropping down, relesses the marble. It then falls down a tube, and strikes a trigger which bolds a spring in its place. This figing back sounds the alarm, and the tube being led from every room in the house to this trig. ger, below which is a box for receiving the marble, number painted on the marble shows at once in which room the fire is. The experiments last night were very successful, and all present expressed themselves highly pleased. - Transcript.

THE DION ALARM. - Another series of experiments has been made of this important invention. L. N. Battle's noble conduct have presented him with Dessaulles, Esq. gave to a meeting of the first mechanics of the City, some explanation as to its merits and some details of the invention and of the improvements which it had undergone. While Mr. Dessaulles was speaking the apparatus, which was arranged, was set in motion by the increase of heat caused by the presence of the individuals assembled, and the alarm struck. After being re-adjusted a newspaper was set on fire and had not been all consumed when the alarm was given. This proof seemed conclusive to the gentlemen present. The apparatus is but a small machine weighing about five or six ounces. It is formed of a spiral spring composed of two thin slips of brass and steel. This Spring acts upon the axis of a needle, serving as an index to a graduated scale on which are marked the degrees of heat, as on a thermometer. At the extremity of this needle an eye holds in a perpendicular position a spring bent at right angles to its lower extremity, and playing on a pivot placed within the angle. part of the spring passes through the thickness of a brass tube, and is placed perpendicularly to it so that it holds a marble in suspension within it. As long as the upper part of the Spring rests in the eye at the end of the needle, the marble remains inside the tube, but the moment the heat causes the needle to mount, the spring be omes loosened, falls of its own weight, and disengages the murble, which falling strikes the escapement previously arranged of an alarm clock which will begin to sound and may continue sounding if thought necessary for half an hour at a time. A second experiment shewed how great an improvement had been produced in its mechanical effect. A bell, fitteen inches in diameter, was fixed to the wall. To cause the hammer to strike this bell it was necessary to overcome the resistance of a spring equivalent to about twenty five pounds, and this with a small marble weighing less than a quarter of an ounce. Notwithstanding its apparent difficulty, the effect was obtained with an ease which surprised the newspaper was burned, the marble was disengaged by the action of the index, and rolling down a tube, it fell upon the escapement which kept the hammer in its feet, the resistance of the spring was overcome and the bell sounded with a considerable noise. No doubt, therefore, can exist that this small machine will, at the least danger from fire, certainly set in motion, if so arranged, the hammer of a church bell.

The meeting was so satisfied with the experiments that Mr. Bertram, the active Chief of the Fire Brigade,

'That this meeting having witnessed some highly interesting experiments just made with Mr. C. Dione' new Fire Alarm, a very ingenious machine, based on purely mechanical principles, thinks it its duty to express its gratification at its performances, and feels no hesitation in declaring that the apparatus is to all intents and purposes in the opinion of the meeting, what it is represented to be, namely, a highly useful maprotection to property, a d even to life, in certain cases, and particularly when a fire declares itself at night in the lower part of a house.'

We need add nothing to this testimony. The gentlemen present were the representatives of the Mechanical genius of the City, and therefore, the weight of such a resolution is undoubted.

THE Pigs. - We learn that several farmers on both the northern and the southern shores have lost a great many pigs from a disease which causes death almost instantaneously. This epidemic is called the will be relieved of this expense, and therefore he typhus or throat disease .- Minerve.

ADMINISTRATOR OF GOVERNMENT .- General Michell as Administrator during the absence of Lord Monck. His Excellency brings with him to Quebec part of his staff .- Minerve.

OTTAWA .- The 16th Regiment is ordered to garrison Otiawa whenever the Government is moved up there. - Ih.

A correspondent writing from St. Alban's, Vt, to the New York Herald of yesterday contradicts a report which has been generally circulated, to the effect that the Banks of that place have refunded to them by the Canadian authorities all the money stelen from them on the 10th of last October by Lieut. Young and his party of raiders. He says that the total amount stolen was over \$210,000, and that of this amount only \$90,000 has been returned by the Canadians. It is said that Secretary Seward has made a demand on the British Government for the restitution of the remainder.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE. - Captain Lowther, of the ship Madras, from London, who arrived in port on Monday, kindly furnished us with the following extract from his Log-book: 'August 29, 6 p.m., latitude of 52. 12 N. longitude 37 20; passed about a mile to leeward of a large buoy, painted a darkish red color with a flag staff having a red, white and red color flying, apparently new, with flat black ball on the top of staff, and having two smaller buoys or barrels lashed along side.'

Captain Lowther expresses himself confidently that these buoys were stationery from the fact that a strong breeze was blowing at the time and from the particular observation he took of them. These particulars are extremely interesting from the fact that other ship masters have reported that they had seen nothing of the buoys left by the Great Eastern, one of which, this described by Captain Lowther, undoubtedly is. It is also gratifying to know that the means taken by the managers on board the Great Eastern to mark the spot where the cable is suppresed to lie has been efficient, at least hitherto, to afford guidance for the future. The Captain of the Mudras evidently took much commendable trouble in knowing his whereabout at the time in order not to be mistaken; and the Atlantic Cable Company are greatly indebted to Capt. Lowther for his intelligence and industry; and it will be highly satisfactory for them to learn that the buoys are still in their places. There are a score of reasons why others may have passed near the spot without discovering the buoys. The present information is valuable in various ways, and will we are certain be duly appreciated in England. The latitude and longitude given by the log of the Madras will enable the officers of the Great Eastern to judge of the buoys anchorage and holding .- City Puper.

Coroner Panet opened an inquest at the Court House on Friday morning on the bodies of the three young men, Cayen, Blais, and Bougie, who were scalded to death by the late explosion at Venner's Mill, St Roch, which terminated on Saturday, the jury returning a verdict of 'Accidental Death,' but without establishing the cause which led to the explosion. During the investigation, a number of practicle engineers, among others Mr. George Bisset, of St Valier street, and Mr. Aubert Jabert, who repaired and lengthened the boiler last February, were examined. Their opinion was that the boiler was of sufficient soundness to bear the amount of steam it carried. The cause of the explosion, therefore, remains unknown, and the jury regretted that the law relative to steamboats did not extend to boilers and engines employed in mills and factories, - Quebec Daily News.

The editor of the Brockville Recorder, who has been travelling in the States, says that it is certain that a person in Canada with \$400 or \$500 can live better than he would in the States with \$1000 or \$1200.

TESTIMONIAL .- We (Quebec Daily News) recorded the fact a short time ago, that a little boy about seven years of age, son of Mr. Reynolds, proprietor of the restaurant bearing h's name, in St. Poter street, fell over the Commissioners' wharf and was gallantly rescued from drowning by a young man named Timothy Battle of St. Paul Street, who plunged in after him, and diving brought him to the surface, until he was finelly taken on shore. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, to mark their gratitude of a silver medal bearing the following inscription: Presented to Mr T. Battle, for saving our child from drowning, Quebec, August 21st., 1865,' and on the reverse side, 'Memeuto for Bravery, from Edwin and Mary Reynolds, 1865' Mr. Battle is a very active young man about boating, and is an expert swimmer ; and we learn that he has been instrumental in saving the lives of three or four persons on previous occa-

sione from drowning. We must guard against misconception. We do not reject as folly the confederation of the Provinces: neither do we assert that it is a beneficial measure We simply state that, in our opinion, the scheme proposed is not so good as it could be made, and that consequently we ought not to accept it pur et simple even if it were for no other reason, than that we can obtain a better. There is a third course which lies open between acceptance and rejection of the Quebec scheme, and that consists in maturing a more perfect plan of interalliance. Let us then have the terms modified, anomalies eradicated, injustices rectified, and above all the autonomy of the several Provinces less thoroughly annihilated; and we shall be able to form our opinion on the matter. To do so at present would be only drawing a conclusion from premises half known; for it may be possibly to confederate the Colonies without making us in the Lower Provinces howers of wood and carriers of water for the Canadians. If not we at least would rather remain as we are, anomalous though our position be, than see Nova Scotia play second fiddle to Upper Canadian music, for after all it is a hard thing to bear the burden of slaves, in order to sport a long. sounding name and rejoice in the honors of a newly mannfactured nationality .- Antigonish Cashet.

The St. John's Globe says: " It is urged here as a

reason why we should accept Confederation, that the British Government desired us to do so." and then after asserting that British opinion in regard to the scheme is founded in ignorance, the writer asks how many English publicists have examined the features of that obnoxious scheme agreed upon at Quebec? How many of them know that that scheme subordinates these Lower Provinces, even in the smallest local matter, to the Confederate Council sitting at Ottawa-a council in which New Brunswick may not have a single representative? How many of them know anything of the application of the principal of representation by population to the Maritime Province? How many of them know that by this mode of representation Upper Canada will in twenty years have a clear majority of the representatives over all of the other members of the Confederation? How many of them understand the principle on which the Upper House is to be arranged? How many of them know anything about the Northwest territory, about the enlargement of the Canadian canals, or the building of Canadian fortifications in so far as there matters effect us? How many of them know that our taxation will be double the moment we enter upon Confederation? How many of them know that the Canadians are a people with whom we have no trade; that they are a people for whom we have no more affection than we have for the people of Australia or New Zealand, or any other British Colony? We venture to say that these are matters that never enter into the Englishman's mind when he considers the Confederation question. All he knows is that he is called upon annually for a certain sum to keep up fortifications at Quebec and Halifax and to pay a few soldiers scattered over the Province. He believes that after Confederation he

favors the scheme."

ROBBERT.-Mr. Stedhen Hogan, of No. 32 St. Gewas introduced yesterday to the Executive Council pevieve street, was attacked at eight o'clock on Thursday night on the Champ de Mars, by four men, wno krocked him down, anp took from him a valuable gold watch.

> DISCOVERY OF A COAL MINE AT LEVIS .- We (Quebec News) were shown on Monday last specimens of bituminous coal, which has just been discovered. by the workmen employed on the fortifications on the. hill overhanging the Grand Trunk Railway Station, Levis. There is not a shadow of doubt that it is. coal, and coal of a very fine kind, but whether it canbe obtained in sufficient quantity to become profitable is another question. The vein is said to be about. nine inches in thickness, and runs through the rock at an angle of forty-five degrees, giving evidence of a rich deposit below the surface. The Messrs, Worthington, the contractors, who it is stated, have used it in their forges for several days past, have closed it up, and forbid strangers to visit the spot. If this coal deposit turns out at all that it is expected, what is to become of Sir William Logan's theory that thereis no coal in Canada.

It would seem as if our Quebec friends had discovered another mare's nest. They are often found

CANADIAN CHOLERA. - There have been several cases: of Canadian cholera with fatal results, especially in the west end of Toronto, during the past fortnight. The deaths resulting from this malady have been chiefly confined to females. In many instances the disease baffled the skill of the most experienced and eminent physicians .- Toronto Freeman.

We are told on the best authority that there are at lesst eight places where liquor is vended in Bronte and at Bronte station, most of them having aprung up since the passage of the Dunkin Act. There are included in this list two stores and two taverns, the rest are low groggeries. To such an alarming extent has drunkenness increased in Bronte. - Milton Cham-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Alexandria, L W M'Kinnon, \$5; Port Louis, Jas-Finn, \$1; Mountjoy, A R McDonald, \$2; Douglastown, Jas O'Brien, \$1; St Anicet, Rev F Rochette. \$2: St Sophia, C McKenna, \$2; Charlotte, P.R.I. Rev. A M'Donald, \$5.

Per W Chisholm, Cornwall - A McDonald, Martin town, \$7,50; J McDonald, \$5; E Ryan, Dickinson's Landing, \$1,50; Rev G A Hay, St Andrews, \$2. Per Rev A Voisard, Cleveland - Very Rev A

Per M L McGrath-P McRae, SI Per J Campbell, Bath - H McKenty, \$2.

At Sillery Cove, Quebec, on the 23rd instant, Miche. Kerwin, aged 72 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Sept. 27, 1865.

Flour-Pollards, \$3,25 to \$3,60; Middlings, \$3,25. \$4,20; Fine, \$4,45 to \$4,60; Super., No. 2 \$5,00 to \$5,25; Superfine \$5,50 to \$5,60; Fancy \$5,20 to \$6,35 , Extra, \$6,50 to \$6,80 ; Superior Extra \$7,00 to \$7,55; Bag Flour, \$3,00 to \$3,20 per 112 lbs.

Eggs per doz, 16c. Tallow per lb. 11c to 12c.

Pork — Quiet; New Mess, \$21,00 to \$23,00; Prime Mess, \$17,50 to \$00; Prime, \$16,50 to \$00,00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,50 to \$4,70:

Wheat-No sales reported. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,221 to \$5,25 :

Seconds, \$5,10 to \$5,13; First Pearls, \$5,30 to \$5,35. Butter-Dairy and Store-packed for exportation Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$10,00 to \$11,00

Boef, live, per 100 lbs Sheep, each. Lamb, Calves, each Hay, per 100 bundles Straw, do.

..\$3,00 to \$6,00 2,00 to 2,75 ..\$0,00 to \$0,00 ..\$6,00 to \$7.00 .. \$3,00 to \$5,00

4,00 to 6,50



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 2nd October. A full attendance is particularly requested Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

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

French and English languages.

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

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable hate yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston

Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian , Comic Month ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Strats Zeitung, Oriminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats. Unis. Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Med. Demorest's Fashion Book. Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine. - Montreal Herald. Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheur - The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at. the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions seceived for Newspapers and Magasmes.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. and the contract of the same

FRANCE."

PARIS, SEPT. 6 .- The Moniteur, in its bolletic of this evening, says :- It affords us great satisfaction to call to mind that the government, the people, and the press of England have greeted the French fleet in England ... The entente cordiale which prevailed during the preceding reign has been rendered fruitful through the policy of the Emperor. The friendly relations existing between France and England are founded on their mutual interest, and upon the uniformity of their principles, on matters of public law. They rivalled one another in disinterestedness to insure the independence of the Ottoman empire, and when France tought for Italy, England on her part determined no longer to retain the lonian Islands, and consented that they should be restored to the origin of their nationality."

The Paris London Times, of the 5th Sept., says :-Decidedly the Portsmouth fetes have been a great success, and such they are in the warmest terms proclaimed by the Paris press. The Opinion Nationale 8879:-

The Portsmouth fetes are over. The French fleet left on Saturday, followed at a certain distance by a flotilla of pleasure boats, and accompanied by the hurrabs of the multitude. The hearty bursts of applause which during the stay of the French fleet at Spithead everywhere greeted our naval officers have given to this international reception the most enthusiastic and flattering character.

The letters from Portsmouth are in the same strain. The correspondent of the France, speaking of the vanquet on board the Duke of Wellington, says :-The table was royally served, the second battery had been transformed into an elegant banquetting-

room. The bill of fare was French, and completely refuted the bad culinary reputation that has been assigned to our neighbours. On board the English ships, which had divided our officers among them, toasts were drunk to the Emperor, the Queen, and to the health of the two nations. The utmost gaiety never ceased to prevail. There is no sort of courtesy and attention (gracieusele) that has not been shown to our officers. Scarcely had they arrived when they received the most pressing invitations from the secretaries of the Albert Yacht Club and of the Prince of Wales's club, and all houses were spontaneously opened to them. More than 200,000 visitors from all parts of England thronged the narrow streets of the three towns that compose Portsmonth. And the people shout, applaud, manifest their joy with an expansiveness and a fury which have nothing British. Everywhere the French flag floats beside that of England. Our officers and sailors cannot take a step alone. They are surrounded, applauded, carried off. They must see everything, accept everything.

The writer proceeds to speak in the most admiring terms of the Royal Saior's Home, as an establishment unique of its kind, essentially English in its nature, and which could hardly be the creation of any other people.' He mentions, also, good-humouredly, and without comment, a piece of intrusiveness on the part of some of our societies of British saints, which seems to me to have been in the very worst taste :-

Proselytism was not wanting at the festival; this morning the Heroine was invaded by these innumerable biblical, evangelical, and metbodist societies on which England plumes herself, and which are everywhere to be met with. Every sailor had his Bible and his little bundle of tracts. I suspect the absence of the ship's chaplain was known. The distribution was made with unparalelled generosity, but I have great doubts of its results. What particularly pleased our men was the gilt edges and bindings of these books, which they carefully wrapped up and put away in order to make presents of them on their return to France.

The distributions of our well-meaning but not always well judging missionary associations are sometimes worse used. Lately, in a summer camp in North Italy, the leaves of the small Italian Testaments distributed were found by the soldiers to be powers develope, brutal instincts gather strength, just the right side for cigatrette paper. Borrow tells and crime multiplies abundantly. Hence the inus that when seeking to diffuse the true light of the Gospel in Spain he used to leave his Bibles in ruins and deserted houses, where banditti and other vagrants were likely to take shelter, in hopes that they might be found and do good to the finders. Perhaps in those days days gilding was not employed. The experience of Portsmouth clearly shows that gilt edges and a neat binding will insure care, though they may not command converts.

The special correspondent of gratified than his colleagues. He writes on the 1st

Fetes succeed each other here with such rapidity, and the fever spreads to such an extent even among the coolest, that to do one's duty as a chronicler and see everything one is obliged to defer sending off one's account of it. What you expect from me however, is not brief telegraphic notes, but the narrative of the life we lead, and the photograph of the phy siognom; of this people which welcomes us with so much warmth. On board our ships there are razzias of officers whom the English visitors carry off with them to the shore, and do not allow them to return. Some have been taken as far as South-

The letters in the Patrie, by M. Launoy, a calm observer to whom English usages were already more or less familier, are not less expressive of the satis faction of your French visitors at the manner in which they have been received. He is evidently struck by the combined cordiality and courtesy shows to his countrymen:-

The inhabitants show a real enthusiasm for the French, and the officers, when walking in the streets, are constantly accosted by persons who take their hand in the most hearty manner and address them in the most cordial and friendly terms.'

The France remarking on the dissatisfaction betrayed by a Russian organ at the good terms on which England and France are, writes as follows .-

These relations are not an alliance, as the Nord affects to call them, but a loyal intimacy; they are not serious, and you shall pay me,' rejoined the insurer. founded on the letter of a treaty, but on identity of interests and ideas. They are not the result of la-boriously calculated combinations, established at ment, said that, as it was not denied on one side that heavy cost, but of reciprocal sentiments of confidence certain merchandise had been insured against fire, and and esteem. It is not a tie by which each of two Powers abdicates its liberty of action. Each preserves stroyed by fire, he must give judgment against the the entire personality of its policy at home and abroad; but what guarantees, much better that a diplomatic convention, their mutual good understand. ing is, that they both represent in the world the same pacific and civilizing interests, and that, if they be disagreed on some points, they are generally agreed on all the great questions on which may depend the peace of Europe. . . Their union is not a subordination, and their respective independ ence is always intact. The important thing is that both henceforward abdicate the hatreds of another age; that they are sincerely friends; that they do not wish to make war upon each other; that none can hope to separate them so as to draw one of them into a coalition against the other. The ill-concealed vexation of their adversaries is an additional reason for them to persevere in this wise policy.'

The Presse, referring to the revolution that has taken place in the art of naval warfare, says that mere can no longer exist a sensible disproportion between the forces of England and those of France. The reviews at Cherbourg, Brest, and Portsmouth serve subjected to these very Gallican burdens. out to make the destructive equality more manifest

in the eyes of all. respect and a natural desire of good understanding, and even of friendship, in the place of those absurd sentiments of animosity and hatred, of those senseless rages which have begotten the terms gallopho-

the Greenwich Hospital, is as eloquent as the stump | himself is responsible for issuing orders to treat demortally wounded in the desperate struggle of Trafalgar. https://www.

The Presse is of opinion that the iron fleets which cost so many millions will last but a little while, and predicts that in five years they will be warped, worn, eaten by rust, impotent, unable to make five knots an hour, or, perhaps, even to keep the sea at all. This is a bad look out, and we must hope that the Presse, in its aversion from 'Such useless and foolish expenditure, has rather exaggerated the probable apidity of decay. The Presse remarks that the Eugish papers do justice to the beauty and power of the French naval armaments, and that they do so with a good grace. It regrets that many of our journals should write in so very different a tone with respect to the canal of the lathmus of Suez.

CRIME. - We read in the Monde : -"Orime, and that of a horrible kind, has been on the increase in England for some time. It is, as it were, a frenzy, combined with a kind of British doggedness which makes one shudder. All the assassins to whom we allude are people of respectable appearances, express themselves well, and state the reasons for their crimes with the utmost sang-froid. Orime is no longer a violent rebellion against society, it is an exaggerated estimate of the right which mo dern ideas recognise in each individual to push his way to the front, It is not called killing, but get-ting rid of obstacles. And yet this is the moment that revolutionary philanthropists choose at which to insist upon the abolition of capital punishment.— The Daily News enumerates the recent trials in London, and concludes as fellows, 'We cannot escape from the deplorable conclusion, that the increase of crime in England defies the increase of executions, and that the hanging of a Pritchard, a Muller, and others, is not an example which stays the murdeaer's hand.' In Christian society there are two weapons against crime - i.e. moral education, and judical repression. Modern society, such at least as people are striving to render it, does away with education. Faith is the sole basis of moral education, not that vague speculative specimen of it, tainted with materislism, of which a certain journal draws a pleasant picture, but the one, firm, sincere, immutable faith of the Christian. It is by clearly understanding his duty towards God, and towards his neighbour, that man perceives how small is the extent of his autual rights, that he learns to see them violated without rebelling; and patiently to abide, or temperately to lend a hand to the attainment of them. Take away this faith and the education which is founded upon it, and you disseminate crime. A system of education, into which religion does not enter inevitably produces cupidity and ambition, The new sciences which are taught are considered by the pupil, in boyhood and upwards in manhood as new rights which have been acquired by him, and he seeks here below the reward of exertions whose object is earthly. Men pass, in search of material enjoyment, from ambition to envy, from envy to anger, from anger to hatred, and become, some rioters who attack society, others assassins who attack individuals. The former have no longer the penalty of death to fear, and there is a party who are bent upon flording the latter a similar encouragement. And what weapon of defence will society have then? What will future generations be, when all religious feeling, all shame, all faith shall have dissappeared, and when there shall be no terrible scaffold to restrain them, what ground will there be for even mitigated penalties? Do we not see juries allowing of extenuating circum stances to cases of the most horrible crimes? And the certainty of escaping death will multiply yet more the number of criminals. The most odious crimes have been on the increase in England since the Protestant Church has began to lose her Chris tian element. Men's minds are not so independent of spiritual influences, as is said, and as they believe themselves. The soul cannot be fed on bales of cotton and cargoes of coal; something more is wanted, and without that she becomes starved, exhausted, and the body strives at her expense; the physical crease of crime in England, in America, and elsewhere it furnishes no argument against capital punishment; but do away with that punishment and you will shortly see that the second weapon against crime, i.e., judical repression, though it ranks below moral education, will be as necessary as ever."

A VESSEL PROPELLED BY ELECTRICITY .- Great curiosity has been excited at Cherbourg by a small the delegate De Ferrante, a traitor to his king and vessel propelled by electricity. The inventor, a his faith—a Neapolitan Liberal, noted for his cruelty French engineer, has shown his discover; to the to the prisoners under his charge—has fallen a vic-Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, Minister of Marine. Another of the favourite scientific questions has been submarine locomotion. Several trials have been made, but without much success. However, an Italian engineer, Guglielmo Giustiniani, has presented to the French Government the mudel of a submarine boat. The French Government has di recied a special committee to examine and report upon the system.

CURLOUS INSURANCE CASE .- A French paper relates the following singular case arising out of a policy of insurance upon a quantity of cigars. A gentleman one day presented himself at the office of the Phoenix, and said he wished to insure a quantity of cig rs which he had imported from Havannah. 'Cigars,' said the manager, that is droll; however, what is the value of them? The gentleman having replied that he wished to insure them for 2,000f., an inspector examined the cigars, and, having satisfied himself as to their value, the premium was fixed and paid, and the policy delivered to the insurer. Four months afterwards the gentleman returned to the insurance office, and said-' Gentlemen, the cigars which I assured with you have been burned, and I apply for the amount of the policy.' 'We have had no intimation of the fire,' said the manager; 'how did it occur?' In the most simple way in the world,' replied the gentleman; 'I have smoked them one after the other. Here is the certificate of my lodger and a neighbour, who attest the fact.' 'You are j king,' the manager teld him; 'we shall not pay you.' The result was an action at law. The presiding ment, said that, as it was not denied on one side that on the other that the said merchandise had been decompany. The latter did not offer much defence to the action, but on the following day a summons was served at their instance upon the plaintiff for arson, he having wiltully set fire to merchandise which had been insured. This crime being punishable by death, the sharper, who no longer chuckled over the supposed success of his trickery, was too happy to make terms with the company by paying all the expenses which had been incurred.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The Moniteur contains a recent paragraph which is worth noting. It recommends to the Government of Victor Emmanuel to resume the negociations with Rome without insisting on any oath on the part of the Bishops, or any Exequatur on Papal decrees. This is the more to be noted from the fact that the previous obstinacy of the 'Florentines' in this respect was generally attributed to the influence of the proprietor of the Moniteur, affined as he was of the contagion of freedom in the French Clergy, who are

Victor Emmanuel's dominions are seriously agitated at present by the question lately raised against the The eyes of sit.

The ceresult a reciprocity of consideration and military despotism of his army by the Mazzinian pardifferent trades, in which the prisoners are employed, spect, and a natural desire of good understanding, ty. The War Minister, Pettiti, has endeavored to and are enabled to earn money, which they are alshield a Colonel de Villata from the odium of having lowed to have. shot Garibaldian deserters from the regular army, after Aspromonte, by requiring all the officers of the to work for the neighbouring farmers, but required bis' and anglophobia. The statue of Louis Bellot, army to resent collectively any attack against any to return at night.

The greatest care is bestowed on sick prisoners, so

of the Victory's mast at the foot of which fell Nelson servers so barbarously, after they had been drawn into mortally wounded in the desperate struggle of Tracouragement and reward given to desertion to Garibaldi, when he went to reap in Naples Count Cavour's OWD CTODS.

The most important news this evening's telegram brings us is the protest addressed by the Austrian ambassador at Madrid, to the Spanish ministry, against the recognition of the kingdom of Italy, and the answer of Bermudez Castr, that the crown of Spain is independent of dynastic pleages; a fact very patent if we take into consideration that the present Queen reigns in defiance of all principles of legitimacy, and that it can hardly be expected of her to be truer to her cousin of Naples than to her uncle Don Carlos. As Prussia and Austria have evidently come to an understanding on the Duchies, we may look for their united action in other countries and especially in Venetia .-Cor of Tablet.

The mierepresentations of the Liberal press in matters concerning the Papal Government and the Church are coming pretty thickly upon us. Thus, instead of discoursing on the sufferings of the prisoners in Victor Emmanuel's dominions-where in spite of turning convents into gaols, persons arrested on suspicion are kept for years without trial in a state of confinement somewhat similar to that of negross on board a slaver; where 89 prisoners, arrested for re-action at Viesti, on July 27, 1881, are now being tried at Lucerna, shut up in an iron cage; where women are repeatedly flogged, as in the Pretorial prison of Florence; where the exiles of the Pica law, compelled to live on the island of Lipari, are being starved on an allowance of 31d a day, even against the provisions of that very law of blood; where fowls are officially numbe ed, as in the Salernitano, and their unaccounted disappearance punished by the imprisonment and exile of their owners, &c., &c .- the Siecle chooses to fill the minds (such as they are) of its million of readers with the account of the passion and martyrdom of fourteen political prisoners in the Bagno of Civita Vecchia. Now they are known—even to the French garrison and its officers—to be guilty of ordinary criminal offences against society, and to be kept in a hall where sixty prisoners were previously confixed. Here is fixe tood for your British press.

The Cardinal Sishop of Aucona has been reported dead, but found on the conuary, slive and actively working in the midst of his desolated flock, as his recent admirable Fastoral shows, which begins, by the way, by recalling to his Olergy and Faithful that he returned to Ancona as soon as the first news of the existence of the cholers reached him. What do you think of the same Stecle informing its aforesaid reading-million that His Eminence is keeping himself esconced in his country house.

The Government are actually selling the coarse gowns, the wooden beds, and earthen pots and pans of the Clarisses of Chieti, who have just been expelled, and these objects, the riches of the poverty of Christ, are exposed in public sale to the scandal and disgust of the inhabitants. The Lazarists have been driven from their convent of San Nicolas de Tolentino, in Naples, in spite of their recourse to the French Government. The Visitandines of Bologna have also received notice to quit in 24 hours.

VICTOR EMMANUEL SAUBBED. - It is well known that the King's sec and son west to Lisbon, in order to represent his father there as godfather to the young prince, the heir of Portugal, on his baptism; but that it was decided, in conformity with a declaration made by the whole body of Bishops, that Victor Emmanuel could not be admitted to attend the baptismel ceremony, either in person or by proxy, inasmuch as he unfortunately lay under the censure of the Uhurch. The King is said to have been greatly irritated at this treatment, although he might have expected it, for the Ohurch knows no difference between the prince and the peasant. He is said, however, to be still more angry with his ministers, who flattered him with the hope that all would pass off smoothly, and who sent his son to suffer such an humiliation.

There have been disturbances at Brescia on occa. sion of the collection of the income-tax, and the Na tional Guard was unable to prevent the rioters from forcing their way into the Town-hall and doing some little damage. The mob dispersed on the appearance of the military. The Mazzinian disturbances, an-nounced by a Florence paper for the 29th of August, anniversary of Aspromonie nowhere took place.

At Sansevere, the mortality is very heavy for the numbers of the population. There have been a few cases in Piedmont-one at the fortress of Gavi, where tim to it.

ROME. - Our latest intelligence from Rome is contained in a letter published in the Guzette de France

to the following effect:—
The purveyors for the French army have received instructions to make no further contracts for provisions. The Pope's health is excellent. The revolutionary propagandists are organising themselves in all the villages on the frontiers? Garibaldian clubs are springing up on all sides Everything is being prepared with a view to singing the De Profundis of the Papacy the moment the French troops take their departure. A new journal, called ll Monitore del Subino, has appeared at Rietti. It is evidently under direct inspiration from Florence, and there is reason to believe that it will be the centre of the revolution. ary propagaudism which threatens Rome.

An augmentation of the Papal army appears to

have been decided on, in view of the events which may arise towards the end of the term fixed for the execution of the convention. It will be right and needful that a sufficient force should exist to preserve order within the limits of the actual territory, not against the Romans themselves but against the armed bands who will infallibly be detached by Piedmont under the disguise of Garibaldian volunteers, to devastate the provinces and excite revolt. Further than for measures of order and self-defence the army will not be increased, and the troops will be enrolled in preference among the Italian population, and will not exceed 4000 men. - Cor. of Tablet.

ROMAN PRISONS .- The following letter appeared in the Times of Monday : -

" Sir .- An article from the Siecle describing the supposed barbanties of Roman prisons, especially at Civita Vecchia, having appeared in the Times of the 29th ult., steps were taken, by application to a high official person, to ascertain the truth. The result is that the statements of the Siecle are in every particular untrue, both as regards Civita Vecchia and the other prisons of the Roman State.

There are not 14 but 15 political prisoners in Civita Vecchia, and some of these were convicted of offences not political. They are confined in two rooms, each of them 14 metres (18 yards) long, and 6 metres (7 yards) broad. They have meat and wine every day, and are well taken care of, with good bedding and the use of the baths. They take exercise morning and evening, and they have no They are allowed ordinarily to see their friends once a month, or more frequently on special application. A new prison is being erected, in accordance with a view both to punishment and amendment.

In two of the prisons great advantage has resulted from the service of a congregation of lay religious persons called the Belgian Brothers, who with much zeal and industry attend to and instruct the prison-

In the prison at Civita Vecchia called the Piaz zetta there is a kind of street containing shops of different trades, in which the prisoners are employed,

At Port d'Anzio many of the convicts are allowed

much so that those whose health requires it are sent to prison near the sea. I beg you to publish this letter.

John K. Line Your obedient Servant, GUEST. GRORGE BOWYER.

The following extracts are taken from a lengthy article in the Monde: The negociation between the Pope and the Emperor Maximilian has utterly failed. Having already determined upon his course of conduct, the Emperor, wishing to save appearances as long as it suited his purposes, sent to Rome a deputation consisting of three persons of distinction, who were instructed to come to an arrangement, but that arrangement was to rest upon a basis which had been already repudiated by the Nuncio.

PETER'S PENCS. - The Unita Cattolica claims to have collected 300,000 signatures to its address to Pius IX., and £4,000 for the Pope, within a month, and in spite of persecutions of every kind. The plucky ournal has determined on seeking the protection of the Council of State against the functionaries who are in the babit of sequestrating the address and molesting the subscribers to it.

SPAIN AND ITALY .- Referring to the late rumous of a projected alliance between Prince Amadeus and the Infanta Isabella, the Epoca says :- Friendly to Italy as we desire to be, we cannot carry this feeling to the extent of close intimacy. Our own dignity, and the liberty of action we must reserve in all that refers to the cause of the Pontificate, would oppose any recurrence of what has happened in Portugal. Prince Amadeus travels in Spain under the title of Count Pollenzo.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Of brigandage we have little or nothing this week save in Calabria and the Salerno districts, where the rencontres have been very fre-

The Italia contains another attack on the Queen of Naples this week for the terrible crime of having been greatly affected by the loss of her favourate dog, a magnificent black English setter, which shared her casemate at Gaeta and never left her side. Attachment to a faithful animal might be forgiven one who has had so terrible an experience of the treason of men; but the revolution finds no mode of attack too low for its agents to stoop to.

A fact has just taken place on the Neapolitan frontier which has raised a feeling of disgust and i dignation among even the French troops. A band of reacionaries offered to surrender to the French post at Veroli, and a day and place of meeting was appointed; the Neapolitans laid down their arms, and were on their way under eccort to Rome, when a desputch arrived from the officer replacing General Montebello, desiring the officer of the post to make them over to the nearest Italian post. It was done, and they were shot before the eyes of the French soldiers, who in vain protested against the act, and who are everywhere load in their expression of indignation at such a violation of the trust reposed in them. -- Cor. of

UNITED STATES.

The Troy (N.Y.) Whig and other journals report that the cattle plague has made its appearance in that part of the State. Many valuable cows are said to have already fallen victims to the pestilence, which resembles that now raging in England. The disease resembles erysipelas, the attacked part swedling up sometimes under the breast, at other times on the side, but more frequently under and on the side of the throat, the victim dying in from 24 to 48 hours in great agony.

Miss Emma Latimer, of Edgefield, Tenn., is to be indicted and tried for 'that she did tear down and and trample under her feet, with intent to express contempt for the same, the American flag, which had been put up in honor of the anniversary of the independence of the United States."

An aged ex-rebel was mercilessly shot to death in Knoxville, recently, by a young Union man, who had aiready sued him in a civil court, and recovered the sum of nine thousand dollars damages. It was supposed the reble, at the time he was shot and killed, was preparing to establish his innocence of the damages, oy proving an alibi. Tragedies like this are of frequent occurrence.

WISE THIEVES STEAL AND COMPROMISE .- Last summer a bank clerk in New York stole \$100,000. He lost the money by fighting the tiger. He then called upon a lawyer and informed him that he was a ruined man, and that he thought of suicide. This led to the following dislogue :-

How much does your defalcation amount to? (Ine hundred thousand do

Got any left? Not a cent.

That is bad; you have left nothing to work with. What must be done?

You must return to your desk and abstract another hundred thousand.

What must I do that for?

To preserve your character and save you from going to the State Prison. With the hundred thousand dollars which you are about to steal to morrow, I intend to compromise with the bank. Your stealing after to-morrow will amount to \$100,000. I will call at the bank and confess your offence; I will represent myself as your heart-broken uncle, 'honest but poor !' I will offer the bank \$50,000 to hush up the matter. The bank will accept. This will leave \$50,000 to divide between you and me-that is 25,000 apiece. With this sum you can retire from business.

The young man listened and took on wisdom. He doubled his defalcation, and compromised as the lawyer said he should. He is now worth \$250,000 and is counted one of the most respectable gentlemen in the city of New York.

Don't Like the Widowess. - In endeavoring to take the census for the Government the marshals occasionally meet with such difficulties as to well nigh deprive them of their senses. The following colloquy is said to have taken place somewhere between a marshel and an Irish woman:

How many male members have you in the family? Niver a one.

When were you married.

The day Pat Doyle left Tipperary for Ameriky .th well I mind it. A suc-skinier day never gilded the sky of owld Ireland.

What was the condition of your hasband before marriage? Divil a man more miserable. He said if I didn't give him a promise within two weeks he would blow

his brains out with a crowbar. Was he at the time of your marriage a widower or a bachelor?

4 which? a widower did ye say? Ah now go away wid yer nonsense! Is it the like of me would take us wid a second hand husband? A poor divil all legs and consumption like a sick turkey. A widower! May I be blessed if I wouldn't rather live an owld maid and bring up a family on buttermilk and praties.

HYMNE FOR THE NEGROES. - At a recent 'coloured' festival near New York the following hymn was chaunted amongst others by the darkies. Two or three stanzas will suffice :-

We's nearer to the Lord Den the white fokes, and dey knows it, See de glory gate unbarred, Walk in, darkeas, past de guard, Bet yer a dollar he won't close it. Walk in, darkeas, troo de gate, Yark der kullered angels holler! Go' way white fokes, you're too late, We's de winnin kuller. Wait Till de trumwet blows to foller. Halleloojah ! tanks to praise,

Long enuff we've borne our crosses, Now we's de sooperior race, And wid Gorramighty's grace
We's going to Hebben afore de bosses.

CRIME IN AMERICA. - Whether the sudden close of the war made minor sensations seem of greater importance, or, whether it left this country more de-prayed and reckless of life and property, is hard to tell; but it is certain that at no period of our history. have there been more shocking accidents and terrible crimes. A new chapter of murder, fraud, and embezzlement is unfolded with every rising sun. -It has been estimated that on an average five hundred persons have been killed and wounded weekly by accidents and affrays of various kinds since Gen. Lee's surrender, yet no one is punished for any of these crimes, and it is very reldom, even, that steps are instituted to bring the perpetrators to justice -At first, assassinations were of daily occurrence, and men were killed in all parts of the country by concealed foes who were never apprehended. negroes, too, in all quarters have been made to pay the penality of a black skin. Soldiers have been drugged, or murdered, and robbed. The amount of crime is fearful, and in no part of the country are the police able to prevent it. Either the war has left us rather far more deprayed than it found us, or the average amount of individual wickedness the world is capable of has greatly increased since our war ceased.—N. Y. Cor. of the London Times.

As the Massachusetts Regiments are being mustered out a large portion of the 'Massachusetts Boys' are found in the profane city of New York. It is singularly remarkable that nearly all the famous ' Masanchusett's Boys' have been born in Ireland. Germany, Belgium &c. &c.; that they know nothing whatever about Massachusetts, except that the pious and psalm singing Yankees of the old Bay State have deceived and defrauded them Long live Massachusetts! - Western N. Y. Catholic

A pewter plate is being exhibited in California agone on which President Lincoln ate his 'pork and beans.' When the Americans come to their senses. they will style this sort of thing 'hero-worship run into the ground.'

THE GOLD FIELDS .- When gold becomes as plentiful as silver in Canada, it will doubtless be subject to the same discount, and then Bank Bills will be worth more than their actual value, if such a thing is possible. There is one thing, however, that will never be subject to discount, and that is Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir. Every Bottle is worth 25 cents, regardless of the price of god or silver. Good for c ughs and colde.

Sold by all Druggists John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St.

Montreal C. E September, 1865.

Is ir True-That nine-tenths of the diseases with which mankind is afflicted are the result of negligence? We fear it is. A little of Henry's Vermont Liniment, if taken in season, may save no end of pains and a train of incurable diseases. Be wise in time is an old adage, but nevertheless a good and a true one. The Liniment is an unequalled remedy for toothache, carache, cholic, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C E. September, 1865.

Dyspersia and Indigestion .- These great scourges. of our people, cannot be too well understood, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may Dyspepsia to cured, but it may be prevented by the use land's German Ritters, prepared by Dr. C M. Jack-son, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commenda. tion by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Mentreal, C.E.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- It may be fairly doubted whether

'The many-tinted flowers that shed

Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed, lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing-room or boudoir in which a flacon of this. odoriferons toilet water has bean orened. As compared with the fleating scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be called imperishable, while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered atomatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief is wonderful, and as a means of relieving faintness and headache, and of perfuming the breath and the person, when used as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toiler waters,-See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without

Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in

WHY ARE BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS A POPU-LAR MEDICINE? - Because they relieve the bowels, tone the stomach, regulate the liver, and promote the general vigor of the system, without causing pain. Because their action is not followed by increased constipution, and the necessity for larger doses. Because they are a safe cathartic for the weakest, as well as active enough to relax the constipated passages in the strongest. Because they create an appetite and revive the mental energies.— Because they never produce tenesmus, but act like a healing balm on the irritated membranes of the stomach and intestines. Because no mineral ingredient p lintes the pure vegetable, antibilious, and aperient substances of which they are composed.— Because they act in harmony with nature, and without violence. Because no human being who ever used them has been disappointed in the effects .-And, finally, because they are a family medicine for which there is no substitute. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 412 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

> SALT RHEUM OURED? Sherbrooke, C.E., June 20, 1864.

Mr. S. J. Foss, Druggists: Dear Sir,-For the benefit of those who may be suffering from the same disease, I wish to make known the great benefit I have received from the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPABILLA. For a long time I had been troubled with a sort of breaking out on my iegs and arms, which some called salt rheum and some a scro'ulous humor. Whatever it was, the torture from it was so great that I could not remain quiet. I tried a great many medicines, but all without benefit until I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, from the use of which I found immediate relief; and now, after using only four bottles, I find myself to all appearance entirely cured.

Yours very truly, Hobace Baiers.
Agents for Montreal, Devines Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R S Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 1000年6月1日

ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL. Under the Direction of the Sisters of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

M'CORD STREET.

Was RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1865 The system of Education includes the English and French languages. Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on practical Sciences, Music, Drawing with plain and ornamental Needle Work.

CONDITIONS: Junior Classes, per Month,.....\$0.75 Music, 2.00 Drawing 100 Entrance Fee (annual charge)..... 0.59 HOURS OF CLASS.

From ... 9 to 11½ o'clock A. M. 1 to 4 " No deduction made for occasional absence.

Dinner per Month-\$2.50.

ST. ANN'S SEWING ROOM.

The Sisters of the Congregation take this oppor tunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the St. Ann's Schools, on Thurs-

day, September 5, 1865. The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dress making in all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public factories.

Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronise this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it. Sept. 7, 1865.

MR. WILL AM DALY, from the County Armagh Ireland, will hear of something to his advantage by applying at the Office of this paper. Sept. 6, 1865.



THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT SINCE THE

SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE, Is that of M'GARVEY'S determination to REDUCE the Price of his entire STOCK FIFTEEN PER CENT.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends And Unstomers for the liberal patronage extend-

ed to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOCK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and especially since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold out, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warmooms, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JUSEPH STREET, second door from M. GILL STREET. I call on any party in Cadada or the United States, from whom I have purcussed goods since my commencement in business, to say it I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extenual or renewal during that time.-If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTREN PER CENT., which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock entirely for cash during the past dull winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Chairs and Furniture from the States for the last two years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after Monday, the 17th instant, as follows: - Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 30 cents, and every other kind of Wood Seat Chairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with arms, \$1,15, formerly \$1,30, and every style of Caus Seat Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The nsual line o discount will be alllowed to the trade and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock. My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most extensive wholesale and retail farniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The first floor is used for book and Library Cases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$90; Dining Tables \$10 to\$50; Bureaus, \$10 to 30; and various kinds of weighty and bulky goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Chamber Suites, from \$60 to \$250; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash and Chesnut, with walnut carving, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Grained Suites, in all the differnt imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and marble tops, varying in price from \$16 to \$75; Hair Mattrasses, from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Geese and Poultry Feathers, from 25 to 75 cents do.; Moss, Husk, Sea Gress and other common Mattrasses, from \$2,50 to \$6 each 30 hour and eight day Clocks, from \$2 to \$15 each ; Gilt Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Glasses, from \$1 to \$25 each, - with every article in the Furniture line a equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mahogany and Vincers of all sizes and other Cabinet Lumber kept constantly on hand; with Ourled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every article in the trace, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for firstclass furniture in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell surplus stock at auction. I have always adopted the motto of quick sales and light profits, which has secured for me a steady trade at the dullest season of the year. To those in want of furniture I would say

and prices before purchasing elsewhere. If not for my late removal, and the statements above alluded to, I would consider the present notice

don't take my word, but call and examine the stock

entirely unnecessary.
Tasms - Under \$100, strictly cash; \$100 to \$400, three months; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months; by furnishing satisfactory paper.

Please call at OWEN MOGARVEY'S.

Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse

Nos. 7, 9, and II, ST. JOSEPH STREET. Continuation of Notre Dame Street, 2nd door from McGill Street

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

HELD BY

THE GREY SISTERS, CONVENT OF OTTAWA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP

THE RT. REV. DR. GUIGUES. THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper

and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete knowledge of the French and English lan-

Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and nonorable testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful.

Among many means employed to develope the incellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well regulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited

exclusively by the young Ladies. In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which

business is transacted in both languages. It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages.

Those who study Music will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar. Melodeon, Organ, &c.

A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Poonah Painting, and the different kinds of drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the use. ful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory

and practice of Domestic Economy.

No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious

exercises of the community.

Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior. The Classes will re open on the First September. Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865.

MONTREAL

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL

Nos. 6, 8 & 10, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH instant, at Nine

o clock A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above institution at extremely moderate charges.

For particulars, Tuition, Fees, &c., apply at the

W. DORAN, Principal. Aug. 24, 2865.

F. CALLAHAN & CO.,

GENERAL JOB PRINTERS,

WOOD ENGRAVERS,

32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL. Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every description furnished to order.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.



DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

And Regular Line between MONTREAL and the PURTS of THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BER-THIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOM-TIO , and other lutermediate Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 11th Sept., and until otherwise ordered, the STEAMERS of the RICHE-LIEU COMPANY will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows:-

The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robt. Nelson will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier, Square) for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SIX o'clock P.M., precisely, stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to meet the Ocean Steamers at Quebec may depend to be in time by taking their passage on board this steamer, as a tender will take them over without extra charge

The Steamer EUROPA, Capt. J B Labelle, will LEAVE for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SIX o'clock P.M. precisely, stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three

Rivers and Batiscan.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Cart. Joseph Duval. will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers, every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P. M. stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Mas-kiconge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will LEAVE Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock P M,

stopping at Lanorace. The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Charles Daveluy, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sore every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P M stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lanoraie, Berthier, Petit Nord and Grand Nord, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday, at FOUR

o'clock A M. The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureaux, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at SIX o'clock PM; stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contercœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belwil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M.,

and Wednesday at noon, for Montreal.

The Steamer TERREBONNE Captain L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Whart for Terrebonne every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Boucherville, Varennes, Bout de l'Isle & Lachennie; and will leave Terrebonne every Mon-day at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M.

The Steamer L'ETOILE Captain P. C. Malhiot, will leave Jacques Uartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returnning at St. Paul L'Hermite; and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7. A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Leading having the value

expressed are signed therefor. For further information, apply at the Richelieu Gompany's Office, 29 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERE, General Manager. OFFICE RICHELIEU COMPANY,

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET.

THE Collegiate Term will commence on WEDNES-DAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER.
Besides the usual Classical Course there will be an

EVENING CLASS both for the Students and the general Public.

BOOK-KEEPING and WRITING, by Professor

MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SUIENCES, by Professors of the College.

DRAWING, by Mr. BOURABSA. Aug. 24, 1865,

AYER'S PILLS.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfort-Jable? These symptoms are often the prolude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and

should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors - purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Comploints, Indigestion, Derongement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

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

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the mularia of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has ravely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by Dr. J. O. AYER & Co., Lowell Mass.

and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada Esst.

August, 1865.

MALARIA! - DIRTY YARDS!! - Bird's Deodorizing and Disinfecting Powder .- The property of this Powder is to destroy instantly all unpleasant smells connected with Sewers, Water Closets, Dirt Heaps, &c. In a sanitary point of view, such a simple, inexpensive and harmless deodorant should be used in every house.

For Sale in 1 lb, 2 lb., and 7 lb. bags.

HENRY R. GRAY. Chemist.

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

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist,

144 St. Lawrence Main Street. [Established 1859.]

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

OPPOSITE "WITNESS" OFFICE, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BUGS! BUGS! BUGS!

MAY has come and so have the BUGS!-Now is the time to get rid of them, which can be effected at once by using HARTE'S EXTERMINATOR. A certain remedy. Price 25 cents per box.

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

All kinds of Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbons Roots, Mushroom Spawn, &c., &c., warranted fresh. Concentrated Lye, Horsford's Yeast Powder, Fresh Cod Liver Oil, &c., &c.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

J. A. HARTE,

May 11.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS.

Accommodation Train for Kingston } and intermediate Stations, at } Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich Buffilo, Detroit, Chicago, and all

points West, at Night do do do 9.00 P.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville 7 5.15 P.M. and intermediate Stations, at

EASTERN DISTRICT. Accommodation Train for Island Pond 3 9.00 A.M. and intermediate Stations,

Express Train for Quebec and Portland, 2.00 P.H. Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec 2 10.10 P.M. River du Loup and Portland, at Express Train to Burlington, connecting >

with Lake Champlain Steamers for > 5.45 A.M. New York....) Express Trains to St. Johns connecting with Trains of the Vermont

Central Railway for Boston, New York,

and all places in the Eastern States at 8.30 A.M. 3.30 P.M C. J. BRYDGES

Aug. 1, 1865.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

ADDRESS

TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN, -

I beg to thank you for the great amount of suppor and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestow ed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree. With this object in view, I beg to solicit the favor of a call for the purpose of inspecting my new Summer Stock, consisting of a choice selection of English and Foreign Tweeds, Doeskins, Angolas, &c. All goods I warrant will not shrink, and are made up in the most finished style and best workmanship. The prevailing fashions for the ensuing season will be the Broadway and Prince of Wales Suits. These I have always in stock in an immense variety of firstclass materials. My much admired Eclipse Pants always ready in various patterns, ready made or made to measure from \$3 00; Vest to match \$2.00. My Juvenile Department is unrivalled. The most suitable materials and newest designs introduced Assuring you of my most prompt attention to all orders, and soliciting the favor of a call during the coming week.

I remain your obedient servant.

J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR. 42 St. Lawrence Main Street.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circuiar. Address R: A & G. R. MENERLY. West Troy, N. Y.

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

The Tribune just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon

the people once and that's the last of them. The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospital-, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things. . . I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have eaved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y." ". . . Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly

benefited by their use. Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa." "... I have been a great sufferer from Dys.

pepsia and had to abandon preaching. . . . The Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N.Y."

". . . Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily

increasing with the guests of our house. SYKES, CHADWICK & Co..

". . . I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W D. ANDREWS. Suporintendent Sotdiera' Home, Cincinnati. O.

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

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

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

New BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24; 1863. Dear Sir :- I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.—Respectfully,
JUDITH RUSSEL."

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq. of 159 West 14th Street, N.Y, says, 'he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eightsen months old which she has nursed and reared berself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantatior Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable

John F Henry & Co, 303 St. Paul Street (new 5.55) Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada. March 1, 1865 Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

New York.

SADLIER & CO'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.

New and Splendid Books for the Young People BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young.— With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hugles, D.D., late Archbishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalities, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., cloth, 75c. The Hymns are of such a character as to suit the ferent seasons and festivals of the Christian year with a large number of Miscellaneous.

Pastors and Superintendents of Schools will find this to be just the Hymn Book they need. No Sodality, Confraternity, or Sunday School should be without it.

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DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources and adapted to all states and conditions in life. Elegantly illustrated. 18mo, of nearly 900 pages Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gilt \$1,50; imit, full gilt, \$1,75; clasp, \$2; English morocco, \$2; morocco extra, 2,50; morocco extra, clasp, 3,00; morocco extra, beveled, 3,00; morocco extra, beveled, clasp, 3,50; morocco extra, pa-

neled, 5,00. THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, cloth, 38 cis; roan, plain, 50 cts; embossed, gilt, 63 cts embossed, gilt, clasp, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, clasp, 88 cts.

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To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them. A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK.

A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest ; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts; gilt 31.

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